

Sept 1931

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# MUELLER RECORD

**PUBLISHED AT DECATUR, ILL.**  
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**EDITORIAL**

Five thousand Decatur people who do not bother to look up when an airplane roars over the town, made a mad rush to the flying field to greet the arrival of an auto-gyro. How quickly new things become old and how eagerly we stampede to meet new ones.

Statistical information regarding the world's railways shows a total of 776,834 miles of which nearly one-third, 250,026 miles are in the United States and Alaska. Next in order follows Russia, Canada, India, Germany, France, Australia, including New Zealand, Great Britain, including Ireland, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, Italy, South Africa, Poland, Sweden, Spain, Czechoslovakia, China, Roumania, and Belgium.

Bye, bye, blackbird! August 31st we saw thousands of these stately little black rascals begin their annual migration south. It is unusually early for their departure and forebodes a hard winter according to the weather wise, who say it means a long, cold winter. Other "infallible signs," such as extra thick corn husks, heavy furred muskrats and a host of others have not been received and judgment on the trustworthiness of the blackbirds will be withheld until next spring.

The state of Connecticut has taken an important step for the protection of auto-tourists and campers against unfit drinking water. The public has been warned not to use roadside drinking water unless it is definitely labelled "Safe." The state health department analyzes the water and if it is suitable for drinking or cooking purposes the supply is so marked. The public as a rule accepts as pure water any such that is clear and cool. Of course, this is no indication of the purity and wholesomeness of water.

**PROPHET OF LONG AGO**

A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country. That is, perhaps, why an old man who wrote "country correspondence" for a small town newspaper died without realizing the prophetic portent of his seven words decipherable in three pages

of scrawling penmanship. Struggle as he did to get something of interest from the hieroglyphics, the editor finally made out these words:

"The pore is ketchin' hell this winter" and printed them under the name of the hamlet in which the correspondent lived. The poor may or may not have caught it that particular winter, but we know they caught it last winter and it begins to look like they are in for another "ketchin'."

**AUTUMN**

Autumn has come again, the third act of the eternal play. Many people who have favorite seasons select autumn. This year the group of autumnal lovers, perhaps, will be greatly increased. Illinois has passed through a scorching, blistering summer, which makes any other period of the year acceptable for a brief time at least. Sentiment rules most of us in our likes or dislikes of seasons. Each has its glories, and its individual appeal.

Just remember Bryant's opening words in *Thanatopsis*:

"To him who in the love of nature holds  
Communion with her visible forms, she  
speaks

A various language."

Some like to commune with the reviving life of springtime with her flowers and birds, other the drowsy languor of a perfect summer day, others with the sad, sweet spell of autumn, in color gay but dying, and still others with the roaring blasts of old King Winter clad in garments of snow and ice. One's thoughts, mental attitude, memories, or his own moods combine to create the appeal of any of our four seasons. They are all good in the Mississippi Valley.

**ASBESTOS AUTO BODIES**

An English inventor has worked out something new in automobile bodies. They are molded with asbestos and can be made to fit any chassis. The cost of a body is only \$140 and it promises great advantages as well as greater safety. Asbestos is a non-heat conductor and will not burn which assures greater protection against death from fires following automobile accidents. The invention is being given actual tests in daily use and if it proves satisfactory may revolutionize the auto body industry.

## THE MUELLER RECORD

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

C. N. WAGENSELLER, Editor

### COLUMBIA'S HOME STUDY COURSE

Lack of education has proved an obstacle to success in the life of many men. Thousands of men might have attained high rank in commercial, industrial and professional fields had their natural talents been developed and trained along chosen lines.

On the other hand thousands of men denied the benefits of college training have made successful men by mail courses and University Extension Home Study. Young men who have done this generally prove capable and successful. They place full valuation upon the cost of their education in time and effort and seek to benefit thereby.

Under present University Extension systems no young man need be deprived of the benefit of education. A few hours each night through the long winter will bring the desired results.

Columbia University, New York, N. Y., offers a very complete range of subjects embracing agriculture, business, classics, Latin, comparative literature, economics, engineering, which includes the following:

- Foremanship.
- Machine Design.
- Chemical Engineering.
- Elementary Mechanical Drafting.
- Descriptive Geometry.
- Structural Drafting.

Any one of the above should interest some of our employes. Other subjects are English, creative writing, literature, fine arts, government, harmony, history, mathematics, modern languages, philosophy, psychology, public health, religion, science, semetics, sociology.

Any one interested can obtain full information by addressing:

Columbia University,  
University Extension,  
Home Study,  
New York, N. Y.

### DEATH OF E. D. HORN BROOK

E. D. Hornbrook of Kansas City passed on August 9th and was buried August 12th. He was widely known in the plumbing trade throughout the United States because of his activities in association affairs and also for work in upbuilding the standards of the plumbing business. Any one attending the sessions of the National Association of Master Plumbers knew Ed. Hornbrook by sight and hundreds of members of the trade knew him personally and admired and liked him.

### MILLIKIN UNIVERSITY

#### Subject of Front Cover Page One of Decatur's Prized Institutions

The subject of the front cover page of this issue of MUELLER RECORD is the entrance to the James Millikin University, an instituton of learning in which all Decatur takes an interest and pride.

The University is located on West Main Street ten blocks west of Lincoln Square which is in one of the principal sections of the business district. West Main Street is a link in State Route 2 between Decatur and Springfield. This route connects Danville, Illinois, on the extreme east and Quincy, Illinois, on the extreme west.

Millikin University was a gift to Decatur by the late James Millikin, the leading banker and financier of this city. Some twenty-five years ago he donated the beautiful grounds and gave \$100,000 on condition that the citizens raise an equal amount, which was done. Since the initial endowment, the late Mr. Millikin made other gifts, and now his estate is the source contributing largely to the maintenance of the university. The university includes a College of Music. The buildings are in the Gothic style of architecture. At the present time a new library building is approaching completion. There is a large dormitory for girls. In the immediate vicinity of the university are many frat houses, and as one of the results of Mr. Millikin's benefaction, the development of the western section of the city has made it one of the most beautiful portions of Decatur.

While the university is not large in the sense that we know universities, it is fully accredited and has an annual attendance of between 500 and 600 students, which is large enough to make Decatur realize that it is a college town.

Millikin has the distinction of having been dedicated by Theodore Roosevelt, during his campaign for the presidency. He graciously consented during the heat of his campaign to deliver the dedicatory address upon the occasion of his visit here. He gave his time for this important event to Decatur, when he needed it for his own and his party's good in a heated political campaign. The crowd greeting him was tremendous.

The Millikins were Decatur's greatest benefactors. They were childless. Their old style mansion on West Main Street, surrounded by a wide sweep of lawn and trees is now Decatur's Art Gallery. Across the street from the university is the Millikin Home for Aged Women and Children which was the special gift to the city by Mrs. Millikin.

### Early Writers

The most ancient writing of which we have any knowledge is that by the first inhabitants of Babylonia, 6,000 years ago.

## TELL THE TOURISTS

## Cities Invite Them to Use Water That Is Safe to Drink

One of the perils of auto touring is water. The tourists in the course of a long journey are compelled by circumstances to drink and cook with waters, the harmlessness or danger of which, is unknown to them. Wells, wayside springs, creeks, rivers and lakes are sources of supply. To most people water is water and is all of the same quality. Many intelligent persons do not appraise water at its right value. Unquestionably there are many tourists who pay for their lack of discrimination and judgment of purity of water by subsequent illness.

Water works have done a great deed in eradicating much of the harmful effects of water supply by scientific treatment of the supply before distribution for use. Engineers have devised methods of purification that make water safe for humanity. Tourists will do well by routing themselves so that their stops will be in towns with water works, and to provide themselves with vessels for carrying water of known purity for drinking purposes while between towns with water works.

Many cities have already recognized the value of water works as an asset to the city in relation to tourists. At the entrance to the city sign boards have been erected advising tourists to "DRINK OUR CITY WATER. IT'S SAFE."

Good idea. It advertises the city and protects the tourists.

## VACATIONS NEARLY OVER

The vacation season will soon be over—that is the rush part. Vacations may still be taken until the first of the year, but the majority prefer their rest and recreation during the heated season. It will be quite a relief when all the regulars get back on the job. There is always more or less confusion during the summer season as a result of vacations.



## African Languages

There are about 600 languages and dialects spoken in Africa.

## EARLY DECATUR DAYS

## When Commissioners Horned In and Fixed Food and Drink Prices

Government in business is not an entirely new thought, except that we may be slightly unaccustomed to its application from a national source of power.

In pioneer days the officers of counties and municipalities seem to have been a rather nose set. They did not run a man's business for him but they did fix a scale of prices in semi-public enterprises—and such prices as viewed from today! But money was scarce, and there were no surpluses calling for Dollar Day sales or clearing of shelves to make room for new stock. Those were the good old days when a merchant kept his goods on the shelf until he sold them, either in the current year or some subsequent year within the following two or three decades.

## Queen's Frontier Days

The history of this, Macon county in the early 1830's, is typical of the history of any other frontier county of that day. Interesting sidelights are thrown on the period when Illinois had been a member of the Union for 12 years, by the proceedings of the county commissioner's court in regular session assembled and duly organized for the transaction of public business, or fixing things up for individuals doing business in the community.

Taverns were among other private business enterprises which came under

the control of public officials. These early public servants pondered the question with due solemnity, and protected the weary wayfarer from being gouged by the tavern keeper by fixing the following scale of prices:

## For Man and Horse

Breakfast and horse fed, 37½ cents.  
 Keeping man and horse, one night, 62½ cents.  
 Dinner and horse fed, 37½ cents.  
 Supper or breakfast, 25 cents.  
 Lodging, 12½ cents.  
 Brandy, rum, gin, wine, half pint, 18¾ cents.  
 Cordial, whiskey, cider, brandy, half pint, 12½ cents.

Those hardy old boys of that day had to have their "likker" and those stern old offi-

(Continued on page 19)

## Ain'tcha Happy

*Ain'tcha happy w'en yer workin'  
 An' ye've lots o' tasks to do?  
 W'en things are fairly hummin',  
 W'en ye've not a 'jif' fer hummin',  
 W'en th' goin' an' th' comin'  
 Keeps ye humpin' all day thru?*

*Ain'tcha happy w'en yer workin'  
 An' ye've lots o' tasks to do?  
 Ain't life really worth th' livin',  
 Ain't life satisfyin', brimmin',  
 Ain't life 'top notch w'en yer givin'  
 All ye can the whole day thru?*

*Ain'tcha happy w'en days ended  
 An' ye know ye've played th' game?  
 Y'know we got in at the start,  
 Y'know ye worked an' did yer part,  
 Y'know 'twas done with cheerful heart,*

AIN'TCHA HAPPY—AIN'TCHA?

—DELAWARE-HUDSON BULLETIN.

# I'm Tellin' You



Statistics given out indicate a growing necessity to tag the bootleggers so they will not attempt to sell each other. According to these statistics there are 14 B. L.'s for every county.

When Mussolini was 48 years of age his two children pulled his ears 48 times, which practice in Italy is a counter-part of the American school boy's sport of a sound whack on the back, with three extras—one to get married on, one to get rich on, and then a real rouser—one to grow on. Mussolini has some friends who would not stop at pulling or stretching his ears if they dared to.

The Canadian Minister of Commerce says the Dominion's third largest industry is the tourist invasion and that the United States is the largest contributor. There's a reason.

A disapproving man knocked down a woman for smoking. If the "gent" intends to continue his crusade, he should recruit an army of anti-smoking cohorts. No one man, unaided, is equal to the task of breaking up woman's habit of "reaching for one instead of a sweet."

A domestic science expert advises: "Help your wife. When she mops up the floor, mop up the floor with her." And in aggravated cases you may be constrained to begin the mopping.

The fellow who doesn't advertise will remain a secret all his life," says Mayor Jimmy Walker. Jimmy is no secret. He's just common gossip.

A moratorium is a graveyard for unpayable debts.

It is announced that eleven million television sets will be in use by 1942. That's

fine. Some of us will have paid our radio installments by that time and be ready for the new plunge.

"There are," says the United States Public Health Service, "one million cases of hay fever in the United States." Now, everybody, all together—KER-CHOO!

Why not quit arresting autoists for over-parking and haul in a few for "over-sparking"?

"Let us imagine a fertile and pleasant island cut off from the rest of the world, producing enough to supply the wants of all," says an exchange. Why deal in imagination when reality is at hand. There's the Bahama Islands—a flock of 'em. They produce "enough" for all and ship the rest to the United States.

The increase in population is slowing down, the Bureau of Census advises. It's now increasing at the net rate of one person in every 36 seconds instead of one person in every 23 seconds. Not so slow at that, we say.

The world with all the money in it is seemingly unable to bring back the much desired prosperity. That's because the world's brain is addled.

September—"and then, the whining school boy with his satchel, and shining morning face, creeping like snail unwillingly to school."

How times change. "A Thirty Year Ago Item" tells that 300 people took advantage of a railroad excursion to Chicago. Now if 300 people want to go to Chicago they step into their automobiles and go. More than that, where one member of a family took advantage of the old time excursion the entire family take advantage of the automobile.

Just as soon as the world's series is lost and won some attention can be given to the presidential "serious" that is to be played off next summer.

The oyster season opens up this month and will provide work for 40,000 persons. Even if you don't like Mr. Oyster, you'll admit he will do more good in America's stomach than in the salt water. Mr. Oyster will help the milk business, the cracker business, the egg market and the restaurant.

Misery loves company. If you are hard pressed for cash, look to Washington for company. Uncle Sam is hard pressed for cash, too.



This is a great time to love your work, to love your job and to do your best. It may be a period of unemployment for some, but for those who have a job it should be an inspiration to do their best, do it willingly, happily, thankfully. It's a tough and trying situation to be idle. The regrettable plight of those who are should emphasize the good fortune of those who are not.

#### ALBANY'S WATER SUPPLY

The city of Albany, N. Y., will abandon the Hudson river as a source of municipal water supply. The new source will be Hannacrois creek. For some time work has been in progress on an impounding reservoir at Alcové. This reservoir will hold twelve billion gallons of water, estimated to be a two years' supply. Work has progressed to the point where water has been turned into the mains as far as the new filtration plant at Feura Bush, and preliminary tests are being made. The State Commission of Health has made rigid regulations for the protection of the supply. Albany has been authorized by law to sell water to any municipality in the county where a reservoir is located or through which a pipe line has been constructed. The city can also sell to any corporation or individual outside of the city. The cost of the present improvement is about \$6,000,000. Just as soon as the work is completed the Hudson river will be cut out as a source of supply.

#### DR. STRATTON'S BIRTHDAY

##### At Seventy He Takes Into Consideration His Work for Next Twenty Years

Dr. S. W. Stratton, chairman of the executive committee of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, recently celebrated his 70th birthday. Notwithstanding the general thought that 70 years makes an old man, Dr. Stratton, in his well preserved mental and physical vigor, has mapped out a program of research work covering the next twenty years. He is looking forward to the task of taming the nation's great rivers, fettering floods and harnessing currents. He expects to develop accurate working models in which currents, silt deposits, power and rate of flow may be studied.

Dr. Stratton was formerly a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois. Among his students in 1884-5-6 was Adolph Mueller. On the occasion of the doctor's birthday Adolph wrote him a congratulatory letter, and received the following reply:

Mr. Adolph Mueller,  
Decatur, Ill.

My dear Mr. Mueller:—

It was indeed a pleasure to have your very kind letter of Aug. 4th. I certainly do remember you very well, and have always been interested in the work of your plant, which is so very widely known.

My friends have been more than kind to me on the anniversary of my 70th birthday and have made the arrival of this milestone a pleasure.

If you are ever in Boston I should be most happy to have you call on me.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) S. W. Stratton.

#### WE KNOW OUR WATER WORKS

Decatur people are interested in their water works as the taxpayers of every city should be. There are always visitors there but this fall inspection parties have become popular.

Mueller Co. encourages the movement and proving our thoughts by acts made a descent on the plant on the evening of August 31st, put in a profitable and pleasant evening inspecting the grounds, the dam which makes Lake Decatur, the filter plant and the pumping station.

There were two hundred men and women in the party. Commissioner Earl V. Smith was at the works to receive and guide the visitors and explain the process of water treatment and the operation of the various pieces of machinery. The grounds were well lighted and the improvements of the past two years were admired and complimented. There was a brief trip through the runways on top of the dam and then an inspection of buildings and machinery. It was a trip with educational value to those unfamiliar with the water works industry and every one was well pleased with what he saw and learned.

Other parties will be taken through the plant and Decatur is going to be one town that knows her greatest of all public utilities.

Tourists coming up Route 2 will see Decatur water works to the left as they cross the Lake Decatur bridge but can get the best view by turning into the new entrance to the city just beyond the bridge coming in.

#### AN AUTOMOBILE CENSUS

An automobile world census shows a total of 35,805,632 cars, buses, trucks, etc., in 164 different nations. This is equivalent to one car for every 54 persons in the world. Autos of American manufacture are 88 per cent of this total. In spite of the world wide depression these statistics, as of Jan. 31, 1931, showed a decrease in purchases over 1930 in only 28 countries. The only major market showing an important decrease was Australia, and this decrease was only 3 per cent. Thirty or more important markets showed an increase of 10 per cent.

## BOWLERS

### Ten Teams Organized for the Forthcoming Winter Season

The bowling boys of the organization have busted forth for the fall season and are rarin' to go. After several preliminary meetings it was arranged that C. C. Roarick act as permanent secretary of the league. The Decatur Bowling Alley has been selected as the place to play the games. Ten teams have been named. These are more or less tentative. As the season progresses there will be some changes made. The first man named on each team is to act as captain.

No. 1:—Reedy, 144; Fairchild, 144; Albert, 148; Wyant, 125; Vanvleet, 125; Huntley, 140; Draper, 130. Total, 956. Average, 136 4/7.

No. 2:—Walker, 155; Dresback, 144; C. F. Roarick, 140; Simpson, 130; L. W. Mueller, 125; Morrison, 132. Total, 826. Average, 137 2/3.

No. 3:—Behrns, 168; Gragg, 125; Taylor, 125; McKenney, 150; Adams, 125; Curry, 130. Total, 823. Average, 137 1/6.

No. 4:—Hill, 150; Blankenburg, 170; M. Stratman, 125; Hartwig, 125; Owens, 125; Mellow, 125; Brown, 155. Total, 975. Average, 139 2/7.

No. 5:—C. C. Roarick, 176; Doherty, 170; Galka, 142; Rubican, 125; Smith, 130; Radke, 130. Total, 873. Average, 145 1/2.

No. 6:—Gustin, 180; Kell, 125; Preshaw, 125; A. Mueller, 130; Schwartz, 130; Shaw, 150; Yonkers, 125. Total, 965. Average, 137 6/7.

No. 7:—Krag, 148; Morenz, 162; Fortschneider, 136; Lupski, 135; Lindamood, 125; Skelly, 115. Total, 821. Average, 136 5/6.

No. 8:—F. Mueller, 165; Bruso, 123; Mason, 143; Gould, 120; March, 129; Lusk, 137. Total, 817. Average, 136 1/6.

No. 9:—Stille, 170; Ferry, 130; Jacka, 125; Cochran, 130; R. H. Mueller, 137; Langley, 133. Total, 825. Average, 137 1/2.

No. 10:—Richardson, Colendar, Burchell, McKee, Rainwater, Leslie, Mills.

Waiting List:—Hawkins, Roush, Hobbs, Ben Taylor, Morrey, Clark, Cornelius.

### CANADIAN POSTAGE RATES

It's well enough to know that postage rates on U. S. mail to Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador were increased somewhat beginning September 1st. This will apply to both regular and air mail. Postage on letters weighing one ounce sent regular mail will be three cents and postcards will be two cents. The new air mail rates will be six cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof and ten cents for each additional ounce. The postoffice department expects an increase of \$1,000,000 as a result of the new rates.

### THIS WAY OUT, PLEASE

A correspondent signing himself "A Looper" writes W. G. Sibley of the Chicago Journal of Commerce as follows:

"Colonel—the conceit needs to be knocked out of the American people. How great are the country and people that are licked as we are today and who want dangerous, yes, fatal, temporary stimulants? What each one of us needs to do is to get down to brass tacks and work—work hard—pay off every dollar of old debt, and meet our obligations of all kinds like men. While there is the gigantic opportunity for pulling ourselves out of the present morass let's quit acting like pampered children and thank God that in view of our 1928-1929 orgy of cockiness no worse fate has befallen us. Would anything less be the resolve of men who trod these New England highways in 1776, 1861-5, and 1917-18? Are these dead to have sacrificed in vain?"

Atta boy. What we all need to do is to quit sniffing, pay the fiddler and get back to sane and sensible living. Then good times will come again.

### THE DIFFERENT JOHN SMITHS

There is no rule for spelling a proper name. Therefore young reporters are taught to ask an individual to spell his name, even though it be plain "Smith." At first this seems an unusual and unnecessary precaution, but it is not. Common as it is, the name Smith is spelled many different ways, but pronounced as "Smith." "John Smith" is not indigenous to the United States alone. He is numerous in all countries on the globe, and the different ways in which he spells his name proves the need of precaution in asking him to spell it if you are a stickler for correctness. The Kalends of the Waverly Press gives the different kinds of John Smiths in various countries as follows:

England—John Smith.

Germany—Johann Schmidt.

Holland—Jan Schmids.

Spain—Juan Smithas.

Greece—Ion Skmiton.

Poland—Ivan Schmittiweiski.

Russia—Ivan Skmittowski.

China—Jahon Schimmit.

Italy—Giovanni Fabbroni.

Scotland—John Gowans.

Ireland—John Gowen.

France—Jean Lefevre.

### JOIN THE CRIB PARTY

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Whitehead of Minneapolis, whose home was recently enriched by the arrival of a baby, have become members of Adolph's "crib party." Some years ago Adolph put into effect the idea that every employe's wife with a baby to rear should have a crib, and whenever a birth occurs in the home of a Mueller employe, a crib is sent. Bob Whitehead is a member of the traveling sales force with headquarters at Minneapolis.



# American Society Sanitary Engineers

## Annual Meeting of Important Body Held at Richmond, Virginia

The American Society of Sanitary Engineers has just completed a four day session at Richmond, Va., beginning Sept. 8th and ending on the 11th. The society was organized in 1906. Its importance and value have grown with the years. Its objects and aims are excellent, directed as they are to the study and development of the plumbing industry, and the study of both old and new technical questions in sanitation. The sessions were presided over by A. R. McGonegal, president. The first day and a half were given over to the welcoming addresses and officers' and committees' reports. Then followed papers and discussions, among them the following:

Public Water Supplies in Virginia—Richard Messer, State Sanitary Engineer, Virginia State Health Department.

Sanitary Drinking Fountains—Joel I. Connolly, Chief, Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, Chicago, Ill.

The Relation of Plumbing to Public Health—Dr. A. Wilson, Medical Health Officer, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Compulsory Plumbing—James Smith, Chief Plumbing Inspector, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Sanitary Conditions in Rural Sections—George Springham, Sanitary Engineer, Madoc, Ontario, Canada.

Lavatory Overflows—Samuel Tapp, Assistant Plumbing Inspector, Washington, D. C.

Committee A-40 American Standards Association—W. C. Groeniger, J. J. Crotty.

Committee B-33 American Standards Association—A. R. McGonegal.

Committee Z-4 American Standards Association—Thos. M. Dugan.

Elimination of Waste—Simplified Practice—Keith W. McAfee.

Plumbing Control as a Function of the Life Insurance Business—Geo. H. Derbyshire, Philadelphia, Pa.

Grease and Oil Interceptors, Research Committee—Wm. J. Yackley, M. W. Smith, Dayton, O.

Circuit and Loop Vents vs. Individual Vents—Wm. J. Yackley, Chief Plumbing Inspector, Dayton, O.

Progress in Fixture Design—E. P. Uphues, Manager, Plumbing Service Section, Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.

The Presence of Zinc in Water Transferred by Brass and Galvanized Pipe—R. M. Palmer, Vice-President, Ferro-Nil Corp., New York, N. Y.

Discussion led by R. S. Weston, Consulting Engineer, Boston, Mass.

Sizing of Water Pipe for High Buildings—J. E. Taggart, Sanitary Engineer, New York, N. Y.

Range Boiler Explosions and Proper Use of Relief Valves—Elmer S. Stack, Consult-



A. R. McGonegal  
Washington, D. C.

ing Engineer, Somerville, Mass.

Discussion led by Henry T. Callan, Pittsfield, Mass.

At the final session the newly elected officers were installed just before the meeting came to an end.

The headquarters were at the Jefferson Hotel. Social features were not overlooked.

At 1:30 September 10th, members, ladies and guests assembled at the hotel for a tour of the battlefields in the neighborhood of Richmond. In the evening there was a banquet and dance in the main auditorium of the Jefferson. In addition there were special entertainments for the ladies during the week.

Thomas M. Landers, Jr. was the chairman of the local committee which handled all local details in a manner pleasing and

### Charles Cochran Succeeds J. Duffy

John (Jack) Duffy, who has filled the position of fire chief at the main plant, has retired. He has been succeeded by Charles Cochran, formerly assistant to W. T. Mason in the construction department.

The retiring chief had many friends in the organization and was a companionable man with a great fund of local history acquired through his many years on the police force and paid fire department.

In addition to his duties as chief, Charlie will have charge of the janitor force, and that's quite a job in itself. The entire factory shows up every morning clean as a new pin.

SCHOOL DAYS



**Fixing the Guilt**

Angry teacher: "Susie, your lips are covered with lip stick this morning."

Very small girl: "Well, I have to kiss mother before I come to school."



**How We Knew**

Teacher—Can anyone tell me what the "land of Nod" is?

Pupil—Sure, that's where the yes men come from.



**Giving Webster a Chance**

Teacher: "Are you sure this is a purely original composition?"

Bill: "Yes, ma'am: but you may find one or two of the words in the dictionary."



**His Authority**

Teacher: "When was Rome built?"

Percy: "At night."

Teacher: "Who told you that?"

Percy: "You did. You said Rome wasn't built in a day."—Boston Transcript.



**Poor Place to Get It**

Teacher: "Now, Robert, what is a niche in a church?"

Bobby: "Why it's just the same as an itch anywhere else, only you can't scratch it as well."



**Some Feet, Too**

Teacher: "Tommy, tell the class something about Lindbergh's great feat."

Tommy: "I never saw them, but I can tell about Charlie Chaplin's."



**NO ARGUMENT FOR HIM**

Henry was doing his best to get along with the new teacher. He was naturally a timid boy who liked to be left in peace. That is how the following drama took place. The actors are Teacher and Henry.

Teacher: "What's the shape of the earth?"

Henry: "Round!"

Teacher: "How do you know it is?"

Henry: "All right, it's square then. Honest, I don't want to start an argument about it."



**Define a Nut and Bolt**

Here's what she wrote: "A bolt is a thing like a stick of hard metal, such as iron, with a square bunch on one end and a lot of scratching wound around the other end. A nut is similar to the bolt only just the opposite, being a hole in a chunk of iron sawed off short with wrinkles around the inside of the hole."—The Safe Worker.



**More Information Wanted**

The teacher was talking about the dolphin and its habits. "And, children," she said impressively, "just think! A single dolphin will have two thousand baby dolphins!"

"Goodness!" exclaimed the little girl at the foot of the class; "and how many do the married ones have?"



**The Fixer**

Teacher—"You bad boy! I wish I was your mother for about twenty-four hours."

Bad Boy—"All right, teacher, I'll speak to dad and maybe I can fix it."



**Self-Protection**

Teacher of Hygiene: "And why must we keep our houses fresh and clean?"

Bright Co-Ed: "Because company may come any moment."—Exchange.



**Sounds Fishy**

Teacher: "William, how many bones have you in your body?"

William: "Nine hundred."

Teacher: "That's a great many more than I have."

William: "But, teacher, I had sardines for lunch."—Exchange.



**Domestic Science**

Teacher: "If I take a potato and divide it into two parts, then into four parts, and each of the four parts into two parts, what would I have?"

Little Emily: "Potato salad!"

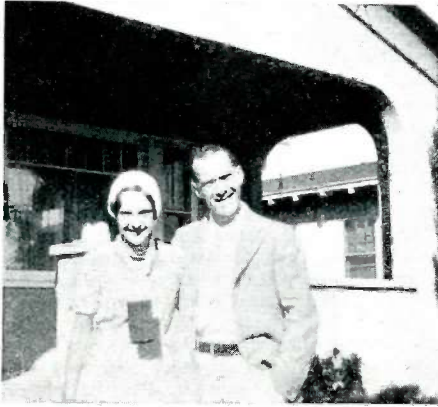


**Elephant Elf**

After hearing the teacher read a fairy story, the class, the average age of which was six years, was asked some questions in regard to the story. One of which was, "What is an elf?"

Little Alice, whose hand had waved frantically, was allowed to give the answer, and confidently explained that "A elf is a little elephant."

## WEDDING BELLS



Decatur friends are in receipt of an interesting wedding announcement from Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Hess announcing the marriage of their daughter, Emily May, to Jean Gordon Langford, Berkeley, Calif. The couple are at home, twenty-one thirty-eight, Berkeley street. The groom is a member of the sales force of our San Francisco branch, but has many friends in the Decatur organization, having frequently attended meetings of the sales forces here. A snap shot of the happy couple is given herewith. Jean's Decatur friends are awaiting an opportunity to extend congratulations in person. In the meantime the Mueller Record does it for them.

## ATTENDS STATE CAMP

Jack Enloe, son of Paymaster Enloe, who has been working in the Stationery Dept. during his summer vacation, checked out the 17th. The following day Jack went to Camp Seymour, where he remained for ten days.

Camp Seymour is a state Y. M. C. A. camp and boys from all over the state go there. It so happens that during this period Jack was the only boy from Decatur, all others coming from Chicago, Joliet, Rockford, and other points in the state.

The ten day periods are spent in camping, swimming, playing ball and all kinds of athletics, as well as participating in Hobby Clubs which provide the studying of astronomy, aircraft, woodcraft, and Indian craft under the supervision of expert instructors.

Camp Seymour is located nine miles southeast of Decatur and was formerly Woodbine Park. In 1922 this park was purchased by H. M. Seymour of Payson, Illinois, and given to the state Y. M. C. A. as a memorial to his son. There are twelve cabins in this camp and 400 boys are entertained there every year.

## REAL OUTING IN WISCONSIN

### Members of Our Organization Find Tomahawk, Wisconsin, Ideal Spot

Every one who knows Wisconsin knows that it calls loudly, eloquently and convincingly to summer vacationists. It offers two kinds of attractions—the modern hotel which is on an equality with an "outing" at the Blackstone or Congress on Michigan Boulevard or a real outing in a sequestered spot on the banks of a wooded lake.

The party of Muellerites just home from two weeks outing of the last named variety, and even as they now scratch the last mosquito bite utter no regrets. In fact the bite is now a rather pleasant reminder of those idle, carefree days with nothing to do but read, play cards, fish and eat.

The party included:

Mrs. Philip Mueller.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mueller.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Mueller.

Mr. and Mrs. Vere Brownback.

Miss Louise Adams.

Messrs. Ebert Mueller, R. H. Mueller, U. S. Friend, Amos Parks, Bud Maddox.

The outing place was Tomahawk, Wis., where fish spend the dreamy months between September and June awaiting the coming of some one with a temptingly baited hook to lift them from the lake. Giant crappies not only put up a game fight but after a brief stay in the frying pan have a wondrous appeal to a vacation appetite.

The party lived in "shacks"—nice clean ones with good beds and neat furniture but ate their meals at the inn.

Several days hard rain gave needed rest to muscles sore from landing fish, and other days provided time for auto excursions in the surrounding farm country with its substantial homes, barns and live stock. The population is made up of Germans, Swedes, and Danes and dairy farming seems to take precedence. There appears to be considerable prosperity in the rural districts of Wisconsin, judging by the numerous improvements.

The party came home thoroughly delighted with their fortnight in the open, and with a good opinion of Tomahawk and Wisconsin as an outing place.

## BIRTHS

Word has been received in Decatur of the birth of a daughter on Aug. 9th to Mr. and Mrs. Bob Whitehead. The child was born in the Methodist Deaconess Hospital at Minneapolis and has been named Roberta Jean. Bob is salesman for the company and makes his headquarters in Minneapolis. He is a brother of Mrs. J. W. Simpson.

## Not So Much

The Roman Coliseum seated 50,000 and could accommodate 20,000 more standing.

**RULES FOR DRIVING A CAR**

- A—is for accidents, too many there are,  
 B—is for brakes, the vital part of a car,  
 C—is for caution, none cannot deny,  
 D—is for danger if you fail to apply,  
 E—is for Eternity, none should hasten thereto,  
 F—is for failure, don't let it be you.  
 G—is for go when the road is clear,  
 H—is for halt, when danger is near.  
 I—is for idiot, found in all times,  
 J—is for judgment, use at all times.  
 K—is for knowledge of the safety first rule,  
 L—is for learning, don't be a fool.  
 M—is for motto, be sure you are right.  
 N—is for notice of all things in sight,  
 O—is for orders, always obey,  
 P—is for patience, practice each day.  
 Q—is for quarrels—avoid if you can,  
 R—is for respect, to assist if you can.  
 S—is for signals, don't fail to observe.  
 T—is for trains, might be around a curve.  
 U—is for useless to try to beat trains,  
 V—is for venture, it might be in vain,  
 W—is for words might be said o'er you next day,  
 X—forms the cross to mark the place where you lay.  
 Y—is for yonder, we know not where,  
 Z—is for Zion, we hope you go there.

Contributed by an employe of the Montgomery Water Works, Montgomery, Ala.

**TELEVISION, NOT YET**

Television is the next radio sensation which is being awaited by the public with "frenzied expectation." Early in August there were widely published reports of sensational developments and many persons were excited in the belief that along with Amos 'n' Andy would come visual broadcasting. This was somewhat premature. Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, chief engineer of the Federal Radio Commission, says encouraging progress has been made, but the engineers cannot say at this time when the visual art will become a medium of entertainment. Whether it will arrive next year or in five years he cannot tell. Everything possible is being done to hurry it along. The most promising experimentation is going on now in the ultra-high frequencies, but this has hitherto been regarded as the "No Man's Land" of radio and there still remains a great deal to be accomplished. A note of warning is sounded against placing too much confidence in promises of individuals and organizations seeking to capitalize on the widespread publicity being given television.

**BACK TO THE UNIFORM**

Billie Jett, Jr., who has been working in the advertising department during his summer vacation, checked out on September 4th. He left soon afterward for Nashville, Tenn., where he enters his senior year at the Branham and Hughes Military Academy.

**TALKED FAST AND EARNESTLY****Charlie Lincoln Had to Convince Authorities That He Was Just a Plain Peddler**

Because he drives a Buick which is almost a counterpart of the car driven by four bank robbers, Charlie Lincoln, traveling out of Indianapolis for Mueller Co., had to do a lot of explaining to authorities of Gas City, Indiana, August 21st. He parked his car at the Twin City bank at 12:05 noon at about the time the quartette of bank robbers did likewise.

The robbers were armed with machine guns. They entered the bank, beat up on the cashier, and threatened to kidnap his daughter. Despite the stalling of the cashier, the robbers broke through the cage, beat the cashier and scraped up the loose money on the counter. The cashier stalled again on opening the safe, saying he didn't know the combination, but the feel of a big gun pressed against his back, and another at his head changed his mind and he finally opened up the strong box. The robbers got away with \$5,000 in cash.

Charlie Lincoln had to do a lot of explaining to satisfy authorities all on account of the fact that he happened to be driving a Buick which looked like the one in which the robbers fled.

Later he wrote Tony Yonkers of the water works division the following letter concerning the affair:

"And what a fine thing you ran me into by advising me to go there and my going at just the particular time that I did. Just imagine. I am parked in front of the bank there yesterday at 12:05 P. M. when up drives four "guys" in a Buick exactly like mine only a four door instead of a Tudor and sticks up the bank and makes their getaway. Some of the natives thought my car was the one they drove up in and I had to prove I had no connection before I could leave town. Enclosing the account of the stickup herewith and thankful that I don't get honorable (?) mention.

LINCOLN.

**CHICAGO'S BIG POSTOFFICE**

Chicago's new postoffice is to be the largest of the kind in the world. There are two apparent reasons for this. One is that it is located in Chicago. It follows quite naturally that this fact at once makes it the largest in the world. The other reason is the value which is represented in site and construction, totaling \$25,000,000. The lowest bid received at the recent letting was \$13,606,970. In so far as the average citizen is concerned there is no complaint concerning the site, the bid or the total cost of the gigantic improvement. What the average citizen wants to see right now is the beginning of the work and its uninterrupted progress until the Chicago division of the U. S. Postal Dept. is peddling mail from the new building. It means lots of work and lots of money circulating, once the big job gets under way.

## "SWEETA BANAN"

## Japanese School Boys Essay With Laughable Comparison

A Japanese schoolboy has written an essay on the honorable banana.

"The banana are a great remarkable fruit," the essay reads. "He are constructed in the same architectural style as the honorable sausage. Difference being skin of sausage are habitually consumed, while it are not advisable to eat rapping of banana.

"Perhaps are also intrissing the following differences between the two objects. Banana are held aloft while consuming, sausage are usually left in reclining position. Banana are first green in culler, then gradual turn yellowish. Sausage start out with indefinite culler (resemble terrier cotta) and retain same hue indefinitely. Sausage depend for creation upon human being or stuffing machine, while banana are pristine product of honorable mother nature. Both article resemble the other in that neither have pit or colonel of any kind.

"In case of sausage, both conclusions are attached to other sausages, honorable banana on opposite hand are joined on one end to the stem, other termination are entirely loose.

"Finally, banana are strictly member of the vagitable kingdom, while affiliation of sausage is often undecided."—Christian Science Monitor.

## WANTED—REDUCTION

Fifteen suburban towns clustering about Detroit appealed to the water company to be supplied with water at the same rate charged in Detroit.

Alex Dow, water commissioner, pointed out that this was impossible. In doing so he explained that Detroit will barely escape a deficit this year and also cited the possibility of a general increase in water rates in 1932-34 if present business conditions now prevailing should continue. The Detroit City charter provides that the company may charge double the Detroit rate for water supplied patrons outside the city limits. The board has always felt justified in doing this because of the added expense in pumping the water such great distance. The petitioners claimed that they were entitled to a readjustment in rates.

## VOICE OF DISSOLUTION

All nature speaks the voice of dissolution. The highway of history and of life is

strewn with the wrecks that Time, the great despoiler, has made. We listen sorrowfully to the Autumn winds as they sigh through dismantled forests, but we know their breath will be soft and vernal in the Spring, and the dead flowers and withered foliage will blossom and bloom again. And if a man die, shall he, too, not live again? Is earth the end of all, and death an eternal sleep? Not so, but beyond the grave in the distant Aiden, hope provides an Elysium of the soul where the mortal shall assume immortality, and the life become an endless splendor.

D. W. Voorhees.

## INVITED TO JAIL

Dave Dresback may have reasons for being of a suspicious disposition, we don't know, but the chances are we would have

met the situation the same way ourselves. One day recently the sheriff called and explained to the telephone operator that some valves at the jail needed adjusting. The operator, without stopping to explain, connected the sheriff with Dave Dresback. The sheriff, presuming that Dave knew what had gone before, greeted him with: "How about coming down to the jail at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning?" Dave hesitated a bit before replying and then said: "Say, what kind of a joke is this?" We aren't advised just what followed, except that Dave went to jail the next morning and was back in time for lunch.

—AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

## Tennessee Water Works

The Dept. of Health in Tennessee reported recently that the state had 153 water supplies. Of this number 81 were municipally owned and 72 were privately owned. Some other interesting facts were brought out. Sixty-seven plants employed no treatment, 42 had disinfection alone, 35 had complete rapid sand filtration plants which included disinfection, one employed coagulation, sedimentation and disinfection, while eight had iron removal plants.

## The Spinner

He—"There she goes in her new car. I always envy Lily."

She—"Well, I suppose she was called L' because, though she doesn't toil much certainly does a lot of spinning."—J Mail.

## HOME AN UNSAFE PLACE

### The Place Where Most Accidents Occur— Experience of an Aerialist

Home is looked upon as a place of safety—but it isn't. For years professional safety men have been industriously and actively engaged in promoting safety in industry which naturally seems a fertile field for accidents. Temporarily the home did not appeal to the students of safety as a place fraught with danger. But the tireless statisticians got busy and their compilation of figures indicates the home as a place where the demon accident lurks by day and night, mercilessly pouncing down upon his unsuspecting victims of all ages and sexes.

#### Home Like a Factory

The conditions which make the home a prolific source of accidents may be due to the fact that the up-to-date home is something akin to a factory with its washing machines, ironing machines and what not. In most cases the operators are not machine-bred and from this lack of knowledge, are very liable to injuries. The old fashioned clothes wringer at one time had a good batting average. Rickety step ladders tumbled many a good man to the floor with broken arm or leg or a badly bunged up head. Slipping rugs on shiny hard wood floors have humbled many a proud dame, and so on down the list to the common practice of upsetting a pot of boiling coffee or grabbing a red hot skillet with an almost red hot handle without protection to the hands.

The thought that the home is a place immune from accidental hurts may tend to make people careless.

#### An Aerialist's Experience

There was the high trapeze performer who had finished her season and was en route to winter quarters of the circus and her home. Twice a day on a slender bar fifty feet in the air she did her perilous act. There was danger at every turn. Knowing this every precaution was taken to prevent an accident to the performer by careful preparation of her trapeze; the ropes, the rings, the bar—everything tested prior to the act. With the mechanical adjuncts in good condition, the circus people knew that the skillful artist would make no false move that would cause an accident. Nothing, however, looked more hazardous and to the spectators there appeared a thousand chances for an accident every day.

#### Fell Three Feet

The first thing the performer thought of on reaching home was some crazy quilt patches on top of a closet shelf. She wanted them. Nothing but a loose disjointed box offered itself to aid her in reaching the crazy quilt patches. The box raised her about three feet in the air in-

stead of the fifty in which she safely performed. The extra pressure she put on the box to reach the coveted crazy quilt patches caused it to collapse, she lost her balance and fell to the floor. They picked her up badly bruised and with a broken leg.

That proves, maybe, that it is more dangerous standing on a three foot box at home than doing daring stunts on a trapeze bar under the big top 50 feet above ground.

#### AUTO TRIP EAST

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wells and son, Winston, have returned from a two weeks tour through the east. The trip was mostly for pleasure but some business for the company was transacted.

The trio first drove to Washington to visit the capitol, and after spending a few days there, continued to Atlantic City. While stopping there they visited some of the pretentious hotels located on the Boardwalk, and other interesting parts of the city.

After leaving Atlantic City they journeyed to New York City. Travelling across the state of New York via Albany, and Watertown, the Wells crossed the St. Lawrence river at Alexandria Bay into Canada, and drove back via Toronto and Detroit, having travelled a total of 2600 miles.

The scenery during most of the trip varied greatly from that in Illinois, and the changing pictures which were presented were very pleasing.

#### "FINAL PAYMENT"

"Judge," said the contractor to his lawyer, "Doctor says I got about a month to live; I want to make my will.

"Fix it so my overdraft in the First National Bank goes to my wife, she can explain it to them.

"My equity in my automobile I want to go to my son. He will have to go to work then to meet the payments.

"Give my unpaid bills to the bonding company; they took some awful chances on me and are entitled to something.

"That new-fangled machine on the job, I want the resident engineer to have. He made me buy it; maybe he can make it work.

"My retained percentage, give to the state; I never expected to get it anyway.

"My equipment give to the junk man. He has had his eye on it for several years.

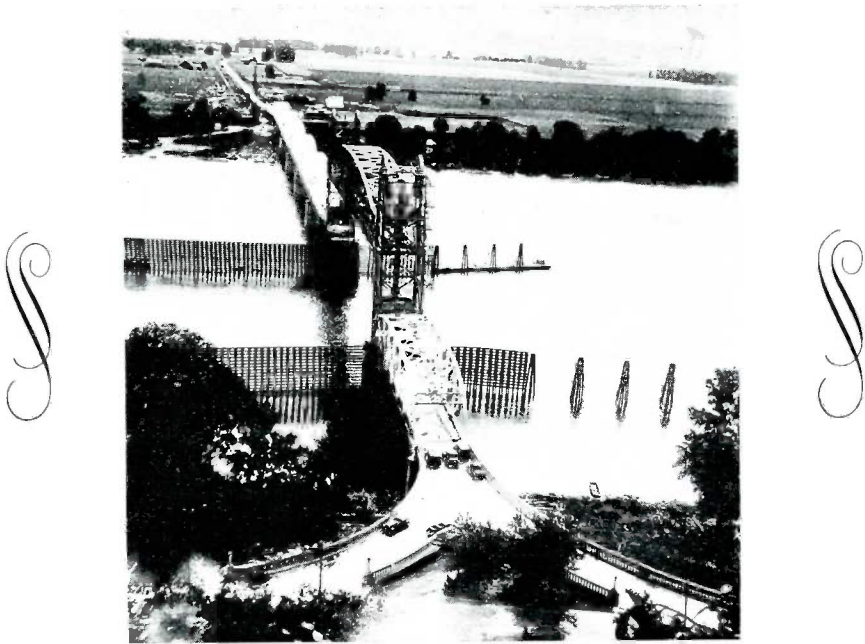
"My keg, I want to go to my bootlegger. I hope it costs him as much to keep it wet as it has me.

"I want you to handle the funeral for me, Judge. Any undertaker will do, but I want these six material men for pallbearers. They have carried me so long they might as well finish the job." Author unknown.

#### Unnecessary with Most Singers

An instrument has been developed by the University of Iowa to test singers' voices, registering off-key notes.

# Calhoun County Catching Up



The dedication and opening of the Joe Page bridge at Hardin, county seat of Calhoun county, Illinois, July 23rd, brings to public attention the most unusual county in Illinois. Calhoun county is a peninsula formed by the Illinois river on the east and the Mississippi river on the west. It narrowly escaped being an island, the widest portion being only seven miles but it has considerable length, totaling 36 miles. Calhoun county contains 256 square miles. It is the only county in Illinois without a railroad and it has only 11 miles of hard road. In recent years the C. & A. extended its line to East Hardin, which is across the river from the main town.

### Depended on Water Transportation

Calhoun county in this modern age gives a good picture of pioneer days. Transportation has always been largely by water. A considerable portion of the land and timber remains as the early settlers of 1815 found it. Only about 50 per cent of the land in the county is suitable for agricultural purposes. We know of no other spot in Illinois of which the same can be said. This fact gives Calhoun county a very unusual place in the 102 counties forming the great state.

Much of the remaining land is covered with native timber and pastures, and is rough and uneven. From the northern limits a range of bluffs extends southward for about three-fourths the length of the county.

### Great Little County

The reader must not get the idea that

Calhoun county, Illinois, is a no account place. Despite its lack of modern methods of transportation, limited productive land and its somewhat isolated position, Calhoun county makes the claim that it is one of the wealthiest counties per capita in Illinois. The earlier settlers in that county were French.

### Found Riches in Apples

It was not until the early eighties that Calhoun county folks found that the land was not suitable to general crops grown in Illinois, but they discovered that it was excellent for fruit and today it is a great apple producing section, and there are many stories of acquired riches as a result.

The story of Chris Ringhausen is a striking illustration. About 1890 he was a farm hand receiving \$18 a month. With his savings he bought 40 acres of land in the now famous Lincoln Valley. Today Mr. Ringhausen lives in retirement in a beautiful home in Hardin. He now owns 970 acres of land covered by 26,400 apple trees. His seven sons own 500 acres with 16,200 trees or a total of 42,600 apple trees in the Ringhausen family.

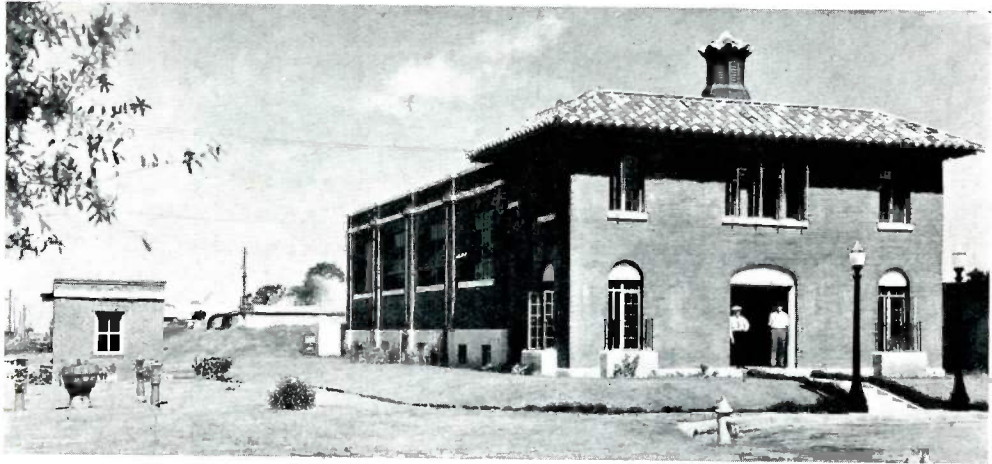
The largest orchard is that of Larsback brothers, who own and control more than 2000 acres, covered by 75,000 trees.

### Three Million Bushels Annually

In a normal season Calhoun county produces 1,000,000 barrels or 3,000,000 bushels of apples. This volume comes from 40,000 acres covered by 1,000,000 apple trees of

(Continued on page 19)

# Sarasota's Automatic Water Works



Sarasota, Florida, has other claims besides that of being a delightful place for northerners to spend the winter. It has one of the most unusual water works systems in the country. In fact, it is claimed to be the only one of the kind. It operates automatically and requires only one man day and night to keep it in motion. This lone operator had perhaps better be designated as an overseer, because the plant practically operates itself.

## Automatic Operation Successful

James R. Brumby, Jr., who was commissioner of public works at Sarasota several years ago, originated and designed the plan under which the plant is operated. The idea was patentable but Mr. Brumby said he would let it go as his contribution to the engineering profession. Mr. Brumby has not been connected with Sarasota in official capacity since September, 1929, having established himself in business at Clearwater, Florida. The automatic plant above referred to has been in operation since 1927.

The dependability and efficient practicability of this automatic plant has been established by nearly four years of every day operation. A few weeks ago Mr. Brumby, the designer, paid a visit to the plant. He found that no adjustment had been made on the mercury control since it was installed in 1926. This demonstrates beyond doubt the reliability of the mercury controls.

Sarasota is a pleasant little city of about 6000. The total cost of the plant was \$80,685. The capacity is sufficient for a population of 10,000 which meets the requirements of the Southeastern Fire Underwriters for a first class city. The design, however, was to meet the needs of a city of 50,000 population which Sarasota fondly looks forward to.

## The Source of Supply

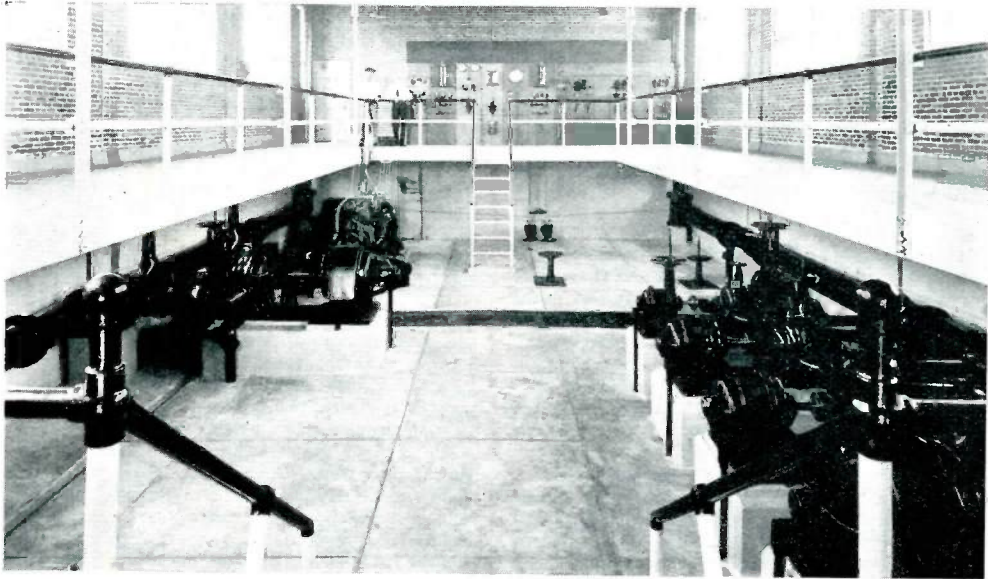
The water supply comes from three 650 feet deep wells and from the time it is pumped at 150 foot head in the distributing system the action is automatic. The wells are rotated weekly but so arranged that they will operate automatically if additional supply is needed.

There are two reservoirs, each 58 feet square and 13 feet deep. These are connected through a 16-in. suction main to the suction of the "high lift" pumps in the station. They can be used singly or together. Outside post indicator valves control the supply. The main pumping station has a pump level 3 feet above the bottom of reservoirs, giving a nine foot head on the pumps at all times. There are two separate and complete pumping plants on this floor. One common suction header connects on each end to one of the reservoirs and two suction mains lead off of this header. As located, these systems are known as the north side or domestic consumption system and the other as the south side or fire pump system. There are two discharge mains to the city, connected outside of the plant by indicator post valves, five in number. The mains are 12 in. each, one on Orange Avenue and one on Central Avenue. The mains tie together at Five Points, the heart of the city.

## The Station

The pumping station is concrete and brick. The second floor is the operator's apartment with two bedrooms, bathroom, kitchenette and Pullman dining room. The operator has very little to do except keep the building and grounds in good condition. This is because control of the pumps is automatic and still there is no elevated tanks or standpipe. The system is closed.





### How System Operates

Normally at midnight or a little later, the city is asleep so a 225 G. P. M. pump takes the load of waste and leaks. This pump operates as a pilot pump or comes into operation when all other larger pumps are off.

In the 14 in. discharge main is a flat plate orifice. The flow of water through this plate causes a difference in pressure on two small lines at a specially constructed "U" tube. One line is connected "upstream" and one "downstream." As the flow increases the mercury rises in one side of the tube and falls in the other. As the mercury rises it comes in contact with steel rods that make the circuit to start a larger pump. When the consumption falls off the velocity of water through the flat plate is less and the mercury falls leaving the contact and stopping that particular pump.

About 2 A. M. the S. A. L. wants to water a locomotive, or Johnnie Ringling wants to water an elephant. Perhaps it takes 400 G. P. M. so when the 225 G. P. M. pump reaches its full capacity the mercury rises and touches a contact that starts a 500 G. P. M. pump. As soon as the demand ceases, the mercury falls and the 225 comes back on and runs until the city wants more water than this pump can supply. This principle is carried through the entire plant.

The north side has four pumps; one, 225 G. P. M., two, 500 G. P. M. and one, 1500 G. P. M.

### Steps Up Pumping

The operation on increasing consumption is like this. When the first 500 G. P. M. pump comes on it automatically cuts off the 225 G. P. M. pump, through an interlocking device on the starting switch of the first 500 G. P. M. pump. When the con-

sumption reaches 500 or a little over, the 225 G. P. M. pump comes on again by mercury contact even though the 500 interlocker is "open." This gives a supply of 725 G. P. M. When 725 G. P. M. is reached the second 500 pump comes on and the 225 pump goes off, supplying 1000 G. P. M. Now when the 1000 is passed the 1500 G. P. M. pump comes on. I find that one 1500 pump is more efficient than two 500 and one 225 running together, so this step is 1500 using a high efficient DeLaval pump connected to a "slip ring" motor.

During the course of a day, pumps come on and go off but at all times the pump or pumps running are very close to full load and full efficiency. The daily automatic recording consumption and pressure charts indicate the operation of the plant.

### Hard Nuts to Crack

Four pumps on one discharge main on the north side controlled through one flat orifice, and there on the south side of the plant is a 2100 G. P. M. pump controlled through another orifice plate on its discharge main.

A serious question was how to start and control this situation.

There is an extra contact in the north side "U" tube that starts the south side pump, and a second contact on the same pump on a separate "U" tube and orifice on the south side. This contact is so close to the mercury that the first "surge" from the 2100 gallop pump makes contact and holds that pump on while the north side mercury is falling. When the south 2100 gallon pump starts, its interlocking switch "clears" the entire plant and it runs alone.

The foregoing description of the operation of the plant might lead some to believe that the mercury contacts are on the

control circuit of 220 V. of the automatic G. E. starting switches. They are not. Eighteen volts through a small solenoid magnet closes the 200 volt circuit and only 18 volts are on the contacts in the mercury and they are submerged in transformer or switch oil. This prevents all arcing at the points and they are less difficult to insulate.

#### Secret of Operation

The entire secret of the success of the automatic operation is in the way the current of 18 volts passes through the mercury and ground. Two contacts in the mercury "U" tube on each switch are used. The circuit closes when both contacts touch the mercury but does not open when one contact, which is shorter than the other, leaves the mercury but only when both are clear of it.

An effort was made to use one contact through a ground but in operation the "surge" in the main and the sudden, even though slight rise and fall in the mercury, caused a pump to come "on" and go "off" in rapid succession and made the system impossible. This led to a study of how to prevent this starting and stopping when it was desired that the pump run. The mercury touching the first or long contact rod does not start the pump, but touching a contact about 1/16 in. shorter starts the pump. This one feature made possible starting a pump "late" say at 525 G. P. M. for 500 gallon pump and stop it at 495 G. P. M., in other words, there is a lap of any amount desired, by setting the points from 25 G. P. M. flow apart to as wide a range as desired. If a pump is not wanted on the mains unless it is absolutely necessary, and when it does come on there is no reason to stop it until the service of water is down to where a smaller pump will care for it.

A diaphragm pressure switch closes when all pumps stop and the pressure falls below 45 pounds, and this rings an alarm bell in the operator's apartment. It is connected to the Sterling Engine starting battery. A further safeguard is a magnetic switch that rings a bell in the operator's apartment when the electric current goes off.

At this time there is only one 2100 G. P. M. pump, but floor space and blank tees are there for two more 2100 G. P. M. pumps, and another 2100 G. P. M. Sterling unit.

#### Push the Button

The automatic capacity is 2100 G. P. M. but every pump in the plant can be started by pushing a button, for each pump, on the switchboard, thus giving a total capacity of 6925 G. P. M.

The south side, or fire supply, also has a 225 H. P. Sterling engine directly connected to a 2100 G. P. M. pump on one end and a 45 K. W. 2300 volt generator on the other. This unit alone is a water plant

in itself. The generator will supply current to pump all wells and light the plant, and the 2100 pump will supply the city in case of a long outage of current.

The capacity of the present plant is 4825 G. P. M. electric operated and 2100 G. P. M. Sterling engine unit giving a total of 6925 G. P. M. All electric wire, switches and connections from the Florida Power and Light Co., have a capacity for the completed future plant of 9025 G. P. M. electric operated. The total, including two Sterling units planned for, is 13,225 G. P. M.

#### No Deficiency Charge

Sarasota's water plant carries no deficiency charge from the Underwriters for a "first class" city of our size and future growth can be amply cared for up to around fifty thousand population.

The switchboard has a Florida Power and Light Co., panel and a Sterling generator panel so arranged that no "cross" in current can occur. All pump starting switches are G. E. Automatic remote control with special interlocking switch put on here during erection.

#### Double Control

Every motor including the well pumps are manually controlled by switch on the face of the switchboard besides the automatic control through mercury contact. The entire pumping and electrical equipment was furnished by Burford-Hall & Smith Co. of Atlanta, Ga. The special mercury "U" tubes were made by the Republic Flow Meter Co.

This is the plant's third year of operation and it has never failed once. Power is very seldom off, and it is seldom that the operator has to start a pump non-automatic.

The Sterling unit is run once a week full load for one hour.

It is a pleasure to show any one interested through our plant and explain further its operation.

#### SACRAMENTO VOTES BONDS

By a vote of nearly 7 to 1 Sacramento, Calif., has approved a bond issue of \$480,000 for a new filtration plant. Work is to be rushed, as engineers point out great urgency exists.

Detailed plans are being prepared by Harry E. Jenkins and Henry D. Dewell, who are co-designers of the new basin which will have a capacity of 64 million gallons daily, which is equal to the present capacity of the filter beds and pumping plant. This is 9 million gallons more than the peak requirements. The new basin will remove the strain on the present filter beds and reduce the number of times the filters will have to be cleaned and remade, which is now a costly process. A portion of the \$480,000 voted will be used to put the present basin in repair as far as practical and then use it as a storage reservoir for filtered water.

**CALHOUN COUNTY CATCHING UP***(Continued from page 15)*

various ages. About 300,000 of these trees are of bearing age.

In contrast to this great industry Calhoun grows only about 500,000 bushels of corn and 300,000 bushels of wheat, while stock raising is limited.

Here is a section of Illinois which beckons to tourists looking for unusual places. Hardin, the county seat, is only 67 miles northwest of St. Louis and only a short drive from some of the principal highways between Decatur and St. Louis.

**The Joe Page Bridge**

In view of the fact that practically all of the products of Calhoun have been transported to markets by water the dedication and opening of the bridge will have a great influence on the future development of Illinois' odd little county. The bridge in itself is worth seeing. It is an outstanding structure of its kind in Illinois and is the result of a movement begun in 1924. The bridge cost over a million dollars. The first appropriation was for \$400,000, made by the state legislature in 1927. This proved inadequate. In 1929 an appropriation of \$750,000 was asked for and given. The bridge connects Hardin, the county seat, with the main land. The first work began on May 28, 1930, and the structure was completed in little more than a year's time. At the dedication, Governor Emmerson was the principal speaker and made the dedicatory address.

The enterprising owners of the Calhoun county Herald issued a very creditable souvenir edition, and from this has been gleaned the following facts concerning the bridge:

It is 2367 feet long and consists of a one hundred and sixty-foot span, six two hundred and ten-foot spans, and a vertical lift span three hundred eight feet and nine inches long.

The west approach is 128 feet in length and the east approach 494 feet in length. A horizontal clearance of 300 feet and a vertical clearance of 65 feet above high water will be provided by the lift span.

**Some Details of Construction**

There are 8700 cubic yards of concrete in the main structure; 294,000 pounds of reinforcing steel; 4,440,000 pounds of structural steel; 1620 feet of concrete piles; 49,000 board feet in timber piles; 101,000 board feet of creosoted lumber for the bridge flooring; and 21,300 pounds of miscellaneous hardware. More than 14,780 barrels of cement went into the making of concrete piles and approaches. For the lift span alone, 44,300 pounds of steel cable was required, and 790 square yards of creosoted lumber for the flooring.

On the superstructure of the bridge will be the complete operating machinery for raising and lowering the huge lift span, and an operator's quarters which will house the electrical hoists, and the auxiliary gaso-

line engines. To dress up the structure required 4520 gallons of paint.

**BUGS BY THE BUSHEL****Mrs. Gilbert Learns Something of Entomology as an Amateur Gardener**

Mrs. Gilbert, of the Employment Office, would be highly indignant if anyone were to say she was "buggy," yet she admits it herself. That is, she admits that her little truck farm is "buggy."

Last fall Mrs. Gilbert and her side-kick, Mrs. Layton, moved onto a little farm out on the West Main Street hard road, and spent the winter in planning what they were going to raise during the summer. As soon as the weather permitted, they started out to fulfill their dreams, and planted vegetables of every kind and description. Now they go out and gather in bugs of every kind and description. Mrs. Gilbert defies any one to produce bigger or better bugs, and a more diversified selection cannot be had, she avers. They have bugs with green stripes, black stripes, red stripes, stripes that run lengthwise, and stripes that run crosswise; bugs with wings and bugs without, bugs that are worms, and in fact anything that one could want in that line. So come on, you zoology students—you professors of bugology—that rare specimen you want will probably be found on Mrs. Gilbert's farm, and she will not charge you for carrying off the said bug. In fact, she and Mrs. Layton will give you a rousing cheer of thanks.

However, these two enterprising and independent women were more than a match for these millions of buggies. By persistent cultivation they have succeeded in providing practically all the vegetables they need for winter. Entomologists are claiming that insects will eventually conquer the world if they are not eradicated.

Mrs. Gilbert says this may be theoretically correct, but if it should begin to work out, the bugs need not think they are going to start their job on her truck garden and get away with it.

**EARLY DECATUR DAYS***(Continued from page 5)*

cials, recognizing it as a commodity on equal plane with food stuff, saw to it that the boys got it at a reasonable price.

**Cheap Wood**

Another interesting item appears in the official records—especially interesting, because "cord wood" is practically a thing of the past. The county commissioners bought it at fifty cents per cord.

That was a high price in those "good old days" and the guess is hazarded that it was just as hard for the old settlers to pay it as it is for the average man of today to pay from \$5 to \$10 a ton for coal.

We judge that prices were made low so that money would last longer as there was a chronic scarcity of cash.

## PEACH OF A STATE

## Illinois Growers Had Between 7,000 and 8,000 Carloads for Market

The harvest of the Illinois peach crop is just closing. It amounted to between 7,000 and 8,000 cars. The fact is not generally known that Illinois is one of the great peach producing states of the Union. In spring time in southern Illinois the sight offered by thousands of acres of peach trees in bloom is one never to be forgotten, and is equally attractive when the ripe fruit hangs on the trees ready for picking. The yield this year was tremendous, so great indeed that prices were extremely low. Excellent fruit was obtained at \$1.00 per bushel, and even less in the peach belt. This belt is about 100 miles south of Decatur. During the past few weeks hundreds of Decatur families drove down there to get a supply for canning and preserving. It was no uncommon sight to meet cars coming back with a bushel of peaches strapped to each front fender, on each running board and the trunk rack on the rear. If peaches could be carried through the winter like potatoes many of us would have our cellars filled.

For the first time in memory, Illinois took official notice of the peach industry this year. Governor Emmerson issued a proclamation, the Fruit Growers' Association, the railroads and commission merchants got behind the plan. A great deal of special advertising was done and people of Illinois awoke to the fact that they lived in a peach of a state.

## Believe It or Not

A charming wife of a French diplomat had never thoroughly mastered the English language.

She was urging an American officer to attend a dinner, the invitation to which he had already declined. The lady insisted that he must go, but the young officer said that he had burned his bridges behind him.

The lady misunderstood the word. "That will be all right," she explained, "I'll lend you a pair of my husband's."—Wilmette Announcements.



## The Absent-Minded Prof.

Here is one about the absent-minded professor who got married. Next morning he awoke to find a partner in bed with him. Leaning over to see who it was he exclaimed: "Why, Sarah Jones! what are you doing here?"—Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering.



## What's in a Name

Hank: "Why are you so sad?"

Frank: "I bought one of those books called 'How to Make Love' and now I don't know what to do. It says take the lady's hand, look into her eyes and say, 'I love you, Beatrice.'"

Hank: "Well?"

Frank: "My girl's name is Lizzie."

## WHEN A KING IS SICK

## Extraordinary Precautions Are Taken and Money Flows Out in Streams

There are a great many persons who seem to enjoy being sick and receiving medical attention. The assurance of a physician that recovery will be speedy, frequently has more effect on the patient than the medicine. Fortunately, cost in such cases is small. If one wants to get genuinely sick, he should thank his stars that he is in no way identified with royalty. When a king gets sick he has to dig deep down in his savings to meet the doctor bills. King George of England was a sick man about a year ago. His loyal subjects were much alarmed, and in fact the world was interested and hopeful of His Majesty's recovery, which was the final happy outcome of his illness. But it cost him a pretty penny.

A medical publication summarizes the cost as follows:

"It is said that the recent illness of King George V of Great Britain cost the royal exchequer about \$200,000.

"In Buckingham Palace a private pharmacy was established where drugs for the use of His Majesty were compounded. This caused an expense of not less than \$15,000, as the pharmacist had two assistants.

"Lord Dawson of Penn gave all his time to the King for several months and his bill was \$50,000. Stanley Hewitt received \$2,500 a month.

"Sir Hugh Rigby performed three operations, and, strange as it may seem, received a fee of only \$25 each.

"Lionel Whitby, a bacteriologist, treated the King's blood and his bill was \$10,000.

"The patient received several ray treatments at a total cost of \$10,000.

"A staff of six nurses was employed—reduced to four after the crisis had passed—and the nurses were paid usual fees."

## ON EUROPEAN TRIP

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Mueller sailed Monday, Sept. 7th, on a trip to Europe. They embarked at the Port of New York on the North German Lloyd steamer "Bremen," and will be absent for about two months. During their stay abroad they will visit England, Germany, France, Italy, and other countries.

## Gale-Breeze

Zona Gale is now the wife of William Breese. Weather prediction: Little cyclones around the house.—Omaha Bee-News.

## Washington Chair

The Windsor chair often used by George Washington when he visited in 1775 at the Col. Moses Woodward home, Portsmouth, N. H., has been presented to the Wisconsin State Historical Museum, at Madison.

**WEEK END VISUAL EVIDENCE****Shows Americans Spending Millions of Dollars in Quest of a Few Hours' Pleasure**

There are some puzzling phases of the depression periods.

One naturally connects with depression, unemployment, lack of money, denial of pleasures, zealous economy, and careful guarding of expenditures.

America is supposedly in the depths of depression.

How does one know?

One can't help knowing. The papers tell us all about it in the news columns, by editorial comment, by communications of near economists with their various pet panaceas, by private conversation and by heated arguments throughout the country. The people are sold on the idea.

It's a bad idea which should be rejected instead of accepted.

Visual evidence discounts all the above.

The people are still possessed of the pursuit of pleasure. Every week end shows a mad rush for every variety of enjoyment. Millions of dollars are spent—some would say wasted.

On Saturday and Sunday afternoon at least twelve major league base ball parks are filled with from 25,000 to 50,000 fans. Something approaching one million dollars is tossed into the coffers of the magnates of the game.

Recently two race tracks showed a Saturday afternoon attendance of 80,000. The total attendance on all tracks probably was ten times that total. With attendance fees, and the betting, it would be unwise to hazard the total of money expended—not a million—more likely millions.

At a movie picture theatre of average importance in a large city two lines of anxious, sweating, devotees stood in line for hours waiting their turn to gain admission while barkers constantly cried "standing room only."

This was at one theatre only. The same condition probably existed at a half dozen more, not only in that city but in many of the larger cities. In less degree the same spectacle was presented in every small city in the country. Who can guess the millions spent?

On the highways hordes of rushing tourists were burning up gasoline, the vast majority with no particular objective in view. Only the big oil companies can count these millions.

Every seaside resort, every golf course, every dance hall, in fact every known amusement or sport claimed a share of the week-end flow of hard earned dollars—a mountain of dollars.

What if the grocer, the shoemaker and the clothier, did not get a share of it in cash or in payment on accounts.

We Americans had our week-end fun—even in "depressed" times when economists,

politicians, national, state and municipal governments are nervously, energetically and actively sweating red corpuscles to get us back on an even keel.

Visual week-end evidence does not indicate a depression or hard times.

Maybe depression is only a phantom of the brain!

**AN IMPORTED WATER MAIN****Brought to Philadelphia Over Hundred Years Ago Recently Dug Up**

A few weeks ago a cast iron water pipe was unearthed at Philadelphia which holds a record for age and service. It was considerably over 100 years old, and though it looked the part it was still in good condition in so far as service possibilities were concerned. The extent of these possibilities is purely guess work. The pipe might go another hundred years, or even longer. From the day it was put in the trench, over a century ago, until the day last May when it was removed by workmen it has been a part of Philadelphia's highly developed water works system.

Philadelphia was a pioneer American city in many public services which includes the distribution of water. As in most cities of our early history wood water mains were used. There was nothing else to use. Foundries and iron works of the period had not progressed to the art of making iron water mains.

Early in the last century the authorities came to the realization that wooden mains were good temporarily, but as a permanent part of the water works system of a growing city would not be acceptable. They decided after investigation to import a small shipment of cast iron pipe from England and give it a trial. The section removed last May was a part of that importation and marked the beginning of the end of wooden water mains in the Quaker City.

This section of pipe has some peculiarities. It is of the bell and spigot type, nine feet long and in that length has several rings around it. These rings or bosses are an inch and a half wide and presumably are there to give added strength for tapping.

While these ancient mains now form only a very small part of the Philadelphia water system they still make up a considerable mileage.

The removal of the pipe here referred to had a reassuring effect as to the condition of the same class of material still in the ground for over one hundred years.

**Drives to Dallas**

Matt Trott left Aug. 19th for Dallas, Texas, to look after business at the Dallas branch. Mr. Trott drove his car and was accompanied by his wife, and Ruth Whitman, the later going to Oklahoma City for a short vacation.

## Canning Peaches at Cafeteria



In another column we have told MUELLER RECORD readers of the phenomenal peach crop grown in Southern Illinois. We use "phenomenal" in the right sense. The size of the crop was stupendous. It surpassed anything the growers have ever known. Illinois is simply weltering in peaches. If you lived in Decatur you could drive a hundred miles south, and buy all the peaches you desired at 15 to 25 cents per bushel, providing you furnished your own baskets and did your own picking. This could be done even though shipments to the large markets have totaled between 7,000 to 8,000 cars, according to reports from the peach center. In this city, a hundred miles from the supply, the fruit has sold from 50c to \$1.50 a bushel.

The peach grower has found himself very much in the same condition as the wheat farmer. His unprecedented crop fell victim to that old law of supply and demand, which regulates prices.

Decatur has done its part to help use up the fruit. Mueller Co. joined the movement. C. G. Auer, manager of the Cafeteria, and his force have been busy for several past Saturdays canning fruit for winter use. Altogether seventy to seventy-five bushels have been put up for winter use, making a total of 1000 to 1200 cans. We are assured of some fine fruit during noonday lunches this winter. The work was completed Saturday, Sept. 5th.

The whole city has been up to its elbows in canned peaches, pickled peaches and peach butter for the last two weeks.

When various charity workers saw the

opportunity they secured use of a large vacant building. It was promptly equipped with stoves and volunteer workers plunged into the work of canning and preserving peaches for use in charity relief work during the coming winter. Dozens of men and women worked day after day and thousands of bushels of peaches were used.

Although Illinois peach growers had a surplus crop and had to witness a good deal of the fruit go to waste, they still had an extra demand. What Decatur did many other communities did and by reason of the official declaration of "Peach Week" by Governor Emmerson, the attention of the people of the entire state was focused on the great peach opportunity and they grabbed it.

### WATER WORKS MEN TO MEET

The New England Water Works Association will hold its annual meeting at the Statler Hotel, Boston, Sept. 29-Oct. 2. This association embraces many important water works, and the annual convention always brings together a large representation of engineers and practical men, and in addition manufacturers who display their products.

The Southwestern Water Works Association, representing another important section of the country, meets at New Orleans, Oct. 19-22.

In both instances programs on timely subjects are being prepared and arrangements made for suitable entertainment of the guests.

**HERE, LADIES, TRY THESE RECIPES**

**Guaranteed to Keep Hubby at Home in Good Humor**

**To Preserve a Husband**

Be careful in your selection. Do not choose too young and take only such varieties as have been raised in a good moral atmosphere. When once decided upon and selected, let that part remain forever settled and give your entire time and thought to preparations for domestic use. Some insist on keeping them in a pickle while others are constantly keeping them in hot water, but even poor varieties may be made sweet, tender and good by garnishing with patience, well sweetened with smiles and flavored with kisses to taste. Wrap them well in the mantle of charity, keep warm with a steady flow of domestic devotion, and serve well with peaches and cream. When thus prepared they will keep for years.

**A New Pudding**

To prepare this delightful dish suitable for the highest or lowest in the land, you will require equal parts of perseverance, combined with the very best work obtainable. Put into this mixture a large amount of cheerfulness, and much courage, and if any tendency to evaporation is shown replenish often. Season plentifully with ambition to make the pudding of today, better than the one of yesterday. Keep the steamer going. Keep the lid on until all is finished. Serve with a light sauce, sweetened with love for the ones about you, and a helpful knowledge that you have done your best at all times. This pudding will be found so wholesome and inspiring that your family and friends will not care how often it is served to them. Try it and be convinced.

—Lucia Noble in "Table Talk."

**CALIFORNIA WATER WORKS MEETING**

The California section of the American Water Works Association will meet at Stockton, October 28th-31st, inclusive. The sessions of the Association will be held in the auditorium. A large attendance is expected.

California water works men have a pronounced interest in these annual gatherings. There are so many diverse and intricate water problems in that state which provoke a never flagging interest.

The officers of the California section are: President—Wm. W. Hurlbut, Los Angeles. Vice-President—W. F. Gobel, Alhambra. Executive Committee—L. L. Farrell, Oakland; Orla Casad, Merced.

Secretary-Treasurer—E. W. Green, San Jose.

There will be a display by manufacturers in connection with the convention and Mr. James Barker will again be in charge.

**CAN YOU BELIEVE IT?**

**With Bumper Crops 1931 Did Not Have as Much Rainfall as 1930**

Trying to pick a winner on a dog race track is not so hard as trying to pick out the vagaries of the weather.

It's rather difficult to believe that we have had less rain in 1931 than we did in 1930, which year furnished the greatest drought in our history.

And it's equally difficult to pick out the reason why we have record-breaking crops this year with less rainfall.

This is all hard to the man who merely talks weather without scientific knowledge and depends upon personal powers of observation and memory, without a written record to uphold him. But it is all easy to the weather-wise students in the weather department at Washington. They have the facts.

**Seasonal Distribution**

In a bulletin just issued the explanation is made. J. B. Kincer, chief of the division of Agricultural Meteorology, says:

"Although crops are in better condition than last year, rainfall generally in 1931 has been less than in the great drought of 1930 and the improved conditions are due entirely to more seasonal distribution of the short moisture."

In further explanation, he says:

**Fell Early in 1930**

"Last year rainfall was heavy during January and February, after which the greatest drought on record set in, ruining crops over wide areas throughout the summer.

"During July, this year, rainfall was substantial over most of the great crop-producing states and above normal in many of them, contrasting with last year, when none of them had more than normal rainfall, and many had less than half of normal. Rains have continued during early August, which also was extremely dry last year and which was the period of great damage to corn in 1930, reducing the crop about 600,000,000 bushels."

**WEDDINGS****Nottingham-Moore**

Miss Mamie Nottingham of the Stationery Dept. and Paul Moore of Marion, Illinois, were married August 8th at the home of Rev. Mr. E. O. Clark, 140 W. King St. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Watson, sister and brother-in-law of the bride. The young couple left the next day for Marion, where they will make their home.

A miscellaneous shower was given for the bride on July 28th at the home of Dorothy Gepford. Hostesses were Dorothy Gepford, Ollie Springer and Helen Pope. The bride received many lovely gifts. Contests, a stunt wedding, Cootie, and Bridge made up the evening's entertainment.

.....  
 AUTO LINE  
 .....



♦ ♦

### Big Money

An ancient car chugged painfully up to the gate at the races. The gate-keeper demanding the usual fee for automobiles, called:

"A dollar for the car."

The owner looked up with a pathetic smile of relief and said:

"Sold."

♦ ♦

### The Old Settler

Bystander: "I observe that you treat that gentleman very respectfully."

Garageman: "Yes, he's one of our early settlers."

Bystander: "Early settler? Why he's not more than forty years of age."

Garageman: "That may be true, but he pays his bills on the first of every month."  
 —Motor Age.

♦ ♦

### Old Time Model

"My father was killed in a feud."

"I never would ride in one of those cheap cars."

♦ ♦

### Her Dogs

"I understand Jane is fond of her dogs."

"I should say she was. She won't go anywhere unless I call a taxi."

♦ ♦

### Safety First

A lady motorist driving along a country road spied a couple of repair-men climbing telephone poles. "Fools!" she exclaimed to her companion, "they must think I never drove a car before."

♦ ♦

### Cluck, Cluck

Motorist: "These chickens in the road cause a lot of accidents."

Farmer: "But not as many as the chickens beside the driver."—Long Beach (Calif.) Press-Telegram.

♦ ♦

### Don't Believe This One

Reporter (dashing into city room): "Here's a real piece of news: A truck driver got stuck in the mud at the side of the highway."

Editor: "Well, what makes that news?"  
 Reporter: "Well, you see, this truck driver pulled over to allow another car to pass."

♦ ♦

### UNFAIR COMPETITION

A live-wire salesman rushed up to the home of a doctor in a small village about 3 a. m. and asked him to come at once to a distant town.

The doctor cranked his flivver and they drove furiously to their destination.

Upon their arrival the salesman asked, "How much is your fee, doctor?"

"Three dollars," said the physician in surprise.

"Here you are," said the salesman, handing over the money, "the blamed garage keeper wanted \$15 to drive me over when I missed my train."

♦ ♦

### Coming and Going

Her hat was on one side, her clothes rumpled and her shoes in shreds.

"Were you knocked down by a motorist?" asked a sympathetic bystander.

"No, picked up," she snapped.

♦ ♦

### And Safer, Too

First Motorist: "I had a drink of real moonshine the other day."

Second Motorist: "How was it?"

First Motorist: "I find that I can get about the same result if I kiss a spark plug when my motor is running."—The Texaco Mission.

♦ ♦

### The Crossing

"He heard the toot but tried to scoot  
 And beat the choo-choo to it;  
 The poor galoot now twangs a lute—  
 Take heed and don't you do it."

—Ainaid Bulletin.

♦ ♦

College Boy (walking): "Gimme a gallon of gas."

Garage Man (snappishly): "Well, where's your can?"

College Boy (sadly): "About a mile down the road."

♦ ♦

### Isn't It the Truth?

When a bird finds a parking place, it sings. When a man finds a parking place, he keeps on swearing.

♦ ♦

### Just Like an Overcoat

Prospective buyer of a very small motor car: "Er—how does one get in?"

Salesman: "You don't get into it, sir, you put it on."

♦ ♦

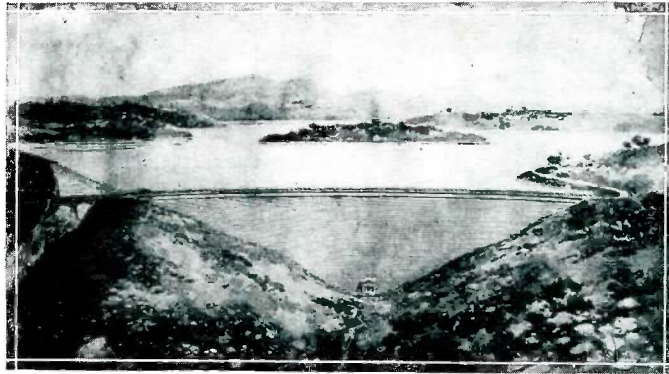
### Necessary Accessories

Tourist (in village store): "What have you in the shape of automobile tires?"

Saleslady: "Funeral wreaths, life preservers, invalid cushions and doughnuts."



# The New Water Works at Athens



Athens, the place where lived the girl who robbed Lord Byron of his heart, now has a water works system that is up to date and ranks with the best there is anywhere. It is up to the standards of the American water works engineer, which are very high, as all people interested in water works know. This improvement cost the government of Greece \$11,000,000. It is worth every cent of that to them. Up to four or five years ago Athens got a part of her water supply through an aqueduct some 2000 or more years old. It was constructed by the Emperor Hadrian and he must have had some fairly good workmen to build a system of such enduring qualities. The American engineers were quick to recognize this fact and admitted it when they undertook the new works just completed.

## Called on Americans

Uhlen & Co., New York City, had the contract for building the new works. They were at it four and a half years and readers of MUELLER RECORD may remember an account of the undertaking published several years ago.

The new system supplies not only Athens but adjacent cities of Piraeus and Attica.

When the inadequacy of the old works became unbearable the Greek government took over the situation and entered into contract with Uhlen & Co.

Initial exploratory work showed that little dependence could be placed on an underground supply, which left the alternative of a huge storage reservoir. The proper location of a dam then became a problem. The site selected is fifteen miles northeast of Athens, where the stream Haradra, after uniting with the Varnavo, flows through a gorge.

## Dam Built of Marble

The dam built is 177 feet above the stream bed and 936 feet long. The dam is about 154 feet wide at the base and 17 feet at the crest. The spillway at one end was cut through solid rock which was bridged

so that the dam may be linked to a projected highway. Owing to the elevation of the reservoir a large portion of Athens will be supplied by gravity. The dam was constructed of marble from the foothills of Mount Pentelikon. It was from this spot that marble was secured for building the Parthenon and other famous Greek buildings. Insofar as known it is the only marble dam in the world. It is named Marathon Dam. It impounds 11,000,000,000 gallons of water.

There was another big problem to be solved, which was to get the water to Athens after creating the reservoir. It was determined that a tunnel 8.3 miles long through the hills was the correct solution and the tunnel was bored. The outlet portal is on the plains six miles from the city. At this point a connection was made with a pressure pipe which forms the beginning of the distribution system.

The tunnel referred to above consists of three sections with varying diameters: 7½ x 7½ feet, 8½ feet wide by 7 feet high and 9 feet wide by 7½ feet high. The tunnel was driven from two portals. Its discharge capacity is 35 cubic feet of water per second.

## Old Supply Totally Inadequate

Athens is a city of 800,000 persons, but before Uhlen & Co. started their work the supply of water was not equal to that of a small American city. It was necessary to turn on the distribution mains, one at a time, so that every part of the city had water twice a week for half an hour daily. Even in the best hotels one had to make arrangements in advance for a bath. Drinking water was peddled about the city in bottles.

But that's all changed now, thanks to American engineering brains.

## A Key Never Lost

Mrs. Sarah Key, 100, has resided on the same farm near Beatrice, Neb., for sixty years.

BEAUTIFUL BUT DUMB



Not If Well Behaved

Young Lady (just operated on for appendicitis): "Oh doctor, will the scar show?"

Doctor: "Not if you are careful."



The Pargoric, Quick

Summer Boarder: "But why are those trees bending over so far?"

Farmer: "You'd be bending over, too, miss, if you were as full of green apples as those trees are."



Call For the Daveys

Caller—"I didn't know your son was at college. Is this his freshman year?"

Mrs. Bunderby—"Oh, no indeed! He's a sycamore."



It's Still With Us

Millicent—"What do you call him—the man who directs the staging of the play?"

Fanny—"Why, stage coach, of course."—Reading Railroad Magazine.



Cleaning Up the Bride

Dumb—"We're going to give the bride a shower."

Dumber—"Count me in. I'll bring the soap."



Where Trucks Grow

She: "You must be very fond of automobiles."

He: "What makes you think that?"

She: "I heard you have a truck farm."



Keep It From Woodcock

Bird Fancier: "That bird won't fly. All he wants to do is sit down."

Sweet Young Thing: "Oh, it must be one of those stool pigeons!"

Might Be So

George—"What keeps the moon from falling?"

Jennie—"It must be the beams!"



Mamie: "What's the matter with Frank?"

Gwendolyn: "He's been fascinated by a girl."

Mamie: "That's the trouble—he should have gone to a regular doctor."



Imitations Barred

Grocer: "Would you like some wax beans?"

Sweet Young Bride: "Go away with your lousy imitations. I want some real ones."—Columbia Jester.



Self-Conviction

Clubleigh: "How dare you tell your mistress what time I came in this morning, after I told you not to?"

Maid: "I didn't, sir. When she asked me what time you got in I said I was too busy getting breakfast to look at the clock."



Couldn't Trap the Doctor

"Oh, Dr. Morgan," cooed the sweet young co-ed to our promising young psychiatrist, "I lost my Intelligence Test. Will I have to be examined all over again?"

"No," responded our good doctor gallantly, "only your mind."—Green Gander.



Modern Grecian Urn

Ramona: "What's a Grecian urn?"

Chiquita: "Oh, about \$25 a week unless he owns the restaurant."



Exonerating the Pope

Hubs: "Maria, I'm writing a paper on calendar reform for our club. Do you know which Pope gave us our present calendar?"

Wife: "Pope! Good heavens! I got it from our grocer."—Life.



Bald Ones

Constantine (to clerk in store): "I want a peck of apples."

Clerk: "Do you want Baldwins?"

Constantine: "Sure. Did you think I wanted some with hair on?"



Blisters, Where?

Country Girl (to city cousin): "Out on the ranch we ride horses bareback?"

City Cousin: "I should think the sun would blister you terribly."



Don't Get Gay

A young lady entered the store and asked for a pound of floor wax.

"I'm sorry, Miss," replied Mr. De Garis, "we only sell sealing wax."

"Don't be silly," she replied, "why should anyone want to wax a ceiling?"

### YOUTH TRIUMPHANT

#### Fame and Glory Not Always Reserved for the Years of Maturity

"When, a year or more ago, the University of Chicago surprised the educational world by the unexpected appointment to its presidential vacancy of the young Dean of the Law Department of Yale University, Robert Maynard Hutchins, the selection occasioned not only a good deal of astonishment, but considerable misgiving among seasoned educators lest the youth of the president-elect should interfere materially with the successful discharge of the weighty and multiple obligations the position would inevitably entail," says Weston's Record, and continues. "The frivol columns of the daily press also had a great many good-natured jibes to fling at the inexperience and juvenility of the thirty-year-old incumbent of the administrative chair.

But the trustees of the University had excellent precedent for expecting supreme accomplishment from the enthusiasm and ambition of young manhood, inasmuch as important history in all countries has been made by very young men. For instance, note the achievements of a few of them cited below:

Patrick Henry was but twenty-seven years old when he made his famous speech against the Stamp Act.

Thomas Jefferson was thirty-three when he drafted the Declaration of Independence.

Alexander Hamilton was aid-de-camp to Washington at twenty, and Secretary of the Treasury at thirty-two.

Benjamin Franklin had written Poor Richard's Almanac at twenty-six.

McCormick was twenty-three when he invented the reaper.

Westinghouse was twenty-three when he invented the air-brake.

William Pitt became Chancellor of the Exchequer at twenty-three and Prime Minister of England at twenty-four.

James Fox was Lord of the Admiralty and a thorn in the side of King George III at twenty-one.

George Washington was sent by his Colony as ambassador to the French commandant in his first twenties.

Edgar Allan Poe was doing some of his best work at twenty-five and many other literary men have won success at an exceedingly tender age.

This is but a brief enumeration of youth triumphant. There are many more. Who among our readers cannot recall youth triumphs among their own acquaintances? It is none too early to begin."

There are over 1,600 churches in New York City attended weekly by more than a million people.

The Island of Borneo is larger in area than the State of Texas.

The revenue cutter service of the U. S. Coast Guard was organized in 1790.

### THE VALUE OF WATER

#### It Serves Five Different Purposes—Drink Plenty of It

Tantalus was a mythological character who was condemned to stand in a lake of water up to his chin, while just above him hung luscious thirst quenching fruit. Every time he leaned over to take a drink the waters receded. Each time he attempted to pick a bunch of grapes, they receded just out of his reach. And so he spent his days in torture such as no man could survive. Had Tantalus been a real instead of a mythical man he could not have survived the torture more than a few days. Water is absolutely essential to human life.

#### Can't Live Without Water

A man may go forty days or more without eating. This has been done many times but could not do so without water. Deprived of water he would not only suffer frightful torture but he would go insane and die.

Everyone recognizes the value and necessity of water but place small importance to it because water is so common and so easily obtainable.

Practically every home and every building is connected by mains and pipes to the source of supply. The water works man makes this water fit and safe by filtration and chemical treatment. Danger of disease due to impurities is thereby removed. The average person could not provide this protection.

#### You Are Two-thirds Wet

The necessity of humans for water is due to the fact that two-thirds of the body is composed of water. This water aids in carrying off body poisons and the wastes of metabolism. It lessens the work of kidneys, skin and lungs, aids in the digestion of foods. The body requires six pints of water daily to replenish that amount which the average body loses daily.

#### Five Purposes

Water in human systems serves five distinct purposes:

1. It enters into the chemical composition of the tissues.
2. It is the first ingredient of the blood.
3. It is the distributor and equalizer of heat in the body.
4. It is a lubricant and prevents friction.
5. It is the body's sole flushing system.

Water is free, and healthy. Drink plenty of it.

#### Such a Naughty Gesture

In a crowded street car, an extremely fat woman was standing, hanging on to a strap.

Getting tired of standing, she stepped sharply on a little man's foot who was sitting close by her, causing him to bark out, "I wish you'd please take your weight off my foot."

Fat Woman (contemptuously): "Well, put your foot where it belongs, then."

Little Man: "You'd better not tempt me much further, or I will."

### PASSING OF A RAILROAD

#### The First Steam Operated Line in America Goes Into Discard

The oldest steam railroad in the United States has given up the ghost. It has been abandoned by the Delaware & Hudson with the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The road is a 23 mile branch between Carbondale and Honesdale Junction, Pa.

Can this be the forerunner of the fate of railroads? It would seem to be a daring prediction to say so. Yet when this road was established it was looked upon as permanent. Since then railroad development has been so rapid and so substantial that the belief grew that no means of transportation could ever supplant it.

Yet the day is now here when boats under sea, ships in the air, automobiles and trucks on the highway have become so common that railroads are apparently in a hard fight.

Once they seemed impregnably entrenched. Now one is reminded of some great animal being tortured to death by swarms of flies and gnats.

#### Built Over Hundred Years Ago

The Honesdale branch of the Delaware & Hudson was built in 1828 for the transportation of coal from Carbondale to Honesdale, where it was transhipped by canal boat to New York. The rails consisted of strips of wood capped with strips of flat iron. Several locomotives, including the "Stourbridge Lion," "America," "Hudson," and "Delaware" were brought from England. On Aug. 8, 1829, the "Stourbridge Lion" made the first run on American soil. One can imagine the awe and wonder it excited in the natives—greater perhaps than more modern America greeted the first automobile or airship.

As motive power improved this railroad was developed and finally began passenger carrying as well as freight. It became in fact a model railroad, a part of what is now the great Delaware & Hudson system.

#### Alas, Poor Yorick!

But now, alas, like poor Yorick, so to speak, quite chop-fallen, passing into the discard.

As one regards this spectacle one is prompted to wonder if the day will not come when airships will, after full development in safety, meet equally destroying competition. Perhaps man with a small motor on his back, coupled to wings on his shoulders, will do his own individual flying without waiting for those "golden wings" we have been taught to believe await us beyond the skies.

#### Brains

From 11,000 brains weighed, Topinard finds an average weight of 1,361 grams for men and 1,290 for women.

### LAUGHS FOR LIBRARIANS

Just because the young woman in the library has a "high balcony" on her face or that she looks intellectual does not mean that she is a literati or that she has read all the books on the shelves any more than because a man's a druggist he has tried all of his pills and powders, which God forbend.

However, each of these diverse callings in life are fraught with trials and tribulations. A certain per cent of patrons want their books or pills or something but don't know exactly what they do want. In the case of the librarian, many patrons have an inkling of the title of a book and make a wild guess at it, and the librarian comes back with a guess which is equally wild. Sometimes the librarian gives up, as you probably would if a beautiful but dumb girl asked you for "Oranges and Peaches" when she wanted Darwin's "Origin of Species."

There are many more equally perplexing requests made at the library, a few of which the Boston Transcript recently published. Here they are:

"Says a Man to Lily," (Sesame and Lilies, Ruskin);

"Jean's Universal Rounders," (The Universe Around Us, by Jean);

"Firework King," (If I Were King, McCarthy);

"The Old Pie Bus," (Old Pybus, Warwick Deeping);

"The Red Boat," (Rubaiyat, Omar);

"Juice of Life," (Use of Life, Lord Avebury);

"Farmer's Suitable Pocketbook," (Pharmaceutical Pocket Book).

### CATCHING CRIMINALS

The quick get away which automobiles affords criminals has been one of the greatest aids to immunity from capture. Modern methods of escape, however, are now being met with modern methods of quick apprehension. This is accomplished by the telewriter. Only a few states have adopted it. California is the latest. Seventeen cities are connected by the system. While the method is intricate it is as simple as typewriting which it really is. If a crime is committed in San Francisco an operator at the keyboard writes out the essential facts of the crime and a description of the criminal. As fast as he writes the words are reprinted on a similar machine in each of the seventeen cities in the net work. Before the criminal can travel a few miles, even in the fastest machine, every policeman in the seventeen cities knows of his crime and has a description of him and his car. Pennsylvania was one of the first states to adopt this system and now has a net work embracing 95 towns and cities and 3,427 miles of wire.

**PRINTER INVENTED RUBBER HEELS****Humphrey O'Sullivan Changed From a Type Sticker to a Coupon Clipper**

At Lowell, Mass., recently occurred the death of Humphrey O'Sullivan. That, of itself, is not of much interest to any one, but when you know that enough people walked on O'Sullivan heels to make him a very wealthy man, the statement begins to take on interest. O'Sullivan rubber heels made walking more comfortable for millions of people.

**Inventor Not a Shoemaker**

There are several interesting facts connected with the invention and patent on these heels. In the first place the two O'Sullivan boys were not shoemakers, dealers or manufacturers. About all they knew of shoes was that it was the correct form to wear one on the right foot and the other on the left foot. The O'Sullivan brothers were printers of the hand set type days and worked on the Boston Post. In those days printers had to stand most of the time. This made them tired and also made them think. They got the idea that rubber heels would serve as a cushion and shock absorber. They tried it and the theory worked out. Then they patented the device. And soon they did not have to stand at a case all day and set type. They each bought a pair of scissors and sat down to their coupon clipping.

**Knew His Printer's Ink**

There is another interesting fact. Being printers the O'Sullivan boys knew the value of printer's ink. They entered into an extensive national advertising campaign. The rubber heel was an especially good subject. It suggested ease in walking and comfort in standing. The public grabbed it and in a remarkably short space of time the O'Sullivans found themselves men of wealth and influence.

Today practically every one walks on rubber heels—if not O'Sullivans, on some other brand.

One does not have to be an expert in a certain line to invent something in that particular line. Rank outsiders are frequently the most successful inventors. They are far enough away to see opportunities, whereas people in the line are so close to the subject they can't see anything but the immediate job at hand.

**At Night!**

Mother (teaching son arithmetic): "Now, take the Spinks family. There is mother, daddy and the baby. How many does that make?"

Bright Son: "Two, and one to carry."

**❖ ❖  
Boss Was Out**

Near-sighted woman, in the meat shop: "Where is the head-cheese, please?"

Polite Clerk: "He just stepped out. May I wait on you?"

**TRUE TO HIS BREED****Kentucky Jurist Gives Mule Best Of It in Damage Case**

The law offers many a laugh. The judge may wear an impressive face, severe, stern, and unsympathetic. Frequently this is just a stage "property" of the bench. Behind it all is a fine sense of humor and good nature, which finally finds expression in rendering a decision.

Such a judge seems to have been the Hon. W. R. Clay, Kentucky Court of Appeals, when passing on the case of John M. Pratt vs. the Consolidated Coal Co., against whom the plaintiff had won a verdict of \$500 for damages due to being kicked by a mine mule.

**Misplaced Confidence**

The evidence showed that the plaintiff had been told by the mine superintendent that the mule would not kick if beaten. Pratt, depending on this advice, stooped over with his back to the mule to hook up a trace. The mule did not back and Pratt reached around and struck the animal with a whip. About two seconds later Pratt realized that the superintendent did not know what he had been talking about when he said the mule would not kick.

**Most Learned Judge**

"While the plaintiff based his right of action on the fact that the mule was dangerous and vicious, he failed to show that the mule ever kicked or showed any vicious tendencies on any previous occasion," said the judge; and continued:

"On the contrary he shows that he had driven the mule, had repeatedly whipped him, and the mule bore his punishment with remarkable complacency and never attempted to injure plaintiff in any way. It was only when plaintiff took a position near the mule's hind feet and reached down to pick up the tail chain, and at the same time struck the mule with a whip, that the mule gave way to his natural propensity and kicked the plaintiff.

"The kicking propensity of the mule is a matter of common knowledge and has been the subject of comment from the earliest time. It is almost as universally recognized as the fact that a duck will swim or a cat will scratch. However, a duck cannot indulge his propensity without water, and ordinarily, a cat will not scratch unless irritated or attacked.

"But the mule requires no particular setting for the exercise of his high prerogative. He is liable to kick at any time, and no one can plead ignorance of this tendency.

**Invited Disaster**

"This is not a case where the mule was shown to be more than ordinarily dangerous or vicious. It is not a case where the unexpected happened. It is a case where plaintiff not only invited disaster, but actually provoked it. He made himself a convenient target by stooping down and

(Continued on page 31)

MAW AND PAW



**Domestic Auditor**

The wife had been put on the budget plan. At the end of each month she and her husband would go over the accounts together. Every once in a while he would find an item, "G. O. K., \$3.00" and a little farther on, "G. O. K., \$6.00."

Finally he said, "My dear, what is this 'G. O. K.'?"

"God Only Knows," she replied.

**Electrical Wife**

Jones—"I got an electrical wife."

Smith—"What do you mean?"

Jones—"Everything she has on is charged."

**Generally**

Patient Husband: "Generally speaking, women are—"

Peppy Wife: "Women are what?"

P. H.: "Generally speaking."

**Low Down Finance**

"I always allow my husband to sit in an easy chair and put his feet on the radiator."

"Why?"

"I have sometimes found as much as four dollars in change on the floor next day."

**Diets**

Heckler: "My wife is always making me eat my words."

Peckler: "You're lucky. Mine is always making me eat spinach!"—Exchange.

**Off the Bridge One Night**

Mrs. Gadiski: "I am satisfied on one thing at last: I found where my husband spends his evenings."

Mrs. Gossiper: "You don't say so, dear; how did you find out?"

Mrs. Gadiski: "I stayed at home one evening last week, and found him there."

**Might Get Its Block Knocked Off**

Wife: "I'm afraid the mountain climate would disagree with me."

Husband: "It wouldn't dare."

**Everybody Satisfied**

His letter read: "I'm enjoying Florence immensely."

His wife replied: "You can stay in Europe. I'm having a good time with Oscar."

**Remembered Her Habits**

The meek, little man was walking home from the funeral of his big, masterful wife. Suddenly a roofing tile fell and struck him on the head.

"Gosh," said he, "Sarah has arrived in Heaven already."

**Edison Made Improvement**

"Did Mr. Edison make the first talking machine, Pa?"

"No, my son, God made the first talking machine, but Mr. Edison made the first one that could be shut off."

**Probably Half Seas Over**

"My husband is like an anchor."

"How's that?"

"He's always aweigh."

**Perect Substitute**

Mrs. Lonebody: "My husband is away a good deal and I want a parrot for company. Does this one use rough language?"

Bird Seller: "Lady, with that bird in the house you'll never miss your husband."

**Got It Before He Got There**

"Hey!" said Satan to the new arrival, "you act as if you owned this dump."

"I do. My wife gave it to me."

**Knew Domestic Meteorology**

It was a wild night, with rain falling in torrents. A swaying figure stood outside a house.

"Why don't you go inside out of the storm?" asked a friendly policeman as he passed.

"Shtorm? Shtorm?" came the answer. "M-my wife's waiting for me in there, and you call this a shtorm?"

**Snappy Comeback**

"John, what was that noise when you came in last night?"

John (trying to be funny?): "That was night falling."

Mrs. John: "Oh, excuse me, I thought it was day breaking."

## Gas and Its Uses

Next month the big auditorium on the board walk, Atlantic City, will again house the Annual Convention of the American Gas Association. It will be a notable gathering. Every one in the gas industry takes a deep interest in the work of the association. The big men in the gas manufacturing business do not leave conventions to subordinates. They go in person and participate in the proceedings, look over the displays and swap ideas between sessions. Engineers and superintendents make a systematic inspection and investigation of appliances, especially of new ideas. It's this general interest that makes the American Gas Convention one of the outstanding meetings of the hundreds held in Atlantic City every year.

Testifying for Henry L. Doherty & Co., Ralph E. Davis gave as his judgment the company has in untouched gas lands in the Amarillo and Hugoton fields a supply of 5,000,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas. These figures are just a trifle too large for the average comprehension.

The Peoples Gas and Coke Company of Chicago is before the Illinois Commerce Commission asking authority to reduce their schedule of rates.

In the general rate this means a reduction of 3½ per cent to 97 per cent of consumers. The optional rate, an alternative to the present general rate, is reduced practically the same. The biggest cut is for house heating purposes, which amounts to 22 per cent. The total reduction is given at \$1,434,000.

Domestic consumers and others in the above classification will be saved \$1,100,000 by this arrangement. The remainder of it is accounted for in readjustments of rates for special and seasonal classes of business that must be obtained in direct competition with other fuels.

### Natural and Manufactured Gas

All of the new rates, says the Chicago Journal of Commerce, are for application to the blend of natural and manufactured gas with a heating value of 800 B. T. U. per cubic foot instead of the present 530 B. T. U. heating value. Subject to the approval of the commerce commission, the new schedules will go into effect Oct. 1. It is expected that hearings on the schedule will be commenced when the commission reconvenes next month.

The house heating rate, which is equivalent to 61 cents a thousand cubic feet for the present gas instead of the current rate of 78 cents a thousand, and an "inter-rutable" industrial rate, are important features of the new schedule.

### Designed to Increase Usage

These rates are designed to increase the large volume use of gas on a scale that

will justify bringing the natural product from Texas and so tend toward mass production economies that can be converted, when realized, into further rate reductions to domestic and other customers.

### TRUE TO HIS BREED

(Continued from page 29)

placing himself near the mule's heels. Not being satisfied with this invitation, he actually applied the lash.

#### True to Tradition

"Of course, there may be instances where a mule will sometimes surprise you and refuse to kick, even though the circumstances be unusually propitious. But this is not such a case. Here the mule would have been untrue to himself and false to every tradition of his breed if he had passively acquiesced in such treatment and kept his heels on the ground.

"Judgment reversed, and cause remanded for a new trial consistent with this opinion."

#### Precaution

The story is told about two men who, in the old days in the West, formed a partnership for the purpose of cattle "rustling," and operated together until they were caught by the Vigilantes' committee. The next step, of course, was a lynching bee, and the two thieves were taken to a bridge for hanging.

As the first one, with the rope around his neck, was cast off, the rope broke, and he fell into the river. Being a good swimmer, he swam downstream and escaped.

When the lynchers adjusted the rope around the other fellow's neck, he said:

"Boys, I wish you'd be careful with that rope. I can't swim a stroke!"

#### That for You

While we were week-ending just recently, the following incident came to our attention:

In the corner of a very crowded street car there sat a very thin lady who seemed greatly discomfited by the pressure imposed upon her by an extremely fat lady who sat next to her.

Turning to her weighty neighbor the thin lady remarked, oh, so sweetly, "They really should charge by weight on these cars."

To which the fat lady answered, just as sweetly: "But if they did, dearie, some people could never get a ride. The company couldn't afford to stop for them."—West Point Pointer.

#### Going Up?

Sweet Sixteen—"Mother, I'm tired of looking such a kid—couldn't I have shorter frocks now?"—Bystander (London).

#### Fast on His Feet

A greyhound is known to be able to run 525 yards in less than 30 seconds.

### THE PONY EXPRESS

#### Interesting Reminiscence of Colorful Frontier Days in the Sixties

The Pony Express, around which and about which has been woven so much history, fact and fiction, was inaugurated on March 26, 1860. It is a forgotten institution, except by old-timers, or by the stories of the daring riders who raced across mountain and plain intested by hostile Indians and white renegades. One is inclined to indulge in a quiet smile at the fast time of "eight days from St. Joseph, Mo., to Sacramento, Calif.," in these days of airplane trips from far east to far west in less than 24 hours. There is a sharp contrast in these two methods of transporting mail. Danger attends both, but the air pilot rides smoothly and reasonably safe while the pony express rider took miles of jolting over rough ground at break-neck speed. The aviator's danger is in storms and loss of control. The express rider contended with storms and worse than that—savage Indians. In the *Employes Magazine* of the United States Smelting, Refining Company, Mr. E. M. Ledyard recalls some interesting facts concerning the almost forgotten Pony Express.

#### TO SAN FRANCISCO IN EIGHT DAYS

—By—  
THE CENTRAL OVERLAND CALIFORNIA  
—And—  
PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS CO.  
—oOo—

The first courier of the Pony Express will leave the Missouri River on Tuesday, April 3, at 5 o'clock P. M., and will run regularly weekly thereafter, carrying a letter mail only. The point of departure on the Missouri River, will be in telegraphic connection with the East and will be announced in due time.

Telegraphic messages from all parts of the United States and Canada in connection with the point of departure will be received up to 5 o'clock p. m. of the day of leaving, and transmitted over the Placerville and St. Joseph telegraph wire to San Francisco and intermediate points, by the connecting express in eight days.

The letter mail will be delivered in San Francisco in ten days from the departure of the express. The Express passes through Forts Kearney, Laramie, and Bridger, Great Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, the Washoe Silver Mines, Placerville and Sacramento.

Letters from Oregon, Washington Territory, British Columbia, the Pacific Mexican ports, Russian Possessions, Sandwich Islands, China, Japan and India, will be mailed in San Francisco.

Special messengers, bearers of letter to connect with the Express of the 3d of April, will receive communciations for the courier of that day at No. 481 Tenth street, Washington City, up to 2:45 p. m. on Friday, March 30, and in New York at the office of J. B. Simpson, Room No. 8, Continental

Bank Building, Nassau street, up to 6:30 a. m. of March 31.

Full particulars can be obtained on application at the above place and agents of the company.

W. H. RUSSELL, President.  
Leavenworth City, Kansas, March, 1860.  
Office in New York, J. B. Simpson, Vice President.

Samuel & Allen, Agents, St. Louis.

H. J. Spaulding, Agents, Chicago.

"The above announcement," writes Mr. Ledyard, "appeared in the New York Herald on March 26, 1860. William H. Russell bought 200 ponies at \$200.00 each in Salt Lake City and hundreds of others in California, Iowa and Missouri. These ponies were distributed along the route from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento, California, at intervals, technically called 'Stages,' of nine to fifteen miles, varying with the nature of the country. Ponies were ridden at full speed from one 'Stage' to another; each driver was expected to ride three animals in succession, traversing three 'Stages' and covering at least 33 1-3 miles. Few drivers who weighed more than 135 pounds were chosen; the combined weight of the saddle, bridle and leather pouch used, was only 13 pounds."

#### Locksmith

Judge: "Name?"

Prisoner: "Smith."

Judge: "Occupation?"

Prisoner: "Locksmith."

Judge: "Officer, lock Smith up."

#### NEVER ARE



"An after-dinner speech is never as broad as it is long"