

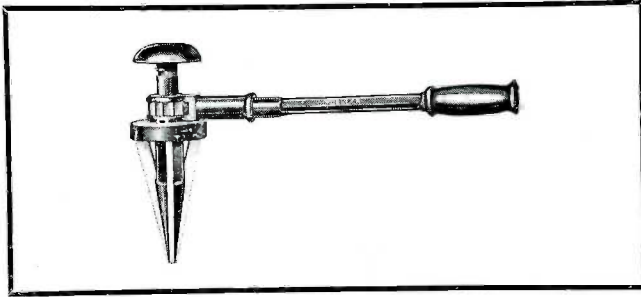
MUELLER RECORD



A ROAD TO MUELLER LODGE

NOVEMBER 1930

Photo by E. H. Langdon



More often than not the ability of a man to turn out a job in a creditable fashion is determined by the tools he uses.

Even the most skilled workman can't turn out an A-1 job if his tools are out of tune to his ability.

Why not, then, make the most of your ability by using the tools that fit your hand like the keenest instruments poised in the hand of the master surgeon?

Mueller tools are made for men with pride in the craft they follow. Nothing has been spared to make them the most efficient. . . . the most durable, and the most convenient to use. All metals come from tested batches from laboratory controlled sources. All forgings are done by hand in the same time-honored manner approved by centuries of experience.

MUELLER CO., Decatur, Illinois

Established 1857

Branches: New York, Dallas, Atlanta, San Francisco
Los Angeles, Chicago

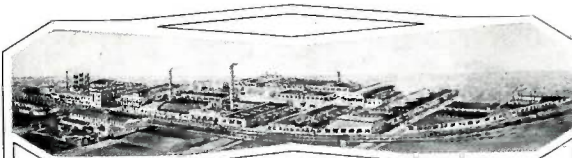
Canadian Factory: MUELLER, Ltd., Sarnia

MUELLER
SERVICE TOOLS

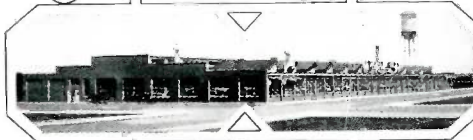
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THE FACTORIES BEHIND MUELLER PRODUCTS



MAIN PLANT
Decatur, Ill.



VITREOUS PLANT
Decatur, Ill.



IRON FOUNDRY
Decatur, Ill.



MUELLER CO., LTD.
Sarnia, Ont.

THE MUELLER RECORD

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No. 219

Happiness comes to them who quit grieving and longing for things they can't afford to have.

Remember when Thanksgiving comes and be thankful for what you get. If it wasn't all you wanted, it was at least better than nothing. So be thankful.

To have and enjoy the great public conveniences such as highways carefully built and carefully maintained, the taxpayer must come across with the dough. The operating cost of the 48 states was twice as much in 1928 as it was in 1917. In the latter year it was \$4.19 per capita, while in 1928 it was \$10.17.

When a thing becomes second hand its value in proportion to its cost seems ridiculous, whether its a war vessel or an automobile. The government gives a striking instance of this in the destruction of 58 naval destroyers. Some are ancient and some rather modern, but naval officials say they are all obsolete. Their cost was about \$1,000,000 each, a total of \$58,000,000. As junk they are worth \$5,000 each or a total of \$298,000.

There are some who think that there are two kinds of Americans—those who live in the city and those who live in the country. This may have been true, or partly so, but that time has passed. With automobiles, cement highways, airplanes and radios, the two classes have become so closely knit that it is hard to tell where any separation begins or leaves off. The farmer of today educates his children at the great universities. They return home city-broke and demanding the comforts and luxuries of life, such as running water, bath rooms, travel, stylish clothes, automobiles, and radios. Modern transportation makes daily visits to cities possible, and the country folk don't buy gold bricks. Woolworth buildings or Brooklyn bridges. A "hick" or a "hayseed" is rapidly becoming extinct. And the change is opening up a market that has not yet been scratched.

Nearly all water companies at times suffer loss of revenue in cases where tenants are supposed to pay the bills. The tenants move between pay periods or after the charge has accumulated for one pay period or longer. Water companies find it difficult to locate the tenant and collect. As a rule the water companies are the losers and in a year's time the total amount grows to a considerable sum. This is especially true in the larger cities and their suburbs. The city of North Chicago, Illinois, is going to protect its water works against this character of loss. An ordinance has been passed making the owner of the building and not the tenant responsible for the payment of all water bills.

SUCCESS

Success—it's yours—but you have got to have in you certain qualities to win. They are not gifts. They are cultivated traits. Some of them are:

- A determination to succeed.
- Meet discouragement but refuse to accept it.
- Admit no defeat of purpose.
- Be impervious to what others say or think about you.
- Deny yourself any pleasure that interferes with your plans.
- Lay by a stated per cent. of what you earn.
- When you fail at anything, profit by the failure and buckle into the proposition again.
- The price you pay for success is work—long, hard hours of work along a definite line of endeavor.

FRIENDSHIP

True friendship is of a royal lineage. It is of the same kith and breeding as loyalty and self-forgetting devotion and proceeds upon a higher principle even than they. For loyalty may be blind, and friendship must not be; devotion may sacrifice principles of right choice which friendship must guard with an excellent and watchful care. You must act in your friend's interest whether it pleases him or not; the object of love is to serve, not to win.—Woodrow Wilson.

THE MUELLER RECORD

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Manufacturers of Vital Spots Products for the
Plumbing, Water and Gas Industries.

C. N. WAGENSELLER, Editor.

FILL UP AND FILE

Big Telegraph Companies Hook Up With Filling Stations.

The filling station is rising in importance and commercial dignity. Giant corporations recognize its availability as a feeder to their business. Among these are the big telegraph corporations. They are going to make it possible for any motorist to file a telegram while the attendant is "filling 'er up" and looking at the water. The habit "Don't write—Telegraph"—will be developed to much greater proportions.

According to reliable news from Washington, D. C., one company has contracted for the right to display telegraph signs at stations and to supply blank message forms. The attendant will forward the message to the nearest office.

Another company is working on the plan of installing slot telephones, enabling the motorists to phone his own message direct to the telegraph office and put the toll in the phone.

One company is reported to have already secured 3,500 filling stations to cooperate, and is negotiating for 2,500 more. In sparsely settled sections this will prove of benefit to residents as well as motorists.

Community and commercial life seem to gravitate to the filling stations. Before long we may be holding our ice cream and strawberry festivals and chicken fries there.

WHAT FOOLS WE MORTALS BE

Human reaction to various playful terms applied depends a great deal on age, and also to the manner and tone in which the application is made.

MAN!

If you call a man a gay dog, it will flatter him; call him a nup, a hound, or a cur, and he will try to alter the map of your face. He doesn't mind being called a bull or a bear, yet he will fight if you call him a calf or a cub. Men are queer.

WOMAN!

Call a girl a chicken and she smiles; call her a hen and she howls. Call a young woman a witch and she is pleased; call an old woman a witch and she is indignant. Call a girl a kitten and she rather likes it; call a woman a cat, and she hates you. Women are queer.

—Southern Textile Bulletin.

Fifty-seven of England's 1928 brides were fifteen years old.

GIVING THANKSGIVING THANKS

There is somethin' mighty thrillin'
'Bout this magic time o' year,
Soul-inspirin' and heart-fillin'—
Fillin' mortals full o' cheer!
There's a tuggin' at the heartstrings,
Stirrin' deep the sons o' men,
And a song within the heart sings
That Thanksgivin's here again!

When you sniff the scent o' spices,
And the smell o' things abake,
And the freezer's freezin' ices,
And there's icin' on the cake;
When the pumpkin, fat and yeller,
Is transformed into a pie,
There's no need to tell a feller
That Thanksgivin' Day is nigh!

When the house is full o' chatter,
And an air o' nervous haste,
And they're beatin' bowls o' batter,
And there's bakin' things to baste,
And the odors from the kitchen
Shed their perfume on the air,
Tantalizin' and bewitchin',
Making palates "itch," for fair.

When the cider from the cellar
Is fetched forth in cobwebbed jug,
And you sniff the contents, meller,
When the stopper goes "ker chug!"
Then you feel the thrill and tingle
O' this magic time o' year,
And your heart and thoughts commingle—
Givin' thanks Thanksgivin's here!

—James Edward Hungerford.



"The idea that presenting scissors as a gift will cut friendship is sheer nonsense."

DECATUR'S NEW GATEWAY

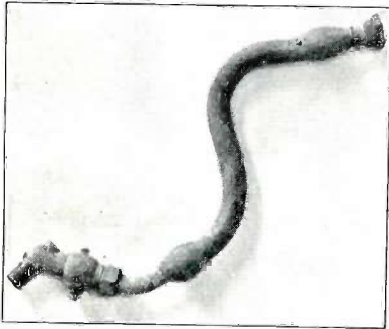
An Ancient Gooseneck Unearthed by Big Improvement.

Route 2 in Illinois is a splendid cement highway stretching from Cairo to Rockford, the full length of the state. Decatur is a little more than half way from the Ohio river. The entrance to this city does not take the motorist through the main business section or through one of the good residential sections. It crosses Lake Decatur just east of the water works and about 100 yards east of the dam that creates the beautiful lake, but skirts the main business section.

This is all to be changed. Progressive citizens got behind a movement to re-route traffic so as to divert tourists through the business section of the city. Crossing Lake Decatur bridge the motorist turns left, passing the water works and connecting with South Main street which leads through the business section, a pretty residential district on North Main and then back to route 2 for a direct shoot north to Rockford. It is to be known as the Southern Gateway and will cost several hundred thousands of dollars to complete. The work is now under way.

An Old Gooseneck

It was necessary to remove the old paving from South Main, widen and repave the street. In doing this the workmen unearthed



the old gooseneck shown herewith. It was the first water connection made in South Main street, when the water works were established in this city. It has been in the ground some 54 or 55 years and is still in good condition although somewhat corroded. Water works men will be interested in this old style service connection with the drive corporation stop.

We do not imagine, however, that any of them will want to return to this method of drilling the main and driving the corporation stop into the hole.

Early Playing Cards

Among the Romans and early Italians a deck of cards contained 36, while the old Germans used a pack of 32.

FOOLS

It is the peculiar quality of a fool to perceive the faults of others, and to forget his own.—Cicero.

OLD DUCKY DADDLE

Put a Constantinople Suburban Water Works on the Hummer.

Over in Turkey where little or no advance has been made in the development of water works a duck put a suburb of Constantinople on the hummer for a water supply. The benighted Turks depended on a single well to meet their needs. A pet duck followed his master to the well, and becoming frightened flopped into the well with all the ungracefulness of his kind. The well was fifty feet deep. The distracted owner dropped a quantity of food into the well to stave off starvation of his pet.

Engineers Get Busy

The authorities took charge of the matter. They assembled in a solemn conclave and "hit the hookah" while trying to devise a scheme to rescue the duck and preserve the purity of the water.

Then the "engineering" schemes worked out.

A bucket was lowered and the duck swam into it, but always immediately flopped out.

A line baited with hard food was lowered but the duck would not bite.

A man was lowered on a rope but he stuck at a narrow point in the well and for the moment assumed precedence as a problem for rescue.

Troops Take a Shot

Finally, says the paper, Time, the troops were called out and fired a volley down the well. The duck quacked back that they had all missed.

Just what advantage there would have been in having a dead instead of a live duck in the water is not made clear. The Turks finally believed the duck bewitched and fled the spot. The well was closed and the people of the town now carry their water supply two miles.

And the Turks can't yet see the advantage of a protected modern water supply.

Theirs was the right way to procure water for some thousands of years.

Ergo it is the right way today.

What's Wrong With Kansas?

The Kansas State Board of Health estimates that more than 75 per cent of all Kansas children between five and fourteen have physical defects of some nature.

Gloomy Holiday

London has never had more than four hours' sunshine on Christmas Day.

I'm Tellin' You



There is 25% less pipe smoking today than three years ago, but the 75% left is still going strong and growing stronger.

Several cases of spring fever observed in April have reached an advanced stage with no hope or promise of recovery.

The depression is going to be a good thing for us, says a great automobile dealer. "For the past two years," he adds, "people have thought only of buying and selling stocks." From this it is judged they bought a few million automobiles absent mindedly.

Men's hats are now being made of wood. Good. They can be nailed on many heads to keep from blowing off.

Mencken, the caustic critic and supposedly confirmed bachelor recently married says he knows a lot more now than he did. Not much Henry. Wait until you take the third degree—then tell 'em what you know.

Back of every automobile accident there is a cause—generally carelessness.

"We talk too much," says W. M. Childs, "we see too much, we listen too much, and we rush about too much," and we might add that a great many persons have the bad habit of giving too much advice.

To be in correct form patrons of miniature golf courses should drive up to the "course" in Austins.

Anyway everybody soft peddled the depression for several months before beginning to cry about it.

The names of the new golf shows up the resources of English as "she is tossed about." Here are a few of them:

Baby Golf, Pee Wee Golf, Miniature Golf, Tom Thumb Golf, Corner Lot Golf, Pygmy Golf, Peter Pan Golf and Bob-o-Link Golf.

Traffic control of salmon in the Columbia river has been instituted. Poor fish. They've got the automobile fever, too, eh?

"Who controls the air?" asks a head line. Well, that all depends. If it's God's air the Federal Radio Commission—if it's hot air, the politicians.

They have fooled the hens into laying eggs at night by the illumination of the hen house and now they are installing "traffic signals" in the Columbia river to divert the salmon into certain lines of travel. The young fish frequently get lost from the main route of travel and head into small streams and irrigation ditches where they are stranded and lost to the tin cans with which we are all familiar. To overcome this loss and save the fish for a dinner "when you haven't got a bit of meat in the house," the experts charge the water with electricity and through means of a light shock keep the fish in regular channels. The fish quickly learn to keep away from the charged water. If this news ever reaches the electric eel family there probably will be an exodus to western waters for free battery service.

SMALL WONDER

Utah Editor Understands Why Americans Cannot Resist Bathing.

It is said Americans use 3,000,000 pounds of soap a year. This would indicate, says an exchange, that the Saturday night bath is becoming a mighty institution. Night baths are still popular because it is more convenient to the bather, but a very large proportion of men at least prefer a morning bath, which sends them to business with exhilaration. Most people bathe daily for this particular reason. To miss the tub or shower is now about on par with missing connections with the tooth brush.

An editorial writer in the Salt Lake City Evening Telegram, commenting on the bathing habits of the American people says:

"A few decades ago bathrooms lacked tiled floors and enameled walls. Tubs were apt to be of shiny tin or zinc. Hot water could be obtained from the faucet only after considerable trouble. The scene of the weekly ablutions, in other words, just naturally wasn't attractive.

But now? The bathroom, in most houses, is one of the most attractive rooms in the building. It is luxurious, gleaming in its cleanliness, efficient to the utmost degree. It fairly begs the householder to climb into the tub. Small wonder that the bath is more popular."

Disgusted Diner—You can't expect me to eat this stuff; call the manager.

Waiter—It's no use; he won't eat it, either.

THE DEADLY MONOXIDE

Unlike the Hated Rattle Snake it Sounds no Warning.

A rattlesnake gives warning before it strikes, but a victim of carbon monoxide poisoning doesn't realize that anything is wrong until his legs collapse under him. Then he is helpless. His only chance for life is that someone who understands resuscitation makes a prompt appearance.

When cool weather sets in the newspapers begin publishing daily reports of deaths by asphyxiation in garages. With so much publicity and so many warnings why do these deaths continue?

One reason is the insidious character of the gas. Gases like ammonia and sulphur dioxide cause a choking sensation and will



drive a person to open air before the concentration becomes deadly. But carbon monoxide has done its work before the victim realizes it. The exhaust fumes from the engine are not sufficiently disagreeable to force anyone to open the garage door.

The motorist may think it will take only a few minutes to adjust the motor, but it takes only a few minutes for a small car to generate enough carbon monoxide to make the air in a small garage unbreathable.

Perhaps he just forgets. He has other things on his mind at the time so he shuts the garage door and starts the engine. Every garage door should carry a warning poster.

Perhaps some are skeptical about the dangers of carbon monoxide gas in spite of all they have read about it. Few of those who are overcome live to realize they were wrong.

Keep the garage door open when you start the engine. It's better to shiver than be gassed.

DOOMSDAY

Write it on your heart that every day is the best day of the year. No man has learned anything rightly, until he knows that every day is doomsday.

SIDEWALKS FOR "THUMBERS"

Some States Providing Them for the Cement Highway Travelers.

New Jersey has been notably progressive in the building of state highways as well as safe-guarding the user of these arteries of travel. One of the latest moves is the authorization of sidewalks for pedestrians paralleling the automobile road. Several other states are contemplating similar action. This is self-evident recognition of the fact that all persons do not use automobiles. There is still a large percent of them who walk by preference or by necessity.

Every car driver realizes this. Every highway is used as a foot path and the frequency of fatal accidents brings to the attention of authorities needed additional protection. The use of the highway cannot be denied the person who prefers to walk, but they are never-the-less a menace. Many of them seem stubborn in their determination to stick to the road and make autoists go around them rather than step from the cement and give the auto the right of way.

If building of sidewalks along cement highways becomes a general practice a very considerable expense will have to be met by the tax payers.

WE'VE HAD ONLY SIX GENERALS

In all American history only six military men have enjoyed the full rank of general, although many lieutenant-generals have always been addressed as general.

At the present time they are Generals Pershing, P. C. Marsh and Tasker Bliss. The last two named were recently elevated to that rank. The other three were Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan.

After he had been president, Washington was made Lieutenant-General by President Adams and held that rank at his death. However, as supreme commander of the Revolutionary forces, he was always known as general and was such in the hearts of his countrymen regardless of acts of congress or presidential appointment.

EITHER WAY, SHE'S BUSY

Must fleas fly because flies flee?
 Must ships have eyes when they go to sea?
 Must pens be pushed and pencils lead?
 Must there be spring in the ocean bed?
 But most of all, I want an answer,
 Is a busy-body a hula dancer?

YOUNG GOLF WONDER



Decatur went head first into the miniature golf wave sweeping the country during the past summer. Everybody took up play and as a finale to the interest the Daily Herald arranged a tournament, giving very pretty trophies in the following divisions:

Men's
Women's
Juniors'.

Eight or nine courses in this city were represented. Each player had to contend on all these courses and his general average in the tournament was determined by the record made on each of the courses.

The winners were:

Men: William Kurck—52.
Women: Helen Hays—52 1/5.
Juniors: Jerry Preshaw—55 2/9.

The interest of our organization centered in Jerry Preshaw, son of G. M. Preshaw of the accounting department. This 11-year-old boy was the sensation of the tournament and until the final averages were figured up he was regarded as a possible winner of the championship. He easily led his own class and gave Kurck a hard battle for first place. Kurck's average being 52 while Jerry's was 55 2/9.

The total holes was 162 which Kurck negotiated in 478 strokes, while Jerry required 482, four strokes behind. The wonderful playing of this boy is emphasized and more appreciated by the fact that he came within four strokes of tying a professional player, Mr. Kurck being assistant pro at the South Side Country Club.

An Old Bel

A bell dating back to the time of St. Patrick was found in the ruins of Nendrum abbey, in Ulster, Ireland, in 1923.

GENTLEMEN IN BOOTS

Three Well Known Decatur Men Who Never Wore Shoes.

In a newspaper item concerning political conditions in California we were interested in a statement that ex-mayor Rolf always wore boots, something people of this period know little or nothing about except from the comic strips or the association of boots with bucolic characters. But there was a day when all men and boys wore boots. For a boy to wear shoes immediately stamped him as a sissy, while no man would tolerate the idea of a shoe on his foot.

Decatur Men Never Gave Up

Men have peculiarities in their dress just as women do. Boots passed out of style many decades ago, but we recall three men who never yielded to the fashion when shoes were declared derigueur. We do not think they were in any way influenced by the idea that shoes were effeminate. It was because these men had very pronounced individualities and strong personalities.

Hieronymus Mueller

One of them was Hieronymus Mueller. He always wore good clothes of correct tailoring but shoes no—and neckties hardly ever.

Another was Frank Shafer, a property owner, small in stature and natty in conservative dress, but you could not have gotten a shoe on him except by force and then you could not have kept it there.

The third was Henry Bachrach, a very successful clothing dealer, particular as to his personal appearance, but no shoes for him. So long as they lived these three men maintained this habit.

They Had to Hustle

In the latter days of their lives they had to hustle about for an old time boot maker to supply their foot wear needs and their friends often speculated on what would happen if this boot maker died, which he finally did, but none of the trio outlived him very long.

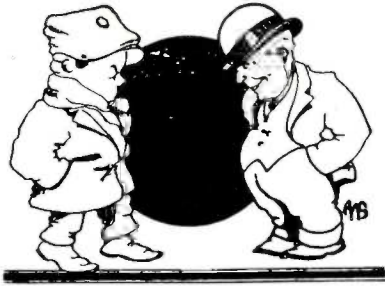
No three men of Decatur ever had neater or better appearing footwear. And we are perfectly safe in saying that were they alive today, they'd locate some boot maker who could fashion good looking boots for them. Cost would be a secondary consideration.

Portuguese mistletoes has bright red berries.

FAILURE

Not all who seem to fail, have failed indeed. Not all who fail have therefore worked in vain. There is no failure for the good and brave.—Arch. Trent.

IRISH HUMOR



Divil an Adnoid

Micky came home from school sniffing. "You've been licked," said his mother. "I ain't," said Micky. "There was a doctor at school this mornin' examined us, and he said I had ad'noids." "Phwat's thim?" asked his mother. "They're things in your head as has to be taken out," answered Micky. "It's a dom lie," angrily exploded his mother. "I've germicidal soaped and fine-combed y're head ivry Saturday night and niver an ad'noid did I find."

Blarney

Judge O'Flaherty—Haven't you been before me before?
 Prisoner—No, y'r honor. Oi niver saw but wan face that looked loike yours an' that was a photograph of an Irish king.
 Judge O'Flaherty—Discharged! Call th' nixt case.

Our Stony Planet

"This is a hard world," said Pat, as he knocked off for the day.
 "Yis," said Mike, "Oi be thinkin' the same thing ivryy toime I put me pick in it."

Fifty-Fifty

Pat Murphy was taking his first flight in an airplane. The pilot was taking him over New York City. When they were up about 3,000 feet the plant, suddenly went into a nose-dive. "Ha, Ha," laughed the pilot, shouting to Pat. "I'll bet 50 per cent of the people down there thought we were falling."
 "Sure," admitted Pat, "and I'll bet 50 per cent of the people up here thought so, too."

Sign Language

"I am a woman of few words," announced the haughty mistress to the maid.
 "If I beckon with my finger, that means 'come'."
 "Suits me, mum," replied the girl cheerfully. "I'm a woman of few words, too. If I shake me head, that means 'I ain't comin'."

Keen Insight

Sergeant—"Men, ye are on the ave of battle. Will ye fight or will ye run?"
 "We will," shouted the men eagerly.
 "Which will yez do?" says he.
 "We will not," says they.
 "Thank ye, men," says he. "I thought ye would."

For Bungholes

Pat was hired in a lumber office. The proprietor was a young man and he decided to have some fun with the new hand, so Pat was left in charge of the office, with instructions to take all orders which might come in. Going to a nearby store, the proprietor called up the office:
 "Hello! Is this the East Side Lumber Company?"
 "Yes, Sorr."
 "Send me up 1,000 knot holes."
 "What's that?"
 "One thousand knot holes."
 "Well, now, an' ain't that a shame! We are just out of them. Sold them all to the brewery."
 "To the brewery? What do they want with them?"
 "They use them for bungholes in barrels."

Fur Lined

It was a fine, sunshiny Sunday morning and Pat had brought his shaving tools out on the porch.
 Mrs. McGinis looked over the fence: "Sure, Mrs. Murphy, does your old man shave on the outside?"
 "And what's botherin't you?" asked Mrs. Murphy. "Did you think he wuz fur lined?"
 —Buick News.

Right Book

Kelly—Oi want to get a book to put th' photygraphes av all me rilatives in. Oi thinks this wan will do.
 Clerk—But that isn't a family album, that is a scrapbook.
 Kelly—Thin it's just the thing; all me rilatives are scrappers, ivery wan of thim.

Good Officer

This was one of Roosevelt's favorite stories. When he was police commissioner of New York, he was examining an Irish applicant for the police force, and asked:
 "If a mob were to gather and you were ordered to disperse it, what would you do?"
 Pat replied promptly—I'd pass around the hat for a collection, sir.

Sweet Memory

Gas Maker—That was a foine sentiment Casey got off at the banquet lasht evening.
 Pat—Pwhat was it?
 G. M.—He said that th' sweetest mimories in loife are th' recollections of things forgotten.

THE TERRIBLE TORNADO

Claims Frightful Loss of Life and Property— The Danger Months.

Winter is at hand with blustering storms but who worries about them. It's a frosty but kindly season. Smiling summer's balmy breezes lull us into a sense of security from which we are rudely dislodged by the death dealing and devastating tornado, hurricane or cyclone, call it what you will. By any name the results are about the same. Cyclones come pretty close to having regular habits. The weather wise men give us some interesting information concerning these disturbances. Their visitations are confined to the months from February to July. From October to February they are not much to be feared, although one is likely to break loose from its moorings at any time. Their greatest frequency is during the months of April, May and June.

The weather authorities give this definition of these disturbances:

"A tornado is a violent local storm, in connection with which is usually noted a well defined, pendant, funnel-shaped cloud, with attendant rotary winds, often of sufficient violence to prostrate buildings, uproot trees, leaving unmistakable evidence of a rotary wind."

It's an Overgrown Whirlwind

In effect they tell you it is a whirlwind. The funnel cloud is from 50 to a few hundred feet in diameter. The violent rotary motion of the wind has strong ascending components. General directions is from southeast to northwest and it travels a narrow path at 30 to 40 miles an hour over a length of a few miles up to 200 miles.

Tornadoes take terrible toll of life and destroy millions in property. Their coming cannot be predicted.

Cause Great Losses

Records show that since 1916 the loss of life has been 4,275 and the property loss \$192,265,900. The greatest destruction was in 1925, when 794 deaths were recorded. The biggest storm occurred March 18th and swept from southeastern Missouri across southern Illinois to Indiana, killing 689 people and destroying \$16,000,000 in property. There has been nothing like this since, although 1927 showed a casualty list of 540 lives.

1930 Loss

The present year up to and including July shows a loss of life totaling 126 and a property loss of \$9,000,000. In that period there were 142 tornadoes and 82 of these occurred in May, while 35 of them were in June, the remainder being distributed through other months.

From 1916 to 1928 the maximum occurrence of these storms has been northeastern Kansas with an average of three per year. The other sections are Nebraska, central Ar-

kanas, and Iowa. Frequency diminishes westward as plains merge into the Rocky Mountains as it does toward the Canadian border and the Gulf of Mexico.

In the West Indies the loss of property and life is vastly greater because of tornadoes. In life alone the toll has been about 20,000 in 30 years.

While it is not any more possible in the West Indies than in the United States to predict the coming of the tornadoes, it is a noticeable fact that nearly every change in season from summer to autumn brings one of these death dealing storms, and as is known by recent experience they do not blow themselves out until far north on the Atlantic coast.

INCREASING POSTAL RATES

The present indications are that the postmaster general will ask the next congress to put through a bill authorizing an increase on first class mail from 2 to 2½ cents per ounce. Already business men are organizing to combat this proposal. The department estimates that the increase of ½c per ounce on first class mail will add \$60,000,000. They recognize that there will be a large deflection from first class mail to third class mail, but explain that this deflection would consist of first class mail such as formal acknowledgments, follow-up letters, goodwill letters, and that there would be a consequent increase in third class mail revenue, even admitting a loss of 600,000,000 of pieces of first class mail. The authorities figure that 500,000,000 of these will become third class and 100,000,000 will be lost entirely.

Of course these are estimates purely. Many well informed business men decline to accept the figures.

When the bill gets to the congress there will be determined opposition to its passage.

JOHN OWENS ON COURT DUTY

John Owens returned Monday, October 13 from an enforced change of duty, having been held by the sheriff of Macon county—no, not as a prisoner. John had done nothing to call down the law on his head, but he could not do anything to escape the subpoena to serve on the grand jury. John put in two weeks or more investigating the acts of alleged evil doers, and got a lot of inside information.

During his absence his place was filled by Al Wilkins who has been under the doctor's care for several months. Al's many friends were glad to see him again and to note that he is climbing back toward good health.

Emerald Most Valuable

The value of perfect diamonds is exceeded by flawless emeralds of equal size and weight, according to experts.

A new source of potash has been discovered in the green sands of New Jersey.

THANKSGIVING TURKEYS

Something of the History of the Great American Fowl.

Turkeys have been associated with Thanksgiving because of the Pilgrims. When they had their first prosperous year they decided on a day of feasting and thanksgiving. To have meat in those days meant a trip into the forest with the old blunderbus. Consequently the crack shots of the colony brought back wild turkeys. From that day until this turkey has been considered the chief feature of a Thanksgiving day dinner. The "turk" is just as well liked today as ever, but not quite as popular because of price.

Turkeys, however, were eaten by the aborigines long before the Pilgrims decided to leave England and beat it to America, according to the authorities in Smithsonian Institute. The records there show that the aboriginal civilization of the southwest knew of the delectable toothsome-ness of the big bird centuries ago. The turkeys eaten by this ancient people more closely approximated the domestic fowl that we know than the scrawny birds the Pilgrims ate.

Most of the domesticated varieties, especially "the bronze" descended from the Mexican wild turkey that ranged over Arizona, New Mexico and southern California. The Pilgrim turkey was the wild variety that ranged the eastern coast from Maine to Florida.

The turkey is a distinctly American fowl. No other country has any fowl that approximates it. Wherever turkeys are produced the ancestral stock came from America.

IMPROVING WATER SUPPLY

Sacramento, Calif. has had a preliminary survey made for increasing and improving its water supply. It's going to be an expensive proposition but the engineers believe it will assure the city ample water of excellent quality for many years. It is proposed to develop a mountain water supply from Silver Creek. The initial steps will cost approximately \$11,000,000 and provide the city with 70,000,000 gallons per day. The completion of the project means a cost of \$26,000,000. The plan is to finance the project by a bond issue to be voted on by the tax payers but the date of the election has not yet been set.

Dinner Table Decorations

Decorating dinner-tables for private parties is a well-paid business in New York, the fees charged ranging from \$200 to \$1,000.

Plane of the Future

It has been predicted that the airplane of the future will be a gigantic wing, speeding through the air like a bodyless bird, with engines, landing wheels, passengers, freight and fuel all housed between its lower and top curves.

BARE HEADED BOYS TO BLAME

The bareheaded boys are partially responsible for the business depression. The textile department of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce makes this claim. It holds that due to the custom of young men going hatless in summer the sale of straw hats has not materially increased for several years past.

The average life of a straw hat is only one year. It is purchased in the early part of the year, depending upon the advent of warm weather, and is "shot" not later than September 15 unless the owner is extra hard-boiled and can withstand the gibes of his companions.

It requires a considerable number of operations to make a straw hat, including the following:

Sewing the braid, examining the hat preparatory to blocking, stiffening the hat, blocking the hat, shaping the hat, sewing the brim, sewing in the sweat band and lining and sewing on the band. It is according to the grade of the hat and the care with which it is made as to the length of time it takes to complete a single article.

The "Panama" is the aristocrat of straw hats. It costs from \$10 to \$500. The name is a misnomer.

The hats are not made in Panama but in Ecuador, South America. They are made of toquilla straw. In the early days of the first attempt to build the canal a consignment of these hats reached Panama and were instantly popular with Germans, Americans, French and English, who called them Panamas and the name stuck. Now they are sold in all countries.



"The dame may be wet and heavy; that's why the son sinks and the knight falls."

An Old Time Coon Hunt



Oh, those good old coon hunts and the sport that grew out of them. It formerly was listed as the chief recreational event in Mueller outdoor sports. The early frost was keenly anticipated because it was the signal for the hunt and the managers of the affair grew busily excited over the arrangements, which consisted of locating an old hunter with coon dogs, providing the food and lining up the automobiles. With the evening quitting whistle the hunters were off for the coon timber with no sleep in sight before three o'clock next morning.

Hunter and Dogs Waiting

No time was lost when the hunting grounds were reached. The woodsman was waiting with the dogs, ornery looking, lifeless and lazy. No one but an expert would accept them as a gift as they lay inert, and disinterested on the ground, but the minute the hunt was ordered those canines became flying devils of the night, here, there, and everywhere, barking and baying as they took up the scent. A real coon hunter will insist that this barking and baying is sweeter music than grand opera. The hunters went tumbling after them—through swails, over small streams, fallen trees, and through thick underbrush.

No Mollycoddle Game

It was not a mollycoddle game finding your way through strange wooded land at night. Treering the coon always found plenty of volunteers to climb the tree and shake the coon from the limb and then the fight with the dogs began, sometimes long and vicious, but often short and snappy.

This was the grand finale. Sometimes the victory was with the dogs, sometimes the coon was too much for them. The end found the dogs as inert and lazy as at the start. Instead of leading the hunters on the return trip, they slung along in the rear. At the camp a big fire was blazing and a supper was served. It was all great fun in those days of 1913.

A Divided Interest Now

In reproducing this picture of our 1913 coon hunt there is as much interest in the personnel of the party and the automobiles then the vogue as in the memory of the hunt. The automobilist of today would hesitate to make a sixty mile night trip in one of those old arks over dirt roads. We had not yet learned the finer points of automobilizing, such as paying taxes on gasoline, miles of cement highway and standard left drive. Primitive as these cars appear they always got us there and back, especially if it was a Ford of which there are quite a number in the group. There are only three cars with left side drive and a closed car was then unknown. The auto in 1913 was yet in the experimental stage, and people still stopped to see one pass.

That Old Party

In the party pictured above are many who have passed on, others have left the organization, but there are quite a few who are still on the job.

Reading from right to left the members of this particular party insofar as they can be identified, are:

First car: Front—Charlie Armstrong, W. E. Adams.

Rear: Bill Crane, Harry Hays and Oscar Bennett.

Second car: Front—Vere Brownback, Robert Mueller.

Rear: Adolph Mueller.

Third car: Front—Len Herman and Clarence Mueller.

Rear: Ed Larrick, Charlie Lincoln.

Fourth car: Front—

Rear: E. D. Finfrock.

Fifth Car: Front—J. W. Simpson, A. M. Cobb.

Rear: Bud Florey, W. E. Pease.

Sixth car: Front—Bobbie Mueller, Del Talbott.

Rear: Jack Hinton, C. G. Auer.

Seventh car: Front—R. L. Moore, Dick Sheely. Rear: Fred Peebles.

Eighth car: Front—Oscar Dawson.
 Rear:
 Ninth car: Front—
 Rear:
 Tenth car: Front—Cadwallader.
 Rear: Wm. Ferry.
 Standing in doorway—Frank Rucker, Ira
 Busher and Eric Brewer (unknown boy).

The Feast

Here is evidence of the fact that the inner
 wants of the hunters were not overlooked.
 In fact the dinner on these occasions was
 an outstanding feature. The menu ran this
 wise:

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Fried Chicken
(Ala Mt. Zion) | | |
| Roast Beef with Brown Gravy
(Ala Waldorf-Astoria) | | |
| Irish Potatoes
(With coats on) | Sweet Potatoes
(Candied) | |
| | Relishes | |
| Dill Pickles | Sweet Pickles | Sour Pickles |
| | Cheese | |
| Limburger
(Boisterous) | | Cream
(Ladylike) |
| | Fruit
(Cause of Original Sin) | |
| Sweet Cider | Cigars and Dudeens
(Your Own) | Cafe Noir |

And another thing. A mandoline orches-
 tra furnished music for the party.

CANNED CORN LABELS

Sweet corn was scarce in many places
 during the past summer and in some localities
 the canners resorted to field corn to finish
 up the amount of stock they intended to mar-
 ket. Field corn is wholesome and horses and
 a few people like it. The general run of peo-
 ple prefer sweet corn for the table. Some
 one called the attention of the government
 to the fact that field corn was being used
 with the result that the Food and Drug Com-
 missioner at once promulgated a decree that
 field corn if canned must carry a label stat-
 ing its character. They don't want any field
 corn masquerading about the country in a
 tin can bearing a sweet corn label. In their
 letter the Pure Food department says field
 corn is a wholesome food but add:

"It is obvious that the practice necessitates
 a form of labeling which plainly designates
 the canned article as 'field corn' and which
 is otherwise free from misleading features
 that tend to confuse the identity of this prod-
 uct with that of the usual canned sweet corn
 of commerce."

What About Saxophones

There are, at present, only two places in
 Europe where the accordion is not despised
 —Scotland and Belgium, the latter country
 possessing 40,000 accordion players.

Forest rangers of the Far West report that
 the grizzly bears is almost extinct.

FAVORS

For however often a man may re-
 ceive an obligation from you, if you
 refuse a request, all former favors are
 effaced by this one denial.—Pliny.

THANKS, MR. CONNOR

Mueller Record Article on Salesman's Meet-
 Calls Forth Friendly Letter.

Mr. Miles A. Connor of the Connor Uni-
 versal Union Company of Lockport, N. Y.,
 is a reader of The Mueller Record and in the
 September issue he found things of interest
 to him. He writes to The Record as follows:
 Gentlemen:

I just cannot wait to use a typewriter (I
 can't use it anyhow) to congratulate your
 firm since I received The Mueller Record,
 which is only five minutes ago. On page 20
 and 21 showing the picture of your salesmen,
 I came to the conclusion you do not wish to
 electrocute men after they are 35 years old.
 This bunch of boys are 35 years old, I sup-
 pose. I saw in a factory a few days ago a
 sign which read "Not wanted if you are
 over 35 years old." So being a salesman my-
 self, I just turned around and walked out.
 Of course this was poor salesmanship, but I
 came to the conclusion if everybody in the
 factory was under 35 years old it was no
 place for me.

Well, I looked the picture over again and
 I wish to compliment your firm in having
 such a fine looking body of men. And those
 two boys in the center, the one with the black
 bow tie (Adolph) and the other one to the
 right with his hand on his knee (Robert), do
 not think men are useless after 35 years old.

Well, I am past 35 years by 20 years and
 I wish to say that my experience is that from
 35 on I just began to learn, and I think right
 now a man's life begins at the wrong end.

I could go on writing longer, but that's
 enough for now.

Very respectfully yours,
 Miles A. Connor.

TWENTY YEARS OLD

The Mueller Record starts on its twenty-
 first year with this issue. The first number
 was published in November, 1910. At that
 time it was of restricted circulation, being a
 publication intended only for the salesmen
 and the selling division. This was because of
 the character of the news it carried, which
 was more or less of a confidential nature.
 After a few months the circulation was ex-
 tended to all employes and with this came oc-
 casional issues at stated times for distribution
 to the trade. Later it was made a house or-
 gan to go to the entire trade six times a year.
 As many as sixty thousand copies have con-
 stituted the circulation of The Record.

ABOUT COLDS

Most of Them Start as a Result of a Disregard of Weather Conditions.

"This is the open season for the so-called 'common cold,'" writes Dr. Sappington, Director Industrial Health, National Safety Council.

"If you take the trouble to study statistical curves, you will find that the curve goes suddenly upward at this time of the year. A large increase in the number of colds is also noticed in the spring. Apparently, the chief reason for these two periodic and seasonal increases in the number of common colds is the failure of human beings to adapt themselves to pronounced changes in weather conditions.

As we approach the fall of the year, we have been accustomed to summer weather habits. This is particularly true of the type of clothing which we wear. Many people make the mistake of changing their clothing with the season rather than according to the temperature and humidity.

Autumn is quite frequently ushered in with a number of cool days, which are distinctly contrasted with the warmer days of summer. Ordinarily, however, more warm days come, even after the cool weather.

It is because of these weather changes that people usually take cold. They either have insufficient clothing in the cooler weather and too much clothing in the warm weather, or become over-heated during the warm weather and remove a portion of the outer clothing, cooling the body too quickly. This results in a congestion of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat, which is the first stage of what we call a 'cold'.

A little more attention to the proper amount of clothing while the weather is changing, will do much to prevent the increased number of colds which occur quite commonly during the fall and spring seasons."

Can't Row for Fish

Fish running up the Siberian rivers to the Altai mountains each spring swim in such close-packed ranks that it is impossible to row amidst them.

Related to Daisy

The large-flowered Japanese chrysanthemums are closely related to the common white field daisy of the eastern United States.

The largest collection of gems in the world is in the possession of the American Museum in New York.

FAITH

I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith.—II. Timothy.

RED CROSS SERVICE ON INCREASE

Demands upon the public services that the American Red Cross is organized to give are increasingly heavy, and will continue to be



so in the future, John Barton Payne, chairman, has announced.

The two major services of the society—service to war veterans and their dependents, and relief in disasters—show each year a greater number of persons helped by the Red Cross.

Pension legislation passed recently for World War Veterans, and increased allotments to all Spanish-American War Veterans, have given to Chapters and the national society many thousands of additional cases to handle, Judge Payne said.

In the past year help was given in 108 disasters. Ninety of these were in the United States, twelve in foreign possessions and six were in foreign countries.

Health activities of the Red Cross also are being extended, especially in the rural communities where all health authorities agree the greatest need exists. Red Cross, with 794 nurses in its employ, is the greatest employer of public health nurses in rural areas in the United States.

In its campaign against accidental deaths, begun twenty years ago with its life saving and first aid programs, the Red Cross now has adopted an additional program—that of combatting the huge toll of life from automobile accidents on the highways.

Expenditures of the Red Cross in the past year were \$4,254,796.34, of which \$1,208,151.09 was spent in disaster relief, the chairman pointed out.

"The Red Cross depends upon the public for its support, through their member-

(Continued on Page 32)

DOCTOR JOKES



Patient—Doc, I've lost a front tooth.
 Doctor—An upper incisor?
 Patient—No, a right hook to the beezor.

Impossible Effect

Nervous Patient—Will the anesthetic make me sick?
 Doctor—No, I think not.
 Nervous Patient—How long will it be before I know anything?
 Doctor—Aren't you expecting too much of an anesthetic?—Ex.

Lost and Found Surgery

An Irishman coming out of ether after an operation, exclaimed audibly: "Thank God! That's over!"
 "Don't be too sure," said the man in the next bed, "they left a sponge in me and had to cut me open again."
 And the patient on the other side said: "They had to open me, too, to find one of their instruments."
 Just then the surgeon who had operated on the Irishman stuck his head in the door and yelled, "Has anybody seen my hat?"
 Pat fainted.

Bury Your Troubles

Country salesman—Doctor, I am so sorry you have had to come so far from your regular practice.
 Doctor—Oh, it's all right. I have another patient in the neighborhood, so I can kill two birds with one stone.

Playing for a Rest

Mr. Henpeck (over telephone)—Doctor, this is Mr. Henpeck. My wife has just dislocated her jaw. If you're out this way next week or the week after, you might drop in and see her.

Willing

Doctor—I'll examine you for \$15.
 Patient—All right, Doc. And, if you find it, we'll split fifty-fifty.

Forgot the Fit

An absent-minded grocer called on his old friend, the family doctor, one evening. They chatted for a couple of hours, and as the grocer rose to go the doctor asked: "Family all well, I suppose?"
 "Good heavens!" exclaimed his visitor, "that reminds me. My wife is in a fit."

Young man (discussing careers)—I'm going to be a surgeon.
 Second Y. M.—Not for me. Too much inside work.

In the Business

First little boy—Dr. Jones brought a little baby sister to our house last night.
 Second little boy—We take from Dr. Jones, too.

DEATH OF W. F. HARPER

W. C. Henrichs of our St. Louis sales force, reports the death of W. F. Harper, who passed away October 10th.

Mr. Harper was well known in the plumbing trade. He was the founder of the Duluth Plumbing Supply Co. from which he retired in 1923, and went to St. Louis to take charge of the Wolfe branch, remaining as manager until a few years ago when he established himself as a manufacturers agent. His long identification with the plumbing industry brought to him a wide circle of acquaintances and friends. As a young man he covered the states of Wisconsin and upper Michigan for the Illinois Mall Iron company. He is survived by his widow. The burial was at Warren, Illinois, September 12th.

CHRISTMAS MAILING'S

The annual warning concerning the mailing of Christmas presents has been issued by the postal department. It is well to give heed to it. Every year thousands of Christmas presents go astray because of improper addressing and sloppy wrapping. Presents intended for friends in foreign countries should receive especial attention in both wrapping and addressing.

FORGOTTEN MONEY

In all the talk of depression there is every now and then an instance of the fact that money is a matter of no consequence to some people. For instance at the present time there is in New York banks between one and two million dollars which no one claims. In that state an account becomes dormant after five years if there has been no transaction either in the way of a deposit or withdrawal. A considerable amount of this unclaimed money belongs to defunct companies and organizations whose object was charity or some other special work. The statement of these facts has brought to the banks letters from all over the country from persons attempting to establish a claim on some one of the different funds.

Decatur's Maid of the Mist



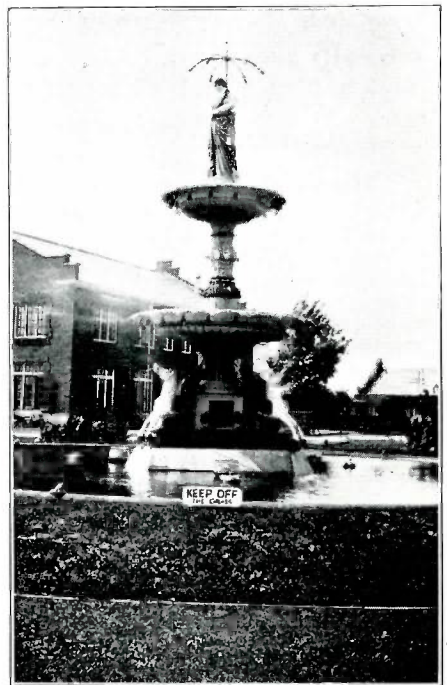
Decatur Water Works on the bank of Lake Decatur

Beautifying water works grounds is growing more general each year. Water works are always an outstanding feature in a city's public utilities—nothing is more important to the life and well being of a community. The almost general practice of locating a plant on the banks of a lake or stream removes it from the center of activities. These plants are not so accessible as the gas plants or the electric light plants, and not so many persons visit them.

A park surrounding them is an incentive to visitors. It brings them in contact with the plant. Every taxpayer should familiarize himself with the equipment of a town's water works plant and its personnel. An understanding of this makes better patrons.

Earl V. Smith, commissioner in charge of water works at Decatur, has entered upon a policy of beautifying and making into a park the grounds surrounding the local plant.

Heretofore the grounds have not been what one might call attractive. When the city discarded a fountain which had stood in Central Park in the business district for 30 or more years, Commissioner Smith promptly settled its disposition by removing it to the water works. The lady who surmounted this fountain was very appropriately supplied with a skeleton umbrella to protect her metal draperies from the spray. The tips and frame of the umbrella were fitted with colored electric lights, which are also used for decorative purposes on other parts of the fountain. The surrounding grounds are being improved and are already showing the art of the landscaper. Decatur water works park is being gradually developed and some day is going to be a thing of restful beauty, to attract and delight our own citizens and visitors. Driving into Deca-



"Maid of the Mist"

tur on arterial highway No. 2 from the south, the motorist will know he is in the city, if glancing to the left while crossing Lake Decatur bridge; he glimpses the lady on the fountain with her illuminated umbrella.

Alpine Tunnel

The Simpson tunnel through the Alps is 12½ miles long.

THE FIRST SHALL BE LAST

The ancient city of Jerusalem is to have a modern water supply. Electrical machinery is being shipped from England and will be erected on a stream near Jaffes. From this point water will be pumped to Jerusalem for usage and from this point distributed over the city. The improvement contemplated will require three years for completion.

WONDERFUL SAFETY RECORD

In the matter of a safety record the Southern Pacific railway looms large. In ten years on that road not a single passenger has lost his life. The total number of passengers carried was 404,709,492 and the cumulative miles 15,915,677,462. Compared to the automobiles record one appreciates the splendid showing made by the Southern Pacific. It shows not only a strong sense of responsibility but a thorough realization of the value of safety first.

Bad Temper Makes Sugar

An English pathologist has discovered that bad temper increases the amount of sugar in the blood by 10 to 30 per cent.

China's Great Wall

The Great Wall of China is 1,728 miles long, 20 feet wide at the bottom and 25 feet high.

State Flower

Alabama, Nebraska and North Carolina all have the Goldenrod as their state flower.



"When a girl just loves to please her husband she isn't getting much kick out of it herself."

DO YOUR EYES DECEIVE YOU?

Hundreds of Persons Do Not Realize That They Do—A Striking Instance.

What do you know about your eyesight? You probably do not know that you are not competent to judge with any degree of accuracy the real condition of your eyes. The chances are you will indignantly resent even a suggestion that you do not know whether your own eyes are good or bad, normal or sub-normal. They are your eyes and you instinctively feel that you know more about them than any one. All of us have said: "I could scarcely believe my own eyes," and we were all telling the truth because most eyes deceive their owner. It is not a question of whether you can see. The question is do you see correctly? The best oculists cannot tell you by a personal optical examination.

Oculists Do Not Guess

They are too smart nowadays with all their education, knowledge and experience to "believe their own eyes." They find it safer and more accurate to prove their case by certain scientific tests, mechanical devices, and delicately adjusted instruments by which they can see back of and into the structure of the eye. Many persons through inability to understand all this or by reason of a perverse nature refuse to accept proved facts are victims of eye trouble badly in need of correction. Eyes which they use as good make it possible for them to do certain lines of work simply because they have gradually accommodated themselves to their imperfect vision and are able to do fairly efficient work, without realizing or admitting defective vision.

An Outstanding Case

That the individual does not know is illustrated by a case cited by Dr. Sydney Walker, Jr., of Chicago, during a convention of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

"During the erection of the Palmer House in Chicago," he said, "a building of twenty stories, steel construction, a case was sent to our office. The patient, a structural steel worker, had a slight eye burn from a flake of hot steel. The ordinary history of the case was taken and the regular examination was gone through for vision. Lo and behold this structural steel worker, who had been walking on beams on the sixteenth floor without apparent trouble had 5/200 vision—that is, he could see at approximately five feet what he should have seen at 200 feet. He had a myopia of quite high degree. The man was taken off the structural steel work and given work on the ground."

Self-Winding Clock

The Polytechnic Institute of Zurich has a clock which needs no winding. Its power is provided by mechanism set in motion by every change of two degrees in temperature.

NOVEMBER—AS POETS SEE IT

When chill November's surly blasts made
field and forest bare.

Drops the heavy fruit of the tall black walnut
tree.

The russet leaves obstruct the straggling way.

She walks the sodden pasture lane.

No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds—
November.

Wrapped in his sad colored cloak, the day
like a Puritan standeth.

And the gaunt woods, in ragged scant array
Wrap their old limbs with sombre ivy twine.
Stern in the joyless fields, rebuking the lin-
gering color.

The wild November comes at last beneath
a veil of rain.

HELIUM PRODUCTION

The government helium plant at Soney, near Amarillo, Texas, now produces about 1,230,000 cubic feet per month. At present the cost of filling one of the navy dirigibles with 6,500,000 cubic feet of the non-inflammable gas is about \$50,000. This gas has been developed for commercial uses since 1917 and America is the only producer. As a laboratory curiosity it formerly cost \$1700 to \$2000 a cubic foot, but the government's production cost is now around one cent per cubic foot.

HELD NEGLIGENT

One would naturally place the falling of a tree in the category of events known as 'acts of God' but a coroner's jury at San Diego, Calif. does not view it in that light. Recently a large palm tree in the city plaza toppled over, fell on a young woman and killed her. The coroner's jury held the park authorities were negligent in their duties in a failure to inspect the palm trees in the plaza in an effort to protect human life.

EIGHTY-THREE YEAR MAINS

The durability of water mains is always a question for debate. There are different kinds of metal mains and each has its supporters. Regardless of the merits of different kinds of mains, Boston has a record that is interesting—cast iron mains in service since 1847—eighty-three years old.

Suez Canal

The Suez canal is 103 miles in length. Its average depth is thirty-six feet and its greatest width 350 feet.

The world's largest ice skating rink at Davos, Switzerland, is 5,000 feet above sea level.

MR. KAUFMAN IS RIGHT

Record Proves it Because We Have Been Doing for Years What He Advises.

Writing on business topics, Harry Kaufman says:

"If a company is lacking in men who definitely exhibit executive ability, the management should endeavor to determine who among employes possess qualifications for leadership and encourage their development."

This is of interest to us because this has been our policy for years. It has been talked and urged upon Mueller employes at every opportunity to fit themselves for the higher and more important positions. We still talk it. Our records show also that we practice it.

There is J. W. Simpson, vice president and general sales manager, who began as a messenger boy, worked in the factory and then the sales department, advancing to his present position.

W. B. (Billy) Ford worked in the factory, went on the road as salesman and now holds the position as manager of the Atlanta, Ga., branch.

T. F. (Tom) Leary with a fine experience in brass goods joined our traveling sales force years ago, and has been our Pacific coast manager since we established branches on the west coast.

W. L. Jett graduated from the shipping room to the rank of traveling salesman, was manager of the Los Angeles branch, later the Atlanta branch, but was called from that position to do special road work.

C. J. G. Haas was first a traveling salesman and is now manager of the New York branch.

R. W. Baugh, manager of Los Angeles branch, was a traveling salesman as was Ward DeWitt, now manager of the Dallas branch.

M. E. Henderson, assistant manager at San Francisco, was formerly a clerk in the sales department.

C. M. Hathaway for many years in our drafting room is manager of Plant 2—the iron foundry.

C. F. Roarick, who for a long time was connected with the mechanical department of the main plant, is now general superintendent.

There isn't a foreman in the organization who was not promoted from the ranks.

In all of its long history the Mueller Co. has in only a few instances, gone outside of its own organization for executives. The success of the company would indicate that its policy has been a sound one.

We Lead in Telephones

At the end of 1928 the number of telephones in use in the five largest telephone using countries were: United States, 19,341,000; Germany, 2,950,430; Great Britain, 1,759,686; Canada, 1,341,219; France, 965,519.

NEWLY WEDS



Carnegie Medal, Maybe

"How did you win that medal you're wearing?"
 "Saved a life."
 "How?"
 "Shot at my mother-in-law and missed her."

Nighthawk

Jerry—I suppose the baby is fond of you.
 Harold—Fond of me! Why, he sleeps all day when I'm not at home, and stays up all night just to enjoy my society!

Cross Word Puzzle

Husband (at dinner table)—My Gawd—what's that?
 Wife—Why, that's what you're supposed to guess. Every day the paper publishes a puzzle receipt. You cook it and if your husband guesses what it is you get a dollar.—Judge.

"Good heavens! Who gave you that black eye?"
 "A bridegroom for kissing the bride after the ceremony."
 "But surely he didn't object to that ancient custom?"
 "No—but it was two years after the ceremony."

Conspiracy

He—Then it is settled we are to elope at midnight?
 She—Yes, darling!
 He—And are you sure you can get your trunk packed in time?
 She—Oh, yes, papa and mamma have both promised to help me.

Campaign Story

Sarah—Before we were married you swore you would never look at another woman.
 Harry—That was only a campaign promise.

The Good Old Way

"Heavens," said Mrs. Newlywed as she inspected Granny's wedding ring, "What heavy, unwieldy things those were fifty years ago."
 "Yes, dear," said Granny, "but you must remember that in my day they were made to last a lifetime."

Cuckoo

Wife—A little bird told me you were going to buy a Packard eight for my birthday.
 Hubby—Hum, that bird must have been a little cuckoo.

Love's New Way

"If you really love me, George, why doesn't your chest go up and down like the men in the movies?"—Ex.

Equal to Emergency

Mrs. Youngwife—Darling, I am afraid I put too much milk in the potatoes.
 Younghusband—Oh, well, we'll drink them.—Answers.

But Heaven Didn't Send Him

"You used to say you thought Heaven sent me to you," said the young wife tearfully during their spat.
 "And I say so still—"
 "Really?" she exclaimed, delighted.
 "Yes," he added coldly, "as a punishment."

The Dog Wife

Young Wife—Darling! Darling!
 Husband—Yes, my love, what is it?
 Young Wife—Don't be silly, Jack. I was calling Toto.

Gave His All

It was at a fashionable wedding. The bridegroom had no visible means of support save his father, who was rich. When he came to the stage of the service where he had to repeat: "With all my worldly goods, I thee endow!" his father said in a whisper that could be heard all over the church: "Heavens! There goes his car."

Daily Dozen

She—Let's go for a walk tonight, dear.
 He—Walk! What for, when I've got the car out in front?
 She—It's the doctor's orders. He told me to exercise with a dumb-bell every day.

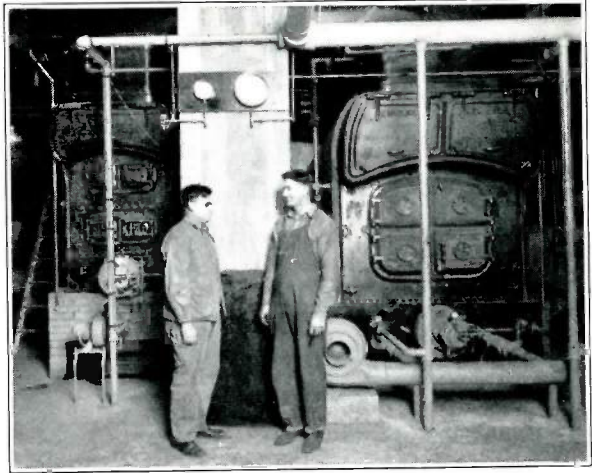
FAME

Fame, we may understand, is no sure test of merit, but only a probability of such; it is an accident, not a property of man.—Carlyle.

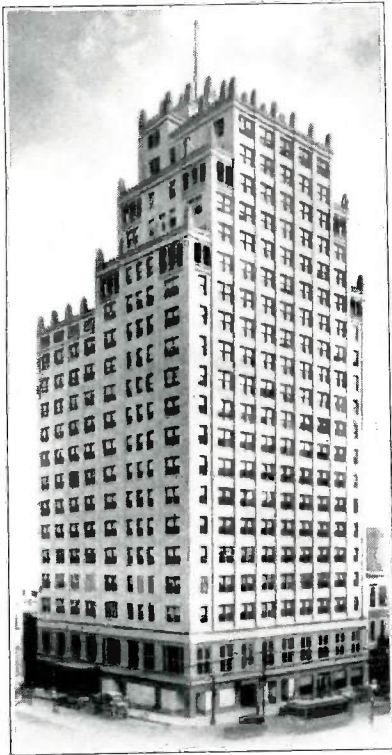
Gas and Its Uses

At the convention of the American Gas Association last month in Atlantic City, Natural Gas was given considerable attention. Within the past few years there has been a pronounced recognition of nature's fuel and a decided advance in this important field of the industry.

Distribution is no longer confined to the city or territory adjacent to the flow. Pipe lines are stretching out from all fields to far distant cities furnishing natural gas to big industries. The uninitiated and uninformed might question the commercial wisdom of this tremendous investment in great pipe lines. The first thought, of course, is the sudden exhaustion of the supply but the experienced engineers and those who are natural gas wise through experience have every confidence in the performance and stability of the supply.



Courtesy Natural Gas Magazine.
The boiler room of the Blackstone Hotel is a "fireman's" paradise. The average man firing a boiler with slack or soft coal never dreamed of a place as clean and comfortable as this. The men in the picture look a little out of place in overalls. They should have on dress suits.



Courtesy Natural Gas Magazine.
The Blackstone Hotel at Fort Worth, Texas, uses natural gas throughout.

Here illustrated is the Blackstone Hotel at Fort Worth, Texas. It furnishes a striking instance of the appeal which natural gas makes to owners of large enterprises and consequently large consumers of fuel. This is a new hotel costing a million and a half dollars. It uses natural gas exclusively, for heating and cooking. In the latter field this includes everything down to the toaster, the egg boilers, etc.

In heating the hotel, natural gas has proved highly acceptable to both owners and guests, because of the perfect regulation possible. Last winter being one of the coldest experienced in Texas furnished an excellent test of the efficiency of natural gas fuel. It met every requirement during a period of 30 cold days. The daily consumption of gas during the winter months for 300 rooms and eighteen suites is from 25,000 to 31,000 cubic feet of 1000 B. T. U. gas during twenty four hours.

The growth of hotels in Texas has been quite noticeable during the past few years and almost without exception they are turning to natural gas for fuel.

The boiler room of the Blackstone Hotel is an interesting study. It looks like anything but a boiler room as they are known when equipped for burning coal.

The far-flung pipe lines for natural gas will before many days be supplying a service in the north to which the south and southwest is already acquainted and accepts as a matter of course.

The Illinois Chamber of Commerce has authorized The Peoples' Gas Light and Coke Company to bill its consumers on the basis of heat units rather than on the number of cubic feet consumed. Some gas men think this will eventually become the common practice.

It is claimed that 90% of all gas used in California by 2,000,000 consumers is natural gas.

The attorney general of Texas has ruled that gasoline extracted from natural gas is subject to the same 2% tax as crude oil. The state will make an effort to collect \$2,500,000 back taxes on casinghead gasoline. At the present time there are 121 gasoline plants in Texas and their daily production is 2,540,000 gallons of gasoline.

Oil wells are not new. The first one was brought in by Col. E. L. Drake in Pennsylvania in 1859, but the untold wealth hidden in the ground was then unknown. It has taken 71 years to reach the present development.

The installation of natural gas lines in 1930 reaches a staggering sum of money. The government Bureau of Mines figures that the cost of extensions now being made amounts to \$250,000,000.

NOVEL PLEA, AT LEAST

The Central Labor Union of Boston has petitioned the State Public Utilities commission for lower telephone rates. The request is based on the claim that the introduction of the dial system has made every telephone user an operator without pay and as an operator they are entitled to some compensation. The petition contends that the saving in operators salaries to the company will greatly increase their earnings and that the users of their phones are entitled to some compensation in the way of better rates, because they act as telephone operators.

Not A Woman

At a dinner party the guests were discussing whether women or men were the most trustworthy in business.

"No woman can keep a secret," said one man scornfully.

"I don't know so much about that," retorted the forbidding looking woman sitting opposite him. "I've kept my age a secret ever since I was 4."

"Oh!" he replied, "you'll let it out some day, though."

"I doubt it," she answered. "When a woman has kept a secret for twenty years she can keep it forever."

Hookworm

In India and southern China, about 75 per cent of the population suffer from hookworm.

THE HIGHEST TOWERS

They Now Sustain the Great Hudson River Bridge Costing Sixty Million.

The longest suspension bridge in the world spans the Hudson river from West 178th Street, New York City to Ft. Lee, N. J., but is not yet completed. The distance from tower to tower is 3,500 feet. It is a vehicular bridge and its cost is estimated at \$60,000,000. The work of putting down the roadway is just commencing, which sounds like it might be ready for use in a few months, but there remains a lot of work to do. The opening to traffic is expected to be about a year and a half from now. The spinning of the gigantic cables, the spectacular feature of the undertaking, has just been completed and the next step is the roadway. Among other big jobs yet to come is the building of the roadways and the approaches to the bridge itself.

Been Working Three Years

Ground for this great structure was officially broken three years ago, Sept. 21, 1927.

The features of this work so far have been the work on the foot bridge and the spinning of the cables, which alone consumed ten months' time. Another spectacular part was the fabrication of the steel and the building of the towers on either side of the river. This in itself was an enormous task. These towers are 100 feet higher than Washington Monument which is 555 feet and for many years stood as the tallest piece of masonry in the world. These towers will eventually be equipped with elevators for use of sight-seers.

The Widest Road

The widest road in the world is to be built in New Jersey, but it is not very long, only nine-tenths of a mile. The road will be 350 feet wide and will accommodate 35 lanes of traffic. It constitutes the approach to the Hudson River Plaza and will cost \$1,547,418. The contract has been let to George M. Brewster & Son, Inc. of Bogota.

England Owns One-Fourth

Taken all together, the British empire embraces about one-fourth of the land area of the earth and comprises about one-fourth of the world's population.

America's Mineral Springs

It is estimated that there are more than 10,000 mineral springs in the United States, of which nearly 1000 have produced waters in commercial quantities.

China's Best Year

The high-water mark in China's foreign development was achieved in 1928, with combined exports and imports reaching \$1,553,000,000.

DON'T FORGET THE STAMPS

The 1930 annual drive of the Tuberculosis Association for funds with which to carry on the health work will soon be under way. The money is raised by the sale of stamps which have a Merry Christmas and good health wish printed thereon. Buyers of these stamps use them to stick on Christmas packages and mail. The public generally is pretty well advised of this movement and respond to it heartily. It is scarcely necessary to do more than bring the sale to public attention.

The association devotes its efforts to discovering cases of tuberculosis and endeavor to check the disease before it has progressed to the point that it cannot be checked. Remember these stamps when they are put on sale.



PIG AND PUMPKIN

Two Stories—One Original and the Other Apparently an Adaptation.

When you sit down to your Thanksgiving dinner you will most likely find among other good things, pumpkin pie, which nearly every one likes. The pumpkin pie has a history about as interesting as that of Charles Lamb's roast pig. The pumpkin is a full-blooded American. It was found in cultivation by the Indians when America was discovered. In the days of the Pilgrims it gained its first popularity. The Indians knew nothing of cookery as related to pastry, but the Pilgrim women did, and they discovered that stewed pumpkins when seasoned made a most delicious pie, and doubtless served it as a part of the initial Thanksgiving feast. There is a legend that the discovery of pumpkin filling for pies came about through a pioneer believing the rich yellow color was due to absorption of particles of gold. He had his wife boil one down, and accidentally getting some of the hot pulp on his hands sucked his fingers and discovered the delicious taste of the mess. A writer has elaborated this idea into a readable yarn. It so closely follows the detail of Lamb's famous essay that there seems no doubt that it is nothing more than the pig story worked over into a pumpkin story.

An Electrical Discharge

The aurora borealis is now believed to be the result of a discharge of electricity through the very thin atmosphere existing in a region from 50 to 100 miles above the earth.

Aquitania's Fuel Oil

Fuel oil weighing more than 5,000 tons is burned on the Aquitania in one trip across the Atlantic.

MINIATURE GOLF

Or Whatever You Call It Already Pursued by the Law Makers.

Mushroom growth has always been used to indicate anything of startling suddenness in development. But it remained for Miniature Golf to justify its use in comparison or illustration. Here we have real mushroom growth. In little more than a year it represents an investment of \$125,000,000 according to the U. S. Department of Commerce. These were the figures given in August.

Already the law makers are after the game. At White Plains, N. Y., a judge gave a decision barring it from residential districts. Birmingham, Ala., amended its zoning ordinance to allow the game in certain districts, provided a certain percent of residents agree to it.

Orange, N. J., has a legal battle in progress to invalidate portions of the zoning ordinance which shuts out these courses.

At Glen Ridge, N. J., a five year privilege was granted in a neighborhood where twenty-five per cent of the people oppose it.

Massachusetts demands a license fee under its Sunday Entertainment law.

The East Orange, N. J., city council had the biggest audience in its history the night a great miniature golf controversy was settled by 6 to 4 vote against Sunday playing.

City licenses where imposed vary from \$1.00 per month to \$1,000 per year. In many cities the question of Sunday play causes more commotion than any other phase of the new and popular game. Naturally it is going to require a little time and considerable legislature to so hamper the sport with restrictions and fees as to kill it, but it can be done. When it comes to regulating, we are old efficiency with a large and glowing "E".

SHELL BARKS

Messrs. Adolph Mueller, W. E. Mueller, J. W. Simpson, O. C. Keil and G. P. Preshaw, accompanied by the Keil, Simpson and Preshaw boys, made a trip to the Okaw cabin recently, spending a day and a half there. They went down there to gather hickory nuts and came back with a plentiful supply. Mr. Adolph's bottom land has many hickory nut trees of the shellbark variety and the crop of nuts this year is especially large.

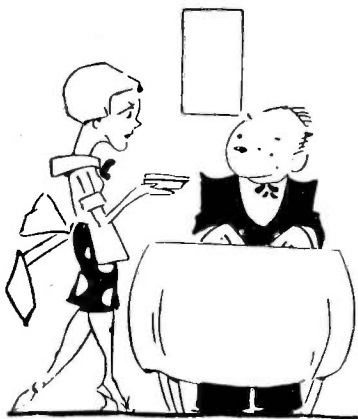
BACK FROM ATLANTA

Mr. and Mrs. Trott have just returned from a trip to Atlanta, Georgia, where Mr. Trott went on a business trip to our Atlanta branch. The trip was made by auto and proved very enjoyable at this season of the year.

Tons of Sweetness

In the United States the honey crop amounts to more than 55,000,000 pounds annually.

IN THE "RESTERAW"

**Request Numbers**

Sturtz—Do you ever play anything by request?

Delightful Musician—Certainly, sir.

Sturtz—Then I wonder if you'd play dominoes until I've finished my lunch.

Not a Dairyman

First Cook—Going to cream them potatoes?

Second Cook—Whaddyuh think I'm going to do—milk 'em?

Regular Menu

"There's most everything on the menu today, sir."

"So I see. Bring me a clean one so I can read it."—Life.

No Horse in Hash

Patron—Waiter, here's a piece of rubber tire in my hash!

Waiter (sighing)—It only goes to show that the automobile is displacing the horse everywhere.

What Do You Want?

Irate Diner—Look here, waitress, there isn't a particle of turtle in this turtle soup.

Waitress—Well, what of it? We have a cabinet pudding, but you wouldn't expect to find Andrew Mellon in it, would you?

Sweet Pea Soup

"This pea soup is full of sugar."

"They probably made it out of sweet peas."—Ohio State Sun Dial.

Why, Julienne!

Guest—A lot you know about animals. Why you don't even know what a lioness is.

Waiter—Hum, you can't catch me there. Lioness is no animal. Lioness is potatoes.—Arizona Kitty Kat.

Asks for the Boots

The customer stretched his legs and surveyed the remains of his glorious repast.

"Ask the manager to come along," he said to the waiter.

That worthy, suave and smiling, appeared.

"You the manager?"

"I have the pleasure, sir."

"Well," said the customer, "five years ago I dined here, was unable to pay my bill and you kicked me out."

"I'm very sorry, indeed, sir," said the manager, with an apologetic look; "but I'm sure you will understand that business is—er—"

"Oh, don't mention it. Might I trouble you again?"

Chicken to Order

Diner—I'd like some chicken croquettes.

Waiter—Yes, sir. Do you prefer those made out of pork or the ones made from ham?—U. of S. Cal. Wampus.

Liquid Hash

Waiter—Zoup, sir? Zoup? Zoup?

Guest—I don't know what you're talking about.

Waiter—You know what hash is? Well, zoup is looser.

Why?

Customer—This pie is terrible.

Counter Man—Say, I was making pies before you were born.

Customer—Well, why sell 'em now?

Sloppin' the Hog

Waiter—That customer over there says his soup is not fit for a pig.

The Boss—Take it away then, you idiot, and bring him some that is.

Not Particular

"Is this a first-class restaurant?"

"Yes, but if you sit over in that dark corner we'll serve you."—Northwestern Purple Parrot.

More Juice

Waiter—Yes, sir, we're very up-to-date. Everything here is cooked by electricity.

Diner—I wonder if you would mind giving this steak another shock?

Always Free

Smart Student—Do you charge for water in the coffee?

Restauranter—That, of course, is thrown in.

Identified

The Waiter—Did you have split pea or barley soup, sir?

The Diner—I don't know; it tasted mostly like boiled soap.

The Waiter—Oh, that was split pea, then; the barley soup tastes like glue.—Exchange.

Mueller Meter Boxes

The outside meter box with proper protective equipment has been generally accepted as the best water works practice. Where a meter system is newly adopted and installations are to be made, few if any water works authorities would now advise installations within the building. Many water works have discontinued that character of installation. All new additions of meters are placed in an outside box, and in some instances changes from house to curb are being made. This is good business. Inside installations as a rule are in dusty, dark, out of the way places. This is especially true of older type buildings. The meter, equivalent in value and accuracy to the cash register, is exposed to tampering by any person of dishonest inclinations. The old plan was about equal to a business man leaving his ledger in the hands of his customer. The meter is the company's real bookkeeper—it makes an entry of every gallon of water passing through it. Installed on the curb it is accessible only to an authorized representative of the water company, who has possession of the key to the lid which cannot be opened without the key. In this way the company record is practically as safe and free from tampering as if in the office safe. No outsider can get into it without the key. The new practice is invaluable to the meter reader. The meter is instantly accessible. The reader does not have to wait at the door for response to his knock. He never has to make a return trip because the property owner is absent. He does not have to crawl into coal holes, dark and dusty corners to find the meter, nor run chances of incorrect reading because of insufficient light or dirt obscuring the figures on the dial. The argument is all in favor of the outside meter box and dependable equipment. It is for these reasons the new practice meets with general acceptance by the water works trade.

In developing Mueller line of meter yokes, boxed, lids, keys and other accessories, we did not depend wholly upon our own ideas. Hundreds of water works men were interviewed and conditions and requirements of different sections were carefully taken into consideration. Then we designed and manufactured the line to fit the conditions. In following this policy we had before us the objections of existing patterns and suggested needs of our proposed new patterns, and the Mueller line therefore met with quick acceptance and approval.

The Yoke



The yoke is a well balanced cast grey iron frame cast in one piece and black enamelled. There is no assemb-

ling necessary, no bolts to rust out. All working parts are non-rusting Mueller Bronze. Installation has been reduced to the simplest of operations, consisting of screwing the fittings on the risers, dropping the yoke over them, inserting the meter and tightening up. In designing this equipment the limited space in which to work within the meter box was kept in mind, and efforts were directed to make this task easy and trouble free. An adjustable ell provides for tightening the meter into the yoke without the danger of springing the pipes. The stop controlling the flow of water between the main and the house is given special attention regarding the design, molding and machining. The key is spring loaded, pressure closing and leak proof. The testing cap on the ell provides an easy method of checking operation after installation.

The Key

Here is the Mueller four-way key. It met with instant favor and is in great demand.



The upper arm may be used as a scraper or as a screw driver. The right arm is designed for use in tightening the packing in the ground key stop. The lower arm unlocks the Mueller cover which no other key will do. The left arm is an

all-around pentagon key and will open any cover, of Mueller or Buffalo type service box. It is cast of the best grade of malleable iron, has ample strength at all points and can be carried in the pocket.

The Cover

Here is a real meter box cover. There is Mueller careful manufacturing methods and Mueller quality in every ounce of the good grey iron of which these covers are cast. The patterns were made to distribute the strength to the parts where the greatest strain is likely to occur. A special



feature of the Mueller meter box cover is the worm lock which overcomes any difficulty in locking or unlocking. No cover can rust tight enough to resist the leverage exerted by the key and worm lock device. An 18" cover selected at random was given different severe tests which included driving over it with a

five-ton truck. It withstood the test in every way.

Write Us for Details

Water works men will do well not to standardize on any meter box equipment until they have thoroughly investigated the Mueller line. We are confident the decision will be in favor of Mueller yokes, covers and keys. Correspondence solicited. Write us for complete details and descriptive literature.

COOTS ARE NOT BAD

The duck shooting season is coming on and with it the hunters returning antipathy to the coot, also called mud-hen, rice hen, water hen, pond hen, marsh hen, chicken bill, and white bill, but it remains a coot, which is a game bird protected by the migratory game bird law. From boyhood to manhood hunting the dislike for the coot grows. The fowl is objected to an edible because of its alleged taste of mud and fish, supposedly the principal diet of coots. Many hunters take a shot at these fowls but never think of putting them in the game bag. They are outcasts and unjustly so according to the U. S. Biological Survey.

The coot is good to eat after being skinned, which is said to be a simple operation. This operation eliminates any unpleasant taste. Instead of being a low down scavenger the coot is more particular in its selection of food than some others of the water fowl regarded as delicacies. The Biological Bureau says the coot feeds more on green foliage of aquatic plants than any of the wild ducks and in addition the tubers of wild celery, sage, pondweed and wild rice. "It is in fact," says the Biological Bureau, "a cleaner feeder than many other birds and mammals eaten by man."

This subject was recently brought to the attention of the Board of Agriculture by rice growers who complained that under game protecting laws coots have increased so rapidly that they have become a menace to the crops. The growers asked permission to shoot them out of season or use other means in destroying them.

The game law, however, protect the coot just as they do the wild duck and the only way to get rid of it legally is by the use of a shot gun during the open season.

Biggest Bunch of Sticks

The Taiga forest, extending for more than 4,000 miles across Siberia, is one of the greatest forest areas in the world.

Iron An Old Metal

Iron mining was an important industry in Sweden at least 200 years before Columbus discovered America.

Spain Led the Way

During the early part of the sixteenth century, Spain was without a rival in the exploration of America.

THE GREENE TAVERN

The Greene Tavern at Springfield, Mo., is something new and alluring in the hotel line. The exterior is inviting but the interior is finished and decorated in a manner suggesting at once comfort with good taste. It is a beautifully equipped little hotel, and about everything there is a touch of green in keeping with the name. It extends to the wall-



paper, the stationery and the fancy bed spreads. The hotel has one hundred rooms, is located at the corner of Jefferson and Benton avenues and is a fireproof structure. It is equipped throughout with Mueller Plumbing brass goods and Mueller Vitreous lavatories and toilets furnished by the Harry Cooper Supply Co. and installed by the Modern Plumbing & Heating Company, both of Springfield, Missouri.

BACK FROM SOUTHERN TRIP

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Wagenseller are back from a motor trip to Albany, Georgia, where they visited with Mr. and Mrs. Kirk Wagenseller. They also visited the cities of Nashville and Chattanooga, Tennessee, Montgomery, Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama, Atlanta, Georgia. The southern country is in much the same condition as the north, yet there is a hopeful spirit and the people do not seem to be in the least discouraged. The planters complain of a shortage in the cotton crop, due to the drouth earlier in the season. They are just now completing the work of picking the cotton and marketing it. While in Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Wagenseller were entertained at several social events arranged in their honor, one of these of particular interest and pleasure to them because of its being in a typical southern home of antebellum days. Kirk Wagenseller is a Decatur boy identified with Swift Co. of Chicago. He is credit manager for this company at their large plant in Albany.

America's first oil well is said to have been discovered on a small mountain farm in Wayne county, Kentucky, in 1829.

Southwestern W. Works Assn.



The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Southwest Water Works Association was held in Amarillo, Texas, and will probably stand out as the most successful and profitable in the history of this organization.

The attendance was not as large as at some of the previous conventions due to the fact of the Sanitary Engineers Convention to be held in Fort Worth, Texas the latter part of October. However, there were many fine papers read and discussed covering in detail the various work of Water Superintendents and Filter Plant Operators.

The last afternoon was taken up by a business meeting and the election of officers, and following is the list of officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—M. M. Fife, Water Commissioner, Blackwell, Oklahoma, re-elected.

Vice President—Edward A. Fowler, Engineer Sewer and Water Board, New Orleans, La.

Sec. and Treas.—Lewis A. Quigley, Superintendent City Water Works, Fort Worth, Texas, re-elected.

State Governors for the following states:

Arkansas—S. R. Brough, Superintendent, Arkansas Water Company, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Kansas—Charles F. Linck, Superintendent, Water Works, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Louisiana—Thomas L. Amiss, Superintendent, Water Works, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Missouri—Leonard A. Day, Water Commissioner, St. Louis, Missouri.

Oklahoma—Park Davis, Superintendent, Water Works, Newkirk, Oklahoma.

Texas—L. A. Grimes, Superintendent, Water Works, Abilene, Texas.

In bringing this Convention to a close it was unanimously decided to make New Orleans, Louisiana the Convention City for 1931.

NEW ENGLAND MEETING

The New England Water Works Association met at Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, the latter part of September, holding a very successful convention. The papers and discussions were of much interest. The association has a total membership of 822 as follows:

Honorary members, 13; members, 698; corporate, 15; associate, 96.

Mr. Robert Andrew Cairns of Waterbury, Conn., was awarded the Dexter Brackett medal, given to the member who presented the most practical paper in reference to water works during the association year. In this instance Mr. Cairns' paper treated of the "The Shapany Tunnel."

Officers for the ensuing year:

President—George H. Finneran, Superintendent Water Service, Boston.

Vice President—Richard H. Ellis, Superintendent Water Works, Newton, Mass.

Directors—Howard M. King, Superintendent Water Works, Springfield, Mass.; Henry F. Hughes, Superintendent Water Works, Medford, Mass.

Treasurer—Albert L. Sawyer, Water Registrar, Haverhill, Mass.



St. Petersburg Gets Soft Water

For many years St. Petersburg, Fla., struggled along the highway of municipal progress under a heavy burden of unsatisfactory water supply. She was all dressed up otherwise and ready to go but the water supply was out of harmony with the remainder of her costume. The citizens of this beautiful southern city recognized and admitted the drawback, but it took them some years to overcome it. They were willing enough to do it but the way to do it caused a division. The question has agitated them since 1924, but finally an agreement was reached and the work commenced in January of this year. On September 19th an all day celebration commemorated the completion of the big task which gives St. Petersburg an excellent and inexhaustible supply of soft water. The work was completed one month earlier than called for in the contract.

That was St. Petersburg's drawback—the hardness and unsatisfactory quality of the water she had always had to contend with. Now that is nothing but past history, and everyone is satisfied and happy.

The entire financial burden was assumed by the Pinellas Water Company which made unnecessary the issuance of bonds or the creation of any other municipal obligation. This is much the same plan followed in Decatur when we created Lake Decatur by damming the Sangamon at the water works.

The improvement is said to be the largest made in the Florida water works field this year. The cost was three and one-half million dollars.

The Pinellas Water Company financing the work will retain control for the next five years when the city will have the option of paying the \$3,500,000 and resuming municipal control of the plant.

During this period the city will purchase water at a fixed price as follows:

24c per thousand feet for first 2,500,000 gallons.

18c per thousand feet for next 2,500,000 gallons.

15c per thousand feet for next 2,500,000 gallons.

When the daily consumption reaches ten million gallons the price will be nine cents per thousand gallons.

The city distributes the water at the rates of 50, 44, and 35 cents per thousand gallons, the rate depending upon the quantity of the water used. The city's distribution system consists of 150 miles of cast iron pipe and 176 miles of galvanized pipe, a total of 326 miles of pipe.

The source of supply is the great underground basin in the Cosme-Odessa Lake regions where the Pinellas company owns 1,000 acres of land. The supply of soft water there is believed to be equal to any requirement that it will ever have to meet.

On this tract new buildings were erected. They consist of the main pumping station, of three and a half million gallons capacity, aerator plant, homes for the operators of the plant and the controls. Twelve wells were sunk and at each one of these an electric pump was installed. These pumps have a combined capacity of 14,000,000 gallons of water daily which is at the present seven times as much as the daily consumption. If necessity requires the daily capacity of fourteen million gallons can be increased by Booster pumps to 20,000,000 gallons per day.

The city pumping station is located at Washington Terrace. From the source of supply to the station mentioned is 26 miles. The water flows through a big 36" concrete and steel main.

The construction of this line was a difficult piece of work owing to the country which it traversed. It does not follow a regular grade but rather the contour of the rolling country at an average depth of seven feet. The line is so constructed that about eight million gallons daily is delivered by gravity. Only two engineering problems presented themselves, one passing the line under Allen's Creek and under old Tampa bay. In both instances dikes were built on each side, the water pumped out and the pipe laid seven feet under Allen Creek and 11 feet below sea level across old Tampa bay.

Getting the material in for building the line was not easy. The Smith Service company had to first build a road. Where this was impossible the company dragged the big pipe in by tractors.

In the laying of this 36" main provisions were made for supplying cities and villages along the route at a later date.

Each of the twelve wells in the Cosme-Odessa lake region is equipped with an electric pump of over two million gallons capacity daily. A strongly built steel housing protects them from hunters and marauders, who do not always have great respect for public property. All these pumps are controlled from the central station on the grounds.

The soft water after its 26 mile journey from the Cosme-Odessa district to the plant in St. Petersburg at Washington Terrace is discharged into the three and one-quarter million gallon steel tank with an inside diameter of 117 feet and a height of 41 feet. This is 60 feet below the level of the booster station in the well field and received 8,000,000 gallons daily by gravity flow. From this point the water is distributed over the city.

The contract for all this work was awarded the Layne-Southeastern Co. in accordance with the wishes of the citizens as expressed at an election held in September 29th stipulating that the work must be completed in a

year. The Pinella Company of which Mr. Frank H. Owens of Jacksonville, Fla. is the president, took over the contract from the Layne-Southeastern Co.

The Contractors

The general contract for the work was given the J. B. McCrary Co. of Atlanta, Georgia. This company is an outstanding organization and has handled big building projects all over the United States during the past 35 years. In that period this company has handled over 3,000 major projects. Mr. A. P. McCrary of this company went to St. Petersburg to personally supervise the work.

Mr. Malcolm Pirine, of New York, was the supervising engineer, who developed the Cosme-Odesa scheme for St. Petersburg's soft water supply, and saw that the work was carried out in accordance with his plans.

All the sub-contractors were men and companies of high standing in the water works field and that's the principal reason why St. Petersburg has today a plant satisfactory to all concerned.

OKLAHOMA CITY MAKES WORK

While national, state and municipal governments have had a lot to say about inauguration of a program of public improvements to furnish work for the unemployed, Oklahoma City steps forward and does it.

The Chamber of Commerce has approved a bond issue of \$9,391,000 with the recommendation that steps be taken to hold an election and begin immediate construction. The purpose is to give employment to local citizens.

Among the contemplated improvements are waterworks, sewage disposal and sewers, viaducts, street widening, boulevard construction, convention hall, comfort stations, city detention hospital, park expansion, fire stations and equipment, municipal repair shop, police signal system, and many other undertakings which will furnish employment for all kinds of labor.

Oklahoma City stipulates that all this work be done by resident working people. The reason is obvious. They want to head off an influx of labor from the outside.

Strong Heart

The human heart pumps over two million times in the average lifetime. It accomplishes almost 150,000 foot-pounds of work a day, which is equivalent to raising one ton a height of seventy-five feet.

Value of Whale Hide

The hide of one whale has provided 200 pairs of boots, 25 pairs of shoes, much heavy belting and many gross of shoestrings.

Believe It or Not

A perfect violin, made by a Peterborough, England, artist, is four inches long, weighs a quarter of an ounce, and has ninety-nine separate parts.

MIGHT BOOST BUSINESS

And Relieve Court Congestion if We Returned to Pillory for Punishing Offenders.

Business might be accelerated and a horde of men employed if we returned to the use of the pillory, also known as the stocks, as a means of punishing small offenders. The pillory was formerly widely used in England and later in America. It was an ingenious and effective instrument of torture consisting of a partition of boards with holes to accommodate feet, hands, and head. A victim clamped into this device was in a sitting posture and could not move. The pillory was always placed in a public spot in order to expose the culprit to the gaze of the town folks. It was devised originally to punish butchers and bakers guilty of giving short weight, but its use was extended to other offenders.

The helpless victim was at the mercy of those who bore him ill will and had to listen to their jibes and jeers, and to other indignities, such as tweaking the nose and pulling ears. Once in the pillory was generally sufficient to correct the evil ways of the person so punished. The physical result of 24 hours in the pillory wore away quickly but the memory remained a perpetual night mare.

In England this method of punishment was popular for 600 years. It was abandoned by law 100 years ago. Peter James Bossy was the last victim.

Tetus Gages received the most fearful of pillory sentences. He had to appear each year and do five days in the "neckstretcher" as the underworld called it just as Americans now playfully refer to the electric chair as the "hot seat."

In America the pillory was abolished in 1839.

STILL WORKING IN ATHENS

Uhlen and Co. are still working on their tremendous contract at Athens, Greece, giving that ancient city a modern water works system. It is claimed to be one of the most complete in the world. This New York company has been engaged on the work for several years and have completed the major portion of the contract, but the authorities have decided to add a rapid sand filter system which entails an added cost of \$450,000. When all the work is completed, Athens will have a daily supply of over fifteen million gallons daily.

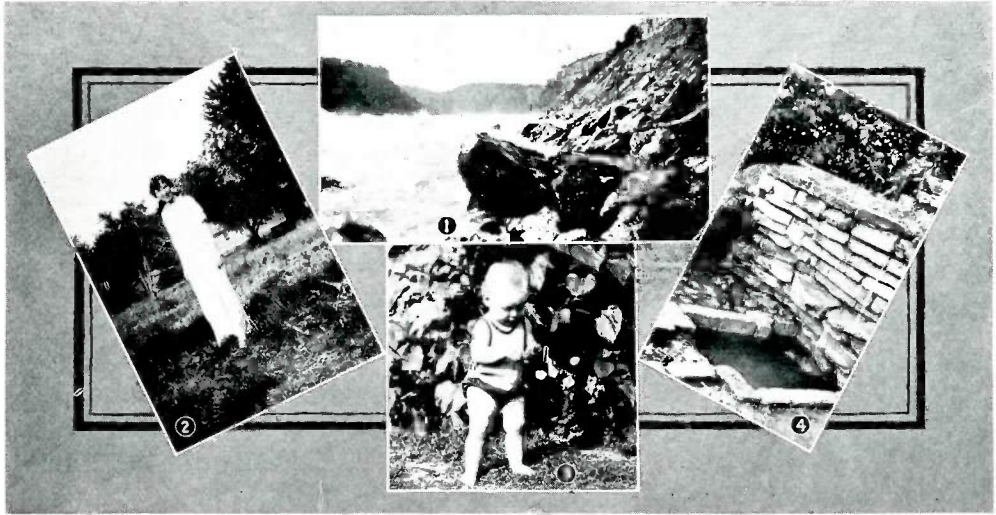
Musical Wings

The common house fly sounds the note F in flying. This means that its wings vibrate 335 times a second. The honey-bee sounds A, implying 440 vibrations a second.

Due Mispronunciation

The origin of the word "Yankee" is said to have resulted from the first attempts of the Indians of the United States to pronounce the word "English."

The Camera Club



The subject for October was "Miscellaneous" and as usual with this subject, a wide variety of pictures were submitted, among which were some very fine photographs.

Pictures were judged by Mr. T. C. Kingston of the Osgood Engraving Co., of Chicago. Mr. Kingston made the following selections:

No. 1—Helen Pope.

No. 2—Hazel Virden.

No. 3—O. C. Keil.

No. 4—Walter Bowan (honorable mention).

Concerning his selections, Mr. Kingston said:

"We have gone over the photographs very carefully and have picked four which in the opinion of our artists and myself are the best subjects for photography and interest.

"No. 1 is really a beautiful negative and the subject not only contains beautiful detail but distance as well.

"No. 2, forgetting the beauty of the young lady is an exceptionally clear negative and the detail very nearly perfect.

"No. 3—the subject is very clever.

"No. 4 is picked mostly for its beauty."

The subject for November is "Vacation Pictures."

CHARLOTTE'S WATER SUPPLY

The city of Charlotte, N. C., has just finished spending \$150,000 for 3.4 miles of a 36" water main, connecting the Hoskins' reservoir with the filtration plant. The water has been turned on and the job completed except filling in a few thousand feet of the trench. This new main gives the city an added 12,000,000 gallons daily or a total

supply of 19,500,000 gallons. The city already had a 24" main. With the added supply the city feels entirely removed from any danger of a water shortage.

AUTUMN FIRES

In the other gardens
An all up the vale,
From the autumn bonfires
See the smoke trail!

Pleasant summer over
An all the summer flowers
The red fire blazes,
The gray smoke towers.

Sing a song of seasons!
Something bright in all!
Flowers in the summer,
Fires in the fall!

—Robert Lewis Stevenson.

THE RECORD COVER

On the front cover of this issue of The Mueller Record we show a beautiful driveway at Mueller Lodge. This road crosses a deep ravine on top of a concrete dam which created a private lake. It then winds up to a beautiful plateau where stands the lodge overlooking Lake Decatur, about 100 feet below. All of this is hidden from view until an abrupt turn is made in the road as shown in the background of the picture. As the Lodge and the well kept grounds break into view the visitor for the first time is sure to give an exclamation of delight.

India is the second largest cotton growing country in the world.

The Gas Convention



Mueller Display at the Gas Convention in Atlantic City

The twelfth annual gathering of the American Gas Association was as usual a marked success. It brought together all the leading men of the industry for an interchange of ideas and discussion of technical questions. There are very few industries that take gatherings of this character as seriously as the gas men. They are a representative body of American business men and when they get together have real business problems demanding attention and do not permit the frivolous things in life to distract their attention.

The convention in Atlantic City was up to the high standard established in previous years. The business sessions of the various divisions were all well attended. On the main floor of the great auditorium manufacturers made a wonderful display of gas appliances which were given generous attention by the delegates and visitors.

Mr. B. J. Mullaney, of Chicago, retiring president, in his address touched on business conditions and natural gas development among many other topics. He said that in some respects both current depression and speedy recovery appear to be over-advertised. The first mentioned is not as bad as the chronic weepers imply. All business men over fifty have seen worse conditions. We have a warped and out of focus perspective because of short range comparisons, which should, not be with 1929, a boom year, but with an average of other years. A serum for the stock market-minded might help. It will be a better day when quotations stay on the back pages of the newspapers and the stock minded get back to work.

Concerning natural gas at this moment, he said we are becoming a natural gas industry.

Its spectacular growth in production and long distance transmission engages the interest and attention of the entire country. It probably is the most important business development of the past three years in all American industry for it points to significant changes in a large part of the country's economic, industrial and domestic life. No one can predict how far this development may extend. Assuming that present geological knowledge is reasonably accurate it is conceivable that within a year or two a degree of stability may be reached upon which an approximation of the future may be based. The problem is one calling for the best thought of the best men. Real industrial statesmanship is needed for the problem of assured supply and financing, including the prevention or control of wild-catting in securities.

Speaking editorially of the Gas Convention the *Globe-Democrat* says:

"That, in this single year 12,000 miles of pipe lines for natural gas are under construction or projected, was a part of a statement made to the convention by H. C. Morris of Dallas. This will bring up to 80,000 miles the total length of all such pipe lines in the country, enough to extend across the continent 25 times or more. No less than 38 states are now supplied with natural gas, eight of them, and also the District of Columbia, being supplied for the first time in 1930. A hook-up of these pipe lines after the fashion of the electric super-power hook-up is, of course, inevitable. The popular wonder at the hundreds of millions invested in natural gas pipe lines within a few months is occasioned by experiences of a quarter of a century or more ago. The supply in fields

limited in area and production was soon exhausted, handicapping industries equipped for its use and rendering valueless the shorter pipe lines of that time. However, 25 different states now produce natural gas in commercial quantities and huge investments have not been made without scientific opinion as to the permanence of the supply in large future volume."

New Officers

At the recent meeting of the American Gas Association in Atlantic City, the following officers were elected for 1930-1931:

President—Clifford E. Paige, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vice-Presidents—Arthur Hewitt, Toronto, Can.; R. W. Gallagher, Cleveland, Ohio; N. C. McGowan, Shreveport, La.

Treasurer—W. J. Welsh, Staten Island, N. Y.

Natural Gas—Chairman, H. C. Cooper, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Vice-Chairman, H. L. Montgomery, Bartlesville, Okla.

Accounting—Chairman, J. I. Blanchfield, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice-Chairman, W. A. Doering, Boston, Mass.

Commercial—Chairman, E. R. Acker, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Vice-Chairman, Samuel Insull, Jr., Chicago, Ill.

Industrial—Chairman, D. W. Chapman, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Chairman, A. J. Peters, New York, N. Y.

Manufacturers—Chairman, E. S. Dickey, Baltimore; Vice-Chairman, Equipment—W. E. Steinwedell, Cleveland, Ohio; Appliance—D. B. Kahn, Hamilton, Ohio.

Publicity and Advertising—Chairman, D. M. Mackie, Jackson, Mich.; Vice-Chairman, W. H. Hodge, Chicago, Ill.

Technical—Chairman, R. G. Griswold, New York; Vice-Chairman, I. K. Peck, Chicago.

SPECIAL AWARD

A special annual award to the member company of the American Gas Association which made during the previous calendar year the most distinguished public service has been decided upon by this great organization.

To make the comparisons more valid and significant these classifications of companies have been made as follows:

Class A—Companies having 125,000 or more meters.

Class B—Companies having more than 40,000 and less than 125,000 meters.

Class C—Companies having less than 40,000 meters.

The award for the year 1931 will be available to companies in Class A—those having 125,000 or more meters. The award for the year 1932 will be available to companies coming within Class B, and that for 1933 will be available to companies within Class C. In



Mueller Representatives on the board walk at Atlantic City. Left to right: George H. Hofmann, Leroy Evans, W. L. Jett, J. P. Stenner, C. J. G. Haas and O. J. Hawkins.

subsequent years the award will be rotated in the same order indicated above.

The winning company will receive a certificate for mounting and hanging in the company's office as public evidence of the company's achievement.

This will be known as the Samuel Insull award.

PIPES UNDER PAVEMENT

Rochester Gas and Electric Company Put Old Ford to New Use.

An interesting and effective machine for boring holes for pipe laying under pavements has been devised and is used successfully by the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation of Rochester, N. Y. Putting in new pipes without tearing up pavement has always been a vexing problem. Mr. L. H. East, assistant superintendent, Gas Distribution of the Rochester Company, describes the new device in the American City.

The machine has a boring tool 3" to 8" in diameter, a Ford differential mounted on a carriage and used to transfer the vertical rotation to a horizontal rotation and also as a speed reducer. A portable air compressor furnishes the power. The machine has proved satisfactory in most type of soil and it has been possible to drill holes up to 8" diameter a distance of 24 feet under pavement.

In boring the tool is fed in about 2 feet and then withdrawn for the removal of the earth. This process is repeated until the hole is complete. Some times in very hard clay it has been necessary to use a pilot drill about three inches in diameter. This plan has worked in earth where there was small boulders. The tool dislodges them, making possible their removal with very little effort.

Can't Wear Eye Shades

From an interpretation of a passage in the Koran, Moslems are forbidden to have shades over their eyes.

(Continued from Page 14)

ship enrolled once each year in the period from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving Day," Judge Payne said.

"We do not receive any support from the government, or through other taxation, although as the President of the United States is president of the society, and one-third of its governing members are representative of U. S. Departments, it ranks as a semi-governmental agency.

"By joining as a member, in the local Red Cross Chapter, once each year, during the annual Roll Call, every citizen will have a part in carrying on this great humanitarian task."

GETTING RID OF OLD CARS

The Department of Commerce through a survey recently made an estimate that there are five million autos in use in the United States either too old and defective to be sold or to be insured. This class of cars is now generally accepted as a menace on the road. Getting rid of them is a troublesome problem. It is rather a delicate question. If a man cannot own a good car it is a rather arbitrary act to say that he can't own one at all. Automobile manufacturers and dealers have established "Cooperative Junking Yards" where old wrecks accepted as part payment on new cars are sent. They are not resold and the dealer and the manufacturer divide the loss represented by the trade in value of the car.

Massachusetts and New Jersey have gone a step farther in the movement. In the first named state periodic inspection of cars is required with the requirement that the car inspected be equipped with ordinary safety devices or retired.

New Jersey has decided that car registration and drivers' license will be revoked as a means of eliminating cars that are unsafe. This action followed the death of a boy struck by a car for which the owner had paid ten dollars. From a safety standpoint the car was found defective in several particulars.

From trade journal information it is learned that the following automobile companies are using the junking plan: Ford, Chevrolet, Cadillac, Buick, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Chrysler, Dodge, DeSoto, Plymouth, and Studebaker, Hupmobile, Graham-Paige and Nash.

The Female of the Irish

Census Taker—Your husband's name, please.

Mrs. Grogan—Pat.

Census Taker—I want his full name.

Mrs. Grogan—Well, sor, when he's full he thinks he's Gene Tunney, but when oi lays me hands on 'im, he's just plain Pat again.

Safe From Evil Eye

Among gypsies, children born on Christmas Day are said to have the power of divination and ability to avert the "evil eye."

AN INDIAN PLAY

Given by Millikin Students at the Mueller Open Air Theatre.

"Glory of the Morning" was the title of a one-act woodland play given at the open air theatre at Mueller Lodge by the Workshop Players of Millikin University on October 23rd. There was an audience of 200 present and the afternoon spectacle was greatly enjoyed. The one-act play was written by Prof. E. Leonard of the University of Wisconsin. It has to do with the life of an Indian woman "Glory of the Morning", her husband a French trapper and their children. The autumnal setting of the play was especially in harmony with the character of the story which held the interest of the audience from beginning to end. The pathetic scene at the close where the French father responding to the call of his country for military service was heightened by its realism. A lagoon reaches from Lake Decatur to the theatre and the final scene depicted the Frenchman actually leaving in his canoe while the family stood in sorrow, watching until the little bark disappeared around the bend. The play was given under the direction of Miss Janice Meredith by the following cast of Millikin Conservatory students:

Glory of the Morning—Grace Williams.

Half Moon, the French Trapper—Frank Henry.

Black Wolf—Lester Neal.

Oak Leaf—Mildred Fendick.

Red Wing—Norman Sanders.

CLEANLINESS DISCOURAGES THE GERMS

Washing the "lunch hooks" before eating has been urged to prevent harmful germs being carried into the mouth on food but there is also a strong argument for washing up between meals, says Dr. C. O. Sappington. The cleaner the skin, the less danger there is of infection in case of injury. Whenever there is a wound there is as much danger of infection from germs on the skin as from germs on the instrument causing the wound.

Writing in The Cleanliness Journal, Dr. Lloyd Arnold points out that the normal skin, when clean, disinfects itself rapidly.

Experiments

Certain experiments have shown the benefits of cleanliness. In one case bacteria cultures were applied to the hands before and again after washing at the end of a day's work. After ten minutes the dirty hands showed no reduction of bacteria; the hands which had been washed had lost 85 per cent.

After 20 minutes the dirty hands had lost only five per cent of the bacteria; the clean hands were entirely free.

After 30 minutes the dirty hands still retained 85 per cent of the germs.

Which hands would be better able to resist infection from a cut or bruise? Which hand would you rather shake? With which hand would you rather eat?

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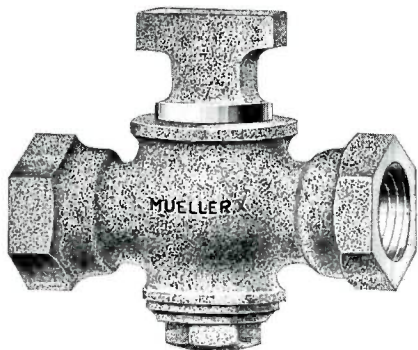
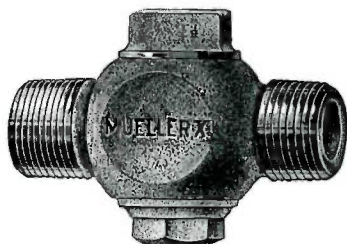
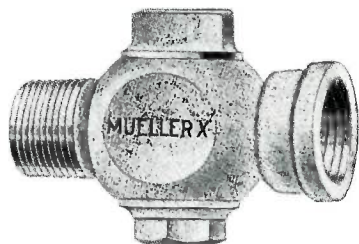
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