

MURDOCK ITEMS

Dr. S. B. MacDiarmid called at the Neitzel home last Sunday on his way to Lincoln.

F. A. Melvin has been building some coal sheds for the Farmers Union elevator.

Mrs. Mary Rush and Miss Elsa Bornemeier were visiting and looking after some business matters and visiting with friends.

Uncle Henry Bergman, who has been assisting at the filling station, has been sick and compelled to remain at home for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kupke have been suffering from a cold for the past week, but are reported as being somewhat better at this time.

Paul Stock and Ed Backmeier were looking after some business matters and also calling on some friends in Elmwood on last Saturday.

John Shoeman, who is selling the Buick, was over from Lincoln and was looking after some business matters in Murdock on last Wednesday.

A. J. Tool and wife and son, Douglas, were over to Omaha for the week end, where they were visiting with Mr. and Mrs. George Work and the son.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Tool and Miss Mary tool were visiting for the day last Tuesday with friends in Lincoln, as well as looking after some business matters as well.

Emil Kuehn departed early last week for McCook, where he is working with an insurance company, and will be there for the present month looking after business.

Ray Boldin, of Weeping Water, was a visitor in Murdock last Wednesday, calling on the folks here for a short time and also looking after some business matters.

C. W. Smith and wife, parents of Mrs. Bridgeman, who make their home in Elmwood, were visiting with their daughter and family in Murdock on Saturday of last week.

Mrs. Wm. Heiler, Sr., has been very poorly at their home west of town, and they are wanting household help, but it seems very difficult to obtain, as but few young women care to assist in the home, preferring a salesmanship position or a clerkship.

The venture which made it possible for Murdock to have a restaurant, was a happy one, for the bustling town needs it. Mrs. Bridgeman, who is an excellent cook, baked a fine lot of home made cookies, which, when it was known, soon disappeared.

The Peter Pan bread company, of Omaha, have established a station at the Bridgeman cafe, and have installed a bread case which will enable them to keep the stock in excellent shape. They are changing the arrangement of the furniture and tables to obtain more room, as they are greatly crowded.

Mrs. Mary Rush, Misses Elsa and Mary Bornemeier on last Monday, the day being nice, harnessed up the old limousine and took a ride, with the roads very good, the weather pleasant and the country scenery very interesting, they drove on until they had arrived at Louisville, when, with the car working very nicely they went on to Plattsmouth, visiting there for a while and took the pavement to Murray, thence back home over the Red Ball highway, where they enjoyed a very pleasant afternoon.

Hatching Eggs for Sale Purchased single comb White Leghorn hatching eggs, \$2.50 per 100. F. A. BRUNKOW, Wabash, Nebr.

Lecture on India A lecture on "India" will be given at the Lutheran church two miles north of Murdock on Friday evening, April 4, at 8 o'clock. The speaker for the occasion will be the Rev. P. Kauffeld, a pioneer missionary in that country, who at present is vacationing with home folks in Nebraska. His lecture will deal mostly with church work in India, which ought to be very interesting. Everybody is cordially invited to attend this lecture.

Burial Vaults. We have the only self sealing burial vaults, automatically seals itself, excluding water or any other substance. We deliver them on call to any place in Cass or Otoe counties. MILLER & GRUBER, Nehawka, Neb.

Pilgrims Abroad The pilgrims were over at Crete last Sunday, expecting to be in time for Sunday school, but missing a turn in the road, were heading for Kansas, when at last inquiry was

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made, and they found themselves 25 miles south of Crete. However, they arrived in time for preaching service, having gone 90 miles, when they should have made Crete in 58 miles. They enjoyed a fine sermon, based on John 10:11, "The Abundant Life." The salient points of the discourse were:

1—Christ came. This fact being established, the purpose of his coming was—

2—To bring life into a world dead in trespass and sin. Not only bring life, but it should be more.

3—Abundant. God gives us full measure, shaken down, heaped up and running over.

A most profitable day. L. NEITZEL.

Celebrating Birthday Tuesday Miss Alice Sanford was born April 2nd, 1849, at Broad Albion, N. Y., and was a tiny tot of a baby when the gold fever was at its height and the young men of that time were flocking to the gold fields of California. This tiny tot grew to womanhood in the Empire state and was united in marriage with Mr. George Vanderberg in 1876, just after the close of the Civil war. Three years later they came to Cass county, Nebraska, where she has made her home since. The husband passed away a number of years ago.

During the past winter Mrs. Vanderberg has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. L. B. Gortney, but as spring came, she wanted to go back to the farm where she lived for so many years, and arranged to do so last week, so that she could celebrate her 81st birthday amidst the old familiar scenes. She is being assisted by Mrs. Otto Eichel.

The day will be spent with the mother by her two daughters, Mesdames L. B. Gortney and Arthur H. James of Weeping Water. Coincidentally with her birthday, but a few days before was the birthday of her grandson, Clifford Jones, who was 31 years of age last week, and who is engaged in the barber business in Lincoln.

Mrs. Vanderberg, while feeble on account of advanced years, has been married over sixty years and has lived most of them in Cass county, Nebraska.

The Journal joins with her many friends in extending congratulations and wishes for many more happy years.

Pioneer Passes 88th Birthday Miss Malissa Sweet was born in Peoria, Illinois, on March 25, 1842, where she lived during her girlhood and young womanhood and when a young woman was united in marriage with Robert Crawford, a young man of that vicinity, just before the Civil war. The husband answered the call for volunteers and joined the army of the Union, being killed in the first battle in which he was engaged, leaving Mrs. Crawford a widow with two children, who are now Mrs. M. E. Bushnell, of South Bend, and Mrs. Cople of near Salsburg Creek, between two and Lincoln.

A brother of her first husband was living in California, being one of those to rush to that land at the time of the gold rush and had been there ten years or more. When he returned it was via the California and the boat he was told of the assassination of President Lincoln.

Returning to Illinois, he was united in marriage with his brother's widow. This was just at the close of the war. In 1866, the year following the marriage of James Crawford and Mrs. Malissa Crawford, they came to Nebraska, settling on what is now known as the old Crawford homestead in June of that year. Here they made their home and were real pioneers for many years. They quit the farm during the latter portion of the last century and moved to Wabash, where they lived for a couple of years, coming to Murdock to reside in 1895, and have made their home here since.

Robert Crawford was born in October, 1866, making him a pioneer by birth and one of the oldest residents of this portion of the county.

Mrs. Crawford celebrated the passing of her birthday on last Sunday, March 23rd, two days before the real anniversary. There were gathered at the home to properly celebrate the occasion her daughters, Mrs. M. E. Bushnell and family, of South Bend, and Mrs. Cople with her two sons and families, W. L. Cople and family of Atoka and Glen Cople of Bethany, with whom Viola Cople, the daughter of Mrs. Crawford, resided; Fred Sherman and family; Oscar Laughlin and family and Otto Oleson and wife, all of Ashland; Messrs. Crawford and Clarke Bushnell, W. L. Cople and family and Glen Cople and family.

Selects Senior Class Play The Senior class of the Murdock High school at meeting late last week arranged to give their play and selected as the one which they will give, "A Couple of Millions," which is filled with fun and wit as well as having a worth while plan in the play.

Graduates from Business School Miss Florence Thimman, who has been attending business college at Grand Island for the past six months, completed her course with high honors, graduating with nearly perfect percent. She returned home on last Wednesday and was met at Lincoln with a car by her father, who brought her home. Miss Florence has been tentatively accepted for the new position in a short time.

Some Mountains of the Bible II—Mount Gellad Genesis 31:23. After twenty-two centuries from Adam, we enter a family where there are two sons, quite different in character. The oldest son loves the outdoors, roaming the hills and through the forest, hunting and fishing. The youngest is a lover of the quiet home life, he helps mother and becomes

her pet. One day these boys traded—a birthright for a mess of pottage. It seemed to the older brother a good bargain, but he found out the same day that he had been tricked out of his place as head of the clan. Infuriated against his brother, he threatened his life. With the assistance of his mother, the younger brother fled to his uncle Laban, at Hanaan, in Mesopotamia, where he married two sisters, serving for them 14 years. He later became a wealthy man through sharp practice. It seemed as though he might get away with it.

God had chosen this man as one of three patriarchs, so He told him in a dream to go back to his old home. In a family council the matter was discussed and the decision reached to go back to Canaan. Everything seemed to work out all right but the nemesis was not asleep, although he had a three day start and had crossed the Euphrates river when news of his departure was given to his father-in-law, who immediately gathered a number of relatives and friends and pursued the fugitives, catching up with them after a seven days chase, in Mount Gellad.

The meeting was not a very pleasant one, but after many explanations and much questioning, the difficulties were finally settled by a ceremonial. A heap of stones were gathered and called in Chaldee by Leban "Jegar-salutha," but in the Hebrew by Jacob, "Gellad" and "Mispah" for he said: "The Lord watcheth between me and thee, when we are absent, one from another."

Mount Gellad was a milestone in Jacob's life he could never forget. Every man will sooner or later be confronted with his record, like Jacob. We must give an account of our stewardship. If God had not interfered, Jacob might not have fared so well.

Girls in Regular Army Millions of men factory workers will be released for service on the front by the plan to take more and more women into industry. Wives of officers are also being organized.

There are several thousand girls serving in the regular army and 72 commissioned officers.—Bee-News.

FOR SALE Several good Jersey cows. Two heifers, seven months old.—W. T. Weddell, Murdock, Nebraska. m31-3t sw

Advices Precautions Against Spread of Smut "Unless precautions are taken to prevent it, smut in small grains will increase in eastern Nebraska within the next few years. In the past smut has affected wheat in the western part of the state but they have been quite successful in fighting the disease thru treatment. It appears to be moving eastward now." D. L. Gross, specialist in plant diseases at the college of agriculture at the Nebraska elevator men gathered at the Elevator Managers' conference at the college of agriculture.

In speaking of smut treatment, Gross told those at the conference that 33 per cent of the grain cars into Omaha in 1929 contained some smut. He said the tolerance paid for smutty and non-smutty wheat used to be as high as 1 to 10 cents. It varies but little today, he said.

The college of agriculture man advised elevator managers to co-operate with farmers in helping to treat the disease. He advised them to put in smut treating machines to rent them to the farmers. Copper carbonate when properly applied is very effective against smut and costs but 3 to 4 cents an acre for treatment. He said formaldehyde is also good for treating but hurts the grain's germination.

In summing up his talk before the conference, Gross said that there is very little smut in the territories where wheat trains have run during the past three years. Other communities where the trains did not pass thru have been badly affected with smut, he said.

NEW CABINET FOR GERMANY Berlin—Dr. Heinrich Bruening, new chancellor of the reich, set about Friday choosing ministers on a personal basis and without dealing with parties in his efforts to form a cabinet succeeding that of Hermann Mueller. That was demonstrated when Dr. Bruening offered the ministry of agriculture to Martin Schiele, a nationalist leader, who accepted despite the fact that his party earlier declined to participate in the new government and demanded dissolution of the reichstag and new elections.

The nationalists decided on their course of opposition even after their fiery leader, Dr. Eugenberg, had been asked by President Von Hindenburg to give up opposition at this point of the country's welfare. The president also instructed the new chancellor to forget party pettifoggery and construct a cabinet which above all could put thru the budget and financial reforms.

GERMANY LOOKS FOR GOLDEN AGE Berlin, March 26.—Hope springs eternal in some German breasts that prewar Reichsbank notes some time may be worth their face value again. Hecklers arise at every Reichsbank shareholders meeting, asking if anybody can tell them when the golden age is due to begin. Publisher has once more been giving the final and definite pronouncement by the supreme court last year.

Reds Training Five Million Girls for War

Drill Them in Using Rifles and Machine Guns; Thousands More Are Ready to Fight

Moscow, March 27.—Five million women and girls trained to shoot rifles and machine guns—that is the goal which Gosvolichim, the society for civilian defense of Soviet Russia, has set out to accomplish in two years. Women's equal rights with men are interpreted in Soviet Russia to mean equal responsibilities in military preparedness.

Military leaders say they do not intend to use more than a fraction of the 5,000,000 women at the front in case of war, but will use them as home guards to maintain order, protect munitions factories and supply bases and guard industrial plants.

Thousands of women also are being trained to supplant men in time of war as field lookers, telephone, telegraph and radio operators, headquarters and quartermasters clerks and officers, automobile and tractor drivers.

Girls in Regular Army Millions of men factory workers will be released for service on the front by the plan to take more and more women into industry. Wives of officers are also being organized.

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Farmers Object to Immigration Aid by Canada

Minister Denies Dominion Has All the People That It Requires

Ottawa, Ont.—Giving financial assistance to immigrants, except female domestics, should cease, according to Thomas Donnell, Liberal from Willow Bunch, Sask, who proposed a resolution in Parliament to this effect.

He believed that only manufacturers and transportation companies were in favor of an aggressive immigration policy, while farmers and manual laborers were strongly opposed to it.

D. F. Keiner, United Farmers of Alberta, introduced an amendment so as to make the resolution apply to domestics also, and to make organizations and companies deposit a \$1000 bond for every immigrant brought in by them.

Charles Stewart, who is acting minister of immigration, said that being urged to bring as large a number of people to Canada as possible to help pay the debt of this country. Personally he had never subscribed to the contention that increased immigration would necessarily solve the debt problem.

However, he added, the Government had used its best endeavor by every means at its disposal to bring people to Canada and the provinces. For the most part, had co-operated in this policy. He would not admit that Canada had all the people it required.

After explaining the Government's method of assisting domestics and minors, he outlined a proposed agreement with the provinces. "We are asking them," he said, "to assume the responsibility for saying how many and what kind of immigrants they are desirous of having and can absorb in any given year. We will not pass into Canada, people destined to any province unless it is the desire of that province to receive them."

It is not the intention of this Government to prevent any individual in the British Isles or in northern Europe who is in a position to finance his passage and who has a reasonable sum of money in his possession to maintain himself when he arrives in this country, from entering this country unless the provinces should say that they are not desirous of receiving such immigrants.

The House adjourned without coming to a vote. SMOOT TO DISCUSS HIS TARIFF BILL Washington, March 27.—Reed Smoot, Republican, senator from Utah, who helped shape the tariff bill, will talk against the much discussed measure tonight over the Columbia broadcasting system, beginning his address at 9:30 p. m. Central standard time. Senator Smoot is chairman of the senate finance committee, which redrafted the bill as it came from the house.

SEEKS TO RESTRAIN OFFICERS Beatrice—A petition was filed in district court Thursday by Verne Ayers asking that Attorney General Sorenson, County Sheriff Dunn and County Attorney Mattson be restrained from closing his cafe here on grounds that he has girls waiting on customers at night. Ayers holds that the law prohibiting the employment of girls at night is unconstitutional. The case will be heard before District Judge Messmore Friday.

AUTHOR AND HISTORIAN DROPS DEAD ON STREET

New York—The body of an elderly man who fell dead on the street in Brooklyn Friday, has been identified as that of Justin Harvey Smith, author and historian, who won the 1919 Pulitzer prize for history and formerly served on the faculties of Harvard university and Dartmouth college. The body was identified by George A. Plimpton, head of Ginn & Co., publishers, of which Professor Smith was a partner. Physicians said the professor had died of a heart attack. He was seventy-three years old.

\$100,000,000 is Asked For to Guard Forests

House to Consider Bill Providing Twenty-One-Year Fire Prevention Work

Washington—A 21-year forest protection program, involving \$100,000,000, sponsored by Harry L. Engelbright (R.), Representative from California, and approved by President Hoover, has been definitely set for consideration at this session by House floor leaders.

The measure has been considered by the House Agriculture Committee, where it was favorably received. It embodies the recommendations of the President along this line in his budget message to Congress, and is endorsed by the budget bureau and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Engelbright's bill proposes a new method of financing forest protection. At present the Government is spending \$3,000,000 a year to put out forest fires and approximately \$1,000,000 a year for fire prevention. He proposes to reverse this ratio and to increase the annual allowance to \$4,500,000 a year for the next three years and \$4,000,000 a year thereafter for 21 years.

In the course of the committee hearings on the measure Mr. Engelbright declared that if forest fires continue at the present rate the entire timber supply of the country will be exhausted in 26 years. In the 12 years ending with 1927, he stated, there occurred 757,000 forest fires in the United States which destroyed 175,791,000 acres of timber lands.

In the national forests, it was estimated, there have been averaging over 6000 a year for the last 19 years, ravaging over 900,000 acres annually. In that period, it was calculated, 17,415,000 board feet of timber valued at \$22,479,600 have been destroyed in the national forests alone. In addition, young trees valued at \$14,000,000 have been consumed while great damage has been done to forage acreage and protective timber on water sheds.

It was brought out at the committee hearings on the Engelbright bill that 25 per cent of the national forests do not have adequate fire protection at the present time. It was stated that unless fires starting in the forests of Montana, Idaho and Washington can be reached within two hours, there is little chance of saving them in check. In California's yellow pine forests, it was declared, a fire must be reached within a half hour if it is to be controlled.

Under the Engelbright plan, telephones, observation towers and fire breaks would be first undertaken and pushed out in five years. All forests would be equipped with these protective and detecting agencies.

COOLIDGE'S NOT WORRYING Northampton—The Hampshire county trust company, suffering a shortage of approximately \$285,000, closed its doors Friday, less than two weeks after Harold R. Newcomb, manager of its savings department, was arrested charged with theft of its funds.

Newcomb, who of nights was the leader of a popular jazz orchestra was arrested on March 17, specifically charged with the theft of \$30,000. He was held in default of \$25,000 bail. An excited group of more than 100 persons, moved by rumors of a shortage, milled about the doors of the bank and it was necessary to call several policemen to maintain order.

Former President Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge have accounts at the bank, but were not disturbed over the conditions at the institution. A statement from the office of the former president said that Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge had not withdrawn their money and felt that it was "perfectly safe."

SEES U. S. FARM PRODUCE BOOM Alliance, March 28.—Voicing himself as being very optimistic over the agricultural situation, D. L. James of Washington, D. C., of the agricultural service of the United States chamber of commerce, delivered an address before the members of the Alliance Rotary and Lions clubs and the chamber of Commerce.

Mr. James sees a very bright future just ahead for American agriculture. There are many, he said, who have become discouraged and have given up farming, to turn to other pursuits. In most cases these are the poor farmers. With the best and strongest farmers remaining on the farms, the industry is pointing upward.

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Three Acres is Farm, Say U. S. Census Officials

Farm is All Land Farmed by One Person, Whether It is 3 Acres or 3000

A farm, according to the Census Bureau, is all the land farmed by one person, whether it is three acres or three thousand acres.

Sounds simple, doesn't it? Well, it wasn't so simple for the government officials to decide what should be considered a farm by the enumerators during the census to be taken in April. Much study and years of practical experience were necessary before the short, concise definition was agreed upon.

Dr. J. C. Gray and Dr. O. E. Baker, of the Department of Agriculture, assisted Census officials in deciding upon what should be called a farm. The amount of farm land owned by one person has nothing to do with the definition of a farm, so far as the Census Bureau is concerned. The question is not how much land does he own but how much does he operate or farm. A man who owns 200 acres might farm half of it himself and rent the other half out to three tenants, 50 acres to each. This would show down on the census records as four farms, because the land farmed by each man is considered as a unit.

On the other hand, one man might rent various tracts of land from 10 different owners. He might rent a few acres on shares, a few more from somebody else for money rent, and the rest from other people on different terms. The different pieces of land might be widely separated. If they were all farmed and managed by one man, however, they would all be put down together as one farm. If, however, a separate manager were hired to supervise a certain portion of the land, that portion would go down as a separate farm.

No tract of land of less than three acres will be registered as a farm unless it produced more than \$250 worth of farm products last year. In the Census of 1920 if a piece of land of less than three acres was farmed by a man who gave his entire time to the task, it was listed as a farm regardless of how little it produced, but this year none of these small tracts will be counted unless they produced \$250 worth of products, regardless of how many people spent their full time cultivating the area. (It is estimated that approximately 5,000 tracts of less than three acres in the United States are farmed by individuals who give their full time to the occupation.) This change in the classification of farms in the census is based on the Census Bureau's regulations for farm enumeration in 1930 from those of ten years ago.

There is necessarily a borderland between what is a farm and what is not. Small places on the edge of towns and villages are often the homes of city workers who undertake to keep a cow, some chickens, and probably cut a little hay or raise a large garden or small crop. If the agricultural products from such a place amount to more than \$250 in 1929, it will be returned as a farm, regardless of how much or how little time the city worker gave to his farming pursuits, and regardless of how small the tract of land tended.

Indeed, if a man living on Fifth Avenue in New York City raised more than \$250 worth of strawberries or asparagus on a lot 50 by 100 feet, his place would be returned as a farm. The value of the agricultural products is the criterion.

On the other hand, a large country tract of 10, 15, or 20 acres may not necessarily qualify as a farm if the only farming or agricultural operations must be carried out before any tract of land will be classed in this category. A large country estate of a retired capitalist is not a farm if all the work done around the place consists in mowing the lawns and clipping the hedges. If the estate is of more than three acres, however, a very small amount of agricultural products could give it the rank of a farm, regardless of whether the products amounted to \$250 or not. In such a case as this, it would be up to the judgment of the census enumerators to decide whether agricultural operations were being carried out. Farm land is considered "operated" not only when cultivated crops are raised on it, but also when it is used to any significant extent for pasture or for cutting hay.

A number of agricultural pursuits not usually considered by the average person as farming comes within the Census Bureau's definition. All market and truck gardens, fruit orchards, nurseries, greenhouses, poultry yards, places for keeping bees, and all dairies in or near cities, even though little land is employed, are, for census purposes, farms, provided they produced in 1929 agricultural products of the value of at least \$250. If such places are of more than three acres, they are farms regardless of the value of their produce.

In 1925, the last year in which a farm census was taken in the United States, there were 15,151 farms or less than three acres. The total number of farms in the nation was 6,371,640.

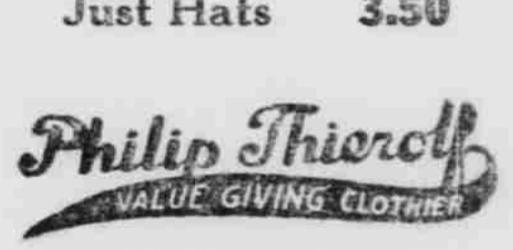
The general definition of a farm—all the land which is directly farmed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees—has remained practically the same since 1870, the first year in which it was used by the Census Bureau. If the figures for different censuses are to be valuable for purposes of comparison, they must be based on the same definitions. When the census records show that there were six million farms in the country at one time and 15 million at another, the meaning of the word "farm" must be the same for the two periods if useful



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conclusions are to be drawn, census officials have pointed out.

HELP WANTED—TO TEACH FARMING

Chicago, March 26.—Unless something is done about it, there will be a shortage soon of agriculturally trained pedagogues to teach the farmer the art of making plants grow and animals fat, Dean H. W. Nisonger of the agricultural college of Ohio State university, reported Wednesday before the North Central Regional conference of rural and vocational high school teachers.

Dean J. F. Cox, Michigan Agricultural college, East Lansing, Mich., declared that not enough farmers' youths are attending college in order to increase their own agricultural knowledge or with a view to becoming teachers.

G. O. P. SEEKS TO REPLACE HUSTON

Washington, March 27.—While active pressure upon President Hoover to replace Clayton D. Huston as chairman of the Republican national committee has lulled somewhat in the past few days, Republican leaders are engaged in a quiet hunt for a new chairman.

Party leaders consider that the reelection of Huston's lobbying activities in behalf of private interests getting control of Muscle Shoals, together with disclosures of his marginal speculation through a New York brokerage house, have made him "unavailable" to conduct the forthcoming campaign.

COMMUNISTS ARE FREE

Chicago—Eighty of 128 communists arrested at an unemployment protest meeting in a west side hall Feb. 26, were freed in police court Thursday. Officers agreed they had nothing against them. The trial of fifty-eight others was postponed.



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