Mueller Record

CHRISTMAS 1960

Recording Our Thoughts

THIS *writer looks forward each year at this time to the opportunity to send along Mueller Co.'s best wishes for a wonderful Christmas season and a prosperous new year.*

In addressing ourselves to members of both the waterworks and gas industries, we feel confident that 1961 will see major advances for both fields. The trade associations which serve you have stepped up their programs to provide improved services in a wider area of activity.

We have seen gas service extended this past year to new areas. We have seen a corresponding increase in gas technology—providing more dependable service than ever before.

We have seen the water industry, acting chiefly through the American Water Works Association and the Water & Sewage Works Manufacturers Association, take cognizance of the need for greatly-expanded efforts to provide needed supplies and services.

1960 has been good to all of us. 1961 will be even better. To each of you, we wish only the very best.

MUELLER RECORD

DECEMBER • 1960

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Editor
Jim M. Milligan

Assistant Editor
Joe Penne

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Member:
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SINCE 1857
Quality Products for the Waterworks and Natural Gas Industries

★

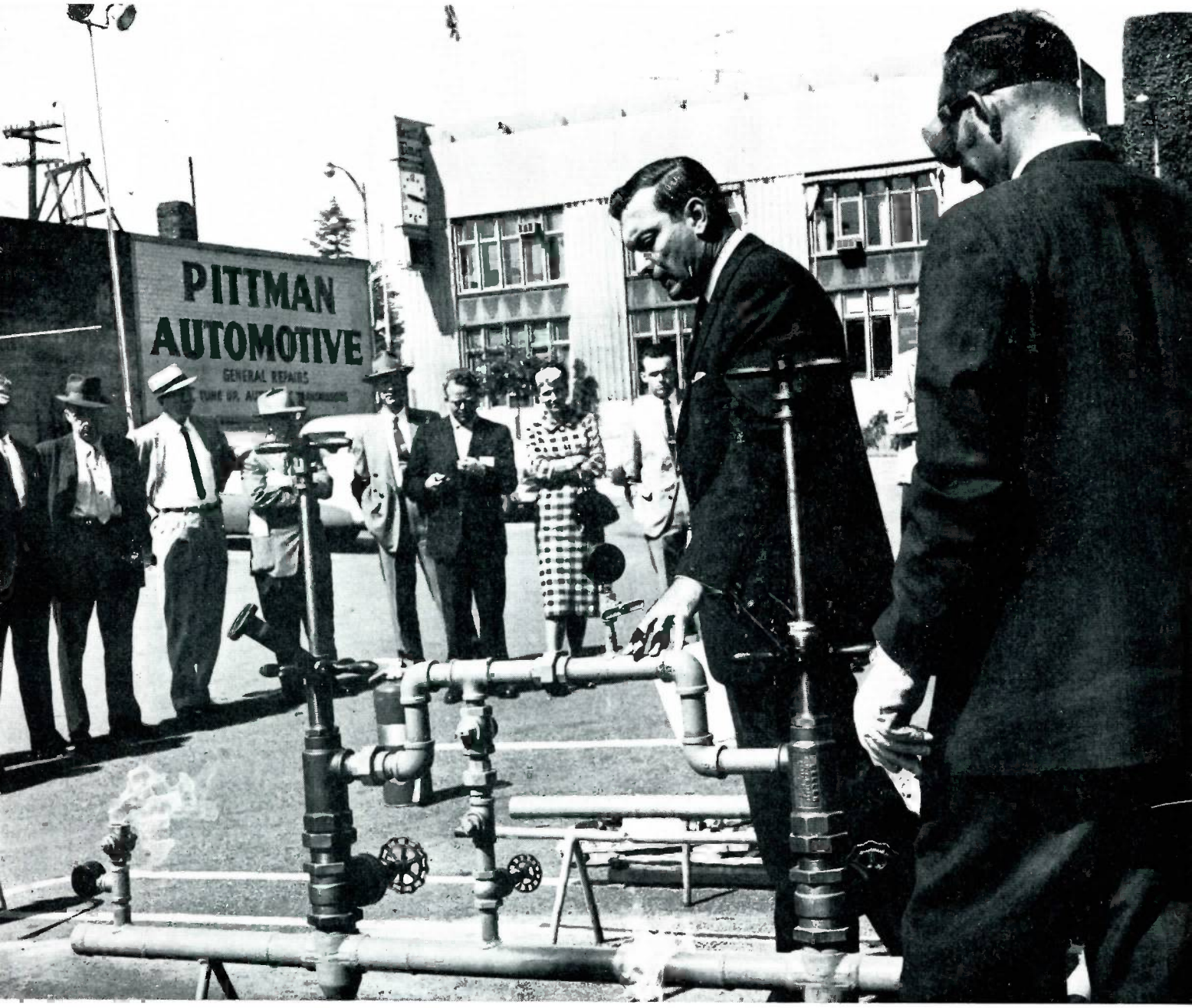
Contents

Preview

Featured in the next issue of the MUELLER RECORD will be stories and pictures from Fairfield, Ala. and Omaha, Neb.

The story from Fairfield deals with relocating a 10-inch gas line which was on an I-beam 30 feet in the air at the U. S. Steel plant there.

From Omaha comes the story of storage of 6 million gallons of gas 300 feet underground and how the project was carried out.



With Mueller Co. No-Blo products Edward Niederer Jr., demonstrates how a leak in a gas line is repaired without interruption of service. Mr. Niederer is Vice President of Cascade Natural Gas Corporation of Seattle, Wash.

Seattle, Washington

Burning Demonstration Highlights Cascade Meeting

One of the highlights of the Cascade Natural Gas Corporation's second annual sales convention in Seattle, Wash., was a live demonstration with Mueller Co. products.

Edward Niederer, Jr., Vice President of Cascade Natural Gas, conducted the demonstration using natural gas and flame to show methods and equipment used in making emergency and permanent repairs to a natural gas distribution system.

The sales convention attracts specialists from many parts of the country, including gas appliance installers and dealers, and public and civic officials from the Washington and Oregon areas.

About 40 city officials attended the demonstration of Mueller No-Blo equipment.

The demonstration was authentic even to the point that gas was ignited and was burning as emergency repairs were made to a damaged line.

Mr. Niederer said, "Many comments were heard there about the effectiveness and ease of using Mueller equipment, not only in new construction but in all the various problems encountered by all gas companies in operating a modern distribution system."

Assisting Mr. Niederer in the demonstration were:

Robert E. Feemster, District Superintendent of Cascade in Yakima, Wash.

Arvin Young, Serviceman and Welder for the company in Yakima.

Warren D. Crawford, Western Section Sales Manager for Mueller Co., of Los Angeles, Calif.

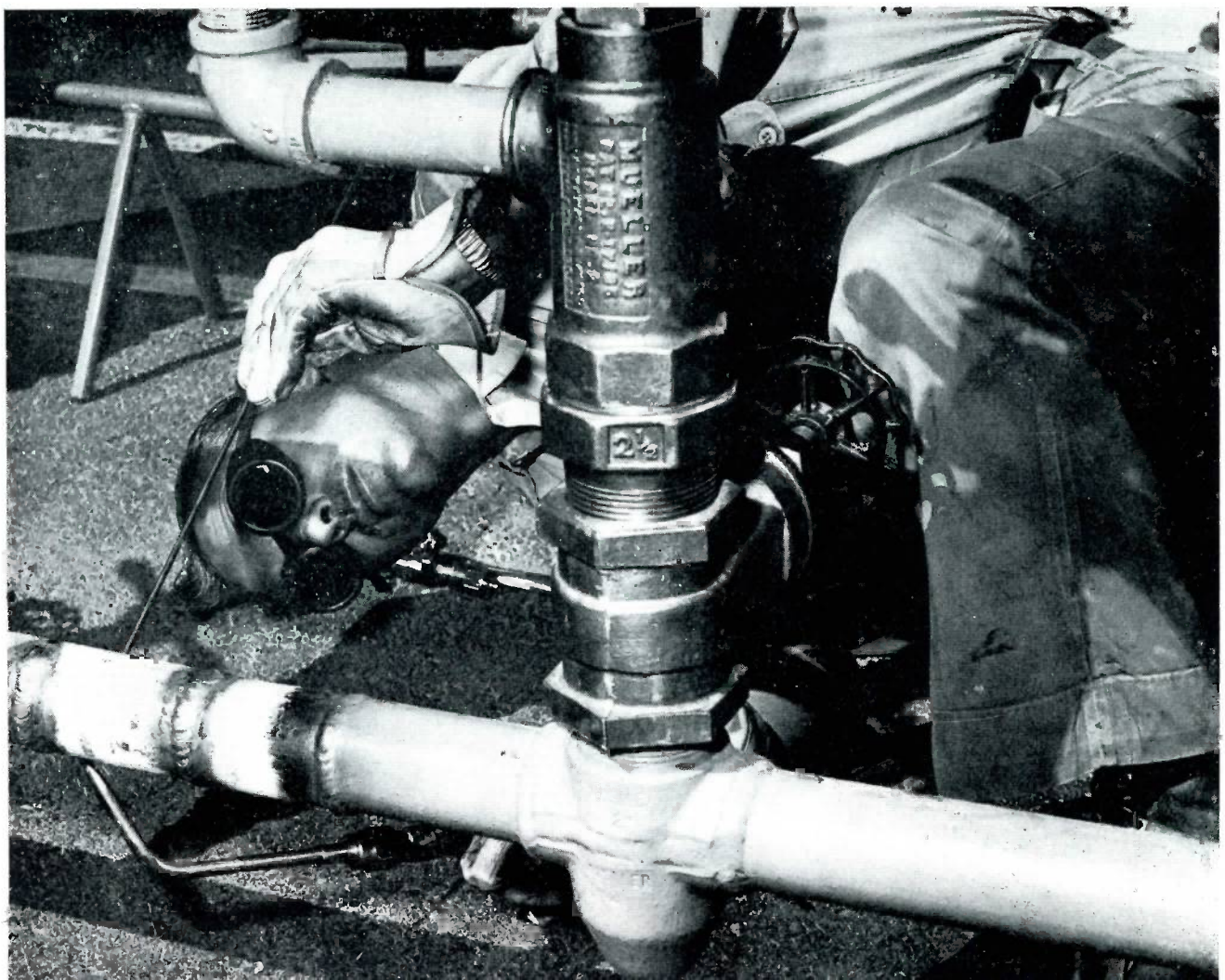
F. V. Martin, northwestern representative of Mueller Co., Portland, Ore.

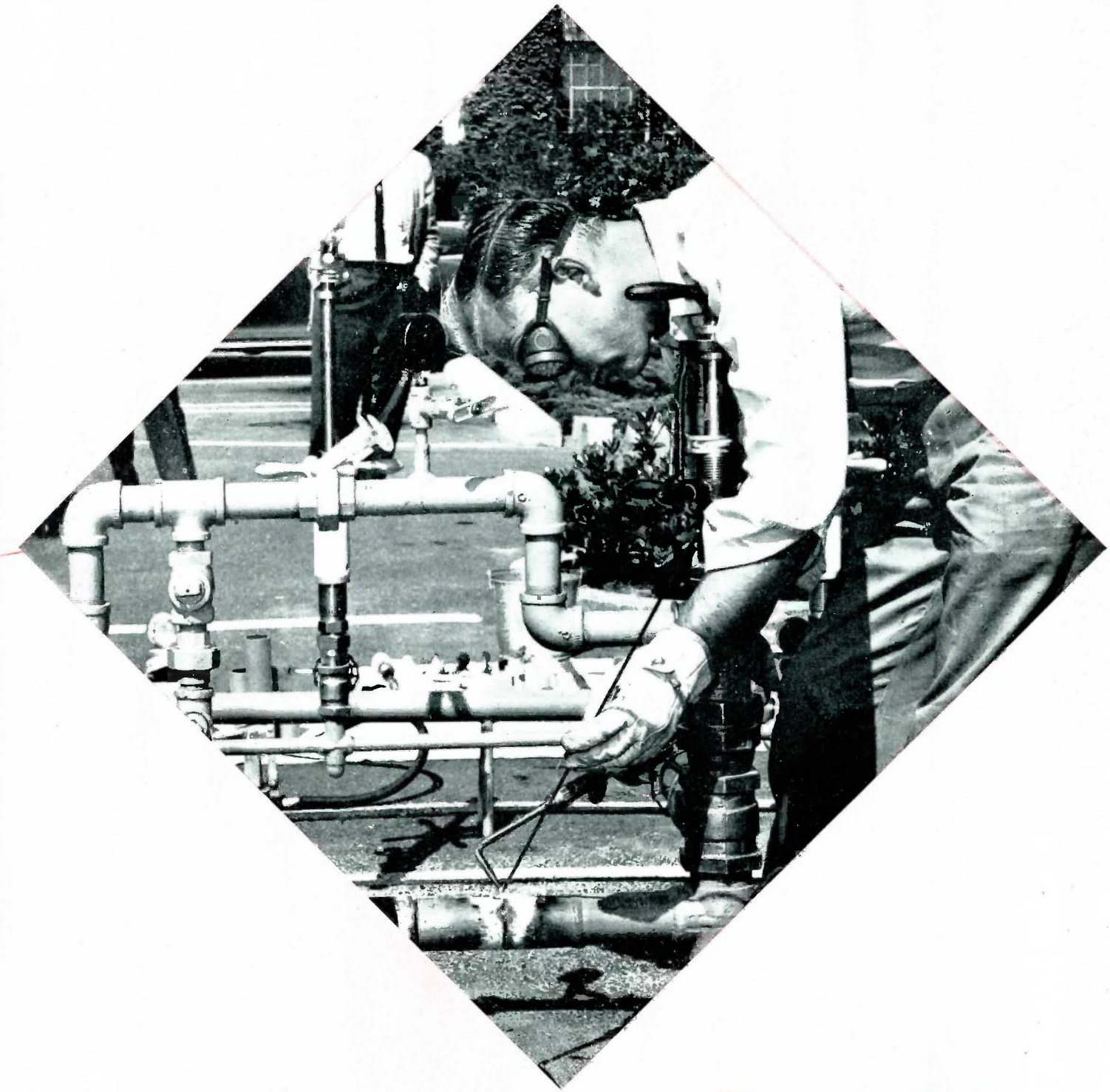
At the first sales convention a year ago the Mueller No-Blo display was used.

Using a Mueller Line Stopper Unit No. 1, Mr. Niederer closes off the damaged line and diverts the flow to the temporary by-pass line.

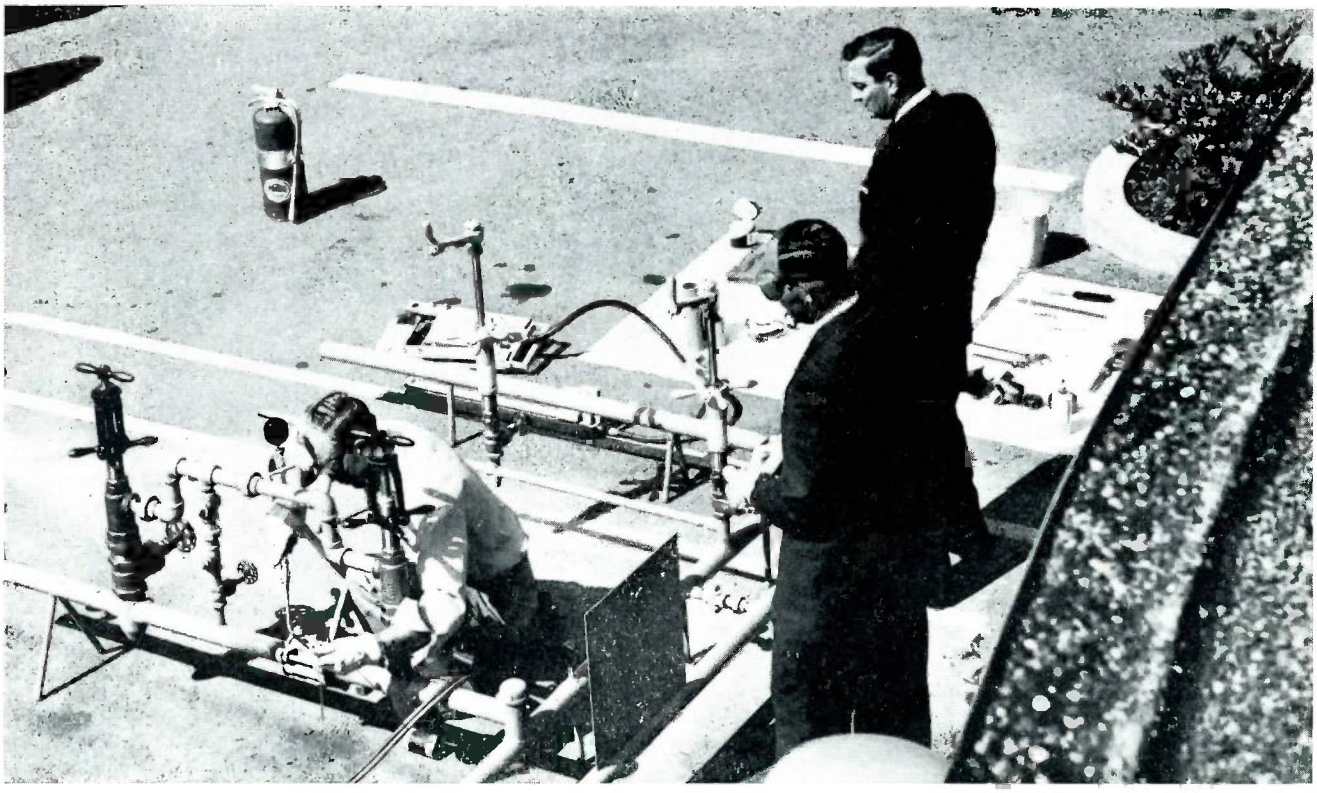
In the upper photo Robert E. Feemster, left, and Arvin Young close off a service line by using a pipe pincher. That is burning gas coming from the end of the line.

In the bottom photo after the damaged line has been isolated it is now safe for a workman to repair and weld the damaged portion while pressure remains normal in the by-pass line.

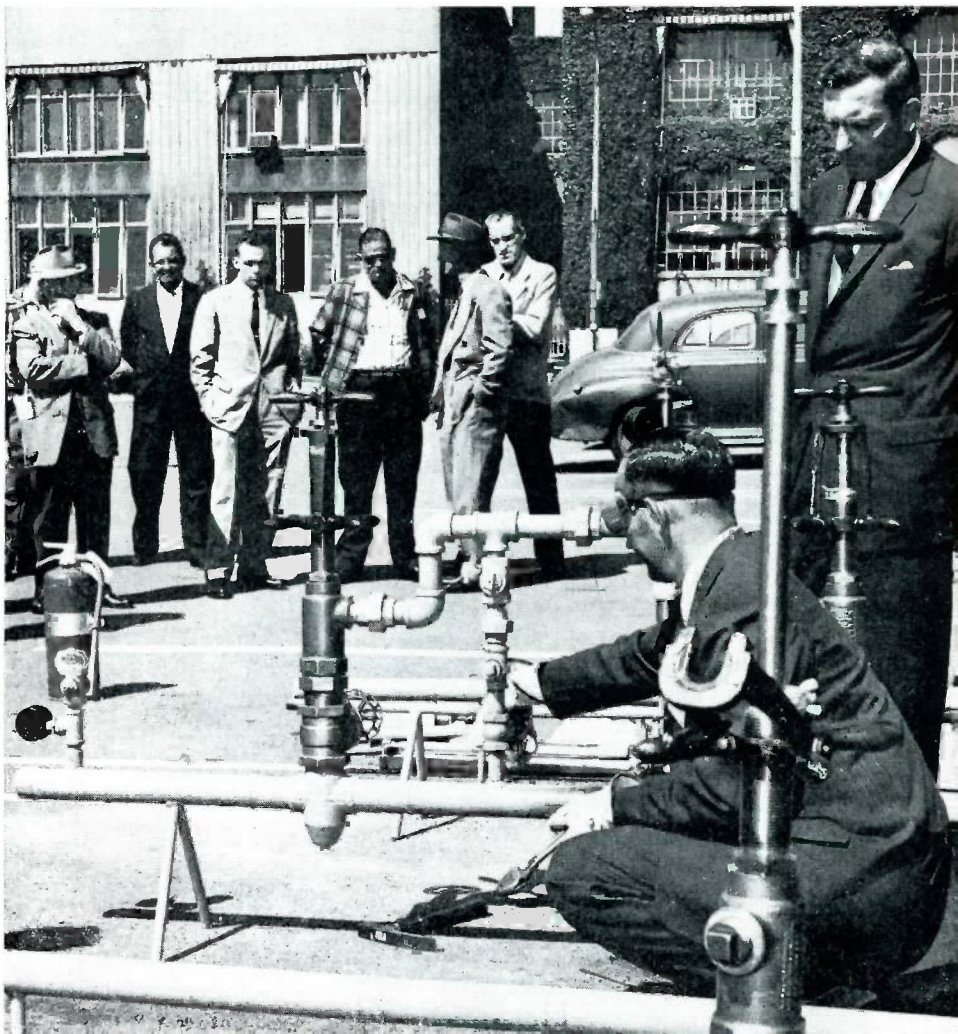




With a new section of pipe tacked in place, final welding operations continue and the repaired line is nearly ready for use.



The demonstration was part of the second annual sales convention held by Cascade Natural Gas in Seattle. About 40 city officials watched as Mr. Young finished the repair.



As pressure is returned safely and without interruption to the permanent line, Mr. Feemster opens a Mueller Save-A-Valve in the equalizing line.

Blue Flame Whispers

Lester T. Potter, President of Lone Star Gas Co., Dallas, has been elected president of the American Gas Association. Elections were held at the A.G.A.'s 42nd annual convention in Atlantic City in October. Mr. Potter was first vice-president of the association and succeeds Wister H. Ligon, President of Nashville Gas Co., Nashville, Tenn. Other new officers are Edward H. Smoker, President of the United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia, first vice-president; John E. Heyke, President of the Brooklyn Union Gas Co., Brooklyn, second vice-president; and Charles H. Mann, Treasurer of the Columbia Gas System, Inc., New York, treasurer.

* * *

Irwin S. Schwimmer, a member of the American Gas Association's Bureau of Statistics staff for the past 12 years, has been appointed assistant director of the Bureau. He also became the Bureau's rate specialist.

* * *

Add Alaska to the list of natural gas states. Residents of Anchorage began receiving natural gas recently when a new 17-million-dollar pipeline and distribution system went into operation. The American Gas Association notes that while Alaska has huge natural gas deposits—including extensive untapped resources within the Artic Circle—only "bottled gas" service has been available to residential and commercial consumers in the 49th state. Completion of a transmission line approximately 80 miles long by Alaska Pipeline Co. links the state's capital and largest city with wells discovered last year on the Kenai Peninsula. The 12.8 million dollar, 12¾-inch pipeline will have a daily capacity of 71 million cubic feet without compression. Anchorage Natural Gas Corp. is completing a four-million-dollar distribution system to serve Anchorage and the Public Utility District of Spenard. Pointing out that Alaska will become the nation's 47th natural gas state, A.G.A. reported that the number of utility consumers served by natural gas in the United States already exceeds 27 million. The number has doubled since 1950 and quadrupled since 1940. Approximately 97 percent of all gas now distributed by utility companies in the United States is natural gas.

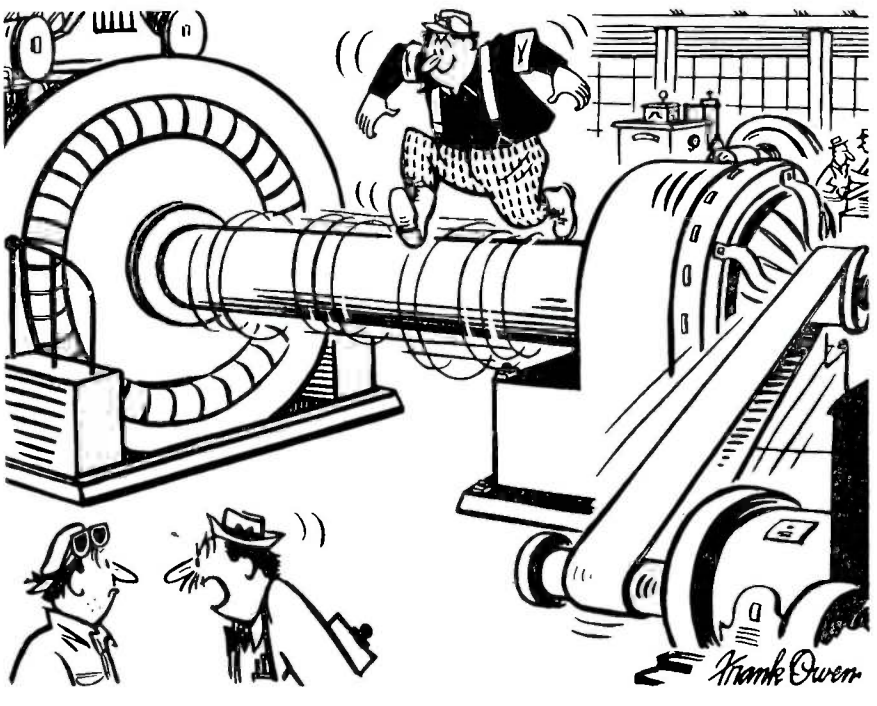
* * *

Minneapolis Gas Company has been awarded top honors in the fourth annual Public Relations Achievement Awards competition of the American Gas Association.

According to the citation the Minneapolis company has been credited with "the year's outstanding contribution to greater understanding of the gas industry and modern gas service" from among 32 entries submitted by U. S. and Canadian companies. Minneapolis Gas Company's winning program, designated for the top award after placing first in Community Relations competition, was based on its unique "Minnegasco" project in which a friendly little Indian maiden character became the company's personality symbol. By using "Minnegasco" in every channel of communication, from customers' bills and school activities to community affairs and stockholder contacts, the company has created a strong new image of service and confidence.

* * *

The administrative building of the New York 1964-65 World's Fair, scheduled to be the first structure on the fair site, will be air conditioned by gas, and the same fuel will be used for heating and water heating at a majority of the exhibits. According to John E. Heyke, President of Brooklyn Union Gas Co. and recently named president of Gas, Incorporated, which will handle arrangements for a gas industry exhibit, said all public eating facilities at the fair will be gas-operated.



"Go tell the personnel department if they hire any more lumberjacks, don't send them in here!"

SALES CHANGES ANNOUNCED

ROBERT J. OTT
. . . New Section Mgr.

A seventh territorial sales section under the managership of Robert J. Ott, has been announced by Mueller Co.'s Vice President and General Sales Manager Dan R. Gannon.

In addition, the appointment of two new sales representatives has been announced by Mr. Gannon. The assignments were effective Dec. 1.

Jack L. Chilton, sales trainee at Mueller Co. for the past 18 months, will succeed Mr. Ott as sales representative in Georgia and eastern Alabama.

J. William Coffey, who has also just completed an 18-month comprehensive sales training program, has been assigned to the Midwest Section working with E. W. Peterson in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Under the territory revisions Mr. Ott heads the newly formed Southern Section which is made up of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. This area formerly was under Mr. H. W. (Bill) Cessna as part of the Southeast Section.

Mr. Cessna will continue his supervision of the Southeast Section with headquarters in Richmond, Va. His reorganized territory now includes Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Western Pennsylvania, and part of Delaware.

F. X. Uhl's territory in western Pennsylvania was switched from the Eastern Section to the Southeast Section.

Mr. Ott joined Mueller Co. in 1955 and since that time he has served the states of Mississippi, Georgia and part of Alabama. He will continue living in Atlanta, Ga. Before joining Mueller Co. he was advertising and sales promotion manager for a large central Illinois appliance house.

JACK L. CHILTON
. . . To Georgia

Mr. Cessna joined Mueller Co. in 1951 as a sales representative and in 1957 was promoted to section sales manager.

Prior to that time he was supervisor of purchasing and stores for a large southeastern utility.

Mr. Chilton, 29-years-old, joined Mueller Co. in 1959 following his graduation from Millikin University in Decatur, Ill. He graduated with a bachelor of science degree in engineering administration. He served in the U. S. Navy for four years, he is married and the father of a young son.

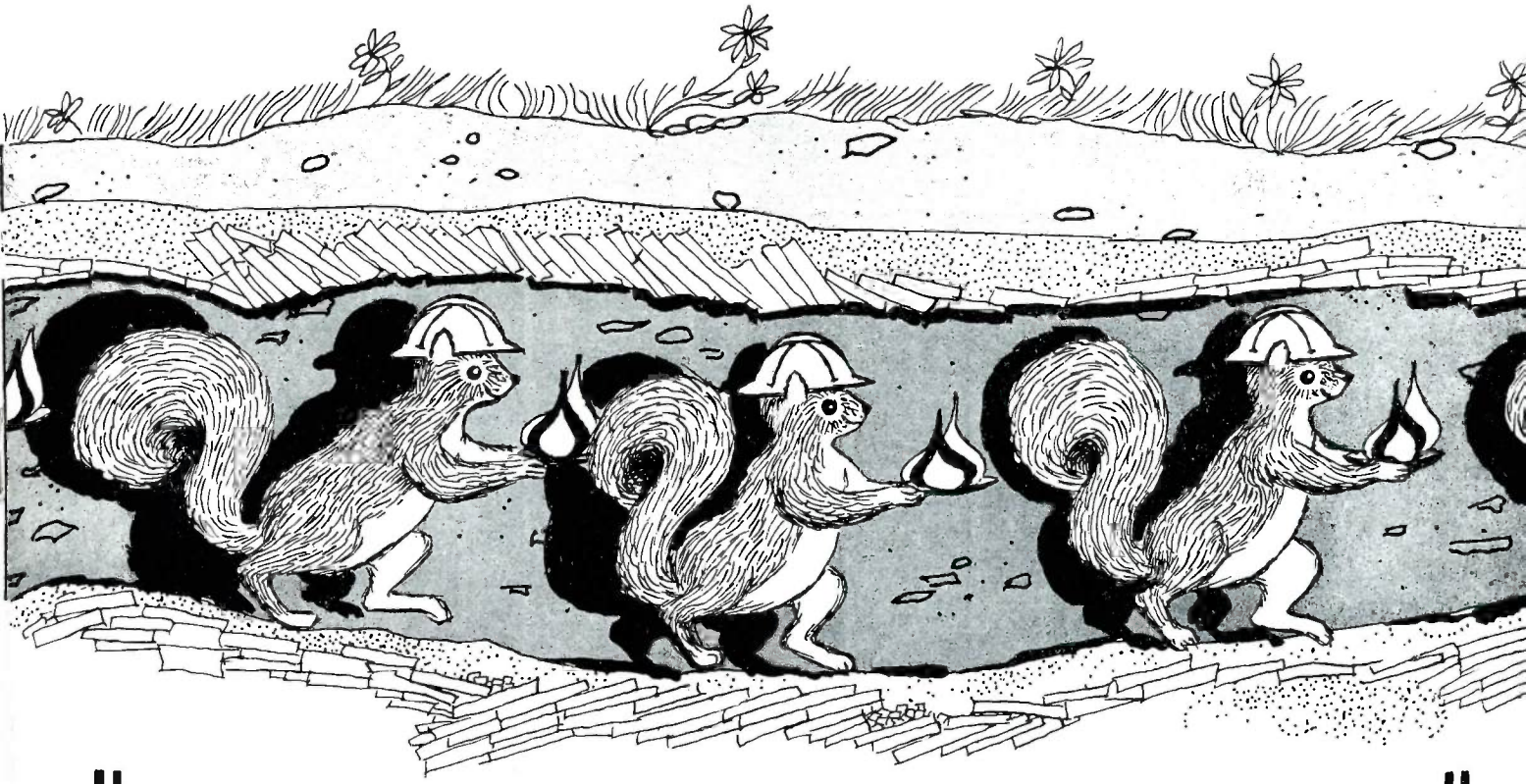
He will live in Atlanta.

Mr. Coffey, 26-years-old, also graduated from Millikin University in 1959 and has a bachelor of science degree in business administration. He served two years in the U. S. Air Force, he is married and the father of two children, a boy and a girl. He will headquarter in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area.

Other section managers and their territories:

L. J. Evans, Eastern Section
W. D. Crawford, Western Section
R. D. Kitchen, Southwest Section
C. W. Auer, Central Section
R. L. Jolly, Midwest Section

J. WILLIAM COFFEY
. . . To Minnesota



"OPERATION STOREHOUSE"

Rocks that inhale in summer and exhale in winter are helping keep America's homes warm and comfortable.

Probably few gas customers have ever heard of these unusual rocks and their role in Operation Storehouse. But, without them, utility companies would be hard pressed to furnish all the natural gas needed on cold days. They play a large part in providing homes with a dependable supply of gas—all the year-round.

Why is this?

As we all know, demand for gas fluctuates with the seasons—even with the time of day.

It is possible, of course, to construct transmission facilities that could supply fuel for maximum needs—but it would be expensive and extremely inefficient. Pipelines designed to meet the "call" for gas on the coldest winter evenings would operate at fractional capacity most of the year.

Since anything less than 100% use of equipment increases operating expenses, idle machinery and pipelines would substantially raise the costs of marketing gas.

For many years, engineers and geologists wrestled with the problem of finding an economical method of stock-piling natural gas close to consumers.

Then came an idea which is one of man's most unique reversals of nature.

Throughout the United States there are many depleted oil and gas fields which were abandoned when they stopped producing. Why not use these as underground storage reservoirs for gas, one engineer reasoned?

Experimentation began on the project and from the beginning it proved successful.

The operation of an underground storage pool is comparatively simple. Gas supplies are pumped back into depleted fields through wells which are drilled deep into sub-surface porous rock. Then, when temperatures drop, the process is reversed. Gas is withdrawn to supplement pipeline deliveries.

Thus, much of the fuel used in homes on cold days may have started its journey from producing wells in the Southwest several months earlier.

In fact, on the coldest day of 1959, nearly one-quarter of the natural gas used in homes came from underground storage pools.

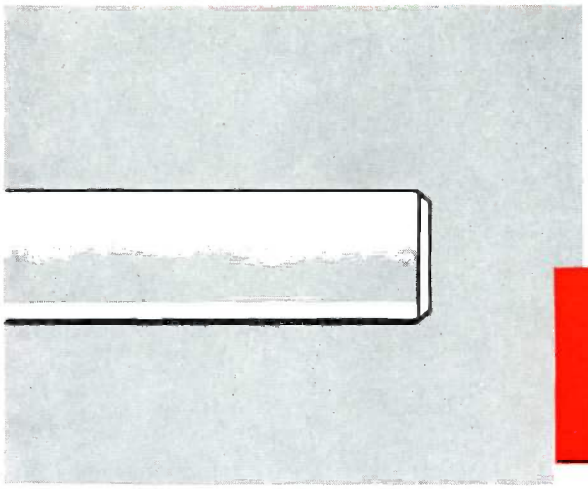
The industry investment in underground storage is huge—presently totalling $650 million dollars. But this is money wisely invested.

The system eliminates the need for gas-making facilities and above-ground storage tanks. It keeps pipelines full year-round, delivering fuel to customers or to storage areas.

There are now 209 separate gas "warehouses" in 20 states with a total capacity of 2.5 trillion cubic feet of natural gas—equal to about one-fifth of total gas production last year.

During the next three years an estimated $450 million more will go into the program. Thus, by 1963 total underground storage investment will exceed one billion dollars.

PLANNING ...with



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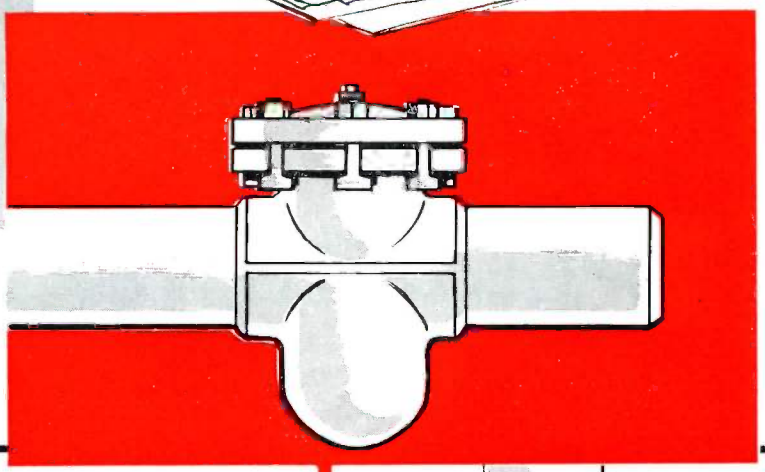
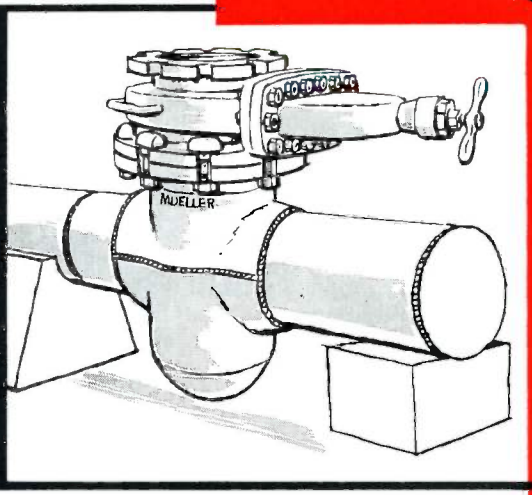


...but this!

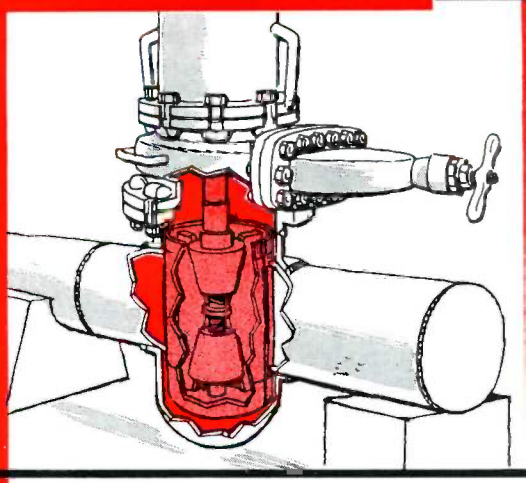
MUELLER®

NO-BLO®

METHOD



Remove cap from fitting and install gate valve.



Attach line-stopping equipment, remove completion plug, and insert neoprene covered, expanding stopper. (No drilling required)

For complete information on these and other fittings, planned with an eye to the future, write . . .

an eye to the FUTURE

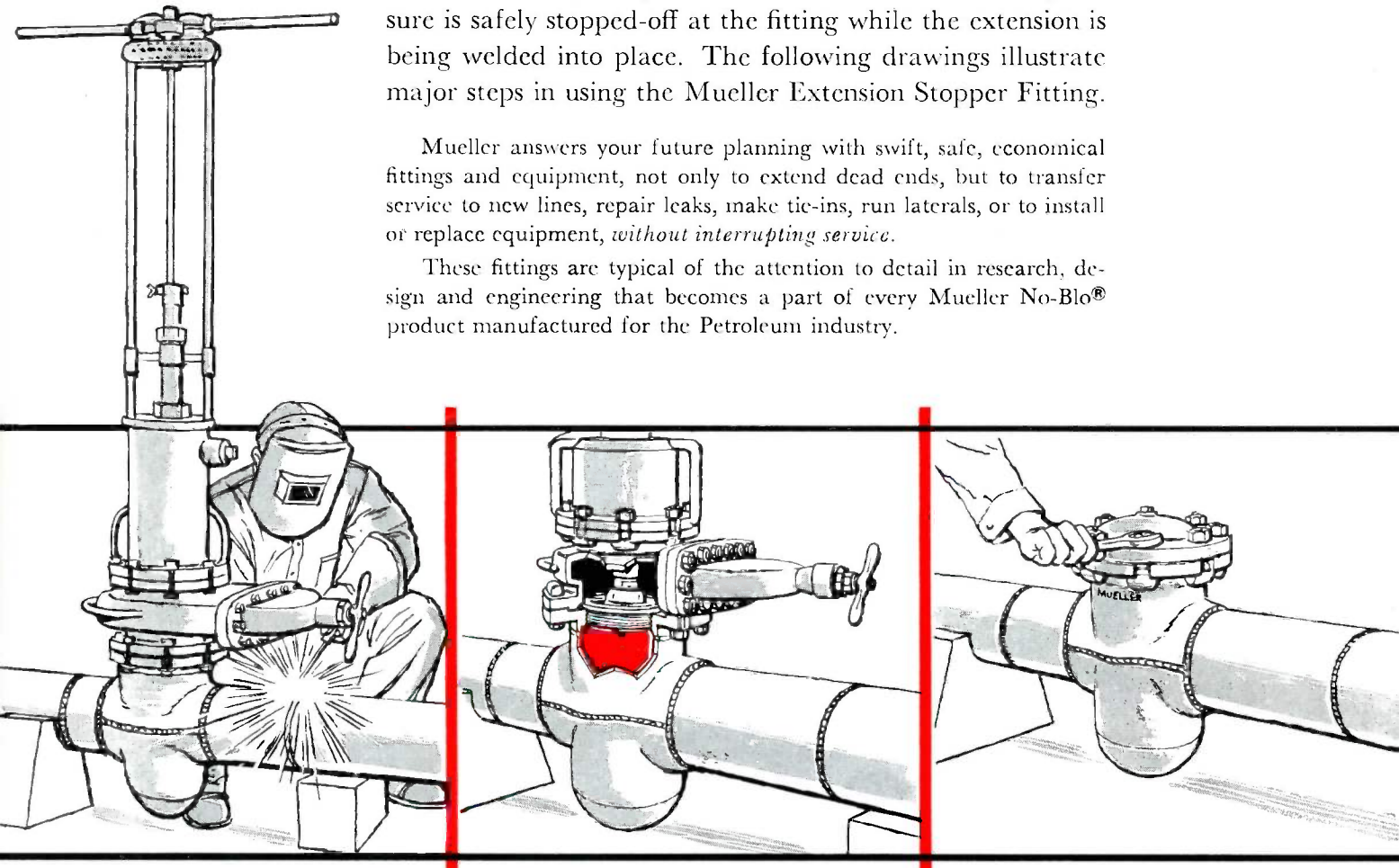
MUELLER®

Extension Stopper Fittings

■ Refinery, oil field, *anywhere* that future system expansion is likely, cap all dead ends with Mueller Extension Stopper Fittings at the time the pipe is installed. When the line is to be extended, Mueller fittings save time and money with no *interruption* of *service* and *no need for expensive control valves.* Flow line pressure is safely stopped-off at the fitting while the extension is being welded into place. The following drawings illustrate major steps in using the Mueller Extension Stopper Fitting.

Mueller answers your future planning with swift, safe, economical fittings and equipment, not only to extend dead ends, but to transfer service to new lines, repair leaks, make tie-ins, run laterals, or to install or replace equipment, *without interrupting service.*

These fittings are typical of the attention to detail in research, design and engineering that becomes a part of every Mueller No-Blo® product manufactured for the Petroleum industry.



Cut off capped end of line and weld new line to fitting.

Raise stopper and replace completion plug in top of fitting.

Remove line-stopping equipment and Gate Valve then bolt completion cap in place.

MUELLER CO. Since 1857 SERVING the Water and Gas Industries QUALITY

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

AWWA Section Cites Mr. Wilkins

Henry Wilkins, Jr., project engineer for Turner & Coolie, Consulting Engineers, in Houston, has been named "Man of the Year" by his fellow workers in his section. Mr. Wilkins received the coveted George Warren Fuller Award at the Southwest Section meeting of the American Water Works Association in Galveston, Texas, in October. Announcement of the award was the highlight of the 49th annual conference of the organization. In the citation announcing the award, Mr. Wilkins was praised for his "many years of distinguished service . . . and for his untiring and enthusiastic promotion of the water works profession." Mr. Wilkins has been chairman of the section and president of the Sam Houston Water and Sewage Association and the Southwest Texas Regional and Sewage short school. Born in Galveston, he is a graduate of Rice Institute with a B.S. in mechanical engineering.

Southwestern Group Elects New Officers

At the 49th annual meeting of the Southwest Section of the A.W.W.A., Glen T. Kellogg was elected chairman succeeding Henry J. Graeser, Jr. Mr. Kellogg is Chief Engineer of the Arkansas State Board of Health and lives in Little Rock, Arkansas. He was vice-chairman last year. Johnie E. Williams, Water Superintendent at San Angelo, Texas, remained director. Elected vice-chairman was W. R. Hardy, Assistant Director of the Fort Worth (Texas) Water Department. L. A. Jackson, Manager of the Little Rock (Ark.) Water Works was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Trustees are: Murray W. Reichen, Office Manager of General Waterworks Corp., Pine Bluff, Ark.; Charles Foster, Assistant Water Superintendent-Engineer, Shreveport, La.; John S. McReynolds, Water Treatment Engineer, Oklahoma City, Okla.; J. D. Henry, Superintendent of Water Distribution, Dallas, Texas.

James Ramsey Named by AWWA

James B. Ramsey has been named assistant secretary of the American Water Works Association, according to President C. F. Wertz. Until recently Mr. Ramsey was chief engineer and superintendent of the Water Department of Kansas City, Kan. The new post includes engineering and administrative phases of the A.W.W.A.'s activities. Previous to his 20-year service with the Kansas City Water Department, Mr. Ramsey was associated with engineering and consulting firms in Kansas City.

Little Overhead Moisture Falls

According to **Water Newsletter** only one-half of one per cent of the overhead moisture in a storm area falls as rain—and that 99½ per cent of the water vapor remains in the clouds that pass on. The really startling fact is that some of the water vapor carried over the North American continent in moist air masses from the Pacific Ocean continues on to the Atlantic without ever falling as precipitation. In the upper Mississippi Valley, for example, approximately two-thirds of the annual rainfall is ocean water that has passed as vapor over regions to the west, and only one third is re-evaporated land precipitation. Almost half of the total ocean-water vapor transported inward never falls in the valley.

Baton Rouge, La.

Water Supply Is 'Well' Done

Another well gushes forth with soft water to assure Baton Rougeans of continued supplies as the company enters its 51st year of operation.

by
Leo V. Bankston, Superintendent
THE BATON ROUGE
WATER WORKS COMPANY

A toast! A toast with clear, soft, pure water to the Baton Rouge, Louisiana water company on its golden anniversary.

The Baton Rouge Water Works Company was founded in 1910 to provide the city and its fringe area with water. The earliest water supply in the city, however, began in 1887 when E. Smedley and John H. Wood were authorized and empowered to "build, construct, maintain, operate and own a system of water works in the city of Baton Rouge and to supply said city and its inhabitants with water."

This contract stipulated that the water works must have the capacity to furnish two million gallons of water in 24 hours. Also specified was the installation of pumping engines and boilers capable of handling this volume of water. In addition, according to this contract, six miles of cast iron main, varnished with Dr. August Smith's Patented Coal Tar Varnish inside and out, would be installed to distribute water throughout the city. These pipes would vary from 4 to 12 inches in diameter.

The water was obtained from the river but it soon became apparent that its quality left much to be desired. This led to the drilling of the first well and the beginning of one of the most unique water systems in the country.

The water furnished the citizens had a hardness of zero by the soap test and there is no other city of comparable size in the area that enjoys perfectly soft water.

Baton Rouge's water is pure. As it comes from the ground it meets all health standards established by the city, state and federal government.

It is also one of 20 cities of more than 100,000 persons that has been given a Class I rating by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

All these factors, along with a nearly inexhaustible supply, make Baton Rouge Water Company one of the top in the nation.

During the past summer of the company's golden anniversary, the weather outdid itself with a record drouth, which later pointed up the value of water supply.

A quick check of Weather Bureau records indicates that part of the summer was one of the city's driest periods since way back in 1906, with 3.81 inches of rainfall in May and .81 in June.

Before the drought ended here, Baton Rougeans had an unpleasant taste of dust, dry grass and daily lawn watering.

If many other communities in the nation had had such a drouth, they would have had water rationing with official pleas to limit bathing, let alone sprinkling.

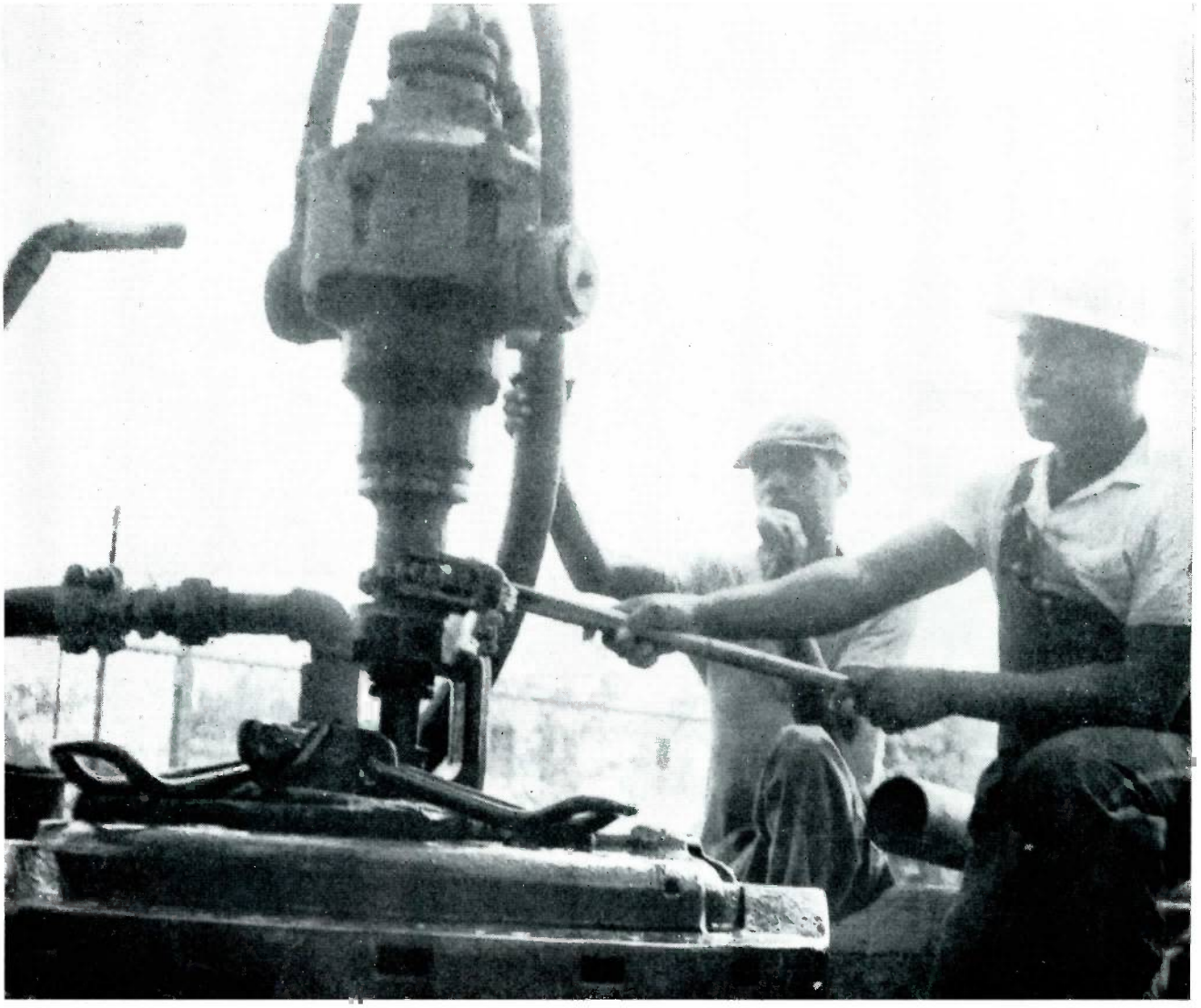
It is believed that Baton Rouge is the only city in the state which has never had water rationing. It never will, either, for there is more than enough water for present as well as future needs.

The Baton Rouge water supply comes from wells of depths of 1,200 feet to 2,500 feet. In addition to the regular wells which serve the 190,000 people in the Baton Rouge and fringe areas, there are three standby wells which can produce up to nine million gallons a day. These standbys are more shallow wells and have a slightly harder type of water. They are reserved for fires and other emergencies.

Never in the 50-year history of the company has any impurity trouble been encountered. The water company runs frequent checks and tests at each pumping station to make certain it always fulfills these high requirements which it not only meets, but exceeds.

Public transportation facilities, such as trains and airplanes, are prohibited from taking aboard drinking water which has not been chlorinated. For this reason, and also as an emergency measure and

The search for new sources of water supply goes on continually and one or two new wells are put into use each year. The water comes from the ground at approximately 90 degrees and from a depth of from 1,200 to 2,500 feet.



Pure, soft water sloshes from another new well. The near 53,000 customers in Baton Rouge use more than 100 million gallons of water daily.

upon request of the various health bodies, four pounds of chlorine are added to every million pounds of water.

The chlorine also serves another purpose. Almost all the water wells in this part of the country produce water which has sulphur in it. The chlorine, when added to the water, oxidizes this sulphur so that the water loses its peculiar sulphur odor.

When the chlorine cylinders are being changed at some of the pumping stations, a small amount of water is pumped through which does not contain chlorine. When this happens someone is sure to call complaining that the water smells like rotten eggs. The sulphur in that water had not been neutralized by chlorine and it is the sulphur that the irate customer detects.

Baton Rouge water supply has been graded as Class I since 1939 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

The Board bases its rating in part on the ability of the water company to be able to deliver 12,000 gallons per minute in the high value district for a period of 10 hours.

As of January 1, 1948, the area of the city was increased by annexation from five square miles to 35 square-miles, requiring the installation of 1,216 additional fire hydrants. Now there are a total of 2,656 fire hydrants in service. In spite of this increased demand, Baton Rouge maintains its Class I rating.

In 1952, every segment of the fire-fighting facilities in Baton Rouge was graded by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and at that time, the Class I rating of the water supply enabled the city to obtain a grade that saved the citizens of Baton Rouge one million dollars per year in fire insurance premiums.

The average daily consumption of water in Baton Rouge is 17 million gallons. During a dry spell this past summer one peak consumption day registered 26 million gallons, but a small shower the next day caused the usage to drop by two million gallons. Weary lawn waterers skipped this chore that day. The capacity of the company's supply is 37 million gallons a day.

In the past 12 years the water company has installed more than 50 per cent of its present facilities. This is an amazing 12-year growth that would normally take many, many years.

Today's customers total more than 52,600. In 1948, there were 23,000 customers and in 1937, there were less than 12,000.

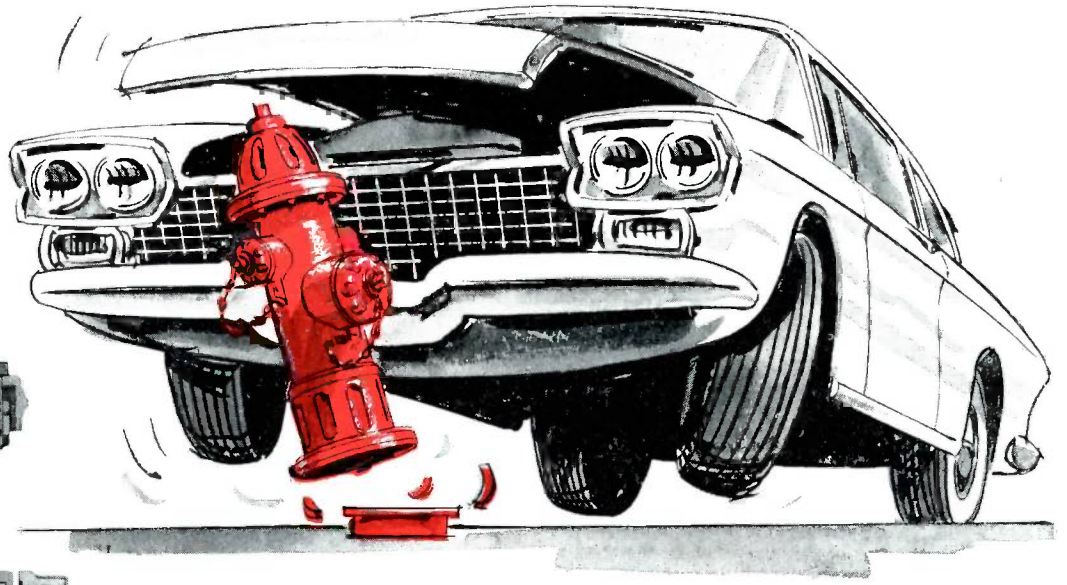
To meet the water needs of Baton Rouge, the water company drills one or two new wells each year.

The water is here and we will always have it. The only problem we face is that our water may not always be as soft as it now is. Although the people of Baton Rouge consume an average of 17 million gallons a day, the industries of this area use over 90 million gallons a day.

As the water all comes from a common stratum which outcrops near Vicksburg, Mississippi, this promises some future problems. As the industries continue to come to our locality and as Baton Rouge continues to grow, the demands on our soft water supply will increase.

Although we will never run out of water with our great supply of wells and with the Mississippi River right beside us, we may have to start using more and more water from the wells which supply the harder water. In time, we may be forced to construct filtration plants and use water from the river.

Some of the industries have recognized this impending difficulty and have taken steps to do their share to remedy it by installing treatment systems with capacities of up to 20 million gallons of water per day to treat water from the Mississippi for cooling processes.



repair hydrant traffic damage FAST

...without loss of water...without water shut-off...without digging

The Mueller AWWA Improved Fire Hydrant is quickly put back into action when knocked over.

Mueller's Safety Flange design prevents breakage of the hydrant barrel and bent or broken operating stem. Hydrant safety mechanism snaps off cleanly just above the ground line.

The compression-type main valve stays closed. No water is lost to affect pressure at neighboring hydrants. No damage is caused by flowing water. Lower stem section is held solidly in place to permit easy repair without digging.

The simple, inexpensive repair kit shown below contains all parts needed to completely restore hydrant to service in a matter of minutes.

Safety Flange Repair Kit

Consists of safety flange, safety stem coupling, safety flange gasket and can of Mueller hydrant lubricating oil.

Write for complete information and specifications.

MUELLER CO. Since 1857 SERVING the Water and Gas Industries QUALITY

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In Canada: Mueller, Limited; Sarnia, Ontario

Strictly Off the Record

The vacuum cleaner salesman was demonstrating in a Chicago skyscraper apartment building. The door-bell rang.

"It's probably my husband," gasped the housewife. "He's insanely jealous. Jump out of the window."

"But this is the thirteenth floor," protested the salesman.

"Go on," she said, "jump—this is no time to be superstitious."

The businessman was phoning his home. "Hello, honey," he said, "would it be all right if I brought a couple of fellows home for dinner tonight?"

"Why, certainly, dear. I'd love to have them."

"I'm sorry," apologized the busiman after a brief pause. "I must have the wrong number."

A glamorous Hollywood star had her picture taken. She fumed at the result. "I can't understand it," she screamed. "The last time I posed for you, the photographs were heavenly."

"Ah, yes," the cameraman replied. "But you must remember, I was eight years younger then."

"I understand your wife is a finished soprano."

"No, not yet; but the neighbors almost got her last night."

The boss was berating his porter for coming to work later each day. "Don't you want to amount to something?" he asked. "Don't you know that you will never get anywhere unless you get up early in the morning?"

"Well, ah don't know," replied the porter, "Ah've noticed that them that gets up early goes to them that gets up late to get paid."

"I'm really not late, boss," said the tardy secretary, hanging up her hat. "I just took my coffee break before coming in."

The sales manager was giving advice to the salesmen. "Soft soap," he said, "in some form pleases all, and generally speaking, the more lye you put in, the better."

Taxes are just like golf—you drive your heart out for the green, and then end up in the hole.

Everybody should pay his taxes with a smile. I tried it, but they wanted cash.

They arrived at the ball game during the fifth inning.

"What's the score, Jim?" he asked of a fan.

"Nothing to nothing," was the reply.

"Oh, good?" she exclaimed, "Then we haven't missed a thing."

SO I SAID "ALICE, WHY DON'T YOU GO BREAK AN ARM OR SOMETHIN'."

MISS JANE MUELLER
380 SELBY LANE
ATHERTON, CALIF.

MF

This beardless Santa Claus has apparently taken the reindeer by the antlers and given the young lady U. S. Savings Bonds for Christmas.

For the gift that continues to give for years, distribute Savings Bonds at Christmas time.