Mueller Record

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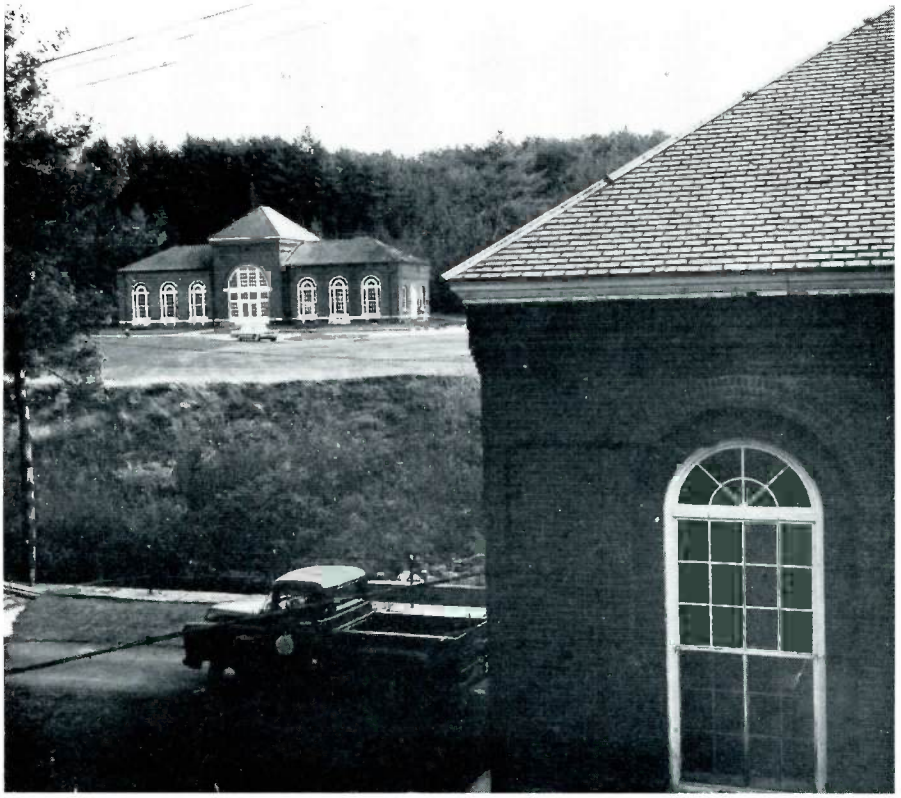
Contents



The hills and pine trees of southern New Hampshire provide the background for Pennichuck Water Works Snow Pumping Station just outside Nashua. In the right foreground is part of the Dean and Main Pumping Station. The two plants pump the daily water needs of Nashua which run about 6 million gallons.

Nashua, New Hampshire

Pennichuck Water Works Preceded City It Serves

In the early days of settling our country, the pioneers started their communities where they had adequate water supplies. As time passed, only those villages that continued to supply plenty of water prospered and grew.

As early as 1852, in southern New Hampshire, the townspeople recognized the importance of water, and this sturdy group of descendants of the Pilgrim fathers and other early settlers, with true Yankee enterprise and forethought, banded together to form a water company.

The formation of the water company preceded the official birth of Nashua, New Hampshire, by one year. When the two communities of Nashua and Nashville merged to form the city of Nashua in 1853, the water works was also incorporated, and named the Pennichuck Water Works.

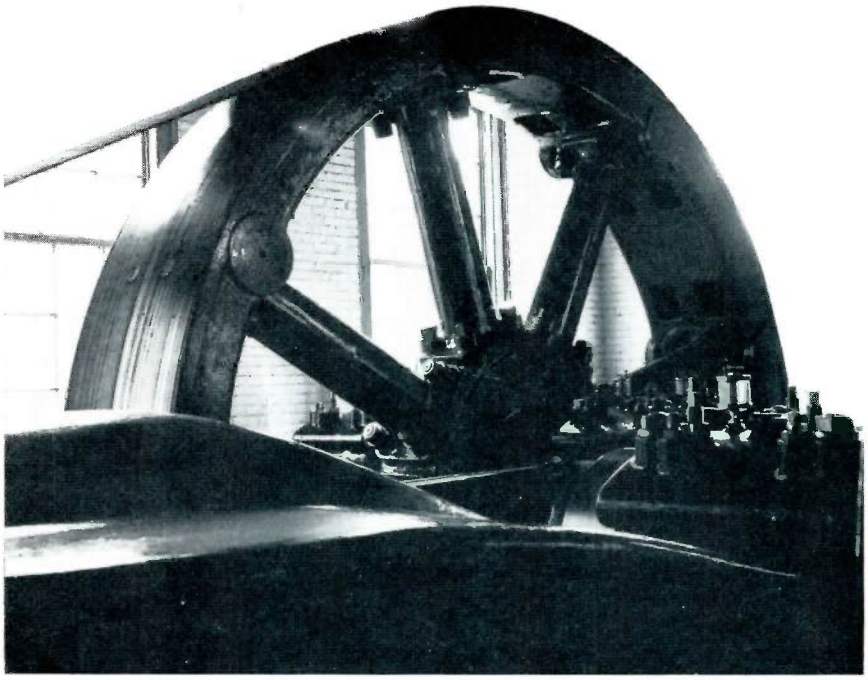
There is some speculation that the formation of the water supply system helped solve some of the differences between Nashua and Nashville. The Nashua River separated the two towns and certain jealousies existed over town matters, until finally, the communities were reunited under the name Nashua.

The name Nashua is a compromise, also, between two feuding towns. The first settlement was in the Township of Dunstable and comprised land in what are now the states of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In 1741, the colonial boundaries were established dividing the Township of Dunstable into the colonies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire and both claimed to be Dunstable Township.

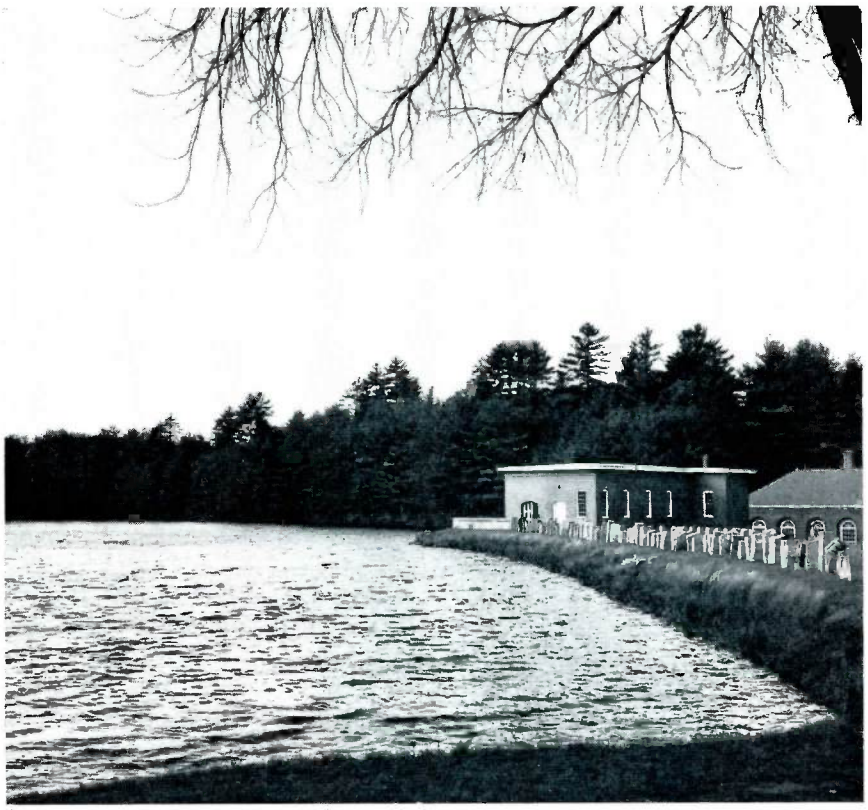
There was no end to the confusion created by having adjoining communities in different colonies with the same names. Both sides held out for more than 90 years, but finally the New Hampshire town yielded and took the name of Nashua in 1836.

Originally the water system was the Nashville Aqueduct, but with the merger of Nashville and Nashua and the resulting community being called Nashua, a new name was sought.

Pennichuck, an Indian term meaning crooked stream, was



This 16-foot fly wheel, turned by water, is capable of producing enough power to pump 6 MGD. About 50 per cent of Nashua's annual requirements are pumped by water power.



The waters of Supply Pond and the pines of New Hampshire complete this perfect New England setting for the Dean and Main Pumping Station.

agreed upon, and logically since Pennichuck Brook was, and still is, the source of supply for Nashua.

The Pennichuck Water Works controls practically the entire water privileges of Pennichuck Brook and its tributaries. It also has surface holdings of over 2400 acres, of which 287 are water. This marginal land has been acquired to protect the supply from pollution. The area has been seeded and planted with white pine trees, so it is productive and attractive.

The area draining into the Pennichuck covers about 25 square miles. The upper portion of this tract is hilly, rising to an elevation of between 400 and 700 feet above sea level, and is largely wooded; while the lower portion, towards the Merrimack River, is steep.

It is in this lower portion that the impounding reservoirs are located for the City of Nashua.

The first impounding reservoir was built in 1854 by building a gravel dam across the brook. This dam lasted until 1866 when it was washed out by high water. A stone dam was erected in its place, and is still in use as part of the storage system.

Supply Pond, the present supply storage basin, has a storage capacity of about 56,000,000 gallons. The present domestic and commercial water supply is obtained from flowing wells and springs, which provide water at a rate of about 4 MGD. In addition, three gravel-packed wells at the other end of the city yield approximately 2 MGD.

Upstream from the Supply Pond are three dams in the flow of Pennichuck Brook which impound about 650 MGD used both for domestic consumption and for power purposes.

Water for additional power is from valley surface runoff. To keep this water from mingling with the well and spring water, a 72-inch penstock was built to divert the water around the storage basin.

About 50 per cent of Nashua's annual requirements are pumped by water power. The water flowing through the penstock under a 57-foot head, drives a 300 h.p. water wheel at a rate of 400 revolutions per minute. This wheel in turn drives a 16 foot fly wheel attached

to a drive shaft turning at a rate of 100 rpm, and the power is then transferred to the pump which is capable of pumping 6 MGD.

Since the average usage in Nashua is about 6,100,000 gallons per day and there is not always sufficient runoff to make water power available, additional pumping capacities are maintained.

In the east wing of the Snow Pump Station is a centrifugal pump driven by a 250-horsepower diesel engine that is capable of pumping 5.8 MGD. The other wing of the building houses two electrically driven centrifugal pumps that were installed in 1949. Each of these identical units has a capacity of 6.8 MGD.

During 1964, the largest output at the pumping station was 12.5 MGD.

Since 1950 the demand for water in Nashua has doubled. From 1940 to 1950 the average daily usage was about 3 MGD, but by 1963 it was at 6 MGD as new uses for water, new industry and a growing population increased the demands upon the system.

Between 1959 and 1963, services have increased from 7,800 to 9,100; the number of feet of main has risen by about 125,000 to 750,000 feet, and fire hydrants total more than 900 compared with 763 in 1959.

The City of Nashua's population exceeds 40,000 and is expected to continue to grow. Donald C. Calderwood, President and Manager of Pennichuck Water Works recently said: "Nashua continues to grow at a rapid rate. A recent study and statistics released by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. show that New Hampshire was the fastest growing of all the New England states and that much of this growth has been concentrated along the New Hampshire-Massachusetts border. We in Nashua have felt the full effect of this growth and there is no indication that there will be any reversal of this constant pressure of expansion."

According to Mr. Calderwood, long-range planning is probably more important for water supply than in any other field. A recent sample of the farsightedness employed by Mr. Calderwood and his

Near the office building (above) at 11 High Street, Donald C. Calderwood, (center) President and Manager of Pennichuck Water Works, poses with Mueller Co.'s Eastern Sales Manager Herb Huffine (left) and Sales Representative Stan Johnson.

staff was the acquisition of two sites for distribution reservoirs No water is available at one of two sites for distribution, but land availability is quickly being reduced as the area continues to grow.

More immediate is a project which will increase the Pennichuck water supply by 5 MGD. Pennichuck Water Works has purchased rights on the Souhegan River with the idea of putting in an intake and pumping station which will take the water from the Souhegan, pump it through a 16-inch line where it will be discharged into a culvert where it will flow into the Pennichuck water shed. It will flow through a series of streams and ponds until it empties into Supply Pond at the pump station. During this eight-mile journey from the Souhegan, nature will be able to do its purification job.

Nature has been kind to this lovely New England countryside which is 39 miles northwest of Boston near the Merrimack River. The water is cool, clear and pure. The equally untainted air has just a hint of pine that blends perfectly with the cool, clear days of fall.

A man who has grown up in these typical New England surroundings heads the Pennichuck Water Works. The only time Don Calderwood was away from Nashua for any extended period was for his college training at the University of New Hampshire where he earned an engineering degree in 1927. He started with the water works in 1927 for 50 cents an hour as a laborer. By 1946. he was superintendent, and in 1957 he succeeded William F. Sullivan as president.

During his 37 years at Pennichuck, Mr. Calderwood has been active in professional groups. He has been president of the New Hampshire Water Works Association, New England Water Works Association and New England Chairman of AWWA.

Other officers of the Pennichuck Water Works are Treasurer Richard G. Pike, and Clerk James L. Sullivan.

In addition to Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Calderwood, other members of the Board of Directors are Eliot A. Carter, Robert H. Prew and Francis E. Nugent.

The left wing of Snow Pumping Station houses diesel pumping units which have a capacity of 5.8 MGD. The other wing contains two electric-powered pumping units which have a combined capacity of more than 13 MGD.

For 37 years, Don Calderwood has been associated with his hometown water works. His hometown of Nashua is busy with activity as shown by this picture of one of the main streets downtown.

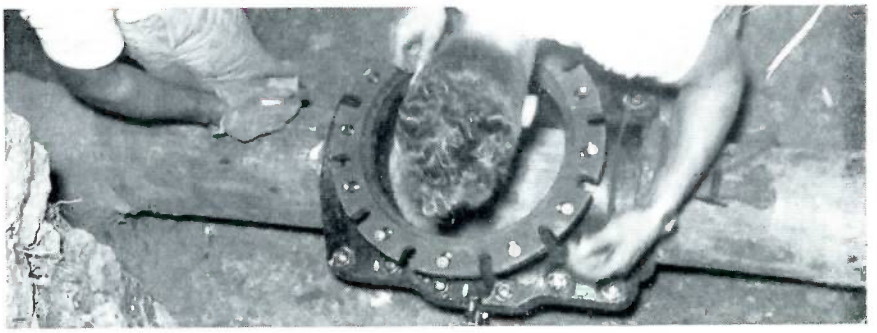
Mueller Sales Representative Ken Tohill guides an adapter over a valve body as work continues to insert a new gate valve into an existing water main that remains under pressure.

New Valves In An Old System

The insertion of a new gate valve into an existing water main is not limited to the large utilities and cities where there is a lot of manpower and equipment.

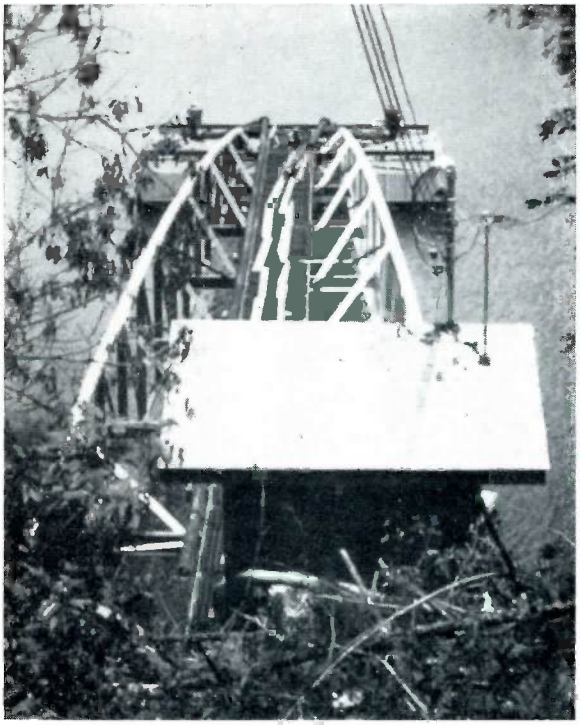
Recently at Eldon, Iowa, three new gate valves were installed into the system there without interrupting service to any of the 1450 persons in this southeastern Iowa community.

Two eight-inch valves and one six-inch valve were inserted under the watchful eye of Mueller Sales Representative Ken Tohill. Helping on the job was a crew from nearby Oskaloosa, Iowa.

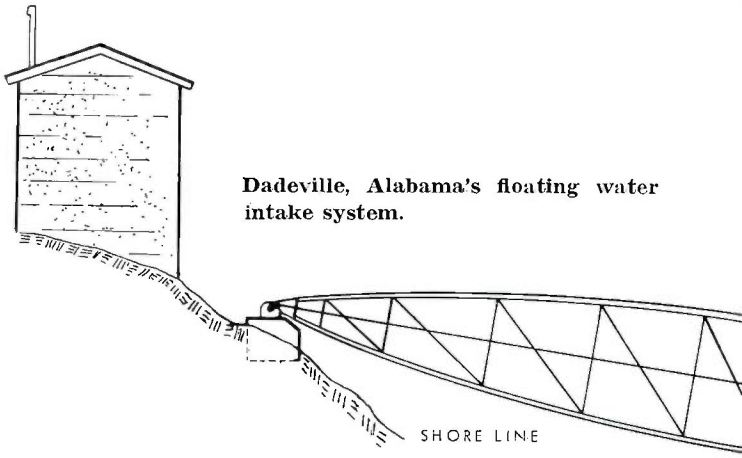


The two-part sleeve is installed around the main in the photo above, while the photo below shows the same sleeve after the valve body has been installed and about ready for use.

This Mueller drilling machine is used to lower the valve body through the long and short adapters into the valve sleeve. In an earlier operation, the drilling machine was used to make the cut in the main.



This view shows the barges, the 150-foot bridge and the electric power and control house in the foreground.



Dadeville, Alabama's floating water intake system.

Floating Intake Has Its Ups and Downs

(with lake level)

Looking up under the truss system of the bridge during erection shows many of the tons of structural steel that went into the 26-ton bridge.

When the pool level on the lake which is your source of water supply drops by 60 feet, it usually is alarming and sometimes it means only mud remains in your reservoir.

At the City of Dadeville, Ala., this pool level fluctuation is expected and causes no problems after the engineers at J. E. O'Toole Engineering, Inc., of Birmingham, Ala., applied their know-how to the project.

The fact that the level of Lake Martin would drop by as much as 60 feet didn't mean that the supply was nearly gone. It meant that a flexible intake system was required because surface water was more desirable in this area. This ruled out any conventional intake system so O'Toole engineers looked for something new.

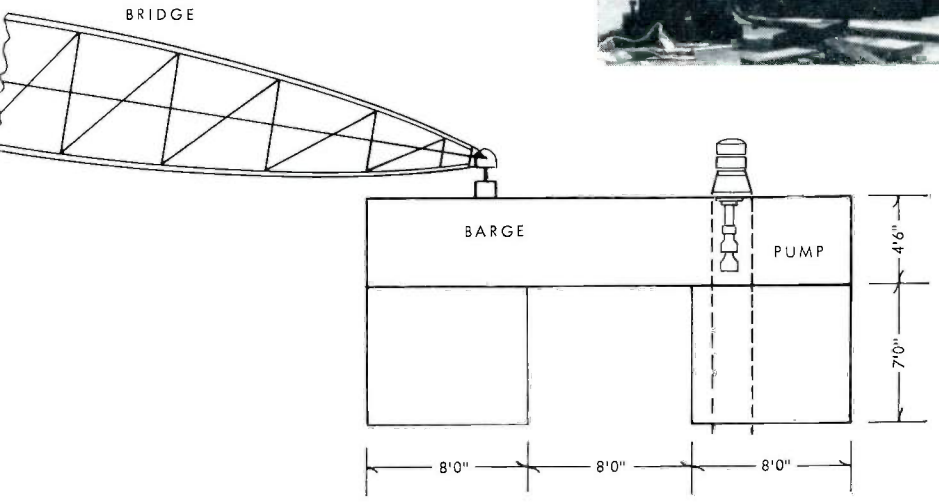
The solution was a floating intake that had its ups and downs with Lake Martin.

A truss arm of structural steel and two pumps mounted on barges are the bases for the system. This 26-ton bridge extends out into the lake about 150 feet to where the lake depth is about 80 or 90 feet.

The bridge pivots on a pier on the shore and is attached by pivots to a girder on a support barge which is between the two pump barges. Running along the deck of the bridge from the pump barges are two, eight-inch lines.

These lines carry the lake water to a control building on the shore where they merge into a single, eight-inch line that runs to the filter plant. The plant

This 10-foot long piece of hose provides the flexibility that is necessary between the rigid pipe and pump. Each Byron-Jackson pump is capable of pumping 500 gallons per minute.



supplies water to Dadeville's population—approximately 3,000.

The entire system weighs about 80 tons, while the available ballast upthrust of the three barges is a minimum of 130 tons, thus providing an ample safety factor under all pumping and loading conditions.

Each barge is about 12 feet by 24 feet, and each weighs approximately 18 tons. Each has its own permanent air chamber or safety tank which is sealed and will prevent its sinking under any probable conditions, according to the engineering firm. In addition, one barge may be removed for servicing while the other two will entirely support the system.

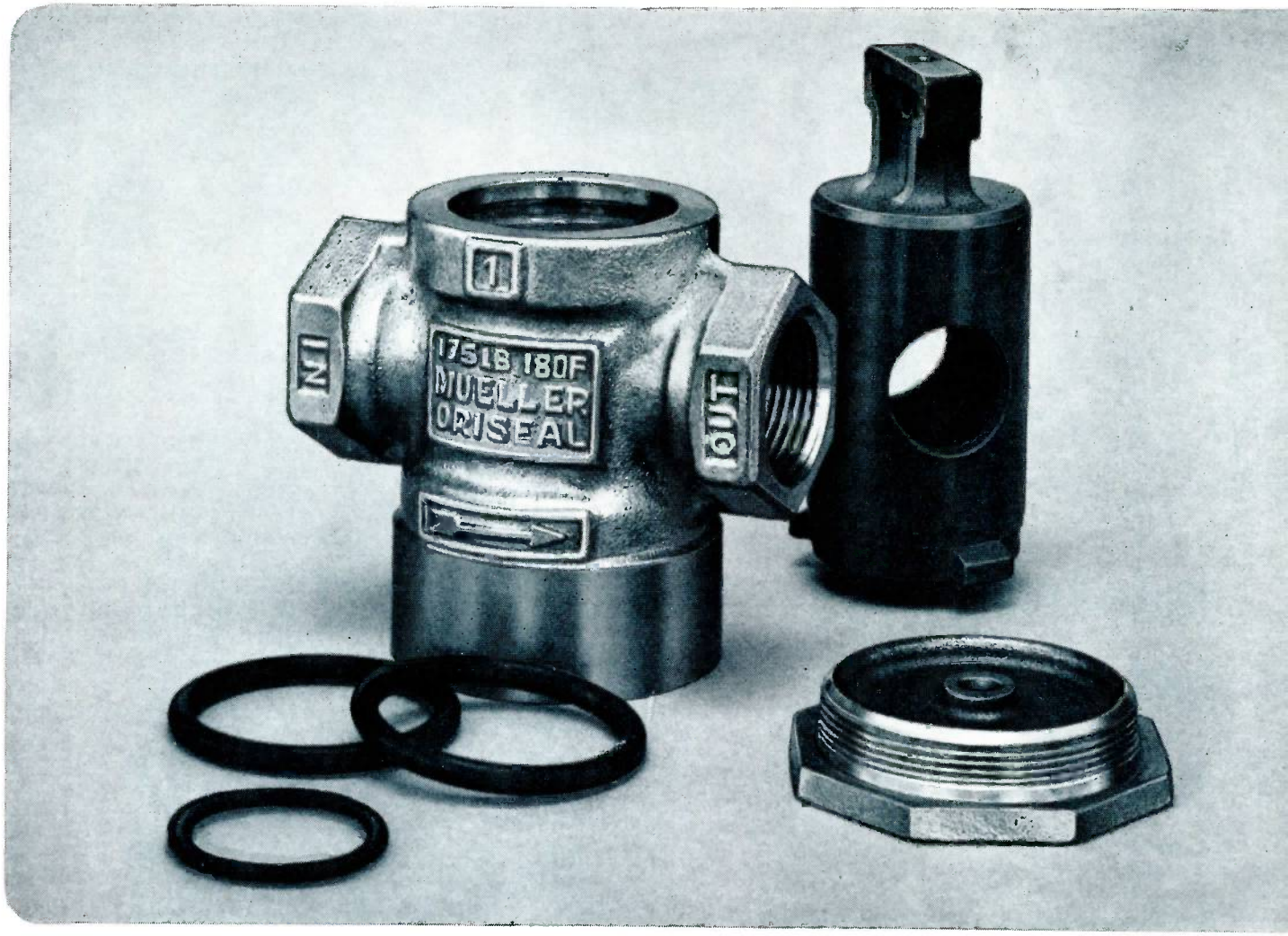
An eight-inch hose, 10-feet long connects each pump with its pipe line. This hose with a 300 psi working pressure provides the flexibility that is necessary between the rigid pipe and pump.

The pumps are powered by electric, 60-horsepower motors and each is capable of pumpng 500 gallons per minute. In case the need for greater capacities arises, the barges are capable of handling 1,000 GPM pumps.

The lake is about 35 miles long and 1½ to 2 miles wide at many places. Impounded in 1924, it is the property of the Alabama Power Company and it is fed by the Tallapoosa River in East Central Alabama.

While the lake level at times may be down, the Dadeville water supply remains up—thanks to this unique intake which was launched by modern imagineering.

Two, eight-inch lines carry the lake water from the barge to the control house where they merge into a single line leading to Dadeville's filter plant.



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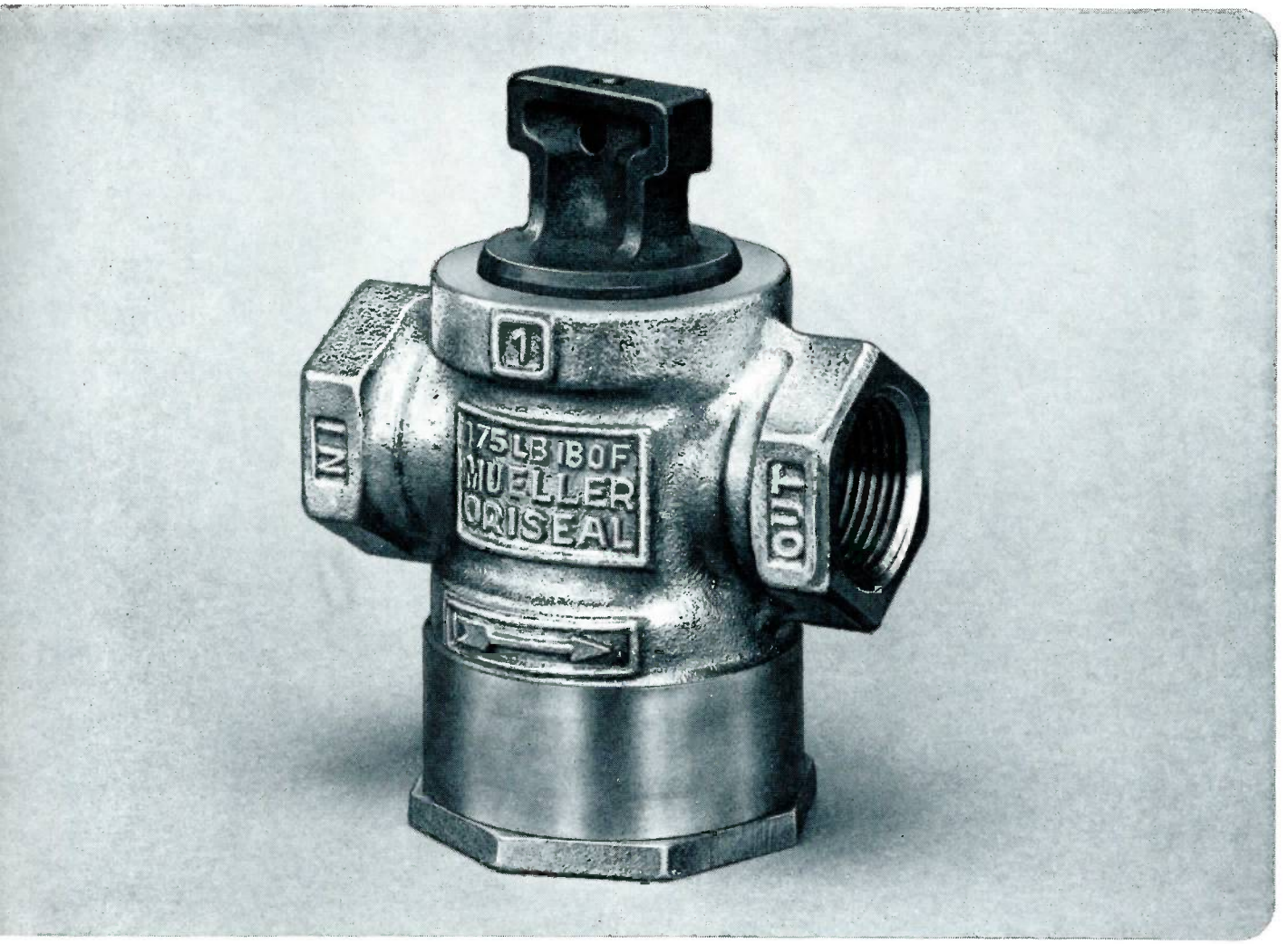
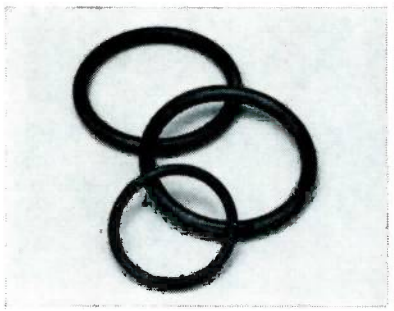
Mueller research and development engineers give the same precise attention to your other water distribution system product needs. Superior performance, ease-of-operation, and long, trouble-free operating life are characteristics built into each and every Mueller product, making the entire selection of Mueller products *your best choice* for safety, economy and dependability.

The Mueller Oriseal Curb Valve is available in a complete selection of sizes and end connections to meet a broad range of service installation requirements.



provide a lifetime of unequaled performance!



POSITIVE SHUT-OFF — Port O-ring, located in the body, provides a positive, long-lived pressure seal. Straight, balanced pressure plug is sealed at top and bottom by O-rings.

LONG LIFE — Strong, corrosion-resistant cast brass body provides extra strength to withstand operating and installation stresses, assuring long life.

EASY OPERATION — "Teflon"* coating on the plug assures easy turning. Prevents "sticking" or "freezing". No lubrication is required!

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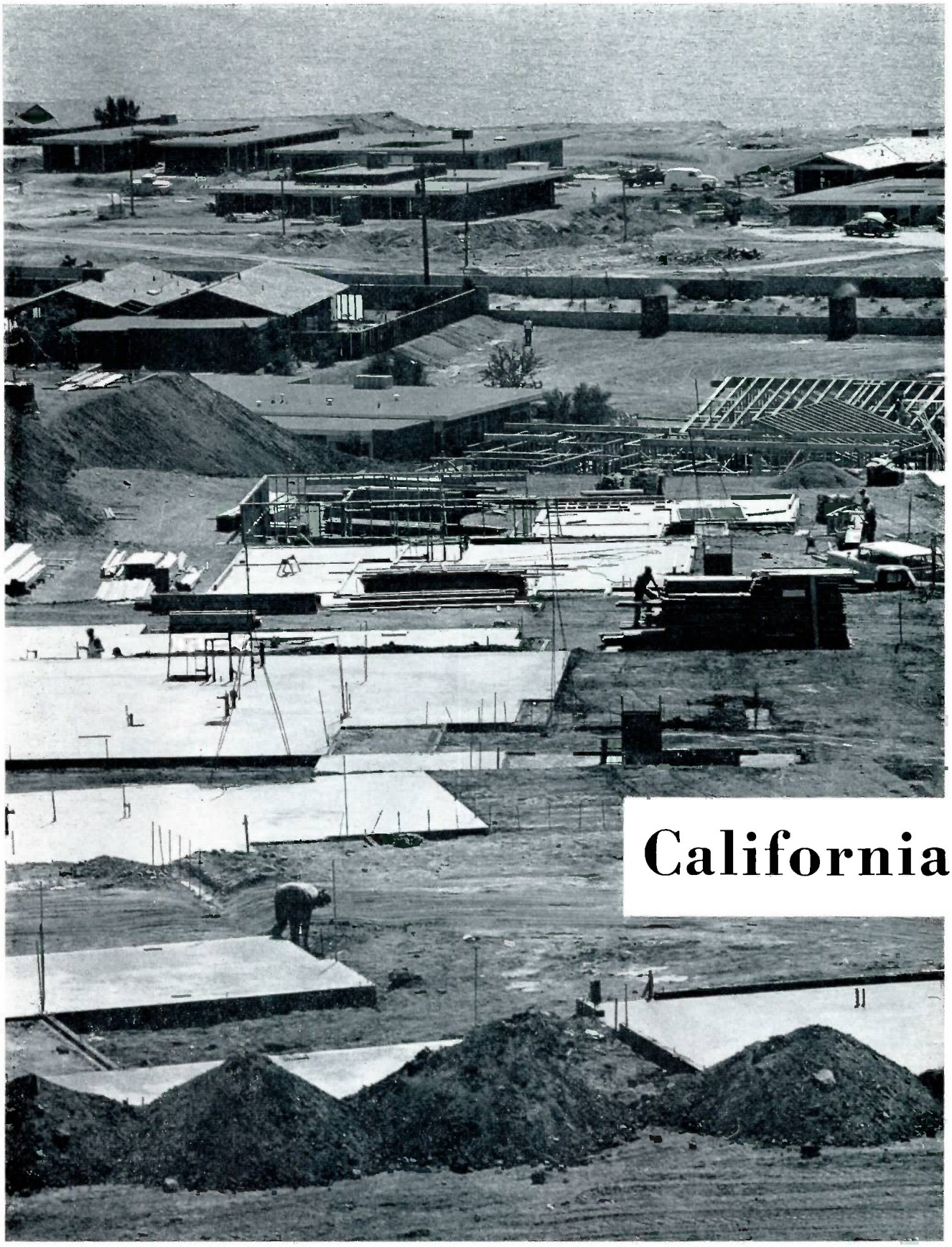


California .

Planned cities such as Vandenberg Village are springing up all over California. These cities, with homes designed for comfortable living, offer the ultimate in facilities.

. . Home of City Builders

By

JIM M. MILLIGAN

(Editor's Note: Jim Milligan recently made an extended trip to California to gather information for this story. Since that time, he has become Administrative Director of the National Water Company Conference in Ardmore, Pennsylvania, but Jim's absence from the ranks of Mueller Co., doesn't preclude the use of this interesting story. We wish Jim continued success, and we know he will be missed by the many friends he has made during his seven years at Mueller Co.)

THE feature story in the August, 1962, issue of the MUELLER RECORD began in this manner:

"Horace Greeley started it. The ship-building industry of World War II enhanced it. Now there is no end to it. Thousands of Americans rush west each year—not to seek the golden metal which once drew them, but rather to seek the very country which nurtured this treasure.

"Although not officially known as the land of golden opportunity, California must accept this accolade as this vast migration pours over her eastern-most boundaries in search of the golden nuggets of wonderful climate, high wages, employment opportunity, and—challenge."

To illustrate the challenge, this writer traveled the state extensively, visiting several planned communities and reporting their goals. Two years later in August, 1964—the writer went back to California to revisit the communities. Here is the report on their progress.

More than two years ago, the HOME BUILDER'S JOURNAL described Vandenberg Village as ". . . one of the largest master-planned communities in the history of the U.S." Located near Lompoc, California, and adjacent to Vandenberg Air Force Base, the village has been planned for ultimate development of 9000 home sites. Further, plans provided sites for a high school, six elementary schools, five churches, a large shopping center, apartments, a motel, a research center and the first golf course.

Under the direction of the Vandenberg Village Development Co., a subsidiary of Utah Construction and Mining Co. of San Francisco, and guided "on the spot" by Village Project Manager Tom Mackie, much progress had already been made by August, 1962. As of August, 1964, however, construction on Cabrillo High School was to begin soon; the second elementary school was open; two churches were open, and two more were to begin construction right away; and 118 apartment units had been completed and rented.

A beautiful new club house and 18-hole golf course were available to residents, and the Village Inn motel was open to guests.

Has progress on the Village development measured up to expectations? According to Sales Manager Bill Ebbert: "Progress has more than met our expectations. Things

Vandenberg Village's Shopping Center

have been moving so quickly that we have even sold the land on which our information center is located!"

Since I was sitting in Mr. Ebbert's office in the Information Center at that moment, and fully expecting to have a demolition crew at work around us at any time, I thanked Mr. Ebbert for being most helpful, climbed into the car, and headed east across the Sierra Madre Mountains to the second of four scheduled stops—Kern City, just outside Bakersfield.

Kern City, developed by the Del Webb Corporation, is called an "active" retirement community. It is located in the rich lower San Joaquin Valley, and is an exact replica of Del Webb's nationally-famous Sun City, Arizona, which contained 5000 residents on its second birthday, and which has been called "the town that changed America's viewpoint on retirement living."

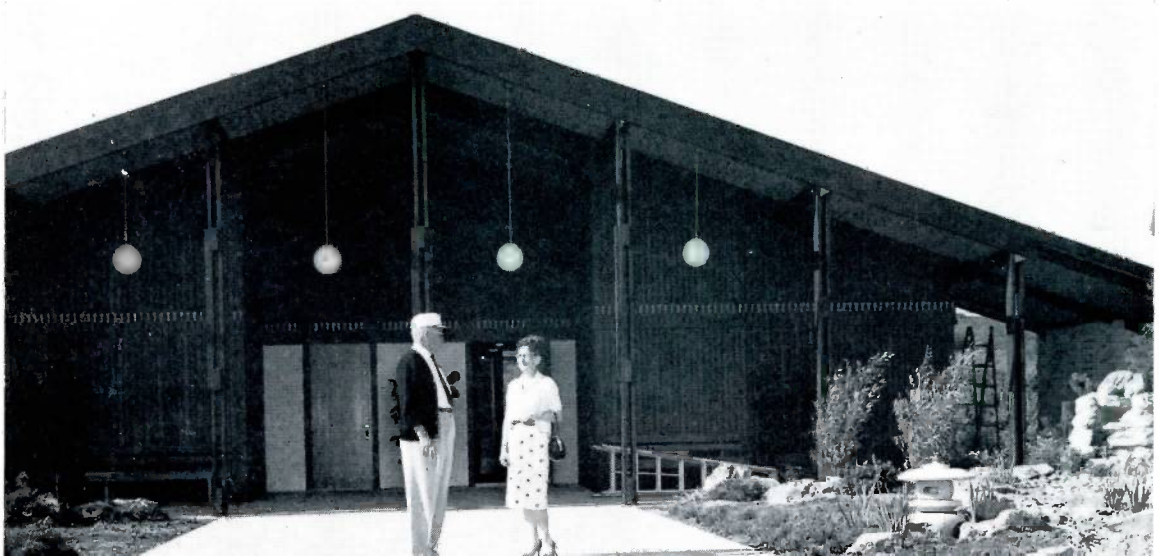
In August, 1962, Kern City development was taking place on 6000 acres of land. Just two years later, the Kern City area included 15,000 acres, with an option to purchase another 8000.

The first phase of the project called for construction of 750 homes and apartments. In August, 1964, 468 had been completed, the 18-hole golf course was open, several light industries had occupied the large industrial tract, and peak water pumpage had reached 640,000 gallons per day. Home prices had inched up slightly, but only to reflect increased costs.

Kern City, too, has measured up to the expectations of the developers. Growth has been steady and consistent, and there have been no sudden "spurts" which are so often followed by periods of inactivity.

Third stop on the California itinerary was Diamond Bar, a planned community which, by August of 1962, was already the seventh largest in area of 73 cities in Los Angeles County. A project of the Transamerica Development Company, Diamond Bar, in 1962, was located on 8000 acres (approximately 13 square miles) of scenic rolling countryside in the East San Gabriel Valley in Southeast Los Angeles County. It was a planned community with an ultimate population of 75,000 or more.

Vandenberg's Project Director Thomas Mackie and Mrs. Mackie stand in front of the entrance to the Village Country Club.



The Village's motel and restaurant

Residents get their water from Diamond Bar Water Company, capably managed by Mr. Carlton "Pete" Peterson, the amiable gentleman who was so helpful during both of my visits to Diamond Bar.

Progress here is nearly unbelievable, and the growth has been accelerated. Thirteen hundred homes are occupied bringing the population to nearly 5500 people. As of mid-August, there were 13 active developers working in the area. High school and junior high sites had been selected, and two elementary schools had been built. When the first one was finished, the developers recognized that population growth was ahead of expectations, so the first school was immediately doubled in size.

Water pumpage had already reached one and one-half million gallons daily. The commercial section had nearly doubled in two years, and one most impressive thing to this writer was the ob-

Kern City from the air. The open area in the center foreground is the 18-hole golf course. About 15,000 acres are under development in the community outside Bakersfield, Calif.

vious lack of "for sale" signs along the attractive residential streets.

Residents of Diamond Bar received their first weekly newspaper in February, 1964, and the second weekly made its debut in August.

By year's end, the community's own post office was expected to be processing mail for more than 7500 residents, according to Paul C. Grow, Transamerica's vice-president and general manager of the property; and, by the early 1970's it is anticipated that Diamond Bar will become a fully-matured city of 75,000 citizens.

The future of Diamond Bar can be considered nothing short of brightly promising and optimistic, and real estate values will appreciate at an ever-increasing pace as the community blossoms.

The last stop on my itinerary was Laguna Niguel. I remember that, in 1962, after having visited three rather phenomenal communities, I was certain that nothing could surprise me—*until* I learned that, in the development of Laguna Niguel, an estimated 30 million cubic yards of sand, gravel, dirt and stone were to be moved to provide over 170 miles of paved road, over 10,000 residential lots, and industrial and commercial acreage.

Located in southeast Orange County, Laguna Niguel covers 7,102 acres, ranging from dramatic ocean-view property on the coast, through rolling hills and valleys, to the Santa Ana-San Diego Freeway. The property is approximately 20 miles from Santa Ana, 48 miles from downtown Los Angeles and 55 miles from San Diego. A beautiful four-lane highway—the Crown Valley Parkway—extends from the ocean, through the community and connects with the Freeway.

Since 1962, the Laguna Niguel Corporation, a subsidiary of Cabot, Cabot and Forbes, Co. of Boston, has sold four segments of land to developers, but the Corporation remains the master developer, and only its plans and specifications are allowed. Still planned, and growing closer in time, are a beach club with 1000 feet of ocean frontage, and a boat slip with an ultimate capacity of 2000 boats.

There have been five sales in the industrial zone, and the harbor is being completed with Federal, state and county funds. It will be administered by the Orange County Harbor Department.

Golf, much a part of easy living, is more enjoyable to play when you have new courses such as this one at Laguna Niguel. Golf courses and other recreational facilities are among the first considerations for those who plan to "Build a City."

The total utility installation at Laguna Niguel will exceed 600 miles in length—gas, water and sewer lines. In addition, there will be more than 300 underground miles of electric, and telephone lines. Water storage capacity for 20 million gallons will be completed to provide for demand fluctuations. There will be three sewage treatment plants spotted throughout the community.

And so—in all four communities —Vandenberg Village, Kern City, Diamond Bar and Laguna Niguel —the pattern of growth and ultimate success has been formed. There is a sense of urgency in the demand of migrating Americans for newer and better communities.

Since 1962, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, California has become the most populous state in the nation. The future of cities such as these looks bright indeed.

The story in the 1962 issue of the MUELLER RECORD ended in a manner which can well become the close of this story:

"My story trip was completed, I headed back—to Decatur, Illinois and home. I wondered how in the world I could ever put into writing the nearly-unbelievable things I had seen on the trip."

"What I did see was free enterprise on an impressive scale—using men, muscle, money and master-plans to build cities from rock, sand, from forests—cities to house a flood of new people seeking employment opportunity, and cities to house retirees seeking their 'place in the sun.'"

"So many phases of the trip were unforgettable, but I shall long hear that simple, but powerful sentence reverberate throughout the length and breadth of California: 'BUILD ME A CITY!'"

This garden room is part of the 1964 House of Ideas which was built for House & Garden Magazine by the Laguna Niguel Corporation. It is sited at Niguel Terrace, one of the prime sections of the giant Laguna Niguel Development.

House & Garden selected Laguna Niguel as the ideal site for its House of Ideas. This is one of several patio and garden areas of the House of Ideas. The unusual roof beam treatment is but one of many unique architectural touches found throughout the lavishly decorated home.

Architect's rendering of proposed 200-acre town center for the community of Diamond Bar, Calif.

Strictly Off the Record

A candidate for the police force was being verbally examined. "If you were by yourself in a police car and were pursued by a desperate gang of criminals in another car doing 40 miles an hour, along a lonely road, what would you do?" The candidate looked puzzled for a moment and then replied: "Fifty."

* * *

Aren't people funny! If you tell a man there are 270,453,001 stars in the universe, he'll believe you—but if a sign says "Fresh Paint", that same man will have to make a personal check.

* * *

The evening whistle had blown when Murphy shouted: "Has anyone seen me vest?"

"Sure, Murphy, ye've got it on," said Pat.

"Right, and I have," replied Murphy, gazing solemnly at his bosom, "and it's a good thing ye found it or I'd have gone home without it."

* * *

Two wealthy industrialists fell into an argument about whether the Russians were really our friends. The one maintaining they were said, "Why I'll bet I could ride a Russian ship to Russia, tour the country, return and nothing at all would happen to me."

The other called his bet and the sum was set at one million dollars. Two weeks later as the Russian ship left New York harbor, the ship's captain called the American from his cabin. "We haff cable for you from New York, friend." He snarled. "Read it!"

The American, puzzled at the Captain's beligerant manner, looked at the cable. It read: "If you can't get Kosygin, try for Mikoyan."

* * *

Chivalry is the attitude of a man towards a strange woman.

* * *

A modern wife is one who can dish it out better than she can cook it.

* * *

There are two kinds of voters . . . those who support your candidate, and a lot of ignorant, prejudiced fools.

A modern country is one which bans fireworks and produces H-bombs.

* * *

It's easy to understand modern art; if an object hangs on a wall, it's a painting: if you can walk around it, it must be a sculpture.

* * *

They laughed when I stood up to sing. How did I know I was under the table.

* * *

Prof: "Well, is the theory clear to you now?"

Student: "Yeah, just as though it had been translated into Hindustani by Gertrude Stein and read to me by a tobacco auctioneer."

* * *

With modern medicine doing so well at increasing our life expectancy, we'd better be careful about adding to the national debt. We might have to pay it off ourselves.

* * *

How did mothers ever learn all the things they warn their daughters not to do?

* * *

A good listener is usually thinking about something else.

"Gentlemen we are going to have a fire sale. Anyone who doesn't sell his quota is fired."

(The cartoon shown above was drawn by Stuart B. Cope, teen-age son of Mueller Co. Sales Representative in Kentucky, Robert J. Cope.)

"I'm sorry, sir," said the telephone operator, "but that number has been taken out."

"Oh, is that so?" the man replied. "Well, can you give me any information as to just who took her out;"

* * *

A gentleman walking home one night with a blanket wrapped around him was stopped by a policeman who asked: "Hey, are you a poker player;" "Nope," replied the man, "But I've just left a couple of guys who are."

* * *

"Where's your pappy?" the revenue agent asked the small son of a mountaineer.

"Pappy's up at the still."

"I'll give you a dollar," said the agent, "if you'll take me up there."

"All right," said the boy, after a thoughtful pause. "Give me the dollar."

"I'll give it to you when we get back," said the officer.

"No, sir, mister, give it to me now," insisted the boy. "You ain't a-comin' back."

Little Johnny was in one of his very bad and disobedient moods. In answer to his mother's remonstrations that he behave himself, he said: "Give me a nickel, and I'll be good."

"Give you a nickel!" she scolded. "Why, Johnny, you shouldn't be good for a nickel, you should be good for nothing like your father."

* * *

"You can't trust anyone these days. This morning, my grocer gave me a phony quarter."

"Let's see it."

"I can't. I passed it at the drug store."

* * *

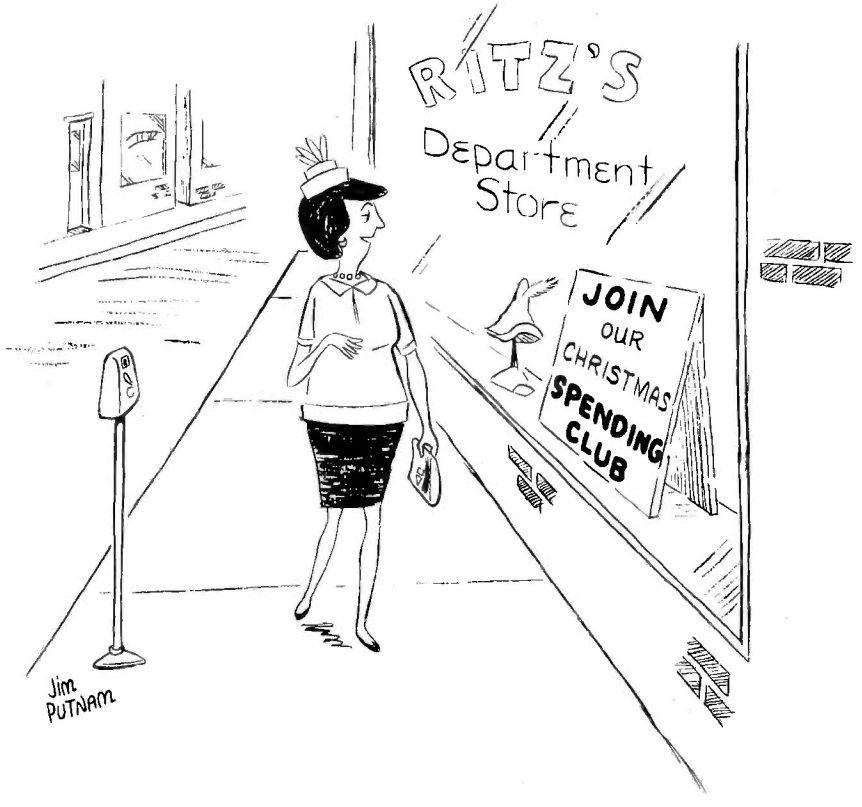
The phone rang in the hospital maternity ward where I work and a very excited male voice exclaimed to the nurse who answered, "This is Mr. Smith. I'm bringing my wife in to have a baby!"

"Now slow down, sir, and give me a little information. Is she having any pains?"

"Yes, this is Mr. Smith. My wife—"

"Is this her first baby"

"No, this is her husband!"



A man whose wife was not noted for her beauty was telling a friend what a great improvement she showed because of attending a newly opened beauty parlor with the latest treatments.

"Of course, she has to keep going back to the beauty parlor two or three times a week," he told his friend.

"Why does she have to go so often?"

"The mud pack they put on her face keeps falling off," the husband replied.

* * *

People who cough never go to the doctor. They go to the theatres.

* * *

There is certainly one thing to be said for this modern "music"; you can't tell the difference when the record wears out.

* * *

The young man had asked for a job with the circus—any job just so he could travel with the circus.

The owner of the circus, thinking he might be able to make an assistant lion tamer out of the young man, took him out to the practice cage.

The head lion tamer, a beautiul young woman, was just starting her rehearsal. Entering the cage she removed her cape with a flourish and standing in a gorgeous costume, motioned to one of the lions.

Obediently the lion crept toward the young woman, licked her hand and rolled over twice.

"Well," said the owner to the young man, "think you could learn to do that?"

"I'm sure I could, sir," said the young man, "but first you'll have to get that lion out of there."

* * *

Employer to a beautiful blonde who has filled in job application: "Miss Jones, under 'Experience' could you be a little more specific than just 'Oh, Boy!' "

* * *

Doctor: "Your leg is swollen, but I wouldn't worry about it."

Patient: "If your leg was swollen, I wouldn't worry about it either."

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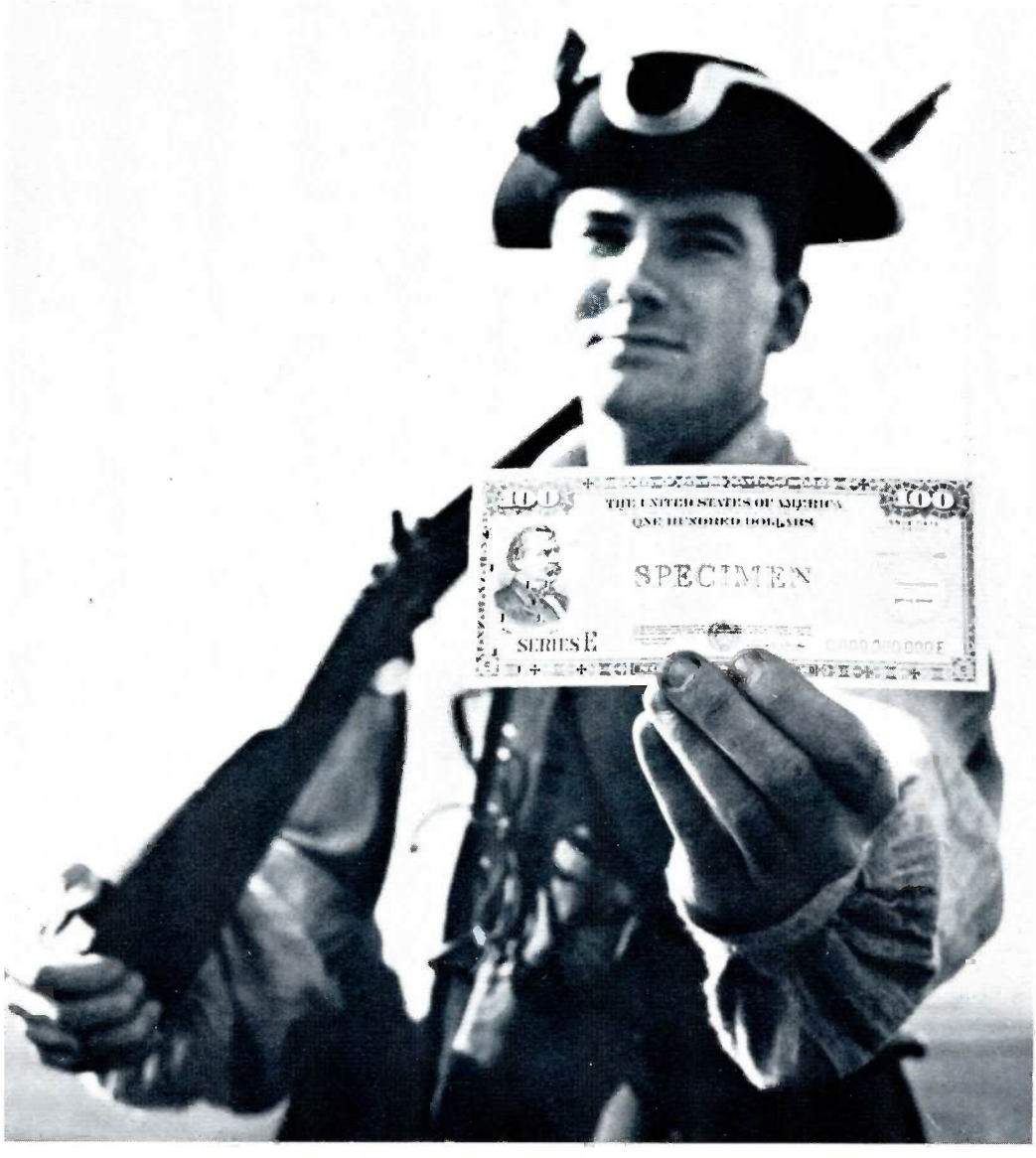

IN 1965, SAVE THROUGH U.S. SAVINGS BONDS