

PEANUTS IN THE SOUTH.

They Can Be Raised in North And South Carolina at Handsome Profit.

For long years the tobacco industry of North Carolina was confined to an established belt, because of the popular opinion that tobacco would not grow outside this particular belt. A western man came along one day, however, and showed our people a thing or two. He began cultivating tobacco in the sandhills and behold! There was a rush of tobacco growers to the sandhills that excelled the famous rush of the Forty-niners to the California gold fields. The tobacco-growing area in North Carolina has been vastly extended, and so it may be in the case with peanut growing.

This industry has been confined commercially to certain of the eastern counties and largely because of habit. It has been demonstrated that the peanut can be grown with success in many counties outside the established belt and there are indications that the farmers of the State are going to give more attention this profitable branch of industry. They should be encouraged with what Texas is doing.

That State has put in 300,000 acres of peanuts, "just as an experiment." Peanut growing in that State has given indications of possibilities of such an attractive nature that the agricultural agent of the Cotton Belt Railroad has brought about this experimental venture in a 300,000-acre peanut patch. He has inspired the hopes of the farmers through some facts bearing on the cultivation of the peanut and the possible profits. We believe the farmers of this section will be interested. It is a bit of knowledge worth passing around.

He tells the Texas farmers that the cost of growing an acre of peanuts is no greater, if as great as that of an acre of cotton, that is between \$14 and \$15, including all labor and expenses. The returns, or net profits to the farmer, are approximately \$10 greater for peanuts than for cotton.

Let us see what results are obtained in oil production and profits. Forty bushels, 1,200 pounds of first-class Spanish peanuts will yield approximately 40 gallons of oil and 480 to 700 pounds of cake according to the amount of hulls ground with the meats. The greater the amount of hulls allowed to remain with the meats to form a binder, the lower will be the production of oil, owing to the absorbent power of the hulls. The hulls of Spanish peanuts contain from three to four per cent of oil and the difference between this and the percentage of oil in the cake will represent the loss. With oil selling at 65 cents a gallon and cake at \$30 a ton, the gross returns would be \$35 an acre, for which the farmer receives \$24, the hay remaining in possession and constituting a portion of his profits. On this basis the peanut oil industry has a certain future in the United States as long as the above prices prevail.

"The quantity of peanuts that could be utilized by the oil mills of the South," says this agricultural agent, "is problematical. The oil mills of the State of Texas alone crush about 2,000,000 tons of cotton seed annually, yielding approximately 75,000,000 gallons of oil. To produce a similar amount of peanut oil will require 1,500,000 tons of peanuts, or approximately 100,000,000 bushels of 30 pounds each. In Texas alone there are about 12,000,000 acres of land annually to cotton, producing nearly 4,000,000 bales of lint and 2,000,000 tons of seed. If the farmers of Texas were to plant 2,500,000 acres to peanuts and make a yield of 40 bushels to an acre, they would produce 100,000,000 bushels of peanuts, or sufficient to yield more oil than is now obtained from the 10,000,000 tons of cotton seed. In other words, 2,500,000 acres of Texas sandy land will yield more oil than is now obtained from 12,000,000 acres of cotton."—Charlotte Observer.

In view of the excessive cost of paper and other supplies, the Journal has been asked when its subscription price would be increased, as many other papers are increasing. We do not know when this will be necessary. We present you are only trying to get subscribers to understand that subscriptions at the old rate should be paid promptly. We are also trying to get so that every paper which goes out of the office will bring back a dollar, that is that every one who gets the paper must pay for it. Complimentary copies, useless exchanges, and all other copies which newspaper people know go far to swell a so-called subscription list, have been cut. We propose to carry out this rule first—one paper out, one dollar in. After that has been thoroughly tried the matter of an increase in price will be considered if necessary.—Monroe Journal.

In no former war have the animals played so large a part as they have in this now raging. Besides the horses, mules and oxen, there are dogs serving in many ways, the cats riding the trenches of rats and mice, the carrier pigeons, and even the white mice of the submarines, which are taken aboard to give warning of any escape of gas. Well did Edward Everett Hale once say, "We are all the same boat, animals and men."

CROP ROTATION WILL INCREASE SOIL FERTILITY

Clemson College, S. C.—Crop rotation is the foundation on which permanent agriculture is built. Below are six reasons why the one-crop system is unsafe and why the farmer should abandon this for more up-to-date methods:

First—Because the system depends upon the market and crop conditions of the one crop alone. Failure of crop or failure of market alike bring serious disaster.

Second—Because it does not provide for the maintenance of soil fertility.

Third—Because it fails to provide a sufficient livestock industry to consume the waste products of the farm and make its waste lands productive.

Fourth—Because it does not provide for a system of farm management under which labor, teams and tools may be used to the fullest advantage.

Fifth—Because it brings returns in cash but once a year instead of turning the money over more than once a year.

Sixth—Because it does not produce the necessary foods to supply the people upon the farm and keep them in health and strength.

START PREPARING FOR A FALL GARDEN RIGHT AWAY

Clemson College, S. C.—A small amount of time and labor spent in the preparation and planting of a fall garden will bring valuable returns, aside from the pleasure of having fresh vegetables for the table during the dry winter months. Following is a list of vegetables that may be included in the fall garden:

Beets—Sow the seed the last of September. The plants will stand the winter and produce beets for early spring use.

Cabbage—Good plants of the field variety, if set now will form heads before the cold weather. With slight protection both cabbage and collards will carry through our worst winters.

Kale—Seed sown during September will produce an abundance of greens during winter and early spring. Siberian curled is a good fall variety.

Lettuce—Sow Big Boston variety for a supply of delicious salad during fall and winter. With slight protection firm heads can be produced. Mustard—Mustard will stand any amount of cold and seed sown during September will furnish greens throughout the fall, winter, and early spring.

Onion—White Pearl is a splendid variety for fall planting. Sets of this variety will furnish bulbs and tops during the winter and early spring. Seeds may be sown from September 20 to October 15.

Garden Peas—Plant during the month of November for the earliest spring peas. Alaska is a good variety for fall planting.

Radish—Long white Spanish or some of the other varieties of winter radish will remain in good condition throughout the winter. Sow seed the last of September.

Rape—Though commonly sown for pasturage, rape seed sown in September will yield excellent winter greens.

Spinach—One of our most delightful vegetables. Seed sown the last of September or early part of October will produce greens throughout the winter until late spring.

Turnips—This is one of our reliable vegetables that will produce both roots and tops for winter and spring use. Sow seed from 1st to 20th of September.

THIRST TAMES WILD BEASTS.

Savage Brutes Respect Each Other's Right to Drinking Water.

Just as one dog will respect another dog's bone so even the fiercest forest beasts have their unwritten laws and their little conventions. One common idea which has found its way into scores of books of adventure is that the lion and tiger take advantage of the insistent call of thirst to get a supper—that is to say, they go down to the water pool, the only one for miles around, take a good drink themselves and then lie in wait for some gazelle or giraffe or ibex coming there for a like purpose in order to spring upon the poor creature while in the act of drinking and make a meal of it.

Yet this is a libelous estimate of wild beast character. The fact is that there is a sort of truce of the water hole in jungle and forest. As far as killing is concerned the drinking place is out of bounds. There is an invisible notice board on its banks which says, "Live and Let Live," and it is implicitly obeyed.

There is an order of precedence. The rhinoceros gets first drink. He is the Dreadnought of the forest jungle. Then comes that old ironclad the elephant.

When he has lowered the tide mark and made the water more like coffee than anything else the big pussy cats stroll down to quench their ardent tongues—the lions, the leopards in Africa, the tigers in India, the jaguars and panthers in South America.

Meanwhile the shy animals—the giraffes, deer, springboks and even the buffaloes, although they are a match for a lion—stand in the background and wait till the carnivora have done. But the latter never prevent their approach to the water or waylay them on their retirement. And that is better manners—aye, and better morals—than many men show.—Pearson's.

Every man who is not his own master is sure to have somebody else for his master sooner or later—usually sooner. Be boss of yourself—your mind as well as your muscles and success is assured.—Progressive Farmer.

FREAKS OF NATURE

We Know There Are Giants, but We Do Not Know Why.

THEY ARE A SORT OF PUZZLE.

Sometimes These Titans Are the Result of a Somewhat Mysterious Disease Called Gigantism—Og and Goliath and the Giant Races of Gath.

Giants and dwarfs abound in the region of the Caucasus mountains. Now why are some people big and some little? In families heredity seems to govern the matter. Where races are concerned it is not so easily explained. We are accustomed, by the way, to think of the Chinese as of inferior height; but that is because our Chinese immigrants nearly all come from the south of China. The people of north China are tall and occasionally approach the gigantic.

Circus giants are not uncommonly sufferers from a disease called gigantism, which in the long run is inevitably fatal. It appears to be due to something wrong with a small gland at the base of the brain, which, in a mysterious way, governs growth. A strange thing about this affliction is that the victim may be attacked long after he has become adult and has ceased to grow in a normal way. A man over thirty years of age may suddenly become a giant, the first warning he gets of the fact being the discovery that he needs a larger hat and bigger boots and gloves.

There are, however, occasional giants who are simply people of extraordinary size, in other respects normal. How to account for them nobody knows unless by calling them freaks of nature. Much more remarkable are the giant families which are found in the Caucasus region, though most individuals of such families are not big enough to be worth while for show purposes. For circus exhibition a giant ought not to be less than seven feet six inches tall. With that stature, plus boots with thick soles and a high hat, a man may be safely advertised as touching the eight foot mark.

Such giant families are not unknown in history. Josephus and other profane historians endorse the statements found in many places in the Bible in regard to the giants of Gath, from which locality, it will be remembered, Goliath hailed. The Bible puts the stature of that redoubtable champion at "six cubits and a span"—in other words, about three inches short of ten feet. This would seem to be the altitude record for a human being, even allowing that the measurement was from the ground to the crest of Goliath's helmet.

The most celebrated of all the giant breeds, not excepting Goliath, was Og, king of Bashan. At the time when the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness were brought to a close he was ruler over no fewer than sixty cities fenced with high walls, gates and bars. His indeed was a powerful monarchy, and the conquest of his realm by Moses is looked upon to this day as one of the greatest events in Jewish history.

By the way, was accustomed to sleep in a remarkable bedstead—net of wood or metal, but of basalt.

Whatever the circumstances under which the giant breed existed in Palestine at the time of the first arrival of the Israelites, it is certain that in later years they were scattered about among other peoples. In a political sense some were Hittites and yet other Amorites.

Coming into contact with other races they became, it would seem, either extinct or subordinate. From what little is said of them in history it is to be inferred that they were mentally inferior, though formidable fighters by reason of their great size and strength in an age when mere bodily prowess counted for much.

If Goliath be supposed to have been eight and one-half feet high (allowing for helmet and crest) his stature did not exceed that of the celebrated Winkelmeyer, the tallest man of modern times, who, born in Bavaria, died not so many years ago. The height of many giants has been exaggerated, but Winkelmeyer was carefully measured by the anthropologist Doube.

A man of less than eight and one-half feet could hardly have worn the enormously heavy armor and accoutrements described in the first book of Samuel as composing Goliath's outfit. The staff of his spear, we are told, was "like a weaver's beam," the iron spear head alone weighing 600 shekels, about twenty pounds.

The giant breed in Palestine apparently died out not very long before the birth of Christ.

There have been lesser giant breeds in modern times, but in some instances they have been the result of artificial selection, as, for example, in the case of the wrestlers of Nippon, who, seen in a crowd, stand head and shoulders above the ordinary Japanese.

In the neighborhood of Potsdam there are today many very tall people owing to the fact that King Frederick William's famous regiment of giants was long stationed there. The regiment numbered 2,400 soldiers, and all Europe was searched by the monarch for big men to serve in it.—Philadelphia Record.

Still Dear.

"You used to tell me that I had the dearest little foot in the world," said she poutingly.

"That was lover's talk," said he, "but if you don't quit paying \$10 for shoes bless me if I won't believe I spoke the truth."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Long ailments wear out pain and long hopes joy.—Stanislava.

Passing of Russell Ford.

Pitcher Russell Ford, who was recently given his unconditional release by the New York American league club, was one of the greatest sensations of baseball history in his first major year. For the Yankees, who finished second to the Athletics, he won twenty-six and lost but six games back in 1910. He shared the highlight with King Cole of the Cubs. These were the first two young pitchers who had won more than 80 per cent of their games in their first year in fast company.

A YEAR WITHOUT SUMMER

Weather This Year Very Different From 100 Years Ago.

Although the weather this year is nothing like that of a century ago, superstitious folk have an idea that the "summerless" 1816 has had some effect on the irregular weather this summer, says The Greenville News. Just now, the real hot weather is here, yet it has scarcely been over this season that the thermometer has registered Greenville's temperature above 90 degrees. A local resident is the holder of a reproduced account of the phenomenal 1816 weather as told in a diary consecutively kept from the year 1810 to 1840:

January was so mild that most persons allowed their fires to go out and did not burn wood except for cooking. February was not cold; March from the first to the sixth, was inclined to be windy. It came in like a very innocent sheep.

April came in warm, but as the days grew longer the air became colder, and by the first of May there was a temperature like that of winter.

In May, the young buds were frozen stiff, ice formed half an inch thick upon the ponds and rivers, corn was killed and the cornfields were planted again and again. When the last of May arrived in 1816 everything had been killed by the cold.

June was the coldest month roses ever experienced in this latitude. Frost and ice were as common as buttercups usually are. Almost every green thing was killed; all fruit was destroyed. Snow fell 10 inches deep in Vermont. There was a seven-inch fall in the interior of New York state and the same in Massachusetts.

July came in with snow and ice. On the fourth of July ice was as thick as window glass and it formed through New England, New York and in some parts of Pennsylvania. Indian corn, which in some parts of the east had struggled through May and June, froze and died.

To the surprise of everybody, August proved the worst month of all. Almost everything in this country and Europe was blasted with frost. Newspapers received from England stated that 1816 would be remembered by the existing generation as the year in which there was no summer. Very little corn ripened in New England. There was great privation, and thousands of people would have perished in this country had it not been for an abundance of game.

I am sorry for the men who do not read the Bible every day; I wonder why they deprive themselves of the strength and of the pleasure. There is no other book that yields its meaning so personally, that seems to fit itself so intimately to the very spirit that is seeking its guidance.—Woodrow Wilson.

He Gave It.

Miss Catherine Merrill, who a good many years ago held the chair of English literature in Butler college, was much beloved by every one for her amiability of character, her courtesy and her childlike simplicity. In chess one day the question of slang and its usage was under discussion.

"Give an example of slang, please," Miss Merrill requested of a young man of the class. His reply was prompt and blunt. "I don't have to," he said. The teacher, shocked and flushing, gazed at him amazed.

"What do you mean, sir? You do have to," she declared indignantly, and not until the whole class roared did she suspect that she was a mere novice in the matter of slang.—Indianapolis News.

THE CHEMIST AND THE SOUTH

Never before in the history of the world have the chemical possibilities of the world and of every part of it received the attention they have within the past two years.

It is possible that Germany and her quick and efficient marshalling of all her resources has done as much as anything else to awaken us to the value of the resources which nature has placed at our disposal. Never before has any people been able to bring to their assistance all the powers of intellect and of science and all the resources of earth and of water and of air as that people has during the two years of this war. We have learned of the Germans as even their enemies have learned.

And we of the South needed this lesson. We still need this lesson. It will take more than any two years of tutelage to impress it upon our minds as it must be impressed before we gain from it all the good that it holds for us.

For the South is richer in natural resources than any other part of the world. And Texas is the richest part of the South. Our natural resources have never been touched. The dust upon the surface has scarcely felt the breath of man. There are hidden in the earth of this State possibilities undreamed of.

It will be the brain of the chemist and the hand of the scientist that bring these riches to our notice. The everyday business man is not going to discover this wealth that nature has hid in the depths of Mother Earth. It will be his part to develop these resources and to change the natural wealth to marketable condition and to send it out to the consumers in other parts of the world. But the chemist must first say to him, here is the source of wealth. And the scientist must say to him, in this way can this earth be made a usable commodity. Then comes the part of the business man.

And when we shall reach that stage in our development, we are assured that our business men will do their part, and do it well. Meantime, the South waits upon the chemist, the scientist. Until they come and lay bare to us the riches that our world contains, our business men will be forced to lie idle and our resources will be undeveloped.—Houston Post (Texas).

TESTED AND PROVEN

There is a Heap of Solace in Being Able to Depend Upon a Well-Earned Reputation.

For months Chesterfield readers have seen the constant expression of praise for Doan's Kidney Pills, and read about the good work they have done in this locality. What other remedy ever produced such convincing proof of merit?

Mrs. J. W. Esbridge, High St., Newark, N. J., says: "I had an awful lot of trouble from dull pains in my back and I felt weak and tired all the time. My head ached and I had bad spells of dizziness when I stood. Sometimes the dizziness was so bad, I could hardly walk. When I read of Doan's Kidney Pills, I used some and they soon relieved all the ailments."

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WOULD WAKE MOTHER WITH LOUD GROANING

Miss Madge Cleveland's Health Was Very Bad—Operations Failed—SHE GAINED TWELVE POUNDS

Her Mother Says Three Bottles of Tanlac Gave Such Great Relief That It Is Hard to Believe

There really seem to be no limit to the number of cases wherein Tanlac, "the master medicine," has given relief that can be considered truly wonderful. And the case of Miss Madge Cleveland, of 135 Main St., Equinox, Anderson, S. C., considering the results Tanlac gave her, takes rank with the most remarkable. Her mother, Mrs. L. E. Cleveland, vividly described her daughter's long train of troubles and her many ailments, and expressed deep appreciation for the wonderful effect of Tanlac in building up her health and strength. Mrs. Cleveland's endorsement of Tanlac and her statement regarding the case of her daughter follows:

"My daughter, Miss Madge Cleveland, suffered from a number of ailments, and her system was badly run down and weakened. She had no appetite at all, and would eat scarcely more than one biscuit for breakfast. She had twice been operated on for tumor and appendicitis. The first operation was not successful, and the second was necessary. As a result, her health was undermined and her condition became very bad.

"She was so weak she could hardly walk, and she was so restless at night that she really was very little refreshed when the morning came. She lost a great deal of weight, too. It was her side where the operations were made when she was operated on that caused her so much pain. And, too, her system was generally out of order.

"She has already taken three bottles of Tanlac and if I had not seen the improvement Tanlac made in her condition, I don't know whether I would fully believe it could be so great, should someone have told me that. She has gained 12 pounds and now weighs 122 pounds—more than she has ever weighed before. She has a very good appetite and it is steadily improving. Really I have told her if she continues to increase the amount of food she eats I will have to make her stop taking Tanlac. And what she eats is nourishing her. Her health has improved in every way and she is very much stronger. She goes to sleep now just as sound as she gets in bed, and she sleeps soundly all night. Her nerves are quiet and strong now, though they troubled her a lot before she began to take Tanlac. She used to have bad spells of headache, too, but Tanlac broke them up and she has not had an attack since she began taking it.

"Just before she began taking Tanlac, she decided to go on a visit to Pell City, Ala., but was told she could not stand the trip. But she left for that city just two days ago in fine health, so great was the benefit three bottles of Tanlac gave her.

"Tanlac is just a wonderful medicine, and we can't say too much in praise of it, and I certainly am glad to recommend it. The Tanlac did her more good than any of the many other medicines she took."

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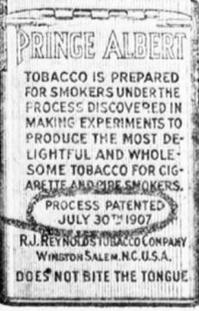
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