

Letter From Mrs. Snuggs.

Dear Dr. Cody:

Last week I had a letter from Mr. Snuggs, asking me to write to The Baptist Courier (as he is away on a long itinerating trip, he is not able to write). I fear he does not know what he is asking of me, for I have never written to a paper and would not know how to begin. So, after much prayer, thought and anxiety (of course wanting to "obey" although I never promised that) finally decided to write to Dr. Cody.

I am alone here now for nearly four long weeks on my "Isle of patmos," its so lonely. Do you know I have not spoken a word of English in all these weeks excepting to myself and my Chinese yellow dog. Yesterday a real American flag came to me through the mail. What do you think was the first thing I did on opening it? Yes, I cried for joy, to see a bit of real home, and I am not ashamed to say that tears flowed freely for a while. I am only human, am still in the flesh. Oh! how we need help here among these three millions souls and more. And only two lone Baptist Missionaries (and I can hear you say, "yes, and they are getting old.") Our Chinese workers here were so disappointed on our return finding we had no re-enforcements.

On our arrival here October 15th, we were met on the wharf by our two schools, Boys and Girls with their drums, bugles, flags, etc., escorting us to our little rented home here. Coming into the yard they had speeches of welcome. All this cheered us so much. The next day we were the guests of our members at a Chinese meal, we ate with chopsticks, wish you could have been with us; am sure you would have enjoyed the meal, "sticks" thrown in. After the feast, we all went into the well filled chapel where speeches of welcome were made by the men, and just think! for the first time in the history of our Pakhoi work a woman spoke in the mixed audience. I was real fearful, but Mr. Snuggs told me I did well, (wonder if he only said that to cheer me?). We have over 70 members now, nearly 15 of these are from the Boys and Girls schools. We have the envelopsystem and it works well. Last Sunday, on roll 102 we had a collection of \$1.05 this is outside of the 75 Million Campaign. We think that is fine, considering the extreme poverty of our people here.

Shall I write you the average wage of a workman? \$9-12 per month is fair pay. One of our preacher's salary in On Po is \$22 per month, that is \$11 in U. S. A. money. Out of this he provides for his wife and four children. How can he do it, I don't know. They only exist. The two eldest sons are in our boys and girls school here, the eldest one is a pupil-scholar, teaching half a day and studying the other half, he gets \$3 per month for his help, and that is scarcely sufficient for his rice. These two lads are so emaciated. I will try some day to take their photo and send it to you. Most of our scholars are so slim and thin. "Underfed" I can hear you say. Yes, and that is the usual sight among these poor people. Yet, out of their poverty they are willingly giving their mite. We are having a "Giving" Christmas again this year, helping our orphans and the lepers. Last year the extra collection was over \$25. We hope for at least that much this year.

We are enlarging the chapel, it's too small to hold all who come to hear the Gospel Message. Our Boys' school is too small. We are looking for a larger building. The Girls' school is having an extra room added for our kindergarten. I wish you could hear our school boys take part in our Saturday night Prayer Meetings, also leading in turn, as some have a Sunday school class on the Lord's day, teaching the smaller boys. The work is encouraging. We are cheered. God is good to us. Praise His name. Mr. Snuggs writes: "Work is progressing in the outstations. It's healthy. Yet with all this, the masses are still untouched by the Gospel Story. The scenes he is seeing these past few weeks would make you weep, Dr. Cody. He wrote about a little girl of about 6 years of age, the cry of distress and pain witnessed on one of the main streets of On Po, then a woman sitting by the wayside, begging, with a face half gone from an awful disease. It's heartrending. I wept too, as I read his letter. If only a nurse could have been available, how she could have ministered at least to this poor, little girl. The sad part of all is, that we dear people in the homeland (having so much in luxuries) would help more if it was only understood. Oh! when will our own folk awaken to their privileges and joy of helping these poor creatures for whom our Saviour gave His life. Forgive us, Lord! was on my lips as I read that letter."

Do you know we are without any medical aid whatever? The Church of England doctor is home on furlough, The French Government doctor is also away. We are about 4 days journey from Hongkong, the nearest to obtain aid in illness. How we need to lean upon the Great Physician. If we could have a beginning, say a nurse first, how much she could do. Pray with us that our Board may be able to send us the nurse, kindergarten teacher and a man and wife for Educational work which we have been so long begging for.

The "Baptist Courier" is a most welcome letter in our home each mail day. We read every word of it and often translate bits to help our Chinese brethren here. We pray daily for you all. God bless our workers in dear old America. How we need you at the Throne.

Yours in happy service,
Mrs. E. T. Snuggs.
—Baptist Courier.

PATCHING UP KING'S SPEECH

Serious Omission Recently Gave British Parliamentary Authorities a "Bad Fifteen Minutes."

William Cobbett, who used to complain of the bad grammar and the indifferently English of the king's speeches to parliament, surely never contemplated the omission which marked the king's speech at the opening of the recent session. The speech itself was remarkably short—139 words all told—and it came to a sudden stop without the usual invocation of God's blessing on the labors of parliament. When the king had departed, the officials were horrified at the omission; and hastily sent up a verbal addition to the press. Some of the newspapers used it and some did not. Nor was this all, for when the lord chancellor in the house of lords and the speaker in the house of commons read out the speech at the afternoon sitting, the invocation was there, but the words were different from those supplied earlier in the day. The secret history of all these changes would make interesting matter for a modern Pepsy.

Future Monarch Reared Simply.

In an article describing the training of the fourteen-year-old prince of the Asturias, King Alfonso's heir, the Madrid Herald says he is being brought up in the atmosphere of home life that his parents love. Queen Victoria, as well as King Alfonso, dislikes all forms of ceremonial, and the prince is being trained as simply as possible. He has many tutors with whom he visits factories, dockyards, engineering works, newspaper offices, museums and all centers of culture and activity. The customs of the Spanish court have prevented him from entering a university or military college, but he will probably be sent later on to a military academy.

The prince is fair with blue eyes, and for this reason he has the appearance of a "foreigner" for Spain is a country of dark-eyed people. But those who speak of his foreign appearance maintain that he is thoroughly Spanish. He speaks English and French fluently and takes an active interest in science and art.—London Daily Mail.

Fashion's Pilgrimage Begins.

What the fashions, both feminine and masculine, will be in North America next May may be known now by anyone who is in Buenos Aires. A news letter from the South American metropolis announces that all the spring styles from Paris, and London, too, are to be seen in the shops there and on the streets. The straw hat of 1922 is there, beginning its march northward, arriving at Havana in January or February, New Orleans and Palm Beach by March, Atlanta and Charleston in April, and the rest of the continent in May.

All the fashionable world in Buenos Aires can furnish advance information on fabrics, colors and modes, and an enterprising correspondent or two could very well supply interesting pointers to the curious in the midst of our northern snowdrifts.

Studies Ant Control on Ships.

An odd assignment given to a scientific research worker is that of making a study of the control of ants on shipboard. As guest of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, Warren T. Clarke, professor of agriculture extension in the University of California, has sailed on the steamship Columbia on a two months' trip through the Panama canal, coming on by way of Havana to Baltimore, to study the problem at first hand.—New York Evening Post.

As Guaranteed.

Mr. Henry Carr—You guaranteed that the engine of this used car would develop 60 horsepower. Look it over. Deal:—The 60 horsepower is all there only they appear to be pulling in opposite directions.

STRAYED: Three red shotes about 50 or 60 pounds, strayed from my home February 12th. Any information will be appreciated.

R. E. MORGAN.
2-22-12

FOR SALE: Dry pine wood, four feet, \$1.50 per cord in woods or \$2.50 delivered in Edgefield. Also several mules and horses.

M. C. PARKER.
2-15-22.

OIL EVAPORATION CAUSES BIG LOSS

Represents About 3 Per Cent of Total Gasoline Production of Country.

IS VALUED AT \$26,840,000

Report of the United States Bureau of Mines Tells of Many Other Investigations Made During Last Year.

Washington.—Investigations conducted by the United States bureau of mines, in the course of a special effort to aid the mineral industries to re-establish themselves on a safe basis to meet the renewed foreign competition and the changed conditions of supply and demand of the post-war period, point the way to the possible saving of vast sums through the application of improved methods in the production of various mineral materials, according to H. Foster Bain, director, in his annual report, just made to the secretary of the interior.

An investigation of losses of crude oil through evaporation in storage and in transportation, conducted during the year by the bureau, disclosed losses of startling magnitude. It was found that in the few days in which crude oil is stored on the lease before being taken by the pipe line, the aggregate loss per year from evaporation amounts to about 122,000,000 gallons of gasoline in the mid-continent field alone. This has a value, at 22 cents a gallon, of \$26,840,000, and represents about 3 per cent of the total gasoline produced in the United States from all fields and all sources. The bureau found that a large percentage of this loss could be prevented by the use of efficient equipment.

The bureau of mines has pointed out the considerable losses which have resulted from the failure of many refineries to recover gasoline from condensed still vapors. The significance of this investigation is shown by the fact that one refinery in the mid-continent field is now recovering from still vapors approximately 400 barrels of gasoline daily which, before the installation of this equipment, was either lost or burned as fuel under the boilers and stills. The value of fractionating towers at petroleum refineries, by means of which some companies have increased the yield of gasoline from crude oil by as much as 5 per cent, or 16½ per cent of the total, is now generally recognized.

Low-Pressure Waste.

Large quantities of gas are now being wasted in the Osage Nation in Oklahoma because of low-pressure conditions, and the bureau of mines is investigating the feasibility of utilizing this waste gas by the use of low-pressure burners for oil-field boilers. The demand of the export market for "sweet" gasoline led to the development of a process for treating gasoline to remove the objectionable sulphur compounds, by which treatment some grades of American gasoline heretofore objectionable were made suitable for export.

Under the arrangement by which supervision of the drilling and production of oil and gas on the public lands is vested in the bureau of mines, the bureau has supervision of about 100 producing oil properties, which are producing at the rate of about 12,000,000 barrels of oil per annum. Even at the present reduced price of oil, the government royalty from this should total perhaps \$2,000,000 per annum. A special process, devised at the San Francisco station of the bureau, for cracking heavy oils and tars promises the recovery of large yields of gasoline and other lighter products, hitherto regarded as unrecoverable. Investigations made by the bureau in Colorado and Utah indicate that the oil-shale deposits of the Rocky mountain states contain a potential fuel supply of almost unequal importance.

The experimental helium plant at Petrolia, Texas, conducted under the authority of the army and navy helium board, was in operation during the year at various times, and helium was produced for short periods. A study of the practicability of storing this rare and noninflammable gas in mine workings was made at the bureau's experimental coal mine at Bruceton, Pa. At the cryogenic or low-temperature laboratory in Washington, D. C., liquid air in quantity is now being produced. The primary object of this laboratory is to investigate gases and liquids at low temperatures, with special reference to the separation of helium from natural gas. Field investigations of possible supplies of helium in natural gas were completed during the year, every known gas field in the United States having been tested. Results were markedly successful, as they have shown that this country contains the largest supply of helium-bearing natural gas in the world.

Scrap Losses Investigated.

An investigation of scrap losses in aluminum alloy foundry practice showed that the annual losses in the United States amount to \$1,200,000, and that universal adoption of methods recommended by the bureau of mines would probably result in a saving of about \$600,000 per annum. Melting losses in this industry, which are largely preventable, aggregate about \$3,000,000 yearly. A new method was devised to simplify the collection of radiation emanation from radium salts. Experiments are now in progress to perfect the process and to develop ap-

paratus that can be recommended for public use in laboratories and hospitals. The bureau investigated the properties and possibilities of molybdenum, of which the United States possesses the largest known deposits, although the country is relatively poor in high-grade deposits of some other important alloying elements used in alloy structural steels, such as automobile steels. The bureau conducted studies directed toward devising means for utilizing extensive deposits of low-grade iron ores that cannot be smelted profitably by present methods. These studies included investigations of the low-grade iron ores of the Birmingham (Ala.) district, the manganese iron ores of the Lake Superior district, and the iron and steel situation in the Pacific Coast states.

The cost of production of zinc, with the standard retort process, is now so high that it endangers the position of zinc as a cheap metal. Plans have been formulated for an investigation of proposed methods for the electrothermic metallurgy of zinc, with a view to increasing the recovery of metal and lowering production costs. The results of an investigation regarding the losses of zinc in the tailings of zinc metals in the Wisconsin district indicate that the use of concentrating tables of a certain type will greatly increase recovery. It is estimated that this practice would have added about \$1,000,000 annually to the value of zinc output in this district, had it been in operation in 1917. Important results in the utilization of the low-grade and complex ores of copper, lead, silver and zinc, which constitute a great problem in the mineral development of Utah, Colorado and other Rocky mountain states, are promised by the utilization of the chloride volatilization process. The sulphur dioxide leaching of porphyry copper ores of Arizona holds the promise of important developments for the mineral industry of the Southwest.

Recovery of Coal From Refuse.

As about one-quarter of the bituminous coal produced in the United States is used in industrial power plants, the waste of unburned coal and coke in the ashes from boiler plants has been investigated by the bureau. It has been possible to recover the greater part of the unburned fuel by washing the ashes on a concentrating table. As the result of a study of coal washing problems in the state of Washington, one mine has built a table washing plant to treat a pile of refuse amounting to more than one million tons, estimated to contain 200,000 tons of recoverable coal of coking quality.

The bureau conducted studies regarding the use of liquid oxygen as an explosive. In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture an investigation was made of the use of cellulose from corn cobs in the manufacture of dynamite. Investigations were conducted to determine the best and safest conditions for the industrial use of 13,000,000 pounds of picric acid, held as a surplus by the War department. During the year the bureau called attention to the danger in using certain low-grade foreign detonators, which had been coming into the country in large numbers.

A universal gas mask has been developed by the bureau for protecting the wearer against all poisonous gas not exceeding 2 or 3 per cent concentration in air where a safety lamp will burn. A fireman's gas mask for the use of train crews in railroad tunnels was devised. Investigations made in connection with the problem of ventilation of vehicular tunnels showed that from 20 to 30 per cent of the heat of the gasoline used as a fuel for automobile engines is lost in the form of unburned gases in the exhaust, due to improper carburetor setting.

Investigations at the ceramic experiment station at Columbus, Ohio, indicate that some American clays will yield products closely approaching the English china clay. At the same station it has been demonstrated that better graphite crucibles can be made with the use of domestic bonding clay than have hitherto been made with imported clays.

Classifying Export Coals.

During the year the bureau, in co-operation with three of the largest seaboard coal exchanges, developed scientific systems of classifying export coals into pools by systematic sampling and analysis to supersede the arbitrary classifications used in war time. Further progress was made in the investigation for preparing and utilizing lignite, which constitutes the greater part of the nation's fuel resources.

The bureau completed work on preparation and analysis of special alloy steels for the navy. A comprehensive report on recent developments in electric brass melting was finished.

Methods for preparing caustic magnesia were investigated, which determined that high-grade magnesia can be made from some varieties of magnesite hitherto believed to be unsuitable for this purpose. The bureau investigated dolomite as a substitute for the more costly magnesite in preparing refractories, and demonstrated that there can be obtained from Ohio dolomite a product superior in magnesia content to imported Canadian magnesite.

More experimental work on mining explosives, with reference to increased safety and efficiency, was performed. Plans were initiated for an international conference on the standardization of mine rescue apparatus. Methods for reducing losses of anthracite in mining operations were studied. Timbering methods for metal mines were investigated.

In the course of the year the bureau trained 17,525 miners in rescue and first-aid methods, the largest number so trained in any fiscal year since the beginning of the training work.

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CARDUI HELPED REGAIN STRENGTH

Alabama Lady Was Sick For Three Years, Suffering Pain, Nervous and Depressed—Read Her Own Story of Recovery.

Paint Rock, Ala.—Mrs. C. M. Stegall, of near here, recently related the following interesting account of her recovery: "I was in a weakened condition. I was sick three years in bed, suffering a great deal of pain, weak, nervous, depressed. I was so weak, I couldn't walk across the floor; just had to lay and my little ones do the work. I was almost dead. I tried everything I heard of, and a number of doctors. Still I didn't get any relief. I couldn't eat, and slept poorly. I believe if I hadn't heard of and taken Cardui I would have died. I bought six bottles, after a neighbor told me what it did for her.

"I began to eat and sleep, began to gain my strength and am now well and strong. I haven't had any trouble since. I sure can testify to the good that Cardui did me." I don't think there is a better tonic made and I believe it saved my life.

For over 40 years, thousands of women have used Cardui successfully, in the treatment of many womanly ailments.

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