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EASY TO MASTER

**UNDERSTANDING OF HOMELY
 "SQUARE" REALLY IS SIMPLE.**

**Most Useful-Tool Requires Little Study
 —Explanation of Its Value and
 Properties Makes the Prin-
 ciple Plain.**

Perhaps there is no other tool among the many used by the mechanic so useful as the steel square, or carpenter's square. Although there are a number of marks and figures on the steel square there is nothing complicated or that requires any knowledge above the ordinary to be able to use it in many cases, and after a few hours' careful study every mark should be clearly understood.

The long arm of the square is called the body and the short arm is called the tongue. The junction between the body and the tongue on the outside is called the heel. The body of a standard steel square is two inches wide and 24 inches long, the tongue is from 14 to 18 inches long and one and one-half inches wide.

In this article the face of the square will be that side toward the observer when the body of the square is held in the left hand and the tongue in the right. This is true except with the Nicholas square, which will be taken up later. The most important marks on the steel square are its graduations, which are divided into inches and fractions of an inch. It is just as necessary that the graduations be perfect as for the body to be at right angles with the tongue. The inch may be divided into eighths, sixteenths or twelfths.

The first scale we will try to describe will be the octagon scale. This scale is on the face of the tongue of the square and is shown by dots along the middle, the marks being numbered in tens, the first number being two inches from the heel. The octagon scale is used as follows: Let it be required to make an octagonal or eight-sided post from a stick of timber 12 inches by 12 inches. First divide the end of the stick into four equal parts by lines parallel to the faces, now set off from each side of the center line on each face as many spaces from the octagon scale as the timber is inches square, in this case it would be 12. These points represent the angles of the octagon.

The brace scale, which is on the middle of the back of the tongue of the square, consists of two equal numbers placed one over the other which represents the two legs of a right angle triangle the number at the right represents the hypotenuse of this triangle. Some squares have the two legs un-

equal but the scale is used the same way. The use will be seen from the following: Let it be required to put a brace between a post and a beam 30 inches on the post and 30 inches on the beam, by looking at the scale we find the brace must be cut 55.16 inches long.

Professional Women in Russia.

From the middle of the last century the women of Russia have asserted their eagerness for professional training. Teaching, surgery, medicine, and government service have attracted the greatest number. When the medical schools were closed to them, they went to Switzerland and other foreign countries. A Russian girl took a doctor's degree at Zurich in 1867. In the early seventies the admission of women to medical courses became a settled practice in Russia. In 1876, woman surgeons in numbers distinguished themselves at the front in the Serbian-Turkish war; the same distinguished service has been given by them in the Russo-Japanese war and in the present conflict. Today woman physicians are as prominent as men, and in some cities there are many more female than male dentists. More than 62 per cent of the teachers in the zemstvo schools are women, and the census of 1897 showed that there were four women to every five men in the state and public services.—Richard Washburn Child in Century.

Women Doing Work of Men.

A short time ago farmers in the United Kingdom were declaring that women could not possibly take the place of men on the land. Women have been engaged ever since in proving that they could do so. The farmer has been constrained to admit, step by step, at first grudgingly, but later with generous appreciation, that there is nothing that a man can do on the land that a woman cannot do, not even plowing excepted. Now there comes word from France that the Agricultural Society of the Hautes Alpes has awarded a number of medals to women who, in the absence of the men, have carried on the field work in those regions, for the most part unaided. A special medal was granted to one woman who did the entire sowing and reaping of her land single-handed.

Different Methods.

"Which would you rather vote for, an old-fashioned politician or an up-to-date reformer?"
 "I believe I would prefer the old-fashioned politician."
 "But he's apt to be crooked."
 "I don't care. He has a courteous way of soliciting my vote that tickles my vanity, while these reformers who think they are battling for a righteous cause don't stand on ceremony and publicly demand my vote."

BENEFITING BY WAR

**HOW LEADING RUSSIAN WOMAN
 VIEWS CONFLICT.**

**For One Thing, She Says, "It Has
 Taught Us to See a World Larger
 Than the World of the Fam-
 ily Doorstep."**

"You will learn in America that this great war will have its benefits," the doctor said. "It is teaching us that we are strong; it has issued a call commanding us to organize and act not only in war, but in peace; it has taught us to see a world larger than the world of the family doorstep. It has shown us that we can do all the necessary old duties and have energy and desire to accept new labors. This morning at breakfast my children spoke of Russian victory. I said to them that the great Russian victories were in the new thought and visions of the people."

The doctor did not speak of any class or sex; she made no distinction between different kinds of Russian hearts and Russian heads. There are almost twice as many men, women and children in the empire as in our states, and the doctor seemed to include them all. The doctor was nearing middle age, but was still pretty, even in a severe woolen suit.

The reason for her disregard of sex is not difficult to define. Russia is the foremost undeveloped country in the world. Like its own flat, gray expanse of physical surface, beneath which untouched treasures of resource lie, a crust of mystery covers the human resource of the Russian millions. The charm of Russia is not in its romantic, hazardous, youthful past, but in the suppressed seething of human force beneath the crust. What will burst up through it? What will this war, cracking open the surface, rending the cover, let loose?

When I went to Russia to put my ear where I could hear beneath the crust the new bubble and heaving of potentiality, writes Richard Washburn Child in the Century, the volcanic seething which the war has filled with new tremors, did not think of the Russian woman at all.

It is the women, I think, who today possess a vision calmer than that of the Russian men. From a woman I received the coolest and the wisest analysis of the politics of the empire and the most sensible forecast of the struggle between the people and the bureaucracy. Through a woman I obtained the greatest fund of information about the future commercial development of the land and about the opportunities for American business. A woman drew for me the clearest picture of what was needed to organize for military victories. It was the woman of Russia who, without distortion of self-interest, of prejudice or fear, could see what the new human growth required of compromise with the present form of the government and what of a fight to a finish. And that is the most delicate question which Russia must determine in the decade which follows the final peace.

Last Indian Fighter.

One of the most distinguished as well as one of the last famous Indian fighters who subdued the hostile redskins of the West is Lieut. Gen. Nelson Appleton Miles. Born in Westminster, Mass., August 8, 1839, he began his military career at the outbreak of the Civil war, starting as a first lieutenant and winning his way by sheer merit and fighting ability to the rank of major general of volunteers. Just half a century ago he entered the regular army as a colonel, becoming a brigadier general in 1880, a major general in 1890, and a lieutenant general in 1900, three years before his retirement from active service. General Miles took part in the campaign against nearly all of the more formidable Indian war chiefs, including Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Geronimo, Chief Joseph and Natchez. He represented the United States army abroad during the Turco-Grecian war, and was an unofficial observer at the more recent Balkan wars, while his son, Maj. Sherman Miles, was military attache with the Balkan allies during those bloody struggles. General Miles was in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, at the outbreak of the present European war.

DAY-DREAMS BY ED. WHITE.

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Better Farming in the South

WHAT THE CROPS ARE ASKING FOR

Feed the Plants Properly and the Soil Can Be Built Up Instead of Run Down While Increasing Crop Yields



J. N. HARPER
 Agronomist.

Staple crops take out large amounts of plant food from the soil. For example: A cotton crop of one bale per acre will remove from the land in seed, leaves, stalks and bolls, about 77 pounds of nitrogen, 54 pounds of potash and 28 pounds of phosphoric acid. A 40 bushel crop of corn will remove in the grain, stalk and fodder about 64 pounds of nitrogen, 54 pounds of potash and 34 pounds of phosphoric acid. A 40 bushel crop of oats will remove in the grain and straw about 35 pounds of nitrogen, 41 pounds of potash and 16 pounds of phosphoric acid. If, however, stalks, bolls, straw, etc., are plowed under, some of the plant food will be returned to the soil.

Cotton Fertilizer Problem

With the present price of cotton and other farm products, it will pay the farmer to give more attention this Spring to the problems of soil building and to the intelligent use of fertilizers than ever before. Some of the best farmers of the South have adopted the plan of returning to the soil in fertilizers, the money received from all or part of their cottonseed. This is a good plan and should be more generally adopted.

Enough Plant Food for Best Yields

It takes from 300 pounds to 400 pounds of fertilizer to make a good weed in cotton, or a good stalk in corn, and unless amounts above these are used, full returns cannot be expected because large amounts must be applied to produce the fruit and the grain. The amount of fertilizer that can be used profitably will vary with the different soil types, seasons and with the different crops grown. The most important factor, however, governing the amount of fertilizer that can be used with profit is the price of the article produced. At the present price of cotton, it will pay to use on most of the soil types of the South larger amounts of fertilizer than heretofore.

To Meet Boll Weevil Situation

When grown under boll weevil conditions, cotton should be liberally fertilized and this fertilizer should contain a large percentage of phosphoric acid, which ingredient hastens its maturity. A fertilizer containing an am- ple supply of ammonia should also be used to start the plant off quickly in its growth. The farmer must ever

bear in mind that the best way he can fight the boll weevil is to force his cotton to a quick growth and to an early maturity. Many farmers in the boll weevil district, are finding that peanuts and soy beans are splendid substitutes for cotton. Unless these crops are well fertilized, however, with the fertilizer carrying high percentage of phosphate, good yields cannot be expected.

How to Tell What Is Necessary

The farmer can oftentimes determine the element most needed in his fertilizer by noting the manner of growth of cotton on his different soil types. When the growth is slow and the plants have a yellow, unhealthy look, nitrogen (or ammonia) should be applied in rather large amounts. If, however, the plants look vigorous, but are not fruiting well, phosphoric acid should be used liberally.

Generally speaking, for poor soils, the most important element of a fertilizer is nitrogen, and the next most important is phosphorus. Therefore, for poor soils we would recommend under present war conditions, which makes potash scarce, a fertilizer for cotton and corn analyzing about 9 per cent available phosphoric acid and 3 per cent ammonia and 2 per cent potash. For peanuts 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 2 per cent ammonia and 2 per cent potash. For fertile soils we would recommend for cotton and corn, a fertilizer analyzing 12 per cent available phosphoric acid, 2 per cent ammonia and 2 per cent potash, and for peanuts, a fertilizer analyzing 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 1 1/2 per cent ammonia and 2 per cent potash. For the sandy loam soils of the coastal plain, potash is the most essential and for tobacco and truck crops must be applied in liberal amounts.

The reason that nitrogen or ammonia is so necessary an element for practically all soils is because the nitrates are soluble in water, and are, therefore, constantly leaching out of the land. The farmers should try to store up as much nitrogen in the soil as possible by growing such crops as beans, peas, clover, vetches, etc., which plants add nitrogen to the soil from the atmosphere. Practically all soils of the South are well adapted to the growing of these legumes. If, however, crops are grown in rotation with legumes, it will still be necessary to use commercial forms of nitrogen to obtain the best results. While nitrogen is the main element of a fertilizer, on poor land phosphoric acid is the most essential and in practically all of the tests that have been made in the South, better results have been obtained with soluble phosphoric rocks than with finely ground phosphate rocks or floats.

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