

# MUELLER RECORD

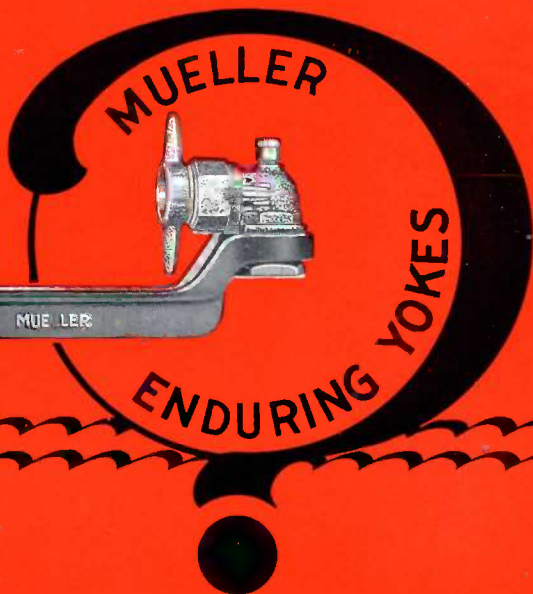
PUBLISHED AT DECATUR, ILLINOIS



*Summer View of Mueller Plant Facing Cerro Gordo Street While Black Clouds  
Gathered for a Heavy Shower.*

JULY, 1938

# The Question Before The Buyer



It is not one of price—it is enduring quality which gives you enduring, satisfactory service without worry and added expense.

The price you pay for Mueller Meter Yokes is wiped out in service years before that service ends. These yokes are designed in the belief that they will never wear out.

And that belief has for a foundation an experience of 81 YEARS MANUFACTURING WATER WORKS GOODS.

The yoke illustrated H-10840 is extremely compact and sturdy for all meters except those with extra deep bottoms; has vertical bearings in the ends through which stops and elbows pass and are held in place by lock nuts. Bevelled edges align fittings vertically and a stop lug aligns them with the meter when finally pulled down. The axis of the stop and elbow being vertical allows them to be screwed directly on the risers.

THE STOP, ELBOW, AND EXPANSION CONNECTION ARE ALL BRONZE, GIVING A FULL BRONZE WATER WAY.

Sizes:  $\frac{5}{8}$ " ,  $\frac{5}{8}$ " x  $\frac{3}{4}$ " ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ " , and 1" .

Write for full details. We will be glad to supply them.

## MUELLER CO. DECATUR, ILL.

ASK FOR OUR CATALOG SHOWING COMPLETE LINE OF METER YOKES AND WATER WORKS GOODS.

<p><b>OFFICERS</b>  <b>ADOLPH MUELLER</b>  Pres. and Gen. Mgr.  <b>ROBERT MUELLER</b>  V. P. in Charge of Pub. Rel.  <b>W. E. MUELLER</b>  Executive V. P. and Treas.  in charge of Finance, V.  Chrmm. Ex. &amp; Budget Com.  <b>LUCIEN W. MUELLER</b>  V. P. in Charge of Works  Management &amp; Engineering  <b>J. W. SIMPSON</b>  V. P. in Charge of Selling  <b>J. W. WELLS</b>  Sec. of Company and Asst.  to President.  <b>R. H. MUELLER</b>  Chief Engineer.</p>	<p><b>MUELLER  RECORD</b></p> <p>PUBLISHED  AT DECATUR, ILLINOIS  BY MUELLER CO.</p> <p>Plumbing, Water and Gas Brass Goods  80th Year in Business</p>	<p><b>MAIN FACTORY AND  OFFICE</b>  Decatur, Illinois  <b>PACIFIC COAST  FACTORY</b>  Los Angeles, Calif.  <b>COLUMBIAN IRON  WORKS</b>  (Hydrant and Valve  Division)  Chattanooga, Tenn.  <b>CANADIAN FACTORY  MUELLER, LTD.</b>  Sarnia, Ontario  <b>BRANCHES</b>  New York, San Francisco</p>
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**EDITORIAL**

Eventually a man gets a little horse sense, and becomes halter broke—if he lives long enough.

You don't have to change your opinion when you find yourself cornered—change the subject but be sure you pick one you know something about.

This is the day of economists. Laid end to end they would encircle the globe but they'd never agree or reach a conclusion, because they'd simply keep going 'round and 'round.

A rabbit's foot carried in a pocket never prevented an accident, never even contributed to such prevention and never will. Thoughtfulness and carefulness and a cultivated sense of the danger always present in all walks of life are the best preventives known.

When you spend a dollar for gasoline you get 73.35 cents worth of gas, and various taxing bodies, 26.65 cents, more than one fourth. That's what the American Association of State Highway Officials tell us.

Many students have proclaimed the truth that the proper means of increasing the love we bear our native country is to reside for some time in a foreign one. Perhaps a wholesale application of this idea would bring back to our shores more contented citizens, and they would join us in singing with great enthusiasm and sincerity,

"My country, 'tis of Thee,  
Sweet land of liberty."

**COMPARATIVE LIVING COSTS**

The high standard of living in the United States is generally recognized but it is not so generally accepted by many persons.

**THE DEBT**

This is the debt I pay  
Just for one riotous day—  
Years of regret and grief,  
Sorrow without relief.

Pay it I will to the end—  
Until the grave, my friend,  
Gives me a true release,  
Gives me the clasp of peace.

Slight was the thing I bought,  
Small was the debt, I thought,  
Poor was the loan at best,  
God—but the interest!

—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

A good comparison by which this fact is emphasized is the length of time it takes residents of different countries to earn the same product. Food is the most vital necessity in all countries. In the United States it takes 1.7 hours work to purchase a certain quantity while in the next best country it takes 4.25 hours. Here the average working man can purchase an automobile with 4.5 months' earnings. In the nearest European country it requires 8.5 months and in one country the purchase of a car would require all a man could earn in 8.5 months. In the United States the automobile is not the only example emphasizing the American working man's advantages. Electric refrigerators, radios, gas stoves, electric lights, washing and ironing machines are all within the reach of the average working man, who owns and enjoys these things even during the so-called hard times incident to depressions.

## THE MUELLER RECORD

Published at Decatur, Illinois, by MUELLER CO.,  
Manufacturers of Vital Spots Products for the Plumb-  
ing, Water and Gas Industries.

C. N. WAGENSELLER, EDITOR

### LA GUARDIA'S WARNING

#### Remembering Chicago's Sad Experi- ence Sounds Warning To New York Hotels

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, New York City, has taken "time by the forelock" in a commendable far sightedness to protect the life and health of the hordes of visitors to the World's Fair next year. He remembers Chicago's sad experience with amoebic dysentery during the Century of Progress, and is especially mindful of the necessity of averting a repetition in New York. He stresses particularly the need of safe and sanitary plumbing. His letter to hotel men reads:

"You are doubtless already planning for the accommodation of an increased number of guests and are giving thought to the additional equipment, supplies and personnel which you may need.

#### Demand Serious Attention

"The object of this letter is to remind you that there are important matters which should have serious attention at this time. While the sanitary equipment and service of the kitchen and serving rooms may be adequate under normal conditions, will they be so when handling the peak load which we look for during the period of the World's Fair? Can your fire protection services, your alarm system, hose equipment, and fire exits be relied upon under these circumstances? Have you adequate, safe, storage facilities to care for the additional supplies you will need to keep on hand?

Please have a thorough check-up of the plumbing made by a competent sanitary engineer and let him also advise you regarding other health hazards. The tragic outbreak of amoebic dysentery in two Chicago hotels in 1933 demonstrated clearly that this was caused by overloading plumbing systems in which there were unsuspected cross connections which permitted the pollution of drinking water and sewage.

#### Dangerous Cross Connections

"Last year Health Commissioner John L. Rice caused a survey to be made of the situation in this city. An inspection of 1,200 buildings, including about 200 hotels, large and small, disclosed 511 plumbing cross connections, some of them of a serious nature. I need hardly point out to you the

danger and cost which would be incurred if faulty plumbing or other sanitary defects lead to infection of the patrons of a hotel.

"Engage an expert to go over your fire-prevention equipment and facilities; bear in mind that a peak load always brings with it increased hazards to life and health.

#### Promises Official Co-operation

"Both for the welfare of our city and our visitors, and for your own interest, I urge that you give all these matters careful attention at this time. I can assure you that all the various city departments concerned will gladly give you helpful advice."

Mayor La Guardia has asked that the steps requested be carried out before next April. The Ladle, official organ of New York plumbers, says the Health Department and the Water Department are already definitely working on new regulations relating to the hazards of existing plumbing installations.

## GREAT IS U. S.

### This Country Largest User of Water In The World

The American public's demand for water has brought into existence within a century 7,100 public water systems which deliver a billion cubic feet daily at the turn of a faucet. Americans use more water than any other people in the world.

#### Daily Consumption

The average daily consumption is 127 gallons per capita, or 47,000 gallons for each person per year. The water systems in the United States serve 80,000,000 people; 20,000,000 of whom drink untreated water; 30,000,000 chlorinated water; and the remainder have water that is both chlorinated and filtered.

#### Farthest From Supply

Los Angeles goes the farthest for its water—280 miles to Boulder Dam. San Francisco's supply comes from Hetch Hetchy reservoir 170 miles away. New York taps the Catskill watershed 150 miles to the north.

#### Chicago Big User

Chicago, with its supply in its front yard—Lake Michigan—uses the most water. It has the lowest rate of any large city in the country and the daily per capita consumption is 270 gallons.

Let us watch well our beginnings, and results will manage themselves.

—Alex Clark.

## LAW AND LITERATURE

### Judge Amends Erroneous Quotation But Holds Fast To His Legal Decision

Law and literature are closely allied except that one is rules and facts while the other is mostly fancy and imagination. Therefore the presiding judge who mixed the two may be excused for his literary error, but it was fine of him to back up on it and enter a new order—but he stuck to his rules and facts of law as judges have a habit of doing.

According to the St. Louis Star-Times this is the story.

"The St. Louis Court of Appeals stood on its interpretation of the law today, denying a rehearing to the plaintiff in an unsuccessful damage suit, but amended its previous opinion to give Alexander Pope credit for the phrase 'to damn with faint praise.'

The earlier opinion of the court attributed the expression to Shakespeare. The Presiding Judge D. Hostetter wrote the opinion which cited, among other literary allusions, the quotation from Pope."

#### Sounded Like Shakespeare

It is admitted that the phrase "Damned with faint praise" has a Shakespearian twang but the little item excited us to the extent of an investigation, to assure ourselves that the judge had hit the bull's eye with "the second barrel." Alexander Pope did use the expression "Damned with faint praise" in his prologue to "Satires or Imitations of Horace". (1733-7). The originality of the phrase, however, is a debatable question. Another English celebrity used it with a different wording years before.

#### Possible Originator

William Wycherley seems to have been the originator of the thought. He was an English dramatist 1640-1715, who spent his early life in aristocratic circles in France. In London he was a fashionable young man about town, when he was not writing plays or serving jail sentences for debts as many of the writers of his day had an enforced habit of doing. He used the phrase in his last notable play, "The Plain Dealer" (1677), in this way.

#### Pope Friend of Wycherley

"With faint praise one another damn".

Alexander Pope, English poet (1688-1744) in an early day of his career was acquainted with Wycherley, Garth, Walsh, and Concreve, who interested themselves in his work and doubtless helped him. The lines in which he used the words, "Damn with faint praise" follows:

"Damn with faint praise, assent with  
civil leer,  
And without sneering, teach the rest  
to sneer,  
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to  
strike,  
Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike;  
Alike reserved to blame, or to com-  
mend,  
A timorous foe, and a suspicious  
friend."

It matters little whether Pope got his "faint praise" thought from his friend and patron, Wycherley. He made good use of it when he played around with the lines given above.

This is just another instance of the difficulty all writers encounter—the art of being strictly original. When one reads the old authors of a century or two ago, he finds that in one way or another they said about all there was to say, which naturally results, consciously or unconsciously, in their followers using old thoughts in new words better suited and more enjoyable because of their modernity.

In Germany old engine tenders are filled with a weed destroying fluid, the last tender being equipped with nozzles from which the liquid is discharged.

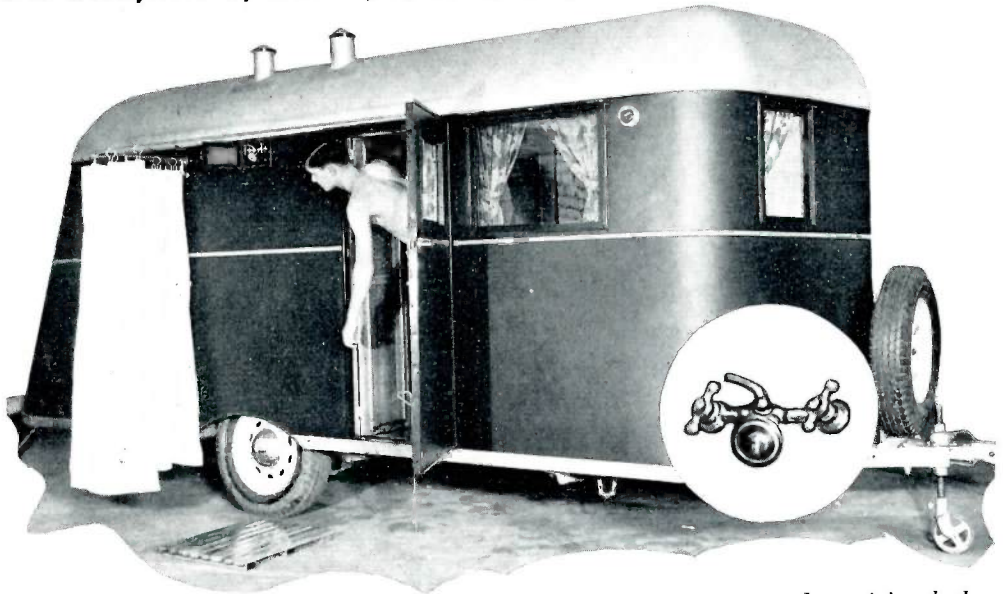
## HARMLESS AMMUNITION

### Taxpayers "Shoot Their Mouth" But Fail To Shoot Their Votes

The people who pay the taxes are largely responsible for the increasing tax burden. How many voters and taxpayers ever enter a protest to their legislators or others with power to add taxes when the opportunity presents itself. And how many persons go to the polls and vote against a proposition for added taxes for some specific purpose. The average taxpayer shoots his mouth against the practice but seldom shoots his vote. The individual pays the tax—there is no escape from that, although many seemingly do not realize it. A well known editor in a recent article said: "Every dollar of increased taxation means one dollar less to reduce prices of products to consumers or to raise wages of workers. Here's an example. One of the large steel companies had to meet a raise from \$6,000,000 to \$19,000,000 and another smaller steel company paid enough extra taxes in 1937 to pay the wages of 350 of their employees for an entire year. A large electrical company paid \$23,266,000 in 1937. This was an increase of more than eight million dollars over 1936. It would seem that no business can withstand this terrible drain."

# UP TO SCRATCH

L. W. "Duke" Mueller's  
Trailer, Convenient, Cozy and Comfortable with all the Modern Comforts of Home, after Incorporating His Ideas. . . .



Exterior view showing curtain and shower head. Curtain opens out to door giving bather privacy to and from shower. Insert shows enlarged picture of shower head.

L. W. (Duke) Mueller, Works Manager, inheriting a love for outdoor life, especially hunting and fishing, provided himself with a station car, but it did not quite measure up to all requirements, so he added another "story"—that is a trailer. Still there was something lacking in comforts of home. Perhaps it was the word "trailer". Duke was never fond of trailers and he proceeded to transform that trailer into a leader, and now he has something of both utilitarian and mechanically artistic comforts and convenience. If there is anything lacking now, Duke will discover and make further additions providing there is any room left. As the trailer stands now, it provides gas cooking range, sink, hot and cold running water, electric lights, and a shower bath. Everything is compact, and in reality has not materially lessened the original space. For instance, the air and water tanks in the rear of the trailer admit of arrangement for a comfortable bed on top. The shower bath and curtain arrangement are on the outside of the car, so placed that the bather can undress in the trailer and step under the shower just as he does in his own home.

The shower curtain is so arranged that it can be drawn out to reach the trailer door,

thereby creating a sort of a hall from the door to the shower, providing perfect privacy. The arrangement of curtain rods is such that quick attachment is a feature, and the dismantling process is equally speedy.

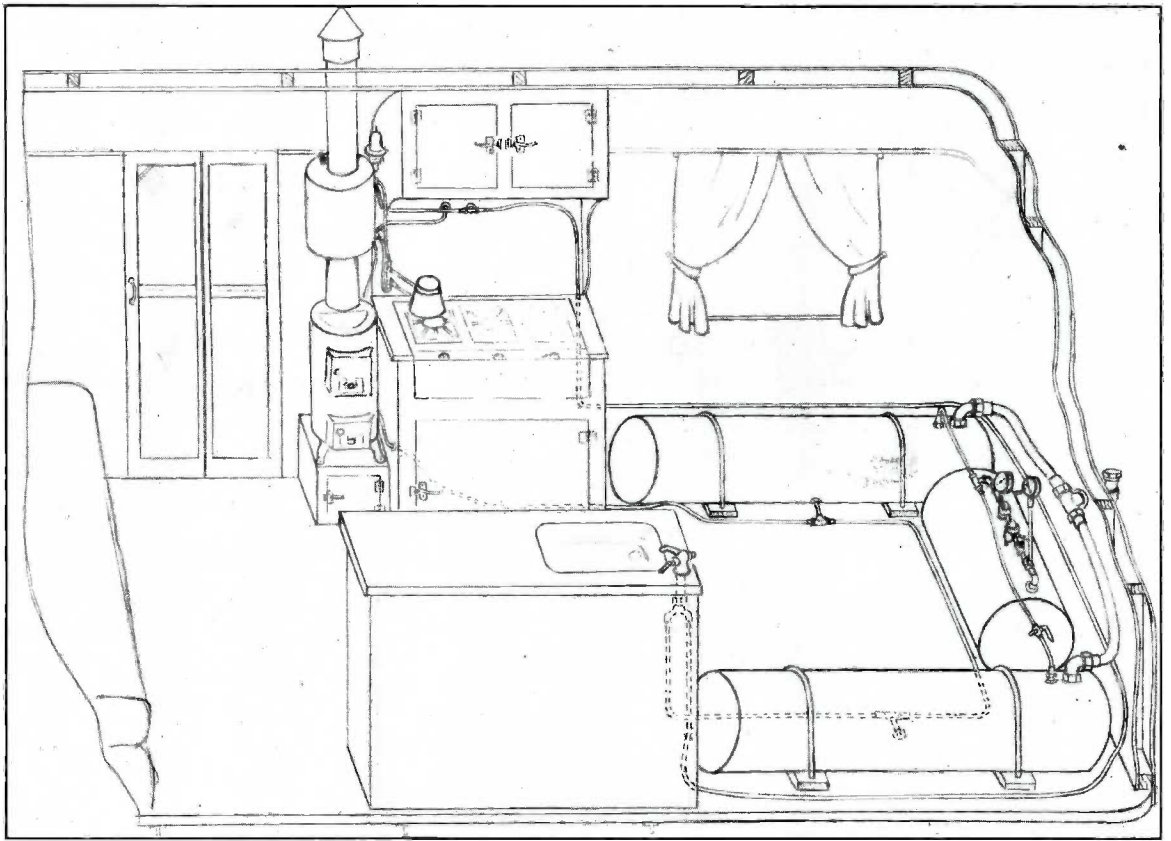
This system is easily adaptable to the cottage on the lake.

A detailed description of the installation follows and will be of interest to all motorists, especially those who have trailers.

## Mueller Water System For Trailer

The Mueller water system which has been installed in L. W. Mueller's trailer gives the convenience of that in a modern home.

This system consists of two 26-gallon water supply tanks which are concealed under the dinette seats and fastened securely to the floor. Both tanks are filled with water simultaneously from a hose connection on the outside. In the rear of the trailer, between the two supply tanks another tank is concealed which is used as an initial air supply tank. This tank carries an air pressure of approximately 60 pounds and is filled with air through an inlet which is equipped with a tire valve, making any source of supply available from a filling-station or tire pump. A pressure gauge, which is visible from both the inside and



*Diagram of interior of "Duke" Mueller's up-to-date trailer, showing water and pressure tanks, range, sink and other equipment.*

outside of the trailer, indicates the initial air pressure in the tank at all times. The outlet of this tank (air) is equipped with a Mueller  $\frac{1}{4}$ " line stop, strainer and regulator with a delivery air pressure gauge. The regulator is set to maintain any desired water pressure, which is indicated on the delivery gauge. The object of high pressure air reduced is to use a very small air tank and take advantage of expansion of air to large volume at low pressure and thus save space.

From this point the air passes through copper tubing into the top of each water tank, maintaining uniform pressure throughout the system. In this line we have also installed a bleeder valve for the purpose of relieving the air pressure built up when the water tanks are being filled.

This system is so arranged that the water is used from both tanks simultaneously, keeping the water level equal and maintaining the balance of the entire unit.

Cold water is run through copper tubing directly to all fixtures, including a line to a  $3\frac{1}{2}$  gallon hot water tank, which, to conserve space, has been constructed in such a manner that the heating stove pipe passes through the center of the tank, this tank being held in position by framework. The tank in this position not only conserves space but take advantage of the heat from the stove and the radiation from the smoke pipe.

In addition, a copper coil has been constructed so that it may be swung from a position over the coal stove to a position

directly over the frame of the gasoline cooking stove. The hot water tank is equipped with a Mueller pressure relief valve, for safety. From this tank copper tubing carries hot water to all fixtures.

A water system of this type permits the use of a sink combination with hose spray as used in any modern kitchen. Hot water cannot back up into cold water supply. Mr. Mueller's trailer is equipped with an outside shower having hot and cold water, with flow-control valve and adjustable shower head, which is assembled neatly in a recessed compartment on the side of the trailer. A shower curtain rod is fastened to the trailer door at one end and to a small bracket on the side of the trailer at the other end, which, with the curtain in position, forms a shower stall just outside the trailer door. The shower valve construction is so designed to save water as volume in trailer is a problem.

This trailer arrangement, with its large water supply, is especially adapted for hunting, fishing and camping in out-of-the-way places. To complete entirely the set-up, Mr. Mueller carries in his trailer a small portable gasoline generator to charge storage batteries, for lights, radio, fans, etc. In connection with this gasoline generator, he has a small air compressor to be used in filling the initial air tank. A pressure system of this type may be adapted to both small and large trailers.

All fittings used in the water system are manufactured by the Mueller Co.

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# I'M TELLIN' YOU

©A.C.S.



"It's not unusual," says a newspaper, "to find a shiny automobile in a yard where the house needs painting." Not at all unusual. It would be unusual if you did not find the automobile there.

"Contract according to Culbertson," is a newspaper headline, but contract according to business depends entirely on the signatures on the dotted line.

Says the grand old New York Sun: "In front of a Chambers Street drug shop lay a cake of ice; in front of the cake of ice stood a well fed gray cat. With the delicacy for which her tribe is celebrated, the cat licked the ice, pausing occasionally to glance about. A passer-by looked meditatively on the scene, shook his head and said: 'What a night she must have had!'—What kinda night? Time alone will tell!"

Homer Lytle, an Indiana farmer had an ear bitten off by his horse, which failed to find any "corn on cob". An outstanding instance of lack of horse sense. The horse was biting on the wrong end for corns.

An Exchange tells us: "If your wife laughs at your joke you can be sure that you have a darned good joke or a darned good wife." Righto, old timer. We've got a darned good wife.

Time to quit kidding and criticizing the ladies about the millions they spend annually in the beauty shops. The male face to be kept presentable costs \$280,000,000 annually, \$30,000,000 more than the ladies pay out in beauty shops. Man's only comeback now is furnished by the ladies, who spend \$250,000,000 additional for cosmetics.

From Chicago Tribune "Line O' Type or Two":

## TAKE THAT, DECATUR!

In Joliet we have, we believe, the state's

oldest drug store. It is 94 years of age and still no ham on rye. You actually can have a prescription filled here.

—Vic of Joliet.

Decatur still leads. One drug store is in its 94th year—it has no telephone, sells no stamps, no soda fountain, no lunch stand, refuses to sell cigarettes and never had a cash register until very recently, but always filled prescriptions, and by gosh, has been a money maker. People in Decatur know what a drug store is for. Take that, Joliet, and back to your cell.

An Evansville business man wrote to the government: "I have a solvent business. I will give it to you for nothing—all you got to do is to pay me a salary for five years, equal to what I now pay in taxes."

Parents are so accustomed to turning on a switch for everything that they overlook turning it on the children where it is occasionally most needed.

Don't worry about what people think about you. Have less confidence in their opinion and more in your own.

Captured in the Chicago Tribune's "Line O' Type or Two."

## NOTHING'S TOO GOOD FOR US

Ad in the Dixon (Ill.) Reminder via Anonymous:

### DOG SOAP FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE

at 25 cents—You Will Like It.

If you find yourself tempted to swell up—remember the tire—and take a puncture. Deflation may not be a good thing for currency but it's great for enlarged ego.

A distressed mother wants to know how she can stop her daughter from wearing slacks. In the absence of any better suggestion we pass along the advice given by the Washington Post: to-wit: "(A) Have her face north. (B) Stand several paces south of her with a candid camera and take her picture. (C) Have film developed. (D) Show her the picture."

(Continued from Page 5)

This system is convenient and adaptable to cabin or cottage. The water supply as here arranged is sufficient for two people; one bath for each a day, all cooking, drinking, and dish washing water for ten days' time.



## RICH IN HISTORICAL DATES

### July Claims Something More Than Day of Independence

July is a month of great historical value, in more ways than one. Outstanding of course, is our Declaration of Independence, but there are many other occasions of interest.

In 1863 on the first three days of this month the battle of Gettysburg was fought, and it was not until the third that victory came to the Federal troops. It was the south's second invasion of the north, and proved a decisive battle, the cause of the confederacy weakening from that fierce fight. Both sides suffered heavy losses. The Federal losses were 3,072 killed, 14,497 wounded, and 3,434 captured or missing. The Confederates lost 2,592 killed, 12,700 wounded, and 5,150 captured or missing. On November 19, 1863, the field of Gettysburg was consecrated as a national soldiers' cemetery and it was on that day that Lincoln delivered his famous address.

#### The Battle of Bull Run

July 21, 1861, is the anniversary of the first Battle of Bull Run, which resulted in almost a rout for the Federal troops. It was the first important battle of the Civil War, and it was on this occasion that Jackson won his sobriquet of "Stonewall". Both armies were new, raw and untrained. The Confederates' loss was about 1,700 and the Federal, 2,900. This battle greatly inspired the south and deeply discouraged the north.

Salt Lake City was founded by the Mormons, July 24, after their trek across the plains from Nauvoo, Illinois, which had become a town of 20,000—the largest in the state in those days.

#### Seat of Government Established

On July 16, 1790, the District of Columbia was established as the seat of government by congress. It now embraces 69 square miles of which 60 are land. Original plan for the city was drawn by a Frenchman, L'Enfant who prepared it at the request of General Washington, but the work was completed by Andrew Ellicott. The present city covers an area of about 5 by 3 miles. It is divided into four squares with the capitol as the center. The streets running north and south are known by numerals and those running east and west by the letters of the alphabet. The avenues intersect the street diagonally.

#### An Outstanding Hero

John Paul Jones, an outstanding naval hero in American service was born July 6. He was a native of Scotland and from his

(Continued on Page 28)

## QUICK AS LIGHTNING



You have to be mighty quick to be quicker than lightning but the accompanying illustration at least shows that Frank H. Mueller, Engineer of our Utilities Division, was quick enough to catch up with a flash. The picture is pronounced a very fine and unusual specimen by those competent to judge. It was taken through a window during a heavy night storm. It shows the main fork coming to the ground with other forks to each side. One fork may be seen spreading out through the trees at the right.

• •

#### Front Cover Picture

The front cover picture is another fine specimen of amateur photography in which a storm plays a part. This was taken by Walter Bowan, who is an assistant in Frank Mueller's department. These two candid camera fiends are rated among our best amateurs.

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#### He Who Got Slapped

"Why does Geraldine let all the boys kiss her?"

"She once slapped a lad who was chewing tobacco."

• •

#### Quiet In The Quarry

"How's business?" a traveling salesman asked the quarry superintendent.

"Boy," replied the Super, "it's so quiet you can hear the notes drawing interest clear down at the First National Bank."

## Wisdom of the Ages

To have freedom, is only to have that which is absolutely necessary to enable us to be what we ought to be, and to possess what we ought to possess.—Rehel.

A man's good breeding is the best security against another's bad manners.

—Chesterfield.

A friend to everybody is a friend to nobody.—Spanish Proverb.

You traverse the world in search of happiness, which is within reach of every man: a contented mind confers it on all.

—Horace.

The joys of meeting pay the pangs of absence, else who could bear it.—Rowe.

When a man has a passion for meditating without the capacity of thinking, a particular idea fixes itself fast, and soon creates a mental disease.—Goethe.

Joy, temperance and repose, slam the door on the doctor's nose.—Longfellow.

Unquiet meals make ill digestions.

—Shakespeare.

If thou art a master, be sometimes blind: if a servant, sometimes deaf.—Fuller.

A strong memory is generally coupled with an infirm judgment.—Montague.

There are but three classes of men: the retrograde, the stationary, and the progressive.—Lavater.

All great men are to some degree inspired.—Tully.

As the soil, however rich it may be, cannot be productive without culture, so the mind, without cultivation, can never produce good fruit.—Seneca.

There cannot live a more unhappy creature than an ill-natured old man, who is neither capable of receiving pleasures, nor sensible of doing them to others.

—Sir W. Temple.

To mourn a mischief that is past and gone, is the next day to draw new mischief on.—Shakespeare.

Care to our coffin adds a nail, no doubt; and every grin so merry draws one out.

—Dr. Wolcot.

There is not a moment without some duty.—Cicero.

Great names degrade instead of elevating those who know not how to sustain them.

—La Rouchefoucauld.

Nature and wisdom never are at strife.

—Juvenal.

An obstinate man does not hold opinions, but they hold him.—Pope.

One cannot jump at once to great ends. Therefore I hope you will not shirk the details and drudgery that life offers, but will master them as the first step to bigger things. One must be a soldier before one can be a general.—Justice Holmes.

Nothing is more profitable for all levels of our life than nutritious ideas. Whoever gathers them and circulates them, putting them easily and persuasively within reach of multitudes, is serving the markets as well as the minds of men.—Henry Ford.

Wear a smile and have friends; wear a scowl and have wrinkles. What do we live for if not to make the world less difficult for each other?—George Eliot.

## WE LEAD IN MILEAGE

The United States have about one third of the world's highway mileage according to figures furnished by the Department of Commerce. The total in this country is given at 3,065,000 while the world's total is about 9,687,000 miles. America has over twice as many automobiles as any other country. In fact the number is more than double the combined autos in the rest of the world.

Another source of statistics shows that in America there is one car for every 5 persons; in France, one for every 22 persons; in England, one for every 23; in Italy, one for every 109; and in Poland, one for every 1,284.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### Love And Duty

Gal: "I'll die if you don't kiss me."

Boy: "This is terrible. I'm being torn between Love and Duty."

Gal: "What do you mean, dear?"

Boy: "I'm in the undertaking business."

There's danger ahead when a man throws his tongue into high gear before he gets his brain going.—Uncle Henry.



# Rugged Magnificence

*Makes Colorado an Outstanding Scenic Wonderland  
with Grand Junction Claiming Generous  
Portion of Natural Marvels*



Above: Left to Right—  
Famed Gunnison river near Sapinero.  
Huge Monoliths in Colorado National Monument  
most highly developed of all National Monuments—  
eight miles west of Grand Junction.  
Beautiful Glenwood Canyon—Colorado River.  
Fourteen lakes may be counted from this point on  
Grand Mesa.  
U. S. No. 6 approaching Red Cliff.  
Left: The highway from Telluride south is dimly  
outlined in the distance.  
Two thousand foot granite walls of Black Canyon  
of the Gunnison National Monument.

In America we dwell in peace and amity. We are ONE and indivisible. It's "America the glorious" before and after breakfast — yea, until bedtime. But we are divisible on questions of state and local pride, and when that pride is stepped upon, even though unintentionally, there is "a call to fountain pens" if the stepper is not near enough to swat you with a volley of verbal facts and figures.

All of which is brought to our editorial treasure chest by an incident of recent occurrence, wherein we wrote a few paragraphs concerning "Big Things in California", among which we cited.

"Highest peak crossed by a state highway is Tioga pass, 9,946 feet above sea level."

### The First Pick Up

The first gentleman to pick us up for a primary lesson in west coast physical geography was Bodley Hough, town clerk, Joliet, Montana. He called attention to the new Red Lodge Highway to National Park, crossing Bear Tooth mountains at a height of 10,940 feet. This looked like the high hand as well as the high pass and we were just on the point of throwing our hand into the discard when along came L. W. Wilson, of Grand Junction, Colorado, and gave us an advance course in moun-

tains, high passes and scenery, fortified by the Chamber of Commerce. Another good friend, H. C. Maloney of Denver, took a good natured poke at us from the side lines and we nearly took the count.

### Nature Generous To Colorado

Regardless of the fact that each state has its own exclusive scenery and points of interest, we feel that the great west as a whole is a wonderland, and western Colorado has been most generously cared for with scenery causing one to marvel at the titanic forces of nature which left her indelible stamp upon the face of the western country in stupendous, rugged magnificence.

Comparable only with this is the courage, fortitude, and determination of daring American pioneers who blazed the way for future generations to redeem this vast land by overwhelming efforts and turn it to the use of civilized man.

### Many High Peaks

The state of Colorado is noted for its many high peaks, canyons of indescribable magnificence, and as stated above the Grand Junction section has been most abundantly provided with a full share of nature's marvels.

Grand Junction is more than a rendezvous for tourists and sightseers, but it has them by the thousands each year. It is the abiding place of progressive, alert,  
(See Next Page)

civic-minded business men, who serve not only the local community but a large outside district.

A very energetic Chamber of Commerce keeps the city in the spotlight and from attractive advertising from this source we are enabled to glean the following information.

Grand Junction is the county seat of Mesa county at the Junction of the Grand and Gunnison rivers, and on the Denver and Rio Grande, and the Colorado Midland railroads. It is situated over 4,500 feet above sea level in the fertile Grand Valley. It is the largest city between Denver and Salt Lake City. It is a leading jobbing center serving an area in Colorado and Utah of 50,000 square miles.

The city claims an all the year mild climate with 354 days of sunshine.

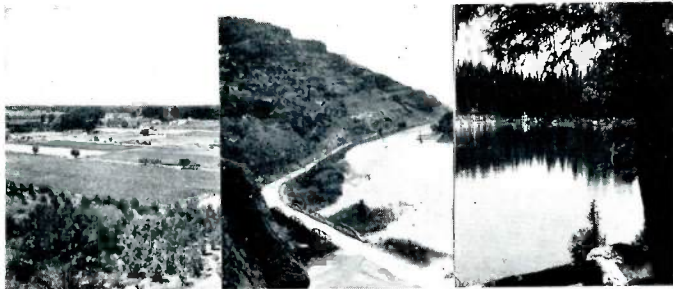
#### Given As Highest

The highest mountain pass in Colorado is Mosquito pass with an elevation of 13,200 feet. The next pass which is a state highway is Independence Pass between Aspen and Twin Lakes at an elevation of 12,600. There are several passes in the neighborhood of 11,000 feet.

Among the high mountains are Mt. Elbert, 14,431 feet, second highest in the United States and Mt. Massive, 14,420, third highest in United States.

U. S. Highways 50, 21, and 6 converge at Grand Junction, offering a selection of all year, safe scenic driving.

Colorado National Monument, most highly developed of all National Monuments, contains 18,000 acres of the most impressive specimens of erosion to be found in America. The Rimrock drive offers a comfortable view of the ruggedest grandeur of the area, one of the few outstanding scenic highways throughouts the year — may be reached in a half hour's drive from Grand Junction. Tennessee, 10,424, Loveland, 11,992, and Independence, 12,095, passes and the Carleton Tunnel routes offer a marvelous variety of scenery. Tennessee Pass, on U. S. 24, remains open throughout the year. Loveland Pass offers the shortest route from Denver to Grand Junction.



#### The Grand Mesa

The Grand Mesa (Grand Mesa National Forest) is the world's largest flat top mountain of 34,200 acres, and more than 2 miles high. More than 200 sparkling lakes are scattered over the Grand Mesa and 60 of them are filled with mountain trout. The Lands End highway, most scenic of all Forest Highways and the Skyway Drive may be reached by a short auto trip east of Grand Junction.

After all, to write of Colorado as a whole or in part is a futile task. Words mean



The Biggs-Kurtz Hardware Company, one of the progressive jobbing houses, Grand Junction, Colorado.

little in attempting a description of the majestic, awe-inspiring natural picture viewed by anyone seeking a thrill—beginning with Colorado and ending with the Pacific ocean on the west.

#### OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Clarence Stone, of Corinne, Me., and Miss Doris M. Fenwick, Hampton, New Brunswick, are amateur short wave radio operators. They carried on a courtship by short wave and now they have embarked on the long waves of the sea of matrimony. Let us hope that neither rocks the boat.

A motherless baby coon found by W. H. Stapleton, Brobeck, Illinois, was made a member of the old house cat's family and thrived on the change of diet.

Lawyers have predominated in the office of Secretary of State. Forty-three of the men that have held the office have been lawyers, one was a banker, another a minister, and still another an editor.

Left: A small section of the Grand Valley of the Colorado of which Grand Junction is the center. U. S. 24 approaching Grand Junction—junction of highway 65 to Grand Mesa; Eggleston Lake, one of more than 200 sparkling lakes on Grand Mesa, world's largest flat mountain, just to the east of Grand Junction.

## THE BIG TOPS

### In A Season A Circus Travels Nearly 16,000 Miles And Give 404 Performances

A favorite bit of our philosophy is that a person never gets too old to separate himself from some of his childish likes and dislikes. Want proof? Just watch papa at Christmas time showing little Reginald how the toy electric train operates, regardless of Reginald's desire to come into a clear title to his gift, or recall how willingly papa is to give Willie free rein to his juvenile fancies when the circus comes to town. It is then that papa's parental instincts make it necessary to take Willie out at 5 a. m. to see the show unload and then to see the performance in the afternoon. It nearly bores papa to tears, but he does it heroically.

#### Must Now Martyr

And now the circus is coming to town, and thousands of papas will be compelled to make martyrs of themselves. It's good that this is true. An intimate knowledge of the circus, however, is not gained by laughing at the antics of the clown or holding one's breath at the feats of "the daring young man on the flying trapeze." Back of it all is a vast enterprise calling for an investment of millions, a system that never ceases to be a wonder, cooperation from which big business may gain valuable knowledge, a loyalty unequalled, for "the show must go on" regardless of accident, disaster or tragedy. The circus calls for a service which a weak man minus bowels is not equal to.

#### The Season

A circus season, speaking of the real big tops, includes 217 days. The season opens early in April and closes the first week in November. The season's travel covers 15,427 miles, and some 136 cities and some 404 performances are given. These are mostly one day stands. The exceptions are New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit and Washington. The visits to the cities enumerated takes from 2 days to 2 weeks.

The transportation of a "big top class" circus requires 100 cars. These are the property of the circus company. Railroads furnish nothing but engines and train crews. Like any other out-door amusement the circus business is a bet against the weather, which if unfavorable for an unusual stretch, cuts a large slice out of the receipts, or a heavy windstorm may wreck a big top in 30 minutes' time.

#### Big Express Shipment

In such event it may mean another big top on short notice. On one occasion such as mentioned a big tent was shipped by express regardless of the fact that the weight of the shipment was about six tons.

During the winter a new big top is made at the winter quarters while the old one is held in reserve.

A big circus makes big money when the seasons are right and the big boss has a big laugh as he looks at his bank book.

But when the season's bad he trumpets his grief and disgust louder than the big-gest elephant in the herd.

P. S.: Weather and accidents never forced a big top to give up. It remained for labor troubles to do that as recent history shows.

## ONE RADIO IS NOTHING

### Think of Having To Listen To More Than 26 Million Now In Use In U. S.

When you want to go to sleep at midnight and the party next door is "just tuning in" don't cuss the radio, but thank your lucky stars that you can hear only one. Console yourself with the thought that 82 per cent of families owning radios cannot get near you.

The last survey of the United States shows 26,666,500 families own one or more sets.

In the three Pacific coast states 95 per cent of all families have radios. They are not so plentiful in the south. Mississippi is lowest with 42%. Illinois with 92% is the highest in the lake regions.

#### New Control

Production for this year has been set at five million sets, 30% under last year. The outstanding feature of the new sets is push button tuning. It is stated that this device was introduced by a Chicago dealer in 1928 but the depression came along and it was sidetracked and apparently forgotten.

#### Cost of Radio Time

Expenditures for radio time in 1937 exceeded \$125,000,000, an increase of 18 per cent over 1936, and an additional \$40,000,000 was spent during the year by the public for radio receiving sets, exclusive of tubes and repairs. There are about 5,000,000 radio equipped autos.

Experts say that commercial television is still five years in the distance.

There are now 725 authorized radio stations in the United States.

## EXIT THE HIRED GIRL

### The Former Household Drudge Gives Way To "The Maid" In These Modern Times

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has discovered that the "hired girl" is practically extinct except in the southeastern section of the United States. Various reasons are advanced—automobiles in which the lady of the house likes to ride, bakeries which make cooking easier, laundries which have given domestic wash day the K. O., and other accessories and devices which make housekeeping a play day.

#### The Maid Comes In

However, the Bureau seems to have overlooked the cultural development of Americans, which has resulted in replacement of the "hired girl" with "the maid." We rather think that the "hired girl" is still with us under a different name and happily different conditions. The name "hired girl" was a degrading, undeserved, belittling classification. We are glad to know the name is becoming obsolete and glad to know that the maid of today is treated with full measure of respect, and not as a hiring or cast-off.

#### Had Few Comforts

Girls who "worked out" a generation or two ago, slept in back rooms in discarded beds and bedding with few if any conveniences for enjoyment of personal cleanliness and personal appearance. They ate at the second table if there was anything left to eat, and were subject to certain rules which gave them little or no time for enjoyment. They did not know what was meant by an eight-hour day any more than they knew what a sit-down strike meant. Altogether life was not a primrose path. A girl was paid \$2 or \$2.50 per week and all too frequently this included the washing and ironing for a family of six or eight persons.

#### Something To Shudder

And the laundry was something to make her shudder. Rubbing soiled clothes up and down a corrugated board while bending over the tub until her fingers were weary and worn, then rolling them through the wringer and finally hanging them on the line to dry. One wonders today how the poor creatures stood up under the grinding, grilling tasks, and the wonder grows that educated and cultivated people failed to realize the dreary drudgery of the slavish labor.

The average maid of today is much better off with her regular hours, her day off, a good room and a beau to take her to the picture show or an auto ride.

So goodbye to the "hired girl" and a salute to the maid and remember that old line of the maid servant in the melodrama—"There is many a lady in a calico dress."

#### Modern Blessings

As in thousands of other instances in progressive America, time has brought better conditions and easier hours to the servant in the family. There's plumbing, the greatest boon of all, the power washing machine, carpet sweeper, vacuum cleaner, gas cooking, electric lights. In fact some device which puts to an end forever, the drudgery of household duties.

#### Men of Vision

And these came through the courage of men of vision who risked their money to develop the above and hundreds of others of untried devices. In doing so, they provided profitable employment for hundreds of thousands of men and women, while lifting household burdens which housewives and "hired girls" had staggered under for centuries.

#### ONE IN A THOUSAND

The Erie railroad retired a man on pension after he had served 49 years. The employee refused to be retired. He went out and solicited freight for the company. In less than a year he turned in \$2,500 in revenue to his company. Recently he obtained an account which is expected to net four or five cars weekly during the summer and fall for a long haul. Some of his friends marvel at his efforts for the railroad company after being retired.

His answer is that "the railroad was good to him, providing steady employment at good pay for nearly half a century, and he is only too glad to help in its period of greatest need with any business he can influence its way."

#### FEWER INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Now the authorities on safety say that factory workers have fewer accidents than occur in homes. There are less than one third industrial accidents. In fact, occupational accidents are far fewer and far less serious than any other type.

The American workman is the beneficiary of the most intensive safety drives ever launched anywhere, drives which have reduced accident frequency 61 per cent in ten years—with the seriousness of the average individual accident declining at a comparable rate, the report indicates.

#### MOTHS MULTIPLY

Interesting to housewives. Moths in the course of their lives destroy 3500 times their weight and lay more eggs per year than all the hens combined.

## ONLY 51 BILLIONS!

### That's What The World War Cost U. S. —What It Would Do If We Had It

In the magazine "Think", Mr. Thomas J. Watson, president International Chamber of Commerce tells us that the World War cost the United States 51 billions of dollars. This is written or spoken just as easily as if it were 51 cents, but the vast sum is incomprehensible. The average mind does not grasp it. Mr. Watson tells us what we might do with 51 billion dollars and this gives us some understanding of what the gigantic sum really means.

The following are some examples of what 51 billion dollars would do, according to Mr. Watson.

In money, the World War cost \$337,846,000,000, of which 189 billions were spent directly and the remaining cost was in destruction of property and stoppage of industry. Of this amount, the cost to the United States for the war period was 32 billions of dollars. Continuing costs of the World War now total 19 billions of dollars, which when added to the costs of the war period, make a staggering total of 51 billions of dollars.

The human mind can scarcely realize the enormity of the social and economic waste represented by the part of this war cost borne by the United States alone. Fifty-one billions of dollars would:

Pay the cost of running the public elementary and high schools and universities and colleges of the entire nation for seventeen years.

It would build nearly 2,000,000 miles of paved roads, which is about three times the mileage of all surfaced roads now in use in the United States.

It would construct 12,750,000 six-room houses.

It would construct sixteen hospitals costing a million dollars each, in every one of the 3,073 counties of the United States.

It would pay the unemployment insurance premiums on all employees of business and industry of the United States for more than 100 years at the New York state rate.

The 51 billions of dollars which the World War has cost us to date could do all of the following:

Wire the 9,400,000 urban and rural homes of the United States which do not have electricity.

Pay all farm mortgages in the United States.

Install bathrooms with running water in the 80% of our farm homes which do not have them.

Double the present endowment funds of

all institutions of higher learning in the United States.

Build four consolidated rural high schools at \$250,000 each in every county of the United States.

Spend a million dollars in each county for airports and emergency landing fields. Build ten bridges like the Triborough Bridge.

Build another canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

Establish a five-billion-dollar program for prevention of floods and soil erosion.

Set up an endowment fund which at 3% interest would provide a pension of \$100 a month for every blind person and deaf-mute in the United States.

### PATIENCE AND PERSISTENCE

There are sermons in weather—especially in weather prophecies, as well as in stones and running brooks. These prophecies point a lesson in patience as well as in persistence. To make the point we have to go back to Illinois' wonderful month of February, which was mostly like spring instead of the customary raging blizzards, with snow and sleet on the daily menu. Did temperatures varying from 50 to 72 degrees daunt the prognosticators? No, by all the weather gods. No! Beginning on February 15 the weather officials promised snow and they kept it up until the 19th, on which day it did snow just enough to barely show on the ground. What we admire in the weather man's patience is sticking to snow until he got it so that he might finally say, "I told you so." Still more to be admired was his persistence. From this we may learn a lesson which that old primary school epigram explains in few words: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

### FROZEN FOOD

The frozen food industry has jumped into the big figure class almost over night. This new child in industry supplies frozen fruits and vegetables from the vine to the consumer. The contemplated output for 1938 is placed at 150,000,000 pounds. Sales last year through 5,000 retail dealers amounted to \$13,000,000. This did not include quantities of frozen food products to hotels, restaurants and bakeries.

### AUTOS AND TELEPHONES

The statisticians are always busy upsetting beliefs. As necessary as telephones are in business one might be justified in thinking they out-numbered automobiles but they do not according to the "stats". Their latest figures show 15,200,000 telephones while automobile registrations are close to 30,000,000.

# One Man Town . . .

## An Interesting and Humorous Account of the Trials, Tribulations and Multifarious Duties of a Small Town Water Works Superintendent



*John Gough Holds Down Four Jobs*

At a meeting of the Montana Section of the American Water Works Association, John Gough, East Helena, read a paper. It made a hit. The title was "The One-Man Town." It was not a technical paper—far from it—but it was full of every day facts, and human interest with a touch of humor, all of which fits in with the daily activities of superintendents in the smaller towns. The official journal of the American Water Works Association pronounces the paper "a most unusual one," adding, "and doubtless has its counterpart in many other American towns and villages, whose good fortune it is to command the services of such men as the author of 'The One-Man Town'.

Unable to reproduce the entire paper because of space limitations, we are quoting from it generously, hoping that all water works men will take time to read what Mr. Gough has to say:

### **Holds 4 Jobs**

"I have wondered," he begins, "while attending these meetings how many present can claim title of representative of a one-man town, that is, a town where the burden of administering affairs falls almost entirely upon the shoulders of one man. I stagger under the titles of clerk, water commis-

sioner, street commissioner, and chief of police. I might as well tell you I am the only cop on the force. Bear with me if at times I incline to the humorous side. Without humor my position would be unbearable. I am not here to enlighten you on problems which may tax your mind. I took over my duties with but little experience. Actual contact with questions and learning through little wrinkles at these meetings have enabled me to keep water flowing, streets passable, collections well up-to-date, and the city quite peaceable.

### **Ceases To Be A Listener**

"In my attendance at these meetings I have never heard, except in a general way, a discussion of the problems of the one-man town as affected by the well organized departments of the larger cities. I have listened with awed attention to discourses on the higher planes of water and sewer manipulation, grabbing a point here and there, but usually feeling that most of it had gone completely over my head. This is not the fault of the association, but rather the fault of the little fellows failing to demand their share of attention. At times I have felt the urge of getting on my feet and asking questions, but thought that in so doing I would only betray my ignorance. I have learned my lessons alone, whereas I felt that others had gained a thoroughly technical knowledge.

"At that, I do not doubt that many smaller city officers could give a wealth of pointers on water and sewer administration if they could but be pried loose.

"I will cite one instance in my own tenure of office as water commissioner that might at some time prove of vast help to anyone confronted by the same difficulty.

### **Faced Critical Situation**

"East Helena has a gravity water system. The intake is on McClellan Creek, five miles above the city with storage reservoir two miles out. On one bitterly cold day I noticed the pressure gauge had dropped from the normal 100 pounds to slightly above 40. If a leak I knew it must be a large one, but no leak had been reported as usually the case. My conclusion was that it was on the main feed line. It was 22° below zero, storming, and two hours until dark. A trip to the reservoir revealed no leak, but a look into the tank disclosed the startling fact that instead of the usual 24 foot depth, there was a depth of only



six feet, to last about five hours. I followed the line to the intake, finding no trouble. At the intake, however, I made a most disconcerting discovery. The dam was full, a good flow over the spillway, but the bottom of the basin was covered with a thick coating of ice, showing clearly that the basin had been entirely drained a short time before. A plate covering the meter hole in the steel line in winter was removed and I found the steel line completely filled with ice. A test showed 200 feet in this condition.

#### Quick Makeshift To Save Supply

"My job at that moment was to find some means of supplying water to the town in time to prevent the stoppage of circulation in the system, which with the condition of the ground at that time would have meant a complete freeze-up. And it was a one-man job, for I was all alone. You can bet that I did some frenzied thinking for a few minutes. Then a bright idea hit me. Hurrying to a point below where the line crossed below the creek channel, I dug a trench and uncovered the pipe at the bank. Then I took a hammer and chisel and cut away a large section of the top. A few minutes later I had a stream of water running into that hole from a hastily constructed coffer dam. That temporary intake system supplied the town for the next four days while we thawed out the frozen sections and it is now provided with a saddle and clamp for easy removal in case of a repetition of this trouble. Upon investigation I found that the dam had gone dry and the creek flow had been stopped by a heavy fall of snow, which was later shaken from the trees, the severe cold finishing the job of freezing countless dams to retard the water. Old time residents along the creek said this was the first time such an occurrence could be recalled, but what has happened once may happen again and we are prepared for it. There are many other systems in this state where a like situation could occur and where they are fortunate to have the line cross the creek below, and to these this incident may prove a helpful idea.

"I don't want to create the impression that I am the sole lord and overseer of our city affairs. We have a very efficient mayor and a loyal city council of four. They are certainly entitled to credit. In the final summing up, however, it is the clerk, water commissioner, street commissioner, or chief of police that carries through, and in the majority of cases, also starts it, carrying it to the council for approval or disapproval.

#### Diary For A Day

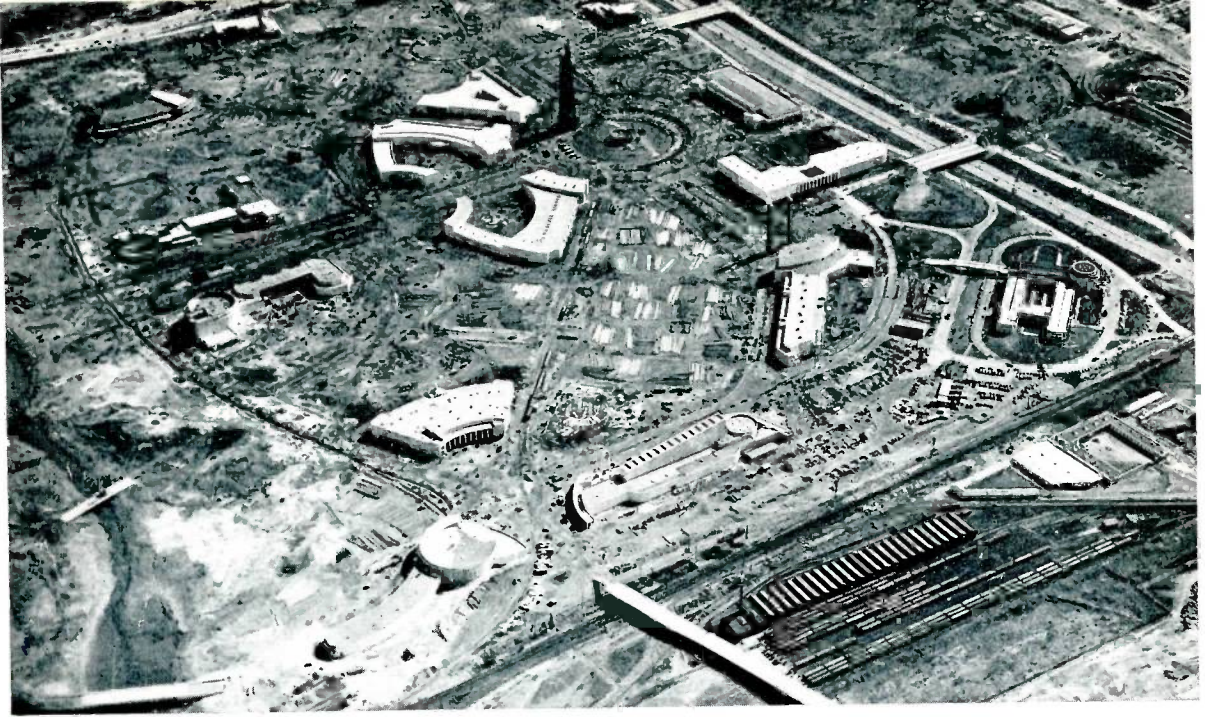
"Recently I have made daily notes of my work, hoping that some one day's happenings would furnish a typical cross section picture of what one man in a one-man town must face. Last Thursday, April 15, came the nearest to hitting the mark. Here is what happened: 8 A. M.—Having a crew

of three men on pipe repair work, I lined out the day's work for them. 8:20 A. M.—Called to dispose of a dog that had bitten a child. 8:55—Took out the street grader for a couple of hours work leveling a block that had been torn up in repairing water line. 9:25 A. M.—Called to investigate case of bachelor not having been seen about house for three days. Found doors and windows closed and had no response to calls. Broke in and found man sick in bed, no heat, no food and no drink. Had isolated himself to starve to death. Turned case over to county authorities and resumed grading. 10:20 A. M.—Called to office to furnish information to interested party concerning proposed sewer system. 10:55 A. M.—Back on grader. 11:20 A. M.—Called by foreman pipe crew to advise as to proper way to remedy defect in line. 11:35 A. M.—Back on grader. 11:55 A. M.—Delinquent water user stops grader to offer payment on bill. Have to go to office to check dates. 12:25 P. M.—Go to lunch; find two telephone calls to be made, parties calling wondering why I am not in office forenoons. 1:15 P. M.—Back on grader hoping to finish job before 2 P. M., regular office opening time. 1:25 P. M.—Gooseneck on private line on Morton Avenue springs leak, go to shop and get key and turn water off. Bring in man to dig out main line connection. 2:10 P. M.—Run grader in shed and go to office. Find two customers asking why office is not open on time. Spend next two hours writing up records of minutes and other office data. 4:15 P. M.—Resident of Pacific Avenue calls to inform me that irrigation ditch crossing her lot is blocked up and water flooding property; spend ten minutes trying to locate farmer's water tender by phone without result. 4:25 P. M.—Go to headgate myself and reduce water flow. 4:50 P. M.—Back in office to find several parties waiting to get information regarding chances for sub-contracts on sewer system. 5:25 P. M.—Decide to lock up and get out, being 25 minutes past closing time now. Just get vault and safe locked when belated customer appears to pay water rent. Re-open and accommodate her. As she leaves telephone rings. Party at other end of line informs me that two cows have entered her yard and are eating the lilac bushes. 6 P. M.—I have the cows safely corralled and am on the way home. Two blocks from home I am stopped by a householder who claims his water has stopped for no apparent reason. Investigate and find his young son has turned off the basement valve without his knowing it. And thus ends the day. But not always thus for it is not an uncommon occurrence to be called at any hour of the night for almost any excuse.

#### Strange Appeals For Aid

"Previous experience gave me an insight to home life, and I became something of a personal adviser. Pardon me if I cite a couple of illustrations.

(Continued on Page 19)



Recent air view of grounds showing progress of construction in Main Exhibit area. Just above center of picture Trylon reaching half way to its ultimate height of 700 feet. In circle immediately to right, construction of 18 story Perisphere. Between the Perisphere and Grand Central Parkway (upper right) is the permanent New York City's Exhibit building. Just below Parkway is the Fair Administration Building now housing 900 employees. Beyond the boulevard pile drivers are at work on foundation for New York State Exhibit Building and Marine amphitheatre. Other buildings shown are exhibit halls built by the Fair and individual exhibitors.

# Fair Forges Ahead . . .

## Satisfactory Progress Being Made on New York's Big Undertaking for 1939—Four Weeks Ahead of Schedule

The magic wands of architects, artists, and industrialists have passed over Flushing Meadows, New York, and the transformation into a Fairyland of wonders for the edification, enlightenment and entertainment of hundreds of thousands of visitors to the New York's World Fair in 1939, is already sufficiently advanced to stir the admiration and interest of this and foreign nations. April 30, 1939, is to be the opening day.

With the work 4½ to 5 weeks ahead of schedule, President Grover A. Whalen and his advisors are confident that everything will click with regularity into the plans. It's too early to attempt any detailed description of this gigantic undertaking, but there is much of interest in the preliminary to claim attention.

### Twelve Hundred And Fifty Acres

The site of the fair grounds includes 1,250 acres. These will be fully developed by landscaping, ornamental buildings, drive-ways, promenades, plazas, avenues, and everything that combines to make a World's Fair. There will be a 390 acre

Central Exhibit area and a 280 acre amusement zone to accommodate 250,000 persons at one time. Parking space will be provided for 35,000 cars. Improvements to transportation facilities must be on a scale to serve a maximum of 800,000 persons daily. In addition there must be a water gateway and a yacht basin, two great lagoons for marine events by night and day, sports fields and rest oases. The landscaping plans call for 10,000 trees and 1,500,000 shrubs and bulbs.

### Administration Building Occupied

The administration building has been in use since mid-August, 1937. The staff includes 900 persons, some highly specialized workers. The building houses offices, drafting rooms, model-makers' workshops, executive offices, and sample exhibits.

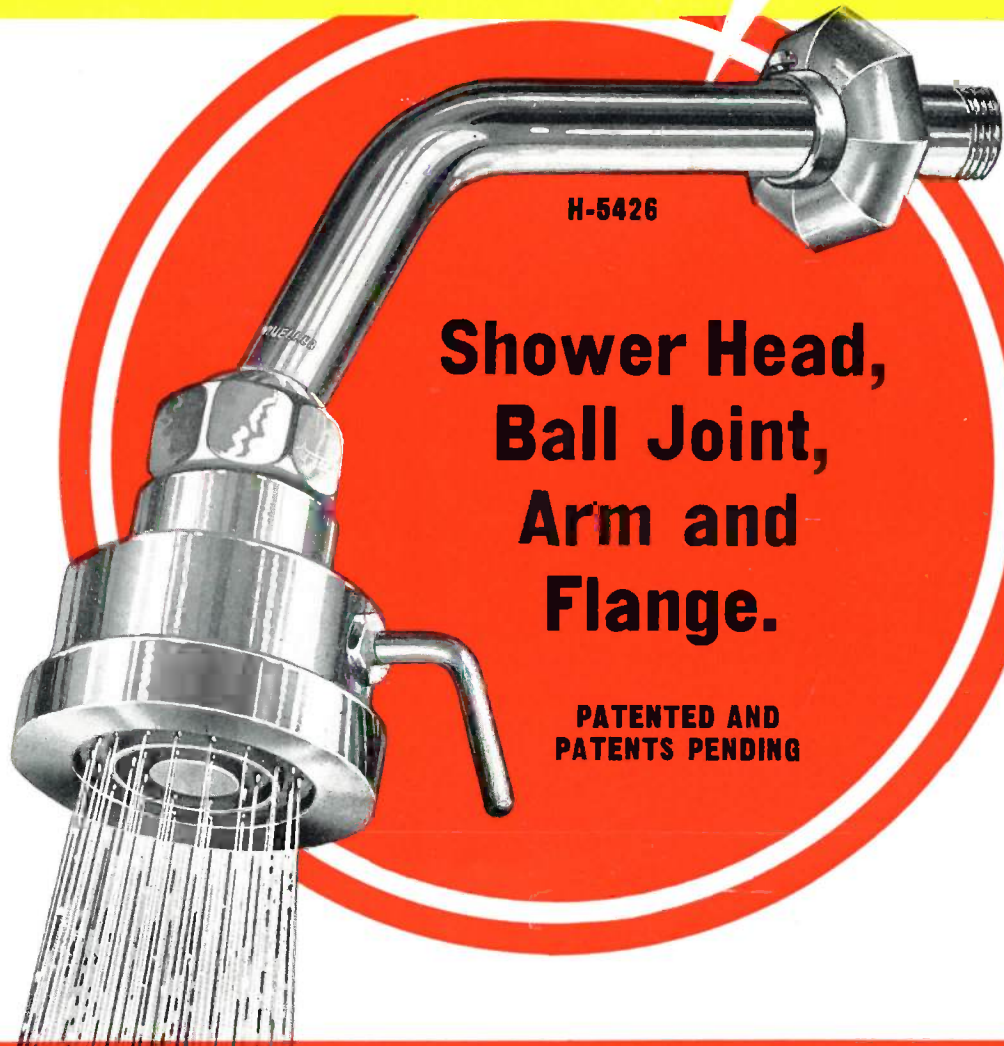
Everything is on a grand scale and the more outstanding features bear the imprint of originality and dramatic vision.

### Mile Long Mall

The central \$60,000,000, mile long Mall has a 2,000 foot tree-lined esplanade with five lagoons which will contain five water falls and hundreds of fountains. Four

*It's*

**NEW!  
DIFFERENT!  
OUTSTANDING!  
PRICED RIGHT!**



H-5426

**Shower Head,  
Ball Joint,  
Arm and  
Flange.**

**PATENTED AND  
PATENTS PENDING**

**A *Startling* DEVELOPMENT  
A REVOLUTIONARY *Principle***

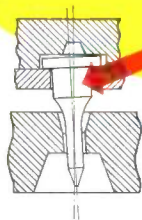
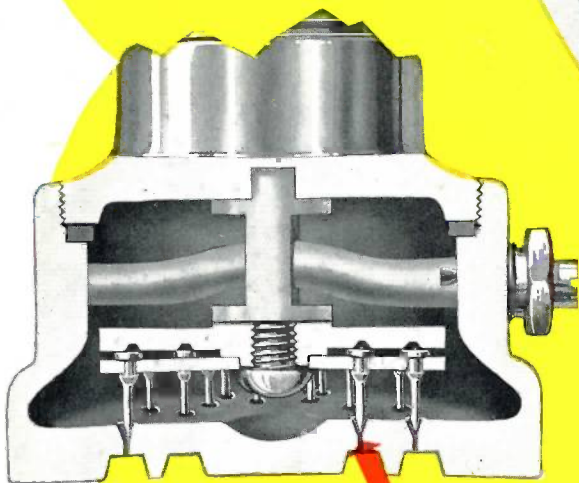
# A SHOWER HEAD THAT

SLIGHT MOVEMENT  
OF HANDLE REGU-  
LATES STREAM  
AND CLEANS HEAD  
IN SAME OPERATION



H-5425

PATENTED and PATENTS PENDING



**28 STAINLESS STEEL PINS PUNCH  
OUT ALL LIME, ALKALI & CORROSION**

This is the only shower head that actually cleans itself by **PUNCHING OUT** all lime, alkali and corrosion. The patented float-

ing stainless steel pins push through the holes in the face of the head every time the handle is given a slight movement. Cleaning action does not depend upon the flushing action of the water like all other shower heads—the pins **PUNCH OUT** all sediment by positive action. The pins themselves are always engaged in the tapered holes, assuring accurate alignment, and since they

float in their own sockets, they ride in the center of the stream and insure a free, even stream. The pins are made of stainless steel and are impervious to the action of any kind of water—they will not rust or corrode and are of extreme tensile strength in order to **PUSH THROUGH** any kind of sediment. The position of the pins in the holes is determined by the position of the rotating handle. A slight movement gives any kind of a stream from a stinging needle shower to a soft rain patter and at the same time, it keeps the head free and assures a full, equal stream from *each* hole in the head.

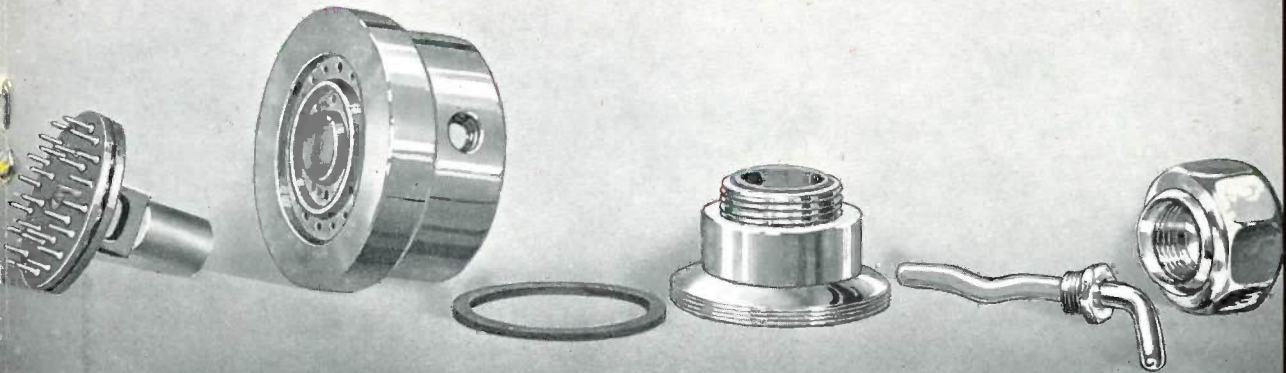
81 years

**MUELLER**

**POSITIVE CLEANING**

**SHOWERS**

# AT *Cleans* ITSELF !



## SIMPLIFIED CONSTRUCTION - ONLY 6 PARTS

There are only six simple parts to the Mueller Shower Head. Nothing to wear out, nothing to replace, nothing to dismantle and re-assemble. All parts except the pins, are made from the highest quality bronze with the exterior having a heavy chromium plating highly polished. The pins themselves are made from high tensile strength stainless steel that are practically everlasting. The machining of all parts is accurate to the traditional Mueller Standards and the design and construction is simplicity itself. There are no loose toggles, no fragile fine cut grooves, no hollow pins to become loose or worn with age or water action. In case the head must ever be dismantled, a few turns of the threaded portions gives complete access to all parts. Assembly is equally simple as there are no slots to engage, no toggles to align and there is no chance of it being assembled in any but the correct manner.

**CAUTION: IT IS NEVER NECESSARY TO REMOVE OR DISMANTLE THIS SHOWER HEAD FOR CLEANING. MERELY TURN THE HANDLE A FEW TURNS. THE STAINLESS STEEL PINS WILL PUNCH OUT ALL SEDIMENT!**

**MUELLER** *of service*

**SHOWER HEAD**

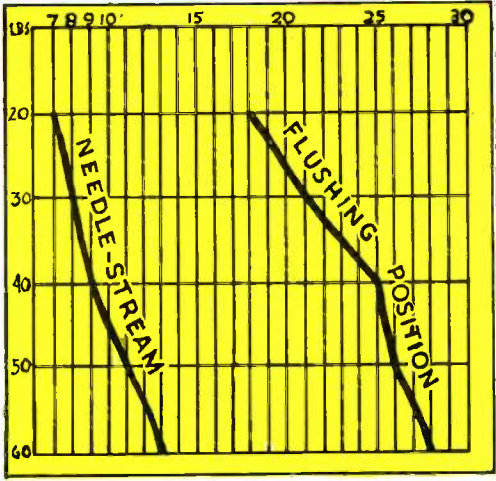
**VARIABLE STREAM**

# A permanent INSTALLATION

No Other Shower Head has **ALL** these Features

The Mueller H-5425 is truly a permanent installation and a very economical one. Since all materials are of the very highest quality, the parts are not subject to corrosive action and the exclusive patented operating feature of the stainless steel pins always keeps the head clean. There is no period expense for removing and cleaning and there are no parts to wear out. Water consumption is reduced to the minimum as shown in the accompanying chart, yet the head delivers sufficient quantity of water at any position to insure ample flow. Each and every hole in the head delivers its full capacity as there is no possibility of a clogged or sputtery shower.

DISCHARGE RATE PER MIN. IN QTS. AT NORMAL PRESSURES



The head is furnished in two models, the regular standard model H-5425 with the lever handle. The institutional model H-5427 is exactly the same interior construction but instead of an extending lever handle, it has a slot cut in the lever at the packing nut to allow the shower to be set in any fixed position and changed only by the use of a screw driver inserted into this slot. A few turns with a screw driver at periodic intervals keeps the head free and open and eliminates any clogging of the head. Both heads are available with arm and flange. Regular model with arm and flange is H-5426, institutional model with arm and flange is H-5428. Be sure to specify the type desired. Prices upon application.

TEAR OUT AND SEND IN ATTACHED COUPON TODAY!

Dept. MR  
 MUELLER CO., Decatur, Illinois.

Gentlemen:  
 Please send me.....copies of your consumer circulars that explain the features of your new shower head. Please imprint them as follows:

FIRM NAME .....

STREET ADDRESS .....

CITY .....

FOR MORE SALES!  
 Take advantage of the FREE Mueller offer of consumer circulars to promote your sales of this outstanding shower head. Your name will be imprinted on your required quantity FREE. Act today and let these sales builders tell the story to your prospects.

sculptured figures will symbolize the basic factors of American liberty—Freedom of Press, Religion, Speech and Assembly. The Mall will also contain the largest portrait stature of modern times — 65 feet tall—portraying George Washington at his inauguration. There are numerous other features and about 25 of the most imposing exhibit buildings will face upon the tree lined area.

Another striking feature of The Mall will be the 200 foot Perisphere within which visitors will view, from a revolving platform suspended in midair, a dramatization of the World of Tomorrow. Clusters of fountains will screen the piers supporting the sphere so that the great ball will appear to be poised on jets of water. The 700 foot triangular Trylon, a unique architectural form, will serve as a fair beacon and broadcasting tower.

#### Many Nations Coming

The fair has listed as participants only a few less than all the nations of the world. Officials are confident that all civilized nations of the world will be represented. They will have three methods of exhibiting. Many will erect their own pavilions, some will take space in the Hall of Nations, while fifteen at least both in the Hall of Nations and in ground space. Their total expenditure is placed at \$25,000,000. The states are also co-operating, thirty-two states and two territories having already enlisted. An eleven acre tract will form the Court of States.

#### Transportation Display

The transportation display will be elaborate. The railroad building, an "S" shaped structure will be the longest on the grounds, nearly a quarter of a mile. It will be a \$3,000,000 dollar display. A secondary outdoor display will require 3,600 feet of track. The automobile companies, the Libby-Owens, Ford Glass Co., E. I. DuPont de Nemours company and hundreds of other leading industrialists plan their own exhibit buildings.

The total cost of this fair, which is to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as president is placed at \$150,000,000.

#### Another Angle

There is another angle to this great undertaking which visitors will scarcely know of or appreciate, but it is of particular interest to the water, plumbing and gas industries, whose part in the work makes possible the gigantic proportions of the fair.

Preparation for the water supply was among the first necessities. The daily demand will be approximately 20 million gallons, serving an estimated daily maximum population of 600,000, but with sufficient

capacity to serve adequately a total population of 800,000.

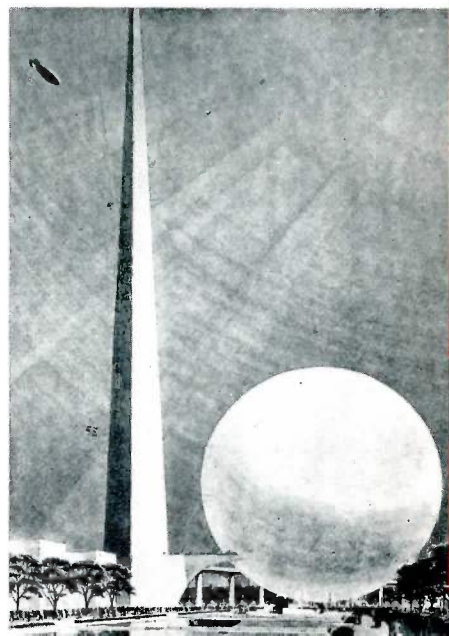
#### Part Will Be Permanent

A large portion of the system is to be for permanent park purposes, providing irrigation and principal transmission connections from the Queens water system adjacent to the Fair site. Practically no water distribution system crossed the swamp prior to the Fair development and it was therefore necessary to install both trunk mains and a lateral system. Millions of tons of waste material have been placed upon the marsh to as great a depth as 65 feet. Rehabilitation for the fair and for the future park included one of the world's largest grading and filling operations under a single contract. About seven million yards of earth were moved and the Flushing River relocated and realigned, which resulted in the formation of two large lakes. Construction of water mains has been materially affected by a combination of silty subsoil and superimposed cinder fills.

The principal sources of local supply to the area of concentrated building development in the fair area, comprise a 48-inch main under construction by the City of New York, and a 20-inch main under construction by the Fair Corporation, both to be used later as transmission mains for the city system. These transmission mains traverse the tract at right angles to its longitudinal axis, in close proximity to the exhibit and amusement areas. In addition to these larger mains, local supply for remote buildings and landscape irrigation at approach roadways, will be furnished by four city mains, 14-inch in size and smaller, crossing the tract at comparatively short intervals.

(Continued Next Page)

The 200 foot Perisphere, New York World's Fair, 1939, dramatizing the World of Tomorrow. At left the 700 foot triangular Trylon.



### Supply From Catskill Mountains

All water is to be taken from the Catskill system which delivers water to New York City from the Catskill mountains and adjacent supplies through a tunnel conduit system approximately one hundred and fifty miles long and generally more than fifteen feet in diameter. The Catskill system is one of the world's most famous water supply projects.

Pressures at supply points will be 70 pounds, except at take offs from the 48" main where automatic regulators will reduce pressure from 107 pounds to that of the remainder of the system. Ample provision has been made for fire protection. Other needs taken into consideration are: Comfort stations, drinking fountains, kitchens and concessions, irrigations, street flushing, floor scrubbing, sewer flushing, transformer cooling, display fountains, miscellaneous, waste and leaking.

Irrigation facilities are being installed to serve twelve million square feet of planted area, including 10,000 trees of which a large portion has already been planted. All water supplied exhibitions and concessionaires will be metered.

Preliminary cost estimates for construction of the water distribution system including mains, meter installations and service connection, total approximately \$365,000 of which the sum of \$240,000 is included for permanent construction.

It is planned to meter all water used by private exhibitors and concessionaires, in the same manner as in other expositions, to defray the cost of operation of the system, but no schedule of prices or policy of sale has been adopted by the Corporation, at this time.

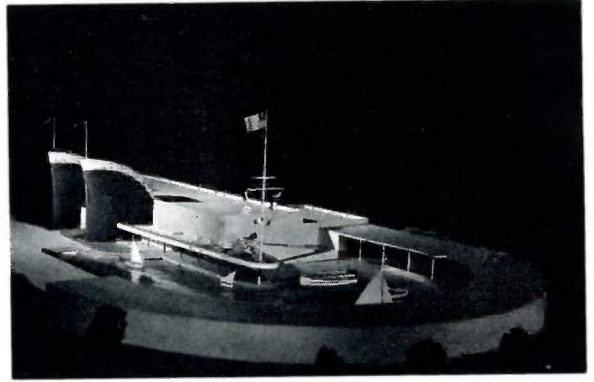
### Design Of The System

Design of the system was under the direction of the former Sanitary Engineer of the Corporation, Albert N. Aeryns, and upon his resignation, under the direction of Engineer Eisner. Colonel John P. Hogan, Chief Engineer and Director of Construction, is in charge of all construction operations for the Corporation.

Installation of the mains is in charge of E. J. Carrillo, Chief Landscape Engineer. Approval of all permanent installations by the New York City Park Department is given by William H. Correals, Deputy Water Commissioner for the Borough of Queens.

### Gas Plays Big Part

Gas of equal importance, like water, is already flowing through mains under the fair grounds. Outstanding as an exhibitor, the gas industry will present to the millions of visitors a \$125,000,000 exhibit. The gas load for the fair will be more than double that of Danbury, Connecticut, or almost as



Hall of Marine Transportation. Twin ship prows, 80 feet high give a nautical twang to the main entrance of New York's World Fair. Sea effect is further enhanced by boat decks. There is a large basin for display of yachts and cruisers.

great as that of Atlantic City on peak days. To supply this service, President Whalen announces the Brooklyn Union Gas Company and the Consolidated Edison are spending \$375,000 for gas mains and service preparations. It was necessary to lay the mains prior to paving the streets and walks. In addition service was required for the administration and other fair units for heating, cooking, and water heating in the late summer of 1937.

### Big Mains Required

Two 12" medium pressure mains were laid along different routes connecting the Exposition grounds with a 20" belt transmission main. The 20-inch belt line may be supplied by the Newton holder station quite independently of the balance of the transmission system; and since the Newton station has a storage capacity of 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas, and an installed compressor capacity in excess of 3,000 horsepower, it is evident that any conceivable load can be handled easily.

There will be no hard and fast distribution system within the grounds. Additions or revisions for supplying new buildings or territories will be made as the necessity presents itself.

The gas building, whose plans have just been made public by Mr. Whalen, will stand on a plot of 87,042 square feet in the Community Interests Zone on a wide avenue radiating from the Theme Plaza, the focal point of the main exhibit area of the exposition. The plot is S-shaped and 460 feet long. Its main entrance, at one end, will lead into a wide circular "Court of Flame" in which a large jet of gas will be kept burning like a torch. Four 90-foot pylons, suggestive of the grid points above the burner of a gas range, will rise high



above the building and aid in forming the enclosure of the "Court of Flame".

### Model All-Gas Home

At the other end of the building, in a three-sided patio shaded by trees, there will be a model all-gas house. It will present in working condition the various applications of gas in the home, for cooking, refrigeration, space and water heating and air-conditioning. All of these appliances will be of the latest and most efficient type.

The gas building is to be erected by Gas Exhibits Incorporated, an organization of several hundred utility corporations and manufacturers of household gas appliances. An adequate crew is to be organized to provide guides and guards throughout the structure.

President of the exhibiting corporation is Hugh H. Cuthrell, Vice-President of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. Its Board of Directors is composed of ten utility company executives and an equal number of executives of appliance manufacturing organizations.

The building was designed by Skidmore & Owings, John Moss Associate, and approved by the Fair's Board of Design. The required engineering work will be done by Morgan, Hamel & Engelken, with expensive landscaping by Michael Rapuano. Piling for its foundations has already been ordered and it is expected work will be begun within a few weeks.

Gas Exhibits Incorporated is busy assembling its array of gas appliances and arranging with industrial designers for their display in a way never before attempted.

Mr. Whalen announces that gas exhibitors have purchased \$1,250,000 of Fair debenture bonds, thus raising the total participation of the industry to \$2,375,000.

### A BALANCED WARDROBE

At the convention of the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers it developed that the "he" of the specie was pulling through on 0.4 suit per man because of lack of distinction in clothes worn for different occasions. What the poor fellow needs is a "balanced wardrobe", meaning male attire classified for business, dress, lounge, formal or sports wear.

Also anklets are to displace garter socks and rolls.

Braces (galluses) are to match shirts to overcome transparency of new light weight coat material.

And buttonless undergarments are coming to put the skids under morning sarcasm, curses and domestic verbal battles.

(Continued from Page 15)

"One day a young foreigner, showing considerable agitation, called on me. After several apologetic remarks I learned that he wished me to act as his proxy in proposing to his intended wife. I asked him why he could not handle the job himself and he informed me that he did not believe his expectant father-in-law cared for him. When asked why he thought so, he replied that when he had called there the evening before the old man had kicked him out into the street. I declined the position as proxy.

"On another occasion I was awakened at 6 A. M. by an excited man who insisted on my coming at once to his home and see what ailed his wife. I did so. She suffered severe stomach cramps and could not get relief. The husband told me he had rubbed her abdomen with a liniment which was being freely distributed. Imagine my surprise when I found her "midships" colored with a deep dark blue. He had in the dark grabbed the bottle of washing bluing.

"Heretofore I have not concerned with the multiple duties that accompany the operation of a sewer system, but in the next few months these bugaboos will become stern realities. Bonds have been sold and contract awarded for a complete sewer system.

### Hard And Often Heartless

"The one man job in a one-man town is a hard and often a heartless position but I would not trade it for many of the special department jobs so well represented here. The one man job has a human side to it that is completely lost in the more aristocratic position. Special department jobs mean routine hours, cold blooded business procedure and almost invariably clock regulation. The one man jobholder is permitted to regulate his hours according to the pressure of his duties.

"In closing it is my fervent wish that all those attending this or similar meetings of the American Water Works Association give all the attention due to the one-man town question and that those representing these small but important communities step up to the front and assert themselves as the circumstances may require."

### Arm Out Of Joint

"What's the matter with the boss's eyes, Joe?" asked the foreman.

"Nothing that I know of," replied the bookkeeper. "What makes you ask that?"

"Well," began the foreman, "he just called me to the office a few minutes ago, and twice while I was in there he asked me where my hat was. And it was on my head all the time!"

Before you give way to anger, try to find a reason for not being angry.

## TAVERN OR ORDINARY

### First One West of Alleghenies Was At Beverly, West Virginia

Had you been a traveler in West Virginia in 1796, you probably would have ridden "hoss back" and instead of stopping at a hotel you would have stopped at an "ordinary". Such was the name in those days, at least they were so-called in the legal language of the time, although they may also have been called taverns.

F. A. Rowan conducts a Colonial Column in the Randolph Enterprise, of Elkins, W. Va.

In a recent copy of that paper he had an article regarding the authorization of an "Ordinary" at Beverly, W. Va. The language of the document referred to is interesting, strange to the ear of twentieth century folk, as strange as the rules governing the conduct of the business and the host's obligations.

#### An Authorization

Here follows a copy of the "authorization" for the establishment of the Valley House at Beverly.

"Authorization for an Ordinary (hotel).

"The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the above bound St. Ledger Stout hath obtained a license to keep an Ordinary in the town of Beverly and County of Randolph; if therefore the said St. Ledger Stout doth constantly find and provide in his Ordinary good, wholesome and cleanly lodgings, and diet for travelers, and stablage, and fodder and provender, or pasturage, as the season requires, for their horses, for and during one year, and shall not suffer or permit any unlawful gaming in his house, nor on the Sabbath Day suffer any persons to tittle or drink more than is necessary."

#### An Open Question

The closing clause in the above seems to have left open a very nice point for lawyers to haggle over, to wit: "nor on the Sabbath day suffer any person to tittle or drink more than is necessary." As no specific quantity is mentioned it is presumed that the host had to determine how much drink "was necessary" or leave it to the patron to cry, "Hold, enough, my tank is running over."

#### Small Cost

Prices charged at the Ordinaries were fixed by law which should seem to head off any possible chance of stuffing an expense account as the prices were generally known to all. Here's a sample of the cost to a traveler.

"Hot diet, 12½c; cold diet, 8c; bed with clean sheets, 4c; stabling and fodder, 8c;

rum per gallon, \$1.50; and whiskey per gallon, \$1.00."

It appears that gambling in an "Ordinary" did not cause the law makers to lose sleep in the days of long ago. We find that in some "Ordinaries" the dining rooms served a double purpose—a place to assemble for meals and after that a place to assemble for gambling. Oh, Hum! Times have changed since 1796 but not much. We feed the same old face, do the same old things only under conditions which we consider more favorable and more refined.

#### Was The First

The Valley House, subject of this article, has historical interest. It was built in 1790 and was the first ordinary or hotel west of the Allegheny mountains. Although the hotel has been torn down, some of the early Colonial buildings and slave compounds of pre-Civil war days are still a part of the town of Beverly.

## BOOK TERMS

The average person knows something about book binding from handling books, that is to say, they know something about the color and style of the binding. The technical niceties, however, are left to the bibliophile. He is a discriminating person and is concerned with the character of the work. He may prefer a folio, a quarto, an octavo or a duodecimo. These are common terms which those who know books at all have heard many times, but many of them do not know exactly what these terms denote. There are those who confound "leaf" and "page" which are entirely different. The following explanation may set you straight.

Folio—folded once . . . . . 2 leaves 4 pages  
Quarto—folded twice . . . . . 4 leaves 8 pages  
Octavo—folded 4 times . . . . . 8 leaves 16 pages  
Duodecimo—

folded 6 times 12 leaves 24 pages

## OHIO HOLDS WEATHER RECORD

The Illinois spring was unusual. From May 9-14 the weather was very unseasonable. The temperature registered near freezing on several nights on the dates mentioned. In fact thin ice was reported in the rural districts. Nine years ago in May we had a heavy snowstorm on May 9. The most unusual weather we have heard of was the big freeze in Ohio on June 5, 1859.

From the lowest depths there is a path to the loftiest height.—Carlyle.

## MUELLER RECORD

## UNCLE SAM GOOD TRADER

### Big Real Estate Deals Show Him Right Up To Snuff

The United States, alias Uncle Sam, has been something of a real estate dealer, and quite shrewd in both the acquisition and disposition of large tracts of land. The habit may have been the result of earlier practices before the christening of Uncle Sam. In the original thirteen colonies there were 218,000,000 acres of land, practically all of which was parceled out as crown grants to stimulate development. This new and virgin soil was useless without occupancy. The authorities could not even raise taxes on it, because there was nothing or nobody to tax.

The first great acquisition of land came through the treaty with England in 1783, which brought the total up to

	Acres
.....	531,000,000
The Louisiana Purchase in 1803 for 15,000,000 added.....	757,000,000
The Florida Purchase from Spain in 1819 added.....	38,000,000
The treaty with Mexico in 1848 added .....	334,000,000
In 1853 there was added from Mexico to the last above figure .....	29,000,000
In 1867 Alaska was purchased from Russia adding....	370,000,000

This great area of land was for many years of small value, much of it being worth two cents or little more per acre, but in different ways Uncle Sam disposed of it and demonstrated as much shrewdness as a seller as he did as a bargain counter addict.

One instance of this is found in the grant of 2,595,133 acres for building of the Illinois Central Railroad. About that time the United States held title to more than 11,000,000 acres of Illinois land, worth from a few cents up to the "high" price of \$1.25 per acre, and a drug on the market because the country was a wilderness and no means of transportation.

The charter transferring the Illinois Central land was enacted by the Illinois Legislature, February 10, 1851. The line was 705.5 miles in length, twice as long as any railroad then operated. The 2,595,133 acres formed the basis of the undertaking. It was in alternate sections within six miles of the right of way. The Federal government retained every other section along the line at a sale price of \$2.50 per acre, double the previous price. Some of the provisos in the grant were:

The railroad to sell no land until the government had disposed of all its holdings.

Construction of the line within 6 year period.

The Illinois Central to transport United States troops and property at ½ standard passenger and freight rates.

United States mails at twenty per cent less than standard rates.

The railroad to pay the state seven per cent of gross revenue earned by its charter lines in perpetuity.

#### How It Worked Out

Had the railroad bought the 2,595,133 acres outright at the prevailing price of \$1.25 per acre the cost would have been \$3,243,916.25 while 17,000 acres necessary for the actual right of way alone would have cost \$21,150. The outside value of the Federal grant, then, was little less than \$3,250,000. Construction was commenced December, 1851, the entire line being in operation in 1857 at a cost of \$23,437,669.

The 7% state tax on gross earnings provided in the charter of 705.5 miles alone has brought to the state treasury up to October 1, 1937, a total of \$92,702,138.37. This does not include the regular tax on 1,144.12 miles of non-charter lines in Illinois.

The land grant reductions in rates to the Federal Government on passenger, freight, mail and express traffic over the lines of the Illinois Central Railroad by December 31, 1937, have totaled \$10,882,355.70, divided as follows: passenger traffic, \$3,092,502.25; freight, \$2,776,139.88; mails, \$5,002,585.74; and express, on which the rate reduction became effective June 1, 1934, \$11,127.38. Thus on these reductions alone the Federal Government has already received nearly three times the price it was asking for the land it traded to the Illinois Central Railroad for the service the railroad was expected to render to the state and the nation.

Among the incorporators of the railroad are names of great men of that day, including Governor Morris, William H. Aspinall, founder of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Robert Rantoul, successor to Daniel Webster as United States senator from Massachusetts.

Among the original investors were Richard Cobden, British Statesman; William E. Gladstone, famous prime minister; Lawrence Heyworth, member of parliament, and from America, Abraham S. Hewitt, Wendell Phillips, and Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

• •

"She is a nicely reared girl, isn't she?"

"I should say so. Not bad from the front either."

The flower that follows the sun does so even on cloudy days.

## HISTORIC BELLS

### And Some of The Services They Have Performed For Americans

Of course the first of all is the Liberty Bell now in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. It was imported from England in 1752. On a trial stroke it was cracked and then recast by Isaac Norris of Philadelphia. On July 4, 1776, this bell announced the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Tolling on the occasion of the funeral of Chief Justice Marshall, in 1835, it was again cracked. It bears the following inscription taken from Liviticus, 25th chapter, 10th verse.

"Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all inhabitants thereof."

This famous bell has made many trips to various expositions, always under guard. Thousands of Americans have seen it on these occasions or in Independence Hall. It is held in the greatest reverence.

#### History of Charleston Chimes

In the belfry of old St. Michaels church, Charleston, S. C., is a chime of eight bells which have a remarkable history. They were imported from England in 1764 at a cost of 581 pounds. When the English evacuated the city in 1782 they took the chimes as spoils of war. Sir Guy Carleton, of New York, ordered them returned but they had already been shipped to Great Britain, whose Secretary of War refused Charleston's request for their return. The bells were sold in 1783, being purchased by a Mr. Rhinew, who generously returned them to Charleston in 1783. In 1863, during the Civil war, they were sent to Columbia and deposited in the State House grounds for safety. In the burning of Columbia in 1865 they were damaged. At the close of the war they were sent to England for recasting and returned to their revolutionary home where they still ring their chimes.

#### An Early Bell

In Chicago is a greenish brown bell, and bears on one side the letter "F". It is the first bell that ever rung across the waters of the New World—the church bell of Isabella, a city founded by Columbus in Santa Domingo in 1495. It was presented to the Church by King Ferdinand. In the discovery of gold in the mountains of Cuba, 1498, everything portable was removed to the interior including the bell. The city was destroyed by earthquake in 1564. More than 300 years after, in 1868, a shepherd found the bell in a tangled ruin of a tree having been dropped as a result of the growth of the tree through the belfry tower

which forced the bell from its hangings. It is called the "bell of the fig tree."

#### Came From Moscow

A bell in the belfry of the Episcopal Church, Ellicottville, N. Y., is one of the oldest in America. It was cast in Moscow, Russia, in 1708, and was one of a chime of bells in that city. In the great fire of Moscow during Napoleon's invasion, 1814, the cathedral was destroyed. Later the bell was sold as old metal and became part of the ballast of a sailing vessel coming to New York. Andrew Meneeley, Troy, bought it and kept it at his foundry for many years, finally selling it to a resident of Ellicottville for the Episcopal church which had just been completed.

#### Oldest Peal of Bells

The oldest peal of bells in this country hangs in the Moorish belfry, Spanish cathedral, St. Augustine, Florida. There are four of these bearing the date of 1682.

The old bell that hangs in the tower of the Reformed church, Fifth Avenue and 48th Street, New York, was cast in Holland, 1731, expressly for the old Middle Dutch Church on Nassau Street, and presented to this church through the provisions of a will left by Col. Abraham De Peyster, a prominent man in the early days. During occupation of the city by the British a portion of the church was used as a riding school for his Majesty's dragoons. To prevent desecration the bell was taken down and hidden. When the church was reopened the bell was returned to the belfry and hung there until 1844. When the church and ground were sold to the government for the site of the post office the bell was removed to the church at 9th and Broadway, next to a church in Lafayette Place and then to a church at 5th Avenue and 48th Street.

#### Boston Bells

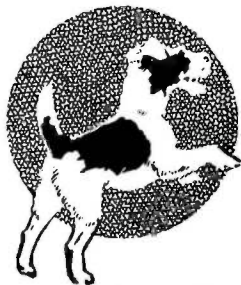
The peal of eight bells, Christ Church, Boston, was brought from England in 1744. From the tower in which the bells are hung the lanterns of the sexton, Robert Newman, gave the signal that kindled the fires of the Revolutionary War on the night of April 18, 1775. These bells by inscriptions tell their own story:

1. The peal of eight bells is the gift of a number of generous persons to Christ's Church in Boston, New England, Anno 1744, A. R.
2. This church was founded in 1723; Timothy Cutler, Doctor in Divinity, the first rector A. R. 1744.
3. We are the first ring of bells cast for the British Empire in North America, A. R. 1744.
4. God preserve the Church of England, 1744.

(Continued on Page 32)

## Animals In The News

The cat will mew, and dog will have his day.—Shakespeare.—Hamlet, Act. V.



The cowbird has only recently made the front page. While naturalists have given us some information on these birds, they have never indicated their speed possibilities. It remained for George Morris, homing pigeon addict, and William R. Lyons, president of the Inland Bird Banding Association, to bring the fact to public attention. Three pigeons from the Morris stock and three cowbirds from the Lyons flock were sent from Waukegan, Illinois, to Chicago's Municipal Airport. The birds were released at 3:05 p. m. One of the cowbirds was back home at 3:50, fifty-five miles in forty-five minutes. Two of the homing pigeons got home at 4:20, for supper, but it took them an hour and fifteen minutes to cover the distance.

"Diamond Dick" and "Diamond Lil" are back numbers. Now it's "Diamond Duck". Mrs. Jeanne Lerman, Boston, was feeding the ducks in a park. One of the "waddlers" nipped her diamond ring, which causes the serious question of how to recover the jewel. The park regulations prohibit killing or selling the fowls.

In Seattle, Dickey, a canary bird, developed a tumor on its neck, the same being removed by a veterinarian, and the incision sewed together with hairs taken from the vet's head.

The cheetah is the fastest animal in the world for a mile or more after which it tires. London introduced these animals in dog races but the greyhounds were distanced almost before the race was fairly underway. The cheetah looks like a leopard, is known as the hunting leopard, but no relation to that animal. It combines physical characteristics of both cat and dog, is easily trained, affectionate and never turns on a man after being tamed. In India the cheetahs have long been used by Oriental princes to run down game. Their speed is 55 miles an hour while a dog's is about 38 miles per hour.

Henry Batist of Paris, had "catnip" for his meals but it did not make him the least bit frisky. In fact when he learned that his

wife was serving him real cat-meat three times a day as veal, mutton and beef, Henry frothed at the mouth instead of frisking and rolling around on the floor. The judge agreed that Henry was entitled to a divorce.

Three elephants in the St. Louis zoo have been taught to put on a tipsy act, drinking from bottles and then staggering around. The prohibition club and anti-Saloon league protested but the park board overruled the objection — and Clarabelle, Marion and Baby Vi — continue to get a "snootful" for the public — and what a snootful!

C. M. Wait, dairyman, Belvidere, Illinois, recognized that sleepyheads on his route had cause for complaint that the iron shoes on his horses made a disturbing clump, clump, on the pavement. He had his horses shod with rubber shoes.

This pretty white cat is the pet of a Decatur family. As per her nature she is an addict to the habit of increasing the cat



population, but she has sustenance and motherly instinct to take care of other little animals "when a feller needs a friend". In this instance it is a baby squirrel. If you look closely you will see the little fellow at the tail end of the parade at the family dinner table.

Mrs. Jess Adams, Moweaqua, Illinois, gave her dog, "Towdy", a regular funeral. An undertaker embalmed the body which was placed in a casket and buried in the family burying ground. The granite headstone reads,

Towdy, the Faithful Dog  
1923 - 1938

"He was my greatest pleasure and a fine watchdog", said Mrs. Adams, "and had every luxury a child ever had." Now the other lot owners are indignantly demanding removal of "Towdy's" body. Looks like a law suit.

Mr. and Mrs. Justin Dart, Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, had two unusual pets, baby lions. A vaudeville performer need-

ing money more than lion cubs offered them for sale and Mr. Dart bought them. Recently he disposed of them to friends in Florida. As pets, they were much like puppies—full of play and mischief.

• •

Horatius, who held the Sublician bridge against the entire Estrucian Army, has a rival in a Billy Goat which held the barn door against two mules. It happened at Ladonia, Texas — A. A. West's barn was in flames. Billy took his stand at the door and butted the mules every time they tried to enter, thus preventing their destruction. The excitement ended when the barn was in ashes and Billy resumed his normal occupation of chewing tin cans, odd shoes, etc.

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### GAS NEWS

The Peoples Gas, Light and Coke Company made a survey of 7,358 patrons using gas for house heating. It required a considerable number of investigators to do this. The Peoples Gas Company wanted to know how their patrons liked the heat but they expected to hear "plenty" because criticism had been invited. They did hear plenty—plenty of good news. Ninety-six per cent of those called on were satisfied customers.

—

N. T. Sellman, assistant vice president, Consolidated Edison Company, New York, has been named as chairman of the Managing Committee of the American Gas Testing Laboratory, succeeding the late John S. De Hart of Newark, N. J.

This appointment was announced recently by N. C. McGowen, Houston, Texas, president of the American Gas Association.

The A. G. A. Laboratories were established in 1925 as the official gas appliance testing agency for the gas industry of the United States and Canada, and Mr. Sellman has been a member of the managing committee since that time. About 580 manufacturers of gas appliance submit their products for testing according to established standards. Today 93% of the 2,500,000 gas appliances produced and sold annually in United States and Canada are tested and approved by the laboratories. The laboratories approval seal certifies that they conform with the national requirements for safety.

• •

### Abie Knew

Teacher: "Can you tell me the difference between a stoic and a cynic?"

Abie: "A stoic is a hoid that brings the babies and a cynic is the place where you wash the dishes."—Daylight.

## LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT

### Supt. Gibson, Cornwall, N. Y., Meets Death While On The Job

James G. Gibson, superintendent of public works, Cornwall, N. Y., met sudden accidental death, while superintending work of cleaning out the distribution reservoir.

Superintendent Gibson was standing on the dam when the blast was shot off without sufficient warning. He was struck by a rock which crushed his skull and instantly killed him. Village workers, who were in the bottom of the reservoir which had been drained, were showered with rock and stumps. Mr. Gibson was standing on the west side of the reservoir dam, 320 feet from the spot where the charge of explosive was set off.

The blast was set off by Patsy Rigira of Suffern to remove two tree stumps. Frank Cerone of Newburgh, a workman on the bypass construction, warned Charles Lewis, who was below the dam leveling off the leaves and vegetable growth from the reservoir, but the blast was discharged before he had time to notify his fellow workmen who were above him.

Mr. Gibson had for many years been prominent in the affairs of the Village of Cornwall. He had served as trustee of the village, had been superintendent of streets and water department until the two positions were made one, which he was filling at the time of his death. He was a member of the B. P. O. E. and Storm King Engine company.

• •

### Gessed Right

Prof.: "If the President, Vice-President, and all the members of the Cabinet died, who would officiate?"

Pupil: "The undertaker."

—

### Everything Comes Back

Doctor: "I don't like to mention it but that check you gave me has come back."

Patient: "Well, that sure is funny, Doc, so did my lumbago."

—

### Easy Going

The young bride was extolling the virtues of her husband to a friend.

"George is just the most generous man in the world," she declared. "He gives me everything credit can buy."—Pearson's.

—

### Baby Agrees

"Edison once said that four hours of sleep is enough for any man."

"That's exactly what my baby thinks."

# In The Days of Boots . . . .

In days of yore men wore boots made of cowhide for rough usage, calf skin for dress, and for style morocco and alligator skin. With the progress of time boots finally took the count from high top shoes, which in turn yielded to low shoes or oxfords, for all the year round wear. There are many persons living today who know little or nothing about boots except those made of felt or rubber.

There were men, however, who refused to surrender to laced shoes or oxfords and never wore them. They clung to boots, and if particularly fastidious, had their foot wear made to order. Factory made boots lacked the fine points and artistry displayed in boots when hand-made.

## H. Mueller Never Wore Shoes

Among the men who clung to hand-made boots was Hieronymus Mueller, because he was very particular regarding his footwear. Then again he lived in a day when hand-made goods of every kind were looked upon as in a class above machine made products. This was quite natural having been in the class of artisans, whose eyes and hands were trained to delicate operations necessary to a finished product which reflected the skill and artistry of the workman.

## Various Styles

Boots were made in various styles. Cowhide was usual in boots for rough usage, calf skin for business wear and occasionally of morocco leather or alligator skin. They were made in broad toes, narrow toes and box toes. The latter became quite popular because they had a distinct "boot individuality" being out of the ordinary. Mr. Mueller liked the box toe and always wore them. They were hand-made to measure which meant not only quality but an insurance of shape, ease and comfort.

One of the men who made his boots was Fred Salogga, who still resides in Decatur, and he remembers how particular Mr. Mueller was about his footwear. Mr. Salogga took as much pride in his boot making skill as Mr.



*Hieronymus  
Mueller*



*Fred  
Salogga*

Mueller did in his skill as a machinist working with metals. An instance of this was recalled when Adolph Mueller, visited Mr. Salogga recently.

Hieronymus Mueller formerly had his boots made by a man named McKinzie, but decided to give Mr. Salogga a chance, having heard that he was a fine craftsman. He thought to try him out on a pair of boots for every day wear. And then he learned of the pride of the boot maker.

## Only The Best

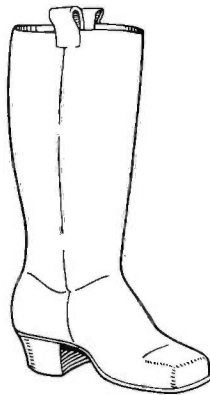
"Mr. Mueller," said the boot maker, "if I make any boots for you they must be the best, and I will not make your every day boots. I will make your Sunday boots." Mr. Salogga struck a responsive chord in the heart and mind of his would be patron. He was talking in the language and policy of Mr. Mueller who had no patience with cheap or shoddy workmanship or with any product that did not show first class skill. The pride and dignity with which Mr. Salogga upheld his trade and skill not only won him the order for the best boots he could produce, but it won him a life long customer and friend.

When the first pair of Salogga made box toed boots were tried on they were so outstanding in appearance, workmanship, and comfort that Mr. Mueller paid the price asked and handed the boot maker a liberal over-payment as a token of his appreciation.

Mr. Salogga is now a man far along in years, living happily and comfortably with his estimable wife. They are the parents of Mrs. B. F. Kitchen, wife of our Florida salesman.

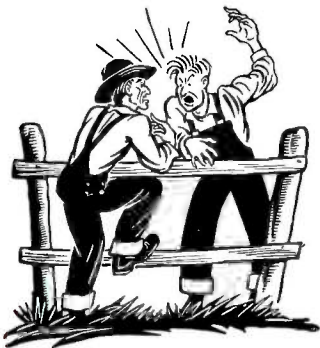
This little incident of human interest related here is still fresh in Mr. Salogga's mind, and when he tells how he refused to "make every day boots", there is a flash of pride in his eye of having convinced Mr. Mueller that he was a "craftsman worthy of his hire."

Which reminds us of a Carlisle saying: "What a man can do is his greatest ornament, and he always consults his dignity by doing it."



*Style of boot worn by  
Hieronymus Mueller*

# BARNYARD HUMOR



## On The Way

Farmer: "That land you sold me is no good. You said I could grow nuts on it."

Seller: "Oh no, I didn't say that. I said you could go nuts on it!"

## Old But Clear

Farmer Jones: "Which is correct—"A hen is sitting" or "a hen is setting?"

Farmer Brown: "I don't know, and I don't care. All I bother about is when she cackles—is she laying or is she lying?"

A friend spent the night with a farmer. The next morning he appeared downstairs with a black eye.

"How did you get that" asked the farmer in surprise.

"Oh, I just happened to fall in the guest chamber, that's all," answered the visitor.

"Gee, you didn't break it, did you?" anxiously inquired the farmer.

## Plums For Two

"What was your plum crop like?"

"Well, a heavy storm blew down 50% of it, and we'd hardly gathered that when another wind blew down the rest."

"Bad luck. Could you do anything with them?"

"Well, my wife ate one and I ate the other."

## Pretty Cold

The new hired man from the city had been set out to harness the horses. It was a cold winter morning, still dark, and he mistook a cow for a horse.

"What's keeping you so long out there?" the farmer shouted from the house.

"Say, I cannot get the collar over this horse's head. His ears are frozen stiff," replied the new hand.

## Snippy And Snappy

A young farmer went into a store to get some feed for his hogs and was waited on

by a new clerk, a young lady.

"I want some shorts for my hogs," the farmer said.

"Oh, you're one of those smart guys," the lady clerk retorted. "Next, I suppose you'll be coming in here for some brassieres for your cows."

## Two To One

Country Boy: "What do the three balls in front of the pawn-shop mean?"

City Cousin: "Two to one you won't get it back."

## Part of His Education

Farmer Brown: "What did your son learn at college?"

Farmer Green: "Wal, he hadn't been home long before he showed me how to open bottles with a half dollar."

## Excelsior

"Sarah, you'll have to stop feedin' that cow on shredded wheat. It's dangerous."

"Why is it dangerous, Eph?"

"Well, this mornin' at milkin' she durn near chewed my whiskers off."

## Hoss On Him

Veterinary (Instructing farmer): "Simply place this powder in a gas pipe about two feet long, put one end of the pipe well back in the horse's mouth and blow the powder down his throat."

Farmer: "I understand."

Veterinary (Next day): "What's the matter, you look ill. Did you do as I told you."

Farmer: "I did, but the darned horse blew first."

## FINGER PRINTS

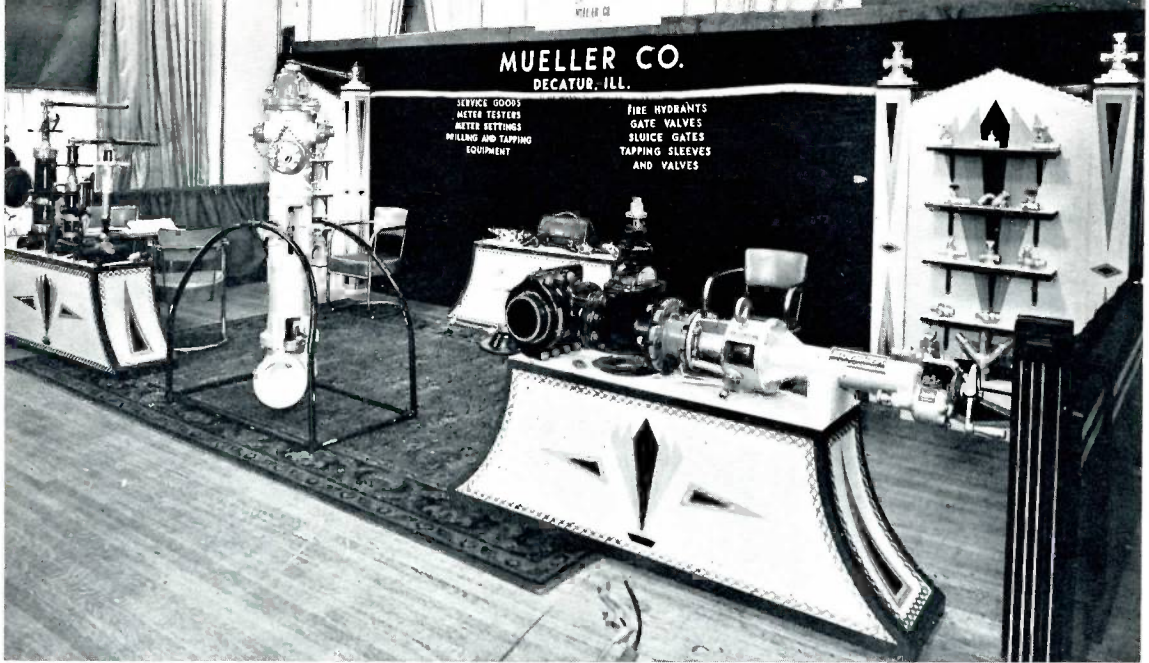
Finger printing was not always used for a record by which to identify criminals. The taking of finger prints is known to have been practiced in the East at a very early period when thumb prints were a monarch's sign-manual. The permanent character of thumb prints was first put forward scientifically in 1823 by J. E. Perkenje, a professor of physiology, who read a paper before the University of Breslau, advocating a system of classification. His work was taken up by Bewick, an English draftsman, who made a number of impressions, and later by Sir Francis Gallon and Sir William Herschel.

## NO GOOD FOR CORNS

The following letter from Bill Melville was recently received by a San Francisco manufacturer of corn syrup:

"Dear Sirs: Though I have taken six cans of your corn syrup, my feet are no better now than when I started."





*Mueller Display at New Orleans.*

## High Honors Awarded

For Outstanding Service In The Water Works Field  
In 1937—Cairo, Illinois Supt. On The List » » »

The recent convention of the American Water Works Association in New Orleans goes on record as one of the most important and interesting yet held. Despite the fact that New Orleans is not so favorably located geographically as Buffalo, the attendance was only 20 less than in the latter city in 1937 when the registration amounted to 1,140. Among those at the New Orleans were official representatives of Columbia, Mexico and Cuba.

The program embraced a wide range of technical subjects.

The dinner dance closed the 1938 convention. Eugene F. Dugger, General Manager of the Newport News Water Works Commission, Newport News, Va., as retiring president, introduced the incoming president, Reeves Newsom, consulting Engineer, New York. Mr. Newsom spoke briefly. He expressed the belief that the water works industry is entitled to share in the appropriations that may be made by the federal government for public works. The association should aid in seeing that a proper allotment of such federal funds that are available, be made for water works construction. Regardless of this angle, association members should keep before their local corporate bodies the fact that such important work should be carried on irrespective of possible grants or loans from the federal government.

The John M. Diven medal was awarded

to William C. Mabee, chief engineer, Indianapolis Water Company. This medal is awarded annually to the member who is selected as having rendered the most outstanding service to the association. Mr. Mabee's work was the preparation of specifications for laying cast iron pipe.

The John M. Goodel prize was awarded Vance C. Lischer, production engineer of the St. Louis County Water Company, University City, Mo. This was in recognition of his paper on "Water Hammer—Correcting an Unusual Problem", published in the March 1937 Journal.

Two new honorary members are Ralph W. Lawton, civil engineer, Los Angeles, Calif., and Theodore A. Liesen, General Manager, Metropolitan Utility District, Omaha, Neb. These presentations were made by President Newsom.

Awarding of the George W. Fuller memorial certificates was inaugurated at this convention.

One of these certificates is to be awarded annually to a number of each section chosen by that section for outstanding service in the water works field. Nine of these certificates were awarded as follows:

Kentucky-Tennessee Section:—Ledreich Stuart Vance—"Because of the outstanding service rendered in connection with flood emergency in Louisville in January, 1937."

New Jersey Section:—Charles Herbert

Capen.—“For his paper on ‘Water Supply of Northeastern New Jersey,’ which appeared in the September, 1937, issue of the Journal and which was read at the meeting in Atlantic City last fall. . . .”

New York Section: — Edward Arnold Sterns.—“For his outstanding contribution in the improvement of the water supply system of the village during the year 1937.”

Southeastern Section: — Guy Haywood White.—“For his work in organizing the South Carolina Operators’ Association and Short School, which has resulted in improved operation of water plants in that state.”

Indiana Section:—William Curtis Mabee.—“For his constructive service to the water works field in carrying through the preparation of the tentative specification for laying cast-iron pipe.”

#### Charles M. Roos Wins Award

Illinois Section:—Charles Matthias Roos.—“For his untiring efforts in the 1937 Ohio River flood, the ingenuity and resourcefulness displayed in his many years of operation of the Cairo Water Works Plant under difficult conditions, and his constructive leadership in the affairs of his community.”

Montana Section:—Claude Wesley Eyer.—“Mr. Eyer meets the qualifications for this award because of his proficiency in the service rendered in the interest of the School for Water Works Operators, sponsored by the Montana Section in co-operation with the Montana State Board of Health and the Montana State College. . . .”

Secretary Jordan’s report showed an all-time high of membership of over 3,200. Based on the number of members California is the second section with 425, being exceeded only by New York.

It has been tentatively agreed to hold the 1939 meeting in Atlantic City, probably during May. This is dependent upon making satisfactory arrangements with city officials and hotel managements.

#### Lost and Found

“‘Artford, ‘Artford,” called out the conductor.

“You’ve dropped an ‘h,’” said a passenger.

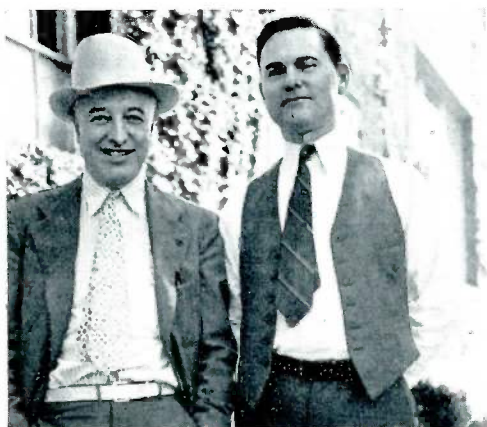
“That’s all right, sir, we’ll pick hit up hat Hamherst.”—Purple Parrot.

Character is the result of overcoming obstacles.

Idleness travels so slowly that poverty overtakes her.

He has no hope who never had a fear.

## VISITOR FROM WAUKESHA



A. P. Kuranz, Supt. W. W., Waukesha  
A. O. (Tony) Yonkers  
Head of Water Works Division

Among our recent callers was A. P. Kuranz, Superintendent, Waukesha Water Department, Waukesha, Wisconsin. Mr. Kuranz was driving home, accompanied by his wife, after attending the annual convention of the American Water Works, held in New Orleans. Mrs. Kuranz accompanied him. Wisconsin was well represented at the convention referred to. Mr. Kuranz met a number of the heads of departments in our organization and made a trip through Mueller factory under guidance of A. O. Yonker, head of the water works division. He is a firm believer in quality and has used Mueller goods for many years.

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(Continued from Page 7)

youth followed the sea. Becoming part owner of a vessel he engaged in the African slave trade, which at that time was regarded as perfectly legitimate. He located in Virginia in 1773 and became a planter. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was consulted about the formation of the navy.

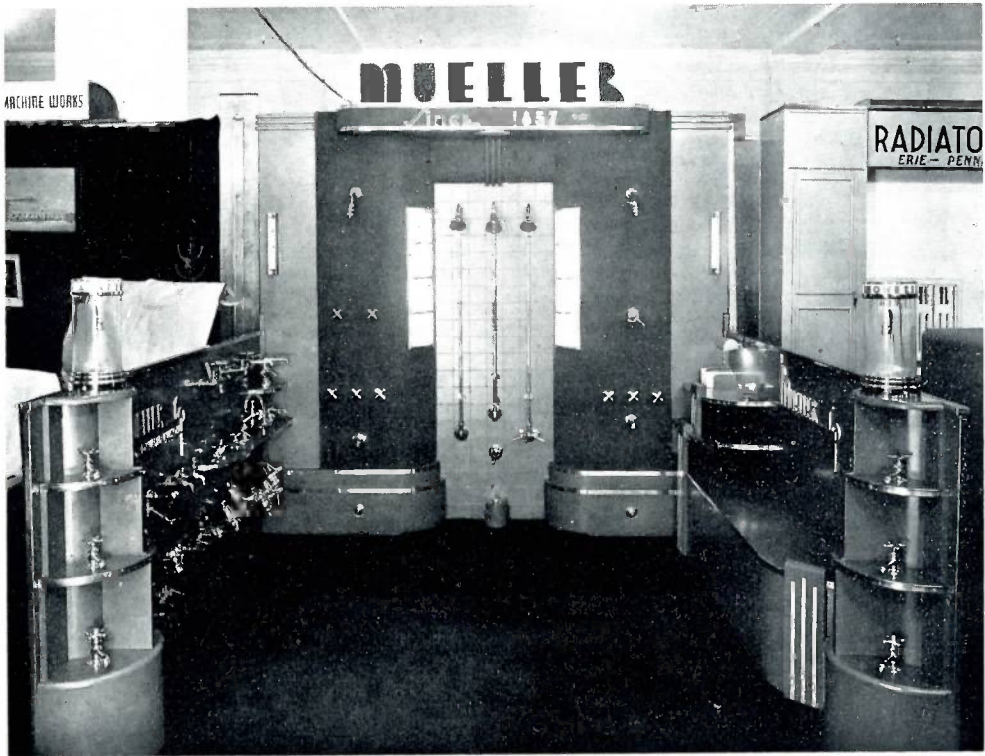
#### Our First Flag At Sea

He assumed command of the Alfred and on it displayed the first flag ever flown on an American Man of War. As commander of different American vessels he conducted a brilliant campaign against the English. His most notable feat perhaps was the capture of the English Man of War, Serapis, after a terrific engagement.

#### The First Cable

July 27 was the day on which the laying of the first permanently successful cable was completed. There are now some fifteen cables between Europe and North America.

# The 1938 Plumbing Convention . . .



At the convention of the National Association of Plumbers held in Cleveland in June, manufacturers and wholesalers made a fine display of plumbing products, as entertaining and instructive to the public as it was to members of the trade. Above is an illustration of the display made by Mueller Co. Of course, it fails to convey the rich blue finish of the board or the brilliant, flashing chromium plated fittings. At each end was a glass covered miniature shower head under pressure. This feature attracted much attention. Representing the company was O. C. Draper, Ray Kileen, O. H. Sharlock, and Thomas E. Gaither.

The annual convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers held at Cleveland, the week of June 6, was one of the most successful of recent years, both in attendance and interest. The total registration was 3,762 of which number 1,015 were members of the convention.

The new officers are:

President—H. Merwin Porter, Minneapolis.

Vice President—Henry S. Blank, Dayton, Ohio.

Treasurer—H. O. Green, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Secretary—Otto F. Nelson, Minneapolis.

The last named was appointed by President Porter and confirmed by the convention.

Among the notable resolutions was one protesting against government competition

with private industry in the construction field, especially by the Works Progress Administration, and on government work. The sentiment on this question was very pronounced, resolutions being presented by Wisconsin, New Jersey, Texas, North Dakota, Delaware, California, and Kentucky.

Another action of the convention which is of particular interest to the entire trade was the decision to establish a trade publication to be known as "The Plumbing and Heating Business." This will be, it is hoped, a money producing enterprise for the National Association. Advertising will be solicited and accepted. It is designed to have the first issue appear in September. A publication of this character is not a recent idea. It has been under consideration for several years, having been first proposed by the Chicago group at the convention in Portland in 1925. This inno-

(Continued on Page 31)

## Always Something New

From Nation's Business:

A rubber clothes pin especially useful in handling fine silks and stockings without damaging the fabrics, but with sufficient pressure to hold up a blanket.

Tents may be easily erected by using pneumatic rubber tubes at corners. The tubes can be easily inflated and are sufficiently rigid but guy lines are recommended in gales.

Lacquers particularly resistant to perspiration, soap and water. Recommended for use on handles of objects held in the hands.

A new tree watering device consists of a hollow spear head with water holes near the point. There is a hose connection and a stop cock on the handle. Shove the spear head into the ground and turn on the stop. Thus the water reaches the roots. Also used to soak in fertilizer.

A radio receiving set makes possible selection of a program 24 hours in advance. Plugs are inserted at any quarter hour. Tune in the station wanted and other plugs silence the radio or tune in other stations.

A new self-fluxing method for use in brazing accurately controls the amount of flux and eliminates porosity in the joint. The flux, a liquid, is evaporated into the fuel gas. Crystallization and slag on the weld are avoided. It is used in steel, cast iron, copper, and some alloys.

A helmet supplied with clean compressed air gives safety to workmen in atmospheres involving dust and other contaminations.

A novel gadget of small size enables one to quickly and easily inflate a tire having a small leak to get to a service station for repairs.

"Only a few more experiments are necessary," said Henry Ford recently, "until we will have perfected this product so that it will withstand a shock as well as steel."

He called for a thin, convex sheet of a glossy substance made by a chemurgic process. It had been made from soy beans or wheat chaff. Placing it on the floor, he jumped on it. The piece was undamaged.

"If that had been steel," he said, "it would have caved in."

Production of this material will begin soon on a big scale it was said. Presumably it will displace steel in many parts of the car including the body.

A small, cheap, blue printing outfit, complete with light, trays, chemicals and papers, is intended for use in small branch offices. Capacity 9" x 18".

A photo flash light so small that 18 may be carried in a coat pocket contains both metal foil and wire. The flash is timed so that cameras synchronized for older bulbs need not be reset.

## CITY REST HOUSE

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, United States Senator from New York, is not only a doctor, politician and statesman but a health authority as well. Thousands of readers know him through the columns of the daily press and magazines. A recent issue of the American City carried an article from the senator's pen on the subject of "Public Comfort Stations." He said there are only 1000 such stations in the United States or one for every 10,000 persons in urban populations.

### Surprisingly Small

The number is surprisingly small in view of the need which has developed for these conveniences. Inasmuch that the government policy is spending and lending why not divert some of the cash to provide public comfort stations. The outdoor livers and workers constitute an unanswerable argument for public conveniences. The senator points out that the better name would be "City Rest Houses". In his opinion these rest houses could be let to responsible concessionaires.

### Must Be Sanitary

Places of this character can be maintained in sanitary condition, but it seems not without some degree of supervision because of the unsanitary habits of a larger per cent of those who use them.

This is demonstrated by conveniences provided by filling stations. The best sanitary job possible means nothing to the health of the public if the places are not kept sanitary.

### Oil Company Up To Minute

One big oil company realizes this fact and now has a large fleet of special cars for use of inspectors to supervise sanitation in filling stations. The company advertises the fact and we predict that it will be a drawing card for business.



#### Highly Accomplished

Judge: "Is the prisoner a known thief?"  
 Constable: "A known thief! Why, he'd steal the harness off a nightmare."

#### Almost?

"Don't talk to me about lawyers, my dear. I've had so much trouble over the property that I sometimes wish my husband hadn't died!"

#### Informant

Lawyer for Defense: "What time was it when you were robbed?"

Complainant (angrily): "I don't know; ask your client—he took my watch!"

#### The Gay Deceiver

Judge: "So you deceived your husband?"

Plaintiff: "On the contrary, my lord, he deceived me. He said he was going out of town and he didn't go."

Georgia Lawyer: "Well, Rastus, so you want me to defend you? Have you any money?"

Rastus: "No, suh, I hain't got no money, but I got a 1922 model Fo'd cah."

Lawyer: "Well, can you raise some money on that? Now let's see—just what do they accuse you of stealing?"

Rastus: "A 1922 Fo'd cah."

#### Minor Point

His Wife: "So your client was acquitted of murder. On what ground?"

Lawyer: "Insanity. We proved that his father had spent five years in an asylum."

His Wife: "But he didn't, did he?"

Lawyer: "Yes. He was a doctor there but we had no time to bring that fact out."

#### Tough

Judge: "Do you challenge any of the jurors?"

Defendant: "Well, I think I can lick that little guy on the end."—Automotive Merchandising.

#### Sounds Reasonable

Judge: "How do you know he was drunk?"

Complainant: "Well, he shook the clothes tree and then started to feel around the floor for some apples."

#### Not Dead Yet!

Jailer (to prisoner awaiting execution): "You have an hour of grace."

Prisoner: "O. K. Bring her in."

#### Wake Up!

Cockney Woman (charged with assaulting her husband): "I asked 'im if 'e loved me, an' 'e was so long thinkin' about it that I 'it 'im with a mop."

## TIN CANS HAVE VALUE

There are other and better uses for tin cans than tying them to a dog's tail. Some time ago we printed an article about a south-erntown which used them as fillers under a cement street. There are still other valuable and profitable ways to dispose of them. The American Public Works Association reports that one method used to "de-tin" the cans, recovering the tin, and baling the detinned metal, both of which are sold. Another utilization is to bale the cans and ship them to copper smelters for use in the leaching process of extracting copper from the ore; the bale cans are sold as scrap metal. Los Angeles sells its tin cans to a salvage company, and Atlanta also uses a salvage method. Two cities—Tucson and Baltimore—put the cans to use in the manufacture of the deodorant, ferrous chloride. Tucson does the manufacturing itself; Baltimore sells the cans to a private concern for manufacture.

The advisability of adopting any of these salvage plans, the American Public Works Association points out, depends largely on the current market prices of the salvaged materials. Such prices have fluctuated rather widely in recent years.

(Continued from Page 29)

vation will be watched with great interest. The resolution determining this undertaking was submitted by the board of directors and was given the unanimous approval of the delegates.

The attendance at the convention was divided as follows: members, 1,015; guests, 1,499; exhibitors, 651; auxiliary members, 246; women guests, 351; total 3,762.

The membership of the association showed a marked gain during the past year. Minneapolis, Detroit, Tulsa, and Atlantic City seek the honor of being the 1939 convention city.

Executive Ernst J. Flentje reported the net worth of the association at the close of the 1937-8 administration was approximately \$90,000.00, an increase, if attained, in net worth of approximately \$22,000 for the twelve months of President Kruse's administration.

(Continued from Page 22)

5. William Shirley, Esq., Governor of Massachusetts Bay in N. A. Anno 1744.

6. The subscription for these bells was begun by John Hammock and Robert Temple, church wardens, 1744.

7. Since generosity has opened our mouths, our tongues shall ring aloud its praise, 1744.

8. Abel Budhall, of Gloucester, cast us all Anno, 1744.

#### Noted For Mellow Tone

There is an old bell at Washington's headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y., which attracts attention of tourists. It is small, weighing barely twenty-five pounds, but noted for its mellow tones. It was cast at Amsterdam, Holland, 1716, and sent as a present in 1719 to settlers at Newburgh. There being no church there at that time it was loaned to the Lutheran Church, New York, where it called the Knickerbockers to worship, pealed forth glad notes for weddings and mournful knolling for the dead. In 1733 the bell was returned to Newburgh, the pioneers having built a church.

#### ACCOMMODATING AGENT

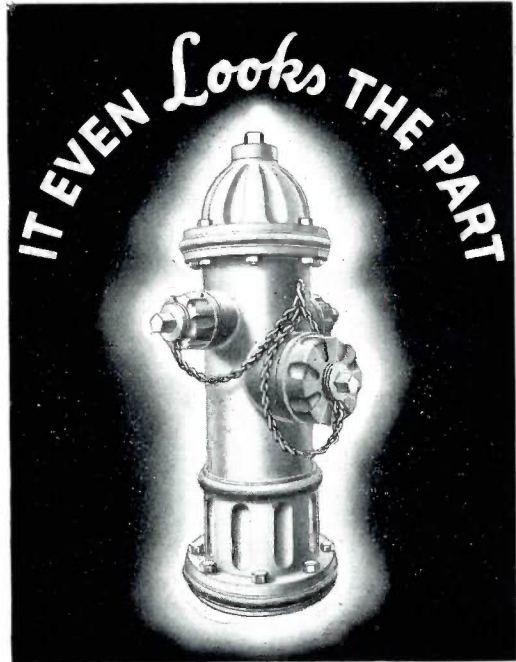
The Chicago and Northwestern is trying out a new service at Sterling, Illinois. A train arrives there at 6:17 a. m. Residents had trouble in catching it. Now they telephone the agent in the evening, and at 5:17 the following morning he calls the passenger and announces "on time" or as much late as the train may be.

#### FREE PILLOW SERVICE

Free pillow service has been inaugurated in the coaches of several Southern Pacific trains. That road recently ordered 7,000 pillows, 32,200 pillow slips, 6,500 blue covers and 380 pillow pouches, at a total cost of \$10,000. Every available source of chicken feathers was tapped to supply the 14,000 pounds needed. As one writer put it, no local hen was safe, even in the privacy of her own back yard, till the last pound of feathers had been purchased.

Experiments are being conducted to determine the value of peanut flour. If they turn out as expected, we shall probably see sandwiches made from peanut bread spread with peanut butter. —National Grocers' Bulletin.

Bridge is a big business. Card sales run around \$13,500,000 annually; students pay some \$5,000,000 yearly for lessons, and other millions go for books, tabs, tables and the like.



The Mueller-Columbian Hydrant even looks the part it plays in serving dependable protection to the communities it serves. The very exterior appearance makes a deep impression on those who know the arduous conditions with which a hydrant has to cope and the construction details guard against the effect of time, indifferent maintenance, freezing or accidental breakage. The extra large diameter of the hydrant barrel adds to its attractive appearance and yet retains a characteristic sturdiness. The barrel, bonnet and nozzle caps are excellently balanced in grilled design in order to add to the attractiveness of the hydrant as well as give additional strength to these points.

The interior construction backs up the exterior appearance. First—the self-oiling top assures constant lubrication. Second—the safety-flange and coupling confines damage by traffic accidents to two inexpensive parts. Third—large double bronze bushed drain valves assure complete drainage and freedom from freezing. You can be sure that the Mueller-Columbian Hydrant will not only act the part—it even looks the part.

**MUELLER COMPANY  
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.**

MUELLER RECORD

# MUELLER POINTS

WITH PRIDE TO THESE  
DEPENDABLE AND  
PRACTICAL  
SHOWERS



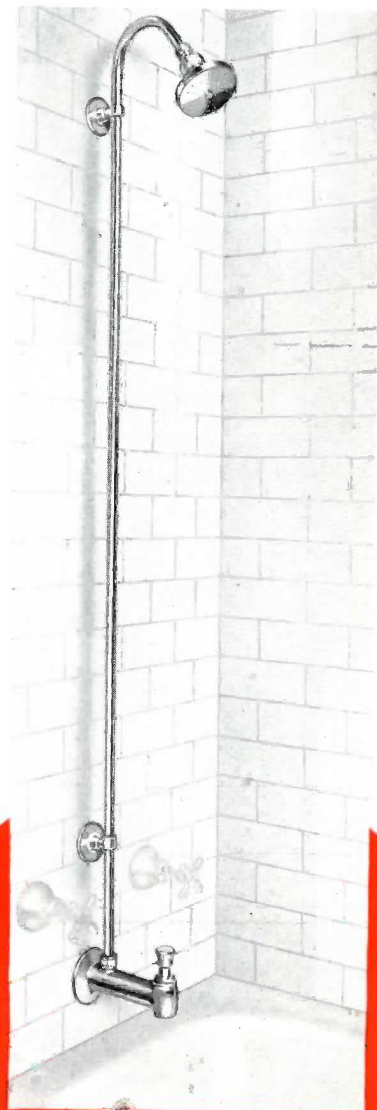
## Cash In On Mueller Adapto During Hot Summer Months

"Dog Days" present an opportunity for additional sales of shower equipment and Mueller Adapto Showers give you your best opportunity to cash-in on this natural demand.

Nearly every customer is a prospect for a Mueller Adapto Shower because it can be installed right on their present bathroom installation. There is no muss, no bother, no extensive alterations or repairs. The many different styles and types allow you to meet any installation problem. Show your customers these showers or write us for a supply of folders that tell the story. Your name will be imprinted for your use at your request.

H-5090 Mueller Adapto Shower for built-in, corner, or recessed tubs with spout above the tub.

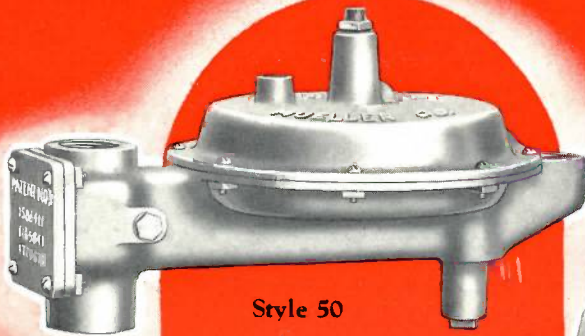
The combination is regularly furnished with riser pipe (straight or offset optional), two wall supports and 4" shower head with removable face, and adjustable ball joint. Spout regularly tapped 1" I.P. thread bushed to  $\frac{3}{4}$ " I.P. No extra charge for special threads.



# MUELLER CO.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS

# MUELLER GAS REGULATORS



Style 50



Style 60



Style 70

Mueller-Goble Gas Regulators are built for one purpose—to regulate the flow of gas accurately and to deliver the maximum volume from low inlet pressure without an excessive drop or loss of pressure.

Gas Engineers recognize the superior feature of these Regulators that enables them to fulfill their requirements. The fact that all working parts are rust-proof and 100% accessible while in the line—that the greater clearance between the valve disc and orifice lends to minimum fluctuation and requires minimum lock-up pressure, are all factors that permit MUELLER-GROBLE REGULATORS to perform with maximum efficiency.

There are many different sizes of service regulators available in either mercury seal or dead-weight safety valve type for high, intermediate, or low pressure gases. Write us and tell us of your requirements.

## MUELLER CO.—DECATUR, ILL.