

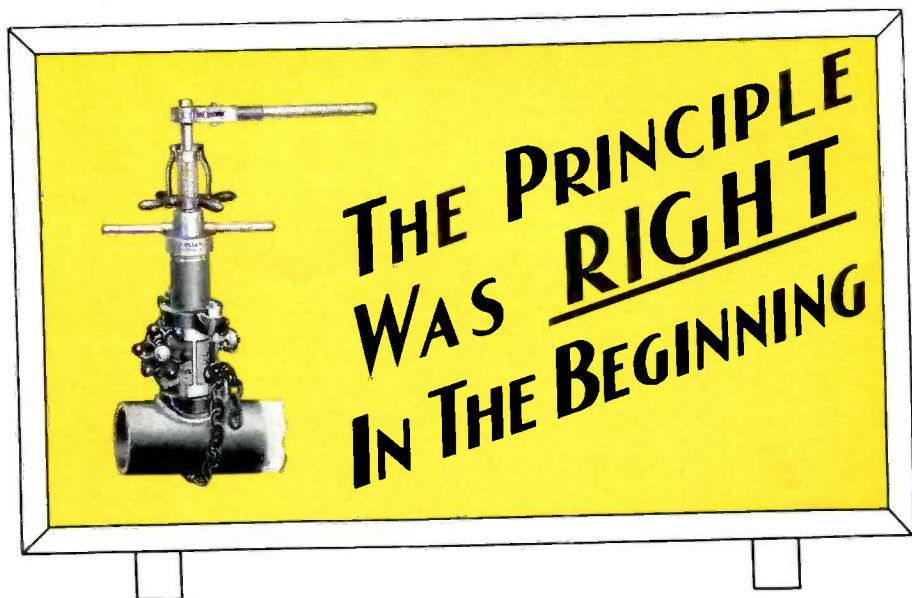
MUELLER RECORD

PUBLISHED AT DECATUR, ILLINOIS



A Picturesque Road at Mueller Heights Leading to the Lake

MARCH, 1934



When H. Mueller invented the Mueller Tapping Machine he hit upon the RIGHT PRINCIPLE.

That's why this machine stands as a leader today. The basic principle—RIGHT in the beginning is still RIGHT.

Ninety-five per cent of the water works in the United States use the Mueller machine—and many of these machines—still on the job—are fifty years old.

These machines do the work, it is true—but they have served their time and should be cast aside. We have made many advantageous changes—none in the basic principle, but smaller improvements which every operator will appreciate.

Your old machine will not be a dead loss to you. . . . Send it to us—if it's worth repairing we will tell you so—but your best bet will be in letting it go in on a trade for one of the latest type Mueller Tapping Machines.

Something New, and So Handy



A corporation stop wrench. Throw away the monkey wrench and use this Mueller tool. Eight and a half inches long—strong and light. Once you use it you'll use nothing else. Either end fits the key instantly.

Give this matter your immediate attention. The season of outdoor work is just opening up. Get in shape to meet it with equipment that will lighten and speed up the work, and give you the best results.

Take this up with us now. Your inquiry will receive immediate attention.

It looks like a busy season ahead—lot of new water works to be built. It's the part of wisdom to figure your requirements and get your order on file now.

MUELLER CO., Decatur, Ill.

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ADOLPH MUELLER
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
ROBERT MUELLER
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Executive V. P. and Treas. in charge of Finance, V. Chrmn. Ex. & Budget Com.
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J. W. WELLS
Sec. of Company and Asst. to President
R. H. MUELLER
Chief Engineer

MUELLER RECORD

PUBLISHED AT DECATUR, ILLINOIS
 BY MUELLER CO.
 Plumbing, Water and Gas Brass Goods
 77th Year in Business

MAIN FACTORY AND OFFICE
 Decatur, Illinois
PACIFIC COAST FACTORY
 Los Angeles, Calif.
COLUMBIAN IRON WORKS
 (Hydrant and Valve Division)
 Chattanooga, Tenn.
CANADIAN FACTORY
 MUELLER, LTD.
 Sarnia, Ontario
BRANCHES
 New York. San Francisco

Vol. XXIII

MARCH, 1934

No. 245

EDITORIAL

Nervousness comes from inactivity. Remember you never get nervous prostration when you are pushing your work and keeping abreast of it. You get it when your work is pushing you.

—o—

Hundreds of small towns through government aid will be enjoying the blessings of water works before another winter comes.

—o—

"Water works," says an expert, "are the key to more business." This is true, but give water works all the credit due them. They are the corner stone of modern domestic and industrial civilization.

—o—

The 16th Annual Convention and Exhibition of the American Gas Association will be held at Atlantic City, week of October 29th, 1934. With the exception of last year, Atlantic City has been the regular meeting place of the Association. The change last year to Chicago was made in deference to the Century of Progress Exposition.

WATER WASTE

The estimated average waste of water in New York is 200,000,000 gallons per day. A trade paper says saving this waste would postpone for many years a start on the \$223,000,000 Delaware River project to increase the city's water supply. It is estimated that 60,000,000 gallons of water are wasted every day through leaks in water mains although the Department of Water Supply is steadily reducing this amount. It is said that continuous inspection of house plumbing would save 75,000,000 gallons of the more than 150,000,000 gallons now wasted daily.

Decatur is a busy manufacturing city of 60,000. The water wasted in New York each day would take care of Decatur's needs for 30 days, or New York's waste for 12 days would take care of a city of 60,000 inhabitants for one year.

That gives a fairly clear picture of what is happening in New York—and to the taxpayers.

It is a powerful argument against waste and a more powerful argument for the best material and workmanship in water works construction and plumbing. When it comes

to underground construction for the distribution of water, the cost of material should be the last and least consideration. Once buried in the earth, mains and connections are reached only at great expense, and therefore materials should be of a class that promises the least possible repair service. And they should be installed by competent and experienced workmen.

—o—

ALMOST A LIFE SAVER

Mueller Co. Christmas Ham and Bacon Arrived in Nick of Time

The nick of time—that is to say at the precise moment. Generally when one uses the expression, he conveys the thought that whatever it was that happened in "the nick of time" was a most fortunate occurrence.

And so it occurred that ham and a side of bacon reached a Mueller employe this year in the "nick of time". For years the company has given hams and bacon to employes as a Christmas present.

This particular ham and bacon was certainly welcome, not because the family was in need of it to assuage the pangs of hunger, but because they were in a picklement—prisoners in their own home with no one able to get to them and they unable to get out.

The following letter from the wife of the employe gives an excellent picture of the happiness of the family upon receiving this particular gift.

Montrose, Calif.,
 January 12, 1934.

Dear Mr. Adolph:

As a regular Christmas present, I want you to know that our family was getting keen enjoyment from the ham and bacon presented by the Mueller Co.

But when New Years day dawned and we fully realized our predicament, after a night of terror—that we were surrounded by waist-deep water and mud so that we could neither get out for supplies nor could anybody get in with them—then the thoughts of all that good meat meant far more than a Christmas present; it meant plenty to eat until conditions changed. So this time we thank you from the bottoms of our "tummies" as well as our hearts.

That flood was a terrifying experience, one
 (Continued on Page 2)

THE MUELLER RECORD

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

C. N. WAGENSELLER, EDITOR

MARCH

With a shake of his mane and a swish of his
tail,
March bounds from the clouds to the early
spring trail.

He puts up a front and makes a big bluff
To impress timid folk that he's very tough.

He roars from the north and howls from the
west
And makes the trees moan when doing his
best.

They bow low to his majesty because he is
strong
But laugh when he passes a loud laugh of
scorn.

He doesn't scare any one, we know him too
well,
He is sounding with vigor King Winter's
death knell.

His conduct's a mask for this song that he
sings,
"Awake trees and flowers, don't you know it
is spring."

(Continued from Page 1)

that I hope never to repeat. The thoughts
of that mad rush of water, with no more
consideration for screaming men and women
than for boulders and houses, still makes me
shudder.

For some unknown reason, we were un-
harmred. Perhaps that we might eat ham
and bacon—who knows? At any rate I am
still

Most sincerely and gratefully,

Worth It

Down in Arkansas a man was tried for
assault and battery with intent to kill. The
state produced as evidence the weapons used
—a rail, a gun, saw and rifle. The defend-
ant's counsel exhibited as the other man's
weapons a scythe blade, pitchfork, pistol,
dog razor and hoe. After being out several
hours the jury gave the verdict:

"We, the jury, would have given a dollar
to see the fight."

"What is your brother in college?"

"A halfback."

"I mean in his studies."

"Oh. In studies, he's away back."

Japan leads the world in the number of
miles of highway to the square mile of area.

HAS PROVED IT



He: "Are you fond of dumb animals?"
She: "Have I ever paid an unkind word to you in
the two years that you have been calling."

WHAT THE CAT BROUGHT IN?

Batesville, Indiana, Tabby Saves Town's Reputation to Ed. Stille's Satisfaction

Spark-Plug Ed Stille, our electrician, is a
native of Indiana and unblushingly admits
the fact. He comes from the locality of
Batesville, and with traces of sorrow in his
voice and a longing old home town look in
his eye, regrets that he has never been able
to impress any of his friends with the impor-
tance of Batesville nor to do anything that
would put the place on the map.

"And now," he croons mournfully, "it re-
mained for an old cat to bring Batesville
into public notice. Look at this article in
the Batesville Herald-Tribune:

"Playful Pussy

"While many strange things have hap-
pened in and about Batesville, for the first
time, Ripley in his 'Believe It or Not,' took
cognizance of the community Tuesday by
the publication of a picture of a twenty-eight
year old cat owned by Mrs. J. Hafner, of
this city. Pussy evidently gave no thought
to the birth control ideas, of which we hear
a great deal these days, for she is said to
be the mother of 384 kittens. What a family
reunion there would be should the offspring,
and the various and varied relatives, ever
gather for a celebration of Mother Cat's an-
niversary!"

And what a concert they might give if the
whole family assembled on the alley fence
at night for a community sing?

Every Man to His Tastes

Locusts still figure in the menu of many
Eastern peoples, who eat them boiled much
in the manner as we eat shrimp. In Mexico
other insects are eaten in great quantities.

Tires and tubes on the average car cost
from six-tenths of a cent to nine-tenths of a
cent per mile of travel.

WOULD PUT PLUMBER IN JAIL

Castigates Plumbers and Suggests Punishment Fit Only for Criminals

The following article recently appeared in a special column of the Chicago Journal of Commerce:

POOR PLUMBING APPRENTICES

The vagaries of the weather are beyond the powers of the prophets, scientific or guess-operators. Friday evening was warm, and Saturday's prognostication of the weather bureau as promulgated in Saturday morning papers was "Fair, warmer Saturday; rain, warmer Sunday."

But—and this is a large but—during the stilly watches of the night a vagrant cold wave swooped down into the Ohio Valley to a record of only 10 above zero. Water pipes were frozen all over town and ushered in much trouble, causing a general loss of confidence in the weather bureau, and many hurry calls for plumbers.

There is room for a plumber who can and will devise the management of a home plumbing system that is beyond the grip of frost and gets pipes into the basement safely. Surely that is possible. Yet many home owners when trouble comes find water pipes placed next to the outside boards of the house, with no protection from hard freezing weather. A plumber who would be guilty of such an offense in the frost belt ought to serve a term in jail, there to contemplate his disgrace as a plumber, and to plan the payment of the damage his ignorance or carelessness has caused.

It appeared to us to be a severe arraignment of the plumber—not apprentices—and wholly unjustified. Evidently it came from the pen of a man unfamiliar with modern plumbing methods.

We took it upon ourselves to address the following letter to the author.

February 8, 1934.

Mr. W. G. Sibley,
c/o Chicago Journal of Commerce,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Sibley:

For years I've been an interested reader of the Chicago Journal of Commerce, no feature of which I more thoroughly enjoy than "Along the Highway," written by you.

In any publication, one frequently encounters articles and statements in which he cannot concur.

Among these was the article in the issue of Wednesday, February 7th, under the caption "Poor Plumbing Apprentices." This, to me is not only uncalled for, but an injustice to a trade that has come to occupy an important and responsible position in industry, business, and domestic life.

While I feel that you may have failed to appreciate the difference in the plumbing of a half century ago and today, it nevertheless occurs to me that in your usual spirit of fairness, you will be glad to make use of the enclosed statement.

My association with this company for more than a half century, giving me close contact with plumbers and the plumbing industry, would seem to fit me to speak with authority on the subject.

Very truly yours,
MUELLER CO.,
ADOLPH MUELLER,

President.

AM*P

About Poor Plumbing Apprentices

Writing in your column, February 7th issue, under above caption, we find this concluding sentence:

"A plumber who would be guilty of such an offense in the frost belt ought to serve a term in jail, there to contemplate his disgrace as a plumber, and to plan the payment of the damage his ignorance or carelessness has caused."

It's rather a severe indictment coming from

a mild, well read, gentleman, scholar and writer. Let's see. It is a disgrace to be a plumber, is he ignorant and careless?

We fear, Mr. Sibley, that your acquaintance with plumbers has been limited. Even though this acquaintance was many years ago, when plumbing had not reached its present high development, your indictment is, we think, still unwarranted and unjustified.

The burden of your complaint is that plumbers are careless and ignorant and should be sent to jail to contemplate their disgrace for putting water pipes too close to outside walls, where the pipes freeze in severe cold.

Now for your information, Mr. Sibley. Less than 40 years ago architects gave little attention to plumbing. Houses were designed to suit the taste of the patron. Plumbers and plumbing were a secondary consideration. Bath rooms were crowded into out of the way corners. No thought was given location of the kitchen sink or the necessary protection to service pipes.

These were problems too frequently confronted by the plumber. He had to saw his way through joists and walls to install the distribution and drainage service. It is this class of houses in which water pipes now freeze.

But today it is different. There are thousands of plumbers with a good high school education including courses in plumbing and thousands of college graduates with a complete knowledge of the technicalities of hydraulics, drainage, sewerage, and allied branches of the plumbing business.

Today the bath room and kitchen and the entire plumbing system are an architect's first thought.

They have become the most important consideration in every home. The architect does not depend upon his own skill or knowledge. He profits by the knowledge and experience of Sanitary Engineers and Master Plumbers. Pipe freezing in modern homes is seldom encountered nowadays.

Plumbers today do not seek repair work. The best thought in the trade is to install a system that will travel side by side with the building itself.

We read and enjoy your column, but we wonder at times if literature, economic and financial questions do not so engross your mind that the commonplaces of life escape you.

Deliberate just for a moment what plumbing means in the advancement of civilization.

Take three of your own Ohio cities, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus. Neither of these could be the outstanding proud example of progress in building without good plumbing and drainage, the two most vitally essential necessities of any modern building. There could be no American building housing thousands of occupants every day if it were not for its plumbing and drainage system. The same applies to our big school buildings with the comfort and convenience

(Continued on Page 5)

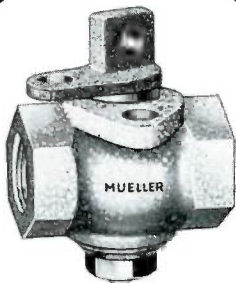
MUELLER'S METHODS MAKE THE DIFFERENCE



H-11100

Made in sizes from
 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 in.

Trade Mark
MUELLER
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



H-11080

Made in sizes from
 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

It's the Mueller Co. manufacturing process that gives Mueller Iron Body Gas Stops preference.

There is no assembling of parts made to our order by different foundries.

EVERYTHING IN MUELLER IRON BODY GAS STOPS IS MADE IN OUR OWN PLANT.

That is why they are so perfect in construction—so efficient in service.

Any stop worthy of the name MUELLER cast in the body must be MUELLER throughout, from our own pattern room to the final test.

This careful manufacturing process, the test, and the laboratory supervision are for our protection as well as for your protection against inferior goods which give inferior service.

Note the special "hot process" galvanized surface which adds years to the life of an underground fitting. Compare the MUELLER Iron Body Gas Stop with any other Iron Stop you have been using. Let the goods speak for themselves.

We are prepared to give you prompt service. Ask for our quotation.

Trade Mark
MUELLER
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

FACTORIES: Decatur, Illinois, Los Angeles, California (Pacific Coast Factory), Sarnia, Ontario (Canadian Factory), Chattanooga, Tennessee (Columbian Iron Works, Division of Mueller Co.) Branches: New York and San Francisco.

NOW SECRET IS OUT

Billy Dill Confesses to Years of Aversion to the Okaw

For many years we tried earnestly, persuasively, coaxingly, yea pleadingly to interest W. N. Dill, now manager of the Mueller Pacific Coast Factory, to accompany us on camping parties at Adolph's cabin on the Okaw river, seventy miles south of Decatur, but all to no avail. Glowing pictures painted of game dinners (other lamp light games), good fishing, hunting, or just "lazing" through the day were thrown back by Billy as easily as the duck sheds water. Every time mention was made of the Okaw, a queer light came into his eyes as he told us that he did not fish, he did not hunt, he did not like game dinners, and he was not in need of rest. Even the picture of the evening game with its good natured raillery and kidding did not feaze him. "Old Maid and Solitaire and Casino are the only games I play," said Billy. But all the time there was that haunted look in his eyes, as if recalling an almost forgotten tragedy that even a suggestion of the Okaw bottoms brought to his memory.

Finally Yielded

However, on a visit here a few months ago, the Okaw adherents got after Billy again. They brow-beat, threatened, and kidded him until he gave up and joined an Okaw party. The first day or so he was constantly on the look out, and every native son who showed up in camp gave him a distinct panic. Finally it was all over and Billy came home to Decatur with a sigh of relief, leaving a few days later for Los Angeles, from which place by letter to Adolph he confessed his seeming aversion to the Okaw bottoms.

Dill Tells the Story

"They have all kinds of 'nuts' down in Egypt—they put one over on Doc Walston and our gang, and I never went back to that country again until last summer when we put up at your cabin. Had a good visit on this last trip, but the first was not so pleasant. It is fine now to talk about it, but pretty darn serious when we looked down the barrels of about twelve shot guns, and then again when the old Judge passed sentence on us.

"You know we nipped a bale of hay to feed our four mules, and the old farmer caught us in the act. He had told us he would catch us before morning, and he did—at 1:25 a. m. We put up in a stable, mules and all, for the night, and asked the owner to call us at 5 a. m., but the owner of the hay and his gang beat him to it. He called at 1:25. but reported it was 5 a. m. I got down from the mow first and found the barn surrounded by farmers with shot guns with Sheriff Jones at the head of the squad. Says I, as I pulled out my old silver watch, "Your time is wrong."

"Well," the sheriff said, 'I have a warrant

for you four men,' and he read it and lined us up. One of the squad said, 'Jones, do your duty.' That's when our knees sounded like the bones you rattle when doing your end man stunt in a minstrel show.

"Boys, I have to search you, hands up!' and we stretched 'em up—away up.

An Immediate Trial

"Then they drove us seven miles to Her-rick and on the way we decided to demand an immediate trial, and got it, why they granted it I don't know. They got the old Judge out of bed at about 2 a. m. and the trial proceeded in a combined country school and church. Got fined \$7.00 and costs, and by time the squad got their witness fees this amounted to \$13.90. (Never will forget the figures.) We all dug down into our pockets and found \$14.00. I had ten and Jack Leighton had four. Doc Walston acted as our attorney, and he made a 'fine' plea (he was implicated. When the Judge gave final figure (\$13.90) Doc drew on Jack and me for the \$14, and when the Judge handed him back the ten cents, he said in the presence of the court and witnesses, 'I'll just take the ten cents for attorney fees,' and he did. When court was dismissed we walked back seven miles, got there at daybreak and was on our way to Decatur at once. And Lordy, none of us ever hankered to go back. Often thought I would some day go to see if my name was still on the court docket. We have had many a good laugh talking it over, but it was not so funny at the time.

"Hope your hickory nuts will be better than those long whiskered ones that nabbed us."

FREE GAS

"The operator of a large garage in a southern town," says the A. G. A. Bulletin, "must pay for several months' supply of gas, he is alleged to have taken from the lines of the company, under a ruling in police court.

"After hearing testimony in the case brought by the gas company, the court assessed a sentence of six months on the roads against the garage proprietor, to be suspended on payment of costs and upon payment to the company of the estimated amount of gas taken. The charge was reduced from larceny to attempted larceny.

"According to the testimony, the gas company removed the meter from the garage several months ago, and the owned opened the pipe where the meter connection had been made, inserting therein a rubber hose through which gas was supplied illegally to his garage."

Would Put Plumber in Jail

(Continued from Page 3)

of modern plumbing aside from plumbing's contribution to the health of pupils.

Modern plumbing, Mr. Sibley, has made every sky scraper and great public building a modern city within its own walls.

Without plumbing there could be none such.

I'm Tellin' You



The promissory note dates back to 2100 before the birth of Christ, having been invented by the Babylonians. It is just a little late in the day, perhaps, but a good many persons who have managed to pull through the past three years without going hungry or in rags feel that they owe the Babylonians a rising vote of thanks.

The man who succeeds boldly proclaims himself as "a self-made man," but the guy who fails is perfectly willing to let the Almighty bear the blame by admitting reproachfully that "I am as God made me."

"Many men have high aspirations. They set out to be poets and wind up as plumbers," says Fay Templeton. And Fay might have added that these men soared far beyond their useless aspirations and became a blessing to their fellowmen.

School taxes have always been a heavy drag on the family purse. But quit worrying. A scientist tells us that by 1970 there will be no children in the United States. That settles the school tax, so quit. Take yourself a nap.

Dorothy Duke, one of the wealthiest girls in the world, complains that she can't shop like the poorer girls. Give the little girl a dime and send her to the five and ten.

One of these big boys became unintentionally truthful in a fountain pen advertisement. He says: "It's impossible for ink to escape from it anywhere." How well we know pens of this kind. We have worked with one for ten years.

A strike that was justified—those lumber jacks who refused to work until they were provided with bathing facilities.

A new automatic electric contrivance can be set to quantity and strength of coffee de-

sired and sounds a bell when the coffee is done. All very fine, but what the country needs is a device which will tell us when the toast is going to burn.

Say, I did not believe in this nudist talk, but I visited a colony and I'm Tellin' You it's the naked truth.

Some Democrats feel disappointed in Roosevelt. They expected, following a long political habit, that the president would accept the platform as a joke, but he took it seriously.

Cod is still the favorite fish of Americans. Cod darn but it's good, and that's why Americans stick to it.

Some scientists believe a frigid age now exists and that the earth is again entering an ice era. If you are a doubting Thomas go ask your banker for a loan—then go to your doctor for a frost bite cure.

The oldest almanac is in the British Museum. It dates back 1200 years B. C. Scotland Yards sleuths should finger print it as a valuable clue to the oldest joke.

In Egypt the traffic cops prefer camels.

"Cries of Illinois Schools for Help Grow in Volume" reads a headline, but are not yet loud enough to be heard above the cries of the needy citizen.

One thousand spectators assembled at Sioux Falls, S. D., to watch six bank robbers do their stuff which cost the bank \$46,000. We do not condone bank robbing, but just naturally hate to see any one overlook a good opportunity. We suggest, therefore, that the bank looters sell tickets hereafter. It's not good business to have a free gate.

HAS HIS OWN GAS

J. T. Singleton, who resides on a ranch forty-five miles northeast of Phillip, S. D., has an artesian well that furnishes hot water and natural gas, according to the "Natural Gas Journal".

The well, 1941 feet deep, was drilled last October. The flow of hot water is from 12 to 15 gallons per minute, but this amount is increased for about two hours every morning. The temperature of the water is 94 degrees.

An inverted 900 gallon tank is placed over the pipe in the well. The natural gas which accumulates in the tank furnishes enough heat and light for the house. It is also used for cooking.

HOW IS IT DONE

Daily Telephone Calls Amount to 81 Million Despite Party Lines

There are approximately 81,000,000 telephone calls per day in the U. S., an average of three per day per phone. The average seems a trifle high to the party line victim in a hurry to use the phone. It would seem nearer correct to make it one call a day beginning at 7 a. m. and ringing off at 7 p. m.

This makes us wonder what women find to talk about when visiting over the phone. We tried to satisfy our curiosity and were mean enough to listen in after an hour waiting to get a connection and here is what we heard:

"I haven't made a bed."

"Don't worry, I haven't either."

"And I've got my dishes to wash."

"I'm all done. Just gave them a little squirt. I hate to wash dishes, don't you?"

"I'll say I do and how!"

"There's lots of truth in that saying 'A woman's work is never done'."

"Yes, and men think you are complaining when you tell them that."

"Ain't it the truth? All a man has to do is go to the office, smoke a cigar and hold conferences."

"That's just what I told Jim this very morning."

"Good! What did he say?"

"'Sez you,' sez he."

"What did you say?"

"I said, 'Oh, yes?'"

"Well, I must go make my beds."

"I'm just going to smooth mine down."

"Guess I'll do the same."

"Oh, dear, it's nothing but work."

"What you going to do this afternoon?"

"Going to see Clark Gable. Isn't he wonderful?"

"I'll tell the world. I'd go too, if it wasn't for this darn house work."

"Oh, the house work won't spoil. Come on!"

"O. K. I don't care if the work's never done. I certainly can't be expected to stay home and be a regular African slave."

"I should say not."

"O. K. I'll be seein' you."

Always Bad Luck

Husband (just found a job): "Cheer up—the tide has turned. I've found a job as night watchman."

Wife: "Well, if that ain't aggravatin'. I've only just finished makin' you a couple of new night shirts."

Prize Winning

Mrs. B.: "At our church social each woman contributed five dollars which she earned herself."

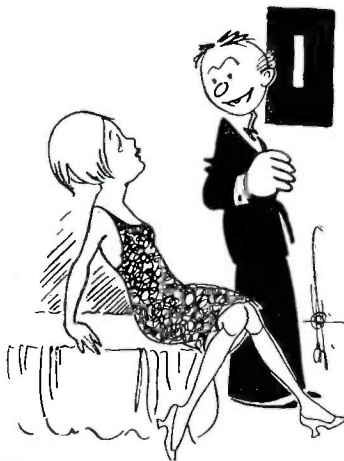
Mrs. C.: "How did you get yours?"

Mrs. B.: "From my husband."

Mrs. C.: "I wouldn't call that hard work."

Mrs. B.: "You don't know my husband."

PRIVACY PREFERRED



He: "The doctor says bathing alone will not keep you healthy."

She: "Oh, yeah! Well, just the same I'll continue to bathe alone."

DRIVER NOT A SIGHT-SEER

Many of us can remember the days when going more than 15 miles an hour was speeding—even on country roads. Going at that dizzy speed through a village meant being pinched by the constable and assessed a fine by the local squire.

But now anyone who loiters on a paved highway at less than 35 miles an hour is likely to receive unkind words from fellow travelers. Speeds of 45 miles an hour or more are usual on the main roads and the sightseeing motorist is likely to block traffic.

That means that driving has become a serious business. When 15 miles an hour was fast driving and half the population wasn't out on the roads there was opportunity to observe the scenery. At 45 miles the only landscape the driver can watch is the strip of concrete ahead of him. Anything is liable to happen if his attention keeps wandering to the distant hills or to the billboards where a gorgeous female advertises corsets or coffin nails.

The only drivers who can enjoy the scenery are the back seat variety.

It's 3 O'clock in the Morning!

Mrs. (sternly to husband arriving at 3:00 A. M.): "What does the clock say?"

Mr. (genially): "It shay 'tick-tock'; an' the li'l doggies shay 'bow-wow,' an' the li'l pshy-cats shay 'meow-meow.'"

Resourceful Man

"Wake up, John, wake up! There's a burglar in the next room."

"Well, I've no revolver. You go in and look daggers at him."

Our Pacific Coast Factory



With a view of giving our Pacific Coast trade closer and more direct contact with Mueller Co. manufacturing facilities which are identical with those of the Decatur plant, it was decided to erect a factory at Los Angeles, California.

After the decision was reached, no time was lost in completing the plans. The site selected was in a new industrial district known as the Hostetter tract which is just three miles from 7th and Broadway, Los Angeles.

Work was commenced on the buildings last August and on December 4th the wheels began to turn and Mueller Co.'s Pacific Coast Factory was a reality.

Checks Up

All the minor adjustments necessary to make the new factory check up with Mueller precision have long since been straightened out, and the Decatur men assigned to the new plant tell us that it sounds just like home when they go through the foundry, brass shop, polishing room, etc.

The Pacific Coast Factory after two months, is in position to give the coast patrons the same class of goods and the same service as Decatur, with the added advantage of being on the ground within shorter shipping distances and a closer and more personal contact.

In selecting a site for this new plant, future expansion was a deciding factor. The factory faces south on 12th street, is a one story building with approximately 40,000 square feet of floor space. The lot on which it stands has a frontage of 300 feet.

The building is of the latest earthquake construction with direct sun light in every corner of the plant. One of the Decatur contingent there says, "It is the brightest and cleanest place I have ever seen."

To provide for the establishment of Mueller policies, it was of course necessary to have Mueller men in executive positions.

Personnel

W. N. Dill was selected as general man-



Left to right: Gerald Preshaw, Asst. Manager; Emmet Reedy, Supt.; W. N. Dill, General Manager.

ager. He has been associated with Mueller Co. from young manhood and has had office and factory experience in Decatur, and later an extensive selling and trade contact experience especially in the western section of the country.

Gerald Preshaw is assistant manager. He is a newer man in the organization, but is an expert cost accountant with intimate knowledge of factory detail.

Emmet Reedy is factory superintendent. He knows the Mueller line and policies.

Other Decatur and West Coast men in key positions are:

Roy Thomas—Foreman of the Foundry.

L. R. Wyant—Foreman of the Machine Shop.

Roy Baker—Foreman of Plating and Pol-

ishing.

Ed Wynne—Foundry.

Geo. Tollady—Machine Shop.

Chas. Portee—Machine Shop.

C. R. Foltz—Draftsman and Tool Operation Clerk.

Edna Porter—Upkeep Stock Record Clerk.

R. L. Jolly—In charge of Assembly Dept.

Fred Klinck—Shipping Dept.

Roy Baker—Cashier.

C. H. DuBois—Salesman.

Completely Equipped

The new factory is completely equipped from brass foundry to packing room for the manufacture of the entire line of Mueller brass for water, gas, and plumbing, which will be made under the same formulas and the same factory policies, as have prevailed in the Mueller organization for years and have given the line its high standing in the trades served during the past three quarters of a century.

Briefly stated there is no difference in Mueller goods made in Decatur and made in Los Angeles except a difference of location.

The first order delivered to the shipping room was 500 G-11007 straight way gas service stops in the $\frac{1}{2}$ " size. That was an occasion of considerable jubilation. Since then water and gas service goods are coming through in regular order.

The factory is now getting into production of plumbing goods as well.

It was necessary to build the force gradually. The factory started with between 40 and 50 men, but this has been stepped up a trifle and within a short time it is expected the number will total 100.

The Decatur employes assigned to the Pacific Coast Factory have found homes in nearby suburbs and are delighted with the country, the climate, the people, and the California spirit. In fact, we regard them as lost to Decatur forever. They already consider themselves native sons and daughters of California.

VISITED PACIFIC COAST FACTORY

Mr. H. B. Kriger of Denver Surprised and Pleased by What He Saw

Mr. H. B. Kriger, who is employed by Hendrie & Bolthoff of Denver, when at home, has been traveling through the far west during the winter. He thinks enough of the Mueller Record to have it follow him in his travels. Writing from Phoenix, Arizona, he says:

"We visited your plant at Los Angeles, was treated courteously and found it very interesting. Mr. Dill didn't happen to be there when we called, so Mr. Reedy showed us through the plant. With everything so nice and new, clean, and plenty of light, it would appear that people employed there should enjoy their work and I believe from the seemingly pleasant atmospheric social condition prevailing throughout the plant that they did.

"I still enjoy the Mueller Record and always look forward with pleasure to receiving the next one; really consider it an inspiration to read them.

"Thank you kindly for the bother it takes in changing my address so often. This will be the last one until I get back home again."

WE ARE NOT SO MUCH

In the Matter of Inventions We Stand Sixth Among Nations

We Americans are somewhat inclined to swell up on ourselves, grow egotistical and assume that Sir Oracle attitude of "When I ope my mouth let no dog bark."

When we don't know all we should about a certain subject, and some one pokes us in the ribs with information appertaining thereto, we assume a virtue and fall back on our nationalism and make a general claim of superiority or leadership.

There are a lot of us who do not enjoy admitting that any nation can outshine us, yet in many instances we are not so much.

Inventions

Take the question of inventions, which is a subject the average person knows little about, and ask an average American which nation leads in that particular, you would be told "America" right off the bat.

That comes perhaps from placing too much confidence in Yankee ingenuity.

Don't yield your nationalism, your patriotism, or your loyalty to Uncle Sam, but if any one broaches the subject of national inventiveness, press hard on the soft pedal or change the subject to baseball or bathing suits. If you persist in defending the good old U. S. A., you are going to receive a blow in the solar plexus that will make you gasp.

America is among those who "also ran" and a rank outsider, not even showing for place.

The Swiss Lead

One of the smallest countries in the world leads in inventiveness—that's Switzerland, a republic with an area of 15,490 square miles and a population of 4,066,400. It is even more surprising that this little republic is three times as inventive as Germany, which has always been regarded as a leader.

Getting down to actual facts, Switzerland is three times as inventive as Germany, four times as inventive as France, five times as the British and nearly six times ahead of us.

An Asylum for Brains

Professor Mark Jefferson, a well known statistical authority, has compiled the facts according to the "Scientific American". He attributes Switzerland leadership in the field of invention, as well as some other respects, to the fact that the Swiss republic has long been an asylum for the intelligentsia of other lands. This class of people have originality which finds expression without restrictions imposed by other countries.

THE FATHER FAINTED

Newly Arrived Son Weighed on a Fish Scale Sets Record

With the advent of spring, fish stories automatically return. A kindly tolerance is extended anglers who relate their adventures with rod and line, embellished with colorful description and minute detail.

The successful raconteur of fish stories, like the high pressure salesman, studies facial expressions of his auditors and thereby determines whether his tale is falling flat or creating a favorable impression.

Enjoyed Friends' Confidence

One of the high priests of the inner circle of the Grand Scale and Fin Club had established himself in the good graces of a coterie of friends who never doubted his truthfulness. No proof of his wonderful prowess or his strange experience was ever demanded until a doubting Thomas, who had been something of an angler himself, raised a question as to the weight of a certain species of fish alleged to have been caught by this high priest of the Grand Scale and Fin Club.

His Word Doubted

A look of pained surprise spread over the face of the angler whose stories had never before been questioned. He procured a scale and thereafter he made it a practice to weigh every fish that was worthy of a story and filled in a blank giving all details.

Thereafter no question was ever raised as to the truthfulness of this fisherman's stories nor would there have been except for a most unfortunate and unforeseen occurrence.

A friend awoke one morning to find himself the father of a "bouncing boy", which we believe is the country newspaper's accepted description of all infant arrivals of masculine gender. The father distended with pride immediately wanted to know the weight of his son and heir.

Borrowed the Fish Scale

"I'll just run over and borrow that scale Bill weighs his fish on. I know it is dependable. He has proved it hundreds of times weighing fish he caught."

The loan was effected through the kindness of Bill's wife, and the baby was weighed—it was some boy—54½ pounds of it. The father fainted.

Which goes to prove that scales as well as fishermen can't always be believed.

The Saving Habit

"Now, son," said a father, according to the Lexington Herald, "start saving the pennies and put them in this yellow box, and when you get five pennies give them to me and I'll give you a nickel and you can put that in this blue box; then, when you get five nickels, give them to me and I'll give you a quarter and you can put it in this red box."

Seventeen years later the boy discovered that the red box was the gas meter.

SLANG FOR INTOXICATION

Comparison of Recent Words Compared to Benjamin Franklin's List

Slang is supposed to be bright, snappy, right up to the minute, but there is a lot of it that's grey-haired and walking on crutches. The Federal Bureau of Education, who keeps abreast of changes in our language, has completed a list of synonyms for the word "intoxicated", and says they came into use in the prohibition era. The column on the left is the one selected by the Board and the second column is a selection made by Benjamin Franklin over two hundred years ago.

Addled	Oiled
Blind	Organized
Blotto	Ossified
Boiled	Pickled
Boozy	Pie-eyed
Canned	Plastered
Cocked	Potted
Cock-eyed	Primed
Crocus	Pungey
Dagged	Ruddled
Fettered	Shot
Frazzled	Snozzled
Fried	Squiffed
Full	Stucoed
Ginned	Stewed
Glaized	Tagged
Hammerish	Tanked
Juicy	Tipsy
Knapped	Trammelled
Lappy	Valiant
Momentous	

The lists do not agree in all particulars, but it is interesting that the boys of Franklin's day were not so dignified as their wigs, pigtails, and large buckled shoes made them appear. It will be noticed that a number of Franklin's words, including "cock-eyed" and "oiled" and "stewed", are still in use.

Then again the Federal Board is not correct in claiming that its list of words came in use during the prohibition era. Some of the words quoted will be recognized by most men over forty as slang for intoxication when they were young and roistering blades as: boiled, organized, pickled, pie-eyed, plastered, shot, snozzled, tanked, tipsy, and several others.

Then there are a few others that both Franklin and the Federal Board have overlooked, for instance: pifflicated, snowed, soused, loaded, snoot-full, and orricyed—the last word may not be spelled correctly, but it means the same thing that any of the other words essay to describe.

You know that William said, "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

It's our guess that most of the words above enumerated were coined at certain periods and under certain conditions by a gent who was half seas over and was trying to describe another gent who was completely submerged.

MEETS ACCIDENTAL DEATH

Frank W. Cruikshank Shot While Engaged in Cleaning Fowling Piece

The friends of Frank W. Cruikshank were shocked by the news of his death as the result of the accidental discharge of an automatic fowling piece while engaged in cleaning it.

The accident happened in the basement of his home, 861 West William Street, Tuesday evening, February 27th. A maid in the upper portion of the Cruikshank home heard the report of the gun. Hastening to the basement, she found Mr. Cruikshank lying dead on the floor. A number of loaded shells removed from the gun were lying on a table, and one empty shell, which had been automatically ejected when exploded, was found on the floor.



F. W. Cruikshank

It was apparent that in emptying the gun of shells, Mr. Cruikshank had overlooked one shell and that the gun was discharged while he was working with it. The charge of shot struck him in the breast and death must have followed instantly.

On the table were a number of revolvers which had been carefully cleaned and put back in their cases.

Hunting His Hobby

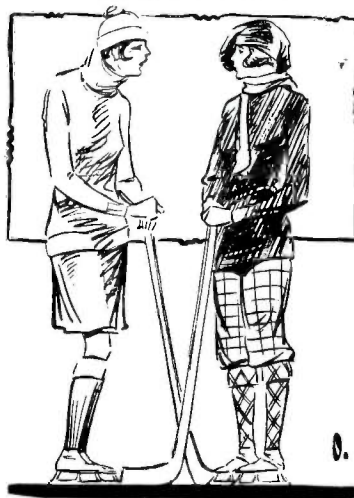
Hunting was Mr. Cruikshank's chief hobby. He organized the Francis Gun Club which had a house on the Illinois river, eighty miles west of Decatur. He always visited it in the open season for ducks.

His collection of fowling pieces and revolvers was his especial pride. Coming back from Monticello with a party of friends in the afternoon preceding the accident, the conversation centered on hunting and brought from Mr. Cruikshank the remark that he must clean up his guns, and he began this task some time in the evening after returning to his home.

Frank White Cruikshank was born in Chattanooga, Tenn., January 29, 1872, the son of William Montgomery and Annie Stanley Cruikshank. His father was a tobacco manufacturer and salesman. Mr. Cruikshank was educated in private schools until 14 years of age. He was reared in Greenville, S. C., to the age of 15 years.

He was with the Atlanta water works in Atlanta, Ga., for ten years, and it was there he met Miss Leda Mueller, to whom he was later married. Only July 11, 1899, he came to Decatur to live, and on December 29, 1899, he entered the Mueller factory. He was made a member of the company as as-

FEELING GOOD



"Do you think winter exercise improves your health?"

"Sure do, and so does Jack. When he called last evening he said I felt fine."

assistant secretary about 1912, and retired Jan. 1, 1929.

Married Leda Mueller

Mr. Cruikshank was married Dec. 14, 1898, to Miss Leda Mueller of Decatur, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hieronymus Mueller. His three brothers and parents preceded him in death. He leaves his wife and two children, Phillip H. Cruikshank of Decatur, and Mrs. Allen F. Moore, Jr., of Ottawa. She is the former Frances Cruikshank. There are four grandchildren: Gertrude Parke Cruikshank and William Montgomery Cruikshank of Decatur; Allen F. Moore III and Patricia Moore of Ottawa.

No Fire Eater

First Co-Ed: "Do you inhale cigarettes?"

Second Co-Ed: "How could I when they are on fire at one end?"

Only Two Kinds

Card Club Sec.: "We are having a benefit bridge game Tuesday. Will you come?"

B. B. D.: "Sorry I don't know benefit. All I play is auction and contract."

For a Souvenir, Perhaps

Min: "I went to the dentist's yesterday."

Bill: "Does the tooth still ache?"

Min: "I don't know. The dentist kept it."

Electrons as Reflectors

According to a Norwegian scientist, wireless waves travel more than a million miles from the surface of the earth and are then reflected back by a layer of electrons.

NEWLY WEDS



Still Has the Fever

He: "I don't like your inviting that chap to dinner. He used to kiss you before we were married."

She: "Well, so did you."

He: "Yes, but I've got over it, and the chances are he hasn't."

The Doctor's Orders

Young Wife (phoning): "Doctor, please come at once. My husband's temperature is at 136 degrees."

Doctor: "The case is beyond my skill. Send for the fire-engine."

Tell It to Mama

Husband: "Didn't I tell you not to bring your mother with you?"

Wife: "That's what she wants to see you about."

Not Much

Friend: "Does your bride know anything about cooking?"

Groom: "Well, I heard her calling up her mother the other day to ask if she had to use soft water for soft-boiled eggs and hard water for the hard-boiled ones."

Same Biscuits

Newlywed Husband: "By George, Lucile; these biscuits of yours look exactly like those mother used to make, 20 years ago."

Wife: "How delightful! I'm so glad!"

Husband (trying to bite one): "And, by George, I believe they ARE the same biscuits!"

Long Faces Explained

Bride: "Don't bring me any more of that horrid milk. What makes it so blue?"

Milkman: "It ain't our fault, lady. It's these long, dull evenings as makes the cows depressed."

Wives Are Different

Smith: "My wife sure is thrifty. She made me a necktie out of an old dress of hers."

Jones: "That's nothing. My wife made her a dress out of one of my ties."

Maw Had Educated Her

He: "Let me know as soon as you arrive."

She: "I will write."

He: "And if you have forgotten anything?"

She: "I will wire."

He: "If you want money?"

She: "I will telephone."

First to Congratulate

Minister (in awkward pause following ceremony): "Well, young man, salute the bride."

Groom (shaking her hand): "I congratulate you."

Got the Works

Ralph: "Before I was married I said I would be the boss or know the reason why."

Chester: "And now?"

Ralph: "I know the reason why."

All Fixed Up

"When we go to housekeeping, darling, you'll have a woman in your home who sure knows how to cook."

"Why, I didn't know you could cook, my dear."

"I can't, but my mother's going to live with us."

In Those Bath Tub Days

Friend: "When did you first suspect your husband was not all right mentally?"

Young Wife: "When he shook the hall tree and began feeling around on the floor for apples."

Thanks for the Tip

Mistress: "Mary, when you wait on my guests tonight, please don't wear any jewelry."

Maid: "I haven't anything valuable, ma'am, but thanks for the warning."

Worked First Time

Maude: "How did you stop your husband staying late at the club?"

Maria: "When he came in late, I called out, 'Is that you, Jack' and my husband's name is Robert."

Take Your Choice

Wife: "What do you mean coming home at this time of morning?"

Husband: "My dear, it's just twelve o'clock."

Wife: "It's past three o'clock."

Husband: "Have your own way, dear, if you will, and believe a ninety-eight cent clock instead of me."

"Your father is quite deaf, isn't he?"

"I'll say he is. Yesterday he conducted family prayers kneeling on the cat's tail."

MARCH IS SWELL MONTH

Ends Winter, Brings Spring and Inspires
the Poets

March is one of the swell months of the year. It brings the end of winter and the beginning of spring—that is, according to the calendar, but according to the record, it brings an extra helping of mixed weather. It raises the hopes of the lovers of spring one day just to ruin them the next day with a smother of rain, sleet, snow and ice.

However, the poets and jinglers form one class never disconcerted or disappointed. They make their verses just the same in ribald mirth or in ecstasy.

Here are some samples:

March Winds

Boisterous fellows . . .
Loudly they sing,
Blustering fellows . . .
Now hear them fling
Into the midnight
Songs of mad mirth . . .
Roystering fellows,
Of little worth.

Ribald their shoutings,
Drunken and mad—
In their cups wastrels
Grow gay or sad.
Howling lewd epithets,
Madly they fling
Down the street, reeling . . .

To e
s r na ri
e d p n
e S g.

—Clara Edmunds-Henningway.

Spring—Through a Monocle

Er — spring!
You perfectly priceless old thing!
I'm frightfully bucked at the signs that one
sees;

The jolly old sap in the topping old trees;
The priceless old lilac, and that sort of rot;
It jolly well cheers up a chap, does it not?

It's so fearfully bright,
So amazingly right,
And one feels as one feels if one gets rather
tight.

There's a tang in the air,
If you know what I mean,
And the grass, as it were,
Is so frightfully green.
We shall soon have the jolly old bee on the
wing.

Er — spring!
(Taken from the bloomin' old London Ob-
server, y'know.)

The Other Type

Slayer of winter, art thou here again?
O welcome thou that bring'st the summer
night!

The bitter wind makes not the victory vain,
Nor will we mock thee for thy faint blue sky.

—William Morris.

With rushing winds and gloomy skies
The dark and stubborn winter dies;
Far off, unseen, Spring faintly cries,
Bidding her earliest child arise:

March!

—Bayard Taylor.

Like an army defeated
The snow hath retreated,
And now doth fare ill
On the top of the bare hill;
The Ploughboy is whooping—anon-anon!
There is joy in the mountains;
There is life in the fountains;
Small clouds are sailing,
Blue sky prevailing
The rain is over and gone.

—Wordsworth.

ARCHITECT'S RENDER SERVICE

Advise Builders of Small Homes in Getting
Best Results

In Christian Science Monitor we find an interesting Los Angeles telegram which tells us 1000 persons per month visit the small house planning exhibit in a local furniture store. The display is maintained by the Architects' Exhibit, Inc., organized during the depression, and interested in raising architectural standards for small homes. At the same time they seek to secure better construction at less cost through the effects of expert supervision.

Continuing the telegram says:

"According to Mr. Herbert J. Mann, consulting architect, the company during the first year of its operation secured architectural services for 17 homes in southern California, and distributed the building commissions among the 392 architects listed in its file.

"The plan of the Architects' Exhibit, Inc., is to advise prospective home builders impartially as to their needs for materials, professional services, financing, and location. Essentially, it would appear to be a brokerage service. The results, Mr. Mann believes, have been more satisfactory than the sale of stock plans for houses, because every person is not always capable of selecting a practical plan to suit his needs."

More Covered Bridges

Right: Covered bridge near Ashland, Delaware.



Below: Covered bridge between Oxford and Quarryville, Pa.



Below: Covered bridge near Ashland, Delaware.



The covered bridge still excites the interest of readers of the Record. Last November we printed an Underwood and Underwood picture on our front cover. It showed an old covered bridge with mountains in the background. This led to another story in January, when we pictured an old covered bridge over the Sangamon river at Decatur. This bridge was torn down some years ago to make room for a concrete structure on Route 2, Chicago to Cairo.

This month we have two interesting articles on covered bridges which we are reproducing. One comes from C. H. Thomas, photographer, of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, accompanied by pictures of three bridges. The other is from Elmer Barnett, plumber at East Fultonham, Ohio.

HOBBY IS HISTORIC SPOTS

Tells of Long Concrete Structure Over Well Known Brandywine Creek

(By C. H. Thomas)

I have been much interested in your articles about the old covered bridges and am enclosing herewith photos of three that may interest your readers. We have still a few remaining in this locality, but they are fast disappearing. I have been making such pictures for some twenty years and have watched the great concrete and steel bridges take the place of the old covered bridges. Two of them, called the Twin Bridges, were removed just south of Chadd's Ford. Penn-

sylvania, (a very historic spot where Washington's Army held the ground against the British in 1777-78 when the Battle of Brandywine took place) and here, at Pyle's Ford, there has been erected one of the longest concrete spans in Chester County. It is over the historic Brandywine Creek of which we are all so proud. The information in your articles is very interesting also, and I have placed the clipping in my fast growing scrap book of historic places.

You can use these pictures from me as I am interested in telling people about things that they know little about. A lady from the middle west saw some of my pictures in a travel paper and wrote me for copies, so if you care to publish these later you may. I have a large collection of views from this section including old houses, bridges, meeting houses, trees, etc., that all have some history. I am trying to cooperate with the historical societies who often want data and have been successful in supplying data from time to time.

Cordially,

C. H. Thomas.

OHIO HAS MANY LEFT

One of the Most Noted Was the Old Covered "Y" Bridge at Zanesville

(By Elmer U. Barnett)

Your January edition of the Mueller Record received and read with interest; in fact,

all copies heretofore received have been carefully gone over.

Among other things noted is the article on Page 24 concerning the old covered bridges. While these may and are likely a rarity in most communities, they have been and still are quite plentiful in this surrounding community.

Kent's Run which empties into Johnathan Creek two miles east of here is spanned by at least seven bridges, five of which are the old covered frame type and all of them over fifty years old. Thompson Run, a couple of miles farther east, is spanned by, I think, nine bridges, and five of these are also of the covered frame type. We also have quite a number of other covered bridges scattered through Perry, Muskingum, and Morgan counties.

I am herewith attaching a picture of our most noted bridge, that of the old covered "Y" bridge in Zanesville, Ohio. This bridge was built in 1833, at a point in Zanesville where the Licking River empties into the Muskingum River main line, being on the National Highway and the branch reaching from the river middle to the point of land between Muskingum and Licking Rivers. This bridge was replaced by a concrete "Y" bridge in 1901 and while the water in the 1913 flood of this community was said to be as high as ten feet above some parts of the "Y" bridge, it stood the strain and only lost some of its concrete walls along the sides that are possibly five feet above the main floor.

Note: The picture of the old "Y" bridge referred to by Mr. Barnett was a small print which, much to our disappointment, could not be reproduced.—Ed.

THE MATTER OF ADVERTISING

Desire, Appetites and Habits Naturally Synchronize With Certain Products

The heaviest user of advertising space in national magazines during 1933 was an automobile company. It cost the company \$3,703,011 to tell the public everything they wanted to tell about the cars in question. The next heaviest advertiser was a soap company which spent \$3,249,080 educating the public to keep clean. A food product company spent \$3,137,216 creating and stimulating appetites. Then came another soap company \$2,677,508, and another food company \$2,565,161. Next was a cigarette company which spent \$2,247,109.

It is interesting to note how closely the desires, appetites, and habits run with advertising expenditures. First we have the automobile. No matter how luxurious it may be when a ride is finished one wants to clean up. The next thing is to eat and then to smoke. Personal desire and habits naturally synchronize with the above leading products advertised, which is one reason why they are easier and more profitable to advertise than coffins.

DEALS IN RATTLESNAKES

Curious Occupation of Man at Pierre, South Dakota

Snake stories will soon be in order, and it is none too early to begin telling stories about them. We look forward to a very large crop of snake stories this year. For 14 years there has been no legal medicine on the market for the cure of snake bites, in consequence of which the ecstasy of a cure not being at hand rendered useless the risk of being bitten by a garter snake, young bull snake, or a blue racer.

Epidemic Feared

This year, however, the medicine is easily obtainable, and it is quite likely that an epidemic of snake bites will prevail from early spring until late in the fall without any fatal results.

There is less danger in a greater area of the United States of bites from snakes in their natural habitat than there is from snakes in captivity. With exception of a few isolated sections of the United States, there are no venomous snakes, but in captivity there are snakes whose bites would not yield to the favorite cure.

Catching Snakes for Livelihood

These snakes are the property of snake catchers and zoological gardens. Snake catching is a queer occupation, but there is one man who devotes a good portion of his time to catching the deadly rattlers and selling them. The Express Messenger, a magazine published by the Railway Express Co., tells about him and speaks with authority as he ships his merchandise by express. The man is A. M. Jackley of Pierre, S. D. His business is to catch and sell live rattle snakes and rattlesnake poison. He catches his snake crop in dens about Pierre, a season's yield being about 1400 of these venomous reptiles. While waiting for orders, he keeps them in his cellar.

Used for Making Serum

The live snakes or their poison are shipped to medical departments of universities which are experimenting with the poison to produce a serum for treatment of yellow fever and tuberculosis and snake bites. As it is necessary for Mr. Jackley to catch his snakes alive, he resorts to snaring them and apparently is unconscious of any danger attached to his peculiar business.

Sounds Natural

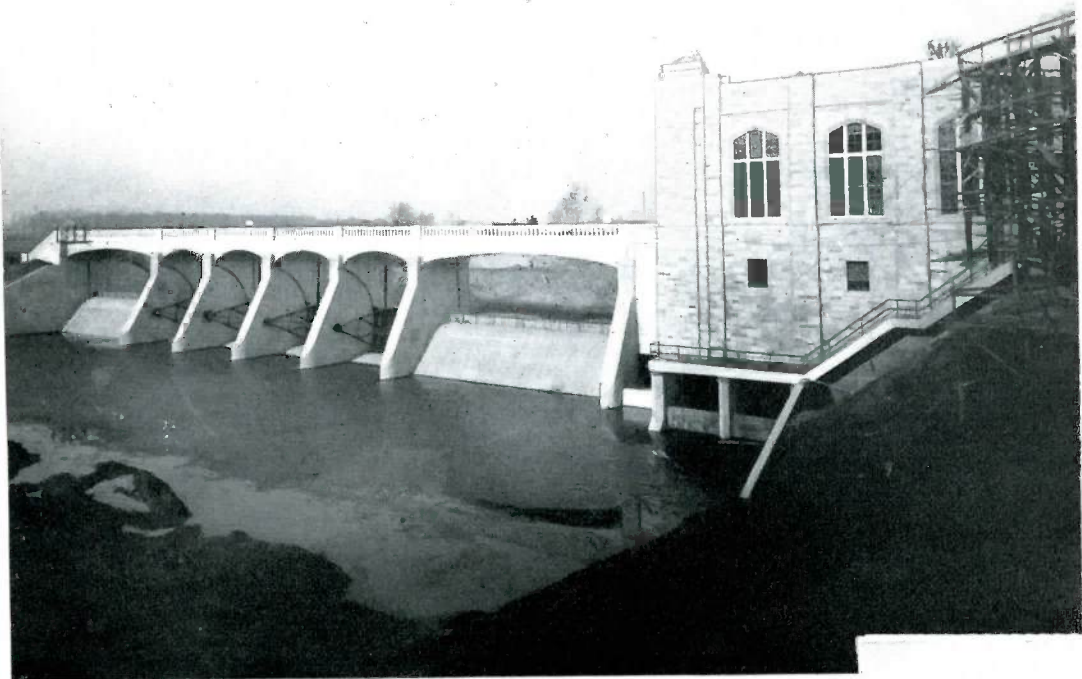
John: "Great heavens! The engine is terribly overheated."

She: "Then why don't you turn off the radiator?"

Ham or Bacon

Johnnie: "I got Greece on the radio last night."

Mabel: "Well, you wipe it off before your father sees it."



General View of St. Joseph River Dam and Pumping Station

Architectural Beauty Combines With Utility to Make Fort Wayne's New Water Works an Outstanding Achievement



Fort Wayne, Indiana, is all dolled up in new water works togs and looks mighty inviting. Its the first new costume she has had for more than a half century, and the old one was beginning to look a trifle tacky. However, she wears her new outfit with becoming grace and dignity for she is a haughty dame with a historic back ground stretching from before revolutionary days to the present, during which period she has enjoyed substantial growth. That section of Indiana was once the stamping grounds of the Miami tribe of Indians, and they had a good sized village not far from the present site of the modern pumping station and filtration plant on the St. Joseph river.

Where the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers join to form the Maumee river—the red Americans hunted and fished and used the streams for going places in their canoes, sometimes to war and sometimes on peaceful hunting expeditions. Three Rivers served these primitive people with water for purposes of cooking and bathing, just as they

serve the same needs and wants of the moderns of today.

Then and Now

The Indians, perforce, went to the river for water, but the moderns remain in their homes, turn on a faucet and the river comes to them through the magic combination of water works and plumbing, a combination acknowledging no superior in its benefit to mankind in either domestic or industrial life.

Marvelous foresight and ingenuity of man! How slightly his fellowmen now appreciate the marvels he has created by harnessing wells, lakes, and rivers and directing them as he chooses to cottage, mansion, and factory—cleaner, purer, safer and more wholesome than found in their natural state.

Dressed in her water works togs of the vintage of 1881, Fort Wayne was inclined to change the subject when water works were mentioned, but now!

Have a Care

Before you now mention the subject in Fort Wayne, think fast and decide if your

burg's water works will stand comparison. If they will not, don't try to tell Fort Wayne anything a-tall about pumping, filtration, or distribution.

It was 53 years ago that Fort Wayne joined the early march of American cities to pump water from a central station. The town's population was 27,000—today it is 120,000—the second city in the great state of the Harrisons, the Wallaces, the Hendricks, the Rileys, the Tarkingtons, and who not in statesmanship, literature, and inventions.

That old plant of 1881 makes a poor showing compared with the modern plant just completed, but all the same it was a "good old wagon" and gave lot of service.

The water supply came from 37 rock wells varying in depth from 75 to 650 feet. They were located in various parts of the city.

This early plant was financed by issuing \$246,000 bonds. Today the assets of the water department amount to \$5,862,349.76. We shall leave it to you, gentle readers, to deter-

mine if that does not indicate substantial growth.

Three Years Building

It has taken three years to complete this big new improvement. There was much detail and many related questions to be worked out by the engineers. Some of these were practical, but many of them deeply scientific and technical, involving hydraulic problems calling for the best engineering skill and experience for solution.

The initial step for the new water works improvement was taken October 14, 1930. The Board of Public Works entered into a contract with the Engineering firm of Hoad, Decker, Shoecraft and Drury of Ann Arbor, Mich., to draw plans and supervise construction. At a special session of the common council December 16, 1930, an ordinance was introduced for issuance of \$2,500,000 bonds and this passed December 29, 1933.

Up to the present time, \$2,300,000 of the bonds have been issued. Bonds are to be redeemed annually at the rate of \$92,000. It is expected that the new plant will pay for itself in 25 years.

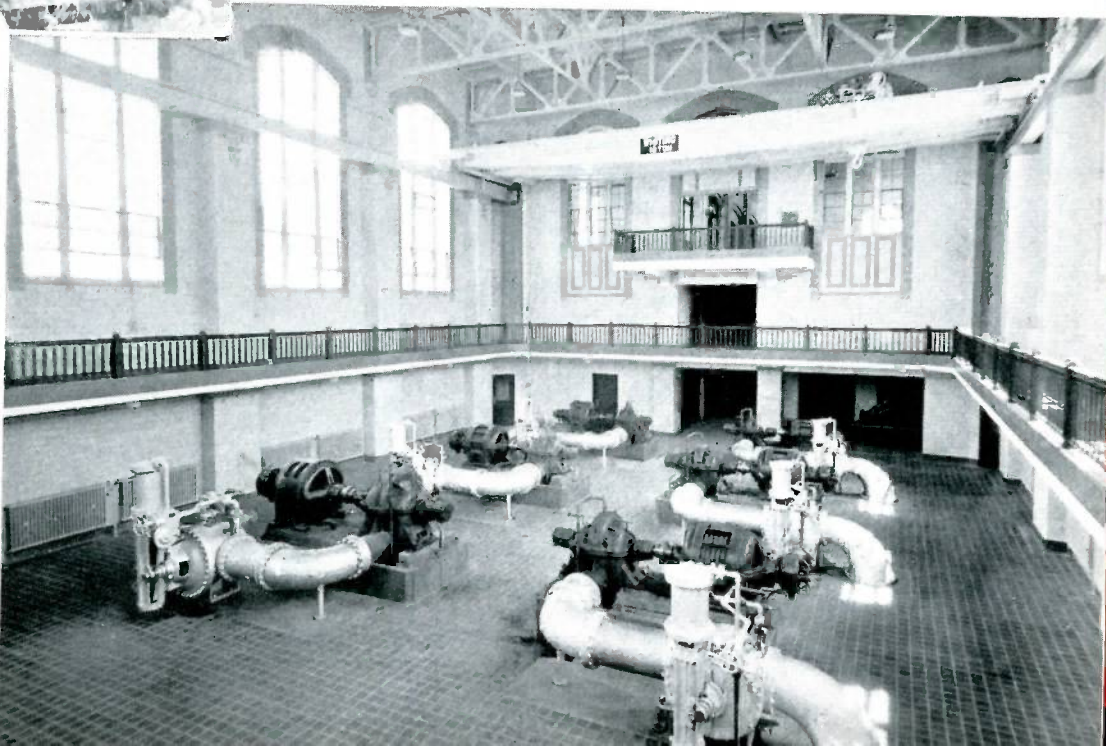
It all came about at a most opportune time. Fort Wayne has been able during the depression to supply many of its citizens with work on this project.

Determining the Supply

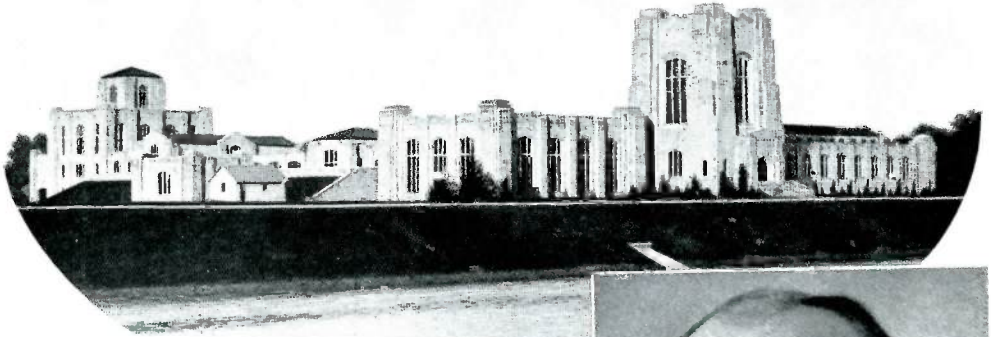
The first question was a dependable supply of potable water. It was apparent the citizens could no longer depend upon wells in different parts of the city. Exhaustive investigation of surface water possibilities in northeastern Indiana was made, but attention was eventually turned to Three Rivers—St. Mary's, St. Joseph's and the Maumee. The latter would furnish the water, but unfortunately Fort Wayne's own drainage into that stream caused the engineers to turn from it. As between St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers, the former was accepted as



West
Aeration
Basin
During
Process of
Operation



General
View of Six
High Service
Pumps in
High
Service
Pump
Room



Exterior view of Logansport Water Works.

most desirable. It was this plan that the city followed and which has now culminated in the construction of the St. Joseph river dam and pumping station at the northerly end of Anthony Boulevard, the raw water supply main from this station to the downtown station, and the Three Rivers filtration plant and pumping station situated at the junction of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers.

Reserve Supply

It was deemed necessary that additional assurance of an ample supply be provided for, and that the flood flow of St. Joseph river must be collected and held in impounding reservoirs of a capacity of 700 million gallons. This second dam is located in the area known locally as Robinson Park.

A foot bridge carrying the gate hoist mechanism extends entirely across the St. Joseph river dam. The pumping station, situated at the southeasterly end of the dam, houses the raw water pumping equipment, a hydro-electric turbine and auxiliary equipment. Four pumping units are installed at the present time. Three of these units are equipped with two-speed motors so that they may be operated at two different discharge capacities; the large unit at 21,000 g.p.m. or at 12,600 g.p.m.; the intermediate unit at 18,200 g.p.m. or at 10,500 g.p.m.; and the smallest unit at 15,400 g.p.m. or at 8,400 g.p.m. The fourth unit is equipped for constant speed to deliver 7,000 gallons per minute. Different combinations of these units will provide various pumping rates from about 4,000 gallons per minute to 22,000 gallons per minute, with conditions of different pond levels on the suction side and delivery levels on the discharge side at the Three Rivers plant.



Charles B. Yost, Supt.

The hydro-electric generator is a standard vertical water turbine driving an electric generator with a rated power output of 235 h.p. The power from this source will be applied so far as is available or needed to the operation of the raw water pumping equipment. Any excess power beyond this need will be switched to the transmission lines of the City Light and Power Plant. Any shortage of power for the operation of the raw water pumping equipment from this source will be supplied by the City Light and Power Plant.

For Raw Water Pumping

The purpose of the St. Joseph river dam and pumping station is to impound a comparatively small volume of water for the raw water pumping equipment. The dam is expected to raise the water level under normal conditions about 10 feet. It will form a lake up river to the site of Robinson Park dam. The dam is 200 feet long and consists of two overflow sections, one at each end each 50 feet long. Between these are four Tainter

(Continued on page 32)

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW

An electrically operated painting machine applies paint by centrifugal force instead of by air pressure.

Strengthening shipping crates with narrow iron bands is speeded up by a new hand tool which tightens the strap, applies a seal at one stroke and then cuts the strap from the coil.

A screw driver for spark-plug testing has a neon tube in its transparent handle. A brilliant orange flash signals that a spark-plug is working.

A picnic table, seats for four, folds into a compact space of 36" x 15" x 1½".

A rubber tired, belt operated lawn mower is noiselessly operated—good news for sleepy heads.

A shoe polish is being marketed, put up like lip stick. Run it over surface of shoe, brush with a rag, and they are "shined, sir!"

A small electrical drier for quickly drying gloves, handkerchiefs, and similar small articles is now available.

A new drill for dentists does away with the flexible tube and overhead trappings. It is not much larger than a fountain pen and is operated by a battery in the handle.

Housewives will welcome a new copper egg cooker, something like a double boiler. It boils eggs, soft, medium, or hard, and whistles when they are done. Acrimonious breakfast table remarks are thereby averted.

Ground coffee compressed into discs is now on the market. Ten discs in a package, one disc to a cup.

A new safety razor has a "head-light". It's useful to campers and those shaving in dimly lighted places. There is a small battery in the handle and a light bulb which illuminates the face.

A new rubber casing encloses automobile batteries which can be serviced without removing the casing.

A new umbrella is made entirely of water proofed paper, ribs, handle and all. Andy is going to buy one for Mrs. Crawford so that when she hits him on top of the head it will not leave a lump.

A new revolving lawn spray wets the grass in squares instead of circles, covering

a space three to thirty-six feet across.

A new form fitting bed pillow has a rounded indentation in one end to fit the sleeper's shoulder.

A hat box lined with transparent cellulose protects contents from moths, moisture, and dust. The lining is an integral part of the box.

An airplane direction finder utilizes any broadcasting station as a compass. The pilot, for instance, tunes in on a Chicago station. A needle on a dial points to zero so long as the pilot remains on the right course. If he deviates the needle swings from right to left.

THE ICE PATROL

The great sea disaster of 1912 which cost the lives of over a thousand persons in the frigid north Atlantic, shocked the world. It called afresh with graphic force the perils besetting navigation in the ice fields of the ocean. The Titanic, the largest steamship ever built, was making her maiden voyage. Without warning of the impending danger, the giant ship scraped out the bottom of her hull on a submerged iceberg and in a few minutes, the ship which had cost two years' time to build at a cost of millions of dollars, was lying on the ocean bed.

Today this ever present danger to ocean vessels has been minimized by a systematic patrol by revenue cutters of the ice fields. These two cutters go on duty March 1st and remain on duty until July 1st. While these ships operate in the name of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United States, it is the United States Coast Guard which maintains the patrol.

USE THEM FOR GOLASHES



Flapper: "My Uncle in Venice is sending me a gondola. How am I going to play it?"

Flapper No. 2: "You don't play a gondola. You throw it over your shoulder like a shawl."

A MOVING PICTURE

The Railway Express presents a moving picture. There is lot more to interest and educate in an express car than you'll meet up with in the smoker of a Pullman and oh, boy, don't you hear the wise ones there.

From Minneapolis recently 450 rare reptiles occupied an express car to Chicago. There were 450 snakes, lizards, alligators, and what kind of creepers have you. They were the property of Mrs. Grace Wiley, who, since 1922, has been curator of reptiles at the Minneapolis public library—a rather curious occupation for a woman.

The collection is now going to the Chicago Zoological Park and Mrs. Wiley goes along.

W. R. Takes Camels

Recently the company had two camels from the Pennsylvania Express Terminal, Long Island City to Los Angeles. They were going to William Randolph Hearst's farm at San Simeon.

A Big Rhino

And here is something lot of Decatur people will see at the St. Louis zoo during the coming summer—the largest Indian rhinoceros in captivity. Ladies and gentlemen—a ferocious animal to meet out for a stroll in the jungle, and the only one in America. Bring 'em back alive Buck secured this beast for St. Louis. The beast weighed in for transportation at the Railway Express office at 2880.

Always the Other Fellows

Judge: "How long have your relations been unpleasant?"

Fair Lady: "Your honor, my relations have always been pleasant; it's his relations that are the old grouches."

AND IT HURT, TOO



"I cut quite a wide swath at the party last evening."

"How so?"

"Sat down on one of the highball glasses."

PLUMBERS AT WASHINGTON

President Barrett Calls National Convention for 1934



Robert J. Barrett,
Washington, D. C.
Pres. N. A. M. P.

The fifty-second convention and exposition of the National Association of Master Plumbers will be held in Washington, D. C. The last convention was held in New Orleans, when Robert J. Barrett was elected president and empowered to name the convention city for 1934. He has recently announced that the gathering will be in the national capital.

Convention and Exposition Headquarters will be at the Shoreham Building, 15th and H. Sts., N. W. The dates are May 28, 29, 30 and 31.

Choosing Washington at this time seems a very appropriate action. At any time Washington is a strong drawing card for American citizens, but just now because of the unusual activities of government officials, the city takes on a new interest.

There is so much of a historical character in and around Washington that its selection seems destined to be a magnet which will draw an extra large attendance. There is no more beautiful season in which to see the National Capital than the month of June.

In announcing the location for the 1934 meeting, President Barrett gave the following five principal reasons for his selection:

1. Washington has not had a National Convention since 1892—over forty years ago. All during this period our Local Association has steadily held a membership in the National Association. For several years our Members have been very anxious to have a National Convention in our city.

2. With the present facilities of our National Office in Washington, and with our personnel and organization completed, I am sure that the administration can be carried on more economically than in any other city.

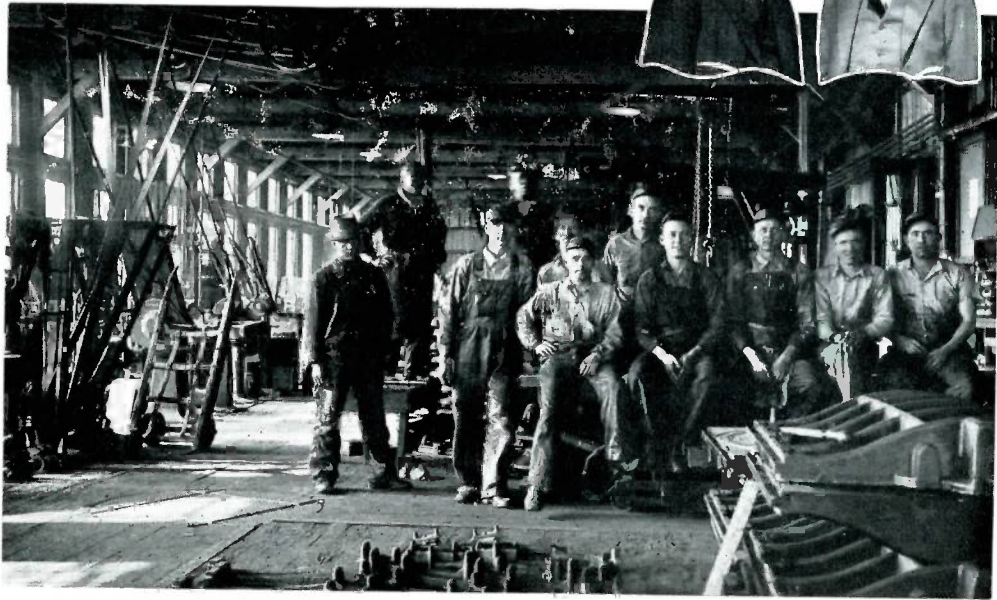
3. The eyes of the world, to say nothing of the United States, are on Washington. There will be a tremendous advantage to us as an industry in making our Government, "Plumbing Conscious."

4. Washington offers exhibitors great potential returns. With a liberal percentage of the population classified as transients, visitors to our Exhibit will embrace residents of every State in the Union.

5. A charming city, Washington affords the visitor a wide variety of practical education and interesting entertainment.

One big cigarette company is trying to convince the public that there is no sand in their tobacco, and others are trying to prove that their "cigs" have tobacco in them.

Factory Scene at Columbian Iron Works, Chattanooga, Tenn.



There is feverish activity at the Columbian Iron Works (Division of Mueller Co.), Chattanooga, Tenn. Many changes are being made, old buildings are being replaced by new, and within a short time the plant will be operating under Mueller plans and policies. At the present time Billy Mason has a large force employed rushing to completion the new brick machine shop. This is a one story brick building 90 ft. by 315 ft., well lighted and ventilated. Other changes are taking place to bring working conditions that mean greater efficiency at a smaller expenditure of effort. The accompanying picture shows a part of the force with an insert of Monty Henderson, office manager, and E. R. Hackett, comptroller, who recently joined the force. Monty is an "old timer" with a wide experience. He started in the sales department of the home plant, was then in the New York office, and more recently was assistant manager in the San Francisco office. He is thoroughly versed in Mueller policies and practices.

Harry C. Earle is a new man in the engineering department at Chattanooga. Just at the present time he is devoting his time and efforts to compiling a catalog of Columbian products. He is well grounded in water controlling apparatus. He was for many years identified with the Rodney Hunt Company and with other companies in lines similar to those of the Columbian Iron Works.

Mr. M. C. Lofton was in Philadelphia the early part of this month attending a water works convention held there by four or five eastern states. Before returning, he visited a number of other eastern cities in the interest of the Columbian company.

Salesmen who have been identified with the Columbian Iron Works for years are at present traveling with Mueller salesmen in various territories.

General Works Manager L. W. Mueller was in Decatur March 12th and 13th in connection with factory affairs demanding his personal attention.

W. E. Mueller, executive vice-president and treasurer of the Columbian Iron Works, returned to Chattanooga March 15th after a brief visit here.

Once Thought So

Mrs. Curry (in store): I would like to buy a necktie."

Clerk: "Is it for a man?"

Mrs. Curry: "Yes; I mean no. It is for my husband."

Let That Be a Lesson

Grandmother: "Well, dear, have you done your good deed to-day?"

Boy Scout: "Yes—I've taught Cousin Lucy not to poke her tongue out at Boy Scouts!"
—London Passing Show.

MARRIED 1,000 COUPLES

The death of Rev. John W. Shelton at Vandalia, Illinois, recently removed one of the oldest and best known ministers in central Illinois. He was the father of John Shelton, who was for many years connected with this company as production manager and later as traveling representative in North and South Carolina. The Rev. Mr. Shelton was 89 years old. During his 58 years in the Baptist ministry, he performed more than 1000 marriages, a very unusual record. He had a carefully kept record of each of these marriages, giving the date and names of the contracting persons.

The late Mr. Shelton was born May 22, 1848, east of Vandalia. Conditions were vastly different from now. Toll bridges over streams were common in those days. The father of the late Rev. Shelton was the last keeper of the toll bridge over the Kaskaskia river near Vandalia. This town was the second capital of Illinois, but was removed to Springfield. The old capitol building is still standing and is now a state museum. It was used for a school building for some years. Rev. Shelton was the last living pupil attending school there.

Got the Low Down

Mistress (to maid): "Now, Mary, I want you to answer me candidly. Which of my two sons do you like going out with best—George or Joseph?"

Maid: "Well, madam, if ye must know, of the two I like George best; but for a downright good sprce, give me the master!"

The Soft Answer

She: "Are all men fools?"

He: "No, dear, some men are bachelors."
—Laffngaz.

PEDDLERS



Two former bankers met and began to talk over old times.

"Well, old man, what are you doing these days?" asked one.

"I'm selling furniture," replied the other.

"Are you selling much?"

"Only my own, so far."

ODDS AND ENDS

It is estimated that there are 200 religious sects in the world and yet there are dissenters. Some people are hard to please.

* *

A new town near Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, excludes all persons who are not teetotalers, non-smokers and vegetarians.

* *

The monkey wrench was not named for the monkey, but for Charles Moncky, the inventor.

* *

In certain Australian districts, the boys when they begin stepping out knock out their teeth in the upper jaw because the girls say teeth make them look like dogs.

* *

Large feet were once considered a mark of masculine beauty—eighteen inches long was not unusual, except the amount of ground they could cover.

* *

Members of an East African tribe bore a hole through their upper lip and wear a wooden peg in it. When they removed the peg it indicated they are "in mourning" for dead friends or relatives.

* *

Mothers in Samoa and Fiji Islands put a compress over noses of their infants. Flat noses are considered a mark of beauty by the males.

* *

China has a method of preserving eggs to make them last 100 years—bad place for a "ham" tragedian.

* *

Sh', keep it away from Washington. India's gold hoardings are more than five billion.

* *

Alligators have no lips which make their teeth very prominent and very much to be respected.

* *

Ice two inches thick supports a man on foot, four inches a man on horseback, and eight inches a team of horses with loads.

* *

The robin is the most common song bird we have. You'll be seein' him pretty soon if you have not already done so.

* *

The pituitary gland is a little organ just under the skull. It controls growth. Over-active, it makes giants, under active, it stunts growth.

* *

A bee produces seven times its weight in honey during its life time, and about one hundred times in pain if it unsheaths its stinger.

* *

Smiling keeps a face young and handsome, say beauty doctors. Wonder which one tipped this off to George W. White?

DAS GROSSE DEUTSCHE WORT

Record Readers Try for Prizes for Big German Word . . . Supt. Eugene F. Schwarz, Rochester, Minn., Brings Out Another

In the January Record we published an article which had to do with a long drawn out German word of 41 letters, hoping it would interest Record readers. It did. A bundle of letters on our desk translates, analyzes and corrects the word which in effect means, "Stock company for analin manufacture."

The original article and some of the letters follow:

Every day we learn something to prove how little we know. Here we have been under the delusion that the Greek's had the world beaten for long words, something like "Roastbifpotatopulus."

Now we awake to the fact that the Germans are not the least bit stingy when it comes to stringing vowels, consonants, diphthongs and what have you left into one word.

Brugh Werner discovered this one in a German publication of a chemical and dye manufacturer, and you are invited to try to trip your tongue. Here it is:

"Actiengesellschaftfuranalinfabrikation"

This has just 15 more letters than there are in the English alphabet. This German monstrosity contains 41 letters.

Brugh worked half the night typewriting and proof reading this mastodon of an alphabetic conglomeration. He brought his copy to the factory and submitted it to several of our best German representatives. One tried it and swallowed his "chew," while another caught his tongue between his teeth and bit nearly through it. Another gave up after he had swallowed his false teeth, which were retrieved with the aid of an iron hook and a pair of blacksmith's tongs. The foreman of the department stopped further efforts of Brugh to be enlightened, on the ground of inhuman torture and disrupting the morale of the force.

It's been decided to offer prizes to readers of the Records for correct pronunciation of the jumbled alphabet.

First prize—One pretzel (small size).

Second prize—One cube limburger.

Third prize—One piece of schweineschnauzen.

May Have Been Misspelled

Mr. Wm. Weach, plumber of El Reno, Oklahoma, writes as follows:

January 22, 1934.

The Mueller Record,
Decatur, Illinois.

Notice that interesting 41 letter German word in the January issue. Will make a try for the piece of schweineschnauzen. If you have anything to go with it, send it, too. To my notion, the word is misspelled in the Record. Should be spelled:

Actiengesellschaftfuranalinfabrikation.

That is not intended for one word. The original probably spelled "Actiengesellschaft fuer Analinfabrikation", meaning a company for the manufacture of analin.

Even though I will have to get along without the pretzel, limburger, or a piece of hog's snout, would like to know the correct answer.

Yours truly,

Wm. Weach.

Explains in Detail

Miss Louise Roth, secretary to Drs. Elmer E. and Lee Hagler, oculists, Springfield, Illinois, goes into very considerable detail to explain the word as follows:
Dear Mr. Wagenseller:

I hope the following will merit first prize as I am very fond of pretzels, any size, or all sizes. I think the Doctors are fond of them, too.

Actiengesellschaftfuranalin—"h" and "ch" does not belong there at all, it is

Actiengesellschaftfuranalinfabrikation, five words, not generally used as one except as a jaw-breaker.
Actien Gesellschaft für Analin Fabrikation.

Literal Translation

Stock Company for Analine Manufacture or Fabrication.

Stockcompanyforanalinemanufacture,—not very readable in this form.

Stockcompanyforthemanufactureofanaline—also a jaw-breaker.

Actien (Stock) Ac-ti-en as Oe-ti-an
Gesellschaft (Company)—Gay cell shäit with accent on cell

für (for)—fuer

Analin, a chemical, same in both languages.

Fabrikation (manufacture)—fob brick car czi on

kindest regards,

Louise Roth.

Mr. Eugene F. Schwarz, superintendent of the water department of Rochester, Minn., was another reader of the Record who was interested in the word and he adds a new complication regarding the custodian of snuff boxes for the Sultan of Turkey. Kindly note the title conferred upon this functionary by the Sultan and try to triple tongue it when translated in German. It's our guess that the Sultan conferred this title just as he took a pinch of snuff and sneezed, and his stenographer compiled the word phonetically. In fact we think the Sultan sneezed more than once.

Mr. Schwarz says:

February 15, 1934.

C. N. Wagenseller, Editor,
Mueller Record,
Decatur, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

The Mueller Record is always a welcome edition to our office magazines and I enjoy reading it very much.

Picking the Record up for the -steenth time I again ran on to the article "Pronounce this German Word!" and gave it a more than passing glance, I find that the word which you have tried to convey to your readers as one of the German monstrosities in their language, is misspelled and has only 39 instead of 41 letters as stated in your article, allowing the letter "e" after "u" the same as in "Mueller", the corrected word reads: "Actiengesellschaftfueranalinfabrikation".

Having received my schooling in Germany, I can recall very distinctly a "Legend I believe", read to us by the teacher concerning a visit by a Turkish Minister to the Court of Frederick the Great of Prussia. During this visit he was shown a collection of snuff boxes of several hundred of all sizes and makes. He was so impressed with this collection of boxes and

knowing the Sultan of Turkey, his master, to be a great user of snuff, decided to take a collection of Snuff Boxes as could be made by a master maker of these boxes, during his stay in Prussia.

When he returned to Turkey and presented the Sultan with this collection of snuff boxes, the Sultan was so pleased that he at once issued a decree to have this German master brought to Constantinople to make and have charge of all the snuff boxes of the Sultan, with the following official title translated into German: Constantinopolitischerschnupftabackdosenverwaltungs-gesellschaftsrath.

Yours very truly,
Eugene Schwarz, Supt.,
City Water Dept.

P. S. For the correct and fluent pronunciation of this "Word", will add to your 1st prize—1 quart bottle 3.2 beer; 2nd prize, 1 pint bottle 3.2 beer; and third prize, one glass of 3.2 beer. Not responsible for any accidents such as biting of tongue, swallowing chews or store teeth, lock jaw, etc.

Fred Fratzik of Frank Mueller's office explains the big word as follows:

February 24, 1934.

Dear Editor:

In reply to the article in the Mueller Record "Pronounce This German Word", I would like to take part in the verbal contest in pronouncing the word "Actien-gesellschaft fuer analin-fabrikation".

By looking at it, it seems to be difficult to pronounce, but by closer examination it appears not difficult at all, presupposed that one knows some German. In reality, it contains five words: "Actien-gesellschaft fuer analin-fabrikation", translated into English it means: Stock joint company for analin manufacturing". Same company is located at Ludwigshafen, Germany.

I am sure that either one of your prizes which you have offered so kindly will make the best combination with a glass of Muenchener Hofbrau or Dortmunder Actienbier.

"Zum Wohlsein Allerseits", I remain
Very truly yours,
Fred Fratzik.

Half Time; Half Pay

Landlord of Hotel: "Get up—the house is on fire."

Visitor: "If I do it is understood that I only pay for half a night."—Nebelspalter, Zurich.

Bursting Pipes

Plumber: "Pipes burst?"

Young Bride: "Y—yes, b—but some of this is t—tears!"

COURT PLASTER



"Did you hear about the accident in the court-house yesterday?"

"No, what happened?"

"A Negro pulled out a razor and slashed the judge, and just then a piece of the ceiling fell on the judge's head."

"Sort of an application of courtplaster, eh?"

SMALL TOWN STUFF

New York Retains Gas "Posts," Has "Singin' Skule" and Country Newspaper

There is not much difference in people when you come down to basic facts, whether they are doing their stuff on Broadway or talking about the price of hogs in front of the Podunk post office. "Nothing, however," observes the Christian Science Monitor, "piques the average New Yorker more than to hint that the metropolis, in spite of its size, is small town at heart."

And says:

"To the average visitor to New York City the bright lights of Broadway are among the city's most interesting sights. But some residents of the city are more interested right now in the all-but-vanished gas lights of an earlier day. Of the thousands which used to provide the sole street illumination, only two gas lights survive. These two are in McDougal Alley, Greenwich Village, often compared to the Latin Quarter of Paris."

Gas Company Contributes

"A year ago the gas company ordered the gas turned off and the lamps removed. But The Villager, a country weekly published in the heart of New York, pleaded with the company to spare the fifty-year landmarks, and so did old residents of the section, particularly Mrs. Marie Valray Rothermal, a dweller in the Alley. They found that a supposedly hard-boiled public utility had a heart as well as an open ear, and the company decided to spare these interesting relics. A few interested residents chipped in to pay for the gas, but now the company has decided to bear the expense.

"Singin' Skule"

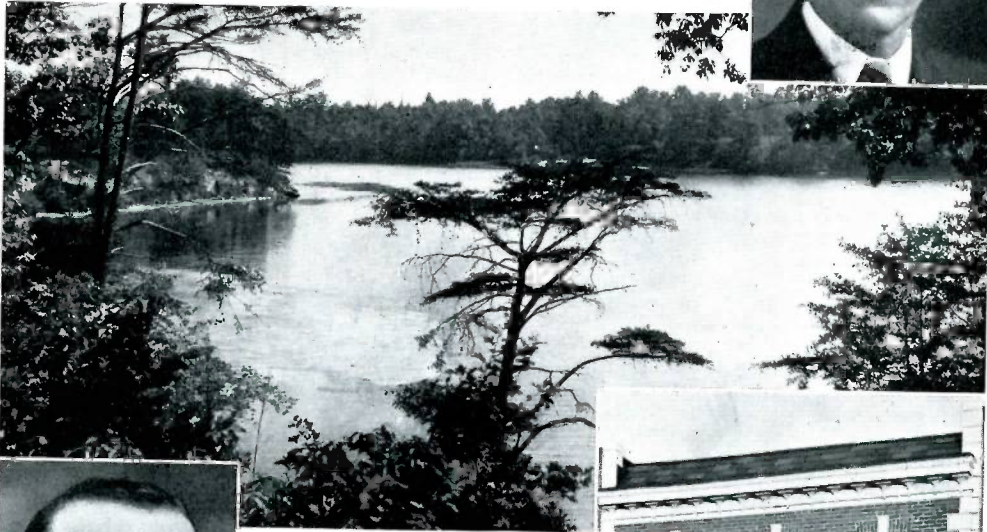
"Proof of the fact that New Yorkers are small town at heart, however, is seen not only in the gas lights, but in the fact that Greenwich Village recently started an old-fashioned singing school where neighbors gather weekly for a sing. They are practicing in anticipation of having a thousand people sing in Washington Square when warm weather comes. Their firmness of purpose was shown recently on the coldest night New York has ever known, when the singers wended their way, some of them past the flickering gas lamps of McDougal Alley, to the neighborhood sing, just the way the folks did to the district school or the town hall in Eden Center fifty years ago."

Pictorial? Oh Yeah

Chinese writing is so pictorial that China has never been able to make use of telegraphy—its language does not lend itself to the use of a code.

Egotists cannot converse; they talk to themselves.

Spartanburg, S. C. Has a Water Works Dedicated to Fair Practice, With One Rule, One Rate and One Service to All



Upper insert: R. B. Simms, Supt. Lower insert: J. K. Marquis, Water Plant Engineer.

Above: Impounding Raw Water Reservoir.

Right: General offices of the Commissioners of Public Works, housing the Spartanburg Water Works; Spartanburg Metropolitan District; Meter Repair Shop, Garage, Storeroom and Committee Room of the Commissioners.



Spartanburg, South Carolina, has a water works system which Supt. B. B. Simms recently told Rotarians is the biggest retail business in that city.

Continuing he said: "When I say business, I mean it has not been made a 'political football', but is an institution of 'fair practice' with one rule, one rate, and one service to all."

Good Plan to Talk

We like the idea of water works officials facing citizens and telling their stuff. It should be done at every opportunity. A waterworks man does not have to make any off side plays to be interesting. His subject, old as it may seem, is of the most vital interest to every taxpayer and every man, woman, and child in a municipality.

Generally speaking, a water works plant

to most people means a pumping station and nothing more.

Continuing his subject, Supt. Simms said: "This is called the Refinement Age. An important advancement in this line is the adoption of carbon or nuchar for removing taste and odors arising from gases produced by decaying algae, commonly called moss. Nu-char is charcoal burned and specially ground.

Another important advance in purification is the addition of ammonia and chlorine.

(Continued on Page 26)

FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT

Ernest W. Bork, of Decatur, was instantly killed on the night of February 7th near Pana, Illinois, thirty miles south of Decatur. H. A. Carlson of Himrod, N. Y., was seriously injured. Both traveling salesmen, they were returning to Decatur.

Ernie Bork is a son of August Bork of Dept. 8, and is well known to members of our organization. He was at one time a junior salesman for the Mueller Co., working under W. C. Heinrichs out of St. Louis. He was a likeable young man. The accident resulted when Ernie lost control of his car which was traveling at high speed. It left the cement and collided with a telegraph pole. Mr. Carlson, his companion, testified before the coroner's jury that Ernie was demonstrating how fast his car would travel.



Ernest W. Bork

(Continued from Page 25)

This combination forms what is known as chloramines. These do not evaporate or pass off as gases after performing their function of sterilization, but remain in the water and can be traced throughout the system.

Water from your faucet has had all of these refinements. It has been tested continuously by three operating engines, checked by the chief engineer, and again by Dr. C. B. Waller.

These tests are so sensitive that an ordinary tumbler turned down on the kitchen shelf and then filled from the faucet would not always pass the bacteriologist test.

The water comes to you clarified, purified, and sterilized at a cost of \$.072 a ton, \$3.00 per car load of 10,000 gallons. This is the revenue for carrying charges of a two million dollar investment for operation, bonds and interest. In fact, it is the only income except for power sold.

You may be interested to know what lawn sprinkling costs, on a lot 50 foot front with house 50 feet back. This would require 3,000 gallons of water to equal a half inch rainfall. An average lawn sprinkler runs about 10 gallons per minute, 600 gallons per hour at a cost of \$.18 per hour.

The justification of the present rate is shown by the fact that out of \$173,000 collected July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, the commissioners were able to show a profit of \$2,000 after paying bonds, interest, and operations. No new plant extension work was done, but the commission did avail themselves of \$19,360.41 worth of work from Spartansburg's Emergency Relief Council, giving employment for 36 weeks to 166 men per week.

Mr. Simms closed his address of which the above is only an outline, with some interesting reference to the history of baths and bathing.

He said: "Water works men adopted a slogan a few years ago: 'A bath a day available for every home however humble.' This slogan has been carried out by your Water Commissioners until not only the bath a day is available, but fire protection also.

"There is not an application in our office for water main extension nor is there a single group of houses without fire protection inside the city of Spartanburg."

History of the Bath

Said Mr. Simms:

Let's turn back the pages of history for a glimpse of personal hygiene.

Peter the Hermit, who recruited the first Crusade, thanked God that water had not touched his body in 40 years.

Queen Isabella of Spain boasted that she had had but two baths in her life—one when she was born and the other when she married Ferdinand.

A copy of a 200 year old college catalogue of a school in France for daughters of the nobility reveals the following:

(Continued on Page 27)

LITTLE CHANGE IN GAS METERS

The gas meter remains little changed from the first meter used in London in 1844. The original mechanical principle remains, although hundreds of inventors have tried to improve upon it. These improvements, according to A. G. A. Bulletin, are confined to minor details and do not change the original principle.

The Mueller tapping machine is in the same class. Since its invention by Hieronymus Mueller, we have made changes and improvements, but the original principle remains the same. The reason for this in both the gas meter and the Mueller tapping machine is obvious—the original principle was right and not subject to any great change or improvement.

AWAY BACK IN CORNER



Librarian: "What book would you like?"
 Fair Subscriber: "Where do you keep 'Romance'?"
 Librarian: "You will find 'Romance' in the little dark corner miss."

(Continued from Page 26)

"Pupils are entitled to have one set of underclothing, one pair of stockings, and two handkerchiefs per month. Towels—pupils, one every week; nuns, one every two weeks; footbaths—pupils, one a month; nuns, only by special authorization of the Superior. Complete baths—three a year (May, June, July)."

The American bath is credited to L. P. Hartling, of Baltimore, in 1830, but rediscovered and brought to the limelight twelve years later by Adam Thompson. This aroused such interest that staunch old Massachusetts, ever eager to guard her citizens against any new-fangled contraption, passed a law which provided that if a person wished to bathe more than once a week, a doctor must certify that he needed it and was capable of standing it. The law, we are told, was not repealed until 1856.

Philadelphia once had a law forbidding bathing between November 1 and March 15.



Interior of Spartanburg filter plant.

Old Hickory, Andrew Jackson, threw Dolly Madison's tin tubs and water heater out of the White House on the ground that they were offense to common people.

DEATHS

Mrs. John P. Stenner

Manager C. J. G. Haas of our New York division advises of the death of Mrs. John P. Stenner of Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., Friday night, February 23rd. The funeral was held Monday morning, February 26th.

Mrs. Stenner was the wife of John P. Stenner, who is well known to members of the Decatur organization, as a salesman representing the New York Branch.

Mrs. Stenner was also known in Decatur, having accompanied her husband here during one of the salesmen's meetings at Mueller Heights.

Sedentary Exercise

Bookkeeper: "I need a vacation, sir. I don't get much exercise keeping books."

Scotch Employer: "Mon, are ye no running up and doon the columns all day?"—Vancouver Province.

COPPER SULPHATE TREATMENT

J. K. Marquis Describes Methods Followed at Spartanburg, S. C.

J. K. Marquis, Engineer in charge of Water Plant, Spartanburg, S. C., in a recent issue of "Water Works Engineering" describes the Copper Sulphate Treatment used in Spartanburg. He says:

"The treatment of the raw water with copper sulphate in the impounding reservoir is impractical, in our case. The draft upon this reservoir to supply the power plant is large. The ratio of the water passing through the wheels to the water pumped to the city is 10 to 1, as a minimum. Ten gallons of water is required to generate enough power to pump one gallon to the storage reservoir. Therefore, the amount of copper sulphate required to treat the impounding reservoir is ten times greater than the amount necessary to treat the water that is purified. This impounding reservoir has a surface area of 360 acres and contains one and one-quarter billion gallons of water, with one billion available.

Advantage of Mixing Chambers

"The advantages of the treatment in the mixing chambers, provided the time element between mixing chambers and the influent to the filter is sufficient for the chemical to be effective, are as follows: Chemical requirements are reduced to the actual amount needed to eliminate the objectional organisms. The treatment is continuous rather than intermittent. The chemical is evenly mixed with the water. Considerable less labor is required to carry out the treatment.

Method of Applying Treatment

"The apparatus required can be rigged up at small expense. The apparatus we used consisted of two barrels, each having a capacity of approximately 31 gallons, and one 10 c.c. pipette.



"One of the barrels has a hole drilled on the side near the bottom. In this hole is inserted the pipette. The pipette is used because the orifice is positive, that is, gives a constant flow with a constant head.

"The copper sulphate solution is prepared in the second barrel of such strength as re-

quired. The contents are transferred to the barrel containing the pipette. This method keeps the head constant, therefore, the flow through the pipette is constant.

Copper Sulphate Required for Different Dosages

"The discharge from the pipette being constant, the rate of flow of the water through the mixing chamber is usually constant, and the time required to empty a barrelful through the orifice is a constant, then to regulate the dose only requires that the strength of the copper sulphate solution be varied. The following table gives the amount of copper sulphate required for different dosages at a one million gallon filtration rate per 24 hours.

Filtration Rate One Million Gallons Per Day	
Copper Sulphate Parts Per Million	Pounds Required Per 24 Hours
0.1	0.83
0.2	1.66
0.3	2.49
0.4	3.72
0.5	4.16
0.6	4.98
0.7	5.81
0.8	6.64
0.9	7.48
1.0	8.33

"Example: Suppose you were filtering at a 5,000,000 g.p.d. rate and a 0.2 p.p.m. of copper sulphate were required to eliminate the objectional organisms. Also, suppose it requires four hours for a barrelful of the solution to pass through the orifice.

"Looking at the table, it is found that 1.66 lbs. of copper sulphate are required per million gallons at a 0.2 p.p.m. dosage. Five times 1.66 equals 8.3 lbs. per 24 hours. Twenty-four divided by 4 equals six barrels of the solution. Each barrel would therefore contain 8.3 divided by 6, or 1.4 pounds.

"The effectiveness of the above method depends upon the number of organisms in the water and the time element between mixing filters. In our case in Spartanburg, the number of organisms are not excessive and we have a theoretical six-hour retention period. However, there are enough organisms during the summer months, to materially shorten the filter runs. By this treatment method we are able to keep our filter runs near the hundred hour mark. When the treatment is temporarily stopped, the filter runs are shortened to about 50% of the time between washings.

"We have used dosages ranging from 0.2 p.p.m. to 1.6 parts per million. The higher dosages say, from 1.00 p.p.m. and the greater, have only been used for short intervals of time, two or three days. Usually less than 1.00 p.p.m. is found sufficient.

Dosages Not Injurious to Human System

"Authorities, on the subject of copper sulphate treatment, state that a dosage of

0.2 p.p.m. of copper is not injurious to the human system. Commercial copper sulphate, generally used contains only about 25% copper. Therefore, a dosage of 0.8 p.p.m. can safely be used in a water for domestic consumption. When the chemical is applied to the water prior to coagulation there is no doubt that a large part of it is absorbed by the coagulant, and it is precipitated in the sedimentation basin. However, even if it is absorbed by the coagulant, we have found that it maintains its effectiveness in eliminating the organisms.

"Where a water contains algae in such quantities that a pronounced taste or color is present, we are not in a position to state as to whether this method of treatment would be effective. Due to the large draft upon the impounding reservoir, at the Spartanburg plant, the algae content does not gain such proportion as to cause a serious taste or odor condition."

Guilty

Wife (returning from the party): "Do you realize what you did?"

Hubby: "No, but I'll admit it was wrong. What was it?"—Cappers Magazine.

Good Riddance

"What do you miss most, now that you are married and have settled down?"

"My husband."—Pathfinder.

Gessed It First Time

"You women," said Smith contemptuously, "are only happy before a glass."

"Yes," replied his wife, "and you men are only happy after one."

THE ROAD TO HAPPINESS

"Will you marry me?"

"No."

And they lived happily ever afterward.

DANGEROUS



"I'd be afraid to go out on the ice with that girl."

"Why so?"

"She looks like a red-hot mamma to me."

Girls From Welfare Home



These girls from the Welfare Home and the Anna B. Millikin Home enjoyed the annual party given them by Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Mueller at Mueller Heights. Games were played and refreshments served. On another date the boys of the Boys' Opportunity Home were guests at the lodge. On both occasions each guest was given a student's note book.

FINE MAP OF NEW YORK

Biggest Hick in the Country Could Not Get Lost

We have received a remarkable pictorial map of New York City from the General Outdoor Advertising Co. It gives with unusual distinct and comprehensive clearness the location of points of interest generally known by newspaper readers and generally sought for by visitors to the city.

We have seen many skeletonized maps and some pictorial maps, but for graphic illustration of the shape of the city, its environs, shipping sections, public buildings, and railway stations, this map surpasses anything that has yet come to our attention. Any stranger to the city can locate at a glance any section or particular location he may wish to visit.

Studying this map one is impressed by the narrowness of Manhattan Island. It has not the breadth of the city of Decatur, which is three to three and a half miles from eastern to western limits, whereas this great metropolis is less than three miles across at its widest point.

One is compelled to wonder how such a small section of land entirely surrounded by water can support the tremendous weight imposed on it by the thousands of sky scrapers, great public buildings, elevated railroads, street traffic, people and what not.

The distance across New York City at various points is a matter of interest.

The Battery is located at the lower tip of the city. At this point the city is only one-half a mile wide, but it is a very busy and interesting spot with big ocean liners passing in and out and ferry boats leaving and arriv-

ing and its thousands of visitors to Battery Park with its world famous aquarium.

At Fulton street, a few blocks north, the city widens to three-quarters of a mile. At Chambers street, still a little further north, the city widens to one mile. At Grant street, the city approximates its greatest width, $2\frac{1}{8}$ miles. Still proceeding north the widths are: Houston street, $2\frac{1}{8}$ miles; Fourteenth street, $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles; Twenty-third street, $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles. From Twenty-third street north to 125th street, the average width is from two to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At the northern tip of the island, the width shrinks again to three-quarters of a mile.

FACTORY INSPECTOR PLEASED

Some weeks ago the Mueller factories in Decatur were visited by A. C. Blase, state factory inspector. He made a very thorough inspection which included our fire protection methods, watchman, janitor service, toilet facilities, and general cleanliness.

Mr. Blase was entirely satisfied. When he had completed his inspection, he volunteered the information that in all his factory inspections he had never seen a cleaner factory. He was especially pleased with the condition of our toilet facilities, which he said were in unusually fine sanitary condition.

The general condition of the plant was such, Mr. Blase said, that he intended to write a special report to the state department.

While we are all perfectly familiar with the things that impressed this state inspector, it is pleasing to have his official approval. The cleanliness of our plants here in Decatur is invariably favorably commented on by visitors.

The National Game

Something About the History of Sport That Brings Annual Hysteria

Every 12 year old boy knows something about baseball and most of them at this moment are getting in "shape for the season". Thousands of men this season in grand stand and bleachers will criticize the players and condemn the umpire though they do not know a single rule of the game from reading or studying the guide. As 12 year old boys now getting in "shape for the season", they have followed the game from boyhood and have absorbed the rules unconsciously. This is no particular disgrace or discredit. Lots of professional players never read a rule book.

Knew Rules by Playing

Fred Pfeffer, second baseman on Auson's old White Socks and one of the greatest second sackers of all time, told the writer that he never in his life read the rules. But he knew them.

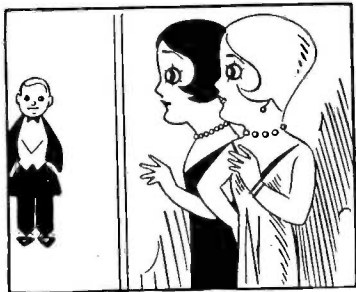
And if the majority of fans are not letter perfect on rules, they know a great deal less about the history of the game—a sport in which millions of dollars are now invested, and according to an authority an industry in which four millions of people are engaged—and all of this came about in three-quarters of a century.

In another month thousands of professional ball players under salary, working for a living, will march into diamonds throughout the United States and Canada and "play ball".

In the beginning, baseball was an amateur sport indulged in by independent clubs whose members wore more whiskers than a "House of David" nine. Here at least should the Davids be given credit for keeping alive an early tradition of the game.

An American Invention

Baseball is an American invention. Its



Proud Mother: "I think Henry becomes more like his father every day."

Neighbor: "Really; and can't you do anything to prevent it?"

early history is somewhat vague. Within a few years it became known as the national sport, although it was a good many years later that it could be appropriately classified as such.

It was early claimed to imitate the English game of rounders. The only similarity was in circling bases. Then town ball was said to be its predecessor. Barn ball was another game. This consisted of batting a ball against the side of a barn and catching it on the rebound. Then there was old cat—one, two, or three. This was the nearest like baseball, consisting in batting a ball and running to bases before being crossed or thrown out.

Reference to these games is made to show their dissimilarity to baseball.

The First Diamond

Baseball did not get under way until 1839. In that year, Col. Abner Doubleday laid out the first regular diamond with bases 90 feet apart at Cooperstown, N. Y. The Knickerbocker Club of New York began playing as an organization in 1842. It was an amateur organization and played with clubs of that class. An imperfect set of rules was codified but revised and extended in 1845. The success and popularity of the Knickerbockers led to the formation of other clubs in New York, New Jersey, and Brooklyn. The most famous of these were the Gothams and Mutuels. These played on Elysian field, Hoboken, with such clubs as the Unions of Morrisania, Atlantics, Excelsiors, and Eckfords of Brooklyn.

Organized in 1857

It approximated a national sport in 1857 when 25 clubs met in New York and perfected a national organization composed of 16 clubs, mostly from the vicinity of New York and Brooklyn. Interest abated during the Civil War, but our authority claims that soldiers on both sides played the game.

It was not until after the war that the game spread west. The Atlantics of Brooklyn from 1864 to 1867 were the acknowledged champions, with the Athletics of Philadelphia being the principal contender. And Connie Mack is still at it. And about this time the West got into the game. Harry Wright, one of the great men of the game, organized the Cincinnati Club and did not lose a game in 1869. He had mostly paid players, and professionalism cropped out, followed in 1871 by the organization of a professional association.

Then began the present plan of paying players.

United States Senator Played Ball

Arthur Pue German, afterward United States senator from Maryland, brought a team west as far as St. Louis. George Wright, brother of Harry, and famous as a

player, was captain of the team. This team had never been beaten until they met the A. G. Spaulding team at Rockford, Illinois. Spaulding, a lad of seventeen, was pitcher, and won his game 29 to 23.

The first acknowledged professional team, Cincinnati, consisting of all paid players, toured the country from New York to San Francisco, winning all games except with the Haymakers at Troy, N. Y., which ended in a 17-17 tie.

In an eastern tour in 1870, the Cincinnati continued a triumphal march, losing only to the Atlantics of Brooklyn 8-7 in ten innings, a remarkably close score for the contests of that day.

Chicago organized the professional White Socks in that year and beat Cincinnati twice. From that time on the development of the game was rapid and as proficiency of players increased rules were drawn tighter and tighter.

From that time on memory recalls some of the conditions of the game. The scorer used to call out: "Anson at bat, Pfeffer on deck." The slab artist was literally a pitcher. He drew his hand far back, keeping it below his hip and brought it forward in a straight line. Think of what Babe Ruth would do to one of those balls. Later there came the under arm pitcher. He still kept his hand below his hip but threw the ball. Gradually this restriction gave way to throwing the ball from any position and with this came the curved ball and others. No gloves at all were used in the early day, but the mask and catcher's pad were devised. Then the catcher and first baseman were permitted to use a glove and this finally extended to fielders. Before this it was a tough ordeal on bare hands.

The old style play was just as hard as it is today. Ballplayers were just as tricky. They invented plays which called for new rules.

An illustration comes to mind. With two men on bases, the batter is automatically out on an infield fly. That rule followed a trick play of Anson's old Chicago White Socks. Under the old rules, the runner on first waited to see what happened to the infield fly. The Chicago infield always muffed these flies, quickly grabbed the ball and executed a double play.

It's a great game and hundreds of thousands of fans will soon be in the throes of their midsummer delirium.

Time to Save

Friend: "Is your wife economical?"

Husband: "Sometimes. She made out with thirty candles on her thirty-eighth birthday."

Enough Said

Hubby: "There goes the ugliest man I ever saw in my life."

Wife: "Hush, George, you forget yourself."

BOB'S MAGNOLIAS



One of the pretty spring sights in Decatur is the blooming magnolia trees at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Mueller, No. 1 Millikin Place. Decatur people consider it quite worth while to drive around and see the gorgeous blossoms.

FARMER STRIKES GAS

Visions of Wealth Vanish When He Found It Already Piped

Russell Mayden, a worthy farmer living between Carrollton and Norborne, Mo., had to make some repairs to his fence. With an assistant, he followed the line, at intervals driving into the earth a new iron post. And by a sudden trick of fortune, he struck a strong flow of gas. His nose told him. When odor assaulted his olfactory nerves, and while gas may not be eau de cologne to the nostrils, it was incense to Farmer Mayden as he visioned wealth at every sniff. "I've struck gas," he ejaculated jubilantly, which the assistant did not gainsay. In fact, he voted in the affirmative. Even under the tense excitement of a paying well, the unusual shallowness of the strike became a matter of speculation and suggested careful investigation. And that's where the farmer's momentary vision of becoming an opulent magnate in the natural gas industry took wings and flew away, even though the fact remained that Mayden had really struck a paying flow of natural gas. Alack and alas! The profits at that moment were flowing into the coffers of the Cities Service Company whose main line runs between Carrollton and Norborne. The iron fence post which Farmer Mayden had driven into the ground struck this main. The sharp point under heavy blows pierced the main and Mayden had, as he said, struck gas, but it belonged to some one else who had beaten him to it and was already enjoying the benefits.

(Continued from page 18)

Gate sections each with 22 feet clean opening.

The raw water pumps at the St. Joseph station deliver a 42" supply to the pipe connecting the up-river station with the Three Rivers filtration and pumping station. This line runs to the downtown plant. Provision is made for a parallel line when increased consumption demands it. The present line's carrying capacity is up to 40 million gallons daily.

The raw water supply main discharges its flow at the Three Rivers filtration and pumping station. This is at the junction of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers where they form the Maumee in the central part of the city. Here the water is softened, filtered, sterilized and pumped through the underground mains to all parts of the city. This plant is the largest structural unit of the entire water works system. The filtration plant is very thoroughly equipped and the system of filtration includes the best known and most generally accepted practice. There are ten units each having a nominal capacity of 2.4 million gallons per day. Each filter unit consists essentially of a concrete box on the floor of which is laid a carefully designed system of underground drainage piping. Over this is laid a bed of gravel 18 inches in total thickness, consisting of five graded layers of sand. The water flows into the filter box above the sand, filters slowly downward and is collected in the under drainage system and flows into the filtered water reservoir, a large concrete tank holding approximately 20 million gallons.

The illustrations of the buildings accompanying this article convey to the reader a clear idea of their solidity. There are too many details for enumeration in a book of the Record's size.

One of the most unusual features is the construction of the settling tanks in two stories, one mounted directly above the other.

The plan is so arranged that there are no openings in the outside walls at a level below the highest expected stage of the rivers in front of the plant.

All Under One Roof

Unlike many water plants, the buildings forming the water plant are all connected under one roof. This makes for ease and convenience in operation. In addition to this, all important points in the plant are connected together by means of an inter-communicating telephone system. When one considers that the superintendent's office is about one-eighth of a mile from the boiler room horizontally and 50 stair steps vertically, the convenience of this telephone system can be realized.

The piping leading to and from the main pumps is so arranged and equipped with electrically-operated valves that any pump may be cut out of service almost instantly without the necessity of stopping any other main or impairing the pumping of water into any

one of the three mains leading from the plant.

Two separate and independent sets of underground electric cables bring power into the plant from the City Light and Power Plant. Each cable can supply the 3,200 horsepower required by the plant motors, so that if one cable should be injured, the plant would be supplied by the other cable without interruption to service.

Some of the Highlights

The St. Joseph river, considered a fairly clear stream, carries dissolved and suspended solids of more than 50,000 tons per year.

The nominal annual output capacity of the new plant is fairly represented by a river 100 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and 220 miles long.

The water travels nearly a mile in its course through the Three Rivers filtration and pumping station. It requires over 8 million gallons of water to fill the Three Rivers plant not including the 19 million gallons to fill the filtered water reservoir. The Three Rivers filtration and pumping station structure weighs 68,000 tons, the water contained weighs 35,000 tons, making a total of over 100,000 tons. The filtered water reservoir structure weighs nearly 60,000 tons, the water nearly 80,000 tons, making a total of nearly 140,000 tons.

The product of this plant will be delivered to any consumer instantly on order day or night at a cost of less than 5 cents per ton. Compare this with the cost of other common commodities; sand or gravel, \$0.75 per ton; coal, \$6.00 per ton; gasoline, \$50.00 per ton; milk, \$90.00 per ton.

When the final test for water tightness was made, it was found that the leakage of water was so small after 72 hours that it could not be measured with a rule or ordinary measuring device. All in all, this reservoir is a perfect example of modern engineering.

And who is responsible for this splendid forward step by Fort Wayne? We do not know, but should say a progressive, enterprising people led by progressive officials who recognized a need and disposed of it for a long period of years to come.

Uplifter: "'Enery, why do you persist in beating your poor wife?"

The Brute: "Well, if you must know, I'll out with it. It is because she persists in saying she is unhappily married."—Punch.

Ready to Serve

Lady from town: "Why do you go over the potato field with such a heavy roller?"

Peasant: "Because I want to grow mashed potatoes this year!"—*Fliegende Blaetter*, Munich.

Caps Are Different Now

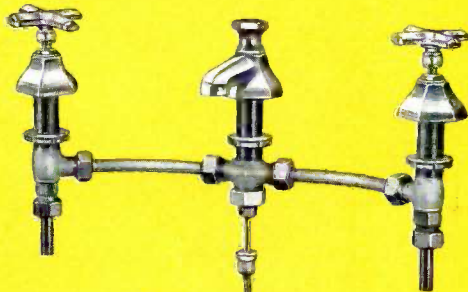
Granddaughter (being lectured): "I seem to have heard that the girls of your period 'set their caps' at men."

Disapproving Grandmother: "But not their knee-caps."—Humorist (London).

ARTCRAFT STAPLE LINE



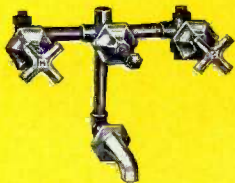
H-3695



H-5412



H-3611



H-3995



H-900



H-5042

“AT HOME”

Mueller Artcraft Staple Line is "at home" in cottage or mansion.

A perfect Artcraft pattern within the limits of the modest purse without the slightest sacrifice of Mueller quality.

Only a little higher in price than old style fittings and **MUCH LOWER** than the average Artcraft pattern. This brilliant, flashing, modernistic Artcraft fitting has a compelling appeal as the "latest thing" in plumbing fittings.

Every Plumber Should Know This New and Popular Line

Write us today for illustrated circulars and prices.

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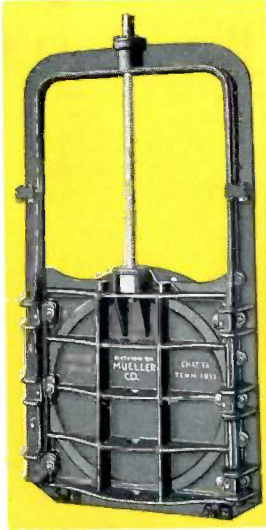
COLUMBIAN

WATER CONTROLLING APPARATUS

A line with an established reputation of living up to every claim made for it—known everywhere and widely used where safe and dependable service is contingent upon correctly designed mechanical devices.

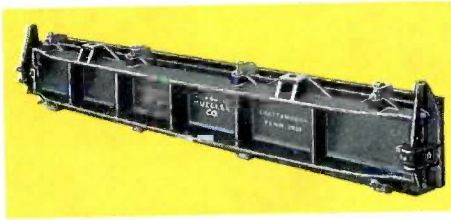
Columbian regular line quickly solves every day water control problems and Columbian engineers stand by to help in any way they can with advice and equipment to overcome particularly troublesome problems.

COLUMBIAN SERVICE IS YOUR SERVICE FOR THE ASKING



*"Non-Rising Stem
Sluice Gate"*

Columbian Iron Works manufactures a complete line of water controlling apparatus for sewage disposal plants, filtration plants, and dams, consisting of sluice gates, shear gates, mud valves, flap valves, gate valves, operating stands. Hand, electric and hydraulic operating equipment for sluice gates.



Special Sluice Gate

Also a complete line of gate valves for all pressures give YOU the ADVANTAGE of ordering complete equipment from one source.



*Rising Stem
Sluice Gate*

Columbian Iron Works is anxious to serve you. Let us have your requirements for the coming season. We shall be glad to quote you favorable prices and to give you prompt and satisfactory service.

COLUMBIAN IRON WORKS

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