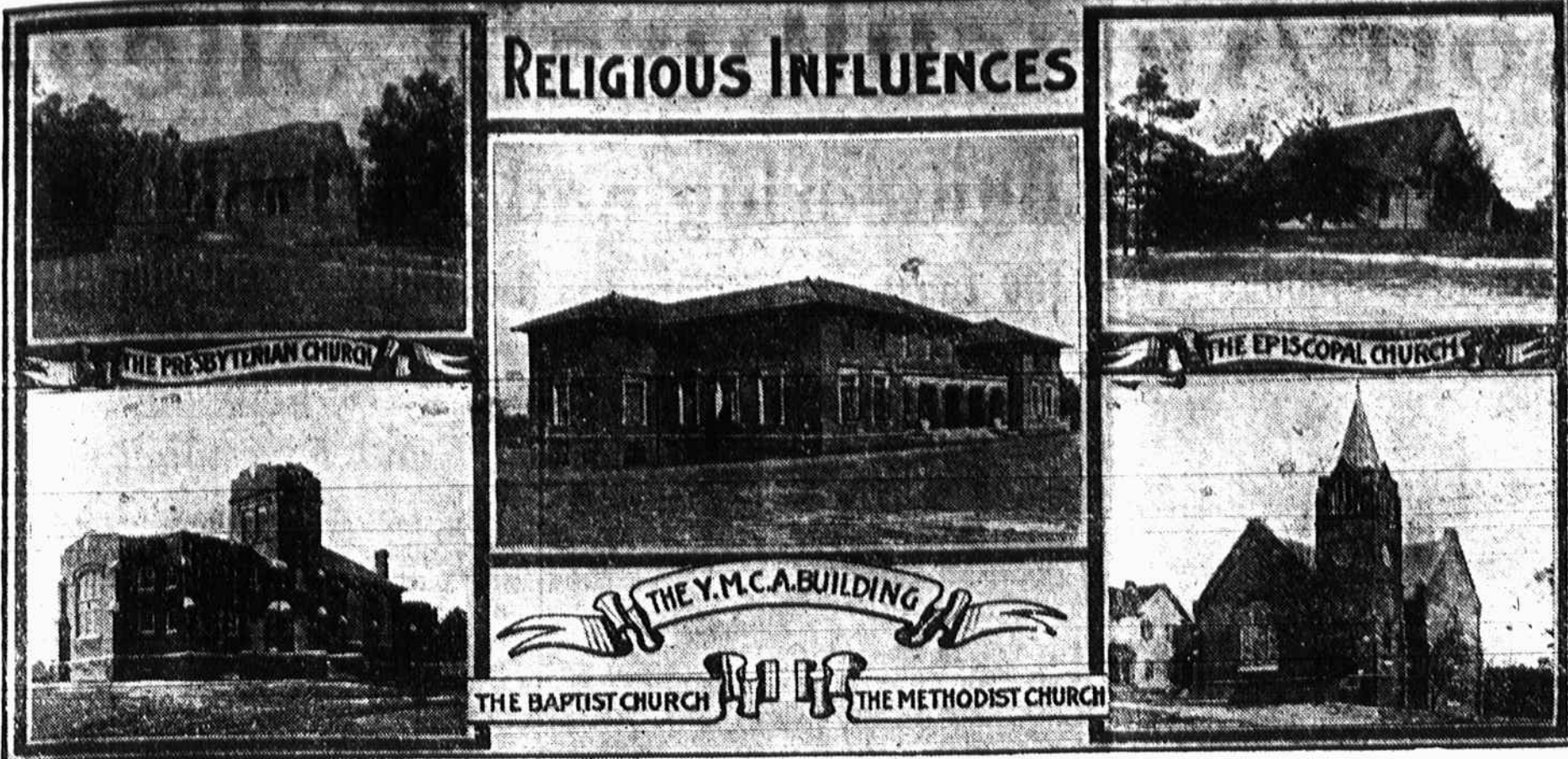


RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES



CANNING PRECAUTIONS

Cleanliness is one of the important secrets to success in canning. Be absolutely clean in every operation and keep all the surroundings the same. Carefully sterilize with boiling water every utensil before it is used. Also the jars, rubbers, and cans. In buying glass jars, secure the best. One of the most satisfactory types of jars is the "Lightning Patent" with a glass top held in place by a simple wire spring. Use the best grade of tin cans even though they cost a little more than the cheaper grades. With glass jars always use new rubbers.

Fruit for canning should be ripe but firm. Do not use overripe specimens.

Vegetables for canning should be young and tender.

Fruit and vegetables are better for canning if gathered in the early morning and kept in a cool place until ready for use.

Fruits and vegetables must be thoroughly cleaned before being put in jars or cans.

Do not attempt to can decayed or dirty fruits or vegetables.

Write the Horticultural Division, Clemson College, S. C., for circular No. 27, "Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables," also "Home Gardening" bulletin.

THE STUDENT BODY

Every year the number of applications to enter Clemson College exceeds the capacity of the institution. Early in August it is necessary to begin a "waiting list," as all available rooms in the barracks have been taken.

This session the enrollment (not considering the 124 enrolled in the summer school) was 851.

- The following data on 843 students enrolled in College this session will be of interest:
- (1) Average age, 19 years, 5 months.
 - (2) Average height, 5 feet, 9 inches.
 - (3) Types—blondes 391, brunettes 455, or 53.7 per cent.
 - (4) Living in country and small towns, 500 or 71 per cent.
 - (5) Living in cities and towns over 2,500 population, 246 or 29 per cent.
 - (6) Born in the country, 553 or 65.4 per cent.
 - (7) Averaging 14 years on the farm, 610 or 72 per cent.
 - (8) Sons of parents who are now, or have been, farmers, 706 or 83.5 per cent.
 - (9) 245 students now in College have had 388 brothers to attend, of whom 121 graduated.
- The distribution of students by courses is as follows:
- Agricultural courses.....473 or 56.1 per cent.
 - In all other courses.....370 or 43.9 per cent.

Clemson's Finances

The public has a right to the fullest information in regard to the fiscal affairs of a State institution. It would not be possible to make a fuller or more detailed report than does Clemson College.

Not only does the Treasurer's annual report to the Legislature contain the usual summary of receipts and expenditures, but this report of 150 pages lists each individual bill paid out of College funds is shown.

Since the support of an educational institution is of interest and importance to its patrons, the following brief summary for the last fiscal year should be of interest:

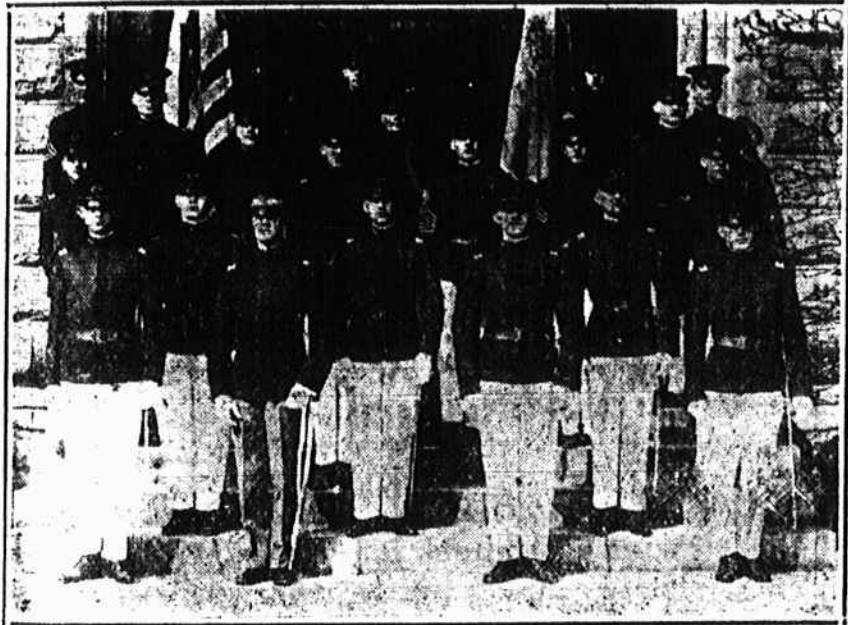
Resources.	
Balance brought forward from June 30, '16.....	\$ 9,001.04
Income	
Privilege Fertilizer Tax.....	\$171,018.52
Morrill & Nelson Fund (U. S.).....	25,000.00
Interest on Landscrip.....	6,754.00
Interest on Clemson Bequest.....	3,512.36
Tuition from Cadets.....	4,670.00
State Loan.....	62,400.00
Sales, Interests, Rents, Refunds.....	7,634.96
	\$279,989.84
Repaid on Loan.....	21,511.44
Total available resources, '15-'16.....	\$268,179.44

The above total represents what was available for the use of the College, including its local development and its Public Service. The South Carolina Experiment Station receives \$30,000 from the United States Department of Agriculture for conducting agricultural research, but none of this money can be used by the College. Likewise the funds from the Federal Smith-Lever Act can be used only for demonstration and extension work, under Federal supervision.

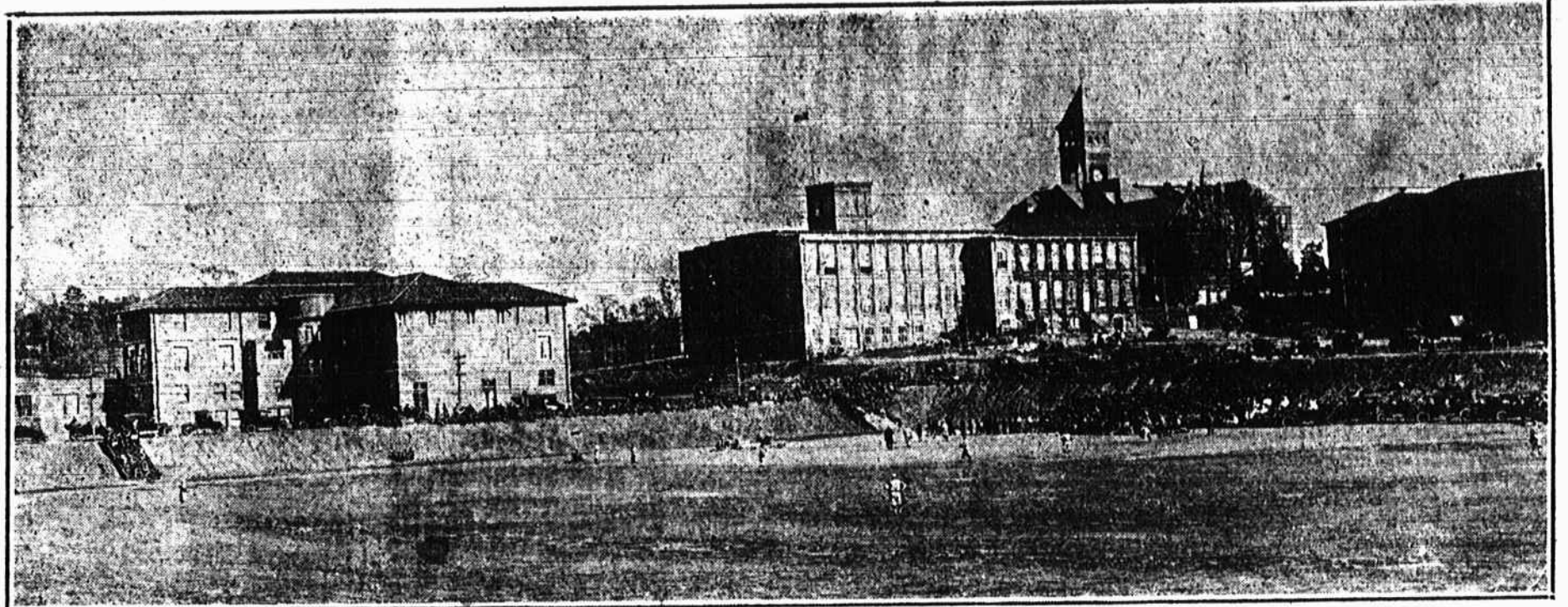
The money paid in by students for board, laundry, heat, light, and water, medical attention and incidentals, is held in trust by the College for the use of the cadets, and is not used for College expenses.

The following is a condensed summary of expenditures:

Expenditures.	
1. For operating expenses of College (Salaries of teachers, laborers, insurance, coal, shop and laboratory materials, etc.).....	\$146,697.24
2. For buildings, permanent improvements and additions to shop and laboratory equipment.....	6,309.66
3. For public work (fertilizer inspection and analysis, veterinary inspection, scholarships, branch stations, etc., etc.).....	85,720.16
Total.....	\$238,727.04
Balance carried forward July 1, 1916.....	31,452.40
Total.....	\$268,179.44
Unpaid balance on loan carried forward.....	\$ 40,888.56



THE MILITARY STAFF



BASEBALL GAME ON RIGGS' FIELD
Y. M. C. A. Building, Agricultural Building, Textile Building, Administration Building and Barracks No. 1 in the Background.

Award of Scholarships and Free Tuition

The State Board of Charities and Corrections is charged with investigating the financial standing of all applicants for four-year scholarships and free tuition, and reporting their findings to the Board of Trustees of the College. This Board passes finally upon the matter, accepting as correct the information gathered by the State Board. Appeal from the decision of the Trustees may be made to the State Board of Education.

The College will furnish blanks to all applicants for scholarships and free tuition.

BE A FARMER PATRIOT

With the packing house assured for the State this fall all farmers should recruit at once in the army of meat producers which will put South Carolina on a self supporting basis, as well as help feed the millions of people who are now dependent on the United States for food supplies. This is the time for the farmer to exert himself more than ever to grow plenty of food stuffs on the farm. The possibilities of a good wheat and oat crop are very poor, and this makes it all the more necessary to prepare to grow more feed stuffs and to grow more meat than ever before. Be a farmer patriot.

HOG CHOLERA

Every Farmer Should Know How to Inject Cholera Serum.

Write to Dr. R. O. Peeley, Clemson College, S. C., and request a free bulletin on hog cholera symptoms, and post yourself. When your hogs show these symptoms phone or wire your county demonstration agent at once for aid, unless you have already had his services, in which case you ought to know how to proceed without his help. It is impossible for him to see every man's hogs, so it will be necessary for you to learn to treat them yourself after one demonstration. "Prevention is worth more than cure" is an old adage which applies especially to this malady.

PEN PICTURE OF CLEMSON COLLEGE

Works for Welfare in Many Ways.

Picture a country estate of 1,500 acres, with stately buildings placed at elevated points to form a great irregular circle of half a mile in diameter. Inclose in this circle a beautiful grove of native oaks, threaded by smooth drive-walks. Turn to the north and for a background outline against the sky at a distance of 20 miles, range after range of mountains, the home of the Highlands, of Caesar's Head, Whitesides and other lofty peaks of the Blue Ridge. Think of these mountains as in summer clothed with verdure, standing out black against the horizon, and in winter often white with surplus snow. Take for the southern boundary a river of Indian lineage and follow in its sweeping crookedness the swift and turbulent Seneca as it twists this way and that to mark the confines of the estate. And to this setting add broad expanses of river bottom lands green with corn, steep hillsides sinuous with level grassy terraces and cool pastures with winding brooks and graceful shade trees and you have a picture of Clemson College, not colored to suit the canvas of an artist, but as seen every year by nearly a thousand young South Carolinians, who seek, amid these surroundings, an education that will prepare them for a self-respecting, self-supporting citizenship.

send out yearly over 35,000 letters and over 435,000 other pieces of mail matter, most of which gives agricultural information.

In addition to the parent station, the college maintains two branch experiment stations—one near Summerville and the other at Florence. One more is to be situated in the sand hill sections of the State, just as soon as funds will permit, will complete a system representing the principal soil types of the State.

HOME CANNING

Every farmer should have a small canning outfit for use in preserving fruit and vegetables for winter. An abundance of canned products of this sort adds comfort and health to the family, and often there is enough surplus to give a nice little income. It is seldom that canned fruits and vegetables of fine quality fail to command a good price. With a good fall garden one does not so much feel the need of canned vegetables, but there are a great many of the tender sorts that will not grow at this season and must be preserved in cans. Think also of the number of fruits that may be neglected to have a good orchard there are in most localities an abundance of blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries, grapes and cherries growing wild. In case enough vegetables have not yet been planted to furnish a surplus to can, it is a good time now to make up the deficiency. Tomatoes, snap beans, lima beans, sweet potatoes, and other vegetables may yet be planted for canning during the late summer. Any one interested in canning should write the Horticultural Division of Clemson College for Circular No. 27, "Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables."

