

MUELLER RECORD

Vol. XXXIV

JULY • 1947

No. 1



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MUELLER RECORD

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PLUMBING, WATER AND GAS PRODUCTS



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Vol. XXXIV

No. 1

GENE J. KUHN, Editor

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Back in Circulation

WITH THIS ISSUE, the MUELLER RECORD makes its first appearance on a regularly scheduled basis since March, 1945, when its publication was suspended, due to the retirement of its former editor, G. N. Wagenseller, and the critical paper shortage. The RECORD will be issued every other month.

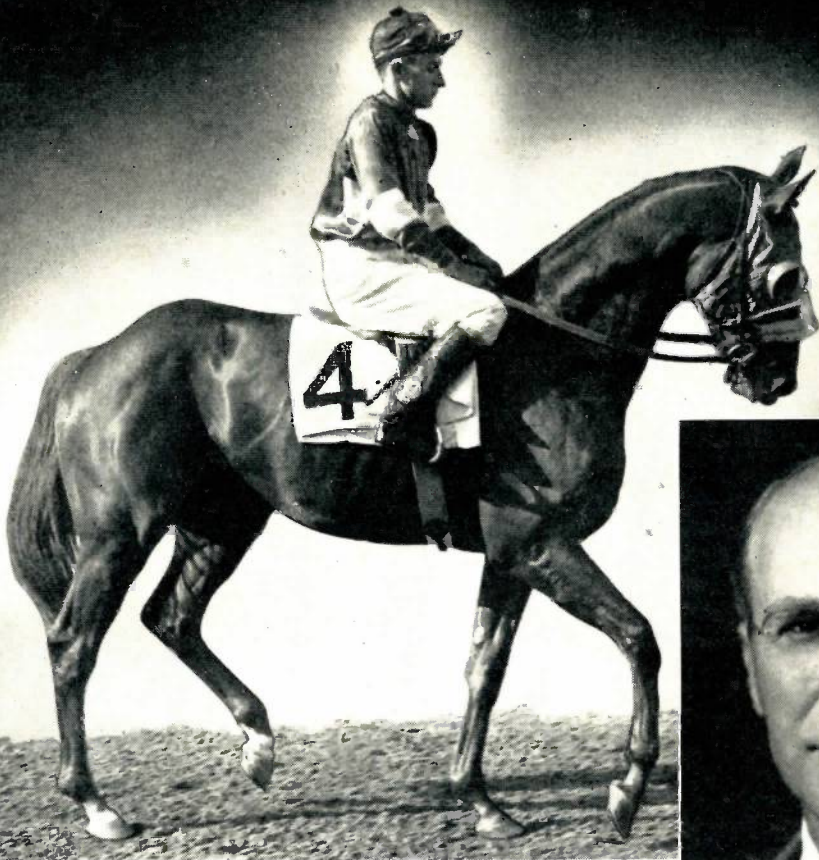
That the publication has been missed is clearly evidenced by the letters of inquiry the Mueller Co. has received and is still receiving almost daily from many of its friends and customers. It is hoped that, in resuming publication, the MUELLER RECORD will continue to deserve that interest, and that many old friendships will be renewed and many new ones formed.

This Month's Cover

COOLING OFF on water skis on Biscayne Bay, which fronts Miami, Florida, the nation's semi-tropical playground, are Miss Ella Holland and Bruce Parker.

Parker is a former national water ski champion, although Miss Holland apparently isn't doing too badly.

The photo was made by Charles Ebbets of the Miami City News Bureau.



On Trust, one of the outstanding three-year-olds in the country, was acquired in a "package deal" and his value entered at \$15,000 by his owner, E. O. Stice (inset) of the firm of E. O. Stice and Sons, Los Angeles plumbing contractors. The horse's winnings at the nation's leading track events are now well in the six-figure bracket.



The Plumber and the Race Horse

UNDOUBTEDLY THE shades of Horace Greeley and Horatio Alger are resting easier these days—that is, if they are still keeping track of the journeyman plumber who swung off a train at Los Angeles in 1911 with thirty cents in his pocket.

E. O. Stice was the plumber, and his career has paralleled the lines of the best of the Greeley-Alger tradition. He had left Jacksonville, Illinois, to follow Greeley's classic advice to young men, and by dint of hard work he was successful in building up a large and reputable business as a plumbing contractor.

However, there appears to be one main difference between Mr. Stice and the story-book heroes, for none of the Alger boys made his mark in the business world and then became equally successful as the owner of a racing stable. And Mr. Stice has done both.

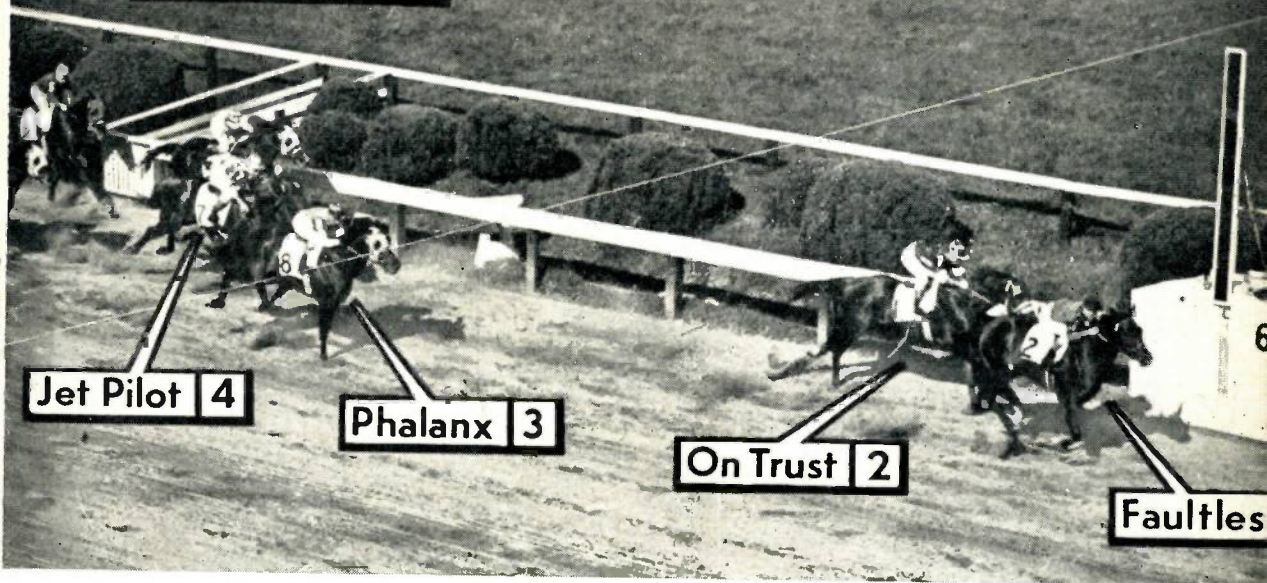
Mr. Stice went to work at his trade the day

after his arrival on the West coast, and then took a "road job." It was while traveling in Arizona in 1912 that he met W. L. Jett, a veteran Mueller Co. representative, and the two have shared a warm friendship ever since. Later, Mr. Stice decided to go into the plumbing business at Eagle Rock, California, a business that has prospered and is now the firm of E. O. Stice and Sons—the sons being Gary and Tod.

Mr. Jett is inclined to believe that Mr. Stice first considered the possibility of acquiring a racing stable during a vacation the two spent at San Francisco, part of which was spent at the races at Bay Meadows. However, Mr. Stice's interest in horses dates back to his youth, when his father was an enthusiastic owner of harness runners.

"My dad loved all kinds of horses," Mr. Stice once said, "but he had a particular

PREAKNESS



Press Association, Inc.

Four horses, finishing in the first four positions in the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness, with the order of finish in the two events scrambled, have made it a monopoly for their owners as far as division of the prize money in the events. In the Preakness finish Faultless noses over the finish line to win, followed by On Trust, Phalanx and Jet Pilot. In the Kentucky Derby, Jet Pilot was the winner, followed by Phalanx, Faultless and On Trust. Each event's prize money aggregated nearly \$100,000.

pendant for the harness runners. He owned many of them in his career, and many a sunny afternoon I shared his happiness over a victory.

"I inherited that same love of horses from my father, and when I was able, I got into the horse racing game."

High Resolve was the first important horse to join the Stice stable. There were those who

thought the horse was not too good an investment, but the horse appealed to Mr. Stice and he bought him for \$15,000. The horse soon began showing his stuff, and in the space of four months High Resolve broke four track records and equaled the world's record for seven furlongs—1:22 flat—in winning the Inglewood Handicap.

Although High Resolve, Blue Pennant,

On Trust, ridden by Johnny Longdon, crosses the finish line three-quarters of a length in front to win the \$100,000 Santa Anita Derby March 8. W. L. Sickle was second and Tropical Sea third.

Press Association, Inc.



Pleasure Fund and others have made the Stice name well-known in racing circles, the horse that has brought the most fame—and cash—to the Stice stable is On Trust.

Mr. Stice was impressed with On Trust from the moment he first saw him. His first attempt to purchase the horse was unsuccessful, but a little later he was offered a package deal of three horses, Mon-O-Haste, Bridal Gown and On Trust, for \$32,000.

Mr. Stice said he entered the cost of the three horses down separately on the books, listing On Trust at \$15,000, Mon-O-Haste at \$10,000 and Bridal Gown at \$7,500.

As a two-year-old, On Trust began showing promise of becoming the great horse he is. Entered in fifteen races, he won five, including the California Homebred Stakes, took three seconds, and two thirds.

But it was as a three-year-old that On Trust began showing his mettle. His first important win was the \$50,000 Santa Maria Stakes at Santa Anita park February 2. He defeated a crack field of eleven, with Stepfather second and Owner's Choice third.

Ralph Neves, who was aboard the horse, said, "On Trust proved a pleasant surprise to me with the strong race he ran. I eased him back around the first turn, but I started to move in the backstretch and I figured I would be in it with the way the colt moved up. He's a real good colt."

On Trust definitely proved himself as one of turfdom's great horses the following month. Ridden by Johnny Longden, who later piloted him in the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness, the big chestnut colt crossed the finish line in the \$100,000 Santa Anita Derby three-quarters of a length in front of W. L. Sickle over the mile and a quarter distance, which he negotiated in the creditable time of 2:03 and 1/5 seconds.

Speaking of the Santa Anita Derby, Longden was quoted in the *Blood Horse*, official publication of the thoroughbred industry, as saying, "I didn't want to go to the front so soon, but On Trust was fighting to run, and I hated to keep choking him, so I just let him go. All through the stretch he was pricking his ears and kicking up his heels, and I knew no horse in the field was ever going to catch us."

On Trust's feat in winning the Santa Anita Derby was the more remarkable when consideration is given the fact that he was actually a two-year-old, having been a late foal,

dropped at the L. B. Mayer farm in April, 1944.

As a result of the Santa Anita Derby, California's hopes of having a winner at the seventy-third running of the Kentucky Derby at Louisville May 3 were centered on the young speedster, and although it was conceded that his chances of winning in the money were fair, the turf-wise pointed out that he would be running in select company in the historic race.

Nevertheless, On Trust made a game bid at Churchill Downs, finishing fourth in a field that included Jet Pilot, the winner, with Phalanx second and Faultless third. Stepfather, the horse On Trust had defeated in the Santa Maria Stakes, finished far back in eighth place, and W. L. Sickle, second to On Trust in the Santa Anita Derby, was ninth.

On Trust, Jet Pilot, Phalanx and Faultless made the division of the prize money in the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness, run a week after the famous Louisville race, a monopoly for their owners. On Trust was nosed out by Faultless in the Preakness, followed by Phalanx, and Jet Pilot, the Kentucky Derby winner, ran fourth.

Willie Molter, considered the leading American conditioner in 1946 and On Trust's trainer, has been convinced right along that the youngster was one of the outstanding three-year-olds in the country, and his belief remained unshaken even when On Trust was nosed out in the Preakness.

Molter said he wanted to give On Trust a little rest, and then enter him later on in stake races.

Incidentally, while On Trust was picking up a share of the prize money at Baltimore's Preakness May 10, High Resolve was scampering home ahead of the field in a \$7,500 race at Bay Meadows.

Returning to the West coast, one of On Trust's most recent victories of the type that put money in the till was the \$25,000 Will Rogers Handicap at Hollywood Park June 14 over twelve rival three-year-olds.

Carrying the Stice colors out in front at the finish in this and other big money races has parlayed the Stice investment of \$15,000 for On Trust well up into the higher six figure bracket.

But despite the phenomenal success the stable has enjoyed in the sports field, the firm is still E. O. Stice and Sons, contracting plumbers.

Howard C. Maloney Retires

Fifty-six years with Denver Water Board, his efforts systematized city's street naming.

INCLUDED AMONG a group of fourteen employees of the Denver, Colorado, Water Board who recently retired was Howard C. Maloney, 81, whose service with the city's water supply system covered a span of fifty-six years.

Although he was well known personally to many of the city's water users, Mr. Maloney was even better known by reputation as the person whose efforts were responsible for sys-



Howard C. Maloney

tematizing and simplifying the naming of Denver's streets.

When several communities merged in 1904 to become the present city and county of Denver, literally hundreds of thoroughfares had from two to eleven names—there were nine Fourteenth streets, for example. Mr. Maloney convinced city officials that a planned system of street naming was essential if a solution to the problem was to be reached, and the present alphabetized and numerical streets are the result. Some idea of the immensity of the task may be gained from the fact that two thousand street names were eliminated in 1908 alone.

Mr. Maloney, who was manager of the inspections and complaints division and chairman of the main extension committee at the time of his retirement, started at Denver in

May, 1891, with the old American Water Works Company of New Jersey.

An independent local company, the Citizens Water Company, was formed in 1889, and it continued in competition with the American Water Works Company until 1894, when the two were consolidated to form the Denver Union Water Company. In 1894 the South Platte Canal and Reservoir Company was organized to build the Cheesman Dam, which was leased to the Denver Union Water Company upon its completion in 1905. The existing water works systems were then purchased in 1918 by the city.

C. C. Schrepferman, 82, a former water commissioner, also was included in the group of employees, all more than seventy years of age, who retired. Mr. Schrepferman, who was with the department twenty-one years, was appointed to the commissioners' board in 1926 by Denver's former Mayor Stapleton, and he served in that position until 1930, when he became manager of the department, serving until 1933.

The oldest employee in the group was W. L. Morton, 85 years of age. A utility man, Mr. Morton had twenty-five years of service with the department. Others who retired were:

T. J. Thompson, foreman of the filter plant at the Platte Canyon Division, who retired because of ill health, was a veteran of thirty-two years of service; John Brown, 72, filter man, twenty-six and one-half years; John F. Jones, 76, laborer, twenty-five and one-half years; S. T. Evans, 73, nineteen and one-half years; J. H. Connely, 70, blacksmith, nineteen years; Edgar H. Jones, 73, assistant engineer, seventeen years; Mike Rosnik, 74, watchman, sixteen years; L. L. Wilson, 73, janitor, fifteen years; Benjamin Horen, 74, ditch rider, fourteen years; S. B. Harding, 75, watchman, thirteen years; and Alexander McDougall, 75, watchman, three years.

The retirement of these employees is in accordance with a retirement pension plan adopted in 1944 by the Denver Water Board. Employees retired under the plan will draw pensions varying in amounts according to the length of service with the water department. An employee may retire at the age of 65 with 35 years of service.



N. T. Veatch Takes Office As New A.W.W.A. Head

N T. VEATCH, partner in the well-known firm of Black & Veatch, consulting engineers, Kansas City, Missouri, succeeded Wendell R. LaDue, superintendent and chief engineer of the bureau of water and sewerage of the city of Akron, Ohio, as president of the American Water Works Association at the organization's sixty-seventh annual conference at San Francisco July 21 to 25.

Linn H. Enslow, editor of *Water and Sewage Works*, became vice-president of the association, and William W. Brush, editor of *Water Works Engineering*, and Harry E. Jordan, editor of the *Journal of the American Water Works Association*, continued in their posts as treasurer and secretary, respectively, of the organization.

N. T. Veatch, partner in the firm of Black & Veatch, consulting engineers, Kansas City, Mo., the new president of the American Water Works Association.



Wendell R. LaDue, superintendent and chief engineer, bureau of water and sewerage, Akron, Ohio, the outgoing president of the A. W. W. A.



Linn H. Enslow, engineer and editor of Water and Sewage Works, who became vice-president of the Association at the San Francisco conference.



William W. Brush, editor of Water Works Engineering, who has been the Association's treasurer since 1930. He also has held the offices of president and vice-president.



Harry E. Jordan, chemical engineer and secretary of the American Water Works Association since 1936. Mr. Jordan also served as the Association's president in 1934-35.

Mr. Veatch, a member of the A. W. W. A. since 1915, has had wide experience in the water works field. The firm in which he is a partner has had more than 500 water works engagements of all descriptions, varying from small developments to some of the major water works projects in the Midwest.

Following his graduation from the University of Kansas in 1909 with a bachelor of science degree, he became associated with the firm of Worley and Black, predecessor of Black & Veatch, as a resident engineer on construction of water plants in Kansas. He then became an instructor at the University of Kansas, assigned to work with the Kansas State Board of Health.

In 1912 he returned to the firm of Worley and Black as an assistant engineer. From 1912 to 1913 he was associated with the American Water Works & Guarantee Company, now the American Water Works & Electric Company, first in the firm's Pittsburgh office and then as superintendent of the water works system of the company at Keokuk, Iowa.

Returning again to Worley and Black, he was principal assistant from 1913 to 1915, at

which time he became a partner in the present firm. He received his degree in civil engineering at the University of Kansas in 1924, and is a registered professional engineer in the states of Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin.

Mr. Veatch was vice-president of the American Water Works Association last year, and he is a charter member of the Missouri Valley Section. He served as the section's vice-chairman in 1936 and chairman the following year. He was A. W. W. A. director of the section from 1941 to 1944.

Mr. Enslow, the present vice-president, also has had years of experience in the water works field. Mr. Enslow received a bachelor of science degree in industrial chemistry from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1912, and then became assistant works chemist of the General Chemical Company, Baltimore, Maryland. During 1914 and 1915, he held a part-time position with the bureau of chemistry of the Maryland State Health Department

(Continued on Page 30)



Death of Ambition, a modern painting by Herman E. Jackson, advertising manager of the Mueller Co., takes the modernist school of painting to task in the modernists' own language.

Mr. Jackson Protests

MOST OF US, raised on a mixture of such work as Gainsborough's *Blue Boy*, Whistler's *Portrait of My Mother* and whatever is appearing in the current issue of *Esquire* magazine, have let the controversy over modern art rage on without doing much about it.

For one thing, most of us, whether we admit it or not, can't understand just what the modernists are getting at. A painting which includes a wavering, crooked watch, drawn with the indecisive lines of a bride's first griddle cakes, has something to do with representing time, we presume, just as does the clock on a jeweler's sign, with its hands pointing at 8:20 o'clock. But anything more abstract than that has us completely at sea. Our reactions to most of the stuff can be summed up with the remark of an old gentle-

man who once said, "It may look like art to you, but it looks like hell to me."

Herman E. Jackson, Mueller Co. advertising manager and something of an artist himself, has shared somewhat the same sentiment as that expressed by the aforementioned Old Gentleman. But being on the rather quiet, self-effacing side, he hasn't come right out and said it in so many words.

Herman's workaday art is more or less of the commercial variety, having to do primarily with illustrations of corporation stops and tapping machines, but he likes to paint, and his paintings have been on exhibit at a number of cities over the country.

They're the kind the average person can understand: portraits, still lifes, landscapes. And you can mention to him that you personally like Thomas Hart Benton's work or



The artist poses with Miss Ruth Rohman, billing machine operator in the Mueller Co.'s main office, whose portrait is more in keeping with the type of painting Jackson prefers.

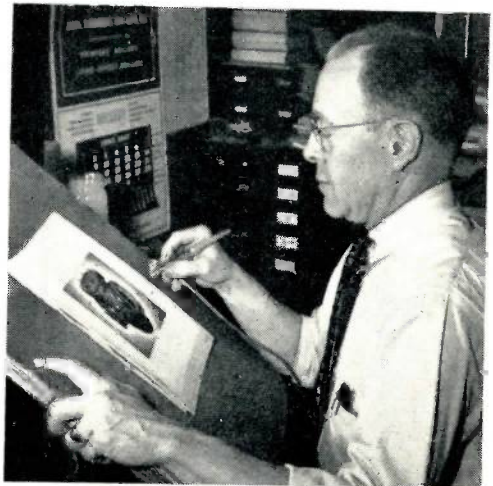
even Sir Luke Fildes' painting, *The Doctor*, which the American Medical Association and the Postoffice Department thought so much of that it was reproduced on a postage stamp, without drawing the remark, "Aw, that's not art, that's corn."

He'll tell you, though, that he doesn't like modern art, and that a great deal of it, in his opinion, comes from sloppy, slipshod artists who either do not have the ability to do good work or are merely seeking a sensational means of displaying their work.

It was as a protest to the modernists that he sneaked into their camp, possibly by crawling underneath a surrealist tent flap, staying long enough to paint *Death of Ambition*, a satire which they probably recognized as such right away.

However, Herman was considerate enough to sit down at his typewriter and peck out an interpretation of the painting, so that those

(Continued on Page 29)



Art is a commercial proposition with Mr. Jackson as he settles down behind his drawing board to illustrate Mueller Co. products, but it's art for art's sake when he puts down the airbrush and picks up his palette.

FLUORINE

will its use in water prevent tooth decay?

THE ADDITION of fluorine to municipal water supplies as a dental decay preventive, now experimentally underway in several cities of the United States, may result in one of the most important and far-reaching public health measures ever undertaken.

Conservative estimates of the incidence of dental caries (decay) place the figure at about 95 per cent of this country's population, and the National Dental Hygiene Association has described dental caries as "the most widespread disease of modern civilization."

Success of the experiments would result in a more prominent role for the water works profession, which already is entrusted in a large measure with safeguarding public health.

However, the outcome of the large scale experiments in all probability will not be definitely known for several years. Health authorities are setting up the programs for periods of from ten to fifteen years, and are generally discouraging such experiments, except in those instances that permit carefully controlled conditions.

A relationship between fluorine and dental decay was suggested as far back as 1874, but it was not until the early years of the twentieth century that thorough investigation of the effect of fluorine in water was begun. However, these early studies were primarily concerned with the study of mottled teeth, caused by high concentrations of fluorine.

Dr. Frederick S. McKay, Colorado Springs, Colorado, a pioneer in the study of mottled teeth, can be credited with initiating much of the research that has led to the experimental use of fluorine in domestic water, experiments that may some day all but eliminate dental decay.

Dr. McKay began an investigation in 1908 to determine the cause of mottled tooth enamel. He received a grant from the American Dental Association which enabled him to travel throughout Colorado and neighboring states to determine, if possible, what caused this chalky white, brown or black discoloration and pitted condition of the teeth.

He learned that mottling was limited to certain geographical sections and to the native

or early resident population of a district. Water was suspected as the causative agent, but the routine chemical analyses of water at that time failed to show any significant difference between the water in localities where mottling was present among the populace and in districts whose residents were entirely free of mottled teeth.

In 1925 Dr. McKay noted that the incidence of decay in mottled enamel was no greater than in "normal" enamel, and that, as a matter of fact, there was "a curious absence of decay."

Later, at Bauxite, Arkansas, a mining town owned by the Aluminum Company of America, Dr. McKay found 100 per cent of the native population affected with mottled enamel. The result of this examination came to the attention of the company's headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and a sample of the water was requested for analysis. H. V. Churchill, chief chemist for the company, made a more careful analysis of the water than had been made previously, and the presence of fluorine was indicated. However, due to the unusualness of the finding, another sample was requested, the analysis made, and fluorine again was found.

Samples from other localities in which the native population was found to have mottled enamel were then tested, and fluorine was found in each. In those districts where mottling was not present, the chemical analysis of the water showed fluorine was either absent or present as only a trace.

With other investigators confirming the discovery that fluorine was responsible for the mottling of teeth, impetus was given to the study, and within the past ten years a vast amount of research and clinical studies have been made.

Repeated examinations of the teeth of school children in various localities have definitely shown that the amount of dental decay varies with the amount of fluorine present in domestic water.

A study made in Wisconsin, for example, showed that in several cities where the water supply contained fluorides in amounts from

0.0 to 0.2 parts per million, the amount of tooth decay was twice and three times greater than that recorded for Green Bay, where the water supply contained 2.3 parts per million of fluorides.

Similarly, the prevalence of decay in the teeth of 305 children at a western Illinois city in 1938 was three times as high as that found among 319 Galesburg, Illinois, school children. The one city's water supply, obtained from the Mississippi River, contained approximately 0.1 parts per million of fluorine. The Galesburg ground water supply contained 1.8 parts per million of fluorine.

Just how fluorine prevents dental decay is not known at present. Relationships have been found between a lower count of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* in bacteriological examinations of sputum of children in cities having appreciable concentrations of fluorides in domestic water, and there is correspondingly less dental decay. It also is not known precisely what the optimum amount of fluorine should be to inhibit dental decay without mottling teeth.

However, in amounts from 0.5 parts per million to 1.5 parts per million fluorine seems to inhibit dental decay with little if any discernible mottling of tooth enamel, studies

have shown. Thus far, no evidence has been produced to indicate any harmful effects from the amount of fluorine used, except for the mottling resulting from comparatively high concentrations of fluorine.

Analysis of the water at Bauxite, where Dr. McKay found such a high incidence of mottling, showed almost 14.0 parts per million of fluorine. The United States Public Health Service standard at present for drinking water is 1.0 part per million of fluorine, an amount which investigators believe is about the optimum amount of fluorine concentration.

The studies in the fluorine-dental caries field have prompted health authorities to urge large-scale experiments in the addition of fluorine to public water supplies in an effort to determine just what can be done to prevent tooth decay. Past and continuing research would seem to give the experiments a good chance of success.

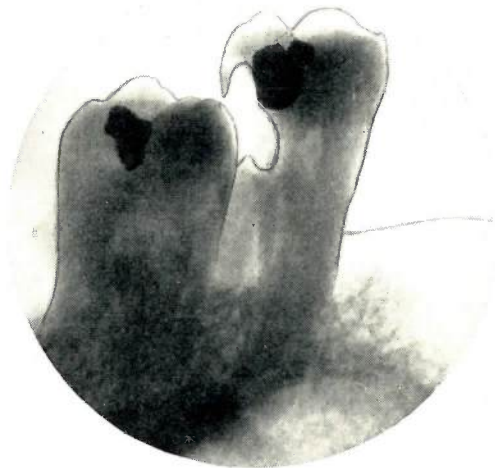
It was with this in mind that the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, began adding fluorine to its domestic water on January 25, 1945, under the sponsorship of the United States Public Health Service, the University of Michigan School of Dentistry and the Michigan Department of Health.

Before treatment was started, the public health service, through its dental section,



NORMAL

This enlargement of a dental x-ray indicates "normal" teeth. No carious areas are present. Teeth completely free of decay are the exception rather than the rule. A prominent dentist recently reported that in thirty years of practice he had seen only "ten or fifteen adults" whose teeth showed no signs of caries.



CARIOUS

These teeth show the ravages of dental caries. The dark spots in each are fillings, and the light area of the tooth at the right is a large cavity. The tooth at the left also is being attacked by caries. These are upper teeth, shown in this position for clarity. The tooth at the right was beyond treatment, and was extracted.

orally examined the mouths of 30,000 school pupils, ranging in age from those in kindergarten through junior college, to establish a base line on which to judge future accomplishments.

Paralleling this study was a sputum test, administered to some 3,000 of the children, to determine lactobacillus counts. It was discovered that with low counts, say less than 1,000, the chances for having dental decay during the next six months were negligible, while conversely as the counts were high, it could be forecast that dental decay would appear in the near future.

From studies already made, it has been determined that water containing an ample amount of fluorine to restrict dental decay will automatically produce a lower level of lactobacillus counts and thereby, possibly, reduce dental decay. Raymond J. Faust, chief of the division of water supply of the Michigan Department of Health, also points out that a second reason for the reduction of tooth decay by the addition of fluorine is that the fluorine content in the tooth structure is considerably higher where water containing fluorides has been used.

Mr. Faust said that although the Grand Rapids experiment has now been underway for about two and one-half years, there is no "authentic information at present" to indicate whether the addition of fluorine to the city's water will be successful in combating caries.

"We feel, however, that it is still too early to obtain authentic information in this respect," Mr. Faust said, "and we believe that perhaps two or three more years will be needed before satisfactory results will be observed.

"The treatment as we know it today has its major effect on children from birth until they reach eight or ten years of age—that is, during the time the crowns of the teeth are being formed. Once a person has had the benefit of the fluorine treatment, its good is supposed to last throughout his life. The treatment will have very little effect on adults."

At Grand Rapids, as in other cities in which the experiment is being conducted, 1.0 part per million of fluorine is being applied to the water in the form of sodium fluoride. The cost at Grand Rapids was about seven and one-half cents per person per year at the time the experiment was begun. Present prices of sodium fluoride have stepped the cost up to about eleven cents per capita per year.

"When we consider that the treatment has the possibility of reducing dental decay at

least by sixty-six per cent, we still believe the treatment to be economically sound and of great public health benefit," Mr. Faust said.

The city of Midland, Michigan, also began applying sodium fluoride to its water on January 23, 1946. However, Mr. Faust pointed out that this undertaking was purely local, and does not have technical dental control as does the Grand Rapids experiment.

Another experiment, similar to that of Grand Rapids, also is underway at Ottawa, Kansas, where fluorine treatment of water was begun September 7, 1946. Prior to the start of the experiment, the Franklin County Dental Society had expressed interest in the possibility of treating the water with fluorine, and a meeting was arranged between local representatives of the medical and dental societies and city officials and representatives of the Kansas State Board of Health. A program was drafted to cover a 10-year period of fluorine addition.

Local dentists, cooperating with the state board of health, examined school children before the initiation of the treatment, and plans call for the re-examination of the children annually. The results of the dental examinations will be summarized and interpreted by the state board of health.

One of the largest experiments in the addition of fluorine to water is being conducted at Evanston, Illinois. This experiment was activated February 17, 1946, and also has been set up on a long-range basis.

The examination of 4,400 school children at Evanston and Skokie in two groups, seven to nine years of age, and twelve through fourteen, preceded the actual start of fluorine addition to the water. The younger group will be re-examined within a year and the older group after two years. The experiment will continue for from twelve to fifteen years, with annual dental examinations being made to check the progress of the experiment.

The program is being sponsored by the Evanston Board of Health, the State Dental Department and the Zoller Dental Clinic of the University of Chicago.

In addition to these cities, fluorinization also is being practiced at Newburgh, New York, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and Marshall, Texas.

With these experiments well underway, the period of watchful waiting has begun. If they are successful, the lowly sodium fluoride, now best known as an insect powder, may become the next "wonder drug" for a civilization badly in need of a dentist.



Hugh L. Baker, whose promotion from assistant sales manager to general sales manager of the Mueller Co. just has been announced.



J. W. Simpson, former general sales manager, who as vice-president in charge of sales, will devote considerable time to the development of new products.



Robert K. Levey, assistant sales manager, whose new duties will include promotional and sales personnel work for the Mueller Co.

Appoints Hugh L. Baker General Sales Manager

J. W. (BILL) SIMPSON, vice-president in charge of sales, announces the appointment of Hugh L. Baker as general sales manager of the Mueller Co. Mr. Simpson, in his position as vice-president in charge of sales, will continue in an advisory capacity, and will spend considerable time working with the company's engineering department on new products.

Announcement of the appointment will be of wide interest to the trade which the Mueller Co. serves, since both Mr. Baker, who is being promoted from assistant sales manager, and Mr. Simpson are well-known in the water, gas and plumbing fields.

Robert K. Levey, who formerly was a Mueller Co. salesman in the Chicago territory and who has been assistant sales manager of the company with Mr. Baker, will handle promotional and sales personnel work for the company, and will eventually spend a

(Continued on Page 28)

RAILROADS ARE HIS HOBBY



Alva Moats, tool maker, is shown beside one of his two Wabash Series 2900 model locomotives which were built on a scale of three-eighths inch per foot from plans furnished by the railroad company.

Although he's held every job on his own road from president to section hand, he still wants to ride in the cab of a full-sized locomotive.

FOR EIGHT HOURS a day, Alva Moats is a tool maker at the Mueller Co.'s main plant at Decatur, but for an average of three hours a night he's an ardent railroader. And, what's more, he's held every job you can name—from president to section laborer—right on his private line.

Starting from scratch almost five years ago, he has built up the line until it now includes three locomotives and twelve box cars. Plans for expansion call for the addition—within the next eight to ten years—of a steam-type passenger locomotive, a diesel streamliner, a switch engine, about forty more freight and passenger cars, a roundhouse, electric draw bridge, and about triple the road's present trackage, which now circles the 26x32 foot basement of his house.

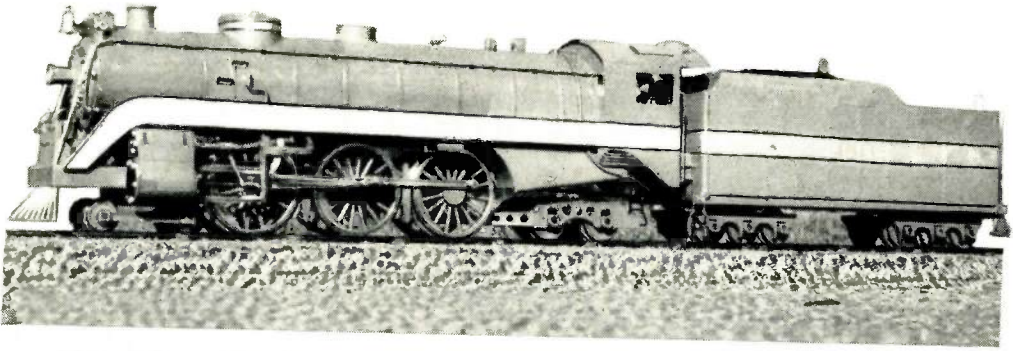
Two of the three locomotives now included in his rolling stock are electrically driven, but the third, built to three-eighths of an inch per

foot scale from plans of a Wabash Series 700 locomotive, is driven by compressed air, and will travel either forward or in reverse. The other two, modeled on the lines of a Wabash Series 2900 locomotive, were built to seventeen sixty-fourths of an inch per foot scale.

The Wabash Railroad Company furnished the plans for the locomotives, Moats said, but he got the dimensions of the box cars, which also are built to scale, by actually measuring the real article.

Every detail of both locomotive and box cars has been faithfully and precisely made in his garage workshop, which includes a home-made milling machine, a lathe, drill press, and power saw.

Metal for the box cars was obtained from empty No. 10 tin cans which he picked up at the Mueller cafeteria. The cans were cut at the seams and rolled flat, then shaped to the form of the car on wood jigs. Dies were made



Fine craftsmanship is apparent in every detail of this model of the Wabash Railroad Company's Series 700 locomotive. Powered by compressed air, from a compressor Moats also made in his home workshop, the model travels either forward or in reverse. It is correctly reproduced almost to the position of each rivet.

to form the ends, doors and ladders on the cars, and the couplings were die cast. The more than 2,000 simulated rivets in each car were individually made on the drill press.

A realistic touch also has been added to the cars by the application of decals of railroad company names. Attention to detail is apparent here, too, for the railroad names have been placed in the exact position in which they appear on the regular cars. Moats said he recently spent two hours at the Wabash yards, checking the various positions before applying the decals on his own cars.

His wife's perfume atomizer, connected to a two-cylinder air compressor which he made to power the model locomotive, has been found highly satisfactory as a spray gun to finish the cars.

The railroad is operated by means of a control panel. Separate switches are included for controlling trains on the main line and side tracks, for operating the switches, and even for uncoupling the cars by remote control through the use of a special coupling and an electro-magnetic device. Moats is now working on a more elaborate control panel, which will show the position of the trains and the conditions of the various switches—whether open or closed.

The railroad's road bed is plywood, which has been treated with glue, sand applied and the excess blown off. The railroad's ties are strips of linoleum, and the rail is brass, one of the few items Moats purchases through model supply houses. The rails are secured to the ties by miniature spikes. Moats has made his own track-laying tools, which considerably facilitate some of the work.

Moats places a value of about \$200 on each of his three locomotives and about \$11 each

on the freight cars. This, he said, was based on the prices of unassembled models from commercial model companies, which furnish kits of parts for locomotives and cars. However, his valuation probably is too low, because his models possess far greater detail than do commercial models at the price.

Although he is enthusiastic about his hobby, Moats is cautious about encouraging others to take it up, since careful model making is a time and patience consuming avocation. He belongs to a model railroad association of some 6,000 members, but the majority of the membership purchases its models ready-made or in unassembled kits.

Moats also has built a model threshing machine in the busman's holiday hours he spends in his home workshop, and some time ago, with the aid of his brother, Harold, a pattern maker at the Mueller Co., he built an eight-cylinder V-type gasoline engine, which was used to power a small car.

The making of patterns, the casting of the aluminum block, and the machining that went into the engine's construction were all done by the brothers, who are both recognized as skilled workmen at the plant.

But this off-hour craftsmanship has only been secondary to the building of model trains.

Moats has still to realize one desire that has grown with his hobby: to ride in the cab of a real locomotive. Some time ago the Wabash Railroad Company used his Series 700 model in a display, and an official said the company would try to arrange a short ride for him, although it hasn't yet materialized. But, being a man of extreme patience, as his hobby indicates, Moats still hasn't given up hope.



Members of the Decatur Aviation Company and F. E. Carroll, assistant sales manager of the Mueller Co., are shown in front of the twin-engined Lockheed Electra which was used to fly Mueller Co. equipment to the scene of a fire at a Phillips Petroleum Company pipeline pumping station near Attica, Kansas. Left to right, they are: Charles Enloe, Jack Enloe, E. C. (Bud) Abbott, Hunter Moody, and Mr. Carroll.

Mueller Co. Products Take to the Air

WHEN FIRE of undetermined origin recently broke out at a Phillips Petroleum Company pipeline pumping station near Attica, Kansas, Mueller Co. equipment was flown to the scene by chartered plane, enabling the company to by-pass the station, extinguish the fire, and make repairs with only a minimum amount of delay.

Butane, which burns with an intensity three times that of natural gas, was being pumped through the line, which extends from Borger, Texas, to terminals at Kansas City and Paola, Kansas. At the time of the fire, the butane was under a pressure of from 400 to 500 pounds per square inch, and even with the pumping station shut down, a minimum static pressure of between 60 and 100 pounds per square inch remained in the line.

Further complicating matters was the fact that the Phillips Company's G-1 power operated drilling machine was at the Mueller Co.'s main plant at Decatur for minor adjustments.

A. L. Yates, St. Louis, assistant superintendent of pipeline maintenance for the Phillips Company, notified F. E. Carroll, assistant sales manager of the Mueller Co., of the emergency by telephone and told him of the company's plan to fly the equipment to the station.

J. W. Boyd, also of St. Louis, general manager of pipelines for the company, had an airplane standing by at the St. Louis airport, but it was decided to charter a plane at Decatur, when it was learned that Hunter Moody of the Decatur Aviation Company had a twin-engined Lockheed Electra capable of carrying the equipment.

Moody made the 500-mile trip to Wichita, the airport nearest the pumping station, in just under three hours. He was accompanied on the first trip by E. C. (Bud) Abbott, co-pilot, and R. A. Wood. Moody made a second trip the following morning with special fittings, accompanied by Jack Enloe, co-pilot, and W. R. Julian, superintendent of the Phillips Company's Decatur Terminal.

Nine Centuries of Service

Average Employment Record for 33 Retiring Mueller Co. Veterans Is Almost 27 Years

ALMOST NINE centuries of service are represented among the thirty-three Mueller Co. employees, all sixty-five years of age or older, who have recently retired or retired July 31.

The retirement of employees more than sixty-five years of age is in accordance with the company's retirement benefit plan, which became effective as of December 1, 1942. However, due to the shortage of labor, employees who had passed the retirement age were permitted to continue on active service.

The oldest employee in years of service is Louis Schario, shipping department, who started his fifty-second year with the Mueller Co. May 1.

Schario, who is now seventy-seven years of age, was a youth when he was given a job cleaning a steam launch belonging to Hieronymus Mueller, company founder. When the job was completed to Mr. Mueller's satisfaction, Schario was hired as an employee at the Mueller gun shop, then located on Merchant street in Decatur.

At that time, Schario recalls, Decatur was a small but growing town, and the present site of the Mueller Co.'s main plant and office on Cerro Gordo street was farm land outside the city limits.

Schario then went to the company's factory on the corner of East Main and State streets, and later helped move equipment from that factory to the present plant.

During his many years of service with the Mueller Co., Schario has witnessed much of the company's history. As he puts it, "There have been good times and bad times, but the company has kept going and growing."

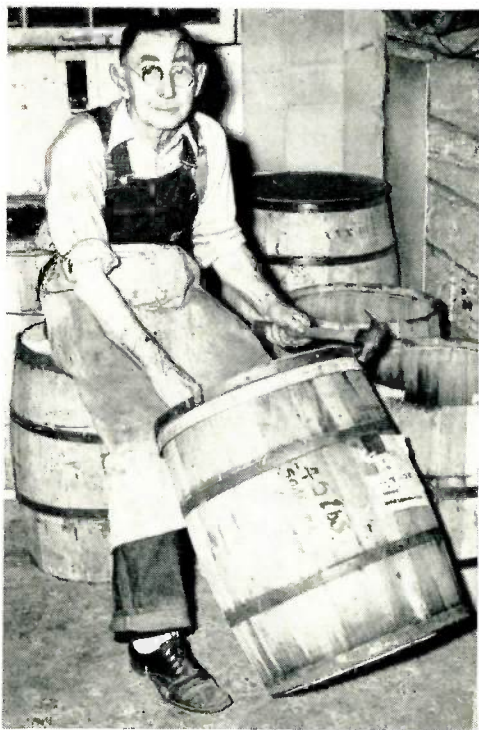
Lewis Fagan, brass foundry clerk, and Charles Laughlin, stop grinder set-up man, run Schario a comparatively close second and third, respectively. Both have been with the Mueller Co. for more than forty-eight years, but Fagan holds a seven-month advantage over Laughlin.

Five other employees have worked for the Mueller Co. for more than forty years. They are H. A. Wacaser, shipping department, and August C. Bork, turret lathe operator, forty-

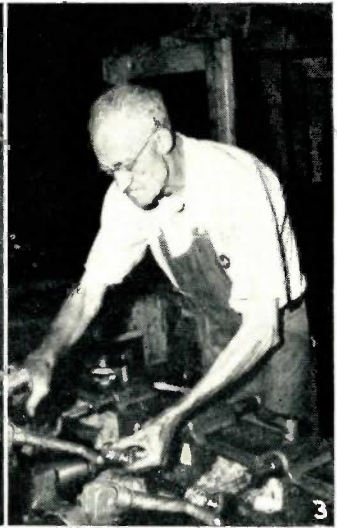
three years; Preston D. Ruthrauff, head cost clerk, and Burt Jackson, shipping and packing department foreman, forty-two years; and Roy B. Pease, operations and record clerk in the tool room office, forty years.

Five other employees have been employed by the Mueller Co. between thirty-five and forty years, two have worked between twenty-five and thirty years, and six have been employed by the company between twenty and twenty-five years. Only seven have been with the company less than ten years.

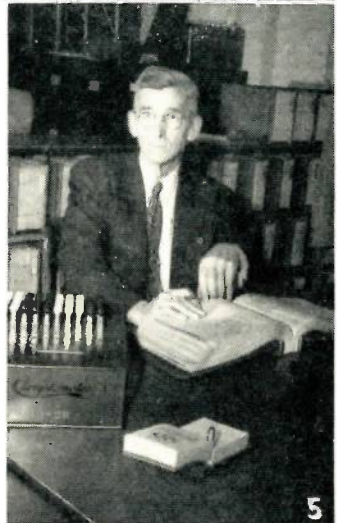
Total service represented by the retiring employees is slightly more than 875 years, an average of more than twenty-six and one-half years for each employee.

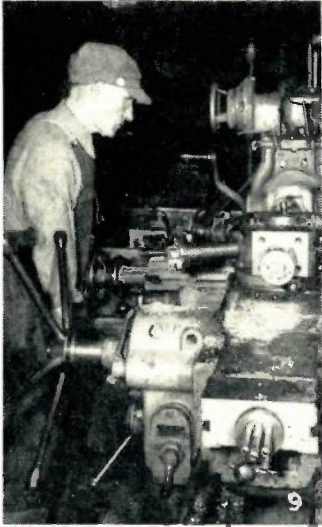


Louis Schario, a veteran of fifty-two years of service with the Mueller Co., who was first hired as a youth to clean a steam launch by Hieronymus Mueller, company founder.



1. Burt Jackson, shipping and packing dept. foreman, 42 years, 9 months.
2. H. A. Wacaser, receiving clerk helper, 42 years, 11 months.
3. W. C. Reynolds, stop grinder, 18 years, 11 mos.
4. William Bridwell, order picker, 21 years, 10 mos.
5. Preston D. Ruthrauff, head cost clerk, 42 years.
6. Charles Grissom, cafeteria watchman, 5 years, 3 months.
7. Henry D. Bashor, janitor, 21 years, 5 months.
8. Charles Laughlin, stop grinder set-up man, 47 years, 8 months.





9. August C. Bork, turret lathe operator, 43 years, 2 months.

10. Horace E. Slater, sorter, 38 years, 11 months.

11. Ernest A. Matthews, casting grinder, 25 years.

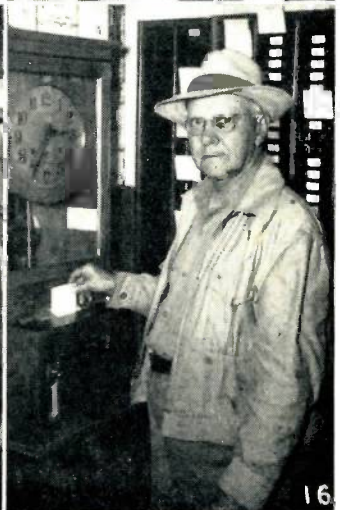
12. Claude E. Roe, watchman, 19 years, 9 months.

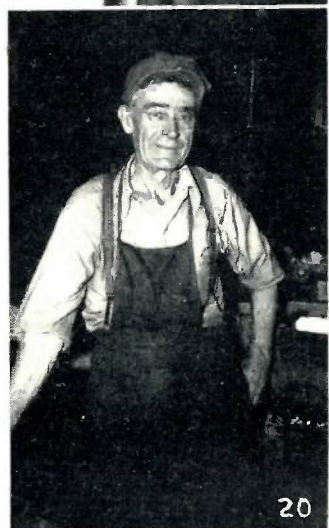
13. Roy B. Pease, record clerk, 41 years, 11 mos.

14. George P. Kost, janitor-watchman, 16 years, 1 month.

15. Lewis Fagan, pick-up clerk, 48 years, 5 mos.

16. Henry E. Gilbert, watchman, 38 years, 1 month.





17. Alva D. Bashore, chief storage clerk, 27 years, 9 months.

18. Stella B. Price, night cook and supervisor, 2 years, 8 months.

19. James D. Ginger, janitor, 7 years, 6 months.

20. John W. Deibert, janitor, 1 year, 4 months.

21. John G. Bauer, janitor, 24 years, 7 months.

22. Charles Treloggen, metal storage clerk, 22 years, 4 months..

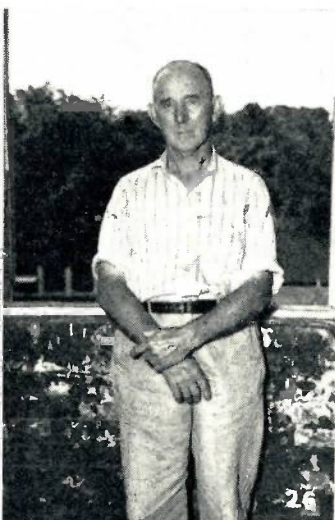
23. W. F. Davisson, painter helper, 4 years, 8 mos.

24. Richard R. Burrus, janitor, 11 years, 9 months.





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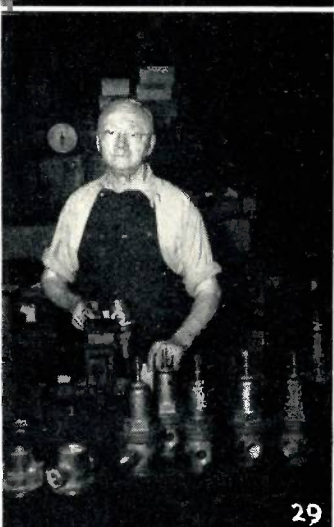


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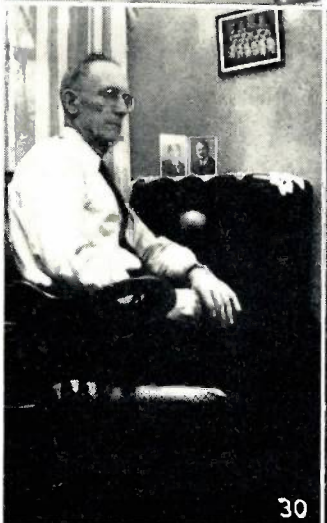


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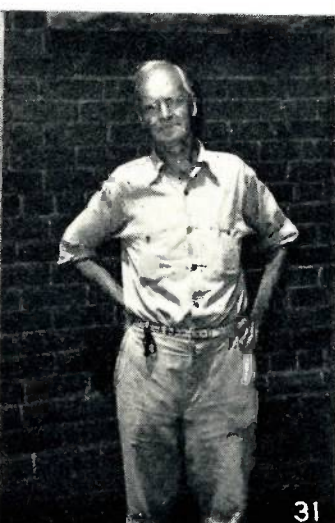
- 25. Michael Fleckenstein, drill press operator, 36 years, 7 months.
- 26. Benton Fonner, carpenter helper, 2 years, 7 months.
- 27. Emil Mueller, master tool crib attendant, 3 years, 3 months.
- 28. William H. Blankenship, plumbing division machine operator, 37 years, 2 months.
- 29. Alva C. Davis, assembler, 21 years, 9 months.
- 30. Jerome Edwards, engine lathe operator, 33 years, 5 months.
- 31. Charles Meador, yard salvage, 39 years.
- 32. William S. Anderson, machine repair department foreman, 26 years, 10 months.



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32



Brig. Gen. Dean C. Strother, commanding general of the Fifteenth Fighter Command, pins the Legion of Merit on Tech. Sgt. Fred W. Gelonek at the Eighty-second Fighter Group's base at Foggia, Italy. At the right, Gelonek, second shift first aid man, removes a foreign particle from the eye of Lester Wallace, foundry grinding room.

Two Years Later



THERE WAS A time, not so long ago, when the newspapers and magazines were filled with articles concerning the rehabilitation of veterans, but before anything of a very definite nature could be done about the matter, the serviceman had shed his uniform, put on his civvies and got a job.

The demobilization flood, started just after Japan's surrender, reached its crest in a matter of weeks. Men poured out of separation centers too rapidly for many of the well-meant but blundering rehabilitation plans to catch up with them. In some instances this was an unfortunate state of affairs all the way around, but, despite a rather large membership in the 52-20 Club at first, most veterans preferred to strike out on their own.

The experience of Fred W. Gelonek, one of several hundred former servicemen employed by the Mueller Co., is typical of many men who made the transfer from civilian life to the armed forces and then back again to civilian life.

Manager of a Decatur drug store and a registered apprentice pharmacist in Illinois, Gelonek enlisted in the Army a few days after the Pearl Harbor attack and served until September, 1945.

During most of that time he was overseas—England, Ireland, Africa, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica and Italy. And most of that was combat duty, as attested by the stars on his European-African campaign ribbon (or "gum wrapper," as they came to be called). Among them are stars for these operations: Tunisian, Sicilian, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, North Appennines, Southern France-Rhineland air offensive, air combat-Europe, and air combat-Balkans. There were also a District Unit Badge with two oak leaf clusters and two high ranking personal awards—all of which adds up to an impressive service record.

Gelonek's top decoration, the Legion of Merit, carries the citation: "for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of

outstanding services from 20 July 1942 to 10 January 1944."

Continuing, the citation reads, "As chief non-commissioned officer in the headquarters medical section, Tech. Sgt. Gelonek has performed outstanding service while stationed successively in the United States, Northern Ireland, Algeria, Tunisia, and Italy. He has consistently gone far beyond the normal limits of his duties in caring for the health of the men, and has labored with unusual success to increase his own professional knowledge. On numerous occasions, with complete disregard for his personal health, Tech. Sgt. Gelonek has worked for fifty hours or more without sleep. His cheerful and intense concentration on the health of his unit, coupled with his rare professional skill and extreme efficiency in his work, have reflected the greatest credit on himself and the Armed Forces of the United States."

The other decoration, the Soldier's Medal, was awarded "for heroism at great risk of life at an Allied base in Italy on 16 August 1944."

The citation accompanying the medal, even in its official phraseology, is indicative of the high valor he displayed. The citation follows:

"Despite the known presence of carbon monoxide and with complete disregard for his personal safety, Sgt. Gelonek voluntarily descended into a forty-foot well to administer oxygen and attempt to revive two fellow soldiers overcome by the deadly gas while engaged in rescue work. He continued his efforts until both men were safely removed from the well, although he was himself overcome in the process."

In the two years since his discharge, Gelonek, like many another ex-serviceman, has tried several occupations before settling down. His first job as a railroad brakeman didn't take. He liked the work because it was outside, but decided to pass it up because of the seniority system.

After several other false starts, he decided to make use of the experience and training he had gained in pharmacy and first aid, both as a civilian before the war and as a medical corpsman during the war.

As first aid man on the second shift at the Mueller Co.'s main plant at Decatur since December, 1946, Gelonek feels that the re-adjustment phase is now over, and that there's clear sailing ahead.



"He was better off when he handled the whole paper route himself, and didn't have to split the profits"

RODNEY DE SARRO

LMWSOTMFHG

Norine Foley, whose column, *The Town Crier*, is a widely-read feature of the Chicago Daily News, recently published this drawing of the Little Man Who Saw One Too Many Flying Highball Glasses, with the caption: "Drinking again, eh?"



It is being reproduced here for no particular reason at all. We saw it in her column, looked at it several times again, and have sneaked several looks at it since then. It's a safe bet you'll catch yourself looking at the LMWSOTMFHG several times after the first glance, too.

One word of caution: if he looks perfectly normal to you, better check your glasses—and not necessarily your bifocals.

Anyway, here he is, thanks to Miss Foley.

Off the Record . .

"Annie," called out snooty Jessie Smith, across the garden fence, "have you heard the latest? That nice Jones boy isn't going to study for the ministry after all—he's going to be a jockey. Think of that!"

"Not such a bad choice," rejoined the worldly-wise Annie. "I guess he'll bring a lot more people to repentance than he would as a minister."

Chaplain: "Are you troubled by improper thoughts?"

Recruit: "Nah. I kinda enjoy them."

A local preacher was delivering a sermon in the village hall on the subject of Sunday observance.

"This is becoming a dreadfully wicked world," he said. "Sabbath-breaking is rampant. Here on this Sunday morning from where I stand I can see through the window a number of boys playing baseball."

"Please sir," said a small boy in back of the hall, "can you see who's winning?"

The minister had just finished asking the blessing when Dickey remarked: "You don't pray like daddy."

"Indeed!" said the minister. "Why?"

"Well," said Dickey, last night when daddy sat down to the table, he just said, 'Good Lord, what a supper!'



"But Doctor, I never knew an ingrown toenail could be that serious!"

REAMER KELLER

"Will you have the imported or domestic sardines on your sandwich?" asked the waitress of Sandy McStash.

"Whut's the differrrrrence?" asked Sandy.

"The domestic is a quarter, the imported thirty-five cents."

"I'll take the domestic. I'm payin' no sardine's passage across the ocean, my good woman," roared McStash.

Mother: "Son, when that naughty boy threw stones at you, why didn't you come and tell me instead of throwing them back at him?"

Jimmie: "Aw gee, Mom, what good would that do? You can't hit the side of a barn."

A church congregation was giving a reception to a former pastor and his wife. The present pastor in the receiving line greeted his predecessor heartily. "Ah, how pleasant to see you again," he said. "And is this your most charming wife?"

The other minister fixed his host with an accusing stare. "This," he said reprovingly, "is my only wife."

The visiting minister apologized for the brevity of his sermon, saying a little dog belonging to his son got into his study the night previous and ate up several pages after it was all ready.

One brother, bolder than the others said: "Well, you don't happen to have a pup you could give our parson, do you?"

Sapphira: "How did you-all like de new preachah, Mirandy?"

Mirandy: "We liked him fine. Why, dat man asked de Lawd foh a lot ob tings de udder preachah didn't eben know he had."



"We also have a better quality gum sole shoe, if you'd care to see it"

TOM HENDERSON

The mother of a careless little girl constantly corrected her, telling her to keep her things in better order. Her mother's warnings had little effect.

One day, however, her mother came home and found the little girl frantically putting everything in place. Her mother, rather astonished, said: "You are doing a wonderful job; what made you decide to put things in such good order?"

The little girl said, "Why, mother! Didn't you see the story in the paper about two girls being arrested and put in jail for having a disorderly house?"

"Henry, you ain't as gallant as when I was a gal."

"No, Maggie, and you ain't as buoyant as when I was a boy."

He—Why does a woman say she's been shopping when she hasn't bought a thing?

She—Why does a man say he's been fishing when he hasn't caught anything?

The preacher and the doctor weren't on too good terms.

"No doubt you have helped many over into the other world, Reverend," facetiously remarked the doctor to the preacher.

"Yes," answered the preacher, "but not nearly so many as you have."

Husband: "I have left instructions in my will that I am to be cremated."

Wife: "Yes, just like you to go and leave ashes all over the place."

He mumbled a few words in church, he was married.

He mumbled a few words in his sleep; he was divorced.



"Let's get into town—I see they're selling things again!"

FRANK OWEN

JULY, 1947

Sonny: "Dad, why was Adam made first?"

Dad: "To give him a chance to say a few words."

Freddie's mother was showing him a picture of the Roman martyrs being thrown to the lions, telling him what a terrible thing it was. Then she asked him what he thought of it.

"It's very sad, Mamma," he said, shaking his head. "Look at the little lion over in the corner—he's not getting any."

A salesman was demonstrating an old army jeep to a prospect when suddenly the jeep hit a bump and the prospect's wife was thrown out of the back seat.

The salesman glanced over his shoulder. "And the jeep has many other advantages over the ordinary automobile," he continued in his sales talk.

Mother: "Junior, you must not forget to use the napkin."

Sonny: "Well, I'm using it, mother. I've got the dog tied under the table with it."

Lady: "Why did you kick your little brother in the stomach?"

Tommy: "Well, it was his fault; he turned around."

"What are you planning to do tonight?" hubby wanted to know.

"Nothing special," wifey replied; "I'll probably write a letter or two, listen to the radio, and so on."

"Well, when you get to the so on, don't forget my shirt button."



"H for ham, L for liverwurst, C for cheese—
what did I bring for lunch?"

JEFFERSON MACHAMER

Water Works Into Public Relations Field

Utilities start "selling" themselves to their customers.

WATER WORKS, both privately and municipally owned, are becoming more and more public relations minded, and are beginning to "sell" themselves and the services they render, just as any other industry.

Many publish house organs, which are distributed to customers and employees, many others provide illustrated and excellently printed annual reports to consumers, and an increasing number are using display advertisements in newspapers to inform the public of the problems a water works system must surmount to deliver its product at the command of the customer's finger tips.

The City Water Company of Chattanooga currently is publishing a series of advertisements, planned by Al Porzelius, manager of the company, "to acquaint you with water company employees and the jobs they do to provide your city with a most essential service—a pure, dependable water supply."

A recent five-column by nine-inch advertisement in the Chattanooga *Times* carried a large photograph of two company employees tapping a water main, using a Mueller "B" tapping machine, with the following caption:

"Foreman Bill Eaves and Serviceman Percy Rawls each have more than twenty years' experience behind them. Bill is our construction foreman of the Eastern District of Chattanooga. If he and his men happen to be working in your neighborhood, stop and have a chat with him. He'll be glad to explain to you just how taps are made and service lines installed."

That sort of friendly approach should go a long way in making friends for the company.

The advertisement's "copy" is captioned: "A Different Kind of Special Delivery," and is as follows:

"There are lots of different ways for merchandise that you order to be delivered to your door. Most stores use truck service. Sometimes things you have ordered come by parcel post, or perhaps by airmail or express.

"With water service, though, your order comes not merely to your door, but is piped

into your home so that it's always there, where and when you need it. No waiting for delivery—turn a faucet, and there it is:

"Have you ever watched the water company service men at work in the street making a connection so that another home can receive 'special delivery' water service?"

"Let's stop a minute and watch Foreman Bill Eaves and Serviceman Percy Rawls install a two-inch copper service line to the Women's Clinic at McCallie and Park Streets.

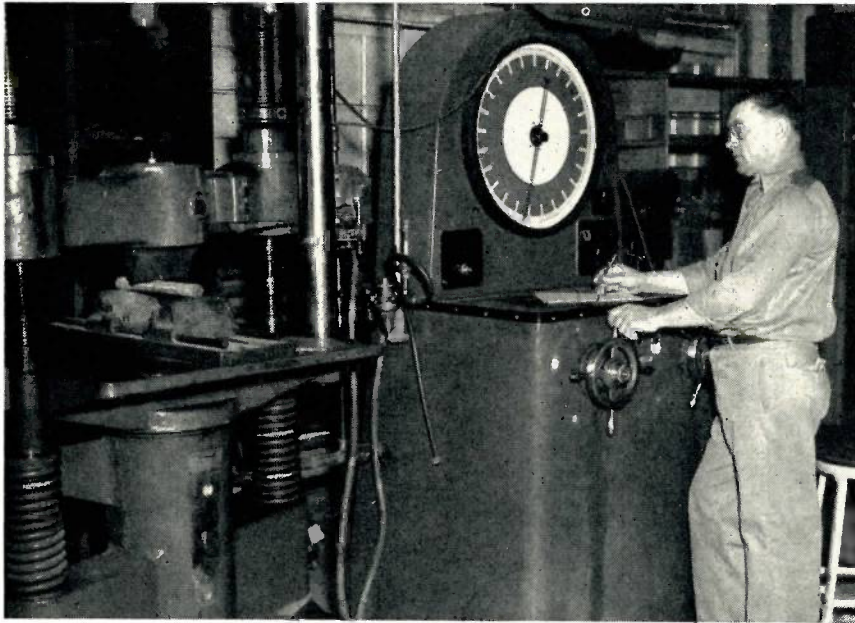
"Under Bill's direction Percy is using a tapping machine that makes it possible to install the new line without shutting off service to other homes in the neighborhood. The machine makes a hole in the street main and the fittings and connections are attached without interrupting the flow of water for one minute.

"The tapping machine was an invention of Hieronymus Mueller, founder of the organization which owns and operates the local Mueller-Columbian Iron Works. It has contributed greatly to the speed and ease with which 'special delivery' water service can be brought to new customers."



"Wouldn't be interested in borrowing a couple bucks until next payday, would you?"

BILL KING



The Breaks Do Count

GUESSWORK has no place in the manufacture of quality products, and the only means of eliminating the "guess factor" is through the use of exhaustive tests and inspections throughout the entire manufacturing process, from raw materials to finished article. Herman A. (Jack) Chepan, engineering mechanic, is shown here at the start of a daily test on a sample of gray iron from the foundry. A transverse bar is cast from each "heat" of iron, and is then broken between the knife edges of this hydraulically operated stress-strain testing machine, which can apply a force of 60,000 pounds per square inch in either compression or tension. The point at which the bar breaks is carefully recorded, since it affords an accurate figure from which the bar's toughness can be computed. Daily tensile tests of castings in which iron and brass bars are literally pulled apart also are made on the machine. From these tests can be determined the quality of the material, its strength, and melting, pouring and machining conditions.

The determination of the metals' physical properties as a result of breaking points recorded on the powerful testing machine plus the results from chemical and metallurgical tests gives an accurate check on the iron and brass used in the manufacture of Mueller Co. products. These and other rigid tests and inspections have enabled Mueller Co. employees to turn out quality products that are known and respected throughout the trade.

The testing machine also is used extensively by the engineering department to solve many experimental and research problems. Use also is made of the machine to test certain purchased materials which must meet specifications.

APPOINTS HUGH L. BAKER GENERAL SALES MANAGER

(Continued from Page 13)

great deal of his time in the various sales territories.

Mr. Simpson has been a member of Mueller Co. since 1899, having started as a messenger boy with Hieronymus Mueller, the company founder. Ambitious and aggressive, he successively advanced through various departments, and in 1916 was serving as assistant to the president.

The following year he was appointed as sales manager of the company, and subsequently was elected to the vice-presidency of the Mueller Co. Since 1917 he has capably guided the sales division through two wars and a major economic depression.

During the time he has been associated with the Mueller Co., Mr. Simpson has seen the firm expand from one small plant at Decatur to its present organization, which includes factories at Chattanooga, Los Angeles and Sarnia, Ontario.

Mr. Baker, a native of Decatur, attended the city's public schools, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1933 with a bachelor of science degree in marine engineering.

He was first employed in the engineering department of the Columbian Iron Works division at Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1934, and a year later he entered the division's sales department, becoming sales manager of the division in 1937.

Mr. Baker was transferred to the main office of the company at Decatur in May, 1945, as assistant sales manager for the entire Mueller Co. At that time he was secretary of the Columbian Iron Works division and a member of its board of directors.

Following the announcement of his appointment as general sales manager of the company, Mr. Baker said, "No change is contemplated in the general sales policy of the Mueller Co., the ultimate objective of which is to furnish quality products with the service the customer requires."

Mr. Levey was transferred to the Decatur office with Mr. Baker as assistant sales manager after fifteen years' service as a Mueller Co. salesman. His new duties are in accordance with part of the company's postwar plans of development and promotion.

In announcing the appointment of Mr. Baker as his successor to the position of sales manager, Mr. Simpson said A. O. Yonker, as-

sistant sales manager in charge of the water works division, and F. E. Carroll, assistant sales manager in charge of the gas and manufacturers' division, would continue in their same capacities.

Both are veterans of long service with the Mueller Co., and are well-known to the company's customers in their respective fields. Mr. Yonker has been with the company since 1914, and Mr. Carroll, a former salesman, started in 1925.

POTTS IS NEW SALESMAN

J. Kenneth Potts, an employee of the Mueller Co.'s Los Angeles plant since 1934, was recently assigned the sales territory formerly covered by C. H. DuBois, who retired March 1.

Mr. Potts, a veteran of three years' active duty in the Navy during World War II, has a territory which includes that part of California south of Los Angeles and the state of Arizona.

Mr. Potts came to work for the Mueller Co. in a roundabout way. A native of Decatur, Illinois, he first applied for employment at the company's main plant in 1934, but there were no openings at the time. However, he learned that Mueller Co. was building a plant at Los Angeles, and he went there and was employed in the assembly department.

In 1936 he was transferred to the factory superintendent's office, and a year later he was again transferred, this time to the parts stock department. He became foreman of the assembly department in 1940, where he remained until he entered the Navy on November 24, 1942. Upon his discharge in 1945, he returned to work for Mueller Co. in the personnel and first aid department.



"Ferguson—I wish you'd tell your wife not to call you during business hours!"

HALO

MR. JACKSON PROTESTS

(Continued from Page 9)

of us who are unable to understand readily the language of modern art could tell what was going on by just reading about it in English.

And for those readers of the MUELLER RECORD who did not grasp the full significance of *Death of Ambition* at first glance, possibly because it is reproduced here in black and white instead of the rich colors of the original, the following explanation, in the artist's own words, may be helpful:

Skull—the dead spirit.

Wreath—announcing the death.

Ribbons of award—fame usually comes after death.

Door—intolerance shutting out the traditional painter from exhibits and awards.

Withered rose—beauty in Art (notice the capital A) has died.

Barbed-wire fence—modernism keeps out the real artist.

Snake—juries, critics, and exhibit committees who killed the spirit.

(Editor's note: Come, now, Herman, they're not really as bad as that. Or are they?)

Naked tree—bad drawing rears its ugly head.

Vulture—modern art looking for new followers and students.

Purple cloth—the symbol of royalty. The true splendor of fine art now crowned by death.

Sun—sinking hopes.

Blood red of sun—the battle against modernism.

Clouds—high above this material age true art lives on.

Sombre sky—the dark future ahead.

Crooked road—the road to success is rough and crooked.

Canvas and stretcher—resignation.

Green eyes—envy.

So, you see, Herman has really told them off.

From his interpretation of the work it is apparent that there isn't anything very difficult about understanding modern painting. Of course, it is rather nice to have the artist sort of clear up a few points here and there about which you weren't too sure.

If, as Herman seems to have pointed out, modern painting can have this wealth of meaning, perhaps the only drawback to the whole matter is that some layman might get on the wrong track when he begins to unravel the mystery and come up with the idea that the artist really meant to extend an invitation to any and all comers to slit his throat.

But that is drastic action. And, after all, there are some rather odd ways of making a living.

Is your address correct?

Every effort was made to keep our mailing list up-to-date during the time publication of the MUELLER RECORD was suspended, but it is possible that several inaccuracies exist.

If your address is incorrect, please make corrections in the space below and return to us, enclosing the incorrect address from the envelope in which you received the Mueller Record.

MUELLER RECORD

512 W. CERRO GORDO ST.

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N. T. VEATCH TAKES OFFICE AS NEW A.W.W.A. HEAD

(Continued from Page 7)

while taking graduate courses in chemistry and electrical engineering at Johns Hopkins University. In 1915 he became assistant chemist with the department, and from 1917-18 he was in charge of the water and sewage laboratory.

He then spent a year as chemist in charge of the filtration plant at Spartanburg, South Carolina, leaving to become chemist and superintendent of filtration, in charge of the filter plant at Gatun, Canal Zone.

Upon his return to the United States, he was for five years assistant engineer in the Virginia State Department of Health. He became research engineer of the Chlorine Institute, New York City, in 1925, and then took over his present duties as editor of *Water and Sewage Works* in 1931. He also has been vice-

president of the Gillette Publishing Company since 1933.

Mr. Enslow has been a member of the American Water Works Association since 1918, and has been a director, *ex officio*, since 1936. He was vice-chairman of the association's publications committee from 1933 to 1936 and chairman of the committee since 1936. He has been a member of the association's executive committee since 1939.

Mr. Brush, a member of the American Water Works Association since 1911, has served as treasurer of the organization since 1930, and also was treasurer of the A. W. W. A. from 1922 to 1927. He served as vice-president of the organization in 1928, and was president in 1929.

He received his bachelor of science, civil engineering and master of science degrees from New York University, and was engineer of the Brooklyn Water Department from 1894 to 1907. He then transferred to the New York



Missouri is well known for its artesian wells, and this well recently brought in for the city of Hayti is claimed to be the largest of its kind in the southeastern section of the state. The well has a flow of 300 gallons per minute, and, as the sign says, is flowing from Ripley sand at a depth of 2,130 feet. The well was drilled by the Weldon Well Company.

Board of Water Supply as engineer, serving in that capacity and as chief engineer until 1934. He left the position to become editor of *Water Works Engineering*.

He has served on various committees of the A. W. W. A. over the period of years he has been associated with the organization, and is a member of several other engineering, water works and health associations.

Mr. Jordan has been secretary of the American Water Works Association since 1936 and also has been editor of the association's official publication since that time. In addition, he also served as president of the association in 1934-35.

He received his bachelor of science degree from Franklin (Indiana) College in 1903 and a doctor of science degree from the institution in 1938.

He was with the Indianapolis Water Company as chemical engineer from 1903 until 1936, with the exception of military service in World War I. He was commissioned as a captain, later major, of the construction division of the Army's general staff.

He served as a member of the advisory committee to the Secretary of the Treasury on United States standards for drinking water from 1922 to 1925, and was editor-in-chief of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage* from 1932 to 1936. Since 1941 he has been a member, representing the American Association of Water Works, of the National Technological Advisory Committee, appointed by the Secretary of War.

Mr. Jordan also is an honorary member of the New England Water Works Association, an affiliate (life) member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a fellow (life) member of the American Public Health Association, and a member of the American Chemical Society.



"Mr. Bromley, this is the crew down in studio B—how about a raise?"



A SHOWER HEAD THAT *Cleans* ITSELF

Here is a shower head that cannot become clogged or sputtery because every time the handle is turned to regulate the stream it also forces 28 stainless steel pins to move back and forth through the holes in the face of the head. Lime, alkali, rust and corrosion are PUNCHED OUT!!

End your shower head troubles now by installing the Mueller Self Cleaning Shower Head. Ask your plumber or write for descriptive folder.





What every bride shouldn't know:

WHAT it feels like to be poor . . .

What it feels like when your first-born needs an expensive doctor—and you can't afford it . . .

What it's like wanting a home of your own . . . and never quite getting it . . .

What it's like having your kids grow up not knowing whether they'll ever get to college . . .

What it's like to see the Joneses and the Does and the Smiths able to travel abroad—but never you . . .

What it's like to have to keep telling yourself, "He may not have money, but

he's my Joe."

There is no cure-all for all these things.

But the closest thing to it for most of us is buying U.S. Savings Bonds—automatically. So here's a bit of friendly advice for newlyweds:

Get on the Payroll Savings Plan where you work or the **Bond-a-Month Plan** where you have a checking account.

Either plan helps you save money regularly, automatically, and *surely*, for the things you want.

It's one of the finest things you can do to start married life right.

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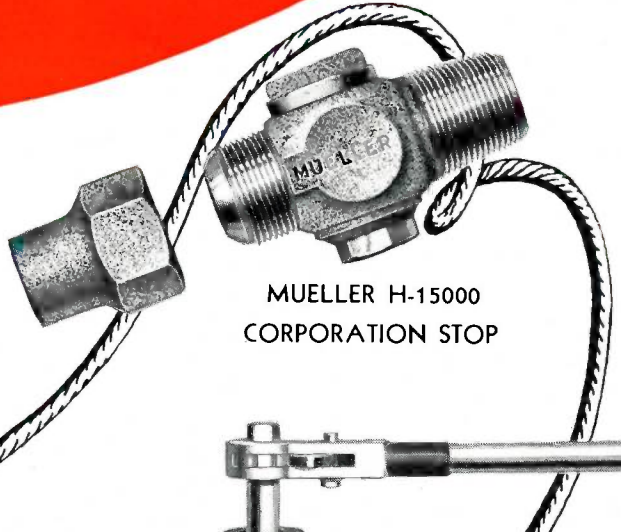
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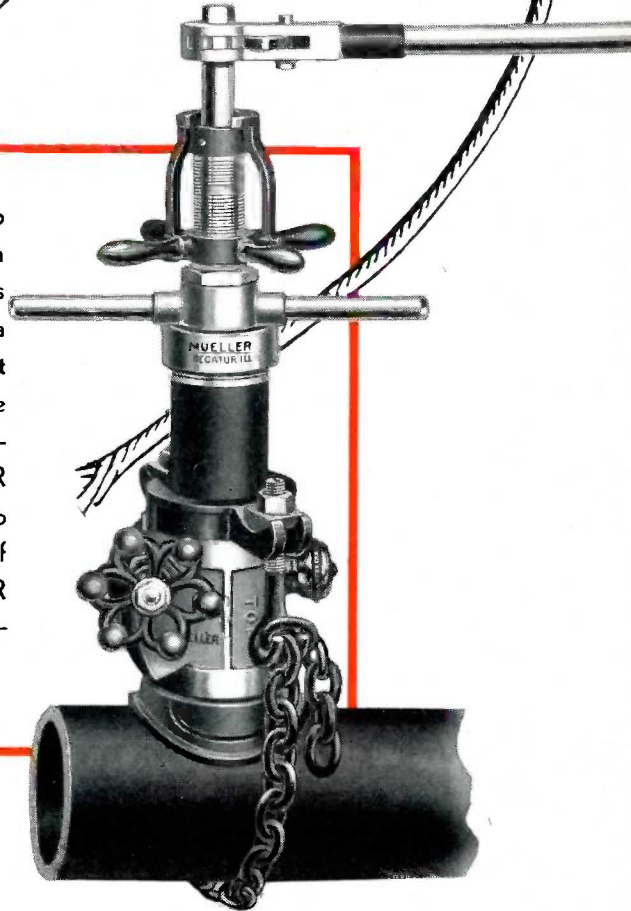


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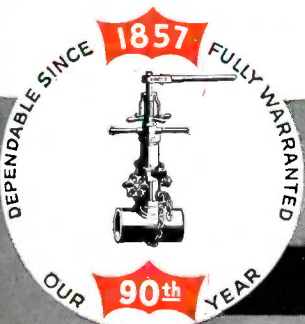


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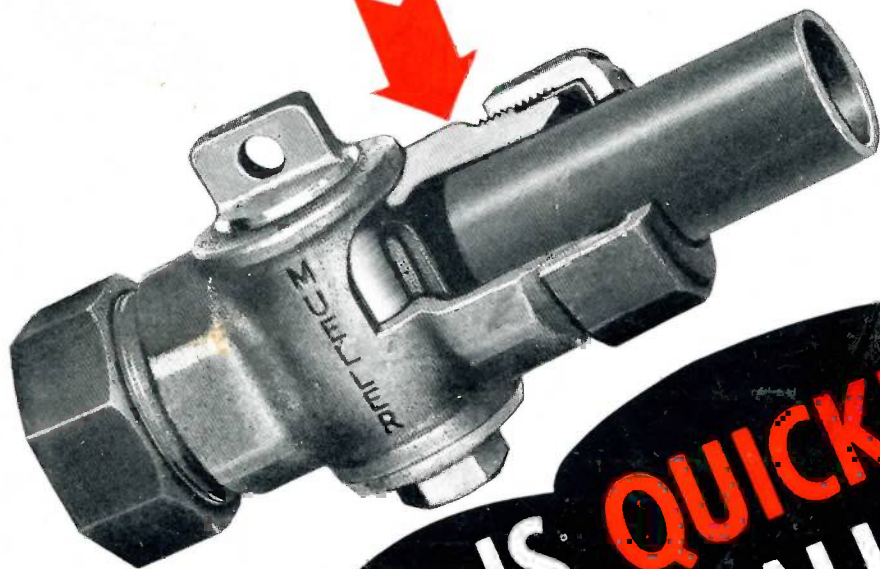
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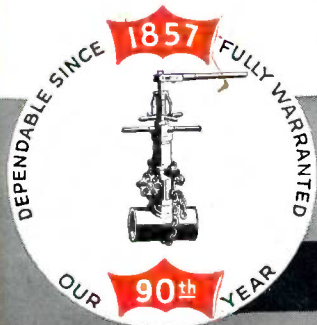
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