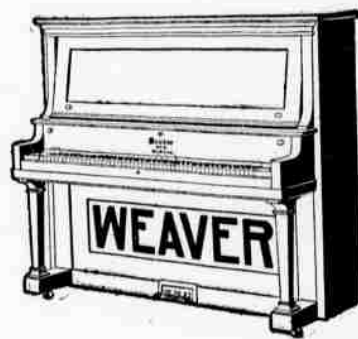


# WEAVER UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO

THE WORLD'S BEST UPRIGHT PIANO

Miss Alice Neilson, who in 1915 toured the South, has just completed a twenty week's tour of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, giving a total of 118 concerts. The Musical Courier says she received \$30,000 for these concerts and was worth it. This proves her musicianship and makes the following opinion of hers worthy of your attention:

"The Weaver Piano is a superb and delightful instrument which responds to every requirement and wish of the artist. I admire the superior tone and action. The Weaver 20 is a dear little piano, I love the instrument. It suits me exactly and I mean it."



A great deal more than money is involved in the purchase of a WEAVER PIANO. Love of luxury and beauty, cultivated taste and keen appreciation of what is best in piano tone are the important factors that lead to the choice of the Weaver. It will be a pleasure to call at your home and explain the merits of the Weaver Piano, if you will write us.

The Weaver Piano is manufactured by Weaver Piano Co., York, Pa. Established 1870.

## F. O. MILLER PIANO CO.

39 W. Forsyth St.

Jacksonville, Fla.

### WHERE ZINCT WENT WILD.

Frederick J. Haskin.

Joplin, Mo., Nov. 20.—Two years ago 32,000 people lived in Joplin; now there are over 45,000. Two years ago names like Commerce, Cardin, Picher and Century reposed peacefully in the dictionary. Now they stand for new-born, madly energetic little cities in Oklahoma—cities sprung up over night. Century is not yet six months old. Houses and stores are being built at a rate that sees them finished two weeks from the day the contract is let. A dozen other older towns have taken on new and startling vitality. The face of the land is being covered with gray mountains of ore. And all because the heir to the throne of Austria was assassinated, and because zinc is used in making brass and brass is used in making shells.

Joplin is the center of the Middle Western zinc and lead field. When zinc ore went to \$100 a ton Joplin went wild. They had processions and brass bands and speeches and celebrations. If Joplin had waited a little she could have had that same celebration on the day that zinc ore touched \$140 a ton—which it did a little later on, thereby setting a new world's record.

Before the war zinc ore was hanging around the \$40 mark, which just about enabled most of the mines to keep running. Sixty dollars meant prosperity; \$100 meant wealth. One hundred and forty dollars—or \$139.90, to get the record absolutely accurate—meant a fever of development that

riddled the district with new mines, let unskilled miners earn \$60 a week, created new rich men and reproduced here in the quiet Middle West many of the features of a Rocky Mountain mining boom.

#### Joplin on Ground Floor.

Of course zinc didn't stay at \$140 indefinitely. It couldn't, owing to the laws of supply and demand that control such matters. Every rise in price made it worth while for zinc properties in other states and on other continents to become producers, until now Canada and Mexico and Australia are turning out every pound that can put on the market, and the price is fluctuating around \$70. At that, there is a neat profit, as is obvious when you consider that the mines were running with zinc at \$40. But Joplin, or the Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma district as they call it, made its big gains in the early days of the war, because they were ready to do business at a word. Half the world sent up a call for zinc.

Here the zinc business is at home. They know zinc. They have been mining it in some of the camps for 50 years. Three-quarters of the machinery that they use in the district has been invented and developed right here on the ground, to meet local needs and conditions. It is a home-grown industry, not only purely American in its men and methods, but to a large extent sectional.

The number of mines in the district now is purely a matter of estimate, where even experts differ, but they are placed at 500, 600, and even as high as 800. Of these hundreds are new mines, opened since the war began. The latest strikes, made in Oklahoma near Picher and

Century, and the rest of the newest camps, include some deposits that, it is believed, will prove the richest in the world—discovered and opened up as a direct result of the war stimulus. The usual way to locate new deposits affords a fine chance to the enterprising man who knows his business.

#### Road to Easy Wealth.

The mine-seeker goes to a landowner whose land lies in such a location that the miner, whether a practical or technical expert, has reason to believe it covers a zinc deposit. Miner and owner then strike a bargain, by which the former "leases" the mineral rights of the land. This is usually done on a royalty basis, by which the man who owns the land gets 10 to 15 per cent of the net profits of whatever mines are sunk. The landowner really has the best of the whole bargain. A number of such men are drawing fat monthly incomes now, for which they were never put to more trouble than to agree to let some man or company find out what lay 200 feet below the cornfields on their farms. The cornfields are not necessarily disturbed by the process, either. Plenty of land supports farm on top and zinc mines below. Such super-farmers are wont to say that they raise 53 crops a year—one crop of corn and 52 crops of ore.

The ore is sold weekly. Thursday is sale day. Prices rule on a basis of ore that is 60 per cent metallic zinc. Ore that goes higher than this nets a premium. The buyers drive out from Joplin in automobiles and buggies, equipped with little sampling bottles. They strike a bargain with the owner over his bins and then pick out bits of the ore here and there to determine the actual price to be paid, the bargain only concerning itself with 60 per cent ore. The sample is assayed and made the basis of the settlement. Picking the sample is obviously a task for an expert.

Another striking feature of this Middle Western zinc field is the character of the labor. It is all American labor. The foreigner has never got the ghost of a hold here, and any attempt on his part to enter the field is discouraged.

#### A Democratic Community.

The laborers deny that they are afraid of foreign competition in any sense, but they say that the present spirit of the district, a sort of cheerful democracy where the shovelmen feel they may be mine-owners tomorrow, would be destroyed by the presence of immigrant labor that would not look higher than a weekly paycheck. The present force is composed largely of raw-boned natives of the Middle-Western states—Texans, Missourians, Kansans.

The ore is blasted from its bed below the earth and shoveled down in the mine into great iron buckets called "cans," to be hoisted to the surface. Such a can holds 1,000 pounds. The work is piece-work, the shoveler and the miner being paid by the number of cans they fill. These were the days when one man earned \$58 in a single week, "with nothing but a pair of arms and a shovel and a strong back." To do it though, he had to fill about 100 cans a day, and each can weighed 1,000 pounds. Figure it out—100,000 pounds of ore swung by one man with a scoop-shovel. He earned his money. They say they have created

a new profession here—that of skilled shoveler.

In the first days of the rush some work-men literally worked themselves to death. Straining every muscle for hours under the earth, working in an atmosphere of rock-dust thrown off by the drills, coming up into the cold air all a drip, they succumbed to a wide range of ailments. The new conditions came on so suddenly that for the moment they were not adequately met. Now the dry drills have been replaced with dustless water-drills, and "dog-houses" are provided at the mouth of the mine where the workmen are compelled to change clothing and cool off before going farther.

#### Now Lookout.

When a cold hangs on as often happens, or when you have hardly gotten over one cold before you contract another, lookout for you are liable to contract some very serious disease. This succession of colds weakens the system and lowers the vitality so that you are much more liable to contract chronic catarrh, pneumonia or consumption. Cure your cold while you can. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has a great reputation. It is relied upon by thousands of people and never disappoints them. Try it. It only costs a quarter. Obtainable everywhere.

#### Cold Storage For Home Meat Supply Costs \$75.

Everybody knows how hard it is to cure meats in the South. A. P. Spencer, district agent for the University of Florida Extension Division, calls attention to specifications for a cold storage house that will eliminate the weather requirements for curing meat. The specifications are sent out by the States Relations Service, Washington. The house costs only \$75. The feed required to hold fat hogs over several weeks while you wait for cool weather would cost as much as the house. The plan mentioned is one that has been used successfully by J. E. McIntosh, Laura-ville, Fla., for 15 years; "Size of cold storage, 8 by 10 feet; corner studding, 4 by 4 inches by 8 feet; intermediate studding, 2 by 4 inches by 8 feet.

"Joists nailed on side of studding (at top) so that when ceilings and weather boarding are nailed on, will leave a continuous air space all around. Ceiling one inch thick is nailed on horizontally, then on this a layer of insulating paper, and on this another like ceiling perpendicularly. On other or outer side of studding a like wall is put on. A beveled door is used, made with like walls and edges lined with felt of convenient size. Two layers of floor with between, the floor slanting backward and to center, with gutter to drain room to back end into a U pipe thru the wall.

"The walls on both sides, ends and overhead, inside and out, are the same; two wooden walls with paper between. Leave the air space between the walls open. Dead air space is a better insulation than sawdust, shavings or other material. See that the doors fit closely.

"A rack is placed as near the top as possible to admit 200 pound blocks of ice. The house requires about 800 pounds of ice a week. It will hold about 5000 pounds of meat, placed in the racks on the sides. The cost of operating equals the cost of ice and the wages of one man.

"The meat should be cut (without unjointing hams and shoulders) as soon as possible after killing; salted

thoroughly and bulked together, skin side down, in piles. Spread at night, salt again next morning and place in cold storage. Put not over 200 or 300 pounds in each rack to itself. Cross the pieces, leaving ventilating spaces.

"Temperature should be kept 40 to 48 degrees. All meats weighing less than 15 pounds to the piece will cure in 30 days. Pieces weighing from 15 to 25 pounds will take 45 days, and 40 pounds will take 60 days.

"If temperature is above 50 degrees the ice should be put in storage four or five days before the meat is put in, to bring it down to 45 degrees. If temperature is 40 degrees or less, the ice and meat can be put in together. The temperature of the meat when put in governs to a great extent the amount of ice required. One important feature is to have a ventilated door to give the meat fresh air when the outside temperature is 40 degrees or lower."—Agricultural News Service.

#### Our Prosperity Seems Permanent.

Evidently the big railroad corporations do not consider the present prosperity as only temporarily, for they are spending millions for new equipment to handle the big business now offered them and the increase expected to come. A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central Railroad Company, has informed the Ohio Public Utilities Commission that his road intends to spend approximately \$15,000,000 for new equipment next year. Announcement of the proposed expenditure was made in an application for authority to issue \$12,000,000 of equipment trust certificates to be sold at not less than 97. The application states that the equipment to be purchased will include 4,000 steel box cars, to cost \$5,900,000; 3,000 all-steel coal cars to cost \$4,500,000; 10 electric locomotives to cost \$750,000; 100 steel passenger coaches, to cost \$2,000,000; 100 steel baggage cars to cost \$1,100,000, and 30 multiple unit cars to cost \$750,000. This does not look like the railroads are alarmed at the re-election of President Wilson.

#### Cattle Tick Will Be Held To Strict Account.

Since the Texas fever tick is the greatest enemy of cattle production in Florida, it will receive a great deal of attention at the livestock meeting at the University of Florida, Gainesville, January 16 to 19 inclusive. Methods of eradication are uppermost in the minds of most stockmen. Plans for the campaign will be discussed. The life history of the insect will be given. Few farmers realize the toll which they are paying the tick in animals, blood and feed. The annual price for entertaining the pest is enormous. These and other subjects incident to eradication will receive attention at the meeting.

Some of the best tick eradication authorities in the United States have been promised for the meeting. The subjects is of vast importance to farmers, stockmen and representatives of allied industries. Everybody who is interested in the agricultural development of the state is urged to attend the sessions.—Agricultural News Services.

In some parts of Russia gold has been mined without interruption since 1744.

A single nest of the Australian bush turkey has been found to weigh over five tons.

### CARE OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

More people in Florida than should be, are ignorant of a wise and most excellent and useful service that the state supports by appropriation from its funds. Attention has been called to it before in the Press Service, but it is a matter about which repetition is warranted.

It is a provision by which the crippled children of parents who are unable to pay for costly medical or surgical service and nursing, may have the benefit of the best care and treatment, under the direction of skilled physicians and every chance given them for cure complete and thorough. Every necessary thing that the richest can buy is offered free to the children of poorer parents.

Every child is born with the right to health and happiness. Prenatal influences and causes attending and immediately following birth deprive many children—more than the layman suspects—of physical strength and fitness, and handicap them at the start in their equipment to face life's problems with any particular chance of success. When they are born in poverty the chances for cure are small because medical attention and care cost money, often large sums, which only the well-to-do can spare from their means.

The Legislature of 1911 provided for an appropriation for the erection of a hospital for the free treatment of indigent crippled children of Florida parents, and for ten thousand dollars to be set aside annually for the maintenance of the institution. But this appropriation or provision for the same was negatived, by declining that until the number of children should require a separate institution, the little patients should be cared for in a hospital or hospitals already in operation, and the expense borne from the State Board of Health's treasury, and so it happens that the hospital is still a promise of the future, depending upon the charitable inclination of some future Legislature, and the white children are cared for at St. Luke's Hospital, and the little colored patients at Brewster Hospital, both located in Jacksonville.

The treatment of these children since the establishment of the service, has been under the direction of skilled physicians and some of the remarkable cures effected have become records in the history of American medical practice. Some children, seemingly helplessly crippled have been made whole, and some who appeared to be beyond the reach of medical science have been benefitted almost beyond belief. And some have been turned away, because with the facilities that could be provided from the state appropriation, their substantial betterment was impossible.

The benefits of this service are open to any child in Florida, whose parents are unable to pay the cost, and money can buy no better nor more skilled treatment than is offered. Those who may be interested and wish to know more of this remarkable opportunity, would do well to address the State Health Officer, at the State Board of Health offices in Jacksonville.

While incalculable good has been accomplished through this use of state funds, the lack of a separate hospital building, fully equipped to carry the cures of many cases to completion, has limited its usefulness. Surgical treatment for the correction of deformities, especially those due to some forms of paralysis, should be followed in many cases by certain kinds of exercises, joint manipulation, muscle training and the like, in order to make permanent the results of operation and to prevent the return of deformity. From time to time the physician in charge has been compelled, by reason of this lack of facilities, to recommend that admission be denied to applicants because the cause appeared not to be amenable to reasonably prompt operative cure and the means to make such cure permanent were lacking.

The State of Florida has spent no moneys more wisely and none that has brought more splendid results in the restoration to normal strength of scores of little men and women to whom the outlook seemed without hope. It is open to all who can be benefitted, and even should the state appropriation be insufficient in any year, private generosity is pledged that no child shall be turned away, who is entitled to the benefits of the service and who may be helped by what the state has provided.—State Board of Health Bulletin.

#### Our Foreign Trade For 1916.

The foreign trade of the United States for the calendar year 1916 will approximate the sum of \$8,000,000,000 or about one-fifth of the entire international trade of the world, according to estimates made public by the foreign trade department of the National City Bank. It will be 50 per cent greater than in 1915, and double that of 1914. Excess of exports over imports will approximate \$3,000,000,000 against \$1,768,884,000 in 1915, \$324,343,000 in 1914 and \$691,422,000 in 1913. Complete figures for the commerce of the entire country in the nine months ending fifth September are at hand, as are also those of New York, which is accepted as an index of the entire country's trade for October. Figures for the nine months ended with September show a total commerce of \$5,780,000,000 against \$3,833,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1915 and \$2,877,000,000 in the nine months of 1914. October figures of the port of New York indicate that the total trade will equal and probably exceed that of September. Both imports and exports will make new records in the current year.

Bananas can be ripened in a room kept at 110 degrees.

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