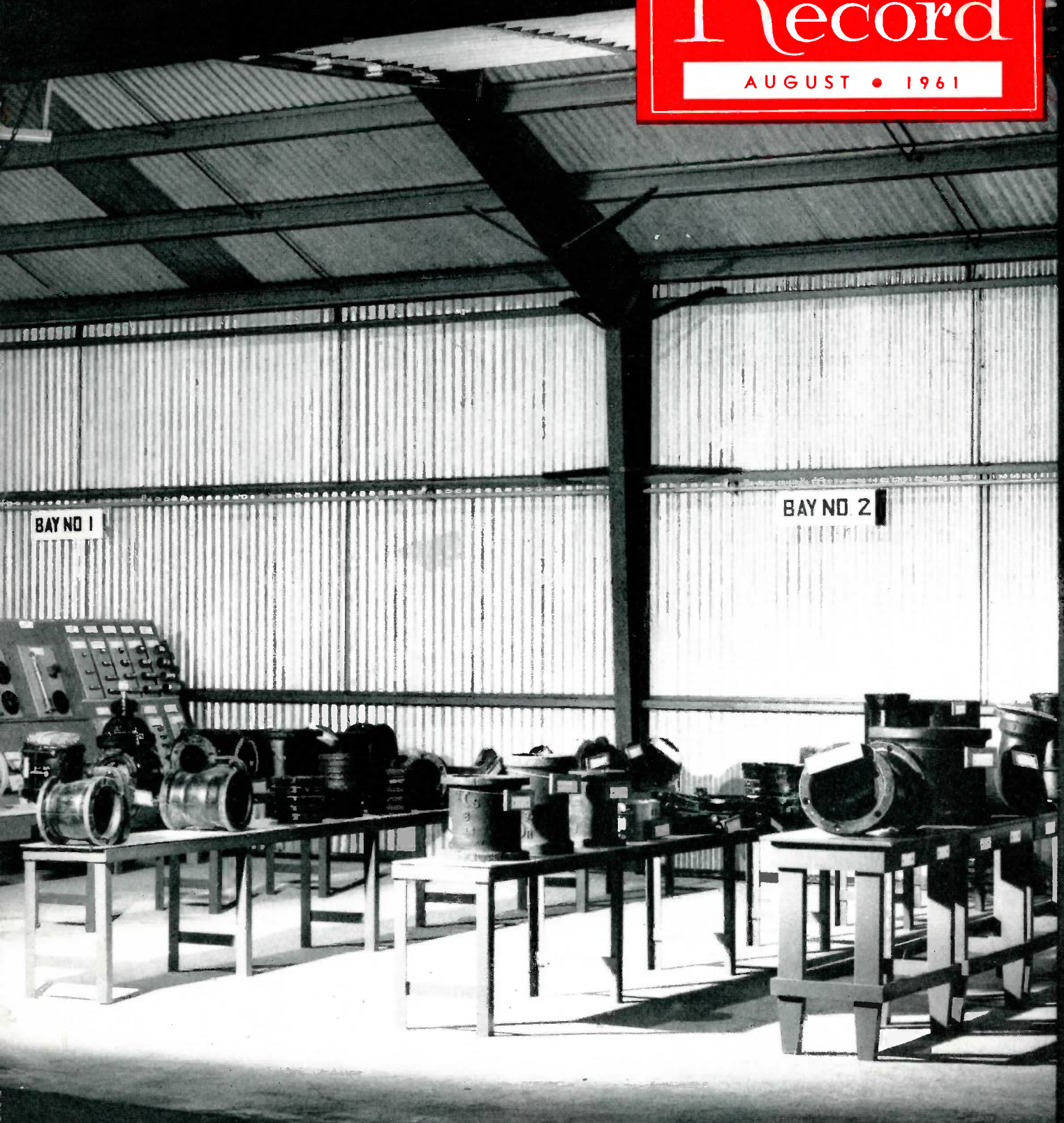


MUELLER  
Record

AUGUST • 1961

BAY NO 1

BAY NO 2



# MUELLER RECORD

AUGUST • 1961

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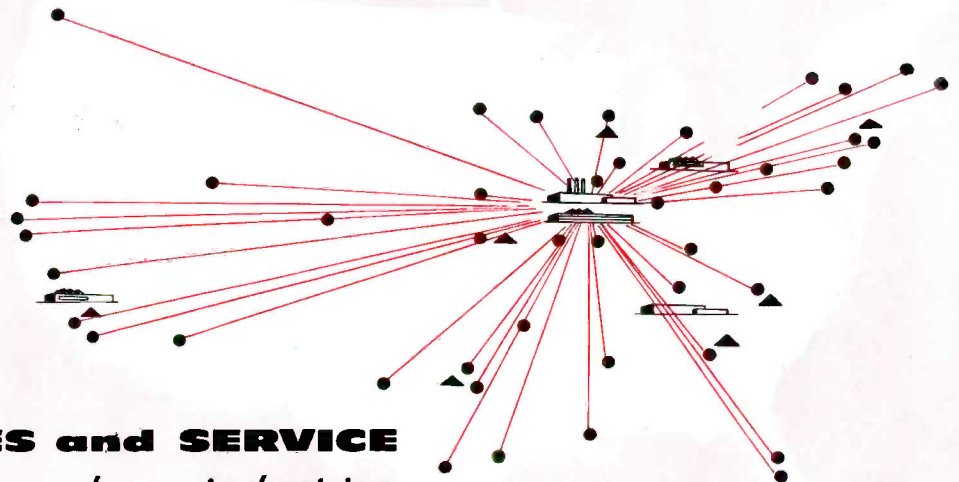
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Grows  
Where  
Water  
Goes”

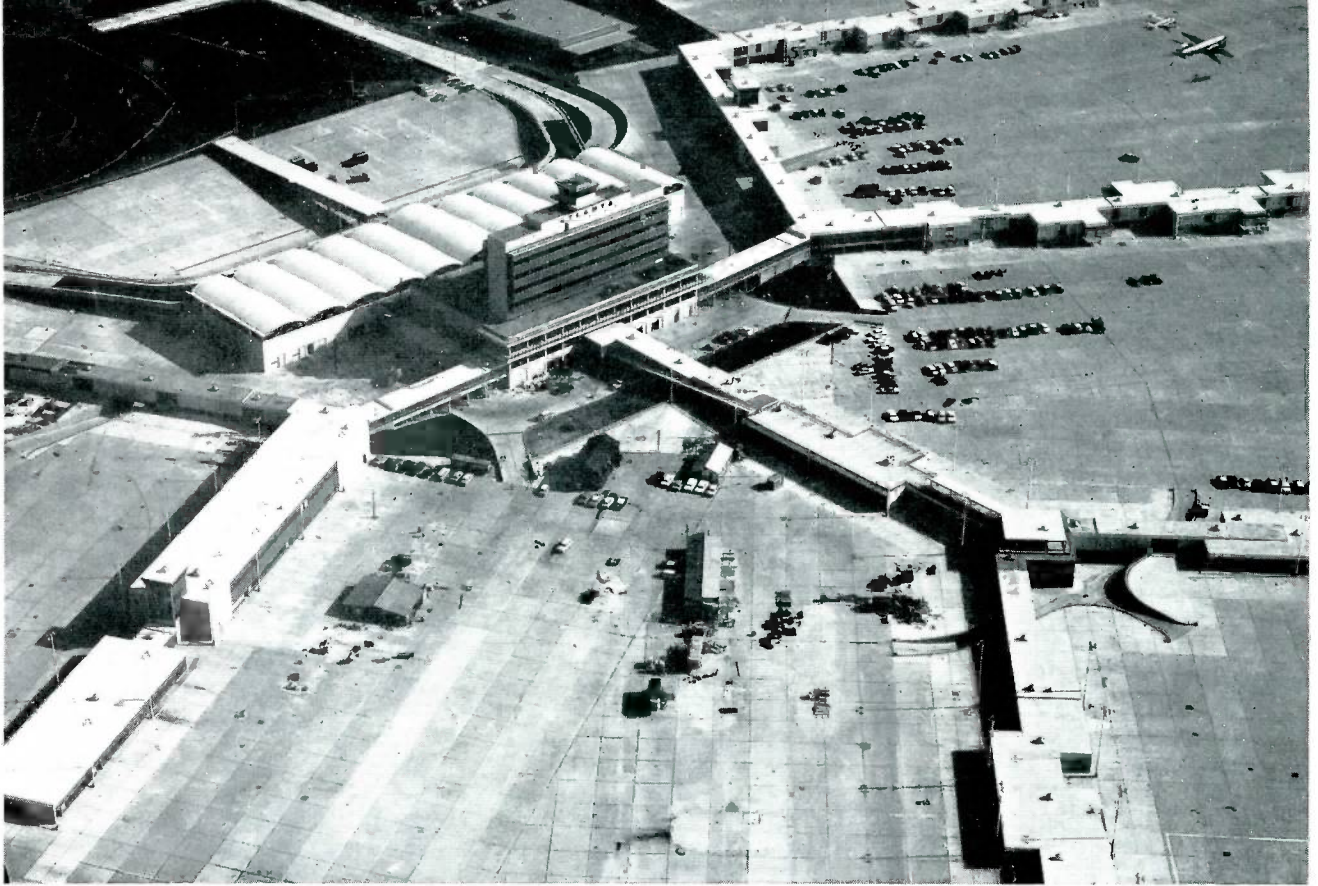


**PROBLEM:** To find the most effective and efficient way to supply work crews which must provide around-the-clock service for 600,000 customers in a 600-square-mile area.

**SOLUTION:** Simple, relatively-inexpensive supply “pallets” strategically located throughout the system.

This, at least, was the method chosen by the progressive Atlanta, Georgia, Department of Water Works.

To better understand the problems involved and more fully illustrate the simple but unique aspects of the Atlanta “pallet” system, we should first review a little of the history of the Department of Water Works, and point out the efficiency of its operations.



Above is an aerial view of Atlanta's new multi-million-dollar airport, showing the main building and control tower.

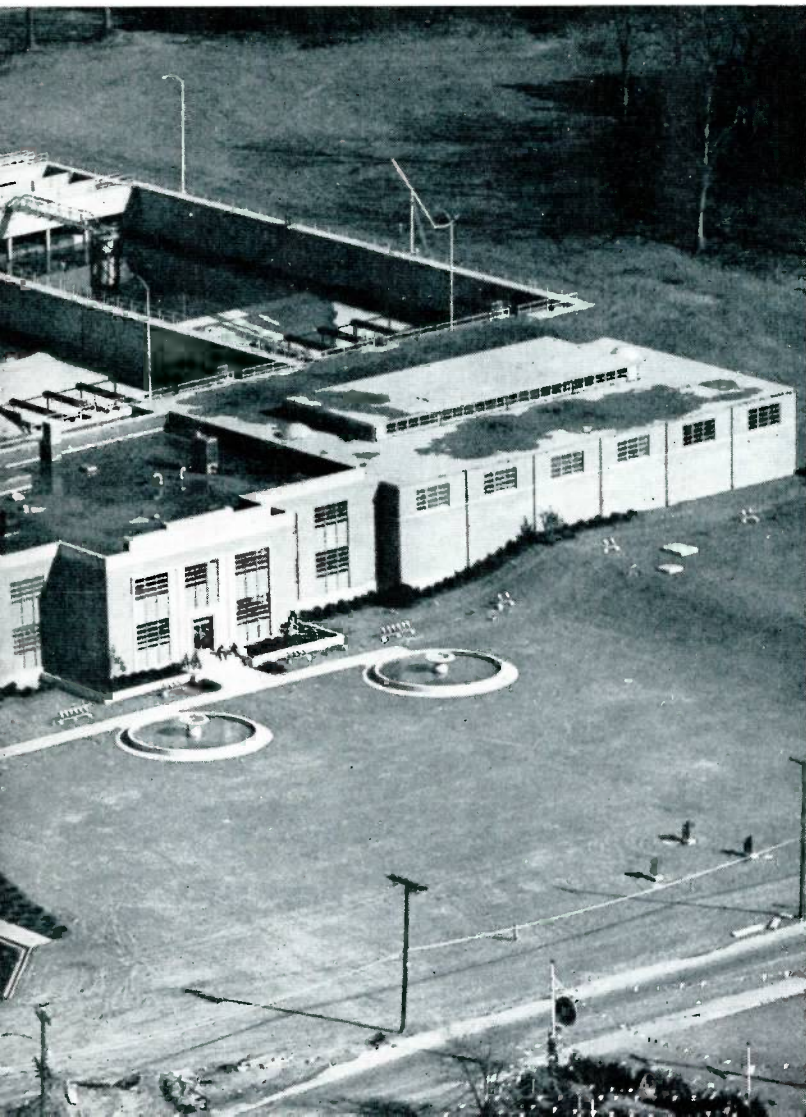


At the right is an aerial view of Atlanta's new 20-30 mgd Chattahoochee Water Treatment Plant.





Atlanta's Mayor William B. Hartsfield and Water Works General Manager Paul Weir, together in the Civic Room at the Chattahoochee Water Treatment Plant.



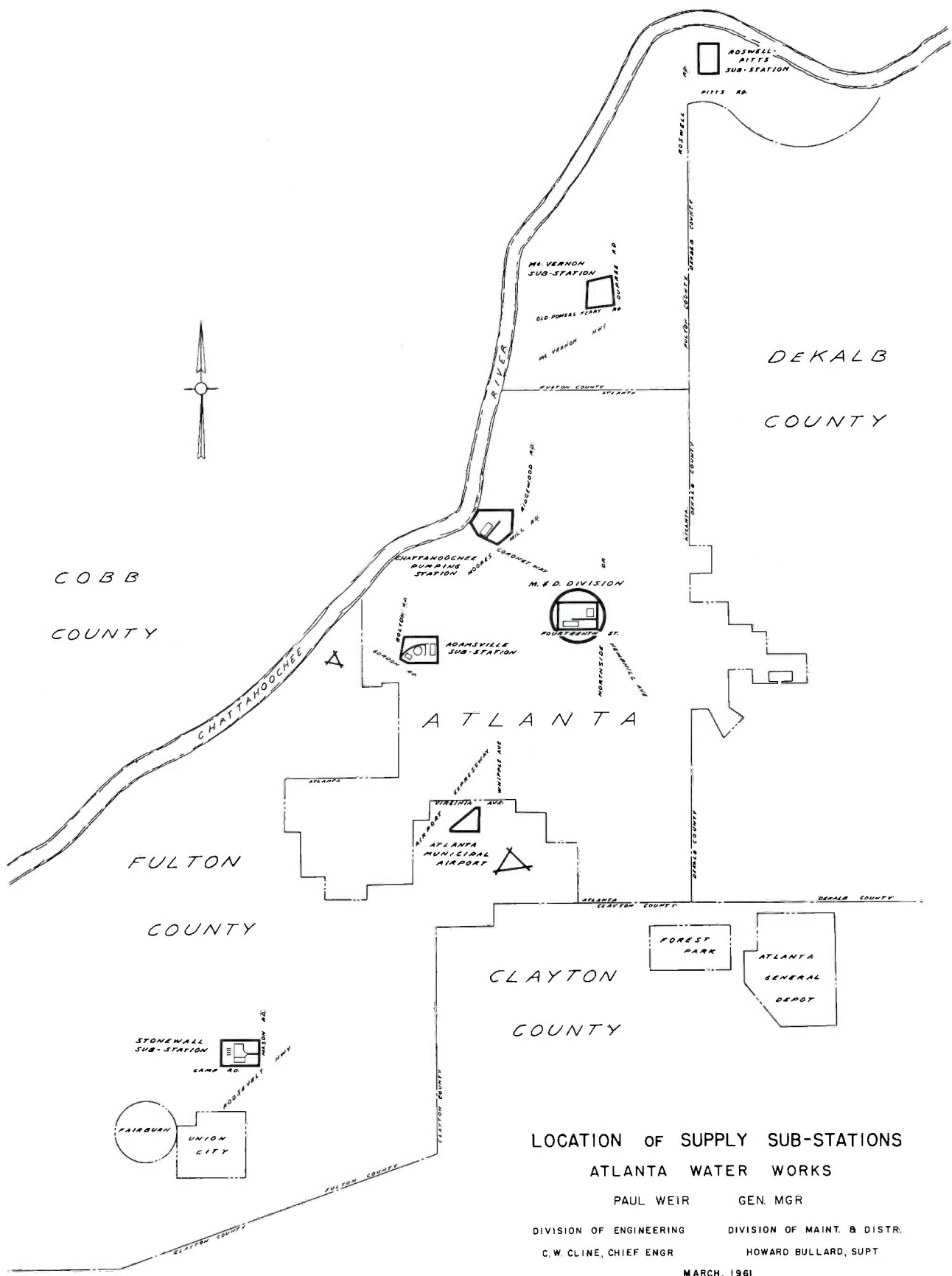
Although a privately-owned and operated water system served the downtown area of Atlanta as early as 1837, the first municipal water system was constructed after approval was granted in 1872.

The first water was pumped through the municipally-owned system on September 8, 1875. The first supply was the South River, and was augmented for emergency purposes later by water from Poole Creek.

In 1889, water supply became the major issue of the mayoralty campaign in Atlanta, and John T. Glenn, who espoused a new system utilizing the famed and scenic Chattahoochee River, was elected mayor. This picturesque river had been immortalized by Sidney Lanier's famous poem, "Song of the Chattahoochee."

Today—more than six decades later, the historic Chattahoochee, fed by turbulent mountain streams, rising in the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains of North Georgia and flowing within eight miles of downtown Atlanta on its 500-mile journey to the Gulf of Mexico, is still being used as the city's primary source of water.

Construction of the present system was begun in 1891, and water was first pumped on June 28, 1893. The original system has been expanded many times; today it sup-



LOCATION OF SUPPLY SUB-STATIONS  
ATLANTA WATER WORKS

PAUL WEIR GEN. MGR

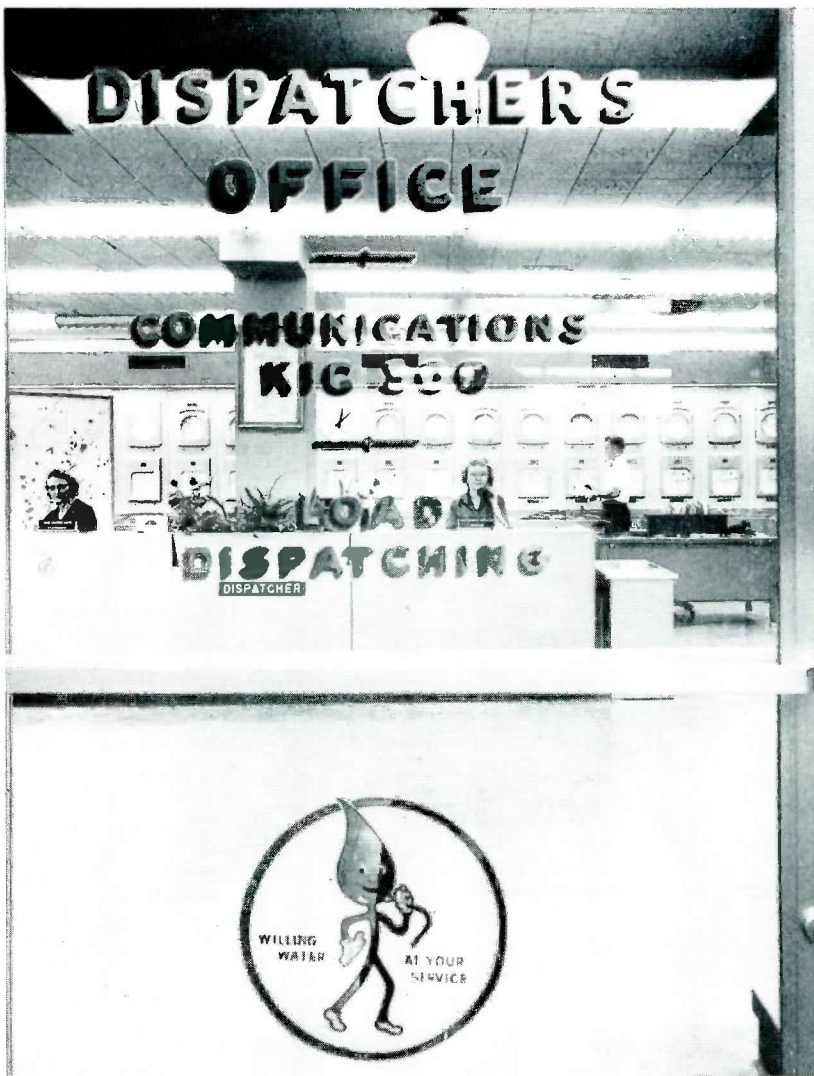
DIVISION OF ENGINEERING

DIVISION OF MAINT. & DISTR.

C. W. CLINE, CHIEF ENGR

HOWARD BULLARD, SUPT

MARCH, 1961



Looking through the door into the Dispatcher's Office, the heart of the Atlanta Water Department's Communications Center.

plies more than 74 million gallons of water daily to 600,000 citizens and 2,000 industries through more than 1,700 miles of pipe.

The present system is valued in excess of \$90 million, and the United States Public Health Service rates Atlanta's water quality as one of the best in the country.

River water flows by gravity through 48-inch and 60-inch cast iron pipes into two intake wells at the Chattahoochee River Pumping Station.

On January 23, a formal dedication of the new 20 m.g.d Chattahoochee Water Treatment Plant and Pumping Stations was held. This facility, as you can readily see from the illustration in this story, is a magnificent example of beautiful but functional architecture. It is the heart of the Chattahoochee Water System.

The system consists of a river pumping station, water purification plant, primary filtered water pumping station, two filtered water supply mains, two storage reservoirs and two secondary pumping stations.

The basic facilities are designed for an ultimate capacity of 60 million gallons per day, to be developed by progressive additions and sedimentation facilities, filtration facilities and corresponding increase of capacity of pumping units, as demand increases.

Overall operation is governed by a remote dispatch center, co-ordinated with other operations of the entire Atlanta Water Works System.

A system which winds its way through nearly 600 square miles is complex and requires the exacting

attention of nearly 600 employees. At the core of this highly efficient operation is the automated Dispatcher's Office, located near the center of the system, in the service building.

The Office is an engineering masterpiece, largely constructed and placed into operation by the Department's own employees. It is a gleaming, bright room, 40' x 40', containing pressure gauges for 83 points in the distribution system. The Water Works short-wave radio station logged 550,000 messages during 1960.

This miracle of electronics allows the Office to remain in constant contact with these distribution points, as well as 80 mobile radio units. Also from this office, the Load Dispatcher co-ordinates pumpage electrically between the Hemphill and Chattahoochee water sys-



Mrs. Rickman, Radio Dispatcher gives valve locations to foremen in the field over the two-way radio. In the background is the trunk main map.

tems in order to insure adequate pressure at all points.

Located behind the dispatcher's gauges is the tone equipment which allows the load dispatcher to keep in constant touch and in ready control of 15 booster pumps and 18 tanks supplied by Atlanta's 1,700 mile distribution system.

Personable Mrs. Evelyn Rickman, chief dispatcher, sits at a desk facing a huge wall map showing the entire system. When trouble develops at any point in the system, red

lights are activated on the map to provide instant location of the problem. An angled portion of Mrs. Rickman's desk top contains rows of buttons which light to show which mobile units are in service at any given time.

When any difficulty develops, Mrs. Rickman can notify in-service mobile units within seconds.

The Department is a twenty-four-hour operation. Realizing that a major break could flood property and even cost lives, the Dispatcher's Office keeps an ever watchful eye on the entire system around the clock.

The efficiency of the Dispatcher's Office is but one indication of the progressiveness of this water department headed by Mr. Weir.

An excellent safety committee constantly studies and recommends new safety equipment, safety practices and appreciation awards for employees who exemplify safe work. Department equipment was involved in only 44 accidents during

1960—a truly remarkable record considering almost a million miles was traveled during the year by mobile equipment.

Recognizing that hungry men cannot perform maximum effort, work crews are fed about every four hours on the job. Attention is given to providing the correct food for the time of day. The food is usually prepared in a mobile kitchen which doubles as an emergency truck.

One dilemma always faced by work crews, after completing a job, is filling excavated areas. When dirt fill became scarce and expensive, the Department began stocking river sand, which is low-cost, easily accessible and packs well.

Perhaps the key word in the Department's vocabulary is "planning." Orderly repair is accomplished by doing the heavy work in the shop. If a large gate valve is to be added to a main, the advance work is done in the shop. The valve

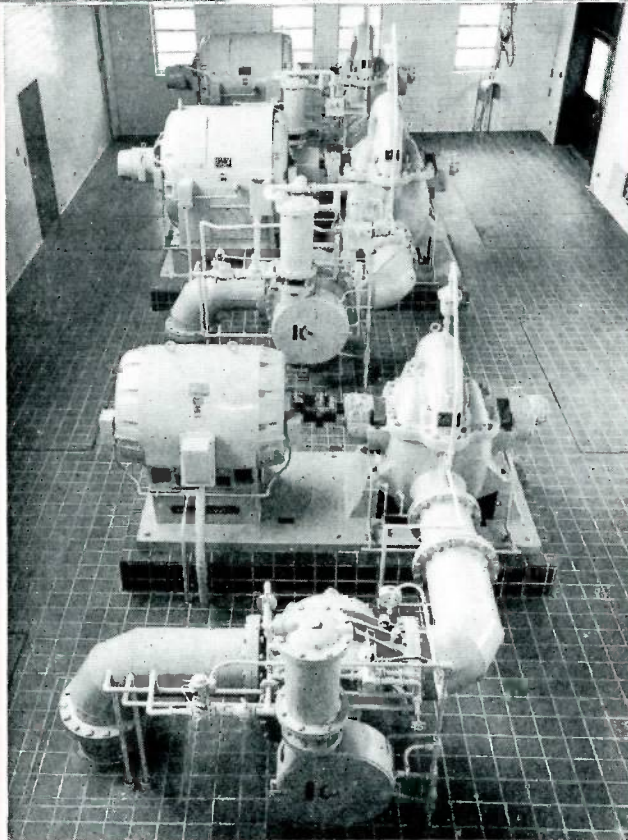
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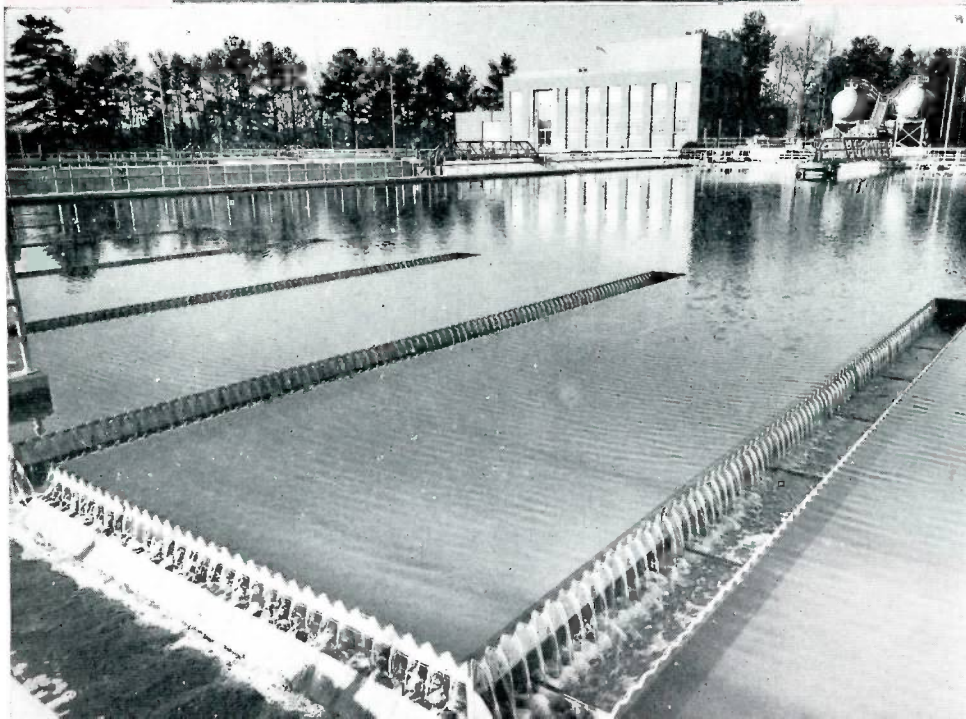




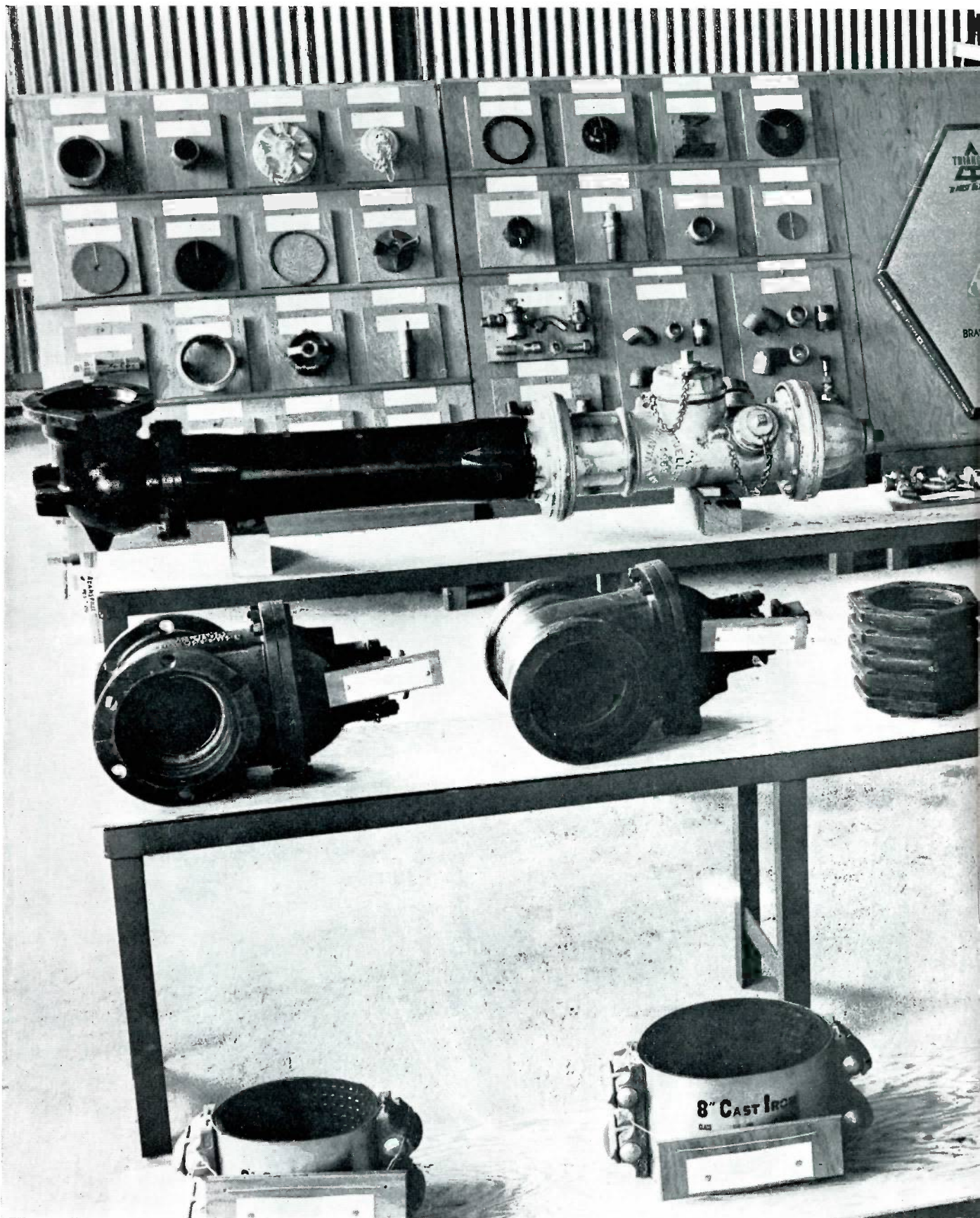
**The Water Department's recreational lodge is open to the public, and is in great demand by a variety of groups.**

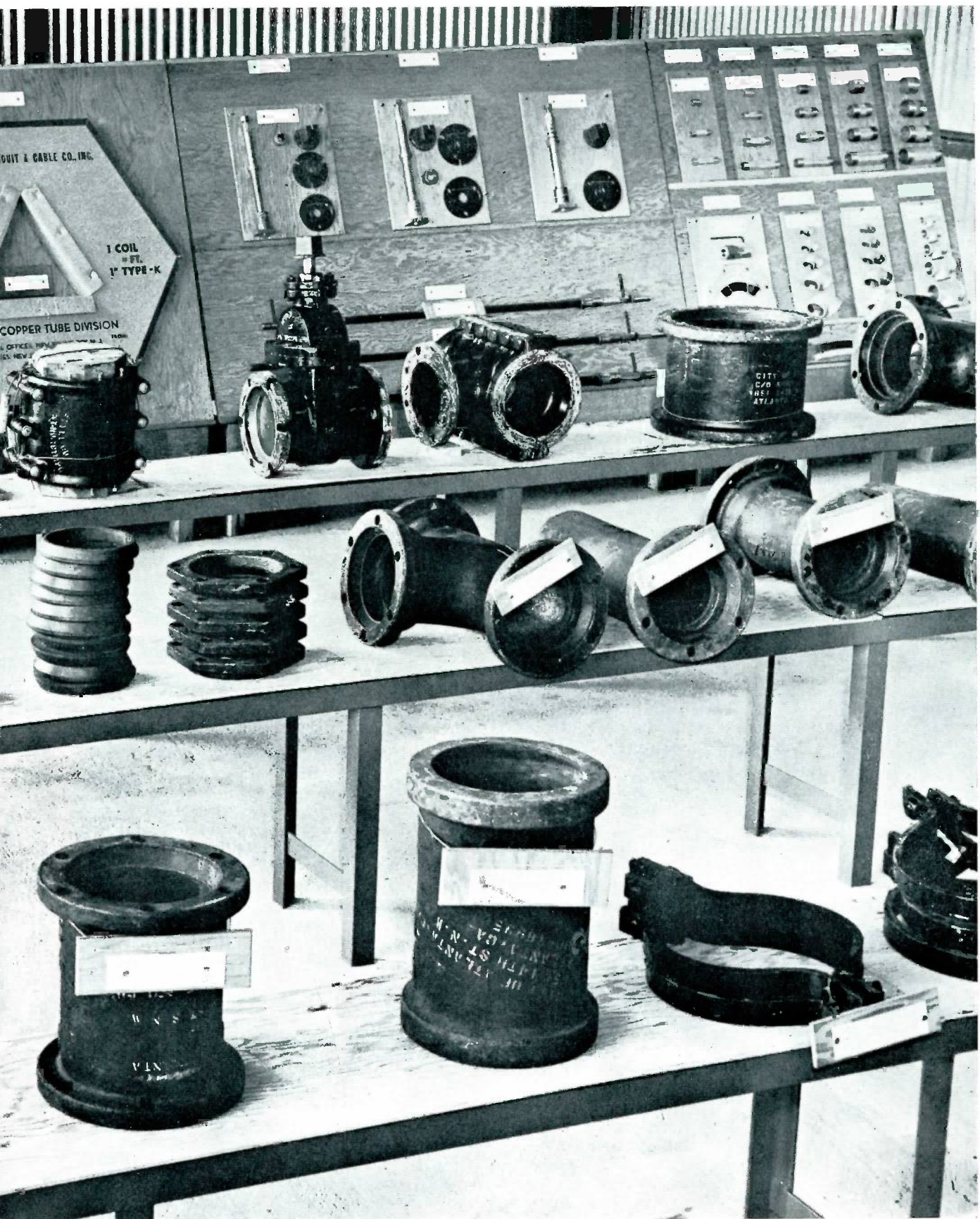


**View of three large pumps at Adamsville Pumping Station. These pumps have a combined capacity of 45 mgd.**



**Water flows over the weirs, out of the settling basins, at the Chattahoochee Water Treatment Plant.**





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Atlanta's Emergency Unit stands ready at one of the supply sub-stations. The Unit doubles as an in-service kitchen used to feed work crews on the job.

and fittings are then delivered to the site, lowered to the main by crane, and the tie-in completed in a short time.

Advance planning allows the Department to move about 135 vehicles out of the Maintenance and Distribution Center every morning in just 15 minutes. Trucks and cars are repaired and gas tanks filled when the vehicles come in at night, and are ready to move into opera-

tion when the men report to work the next morning.

With this brief description of efficient operations performed by the Atlanta Department of Water Works, it is not difficult to understand the unique characteristics of, and the importance of, the "pallet" system of supplies which took this writer to Atlanta recently.

Let us reiterate the introduction to this story. The Atlanta Department of Water Works was faced with a problem: To find the most effective and efficient way to supply work crews which must provide around-the-clock service for 600,000 customers in a 600-square-mile area. The solution: Simple, relatively inexpensive supply pallets strategically located throughout the system.

In a water system the size of Atlanta's, the big need is supplies. As an illustration, Mr. Weir pointed

out that some 70 hydrants are damaged each month. Also, emergency repairs cannot always be made at times when the central supply point is open and staffed.

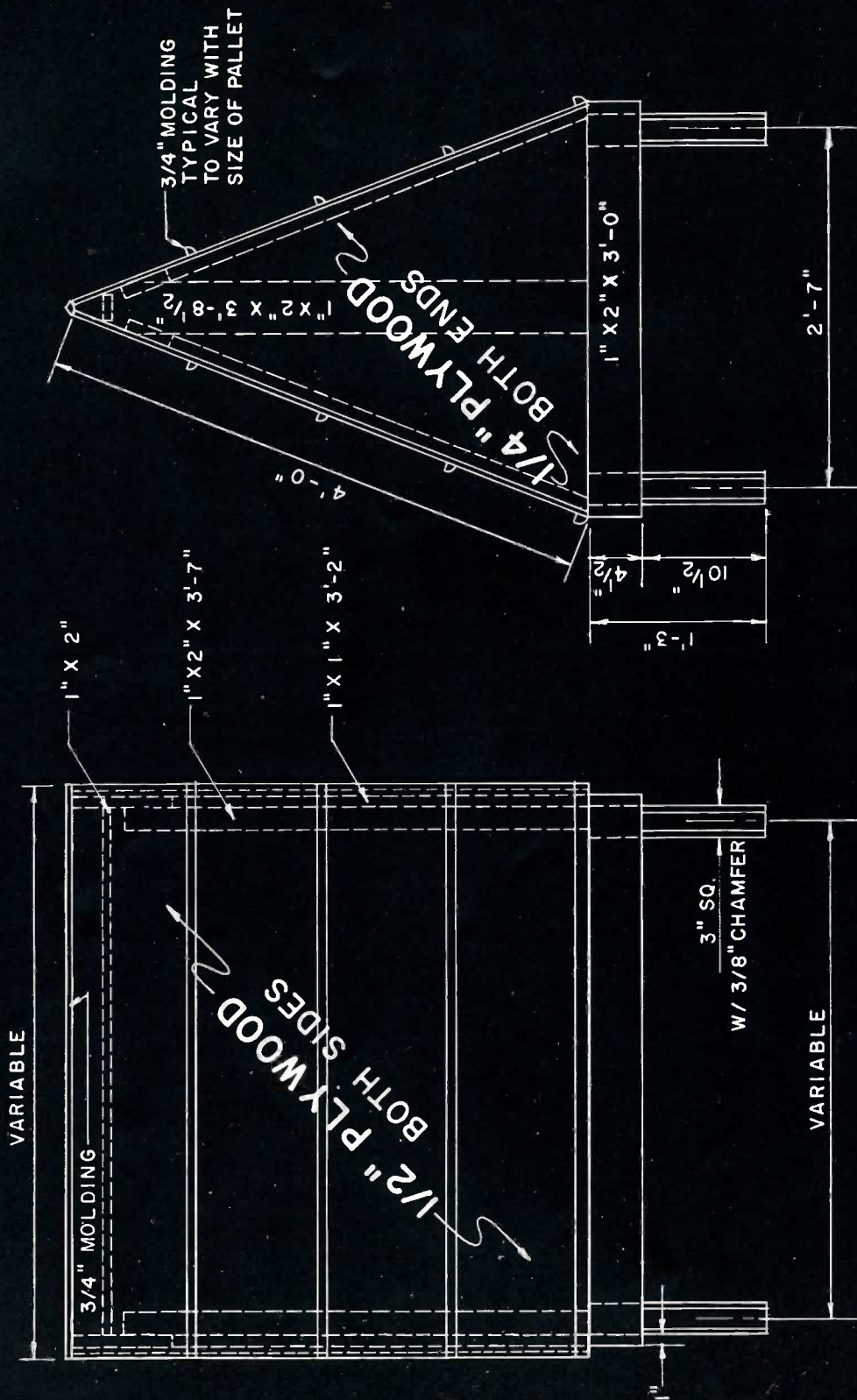
Knowing that work crews needed a supply set-up available at several locations and stocked with repair parts most often needed, Department personnel studied the problem, and came up with the pallet system.

As an accompanying blueprint shows, the pallet racks are of varying lengths, depending on the type of emergency material to be placed on a pallet. The racks themselves are of 1/4" plywood construction, and slanted to accommodate the individual pallets placed on them.

Pallets of different sizes are placed on nails or pegs driven into the racks. For instance, one pallet contains all the parts necessary to complete a three-quarter-inch me-

(Con't on Page 15)

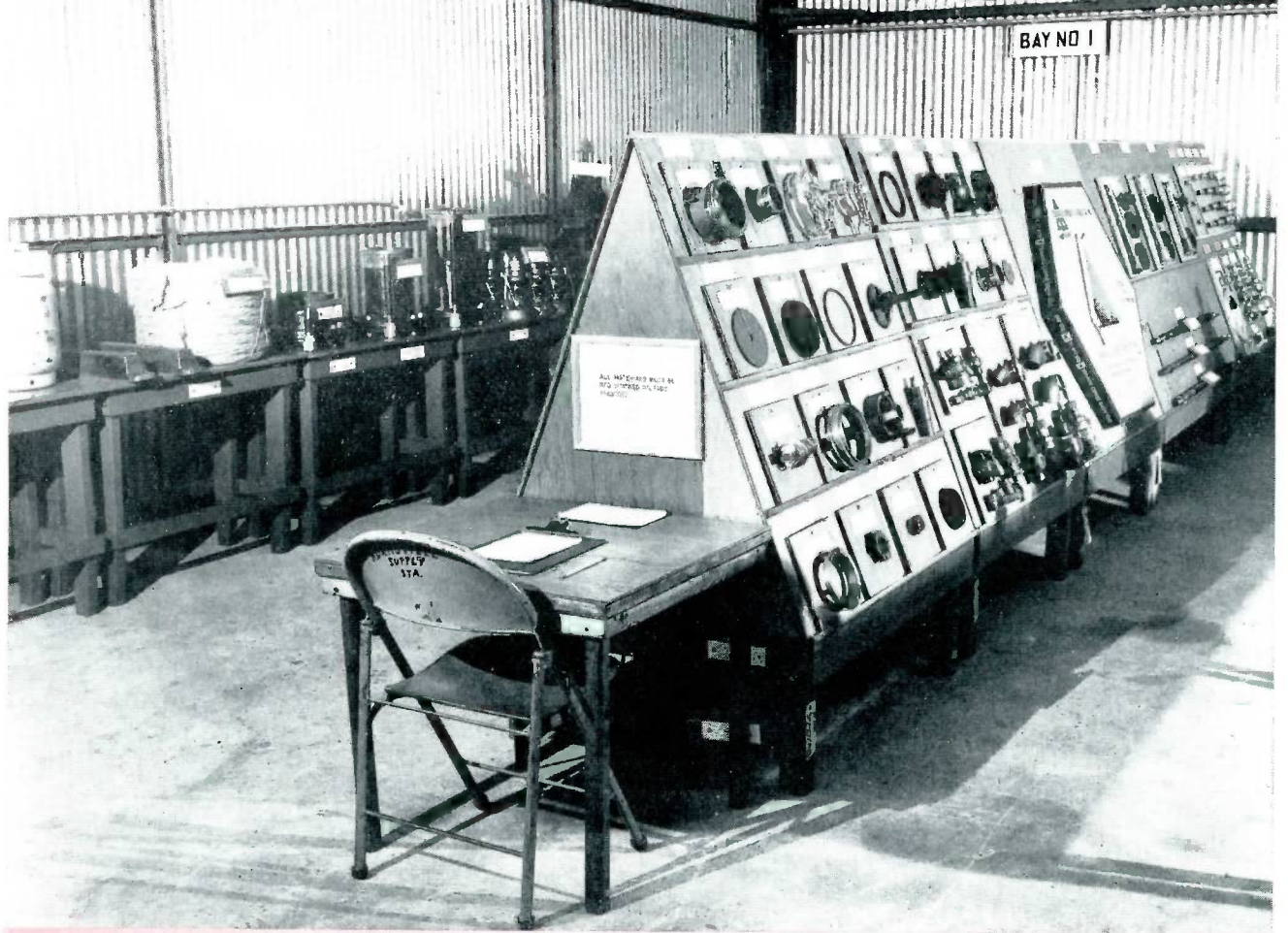




NOTE: LENGTH OF PALLET RACK DEPENDS ON TYPE OF EMERGENCY MATERIAL TO BE PLACED ON PALLET.

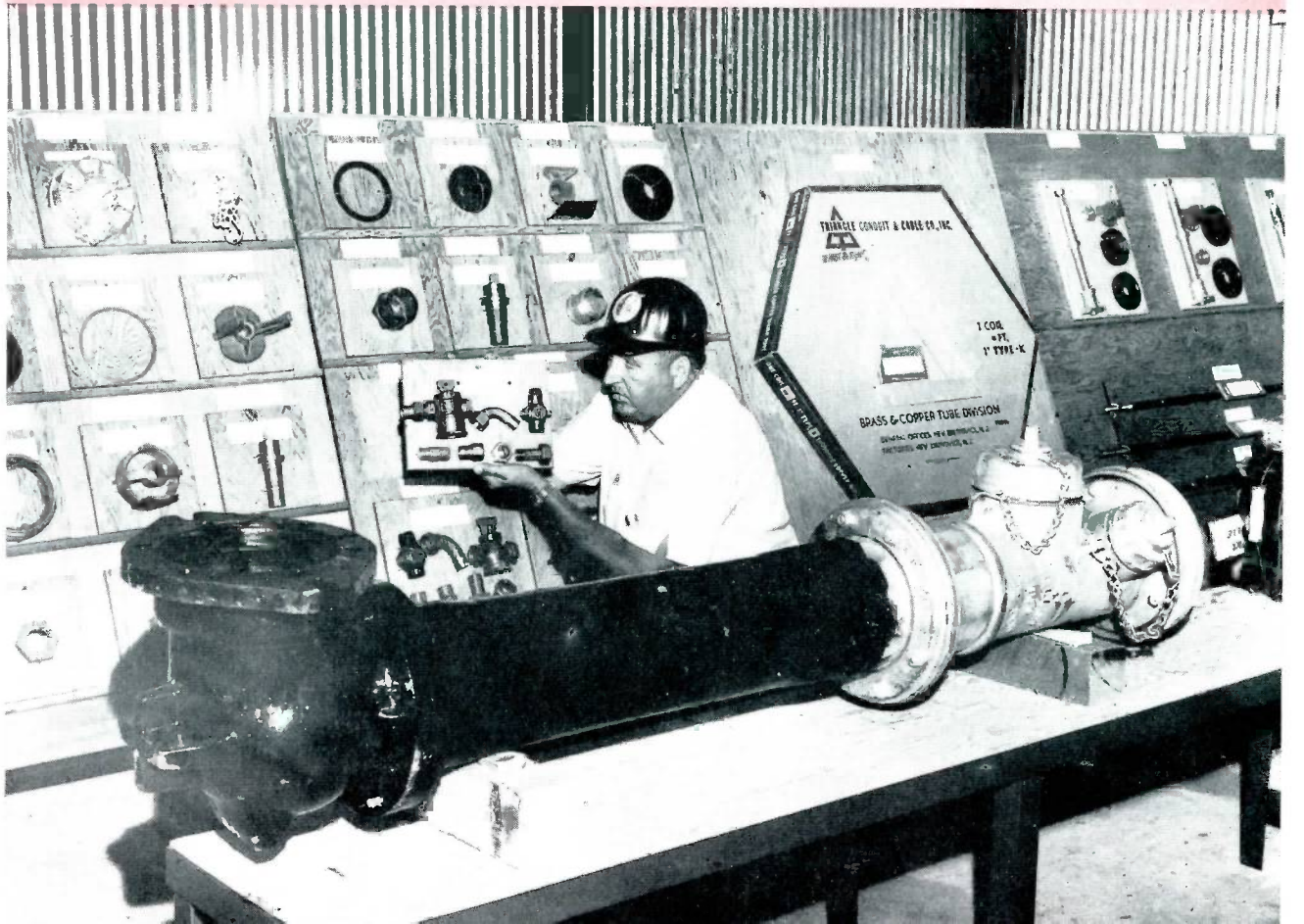


**MATERIAL PALLET RACK**  
 ATLANTA WATER WORKS  
 PAUL WEIR GEN. MGR.  
 DIVISION OF ENGINEERING  
 C. W. CLINE CHIEF ENGR.  
 JULY 10, 1961



Above is one of the check-out desks at a supply substation. Soon to be installed are TelAutographs, which will speed written messages to the main supply center.

Below, J. D. Vaughn, Assistant Superintendent of Construction, holding a pallet with parts required for 3/4-inch meter installation, including the new Oriscal valve.



ter repair. Another pallet, somewhat larger, contains a Mueller hydrant repair kit.

At any given supply location, the pallet racks are arranged in bays. Ample aisle space allows a Department employee to move up and down the area in super market style until he finds the part or parts he needs.

If his need is for parts to repair a three-quarter-inch meter installation, he lifts that particular pallet off the rack, goes to a table at the end of bay one, and records the material he is taking on the *Tel-Autograph*.

This *TelAutograph* is a unique item of equipment which can save countless hours of bookkeeping and paper work. At the substation, the person writes down on this equipment what material he is taking. This message is automatically sent to the dispatcher's office via telephone wires—in the man's own writing!

When he returns to the Maintenance and Distribution Center that night, he takes the pallet, including any unused parts, to the Stock Room in the Supply Division. Personnel there replace the used parts on the pallet, and the next day return it to its original location.

The advantages of the system are obvious. No longer is it necessary to carry extra parts in mobile units, thus eliminating a great deal of waste, and the possibility of misplacing expensive parts.

It means that trucks aren't required to carry around a number of parts that may never get used. It also cuts down the inventory necessary for equipping a number of trucks.

The public relations value of the pallet system is equally obvious. If an emergency arises, and is accompanied by a situation discomfiting to a customer, it is not necessary for the Department employee to drive clear back to Maintenance and Distribution headquarters for supplies. Instead, he can go to a pallet location, find the necessary parts, return to the scene of the emergency, and effect a quick repair.

Although this supply system has only been in operation little more than a month, Department personnel are enthused about it. Two pallet locations are presently in operation,

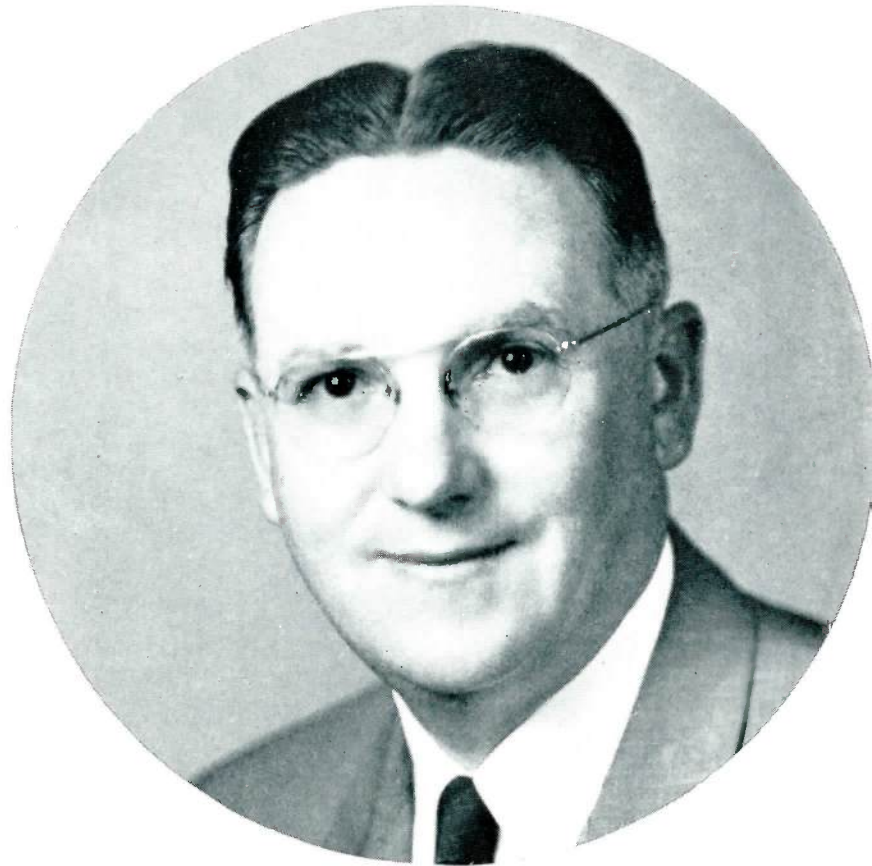
but more are planned.

There is no chance for error in this type of system.

Each pallet contains the necessary parts, and each is clearly marked. The savings to the Department in terms of man-hours, miles traveled and dollars will be tremendous when the system is completed.

The system is also adaptable to any water company in the country which has experienced a similar supply problem. Simplicity and low costs are evident, and are only two of the advantages of the system.

We have attempted to illustrate the remarkable things which have been accomplished by the Atlanta Department of Water Works, with Paul Weir at the helm of this progressive enterprise. We feel that the pallet system is unique and practical, and that Paul Weir, J. H. Bullard, Supt. of Maintenance and Distribution; J. D. Vaughn, Assistant Supt. of Maintenance and Distribution; G. N. Hawkins, Supervisor of Supplies; C. W. Cline, Chief Engineer, and their associates have made an outstanding contribution to the industry.



**PAUL WEIR**  
General Manager  
Department of Water Works



## Your PR Is Showing!

Last October, this writer was privileged to address the Southwest Section, AWWA meeting in Galveston, Texas. The title of the talk was: "PR MEANS PROFITS AND PROGRESS."

In that talk, it was asserted that ". . . successful firms and industries have recognized that sound public relations begins at home. This is certainly applicable to your own water department. Internal relations—sometimes called personnel relations—is a fertile area for development. Indeed, it must be the proving ground for your external waterworks program . . . Take an 'information inventory' of your personnel . . . Their lack of knowledge of your operations can be detrimental to your external PR efforts."

The "pallet" system described in the story on Atlanta is more than an efficient system of supply. It is of major importance as a public relations tool, and Paul Weir recognizes this fact.

Water department employees have accepted the "pallet" system with enthusiasm. They can conceivably use it for educational purposes as well. No longer does an employee need to confine his knowledge to a small area of product. Now, at a glance, he can familiarize himself with the wide range of products necessary to sustain and improve a major water supply and distribution system.

Thus, Mr. Weir's pallet system enables water department employees to be knowledgeable communicators to their friends and neighbors. These employees recognize the unique aspects of the pallet system, and their pride in the Atlanta Department of Water Works inches upward.

The Galveston speech continued: "Try your PR techniques on your employees, and watch their reactions. Use these reactions as an indicator of your PR effectiveness. If your ideas are not accepted completely by your own personnel, chances are they will be equally unsuccessful with the public."

Obviously, employee reaction to the pallet system is excellent, and improves the effectiveness of the water department's public relations efforts.

The implications of the "Atlanta Experiment" are far-reaching. Waterworks people are aware of the Advancement program of the American Water Works Association. Mr. Weir's pallet system must be considered a major Advancement achievement—one which can find use in water departments throughout the country.

PUBLIC RELATIONS NEWS, a weekly newsletter to PR executives, defines public relations as ". . . the management function which evaluates public attitudes, identifies the policies and procedures of an individual or an organization with the public interest, and executes a program of action to earn public understanding and acceptance."

Generally speaking, the public attitude toward water works improvement is one of apathy. It has been pointed out so many times that water is, perhaps, taken more for granted than any other human need.

The public is interested in quality water delivered at a reasonable cost. As water works organizations and individuals "identify" their efforts with the public interest in water, there is a growing public awareness of the importance of this priceless liquid.

When the public interest and awareness are aroused, water works managers can then execute public understanding and acceptance so vital to water works expansion programs.

It is interesting to this writer to visit with water works management personnel each year at the AWWA convention, and learn of unique efforts to create and strengthen public understanding and acceptance. It was a brief chat with Mr. Weir which led to the story on Atlanta in this issue.

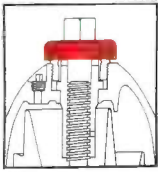
Mr. Weir, backstopped by Atlanta Mayor Hartsfield and dedicated aldermen, is managing a team of devoted water works men and women that is currently battling a thousand.

It will be interesting to observe national efforts this year to see who will go to Philadelphia in 1962 and claim the WILLING WATER statuette—the symbol of Advancement excellence.

—Jim Milligan



# TAMPERPROOF



The large, bronze weather cap used on all Mueller AWWA Improved Fire Hydrants completely covers vital hydrant parts and greatly discourages tampering. Because of its simple, circular design, it is extremely difficult to remove with any common tool. Yet it can be quickly and easily removed, when necessary, with the special Mueller operating wrench that is fur-

nished with the hydrant. Determined vandals can make a hydrant useless by simply removing the hold-down nut . . . or even the operating nut itself. These parts are completely covered by this bronze, weather cap. The weather cap also keeps water out of the hydrant bonnet which prevents ice locking of the operating nut.

Remember . . . *just one fire hydrant that does not function when needed will disrupt your entire fire protection network!*

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It is almost unheard of to have every one of 139,000 persons agreeing on one thing, especially when it comes to spending money, but in north central California not one person disagreed with the need for water. \*

In 1958, a special referendum was held in the San Luis Water District to issue \$2,350,000 in bonds to finance an irrigation project and all of the 139,023 persons who voted favored the work. Not one vote was cast against it. \*

Most of the people in the area depend on irrigation for their crops. New water supply problems arose in 1958, and a new water source had to be found. Actually the source was available, but lifting the water 320 feet and taking it where it was needed was the big problem.

In order to get the water to the 31-square-mile or 20,000-acre area, two main pumping stations and more than 24 miles of earth canals, pipelines, checks, discharge lines, siphons and other appurtenances had to be built.

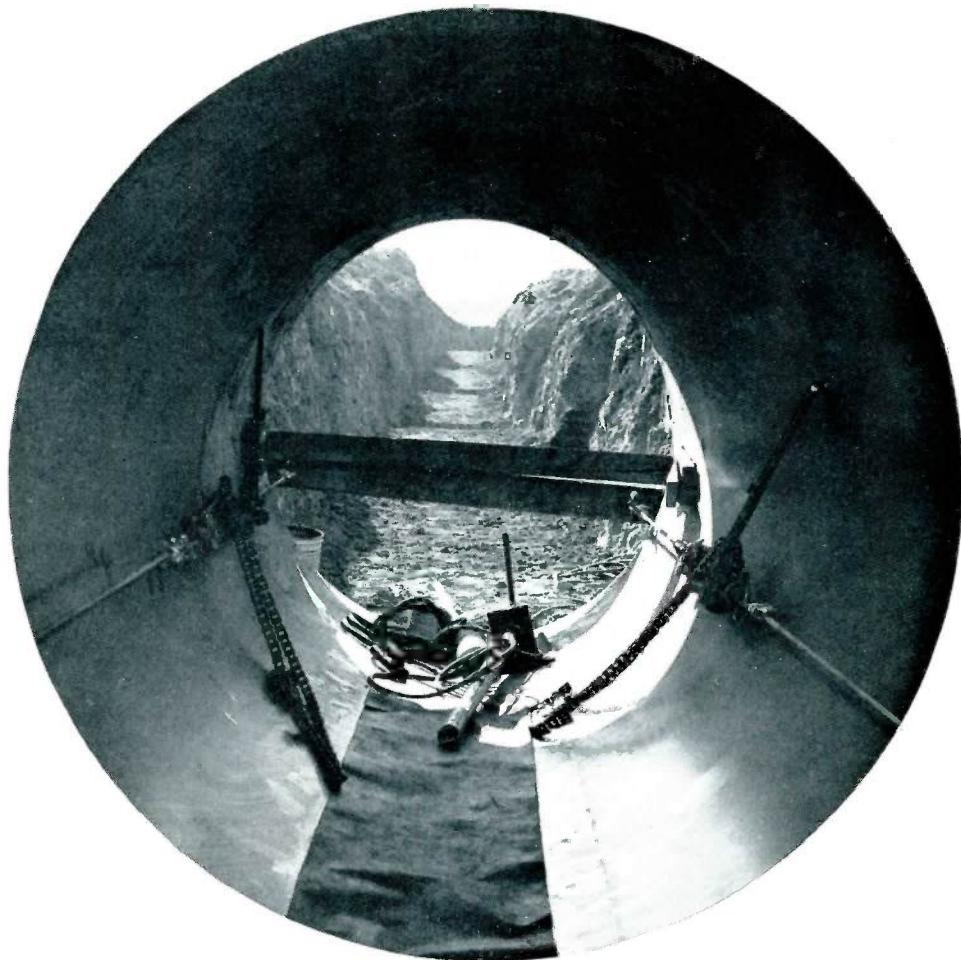
The San Luis Water District, organized in January of 1951 for the purpose of receiving water for irrigation, consists of agricultural lands in a long and rather narrow strip on the western side of the San Joaquin Valley in Merced and Fresno counties.

The northern part of the district is traversed by the Delta-Mendota Canal which is supplied by the Central Valley Water Project. The southern end of the District, lying largely in Fresno County and referred to as the Little Panoche Area, is to the west of the Delta-Mendota Canal but at a much higher elevation.

It was concluded that to obtain a water supply from the canal for the Little Panoche Area a lift system should be constructed under the Improvement District Procedure.

This led to the formation of Improvement District No. 1 of the San Luis Water District.

Irrigation in the area served by the new district was started about 1945, all water then being obtained from deep wells. As the agriculture in the Little Panoche Area changed slowly from grazing on native pastures to irrigated crops, the water supply became a problem.



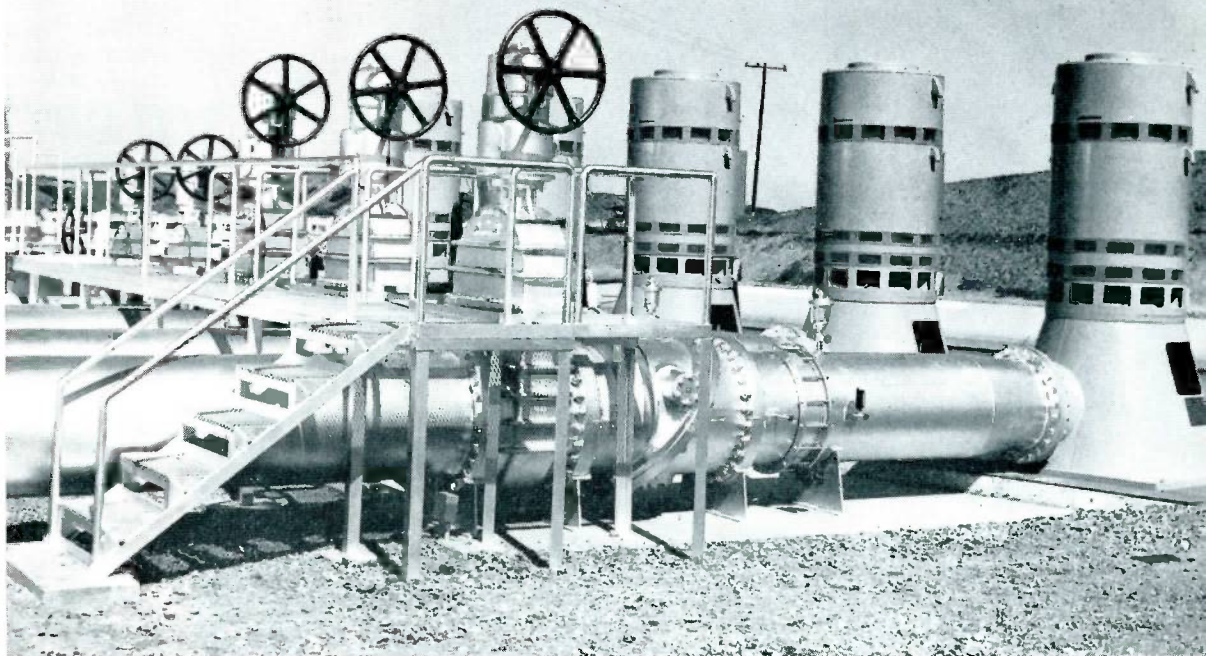
A major portion of the uphill climb of 320 feet takes place in 63 and 54-inch steel pipelines and then empties into contour canals where the water is distributed to the 20,000-acre area under irrigation.

### San Luis Scoreboard . . .

# Irrigation Wins By 139,000 to 0

*\*(After press time it was learned that there were not 139,000 persons voting in the referendum. There were 139,000 "yes" votes but the number of votes was determined by assessed valuation rather than one vote per person.)*

These five vertical pumps totalling 4,100 horsepower are capable of rushing nearly 70,000 gallons of water per minute through these Mueller gate valves.



The water from the wells became inadequate in volume, poor in quality, expensive and failing. Because of this known inadequacy, less than half of the total area had been brought under irrigation, and much of that included crops with low water requirements such as grain.

Water supplies for this earlier development had already been overdrawn and well levels were declining, as was the quality of the water.

The District's main pumping station is located on the Delta-Mendota Canal at a point about 10 miles southeast of the city of Los Banos. By means of five vertical pumps totaling 4,100 horsepower, a

maximum of 69,600 gallons of water can be rushed into the system each minute.

Mueller gate valves ranging in size from 18 to 30 inches stand behind the pumps.

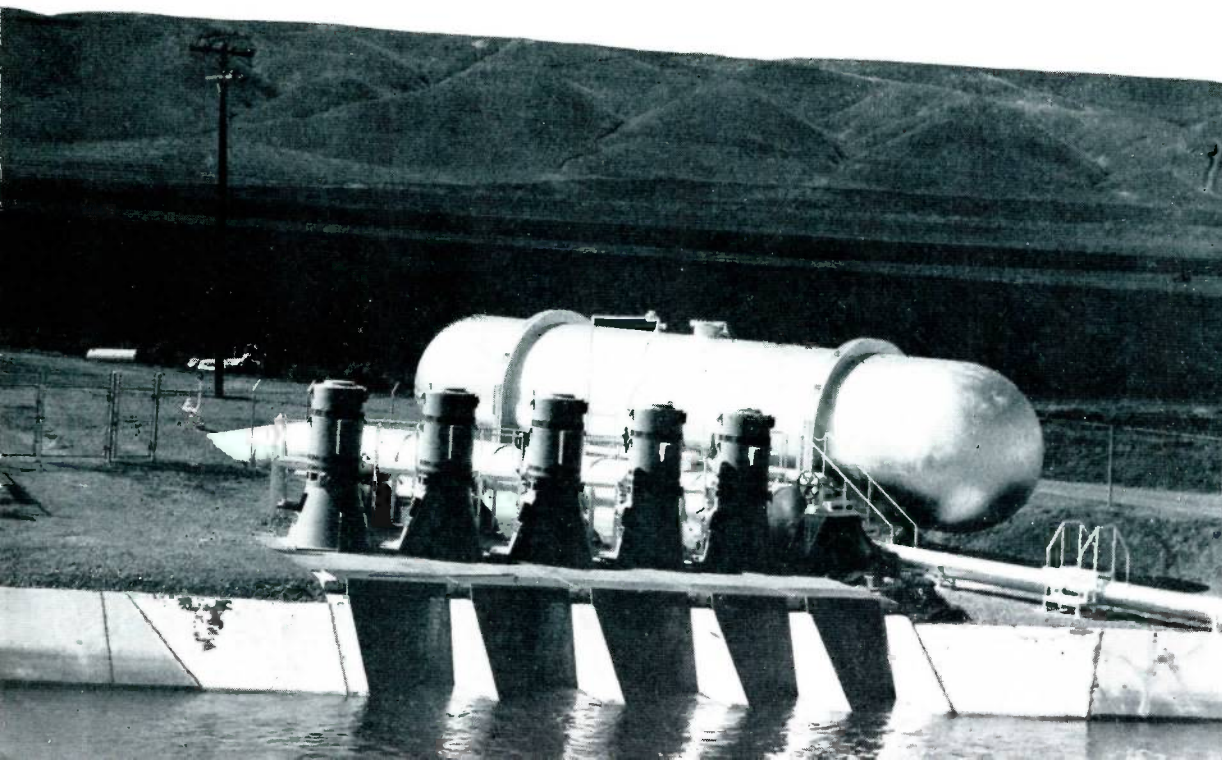
At station No. 1 the pumps lift the water through a 63-inch steel pipeline which runs due south for 9,000 feet, lifting it nearly 200 feet.

The pipeline discharges into a contour canal that proceeds southeasterly from this point, entering the northern end of the Improvement District about three miles from its point of origin and continuing for a total run of about 12 miles.

At this point a second pumping station has been constructed. Installed at this station are two 700 h.p. pumps, one 400 h.p. and two 300 h.p. pumps. Five more Mueller gate valves from 18 to 30 inches are installed behind the pumps.

A total capacity of 53,900 gallons per minute can be pumped at this point. These pumps will relift a part of the water from the main canal and carry it southwesterly through 2,000 feet of 54-inch steel pipe to discharge into a second contour canal.

Through this pipeline the water is lifted an additional 130 feet and empties into the contour canal that



The barren lands of the district can be seen behind Lift Station No. 1 which takes its water from the Delta-Mendota Canal about 10 miles southeast of Los Banos, Calif.



About 24 miles of earth canals, pipelines, checks, discharge lines, siphons and other appurtenances had to be built in the \$2,350,000 irrigation project. Nearly two miles of this total were large sizes of steel pipe.

proceeds 12 miles southeasterly along the higher western side of the Improvement District to the southern extremity of the district.

Water is delivered to users at the side of the main canals, with all water being measured by totalizing meters.

The two main pumping stations will be remotely operated through a telemetering system which will include complete reporting instrumentation and control facilities at the District headquarters. Operation and maintenance of the system will be facilitated through the use of a radio system.

The 5 to 7-inch annual average rainfall presented a problem to the canals. This low rainfall made the canals more susceptible to surface subsidence. With this in mind, the engineers designed all canal structures such as road crossings, checks, siphons and headworks, to be built principally of corrugated metal and interlocking sheeting.

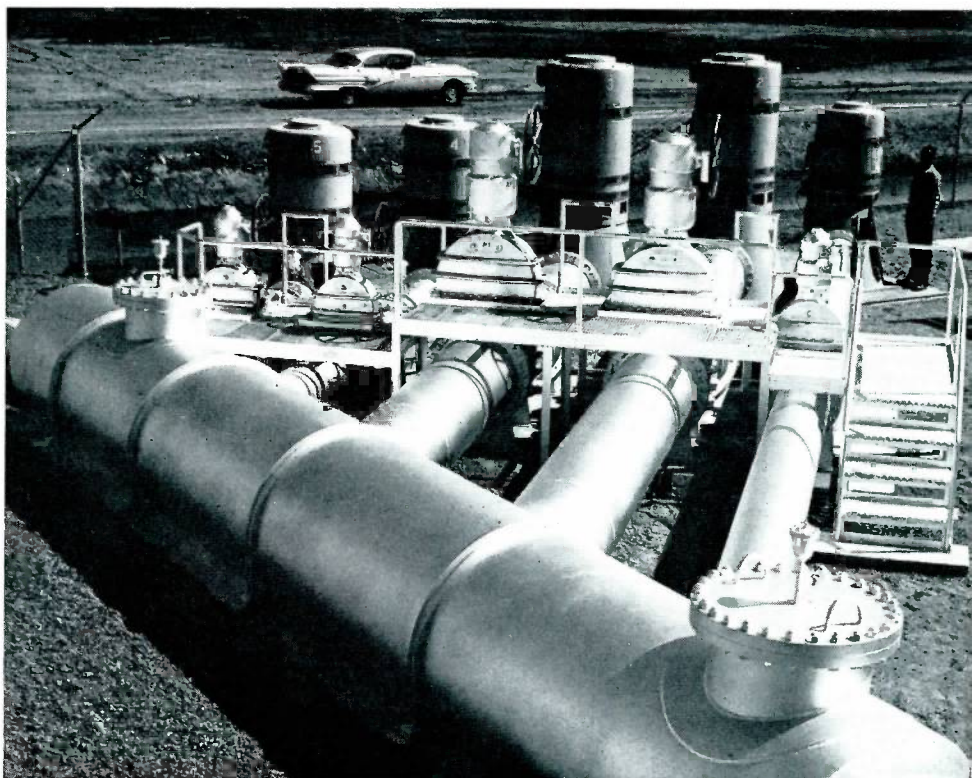
Test excavations and borings showed that for an aggregate distance of 5,000 linear feet the canals passed through permeable strata, and here it was necessary to over-excavate, remove the permeable materials and back-fill to the normal canal section using impermeable materials.

With the rapidly decreasing water tables and deterioration of water quality in the area, the presently developed acreages would have had to be severely reduced in the immediate future unless the new water supply was brought in.

Without the importation of water the land's average annual rental value was \$6.61. The new minimum value of the land now that water is available is \$29.80 an acre.

The firm of Stoddard & Karrer of Los Banos engineered the project.

Lift Station No. 2 picks up the water from the first lift and pushes it up another 130 feet to where it empties into a contour canal which carries it 12 miles southeasterly along the higher western side of the District.



Chula Vista, Calif.

# Sweetwater Filter Plant Opens

Initial operations have been checked and the new Sweetwater Valley Filter Plant in southern California is ready for use.

The 25-million gallon daily capacity plant will treat and filter water for the 100,000 persons living in the National City and Chula Vista areas.

The \$1,500,000 investment by California Water and Telephone Company will be capable of treating water purchased directly from the Colorado River Aqueduct, which runs nearby. It can also use local run-off pumped from Sweetwater Lake, or Colorado River water stored in the Lake, or any mixture of waters from these sources.

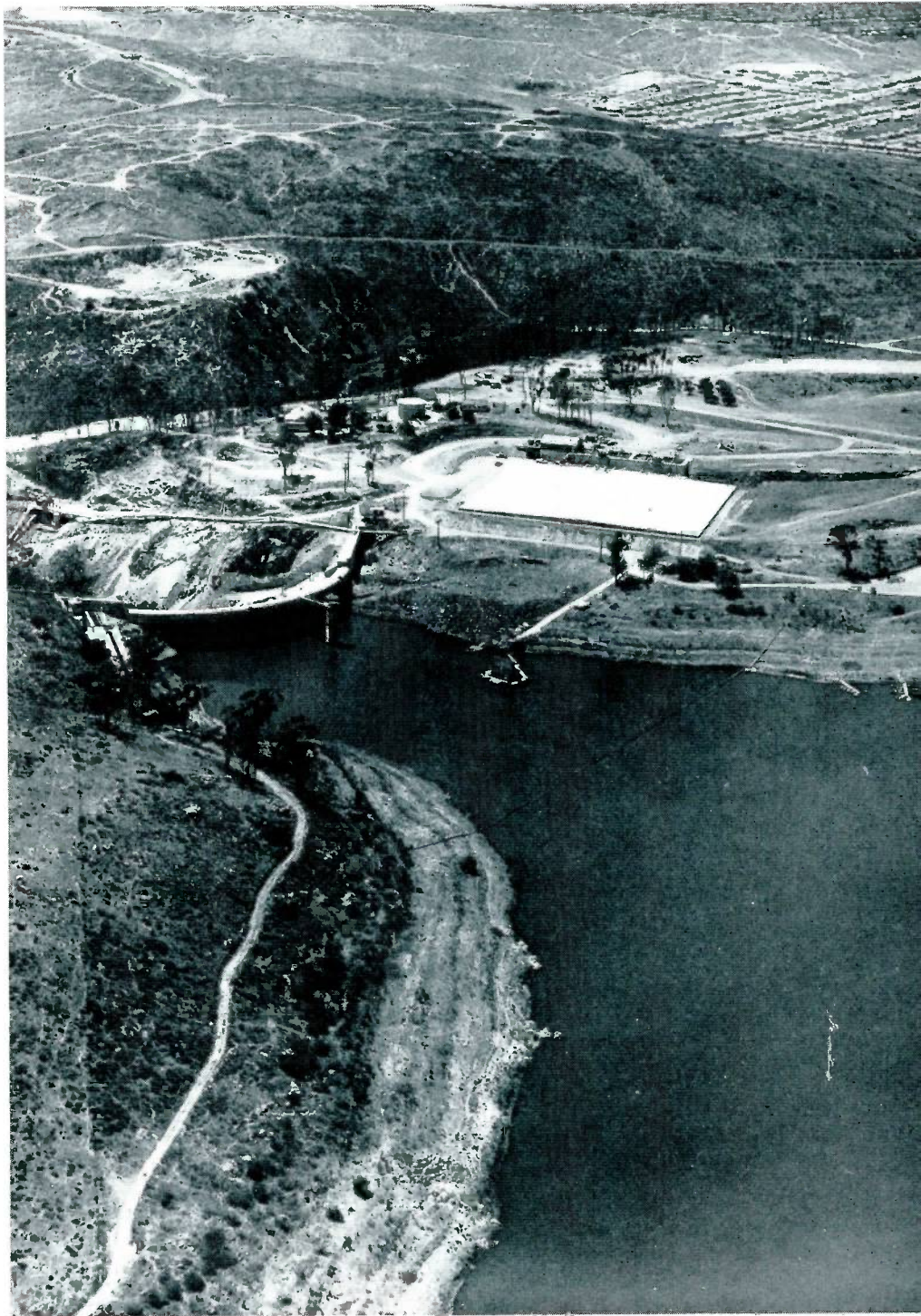
Four gravity sand filter beds are in the original structure but it is designed so that it can be easily expanded as the need arises by simply adding more bed units without redesigning the original structure. The water, after filtration, will be stored in a 10-million gallon covered storage reservoir for release into the system.

Ground was broken at the 10-acre site, adjacent to the north side of Sweetwater Dam, in April, 1960.

In the earlier years the greater portion of the water used throughout the Sweetwater District was for irrigation. Although turbidity, taste and odor problems typical of an impounded and unfiltered surface water existed, the water had always met the sanitary standards of the U. S. Public Health Service.

The economy of the area served rested upon inexpensive irrigation water. Today little water is used for irrigation because most of the land has been developed and the water is now used for domestic purposes by a far larger population than could have been anticipated by the most far-seeing prophet a few decades ago.

"Upon full operation of the new facility our customers will be assured of a continuity of clean, clear, high quality water. Even during the testing period the improved quality water is already apparent," according to A. F. Poulter, Division Manager.



An increased water supply for National City and Chula Vista, Calif. will be made possible by the Sweetwater Valley Filter Plant that is now in operation. The plant is shown in the upper center of the photo with the 10-million gallon covered storage reservoir in front of it.

# . . . . Around the Water Industry . . . .

## **AWWA Conference Attracts 3,691**

With its registration reaching a record total of 3,691, almost 500 more than the previous high set in San Francisco in 1959, AWWA's 81st Annual Conference could be called an unqualified success. There were 101 exhibits in Detroit's \$54,000,000 Cobo Hall. Of the 3,691 attending, 3,034 were men, with the host state of Michigan leading the registrations with 758. Pennsylvania with 321 and Illinois with 319 were next high.

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## **2 New Groups Named by AWWA**

A major step toward the achievement of AWWA's stated goal of "improved water service—through water systems self-sustained and adequate to meet the growing needs of each community" has been taken with the recent appointment of two new standing committees. A Committee on Research, under the chairmanship of Dr. Thurston E. Larson, head of the chemistry section of the State Water Survey, Urbana, Ill., has been named. Herbert E. Hudson, Jr., partner in the firm of Hazen & Sawyer, New York, will head the Committee on Education. It will be the specific task of the Committee on Research to develop a program of both basic and applied water supply research and make recommendations for the establishment of a permanent research foundation within the framework of the AWWA. The Committee on Education will take over the development and expansion of AWWA's management education program.

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## **Desalting Costs 20 Times Higher**

Despite the current excitement about desalting the sea, the price of water delivered to your kitchen tap is still only a fraction of the cost of fresh water from the sea at the desalting plant, according to the American Water Works Association. On the basis of a valid cost comparison, even the cheapest desalted sea water is on the order of 20 times as expensive as fully treated water. Thus, according to the AWWA, it will be some time before desalted sea water can be considered an economical alternative to fresh water as the sources of domestic water supply. As the Association sees the desalinization program, current research is of real importance as a means of preparing the nation for the future and, even more, as a means of benefiting some of the many water-short areas of the world. In the United States the total consumptive use of water at the present time is only about 10 per cent of the total fresh water supply economically available. Thus, except in most unusual circumstances, desalted water is of much less interest to public water suppliers than such facilities as reservoirs, treatment plants and distribution mains.

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## **Small Operators Digest Published**

The pilot issue of "*Water and Wastes Digest*," a Scranton Gillette Publication, was distributed at the recent AWWA Conference in Detroit and the first regular bimonthly issue is just out. The publication, edited by Virgil Langworthy, is aimed at the operators of the water and sewage facilities in the smaller communities. The digest has a tabloid newspaper format and is designed to give technical information and "How to do it" hints.

# Strictly

## Off the Record

A newspaper was running a competition to discover the most high-principled, sober, well-behaved local citizen. Among the entries came one which read:

"I don't smoke, touch intoxicants, or gamble. I am faithful to my wife and never look at another woman. I am hard - working, quiet, and obedient. I never go to the movies or the theater, and I go to bed early every night and rise with the dawn. I attend chapel regularly every Sunday without fail.

"I've been like this for the past three years. But just wait until next spring, when they let me out of here!"

\* \* \*

A wife pointed to her husband stretched out in the hammock and explained to her friend: "Fred's hobby is letting birds watch him."

\* \* \*

Returning home from a convention recently, a suburbanite parked his car and went indoors to kiss his wife. Then he went back for his luggage. As he was about to re-enter the house, he heard an urgent "P-s-s-s-s-t!" He looked around to find a stranger delivering handbills. "Hey, buddy," said the stranger, "better wipe that lipstick off your cheek before you go in."

\* \* \*

A character actor confided to a pal, "I'm almost 65 years old, have saved half a million and have fallen madly in love with a dashing young blonde of 19. Do you think I'd have a better chance of marrying her if I told her I'm only 50?"

"I think you'd have a better chance to land her," said the pal frankly, "if you told her you're 80!"

\* \* \*

Today's pitiful case is the fellow who wants to live in the country. He's moved out of town three times—and each time the city overtook him.

"Bring me a steak," ordered the tourist who had stopped in a small-town restaurant.

"Do you want the \$2 steak?" the waitress asked. "Or the one that costs \$2.50?"

"What's the difference?" the tourist asked.

"No difference," she explained. "With the \$2.50 steak you get a sharper knife."

The manager of the restaurant called his waitresses together.

"Girls," he began, "I want you all to look your best today. I want you to greet every customer with a smile. I want you to put on a little extra-make-up and see to it that your hair is in place."

"What's up?" asked one waitress. "A bunch of big shots coming in today?"

"No," explained the manager to the girls. "The beef's tough."

\* \* \*

A Texas rancher shot a man dead and telephoned a Houston lawyer offering a \$5,000 fee to represent him.

"Leaving for your town immediately," came the reply, "and bringing three eye-witnesses."



I'd suggest that you take up bowling and leave deer hunting alone for a while.

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