

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

W. M. Cook, Editor G. S. Warden, Manager Leonard G. Dink, Business Manager

EDITORIAL PAGE

A Daily Bible Thought

NO FEAR IN LOVE:—There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear; because fear hath torment. He that feareth is not made perfect in love.—I John 4:18.

WE SHOULD WORRY.

FROM time to time the scientists have sent out warning messages to the world of impending disaster. They have told us that the population of the world tends to increase in a ratio that would some time hereafter leave no standing room in it for its increasing herds, and of course, no food to eat, were it not for the ravages of disease and the fatalities of war that kept the population down.

Likewise we have heard considerable pessimistic talk about the exhaustion of the soil, and the coming time when it must inevitably go on a strike and refuse to produce enough foodstuff to support the population of the world. Coming at a time when the problem of most of our farmers is to boost the price of foodstuffs by either increasing the demand for them or limiting the supply of such foodstuffs, a warning sent out a few days ago by the American Chemical association will excite some interest at least, even if it does not change agricultural methods in any great degree.

"Although our country is fifteen times as large as Germany," said Mr. McDowell, "we produce only the same amount of barley and not quite twice as much oats. Germany produces six times as many potatoes and twelve times as much rice. When the war broke out, Germany had five millions of farms, averaging fifteen acres, and we had 6,340,000 farms, averaging 138 acres. These German farms produced forty per cent more wheat, rye, barley, oats and potatoes, taken together, than we produced. Within the last thirty years Germany has increased her yield per capita from fifteen to twenty-nine bushels, while the United States increased from fourteen to sixteen. Germany increased her per acre yield of wheat from 19 to 30 bushels; the United States from 13 to 15 bushels; Germany increased the yield of barley from 24 to 24.3 bushels. With only one-fifteenth of the land area, Germany shows an agricultural efficiency of about six times that of the United States.

"We are at the present time on trial in our United States agriculture," continued Mr. McDowell. "With a sparse population and a broad area of uncultivated lands a nation can choose between extensive and intensive agriculture, but with a densely populated country there can be no choice. The intensive method must be followed. We of the United States have been a wasteful people. We have had too much land and have moved from state to state in search of the more fertile spots of land, and neglected to maintain the producing power of our conquered area.

"Large populations and low crop yields," added the speaker, "do not go together. In this country our population is rapidly growing and we must more fully utilize nature's stores in our future development. Our population is increasing and our lands at the same time are being depleted. Our ditches are all lined with the fertility of our farms that were dug to drain. From our rivers we lose annually 500,000,000 tons of fertility, thereby diminishing productivity at a rapid rate. Our sewer pipes are taking from our farms 50,000,000 tons of fertility annually. The crops that are taken from the field, and never get back in any form, take 30,000,000

more tons of fertility from our lands each year. "In the face of these undeniable facts," declared Mr. McDowell, "our population will be, according to Mr. Edward M. East, of Harvard, more than doubled by the year 2000. At the same time he shows that, according to our present methods of agriculture and our present rates of food and clothing consumption, 197,000,000 is our ultimate population limit."

Mr. McDowell urged that the time had come for the engineer, and especially the chemist, to consider what must be done to maintain the agricultural efficiency of the country, and to replenish the soil. The engineer must aid in preventing erosion of the land and the devastation of the forests, while the problem of the chemist is fertility.

"Our worries about plant food supplies," observed Mr. McDowell, "seem to be largely over. For a time it seemed as if the available nitrogen was rather definitely limited. In the past few years, however, the progress made in the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen has opened unexpected supplies of this element."

He spoke also of the requirements of potash and of phosphate. "For a long time," continued the chemist, "it has been considered that these three elements, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, were the only plant foods necessary to supply ordinary soil. Certain crops, however, seem to demand some other element. For instance, it has only been within the last few weeks that it seems to have been definitely proven that the tobacco plant must have a certain amount of magnesium in its food supply in order that it may be properly cured. It is asserted that the super-excellence of the Hawaiian pineapple is due to the manganese present in the soils of the distant isles where the fruit grows. Are we then to believe that only these two plants are peculiarly susceptible to such conditions? Most of the experiment station of the country are now studying the effect of sulphur, both elemental and in compounds. What a research field is open to the agriculturist and the chemist!

PERSHING AND THE BRITISH.

GEN. PERSHING has announced that he has abandoned his plans to go to London and place an American war medal on the tomb of an "unknown" British soldier in Westminster abbey. This method of honoring an unknown dead soldier originated in France. It was copied in both Great Britain and the United States. So in Westminster abbey, the last home of Britain's greatest and best men, lies the body of an unknown British soldier. There were many such in the war. Often the bodies left on the field of war were so torn and mutilated by shot and shell that their identity could not be established, and they were recorded among the missing. Gen. Pershing went to France to accord the honor of the American decoration to a French unknown soldier, amid impressive ceremonies, and expected to do the same in London. For some mysterious reason at which we can hardly guess, the British authorities made no response to the communication of Gen. Pershing announcing his proposed errand. About a week ago a cable dispatch from Paris announced this fact, and stated that Gen. Pershing would wait a week longer for the British government to make arrangements for him to go to London and perform the ceremony, and that if he heard nothing from the British government in that time he would abandon his plans and sail for home. Evidently this rather drastic procedure brought no response from the British because the cable message the other day from Gen. Pershing announced the abandonment of his plan to go to London

and that if the ceremony was performed some other American general would have to do it. These dispatches have aroused much comment in France and on this side of the water. So far we have seen no explanation from the British side of the matter, but we are justified in default of such explanation in assuming that the objection on the part of the British government must be personal to Gen. Pershing. Possibly some remark, or some reported remark, of his about the British army or the valor of its soldiers may be at the bottom of the strange conduct of the British government with reference to the Pershing mission. It seems most unlikely that they could cherish any objection to the object of the mission itself, which was merely to give expression on the part of this government to its appreciation of the sacrifices made and the results achieved by the dead British soldiers who gave their life for a cause for which we also were sacrificing the lives of our citizens. The objection must be personal in some way one would think. However, it seems to us that the British government ought to speak up and explain the reason for its action, whatever that reason may be. Without such explanation its actions have a churlish savor which will not be appreciated in this country by many of its citizens.

DRUG STORE BURGLARIZED.

Lewistown, Oct. 10.—The Willard drug store at Moore was entered by burglars a few nights ago and about \$700 worth of jewelry was stolen.

The Haskin Letter

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN

THE PERFUMER AT WORK.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The perfumes modern women use are more delicate products of the perfumer's art than the famous vials of scent treasured as priceless by Catherine de Medici and other medieval royalties. To us we are told by the head chemist of a perfume laboratory here.

Queen Catherine's official perfumer held many secrets of a most secret business, but he could learn things from modern perfumers, if the art was not still a secret and mysterious one. Many of the laboratories in which perfumes are concocted admit no visitors, but a big factory to family planning here agreed to show the reporter through its perfume section.

The head chemist of the department led the way through rooms fragrant with flower scents where huge rolling tanks hold the essences. Pipes run along the ceiling and end in spigots labeled rose, hyacinth, jasmine, and so on. To mix a perfume for bottling, a tank is rolled up and the desired spigots are turned on.

But perfume-making is not so easy as this might lead you to think. Other processes first refine the natural essences, and long before quantities of any perfume can be mixed, the formula must be painstakingly evolved in the laboratory by a master perfumer. This is where the most important secrets of the business are kept. A formula for a successful or promising perfume is as valuable as a state paper. If other firms should learn the ingredients and proportions of the formula, the work of many laboratory experiments necessary to produce it would be a loss.

The master perfumer is an artist, often a temperamental one. He sits eagerly at his work, and bits of cotton soaked in mixtures of scent, always mixing and sniffing for the elusive combination that will be new and at the same time appealing in some way—suggestive of fresh summer fields, of the subtle, languorous orient, or of the old-fashioned garden.

When he gets it—and he may work for months with some troublesome yet eagerly he feels that he has given the world a work of art. Over here the master perfumer gets less recognition than he does in Europe. In Paris, his productions bear his name and he is regarded with the same respect as the creators of beautiful clothes. In this country the manufacturing firm takes the limelight. The master perfumer may be no less a master, but he remains unknown.

The Raw Materials. In one corner of the perfume department of this plant, is the steel door of a vault. The head chemist swung open the heavy door and stepped into a fairly large room. Here, he explained, are stored a quarter of a million dollars' worth of the imported ingredients which go to make fine perfumes. Shelves and tables are loaded with large glass bottles, cans with Chinese labels, foreign-looking kettles and canisters, and great stone crocks.

Turning on the lights, the chemist went to the rounds of the shelves, showing how the different natural essences look when they are shipped from the foreign manufacturers, before they are refined, and also allowing the visitor the interesting if not always delectable privilege of smelling the heavily concentrated odors.

Violet, for example, when imported from France, is a mass of greenish, egg-like mass. The essence has been extracted overseas by pouring large quantities of petals into a mixture of melted beef suet and purified lard. The shreds are allowed to stand several days until the fat has absorbed the flowers' fragrance. Then the mass is strained and cooled until it congeals.

Next you bend over the jar of greenish stuff when the top is lifted, expecting to catch a heavenly whiff of pure violet, but the scent which arises is more like green soap, and the essence is fairly soapy at that. The essence is so strong that it seems to bear no relation to the delicate perfume which it eventually becomes. Attar of roses, too, is here in the form of a liquid essence. This precious oil is shipped from Bulgaria in flat, round metal canteens with big stoppers. Surely, you think, this will fill the room with a sweet, but attar of roses at this stage is more suggestive of honeycomb—as near as these strong, almost paralyzing odors can be compared to anything else.

Beyond, on the shelves, are lavender from the Alps in big glass bottles, and bergamot in copper kettles from

Sicily and Italy. Oil of lemon in kettles is one of the few essences which would be recognized here by the average person from the odor. It smells just like the peel—strong, pleasantly pungent. Camay powder from Holland is another pleasant smelling ingredient, giving the fresh scent of new mown hay.

Perfume With a Punch. But the climax of the smelling tour is not reached. The head chemist picks up a cow horn, such as the pioneers once used for gun powder. There is a leather pouch fastened over the top. This he cautiously removes, warning the visitor to inhale with discretion. It is a timely warning, for the scent so carefully packed for shipping is that of civet from the civet cat—a small well known for its nauseating potency. Northern Africa contributes this delicacy to the perfumer, sending it in horns like the one described. This is the most powerful odor of the entire collection, even outstriking musk which is used and smelled nearby.

Musk, from the musk-deer, has the appearance of a dark brown pod and smells damp and musty with a faint suggestion of old leather in its bouquet. The value of the dirty brown musk pods is in direct contrast to their esthetic appeal. The pods are bought through a French bank. Special messengers carry the musk in small bags, each worth perhaps \$5,000. Musk brings \$500 a pound.

"Most people," the chemist explained, "have no idea that these perfumes play an important part in almost every perfume. The public thinks that rose perfume is a single odor. As a matter of fact, a rose preparation would probably include not only the floral essence, but an oil—sandalwood, or patchouli—to round it out and give it bouquet, and then one of the heavies, such as musk, civet, or ambergris for a fixative.

The complete perfume may be compared to a musical composition with the nasal odors for the undertone in the bass clef, and the florals in the treble. Odors have different tonal values. Certain ones blend, and if combined in balanced proportions there is harmony. Otherwise there may be discord as sharp as a violin as any discord in music.

"There are two kinds of perfumes. There are the perfumes that represent some particular flower, and the compounds, or bouquets which contain sometimes 40 different odors gathered from the four corners of the earth."

Perfume and Character. These bouquets, he explained, are now very popular in this country, though rose and violet are always best sellers. The single flower perfume is generally preferred by strongly individualistic people.

The perfumes a woman uses is as good an index of character as the music she likes. The Russian perfumes are heavy, almost oriental, with a suggestion of leopards' paws. The French perfumes, on the other hand, are called up the mysterious East. Americans prefer the more delicate and spiritual scents.

The chemist tells us that perfume is more widely used now than ever in history. When Louis XV demanded a new perfume originated especially for him, each day, and farther back, when Greek aristocrats bathed in violet scented perfumes was the most precious possession of the patrician class. A gift of myrrh, spikenard, or aloes was a princely offering. Today perfume is within reach of practically everyone.

As generally as it is used, there are things about perfume that people do not always understand. One is the perfume is four times as strong as toilet water. The latter may be sprayed without much danger of turning oneself into a walking flower garden. The scent is for perfume concentrated and lasting. A drop or two is sufficient. Another fact that perfume users might remember to advantage in selecting essences is that some are dry and what is known as "dry." Violet is one of these. A dry odor cannot be judged satisfactorily from the bottle. It should be sprayed or dropped on something for a few minutes. In fact, almost any perfume can be better pronounced upon in this way, as a sniff at one bottle of strong essence is apt to give the factory a headache, and after that the purchaser can scarcely judge of the other samples offered.

Missoula All Stirred Up Over Liquor Raids

Special to The Tribune. Missoula, Oct. 10.—Most of the men arrested in the raids conducted in Missoula Friday and Saturday have been released on bonds, which are set at \$10,000. The chief of police, Van Wert, who is head of Attorney General Rankin's staff of investigators, directed the raids and liquor was found in almost every place visited. A suggestion was created by the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph F. Peterson. Mr. Peterson owns an automobile upholstery business and it is charged that he was doing a large business in illicit liquor. The city is aroused by the revelations through the raids and two large mass meetings were held Sunday night, one on the north side and one on the south side of the river. Van Wert, County Attorney Campbell, the Rev. Joseph Pope, Attorney General Rankin and others were expected to address the crowds.

McConnell Funeral at Helena Tuesday

Helena, Oct. 10.—Funeral services for O'Dell W. McConnell, prominent Helena lawyer and business man who died in New York Thursday, will be held here Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Mr. McConnell's body accompanied by Mrs. McConnell and two children, Mrs. Claire McConnell, Thompson and Odell W. McConnell Jr., arrived in Helena on Northern Pacific train No. 3 at 8:20 o'clock Monday evening. Upon arrival here it was taken to the family home, 427 West Lawrence street, where it will remain until the hour of the funeral.

WILL PAY 75 CENTS A MONTH AS N. P. BENEFICIAL FEES

Missoula, Oct. 10.—Minimum monthly fees for the Northern Pacific Beneficial association, which provides hospital care and medical attendance for all employees of the railroad, will be 75 cents a month in the future, it is announced. This ruling will affect common labor only, as all other branches of employees now are paying one per cent of their wages.

WILL CONTEST ENDS IN MURRAY ESTATE AFTER SETTLEMENT

Bozeman, Havre and Kalispell Population Feature Dug Out by Glendive Study.

Glendive, Oct. 10.—In only three cities of Montana do the women exceed the number of men. Bozeman, Havre and Kalispell are the places and they are in the western portion of the state. Glendive has 300 more men than women; Miles City, 370; Billings, 140; Great Falls, 783; and Butte 3,719 more men.

A recent U. S. census report on Montana has been analyzed for the Glendive Chamber of Commerce by its secretary and discloses many interesting things about the various cities and counties of the state. The population of Montana is eminent of native stock, though there is a large proportion of native-born who had parents both of one of whom was a foreigner. For instance, Glendive, with a population of 3,816 has 3,060 native-born whites and only 746 foreign-born; Miles City, 2,923 and 945; Billings, 15,030 and 10,000; Great Falls, 10,187 and 4,672; and Butte, 20,685 and 11,454 native-born and foreign-born respectively. Glendive has but one negro and nine Japs, Chinese, Indian and other races and the niece, The census bureau includes Canadians among the foreign-born.

Of children under seven years of age, Glendive has 720 and these constitute 18 per cent of the population. This is from 3 to 7 per cent more than any other city in the state and indicates a probable increase in the school population of considerable proportion in the near future, which in turn may require additional school construction. Children of this tender age constitute the following percentages of the population in the cities: Miles City 15.3; Billings, 14.3; Great Falls, 14.8; and Butte, 11.8 per cent.

In Glendive, out of a grade school population of 13 years of age, 616 children, 98.1 per cent attend school, which is the second highest per cent among the cities of the state. In Billings the attendance is 95.2 per cent; Miles City, 98; Great Falls, 93.9; and Butte, 94.4 per cent. The showing of Miles City with 98 per cent attendance is quite remarkable; and the general average for Montana is probably one of the highest in the country.

More Homes Needed in Glendive Figures of Last Census Show

Special to The Tribune. Glendive, Oct. 10.—Another set of figures was used to point the need for more homes in this city. The census bureau reports that there are 713 dwellings in Glendive or one house for every 5.62 persons. In Miles City there is one house for each 4.91 persons; Billings, 4.69; Missoula, 4.45; Bozeman, 4.41; Helena, 4.25 persons. Great Falls has one house for each 5.32 persons, which is the same as Glendive. In 1920 Butte had 5.02 persons for each home. Earlier census reports showed that the western cities made little gains and in some cases even suffered a loss in population during the past ten years, whereas the cities in the eastern Montana showed an increase of from 50 to 100 per cent during the same period. Hence, the basis of comparison is presumed as conclusively showing the need of considerable construction of new homes. When freight rates, the cost of plumbing and general building material prices reach the point where home-building will be regarded as a profitable proposition, a considerable building boom in homes may be expected in these cities which now show an apparent over-crowding.

TALK TO WOMEN VOTERS BY NATIONAL OFFICERS

Special to The Tribune. Lewistown, Oct. 10.—Madame Gifford Pinchot, Sumner T. McNight, James Paige and Margaret Ward Park, national officers of the National League of Women Voters, addressed a large audience of women at the Judith club Sunday night. Mrs. Paige was here last year and led a number of warm friends in Lewistown.

CALL "TONY PINSKI" For Your Plumbing and Heating

Phone 9512 No. 6 Second St. So.

Arrested on Charge of Stealing an Auto

Special to The Tribune. Shelby, Oct. 10.—Charged with stealing the automobile of W. H. Rehroger, cashier of the First National bank, Fred Grey, of Connecticut, and Virgil Roberts, of Illinois, were brought in by Deputy Sheriff Clark from Canada Wednesday. The auto was fully equipped for hunting trip when stolen from the owner's garage. It was found abandoned in the Sweet Grass hills.

PUBLIC CAN HELP SELF TO INFECTED TIMBER

Billings, Oct. 10.—The Beartooth national forest, headquarters in Billings, has been a free-use area by Supervisor R. T. Ferguson. The public may now use dead, insect-infested or decadent timber without securing a permit. The timber must not be sold.

TEXAS AND ARKANSAS JOINED AT SWEET GRASS

Shelby, Oct. 10.—Texas and Arkansas were joined by Justice Daniel Griffith Sweet Grass, who has been united in marriage Ellis Lawrence, 22, of Green Forest, Ark., and Flora Johnson, 21, of El Paso.

FORMER PRESIDENT ON VISIT

Special to The Tribune. Shelby, Oct. 10.—B. F. Boyce, a former resident of Sweet Grass, arrived in Shelby on train from New Brunswick, Canada, on a visit.

TRUCKMAN'S RIBS BROKEN

Billings, Oct. 10.—Louis Holoubek, a truck driver, suffered fractured ribs when he lost control of his machine and was thrown to the pavement here.

WILL CONTEST ENDS IN MURRAY ESTATE AFTER SETTLEMENT

Salinas, Calif., Oct. 10.—The will of James E. Murray, Montana mining millionaire, was admitted to probate Monday by Judge J. A. Bardin, after attorneys for all the contesting parties had signed agreements that there would be no contests.

Three witnesses testified to seeing the will signed. They were Will Jacks of Monterey, W. S. K. Brown of San Francisco, executor of the estate, and R. T. Crocker of Berkeley, Calif. Attorneys for the nephews of the deceased, James E. and Marcus Murray of Butte, Mont., and the niece, Mary Murray of Seattle, and for other contestants, announced they had waived all rights to take further proceedings against the will. Terms of the settlement between the widow, Mrs. H. Haldorn Murray, and the contestants, were not made public.

Civil Actions Filed in Court at Shelby

Special to The Tribune. Shelby, Oct. 7.—The following civil actions were filed with the Clerk of court, Malcolm P. Lyon, during the past week: H. A. Gardner, vs. Elmer Frydenlund; J. Lender & Co., vs. Elmer Frydenlund; Interstate Investment Co., a corporation, vs. Henry R. Brauminger, Mrs. Henry Brauminger, his wife, and Toole county Irrigation district, a corporation; foreclosure; Dora Wergrath, vs. F. N. Knoble; suit on note; March Lavarato, vs. Angela Lavarato; suit for divorce; E. J. Lender & Co., vs. Heler Omholt and Ole Omholt; foreclosure; Leonard D. Pugsley, vs. Samuel A. Miller, et al; suit on water right; L. C. Stevenson, vs. Gordon Campbell; suit on contract; Sunburst State bank, vs. William D. Simmes; foreclosure.

Popular Old Chinese Dies on Way to China

Lewistown, Oct. 10.—Word was received here Sunday of the death at Hongkong, China, of Tom Hoy, a Chinese known to virtually every one in Lewistown and a very popular old man. Tom resided in this city for many years and during the war showed his devotion to the allied cause in many ways. He was a great friend of the children and was respected by all for his industry, honesty and extremely generous character. He became ill some time ago and left for China, dying before he reached his old home in Gimpaung. He had accumulated considerable property and had considerable invested in Liberty bonds, buying them during the war.

SHELBY WOMAN DIES

Special to The Tribune. Shelby, Oct. 10.—Mrs. Ida M. Phelps died here Monday night last week, 70 years old. She had resided in Shelby about ten years, with her daughter, Miss Edwina L. Phelps, milliner. Mrs. Phelps came from Wisconsin to home-stead south of town. Besides her daughter, she is survived by a son, Robert, at Brookings, S. D. and one brother in the East. The body was shipped Tuesday night to Ripon, Wis., her old home, for burial, her daughter accompanying it.

JOBBER CARPENTER SKIN BEAUTIFIER

Anything in Carpenter Work neatly and promptly done. Storm Sash, Doors and Vestibules, Cabinets, Packing Cases, etc. Shop Phone 4146—Res. Phone 5330

EDMONSON'S DENTAL SPECIALISTS

Are prepared to care for all tooth and gum ailments in the most modern way known to dental science at moderate fees. X-RAY EQUIPMENT. The Most Modern Offices in the West. DR. E. E. EDMONSON, DENTIST. Entrance on Third Street South.

FOR YOUR PLUMBING AND HEATING

Phone 9512 No. 6 Second St. So.

SAME PRICE

For over 30 years KC Baking Powder 25 Ounces for 25¢ USE LESS than of higher priced brands MILLIONS OF POUNDS BOUGHT BY THE GOVERNMENT

Three Guarantees OUR RESOURCES—Your guarantee of safety. OUR RECORD—Your guarantee of experience. OUR POLICIES—Your guarantee of satisfaction. (Our customers have long approved them.) Safety, experience, good service—three assets that bring customers to this bank and hold them. We want your account, too. The GREAT FALLS NATIONAL BANK "Strength and Service" ESTABLISHED 1897

Billings Dairy Burns With Loss of \$12,000 Billings, Oct. 10.—Damages estimated at \$12,000 was done by an early morning fire Monday at the T-X dairy, owned by Yegen Brothers, at the southeast edge of the city. The fire, which destroyed a large barn and milk house with an adjoining shed, started in the top of the barn, presumably from defective electric wiring. The loss was partially covered by insurance. Enjoy your Chicago visit at the MORRISON HOTEL THE HOTEL OF PERFECT SERVICE and the TERRACE GARDEN CHICAGO'S WOMEN RESTAURANT For Decorations, Designs CUT FLOWERS, PLANTS 422 1/2 Central Avenue—Phone 6847

The New October Victor Records at ORTON BROTHERS Just drop in and ask to hear any record you wish whether you buy or not. Victorols from \$25.00 to \$275.00 on easy terms. Mail orders given prompt attention.

Safe Milk for INFANTS & INVALIDS ASK FOR Horlick's The Original Avoid Imitations and Substitutes. For Infants, Invalids and Growing Children Rich Milk, Malted Grain Extract in Powder The Original Food-Drink For All Ages No Cooking—Nourishing—Digestible

HYDRASTIA CREAM SKIN BEAUTIFIER Lapeyre Bros. Drug Store

EDMONSON'S DENTAL SPECIALISTS Are prepared to care for all tooth and gum ailments in the most modern way known to dental science at moderate fees. X-RAY EQUIPMENT. The Most Modern Offices in the West. DR. E. E. EDMONSON, DENTIST. Entrance on Third Street South.

FOR YOUR PLUMBING AND HEATING CALL "TONY PINSKI" For Your Plumbing and Heating Phone 9512 No. 6 Second St. So.