



MUELLER
Record

APRIL • 1963

mueller machines
used on hydrogen
see page 3

MUELLER RECORD

APRIL • 1963

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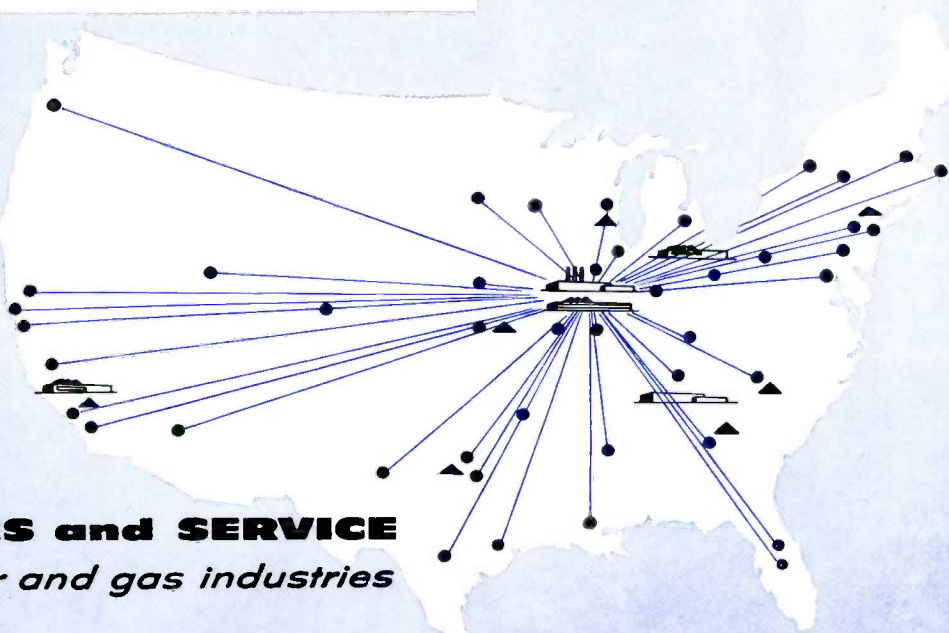
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OUR COVER shows a Mueller C1-36 drilling machine being lowered into place preparatory to making a cut in an eight-inch line carrying hydrogen gas. The picture story begins on Page 3.



Since 1857
Quality Products for the
Waterworks and Gas
Industries

MUELLER[®] SALES and SERVICE
...serving the water and gas industries

New Application

Mueller Machines Used on Hydrogen

Mueller line stopping machines, drilling machines and fittings strayed recently from their normal operating areas and did a job for an international chemical company.

The project differed from most in that the work was done on a hydrogen gas line rather than natural gas. It was done about 10 feet above ground rather than in a ditch, and it was an industrial use of Mueller products rather than a use by a utility or pipeline company.

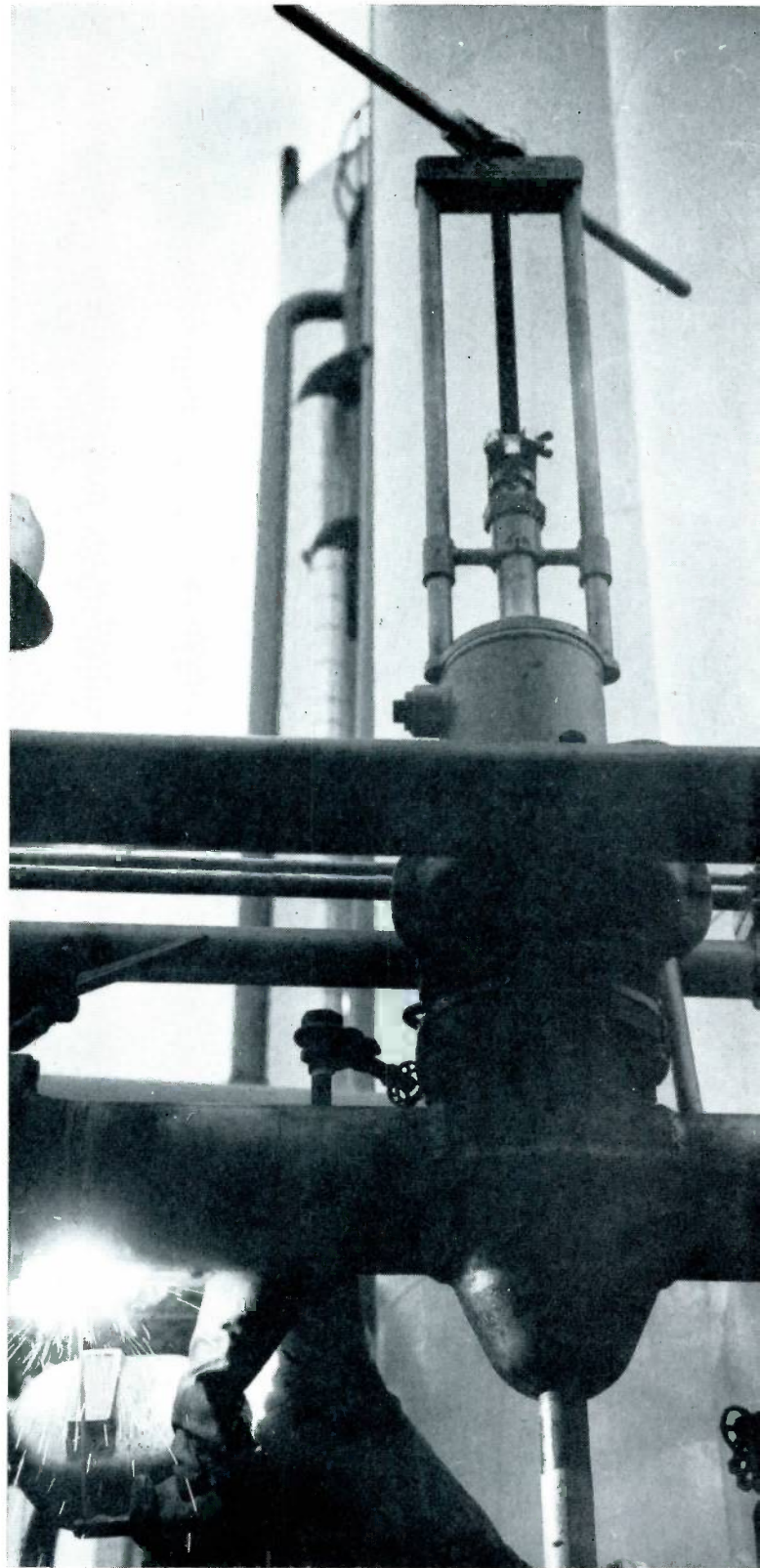
Engineers for the company wanted to stop-off an eight-inch line, that was carrying hydrogen at about 100 pounds of pressure, in order to put a separator in the line. A four-foot section had to be cut out of the pipe to make room for this device which takes the moisture out of the hydrogen line.

Due to the fact that the flow of hydrogen was necessary for the around-the-clock operation of the hissing, roaring maize of pipes and tanks that made up the installation, a by-pass line was used. As the Unit No. 3 steel wedge line stoppers halted the flow of hydrogen through the eight-inch line, it was diverted around the isolated area through the four-inch by-pass line.

Not only does its molecular structure make hydrogen more difficult than natural gas to stop-off, but its explosive range is about five or six times greater than that of natural gas. It is odorless, colorless, and is the lightest of the known elements.

Due to this wide explosive range, special precautions were incorporated into the normal Mueller operating procedures. Most Mueller fittings, valves, and machines were drilled and tapped so that special purging connections could be used.

Each time there was the chance for air and hydrogen to mix, the fitting or line was purged with nitrogen gas. For example, when the drilling machine was bolted to a gate valve the equipment was purged with nitrogen prior to making the cut. This forced the air out of the equipment. After the cut was made, the hydrogen was purged from the equipment so that there was no hydrogen left in the machine to mix with air.



This welder works in complete safety as the Mueller Unit No. 3 steel wedge line stopper halts the flow of hydrogen through this line and diverts this highly explosive gas through a by-pass line. This stop-off was part of a job done by Mueller machines at an anhydrous ammonia plant.

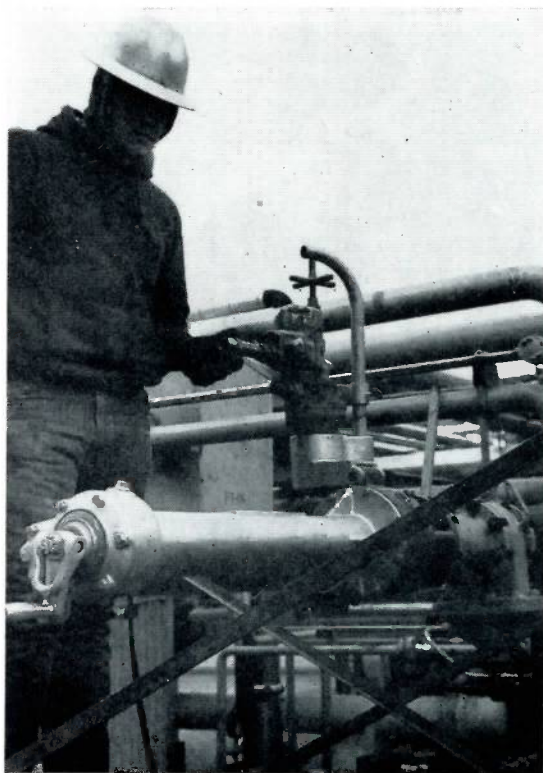


Almost hidden in this maize of pipes is the Mueller C1-36 drilling machine which is making a lateral cut for a four-inch by-pass line. The top sections of the fittings are shown in position on the pipe and mark the section of the pipe that was to be isolated. The gate valve at the right is inverted because of space limitations.

New Application



The machine is now in the air and is being swung into position (left). In the photo at the right, the C1-36 ma-



chine is bolted in place and the workman is waiting to connect an air hose to the motor.



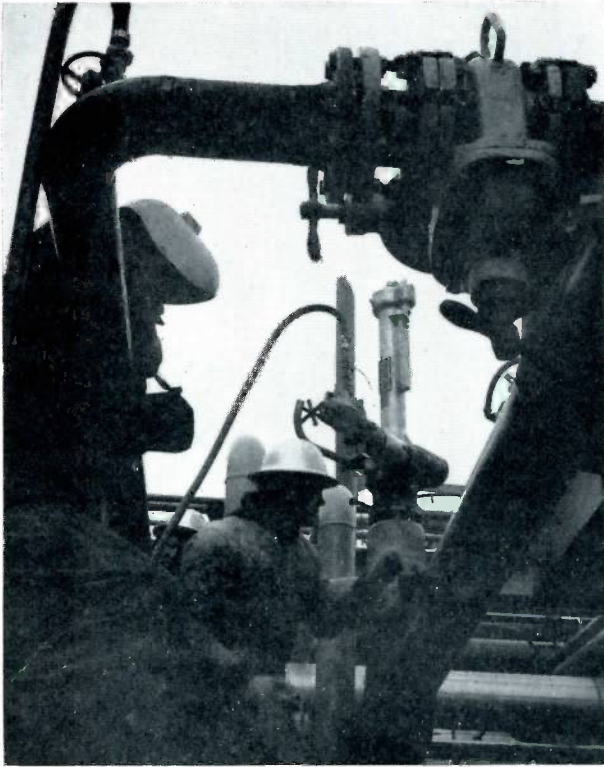
Workmen are shown guiding the Mueller drilling machine and its adapter into position prior to making a four-inch cut for the by-pass line.



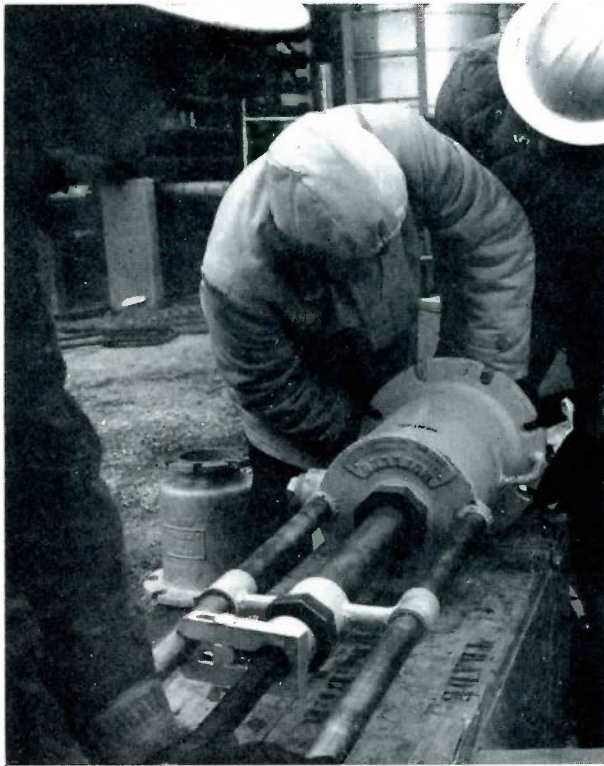
The machine is now in place and the machine's shell cutter begins its descent through the eight-inch pipe which is carrying hydrogen at about 100 psi.



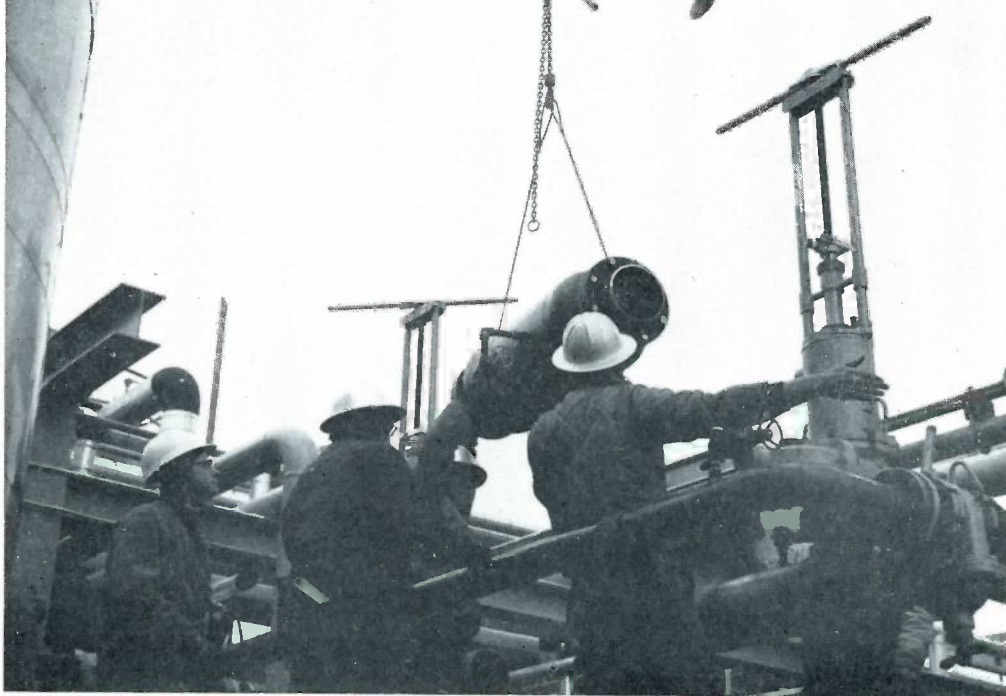
Mueller Project Engineer Lynn D. Edwards (left) closely observes the machine being bolted to the gate valve prior to making the first eight-inch cut.



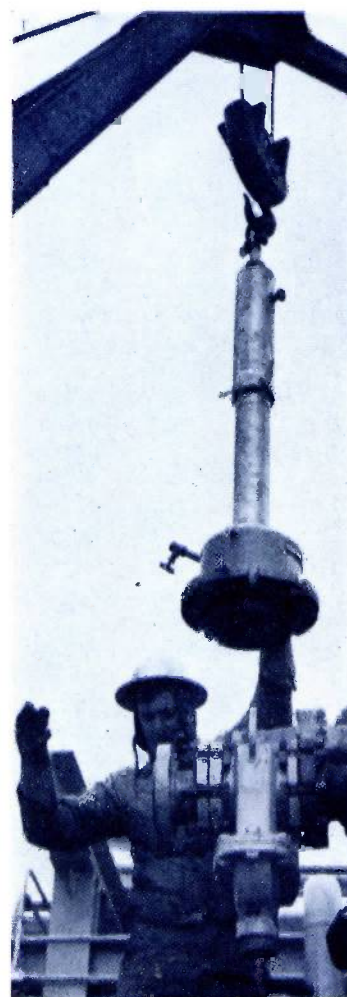
While the last cut is being made in the pipe (above), Engineer Edwards readies the Mueller line stopping machine (below) for insertion in the line.



A four-foot section of pipe has been cut from the line but the plant continues to operate without interruption as the Mueller line stopping machines divert the flow of hydrogen gas through the by-pass line.



A separator, a piece of equipment for removing moisture from the hydrogen, is being lowered into place where it will be welded into the line.



After the separator was welded in the line, the workman (above) withdraws the stopper preparatory to completing the job. At the right the completion plug and its inserting machine are being lowered into position. Sticking out on the left of the body of the completion machine is a special purging connection.



J. Lloyd Logsdon

J. Lloyd Logsdon, former Mueller Co. vice president and general manager of the Los Angeles plant, passed away March 20 in his home in San Marino, California. He was 68 years old.

During his 35 years with Mueller Co., Mr. Logsdon was recognized as a fine salesman and a top executive, but to all his acquaintances he was even more: he was a gentleman and a friend. At the time of his retirement in 1955, about 400 co-workers, customers and business associates paid tribute to Mr. Logsdon at a testimonial dinner. At this dinner he was praised as a great man, but one whose humility had never let him forget the arduous path that has faced every individual achieving success.

After his retirement, Mr. Logsdon continued living in California. He spent several months each year at his summer home in Monte Rio, Sonoma County, California, on the Russian River, which is relatively close to the San Francisco area. The remainder of his time he lived in the Los Angeles area in San Marino.

Funeral services were held March 22 in Los Angeles, with interment at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park, Colma, California, which is just outside of San Francisco.

Mr. Logsdon is survived by his wife, Millie, a son, James, and three grandchildren.

Mr. Logsdon was born in Carthage, Missouri, but spent almost all of his life in California and the southwest.

As a young man right out of school Mr. Logsdon worked for a large wholesale plumbing and hardware company in San Diego in 1912. At that time he became

With Mueller 35 Years

Retired Vice President, J. Lloyd Logsdon, Dies

familiar with the Mueller name and line and by the time he entered the U. S. Navy during the First World War he had decided he wanted to work for the company.

He left the Navy in 1919 and a short time later Adolph Mueller, company president at that time, appointed him sales representative in the San Francisco area.

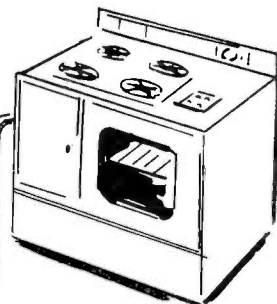
Six years later his San Francisco territory was extended to take in the San Francisco Peninsula as far down as Palo Alto. In 1929 his territory again was expanded so that it included the Monterey Peninsula, 135 miles south of San Francisco, and the Northern California Coast line up to the Oregon border.

As the means of transportation expanded, Mr. Logsdon's territory expanded and by 1933 his territory included the San Joaquin-Sacramento Valley and as far east as Reno. He traveled this territory until 1940, when he was transferred to the Los Angeles plant and appointed assistant manager of the Pacific Coast factory and sales office.

On December 31, 1944, Mr. Logsdon was appointed general manager for the Pacific Coast operation which included factory operations and sales territories in seven states that were served then by the L. A. plant.

He was elected to the position of vice president in charge of Western sales in July, 1950, and in December of 1952, he was elected vice president and general manager of the Los Angeles office.

It is with deep regret that we report the loss of this good friend of the water and gas industries, and Mueller Co.



Simple idea—the wheel!

By applying water, man forced the wheel to revolve.

Attaching a shaft to the wheel provided energy to drive machines.

Today, we harness energy—and much more of it—with pipelines. In fact, more than 650,000 miles of steel pipe connect homes and factories with natural gas wells in Texas, Louisiana and other producing areas. This multi-million dollar network provides trillions of cubic feet of natural gas for heat and power never before available.

But you don't put natural gas in a pipeline in Texas and have it pop up under the bacon and eggs in a New York apartment.

Along the way, engines almost as large as buses and more powerful than diesel locomotives provide the mighty "push" which moves natural gas across deserts, lifts it over mountains and forces it under the largest rivers. This is because natural gas moving through a pipeline drops in pressure and slows down. It needs to be given another shove to the next compressor station.

At each station giant compressors take the gas, squeeze it and let it go. Each squeeze adds enough pressure to overcome resistance for the next stretch over which the gas will move. At some stations the gas is scrubbed to insure a clean product free from dirt, sand and other impurities.

To help keep the pipeline operating at peak efficiency, a "pig" is run through the line. Although fascinating even to veteran pipeliners, a "pig run" is not a sport. It's serious activity by which the pipeline is cleaned before and after it is put into use.

The "pig" is a cylindrical shaped mechanical device made of iron or steel. Around its circumference are a number of firmly attached steel-wire brushes. Gas pressure pushes the "pig" along the pipe at 10 to 15 miles per hour—without interrupting service.

As it makes its way, the "pig" cleans out rust, dust, water and other foreign material that could slow down the flow of gas.

Corrosion is another serious pipeline problem.

Metals are found in the earth in the form of ores. These ores are refined to form the metals used to make steel pipe. Corrosion can be thought of as the reversal of the refining process. The metal is simply returning to its original state of ore. To prevent this, the pipeline is wrapped with protective coatings to insulate it from the soil. Then electricity in sufficient amounts to overcome that transferred in the corrosion process, is supplied to the pipeline.

Like track-walkers on the railroad, inspectors check every inch of the pipeline regularly. They look for leaks, erosion around the pipeline or anything which might hinder the speedy and safe transmission of natural gas.

Supplementing the linewalkers are air patrols. Using either helicopters or low flying airplanes, inspectors look for tell-tale signs of a leak, a farmer constructing a new building on the pipeline right-of-way, someone digging a well near the pipeline or exposure of the line through floods and earth movements. All are carefully noted. In emergencies, a mobile repair crew will be on the spot—no matter how remote—in a short time to prevent serious trouble.

Thus, thanks to giant compressors, "pig runs" and a constant check by pipeline inspectors, America's rich store of natural gas is as near as the control on your modern gas appliance.

ENERGY ON THE MOVE

“Anyone for Tennis,” can be asked anytime by members of a modern tennis club on Chicago’s North Shore, thanks to gas-fired, infra-red heaters.



Tennis Is No Longer

You can expect to play tennis in January in the sunny south but it is now being played the year-round in northern Illinois, thanks to the use of gas-fired infra-red heaters.

Tennis in comfort, irrespective of the weather and season, is the order of the day at the North Shore Racquet Club, located at Northbrook, Ill.

Through the use of the infra-red heaters it has been possible for the Club to operate from early morning until midnight, seven days a week, even during the coldest periods of the year. To accomplish this a new spacious building, 213

feet by 120, having a floor area of 25,560 square feet and with a volume of 894,000 square feet, was built.

The problem was to adequately heat this building housing four tennis courts and still maintain the finest playing conditions. Successful all-year tennis in a climate with many extremes requires that the indoor facilities be equal to, or excel, the outside facilities if the requirements of an extremely critical clientele are to be satisfied. To meet these demands, which include uniformity of temperature, absence of drafts, cleanliness and quietness,

38 gas-fired, infra-red, heating units were installed around the perimeter of the structure.

Each unit was located at a height of 15 feet above the floor at a 20-degree angle. These heaters produce radiant energy in all areas of the infra-red spectrum. This energy is delivered directly to the surfaces of the structure, in this case mostly to the floor, without the use of an intermediary fluid so necessary in air, water and steam systems. The elimination of this fluid removes the need for ductwork and piping that often detracts from the looks of a building.



Gas-fired, infra-red heaters mounted high on the outside walls allow members of the North Shore Racquet Club to play in comfort even though cold winds are blowing snow around the building.

Fair Weather Sport

The radiant energy is delivered to the floor perimeter and by conduction the entire floor is maintained at a temperature slightly higher than the thermostat setting, which is maintained at 65 degrees in the winter. There is no provision for temperature reduction during periods of non-occupancy and the only season fluctuation is a 10-degree reduction in the thermostat setting in the summer.

During the two heating seasons the system has been in operation, it has provided an ideal environment for year-round tennis.

There are no stray air currents, the temperature distribution is good, and the building has remained clean. The only possibility for dirt to enter the structure is through the four louvres at the corners of the building.

The side walls of the North Shore Racquet Club are constructed of cement blocks placed between steel uprights. These uprights connect to the main roof beams which in turn form an untied arch. This roof construction produces the feeling of spaciousness. Horizontally, across the roof beams are steel channels, over

which two-inch splined, wood planking was placed. The roof is finished with asphalt shingles and there is no insulation except the natural resistance to heat transfer offered by the wood planking.

Along one side of the building which houses the tennis courts is a low one-story wing which provides spaces for locker rooms, offices, mechanical equipment room and professional shop.

The idea for using infra-red heaters was presented by the commercial engineers of Northern Illinois Gas Company, the utility which services the Northbrook area.

Blue Flame Whispers

Birthday Candles With Gas Fuel?

To use the descriptive terms of today's young people, a little girl had a simulated birthday party that was a blowout and could have developed into a blast.

A Southern Counties Gas Co. (Los Angeles) customer was having a lot of difficulty with her gas water heater as the pilot kept going out.

The customer called the gas company and reported her trouble. A serviceman checked it and found nothing wrong. Next day it was out again, and again the serviceman found nothing wrong. He suggested that the homeowner call a plumber and have the installation checked. The plumber couldn't find the problem either.

Finally the customer found the trouble herself. She found her four-year-old daughter sitting in front of the water heater and singing "Happy Birthday to Me." When she finished the song she blew out the pilot.

Study Favors Cost Of Gas Service Line

A study of installation costs for basic fuel service lines for gas and electric commercial cooking equipment has shown electric costs to average about six times higher than gas in 15 cities surveyed across the nation, the A.G.A. announced.

The study, believed to be the first of its kind, was conducted by A.G.A.'s Food Service Committee.

In order to establish a sound engineering approach to the survey, a Philadelphia firm of consulting engineers was engaged to draw a typical restaurant floor plan. Comparable gas and electric cooking equipment was specified for the restaurant by a food service consultant. Separate gas piping and electric power plans were also specified.

The plans and specifications were submitted to reputable plumbing and electrical contractors in the cities surveyed. The contractors drew up detailed installation cost estimates for the gas and electric plans.

In order to eliminate the possibility of bias the following conditions were established in the survey:

All work was estimated on union labor costs; gas piping and electrical work conformed to local codes; cost of transformers were not included in electrical estimates; utility services entered the building in immediate proximity to each other in the basement area beneath the kitchens; and the cost of bringing the service into the building was not considered.

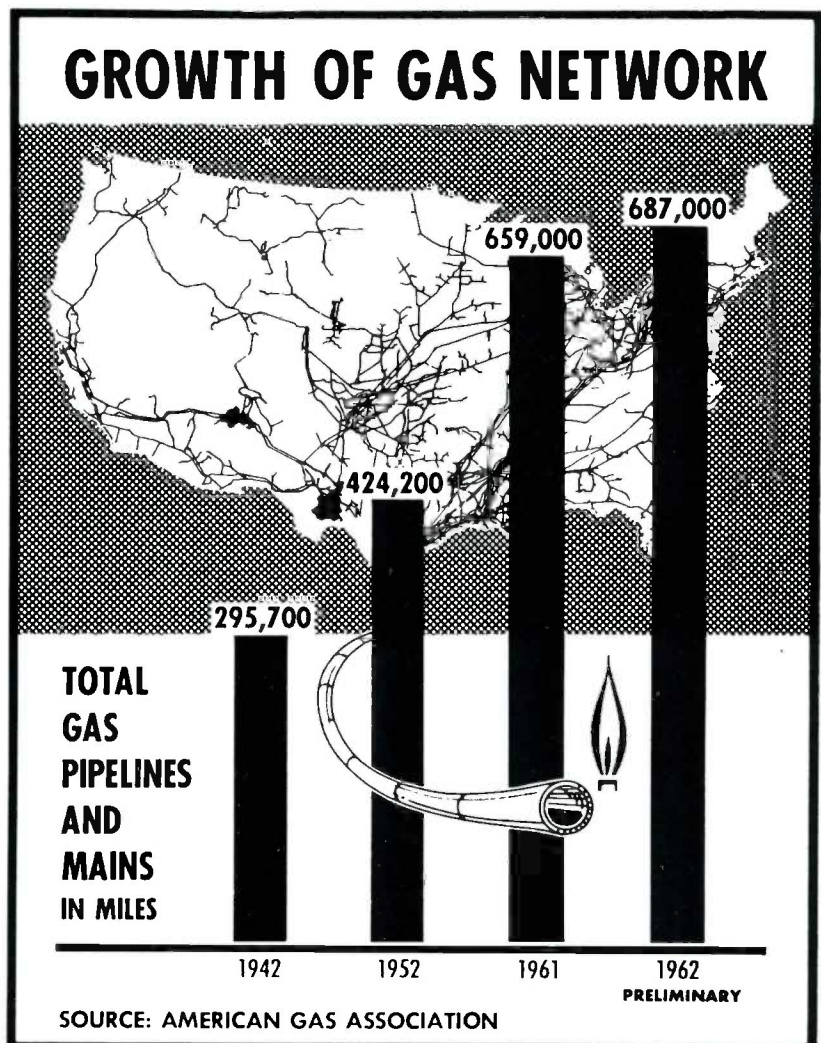
Costs for installation of gas service lines ranged from \$855 in Bos-

ton to \$167 in Jackson, Miss. Electrical service costs ranged from \$3,000 in Detroit to \$1,431 in Chicago. Cost differences in favor of gas service ranged from a high of \$2,565 in Detroit to \$1,139 in Chicago.

The savings were attributed to fewer man-hour requirements for installation as well as fewer and less costly components necessary.

Other cities included in the survey were Atlanta, Ga.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Charleston, W. Va.; Cleveland, Ohio; Dallas, Tex.; Dayton, Ohio; Montgomery, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; and Tulsa, Okla.

A full report on the study (Catalog No. 174/I) is available from the Industrial and Commercial Gas Section, American Gas Association, 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.



Torch Of Truth Designed For Fair's Press Building

A Torch of Truth will burn high and bright outside the Press Building at the 1964-65 New York World's Fair.

The flame will be of natural gas and stay lighted day and night, signifying the never-ending search for truth carried on by all media in the communications field.

The torch was designed to withstand the effects of rain and high winds by William Haas, utilization engineer for The Brooklyn Union Gas Co. It was successfully tested recently in gale force winds.

The metal bowl containing the flame is three feet in diameter. At its maximum burning rate, the flame is about 26 inches wide and varies in height from 26 to 36 inches. It will burn between 250 and 600 cubic feet of gas per hour.

The torch will stand on a 20-foot pole in front of the Press Building, which will serve as the central news headquarters at the fair. The headquarters will include facilities for immediate transmission of news photographs. Plug-in power connections will eliminate use of heavy cables by television cameras.

The one-story building is expected to be ready for use this spring, well before the fair opens April 22, 1964. It will be air conditioned by natural gas. This continues a trend which is expected to result in 80 per cent of the fair being air conditioned by gas.

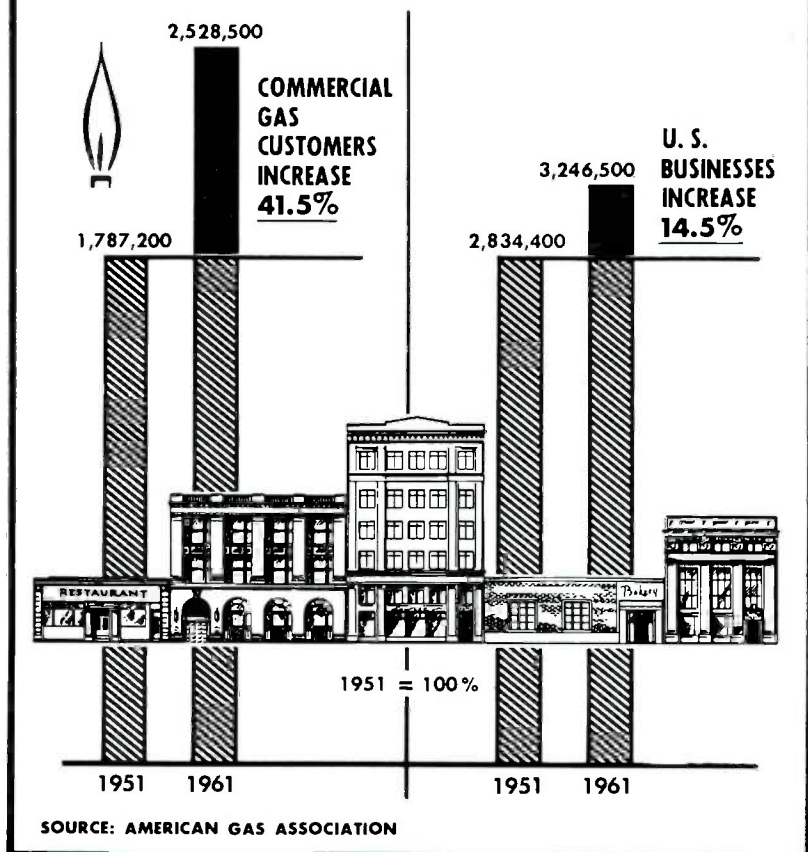
John E. Heyke, Jr., To Be Director of World's Fair

John E. Heyke, Jr., president of the American Gas Association, has accepted an invitation to become a member of the Board of Directors of the New York World's Fair Corporation.

Mr. Heyke, who is president of The Brooklyn Union Gas Co., also heads Gas Inc., which was formed to build and operate the gas industry's \$6 million exhibit at the 1964-65 World's Fair.

As president of Gas Inc., he heads his industry's efforts to make its "Festival of Gas" exhibit at the Fair a showcase of natural gas. Mr. Heyke's one-year term as A.G.A. president began October,

COMMERCIAL GAS CUSTOMER GAINS EXCEED GROWTH IN U. S. BUSINESSES



1962. He has been president of Brooklyn Union since 1953.

Research Focuses On Nostalgia And Produces Better Gaslight

Research touches everything today. Even nostalgia—in the form of gaslights—has been brought into the laboratory and subjected to the scrutiny of scientists.

To bring gaslights up-to-date, the American Gas Association, under its PAR Research program, undertook a two-part study. Now completed, the project is covered in two newly published reports, "Gaslight Performance and Design" and "Investigation of Factors Affecting Gas Mantle Life."

The project was prompted by the re-birth of the gaslight, which has become so popular in the past few years that A.G.A. estimates there

are now more outdoor gaslights than in the fabled "Gaslight Era." The peak year of the Gaslight Era was 1914, when there were approximately 300,000 outdoor gaslights. A.G.A. estimates there may now be as many as 750,000.

The PAR Research study points out that in addition to their ornamental value, gaslights are capable of providing a reliable light for mobile homes, travel trailers and summer cabins; and for lawns, patios and street lighting. Gas lights also are being used commercially in sign illumination, parking lots and even at small airfields.

"Gaslight Performance and Design" notes that since 1890 when the incandescent mantle gaslight came into use, the design and principle of operation have remained essentially unchanged.



Gas-Fired Engine Lauded

*Dependability credited
with averting disaster
in California brush fire*

A power failure which rendered most water pumps inoperable at the height of a raging forest fire near Newhall, Calif., last fall, tested maximum operating capacity of a natural gas-fired engine in pumping water to quell the blaze which threatened 140

homes. C. A. Akins, Industrial Sales Engineer with the Southern California Gas Company examines the scorched earth (above). Below he helps two unfortunate homeowners pick up remnants of one of the four homes that burned.



Natural gas played a heroic role during the recent Placerita Canyon fire in the north end of the San Fernando Valley, according to Joseph Staller, Southern California Gas Company division manager, headquartered in Van Nuys.

The fire, Mr. Staller said, highlighted the efficient and dependable operation of natural gas-fired equipment in pumping millions of gallons of precious water to the scene of the raging fires.

Next to the valiant efforts of hundreds of firemen and volunteer workers who fought the blaze, the Newhall County Water District Board of Directors has singled out the pumping performance of a gas-fired engine in preventing what could have been a major tragedy.

After the blaze was extinguished, E. W. "Nick" Nichols, President of the Board of Directors, said, "We would have been virtually without water at the height of the fire, if it had not been for our gas engine. Very likely we would have lost all

of the 140 homes in the canyon instead of the four which did burn."

According to O. L. "Red" Martin, manager of the water district in Newhall, the 430-HP Roiline V12 engine was bought about one year ago to pump extra water from one of the community's wells. "It was one of the best decisions we ever made when we decided to try it out," Martin said.

Shortly after the installation, the engine proved its merit during a fire in the Newhall business district. In supplying the demand for water to contain the fire, the gas engine passed its first big test with flying colors. In recounting the occasion of the fire, Mr. Martin pointed out, "It wasn't even necessary to use our other pumps to maintain line pressure."

The water district's general manager explained that lack of sufficient water pressure had been a continuing problem in Newhall before the engine was installed.

"Complaints poured in every time there was any unusual demand on our lines," he said, "but 'pressure' is one of the biggest points in this engine's favor and now we seldom get a complaint."

During the Placerita Canyon fire which burned over more than 8700 acres, a period of real crisis developed when other water pumps were knocked out by a power failure. Normal day-to-day operating capacity of the engine is about 800 gallons per minute, but through this most crucial period of the fire, the engine delivered a cool 1800 gpm without a sign of strain.

Mr. Martin stated, "I know for a fact that at least a dozen county pumpers were being supplied from our lines and most of them were able to operate with the pressure as it came from our mains."

Grateful Newhall residents, whose homes were saved, and officials of the Los Angeles County Fire Department joined the Water District manager in praising the performance of the engine.



The performance of this natural gas-fired engine drew high praise from area water district officials. Discussing the merits of the engine are (left to right): District Manager O. L. Martin, Board of Directors President E. W. Nichols, Roger Morey, C. A. Akins, and Dale Taylor. All except Mr. Akins, who is with the Southern California Gas Company, are with the Newhall Water District in Los Angeles County.

another new

MUELLER® NO-BLO® METHOD



the AUTOPERF® tee

■ *for making service connections to mains
under pressure up to 1200 p.s.i.*

SAFE

No blowing of gas from top of tee during perforation or during shut-off at a later date.

In fully open position, top of perforator and top of tee body make a metal-to-metal, pressure-tight seal. The completion cap provides a second seal. The top of tee body prevents unintentional removal of the perforator.

CONVENIENT

Perfectly proportioned, forged steel body is easy to weld.

Convenient package. Individual parts are sealed onto a heavy card by protective plastic. Clear visibility — grit and dirt problems are eliminated. No disassembly required. Each component is removed from package as needed—lubricated when ready to use. Simple instruction on each package.

12" Ratchet Handle speeds work and allows easy operation in cramped spaces. (E-4 Machine handle)

FULLY PROVEN

Specially designed tip reduces torque—permits use of short handle. 1/4", 5/16", 3/8" sizes for pipe 3/8" thick or less. 1/2" size for pipe 1/4" thick or less.

Slug does not remain in tool to hang up or partially obstruct the flow of gas.

Tests prove that the slug will not move down a clean, smooth, straight main during normal peak flows, as reported in authoritative sources.



■ the AUTOPERF tee . . . a service connection with a self-contained perforating tool which also acts as a shut-off at the main

Steel completion cap. Provides second seal. Deep knurls provide non-slip wrench grip. Rounded edges facilitate wrapping.

Hardened hex socket. Prevents distortion when under maximum load.

Positive shut-off. Perforating tool acts as a valve, providing pressure-tight shut-off when needed.

Precision-machined threads throughout length of tee body. Provide full support of tool.

Perfectly proportioned inlet permits easier welding on small diameter mains.

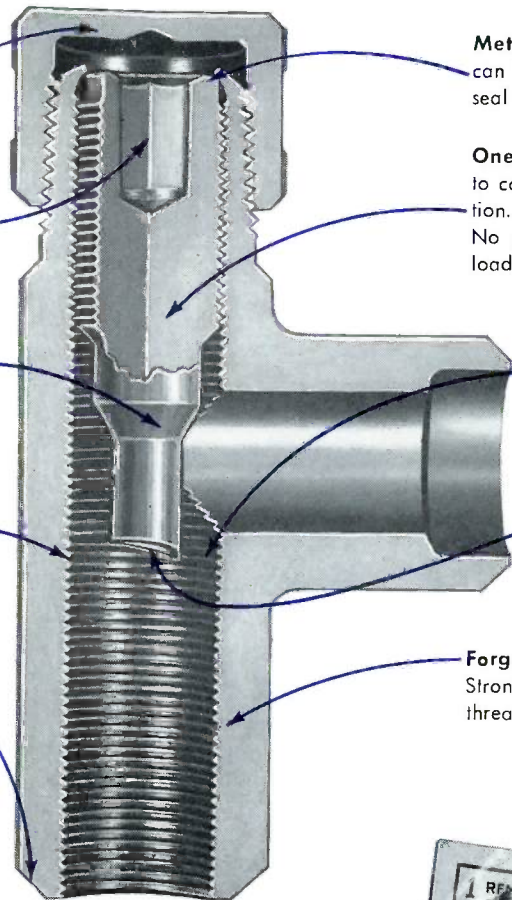
Metal-to-metal seal. Top of tee body can be formed to provide pressure-tight seal in fully open position.

One-piece perforating tool. No parts to come loose during perforating operation. Over-all hardening gives strength. No galling of threads under maximum load.

Full flow. No guides required. Perforator withdraws out of gas stream to give obstruction-free flow.

Exclusive tip design. Formed with helices. Reduces torque. Permits easier perforation and insures that slug will not hang up and obstruct flow of gas.

Forged Steel Body. Eliminates porosity. Stronger, easy to weld. Provides strong threads.



3/4" AUTOPERF TEE

Outlet for 3/4" butt welding and 1/2" socket welding

- H-18100 with 1/4" perforator. 3/8" thick pipe or less
- H-18101 with 5/16" perforator. 3/8" thick pipe or less
- H-18102 with 3/8" perforator. 3/8" thick pipe or less
- H-18103 with 1/2" perforator. 1/4" thick pipe or less
- Maximum pressure rating: 1200 p.s.i.
- Autoperf Tees are also available with outside I.P. thread inlet and with a wide variety of sizes and types of outlet connections.



Conveniently packaged in a protective plastic cover to allow parts to be selected and used as they are needed.

The AUTOPERF Tee is typical of the intense attention to detail in research, design and engineering that is a part in the development of every Mueller product—fully recognizing gas industry requirements and problems.

For complete information, contact your Mueller Representative.



MUELLER CO.
DECATUR, ILL.

Factories at: Decatur, Chattanooga, Los Angeles
In Canada: Mueller, Limited, Sarnia, Ontario



The wife of a noted TV announcer put her small son to bed and told him, "Now son, say your prayers."

"Oh Lord," mumbled the little fellow, "please bless mom and dad, and give us this day our slow-baked, oven-fresh, vitamin-enriched bread."

"My wife has the worst habit of staying up until one or two o'clock in the morning and I can't break her of it."

"What is she doing all that time?"

"Waiting for me to come home."

He'd never been outside the United States and neither had she, but they both were recounting their experiences abroad. "And Asia," she said, "wonderful Asia. Never shall I forget India and most of all, China, the celestial kingdom. How I loved it."

"And the pagodas," he asked, "did you see them?"

"See them! My dear, I had dinner with them."

Remember when "extras" were special editions of newspapers in-

Strictly

Off the Record

stead of many dollars added to the price of a new car?

"There is nothing more disagreeable for a speaker," said a gentleman who loved giving public addresses, "than to notice his listeners glancing at their watches."

"There's one thing worse," said another orator. "That is, if having looked at their watches, they hold them up to their ears to make sure they haven't stopped."

"Tell me—who is the real boss in your home?"

"Well, my wife bosses the children and the children boss the cat and dog, and - - -"

"And you?"

"Well I can say anything I like to the geraniums."

The weary shoe salesman had pulled out half the stock and still couldn't satisfy the fussy woman customer. Finally, he mopped his brow, sat on the floor, and said, "Mind if I rest a minute madam? Your feet are killing me."

The man still wears the pants in the typical American family. If you don't believe it, look under his apron.

First man: reaching for a second helping of dessert: "You know, I've just got to watch my waistline."

Second man: "How lucky you are to have it right out there where you can."

Successful Man: One who earns more than his wife can spend.

Successful Woman: One who finds such a man.

The teenage son slumped dejectedly in a chair, his face anguished. Mother asked Father what was causing the gloom.

"He wants to go to the drug store down on the corner," replied Father, "but the car won't start."

An Irish soldier on duty in Egypt received a letter from his wife saying that because he was gone she would have to spade the garden. "Bridget, please don't dig the garden," he wrote back, "That's where the guns are hidden."

The letter was duly censored and in a short time soldiers came and dug up the garden from end to end. Bridget, worried over the incident, wrote her husband asking what she should do. Pat's reply was short and to the point: "Put in the spuds."



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"I won't be in today, boss. I feel below par"

"I don't believe grace will be necessary," said the man of the house as he eyed the meal of leftovers. "I'm sure everything has been blessed before."

* * *

A stylishly dressed Englishman with dangling monocle, a 50-cent stogie in his mouth, a comb in one hand and a brush in the other, fell through the air with the greatest of ease from a low-flying plane, and landed safely in a meadow close to a working farmer.

"Ye gads, sir!" exclaimed the Englishman. "So that wasn't the washroom after all!"

* * *

Khrushchev, visiting a Russian farm, asks: "How is it with you?"

Peasant: "Fine, fine. We live well. The harvest will be big."

Khrushchev: "I am Khrushchev. Tell me the truth."

Peasant: "Oh, I am sorry, Comrade Khrushchev. I thought you were an American tourist and I was just obeying your order on what to tell them."

* * *

A church in Santa Barbara suddenly stopped buying from its regular office supply house. It seems that when they ordered small pencils to be used in the pews for visitors to register, the dealer sent golf pencils, each clearly marked: "Play Golf Next Sunday!"

* * *

A farmer and a college professor were traveling together on a train. They got tired of talking and reading, so the professor suggested they play riddles. "Every time you miss a riddle, you give me a dollar, and every time I miss a riddle, I'll give you a dollar," said the professor.

"You're better educated than I am," the farmer pointed out. "I'll give you fifty cents."

The professor agreed, and the farmer made up the first riddle. "What has three legs walking and two legs flying?" he asked.

The professor didn't know, so he gave the farmer a dollar.

The farmer didn't know either, so he gave the professor fifty cents.

* * *

"No, I'm afraid you can't interest me in a vacuum cleaner. Try the lady next door—I always use hers and it's absolutely terrible."



Alton Keller
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"If we could only convince him the doctor isn't a person to be afraid of!"

A football coach accompanied a prospective tackle to the Dean's office where he attempted to get the boy admitted to school without a written examination. The boy, however, couldn't answer the simplest questions. In desperation, the Dean asked, "How much are six and six?"

"Thirteen," answered the boy.

"Aw, let him in anyway, Dean," pleaded the coach, "he only missed it by two."

* * *

After boasting of his prowess as a marksman, he took aim on a one duck flying overhead. "Watch this," he said.

He fired . . . and the bird flew on.

"My friends," he said with awe, "you are now watching a miracle! There flies a dead duck."

* * *

"Look at youse guys!" shouted the Army sergeant indignantly, as he glanced over a bunch of new and inexperienced recruits. "Your ties are crooked . . . your hair ain't combed . . . your shoes ain't polished . . . your trousers ain't pressed! Suppose some country suddenly declared war!"

"What insane notion ever possessed you to buy two elephants?" the angry wife demanded somewhat hysterically.

"Well, honey," explained the somewhat inebriated husband patiently, "the man wouldn't break up the pair!"

* * *

Two businessmen were talking. "Is your advertising getting results?" asked one.

"Sure is," moaned the other. "Last week we advertised for a night watchman and the next day we were robbed!"

* * *

The golfer, a prominent minister, was having a terrible day on the links. When he wasn't slicing, he was hooking. Finally, on the 13th hole, he flubbed an easy two-foot putt. He picked up the ball, threw it as far as he could, cracked a club over his knee and sank to the green, a picture of frustration.

"I've got to give it up!" he moaned, "I've just got to give it up!"

"Give up golf?" his partner asked.

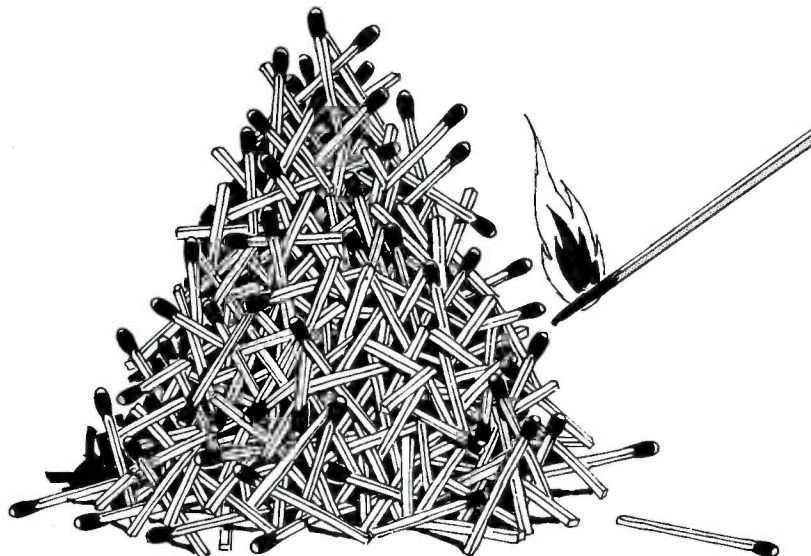
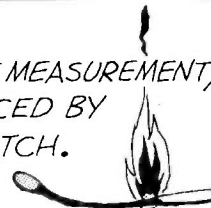
"No, the ministry," said the golfer.

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MF

IT'S A FACT...

A BTU--WORLD-WIDE STANDARD OF HEAT MEASUREMENT, IS ABOUT THE AMOUNT OF HEAT PRODUCED BY COMPLETELY BURNING ONE WOODEN MATCH.



YOU WOULD HAVE TO BURN 1,000 TO 1,200 WOODEN MATCHES TO PRODUCE THE SAME AMOUNT OF HEAT PRODUCED BY ONE CUBIC FOOT OF NATURAL GAS.

SOURCE - AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION