MUELLER RECORD

NOVEMBER • 1950 • DECEMBER

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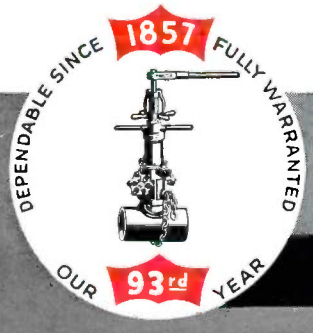

MUELLER CO.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY.....DECATUR, ILLINOIS
OTHER FACTORIES: *Los Angeles, Cal.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Sarnia, Ont. Canada*

MUELLER RECORD

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HERMAN E. JACKSON, Editor

CONTENTS

Just Between Us...

Following our little story about Elwood Haynes, pioneer auto builder, which appeared in our last issue, I was agreeably surprised to find that one of my fellow employees was born in Kokomo, Indiana. I certainly did not expect to learn that he knew Mr. Haynes personally. The young man is Galen Hutchens, and he builds MUELLER Regulators for use on gas and water lines. He told me that when but a small lad, he lived on the same street with Mr. Haynes. Often the old gentleman would come walking by, and seeing the boys out playing near the sidewalk, he would stop to talk to them. Frequently, as he turned to go on, he would pat young Hutchens on the head and say, "You are a very good boy." He was a very kind old man and all the children in the neighborhood liked him.

Armistice Day

I have been musing a little these days. As I write these lines, Armistice Day has just passed. Naturally, as a veteran,

(Continued on page 20)

SPOTLIGHT ON MR. KING

ON THANKSGIVING DAY, 1895, Mr. Charles B. King of Larchmont, New York, participated in America's first automobile race. He was the umpire assigned to the Mueller-Benz car. A series of misfortunes, caused by the blizzard that struck that day in Chicago, was too much for Oscar Mueller, the driver. He lapsed into unconsciousness. Mr. King seized the tiller, and holding the limp body to his side, piloted the Mueller car to second place. (A complete account of the race was given to Mueller Record readers earlier this year in the January-February and March-April issues.)

Perhaps too little attention was paid to that memorable race at that time. Automobiles were still considered by most people to be the untried inventions of cranks and crack-pots. Five years ago, upon the fiftieth anniversary of that famous event, there was held in Chicago a re-enactment of the race. Mr. King participated in it. It was this occasion that emphasized the very important part that Mr. King played in this contest. The Mueller Co. felt that they wanted to do something to show their appreciation to him.

So on August 16, Mr. King was in the spotlight again as the company paid tribute to his part in the race. A beautiful silver bowl was presented to him by Mrs. Charlotte Schluter of Princeton, New Jersey, grand-daughter of Hieronymus Mueller who built the original automobile. She is now a member of the Board of Directors of the Mueller Co. Also officially representing the company at the ceremony in Mr. King's home was Mr. Leroy J. Evans of the New York office.

Leroy J. Evans (left) looks on as Mr. King receives bowl from Mrs. Charlotte Schluter.

The bowl is inscribed:

Presented to
CHARLES BRADY KING
the umpire assigned
to the Mueller-Benz car
in America's first automobile race
at Chicago, November 28th, 1895
by Mueller Co., Decatur, Illinois

Mr. King is an internationally famous auto pioneer and has many inventions to his credit. One of these was a four-cycle four-cylinder "block" motor which he designed in 1894. This was the first of its type for autos and the first four-cylinder block engine, which later became the standard type for automobiles and marine engines.

Today Mr. King's home is one of the show places of Larchmont. He has in it a large collection of material and exhibits relating to the early automobiles. The accompanying pictures fail to do full justice to the beautiful home and its lovely surroundings.

Dining room of the King home where the silver commemorative bowl is now kept.

This garden and pool is the center of interest in the beautiful home of Mr. King.

Alhambra Water Department Grows

By Kenneth Potts

ONE OF THE FASTEST growing sections of our great country is Southern California where the population of many cities has increased at an almost unbelievable rate the past few years. Notable among these is beautiful Alhambra, neighboring Los Angeles on the northeast side. The City Water Department has kept pace with the growth of the city as a whole, and we present here, briefly, some interesting facts about that efficiently operated department.

A brief history taken from the city files reveals that the present system had its inception way back in 1874. In that year the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Association acquired the land now in Alhambra which was at that time part of Pasadena and on which the wells were located that furnished the area with water. In July, 1883, the Association sold part of the water right to the Alhambra Addition Water Co. who served the area until 1907 when they sold out to the San Gabriel Valley Water Co. In 1916 the system was purchased by the City of Alhambra and has been operated as a municipal department from that time on.

Water for the city of Alhambra has, as its source, nine deep wells, from which water is pumped to storage reservoirs, having a total capacity of 28,293,100 gallons and thence into the distribution system. It is a significant fact that there is no elaborate treatment plant as the water is normally consumed in the same pure state from which it comes out of the ground and in which no treatment or purification is necessary. Only on rare occasions is a small amount of chlorination done for special conditions that arise. The chart below gives a good comparison of how the City of Alhambra and its water department have grown.

	1916	1950
Population ..... (1920)	9,096	51,225
Number of water services ...	2,025	14,684
Daily consumption (Million gallons)	one	3½ to 8½
Year consumption—cubic feet..	48,502,000	335,985,000
Storage capacity—gallons	6,500,000	28,293,000
Miles of pipe—mains	72	140

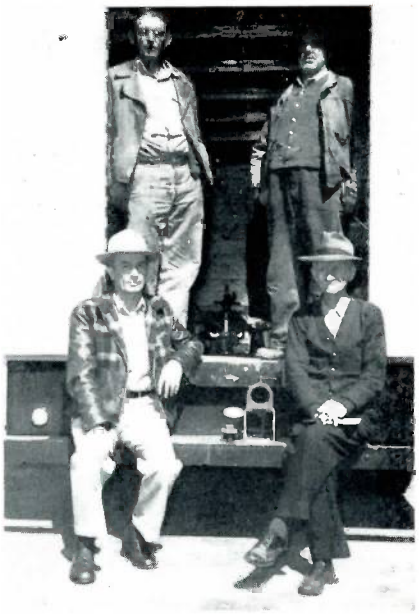
A great deal of the growth is due to the leadership of Mr. J. W. Clay, Superintendent, and Mr. Harry Dorsett, Assistant Superintendent. Mr. Dorsett has been with the department since 1920.

One interesting item in their improvement program is a new main service truck recently designed by Mr. Dorsett. Of course, most water departments have service trucks, but every operator is interested in seeing how some other superintendent has solved the service truck problem.

The new Alhambra service truck is truly a "machine shop on wheels," and carries in neatly arranged spaces all materials and tools usually needed, including the old standbys: their Mueller "A-2" and "B" Machines. The truck has equipment to run services from the main to the meter, and to maintain these services and the mains as well. It also has a trailer hitch which enables them to take along the air compressor to operate their Mueller "C-1" Drilling Machine and other equipment. The body of the truck as well as the interior arrangement was planned by Mr. Dorsett. The various bins and fixtures were installed in the city's own shop. The exterior is painted a dark blue and the interior is done in a light gray.

Materials carried in the truck at all times include the drilling and tapping machines, complete pipe cutting and threading equipment, a pump for draining bell-holes, wet weather gear for servicemen, lanterns for warning the public, and miscellaneous tools. There is also an ample supply of service materials, such as corporation stops, curb stops, etc. It is interesting to note that the Mueller "B" Machine shown in the photo was purchased by the city in 1918 and is one of three now in use. The Mueller "A-2" Machine next to it was first put into service in 1920.

At right, seated on rear bumper, are (left to right) Harry Dorsett who has been with the department for 30 years, and Oscar Heebe, former storekeeper who retired after many years of service. Standing in truck are Harold Grizzle, serviceman for the past 13 years; and Charles Hemphill, also a serviceman, who has eight years service.



At left is shown the interior of the service truck. Below is an exterior view of the same truck.

At left is seen another view of the interior. Note the compact arrangement of bins and tools. This leaves plenty of room inside for pipe and extra personnel.

Water May Be Rationed

—Photo courtesy United Nations

Two Greeks, as they stand by their primitive well, talk to two field observers of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans. Water is drawn up by means of the well sweep overhead.

. . . In Athens, Greece, that is

WHEN SOMEONE mentions Athens, Greece, there comes to mind pictures of the ancient Athens: the Acropolis, the Temple of Zeus, and the famous Parthenon. One scarcely thinks of modern Athens, with its modern buildings, air fields, and an up-to-date water supply. The present water system of Athens, though still depending in part upon Hadrian's aqueduct, has been brought up-to-date. It will produce annually over 74½ billion gallons. But water rationing will go on.

Actually, rationing is not new to Athenians. The city, situated as it is, in the Attica plain has had a water problem for over 2,000 years. The barren, stony soil and the dry climate are deterrents to an adequate water supply. Since the time of Pericles, who built the Parthenon in 483 B. C., there has not been a sufficient supply of water. Emperor Hadrian began an aqueduct which carried underground water from the plains into the city of Athens. His successor, Antonius Pius, completed it in 140 A. D. This aqueduct is still a vital part of the water system of Athens. Over the centuries it had been necessary to repair and extend the aqueduct, but never had the water supply caught up with the needs of the community.

In 1926 a modern Hadrian was called in to rebuild the water system. Mr. Clyde W. Potts, internationally known construction engineer, was sent by an American engineering firm to supervise

(Continued on page 16)

THE STORY OF UNCLE SAM

EVERYONE KNOWS that kind, generous, lovable old character called Uncle Sam. Yes, we are all proud to be nieces and nephews of this grand, old uncle. But how many know the way this character originated? We thought that our readers would like to know.

Finding the origin of the name was easy. In Troy, New York, there lived a meat packer named Samuel Wilson. He was known as "Uncle Sam." During the War of 1812 Sam Wilson acted as a government inspector, and as such, checked the barrels of meat furnished by the different government contractors. If the contents were OK, Wilson stamped the barrels with "U.S." (for United States). When someone asked what the initials stood for, another worker replied, "Why they are for Uncle Sam Wilson, the government inspector." The name caught on and soldiers were soon saying that Uncle Sam was feeding and caring for the army. In time the name became well established as a symbol of our country.

But we are ahead of our story. England was pictured as a rotund man called John Bull, and the cartoonists made high sport of this character. When the colonies of America came into being, many were the symbols used to designate the United States. They pictured the colonies as a wild, red Indian; a rattlesnake; an eagle; or a bucking horse. Then some European artist conceived "Brother Jonathan," a tall, lean, shrewd fellow from New England. A direct descendant of Yankee Doodle of the Revolutionary War days.

When the War of 1812 came along, Uncle Sam was first mentioned as related above. The race for popularity between these mythical characters continued. In time Uncle Sam came to represent the head of the collective American household and typified the United States. His nephew, Jonathan, personified the American people. Jonathan stayed in the lead until near the middle of the century. European artists had some influence in keeping him there.

Uncle Sam as a cartoon character first appeared in 1834. In a cartoon labeled "Uncle Sam In Danger" he was shown surrounded by President Jackson and his cabinet. He is a sick man and they are treating him by blood-letting and purging; and it is Jackson who has opened a vein in Uncle Sam's right arm. The patient is clean-shaven, wears a nightcap and striped wrapper. We have shown here a portion from an old print that you may see how Uncle Sam was dressed.

This Uncle Sam was our best recruiting agent.

A few years later another cartoon appeared and was titled, "Uncle Sam With La Grippe." Here the patient is an older man and is seated in a chair much too narrow for comfort. His nightcap has the word "Liberty" across the front. His dressing gown has stars on the shoulders, and the sleeves and body of the gown have stripes. The bow tie first appears here. In this

Here is the first known cartoon of Uncle Sam. Appeared in 1834.

cartoon he was being doctored by Jackson, Benton, and Van Buren. The latter was dressed as a nurse. We have shown only the figure of Uncle Sam in our illustration. Brother Jonathan appeared in this cartoon. It is the only one where both characters were in the same picture. By 1850 Jonathan was definitely playing the role of nephew to Uncle Sam.

In 1846 E. W. Clay, an English artist, made a good cartoon on the Mexican War and General Taylor. Here we see our uncle for the first time in a frock-tailed coat, high boots, and wearing a white plug hat with a feather in front like a West Point cadet. In 1865 William Newman showed Uncle Sam wearing striped pants, a dark coat, and a dark plug hat.

Thomas Nast, one of America's greatest cartoonists, did much to give Uncle Sam his present form. In 1872 he featured General Grant's re-election as president. The cartoon shows Uncle Sam and Grant shaking hands. Here we find Uncle Sam with a beard for the first time. And his striped pants have a bootstrap. Always before, the trousers were tucked inside the boots. The high hat did not have stars. Keppler, another famous artist, put stars on the vest in one of his cartoons of 1880. Homer Davenport drew some fine caricatures in the Teddy Roosevelt campaign and further crystallized the portrayal of Uncle Sam.

Probably the most famous Uncle Sam known to the present generation is the well known war poster by James M. Flagg. It was first used in World War I and is credited with recruiting many men for the army. It was reissued in World War II. In this poster Uncle Sam is pointing his finger at the observer, and is saying, "I want you for the U.S. Army."

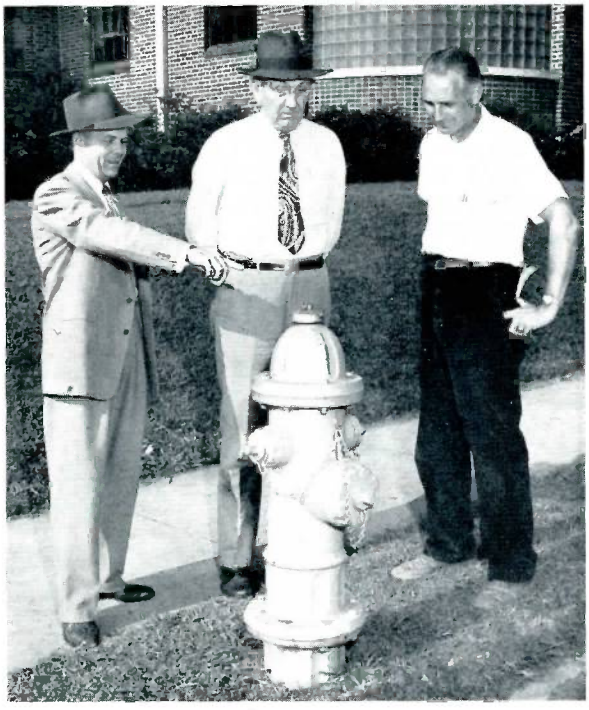
The Uncle Sam of today still wears the long red and white striped trousers

Another early portrayal of Uncle Sam. Here stars are used for the first time.

This cartoon shows the way Uncle Sam is used by cartoonists to portray national situations. Sometimes he is sad, at times he is beaming with smiles, but here he is serious as he reflects on the Korean situation.

with bootstraps under the high boots. His blue coat is the frock-tailed type. Some artists show a star on the cuff of the coat or on the lapels. His white vest has stars on it. He wears a high, wing collar with a loosely tied bow tie. His high beaver hat has white stars on the blue hat band. A few artists show the crown with red and white stripes. Always he has long hair, parted on the side, and a generous-sized goatee.

While our Uncle Sam still has a tall, lean frame and a bit of the look of a farmer about him, he is not the rustic individual he was one hundred and thirty years ago. He has a kind, jovial, generous look on his face, but he is shrewd, too. When you see him you know that he is not the sort of fellow that could be easily swindled in a horse trade. He has been a mighty good Uncle to us all, and it is only fair that we stand behind him in all that he does. To us he typifies the American way of life.



Lorin Grosboll, Mueller representative, is pointing out some of the features of a Mueller fire hydrant to Supt. R. B. Simms (center) and O. W. Sawyer, Assistant Supt of construction.

Pump Room, showing three of four units which comprise 21 million gallon station.

MR. SIMMS TAKES A BOW

IN SPARTANBURG, South Carolina, there is a modest, unassuming man who has been in charge of the water works system of that city for thirty years. Taking over an obsolete and inadequate water works plant, he has added to and improved it and increased both the quantity and quality of the water. Along with this he has done an outstanding job in public relations. Today this system is one of the finest along the Atlantic seaboard.

This man is Mr. R. B. Simms, Superintendent of Public Works. That his achievements are outstanding is testified to by the fact that on May 11, 1950, he was signally honored. The enlarged plant was renamed "The R. B. Simms Filtration Plant," and on that day a bronze plaque was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

Though the vision and determination of Mr. Simms was the chief factor in his success, one must not overlook the fact that he was able to secure a Commission that had confidence in him and supported him in every move he made. The expanded plant is a fine example of the faith of this man in the future of his city.

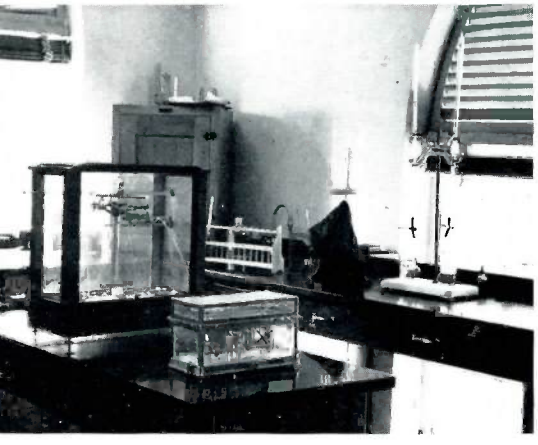
The public relations side of this story is interesting. When, in 1924, an engineering study revealed that a new source of water was necessary, a 200-acre site was secured on the South Pacolet River. The public was kept informed by continuous newspaper publicity as to water use, needs, financial condition, and so forth. Such a frank discussion over the years with the water users assured full public support to the superintendent and his commissioners. Bond issues for improvements have been willingly voted for by the citizens.

The land surrounding the filtration plant is admirably suited for park purposes. Some seventy acres have been developed into a beautiful park. The central piece is a crescent-shaped, natural

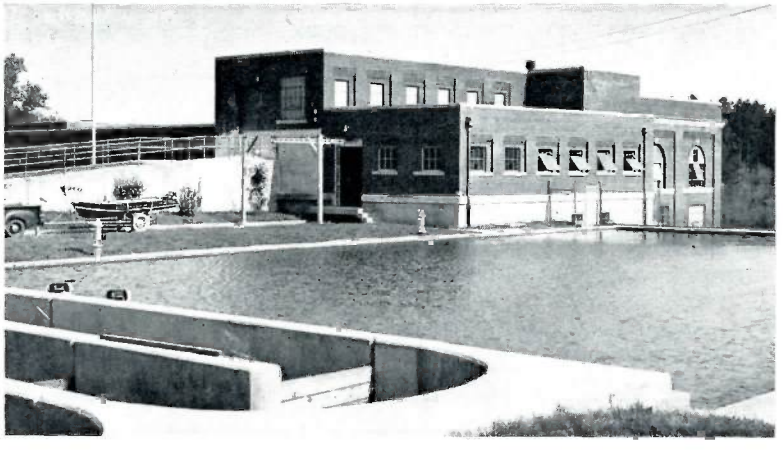
lake known as "Rainbow Lake." It has a ¾-mile shore line partly covered by pine, poplar, and oak trees. Water is carried into the lake by gravity through two overflow pipes, one near the diving platform and the other near the power plant. A fountain in the center also supplies water to the lake. It can shoot a spray almost 100 feet high. The area used for swimming has a sloping concrete floor. Diving towers, bath houses, concession stands, and four life guards provide all that any modern pool has. Necessary sanitary safeguards are supplied so that "Bob's Swimming Hole" (as workmen used to call the small pond) is quite popular today.

The park area has rustic shelter houses, picnic tables, and all the usual conveniences—all free of charge. Although the plant, pool, and park are twelve miles from Spartanburg, thousands of people enjoy the swimming and recreational facilities during the summer. As many as 5,000 have been counted in a single day. The cost of operation of the pool and park facilities comes from the concession profits. But the most important benefit of this whole project is the improved public relations which has been the result. Here is a dividend the people never expected when they put through the bond issue for the original plant.

The present efficient plant is quite a contrast to the first spring which supplied the town its water in 1785 when Spartanburg was first built. According to records, a well was dug in the center of the Square in 1838. But more wells had to be dug as the community grew. These in time were inadequate, and the town in 1887 turned to a private water works which got its water from the Chinquapin Creek. Eventually mechanical filtration was introduced—with tub filters. In 1907 the city took over the private plant and instituted the board of three Water Commissioners to manage the new Spartanburg Water Works.



When Mr. Simms was employed as superintendent, the city got its water from several creeks. The plant consisted of a sedimentation basin dug out of a hillside, and wood-tub filters. Yet customers used an average of 2,000,000 gallons daily. Meters supplanted the flat-rate, and consumption dropped for a while. It climbed



Shown above is portion of Analytical Control Laboratory. At right is the latest addition to the filtration plant, showing the new sedimentation basin and mixing chamber in the foreground.

up again with the continued increase in population.

By 1924 it was inadequate. Encroaching of industry and homes on the water shed made the move to the present location necessary. Here in the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains was ample water. A dam was built at the shoals in the South Pacolet river, and the impounded water flows by gravity through a 78-inch penstock line down to the hydro-electric power plant. The current generated runs the water plant, and the surplus electricity is sold to a power company. The power house is one of Mr. Simms's outstanding contributions, for it has been a real factor in the exceptional financial condition of the water works. The power plant cost was amortized in 20 years, and today produces an annual return to the water department of $60,000.

The filtration plant consisted of two mixing and sedimentation basins and six one-million gallon filters, discharging into a 750,000 gallon protected, clear water well. Pumps in the power house carry the water three miles to the three-million gallon reinforced concrete tank. From here it flows by gravity through a 27.56-inch cast iron pipe line about nine miles to the city. To insure uniform water pressures and an adequate supply of water for fires, a 1,500,000 gallon elevated tank was erected in the center of the distribution system.

By 1939 it was seen that the growth of the city would soon require more water than the plant could provide. So with his usual foresight, Mr. Simms asked the Commissioners to enlarge the system. The additions were a new sedimentation basin, a mixer, and a three-million gallons daily filter arranged to wash in two sections. A 20-inch line was run to the high-level reservoir, and a 24-inch gravity line to the city was laid. A five-million gallons daily pump was added. These improvements increased the plant capacity to nine million gallons daily. But during the war years when Camp Croft was built nearby, the maximum often went well over eleven million gallons a day.

1947 saw another increase in plant capacity. A three-million gallon steel ground storage tank was constructed to operate along with the old reinforced concrete reservoir. A new sedimentation basin has been built and along with it a flash mixer and new control equipment. One-ton chlorine containers are used, and the chlorine equipment is located directly above the space where the containers are stored. It was these improvements that were formally dedicated on May tenth.

It is evident to all that Mr. Simms has had the best interests of the citizens of Spartanburg in mind when he advocated the several increases in the water plant capacity ahead of the actual needs of the city. The same clear thinking prevails in other phases of the water distribution system under his supervision. He says that he has used Mueller Brass Goods for fifty years. Mueller Fire Hydrants are a part of the efficient fire protection system, as may be seen in some of the photographs shown here.

We, too, want to offer our congratulations to Mr. Simms for the honor that has been conferred upon him. We know that he deserves it after making such a remarkable record in the thirty years he has been at Spartanburg.

THOUGHT OF THE MONTH:

●

The bee that gets the honey never hangs around the hive.

City Manager L. J. Houston, Jr., watches Fielding Coombs prepare ditch for new 16" C.I. water main. Pipe on bank was laid in 1884, and will be re-used in the gas and water distribution systems.

Fredericksburg Digs Up Some Old Ones

Fredericksburg, Virginia, is a city steeped in tradition. From early colonial days until now many events have occurred to add to its rich history. But we want to share with you one of the unsung events that today is making news in the water and gas industries.

In 1837 the original gas plant of the town was erected, and the first gas distribution mains were laid in the city of Fredericksburg in 1837. The plant was privately owned until the city purchased it in 1906, and it has been operated as a municipal department since that date.

The gas system now contains approximately 30 miles of cast iron distribution mains. According to Mr. Eldon M. Vess, City Engineer, MUELLER Corporation Stops were used and all meters are hung on MUELLER Meter Bars. In 1948 several hundred feet of the original pipe was dug up and replaced with new cast iron. The old pipe was evidently pit-cast in eight-foot lengths and with shallow bells. Mr. L. J. Houston, Jr., City Manager, advised us that the pipe was in a remarkable state of preservation. He said that it could have been re-used after cleaning, except that the city no longer uses 3-inch pipe in the system. Besides, after 111 years of service, he felt that

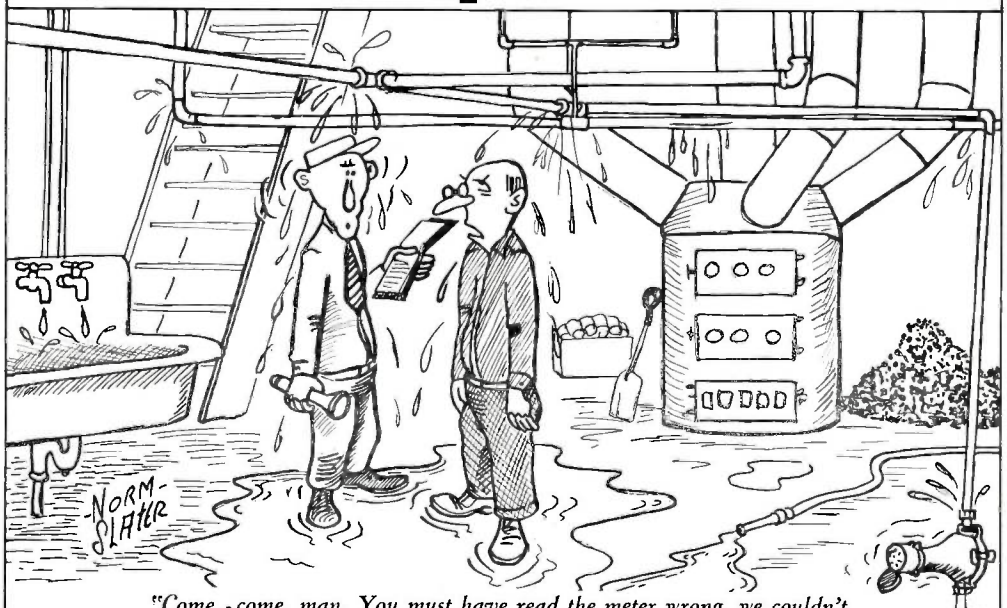
the pipe had already repaid its investment.

In regard to the water service, some of the facts may be lost in antiquity. The old Aqueduct Company laid what was called the Fredericksburg Aqueduct Line. This was, according to the best available knowledge, laid in 1850. It was a 3-inch main. The pipe, which is still in excellent shape, was used to serve water customers as late as 1920. Mr. John L. Perry, General Superintendent, says that he occasionally finds one of the old "friction" or "drive-in" type of corporation stops still in service. These probably were taken from the old Aqueduct Line and are still giving good service.

The original system, constructed in 1884, consisted of one settling basin and one reservoir, along with the distribution system. A water-operated piston pump furnished pressure for the system. The plant was expanded, and steam pumps were installed. Later electric, two-cylinder, double-acting pumps were put in. In 1916 the first electric, centrifugal pump was installed, and in 1927 the first complete filtration plant was constructed of a two-million gallon per day capacity. In 1937 additional capacity was installed,

John L. Perry, Gen. Supt., holds a section of the old Aqueduct line laid in 1850. The stop and gooseneck are of 1884 vintage. Note varying thickness of iron in old pit-cast pipe.

Liverlip and Leo



"Come, - come, man. You must have read the meter wrong, we couldn't possibly use that much water.

and the present plant has a design capacity of six-million gallons per day.

A major repaving project on Princess Anne Street (U.S. Route 1) is underway, and Mr. Houston, along with Mr. Vess, agreed that now was the time to make some needed improvements in the water distribution system. This year they are replacing approximately sixteen blocks of 3-, 4-, and 8-inch cast iron pipe laid in 1884 with new 6-, 8-, 12-, and 16-inch mains. All 4-inch pipe is being salvaged for use in the gas distribution system, and the 8-inch pipe will be relaid in the water system. The pipe is in excellent shape, and although needing a good cleaning, these men believe that it would easily last another 66 years.

A number of MUELLER Corporation Stops are being replaced. The facts about the performance of these stops are so outstanding that our readers may think them too fantastic to believe. For this reason we print here the exact words Mr. Vess used in telling us about them. "All service lines," said Mr. Vess, "were renewed with copper and all new Mueller corporation stops and curb stops were installed. The existing corporation stops

(Continued on page 17)

Busiest intersection downtown—Princess Anne and William streets — is criss-crossed with trenches as project is rushed across.

THE PUZZLE BOX

For this month's puzzle we give you one that will make an excellent party game as well as a puzzle.

Place seven chairs side by side so as to face the audience. Seat three women on one half of the row and three men on the other half. (In the diagram below the women are marked A, B, and C; the men are designated X, Y, and Z.) There will be one empty chair in the center. (No. 4 in the diagram.)

Now call up someone from the audience and ask him to move the players so that the women occupy the chairs filled by the men, and the men are in the chairs where the women sat. Only two types of moves are permitted: a player may slide over to an adjacent empty chair or jump over an adjacent player to any empty chair—just as in checkers. Women must move forward toward the men; men must move forward toward the women. A player may not move backward toward the side from which he came.

When the one working the puzzle is stymied, have him sit down. Reseat the players and call for another volunteer. If no one can do the trick, show them how. If you cannot figure out the answer it will appear in our January-February issue.

If you want to start on the puzzle now, draw seven circles in a row on a piece of paper and use three nickels and three pennies for players.

Answer to Last Puzzle

A lot of people were intrigued by our rat-catching cats in our last Puzzle Box, if comments received are any indication. The correct answer is:

The same three cats.

Have you any good puzzles? Send them, along with their solutions, to the Editor.

Appointed to A.W.W.A. Staff

By action of the Board of Directors of the American Water Works Association, Mr. Raymond J. Faust of Lansing, Mich., has been appointed Executive Assistant Secretary of the American Water Works Association, effective on or about January 1, 1951.

Mr. Faust at the present time is Chief of the Water Supply Section, Division of Engineering, Michigan Department of Health. He was born in Millersburg, Pa., September 16, 1901. He was graduated from Pennsylvania State College with the degree of B.S. in Sanitary Engineering in 1923 and received his C.E. from the same institution in 1935.

From the time of his graduation in 1923, Mr. Faust has been in the continuous employ of the Michigan Department of Health, Division of Engineering. His duties covered the entire gamut of public health engineering in the water and sewage fields. In recent years his duties have been confined principally to water supply. His earlier routine field activities have been replaced by administrative responsibilities and contacts with municipal officials in relation to water supply improvements.

Mr. Faust is at present a member of the Board of Directors of the American Water Works Association representing the Michigan Section. He joined the Association in January, 1938, and has been active in the affairs of the Section since that time, serving the Section as trustee 1939-41 and as Secretary-Treasurer from 1944 until the time of his election as Director in 1949. He received the Fuller Award in 1946.

Mr. Faust is a registered professional engineer in Michigan and is a member of the American Public Health Association and the Lansing Engineers Club.

■ ■ ■

Water May Be Rationed

(Continued from page 6)

the work. Many of our readers in the East will know Mr. Potts. He built the water and sewer systems in Jersey City, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and other cities in the East. He also constructed the sewer system in Havana, Cuba. He last served as mayor of Morristown, New Jersey, twenty-four years, and died last May at the age of seventy-three.

His firm built a modern water works, including construction of the Marathon Dam. This is the only marble-faced dam in the world. This system was put into operation in 1932. There were reservoirs which held 119 million gallons a day. A filtration plant was built to handle 148 million gallons daily. And 537 miles of water mains were laid. This system was adequate for only eight years; and then rationing went into effect again.

At the time the dam was completed there were 600,000 people in Athens. Today the population is estimated at 1,300,000 persons. The city outgrew the capacity of the plant. By 1945 the supply was so inadequate that all homes were allowed water for but three hours on every third day. More than seven million dollars have been spent since the war to increase the supply. Today, Athenians may have water for three hours every day.

But it is hoped that this situation will soon be remedied. ECA will advance $836,000 for a special project to bring water through a system of tunnels and aqueducts. It will extend from Kakosalessi torrent, fifteen miles away, to the Marathon Dam of Athens. Another $1,717,000 of Marshall Plan dollars will be used to enlarge the distribution system. Many new mains will be laid to carry the extra supply of water. An extra tax on water consumers will be added to help pay for the improvements.

The new water supply is to be available this December. But even then rationing may still go on, as the project is considered only a stop-gap measure until something better can be provided.

Fredericksburg

(Continued from page 15)

were Mueller ½-inch with lead goosenecks. It is interesting to note that in changing services from the old to the new line, not one of the old corporation stops or curb stops failed to turn off tightly. We did not break even one of the corporation stops at the main when cutting them off. I believe you will agree that in approximately 120 services this was unusual, inasmuch as many of the stops had not been touched in 66 years."

The entire water and gas systems are municipally owned, and are under the direction of some very capable men. Mr. Harry Wheeler is Superintendent of the Gas Plant; Mr. Whitfield Williams is Superintendent of Filtration; and Mr. Perry (referred to earlier in this article) is in charge of construction and maintenance of distribution. He has been with the city for 35 years. Mr. J. L. Houston, Jr., is the present City Manager, having held the post since 1918. He is known as the "Dean of City and Town Managers of Virginia." In fact, several managers throughout the state were formerly in his office and were trained by him.

■ ▫ ■

"No, Madame Curie isn't the greatest woman in the world. It is that Mrs. Rogers—the mother of those eighteen hundred and forty-seven Rogers brothers that make all the silverware."

NUTSHELL NOVELS

BY SKIPPER

ADVICE TO THE LOVELORN

By Vera Seeley

Let me state at the start of these informal chats that I am writing, not for the money in it, but out of a sheer desire to help folks along the road to romance. And may I add, I know whereof I speak? I have snooped around divorce courts getting facts; I have dated the judges, getting matter-of-fact; I have haunted marrying parlors; I have spent many an evening along a wooded country road seeing romance first-hand; and then, of course, I have had puh-lenty of experience myself. So to avoid the pitfalls in the pathway to happiness, study my articles closely. But do not do as I do; do as I tell you to do.

Most girls take our young men too lightly. They say, with a shrug of their shoulders, "Men are like street cars; if you miss one, another will be along soon." True enough! But may I finish the parable? After the peak hour is passed, and night has come, the cars get less frequent. Finally, after midnight, the regular service is stopped, and the owl cars creep out. These run but once hourly, and everyone knows that they are the worst and most dilapidated cars in the barn. So if you would marry, girls, don't wait until the "night owls" are the only ones left. Get going early.

And now for my thought of the day. A young matron wrote me after reading one of my articles, saying, "My husband threatens to leave me. Shall I tell him to go?" And my very frank answer was, "Yes—but finish the sentence."

Off the .. Record ..

The rain suddenly began pouring down. The newcomer to this rural village, obviously fresh from the city, leaped out of his buggy, opened an umbrella, and held it over the horse's hind quarters.

A native, noticing this strange maneuver, walked over. "You'll git soaked thataway, mister. What's the idea?"

"Have to," was the reply. "The farmer who sold me this horse told me that if I let the rein get under her tail she would run off."

■ ■ ■

A damsel who hailed from Madrid
Was naughty in all that she did.
She favored strip poker
And played till it broke her.
Was she a popular kid!

■ ■ ■

Perfume salesgirl to blonde: "Just a word of advice. Don't use this stuff if you're only bluffing."

■ ■ ■

Taxi driver, pulling over to the curb: "Did I hear somebody tell me to stop?"

Passenger: "Drive on; she wasn't talking to you."

Autumn Morn

The hills lie naked in the breeze,
The fields unfrocked;
Bare are the limbs on all the trees.
No wonder the corn is shocked.

■ ■ ■

Speaking of mileage records, how many miles did Columbus get to the galleon?

■ ■ ■

Mueller Minstrel Show

Mr. Bones: "Say, Mr. Interlocutor, did you hear about Joe having a serious operation last Friday?"

Interlocutor: "He did? What was the trouble?"

Mr. Bones: "He had his allowance cut off. Hyak! Hyak!! Hyak!!!"

■ ■ ■

Signs seen in a roadside restaurant: "Stop, Eat, and Get Gas."

"No Checks Cashed. We know your check is O.K. It's the bank we don't trust."

■ ■ ■

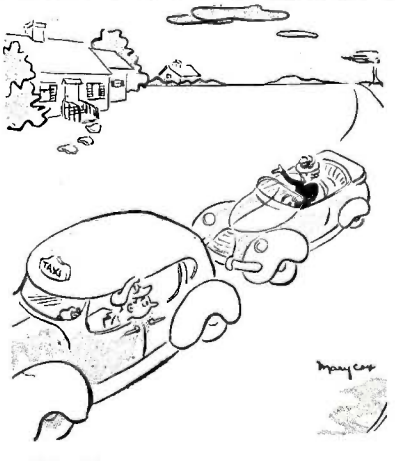
Faith is the quality that enables you to eat blackberry pie on a picnic without waiting to see if the seeds move.

■ ■ ■

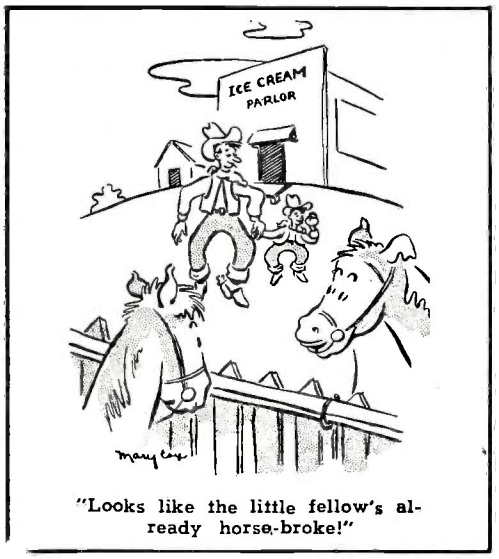
An army muleskinner was hauled on the carpet for returning late with a load of supplies.

"Well, Sir," he explained, "I picked up a chaplain along the road and, after that, those mules couldn't understand a word I said."

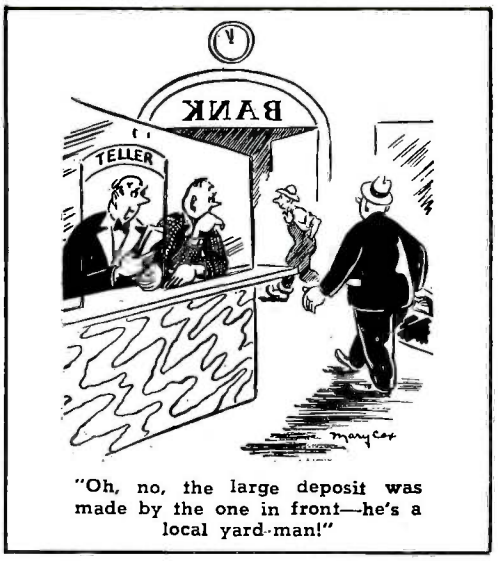
"She wants to know if we can tailor a G-string for her!"



"Would you kindly move your contraption out of the way so that I can pull out of here!"



"Looks like the little fellow's already horse-broke!"



"Oh, no, the large deposit was made by the one in front—he's a local yard-man!"

Famous Shooters

Six ———. Crap ———. Bean ———. Para ———. Sharp ———. Hopalong Cassidy.

■ ■ ■

Two salesmen met in a hotel. Here is their conversation:

"So you're a salesman, too. What line?"

"Hardware. What's yours?"

"Salt."

"A salt seller, eh? Shake!"

■ ■ ■

Breezes blow;
Forth I go.

Dresses rise;
Dust in eyes.

Blue is air,
How I swear!

■ ■ ■

He: "You say you live in Florida. Where?"

She: "Kissimmee."

He: "Gladly!" (*! *!! *!!!)

■ ■ ■

The old man with the cane, a familiar character in our block, was out early taking his morning walk. "Good morning, Grandpa," I called, cheerily. "How are you feeling these days?"

"Not so good, Buster. Not so good," he answered in a feeble voice. "I used to walk all around the block every morning before breakfast. Now, when I get half way around, I'm so tired I have to turn around and come back."

Famous Last Words

"I'll just flash my bright lights in his face and teach that driver to dim his!"

■ ■ ■

"Why do you call your cat Ben Hur?"

"At first, we called him Ben. But when he had kittens we had to change it."

■ ■ ■

Notice in a rural weekly: "Anyone found near my chicken house at night will be found there the next morning."

■ ■ ■

EPITAPH: Here lies my wife. All my tears cannot bring her back. Therefore I weep.

■ ■ ■

The garage mechanic told his dumb apprentice: "When I get this pin in position, I'll nod my head and you hit it real hard with your hammer."

Hospital visiting hours: 2 to 4 p.m.

■ ■ ■

"Yeah," said the sophomore, "when I first came here I was pretty conceited. But they knocked that out of me, and now I'm one of the best fellows in college."

■ ■ ■

As he weaved up the porch steps his wife met him at the front door. "Let me smell your breath," she demanded.

He exhaled a thick "hahh."

"Just what I thought," she snapped. "Drinking again!"

"No I haven't," he explained. "I've been eating frog legs and what you smell are the hops."

Just Between Us . . . .

(Continued from page 1)

I took part in the big parade downtown on the evening of November 11. But since I am a Scoutmaster, I marched with my troop of Boy Scouts instead of with the Legion. It is part of my task as a Scout leader to instill into these boys, by what means I can, a love for their country and their flag; an appreciation of the precious heritage of liberty that is theirs. As I marched along behind the flags I was distressed at the attitude of unconcern shown by so many of the spectators lining the sidewalks. After two wars to preserve our liberty, and with communism trying to destroy it again, it is time people gave more thought to their duties as citizens.

Franklin Was Right

Benjamin Franklin once said, "Liberty will not descend to a people, a people must raise themselves to liberty; it is a blessing that must be learned before it can be enjoyed."

Yes, Franklin had a point there. We have to work at it if we expect to preserve and keep this precious thing called liberty—or freedom. And what is this freedom? Is it some one thing that can be handed to us all in one package? Fortunately,—no! Our freedom is the sum total of many little things like going to vote, serving on juries, not hoarding, sharing with others, loyalty to our country, love of our flag, and proper respect for it.

It is about that last item that I have been concerned. Americans are disgracefully negligent in showing their respect to the Stars and Stripes. In your city there probably was held an Armistice Day parade. Ask yourself—how many people did you see salute the flags as they passed down the streets of your city?

In Nazi Germany you saluted the swastika flag—or else!!!! (Those exclamation points are bullets from the firing squad.) Probably the same thing happens today in Russia. You salute the hammer and sickle — or else!!!! In America, no one makes us salute Old Glory. We can skip it if we so desire. But we should WANT to salute the flag, for it is one way of expressing our gratitude as well as our respect to the emblem of this freedom that is ours.

Do It The Right Way

The correct way for both men and women to salute the Flag of the United States is: stand at attention, hold the right hand over the heart as the flag passes, look at the flag, and remain silent. For men wearing a hat: remove the hat and hold it over the left shoulder so that the right hand is over the heart. It is such a little thing to do, but it means so much. Let's all do it: and encourage others to do it. The next time there is a parade, let's remember those stirring words of Henry H. Bennett, the poet:

"Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky:
Hats off!
The flag is passing by."

■ ■ ■

Season's Greetings

WE OF MUELLER CO. take this opportunity to extend to our many friends and customers our best wishes for a most joyous holiday season and in full measure a happy and prosperous 1951.

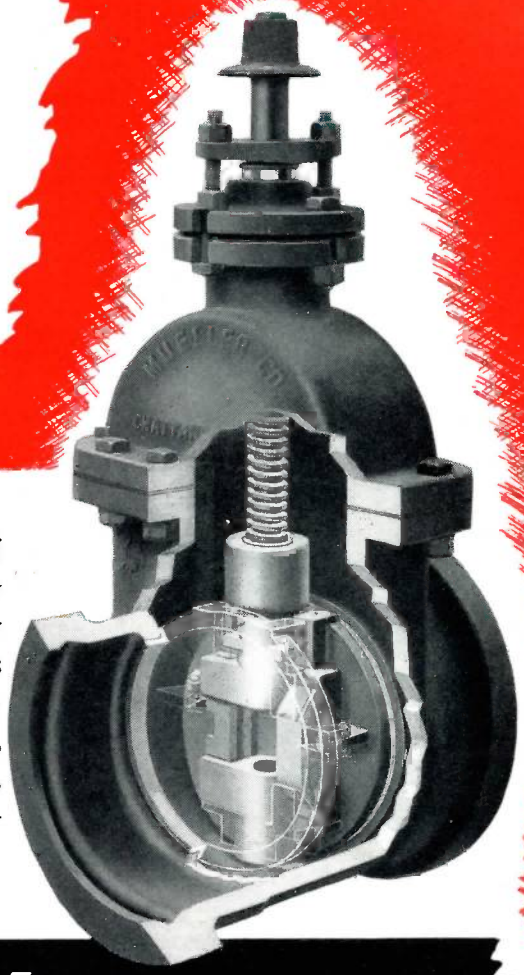
And a sincere "thank you" to all you loyal readers who have written your editor offering suggestions and encouragement. Please do continue your letters in 1951. It is the only way we have of knowing if our little magazine pleases you.

■ ■ ■

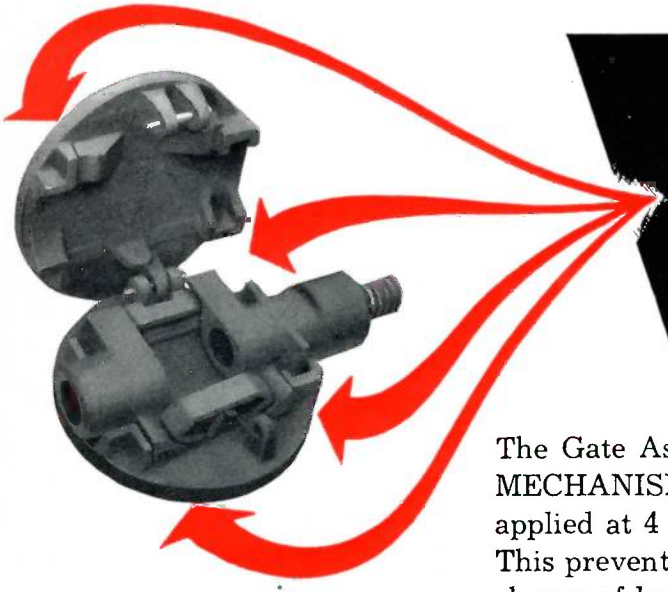
COVER STORY

This photograph was made by the Harold Lambert Studios. The two children have been reading "The Night Before Christmas," but they know that Santa Claus never comes around while one is awake. So they have dropped off to sleep "while visions of sugar plums dance through their heads." The photographer did a good job of catching the mood of childhood innocence.

You Can Have Control!

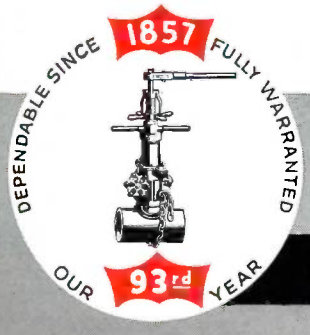


Mueller Gate Valves offer a low cost method of controlling water in a distribution system as they provide the means for a positive shut-off, are easily installed, and are adaptable to meet the demands of most operating conditions. They may have rising or non-rising stems, open either right or left, and due to their exclusive construction features, they will operate with equal efficiency when installed vertically or horizontally.



because 4 POINTS *insure it!*

The Gate Assembly contains the 4 POINT WEDGING MECHANISM. When the valve is closed, pressure is applied at 4 POINTS near the outer edges of the discs. This prevents warped or sprung discs and prevents any chance of leaking. Before you replace any old valves or install new ones, be sure you know all about this superior Mueller Gate Valve. Write us for full information.



MUELLER CO.

FACTORY: *Chattanooga, Tenn.* MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY: *Decatur, Ill.*
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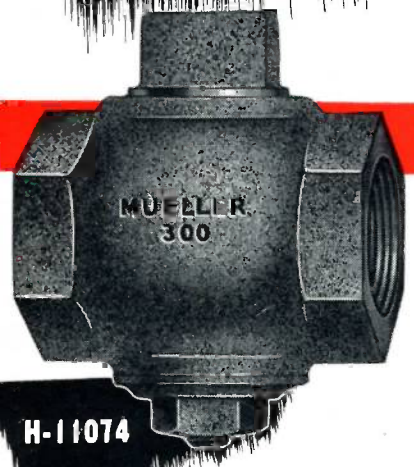
ALL BRONZE
HIGH PRESSURE GAS STOPS



H-11074

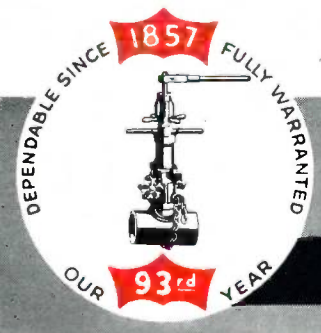
FOR PRESSURES UP TO 300 POUNDS

The MUELLER H-11074 is designed and constructed to meet the demand for a stop to handle higher pressures than average gas stop requirements. The bodies are cast from high copper content bronze with extra thick sections for added strength. The bronze keys are precisely lapped into the bodies for tight seal and easy turning. Full line capacity through body and key. Furnished in sizes ¾" to 2".

H-11075

FOR PRESSURES UP TO 500 POUNDS

The MUELLER H-11075 is designed to meet the requirements for a stop to handle extreme high pressures. The heavy, ribbed design provides additional strength to the rugged body of high copper content bronze and the drilled solid bronze key is ground and lapped into the body to insure a tight seal and easy turning. Generous proportioning of both the body and the key permits large openings to assure a free flow of gas. Available in sizes ¾" to 2".



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