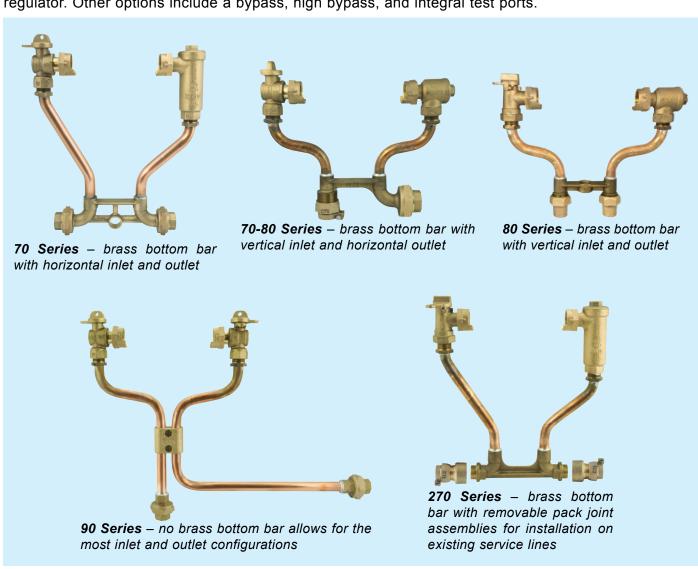
The Meter Setter 11 November, 2018

Coppersetters: A Wide Variety of Options

In 1935 John L. Ford patented the Coppersetter. Today, Ford Meter Box manufactures the largest variety of meter setting devices in the industry. We understand that setters are not "one size fits all" so we continually design new setter configurations to meet the requirements of unique installations. While setters are available for standard 5/8"-2" meters, they can also be manufactured for special meter sizes and are available in a wide variety of configurations and connections. Ford Meter Box can manufacture Coppersetters to your specific meter spacing, height, and service line connection requirements.

Inlet and outlet options include double purpose union swivel, flare copper, MIP, FIP, and Pack Joint for CTS, PEP or PVC. Coppersetters are also available as tandem settings to hold a meter and pressure regulator. Other options include a bypass, high bypass, and integral test ports.



Ford[®] Coppersetters make meter installation and changeouts fast, easy, and economical. For more information on these and other meter setting products, including linesetters, resetters, and retrosetters, contact your local Ford Meter Box[®] distributor or customer service manager.



'Tis the Season Watercolor on paper by Robert Bratton, 11535 Ralston Avenue, Carmel, Indiana 46032

DECEMBER 2018

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
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Hanukkah	27 28 29 30 31				Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day	
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16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24 Christmas Eve New Year's	Christmas Day	Boxing Day Kwanzaa Begins			•
30	31	25	26	27	28	29

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Harvey Wiley and the Poison Squad

You may never have heard of Harvey W. Wiley, but it's just possible that his largely unsung work has saved you from serious illness or even death. Like many others, Wiley wondered what was in some of the foods Americans were eating in the closing years of the nineteenth century. He was in a position to find out, and he eventually was in a place to

do something about the impure foods he identified.

Wiley was born in 1844 in the microscopic village of Kent, Indiana. He went off to college at nearby Hanover College. He left college to serve in the Union Army in the Civil War, but he returned and took his degree in 1867. From there it was to Indiana Medical College in Indianapolis and then to Purdue University where he taught chemistry and served as state chemist for Indiana, a job that went with the teaching position.

It is said that Wiley sought to be president of Purdue, but the trustees declared that he was "too young and too jovial," and so they passed over him.

In 1883, the U.S. Department of Agriculture hired Wiley as its chief chemist, and he was soon off on a war against adulterated food, a battle that lasted nearly until his death in 1930.

"Wiley argued that mass-produced food, as opposed to food produced locally in small quantities, contained harmful additives and preservatives and [producers] misled consumers about what they were actually eating," says the Indiana Historical Bureau.

The Hoosier scientist was becoming the nation's watchdog against harmful foods. In 1902, Wiley gathered a dozen or so volunteers at the Department of Agriculture to sample suspect foods. His project lasted for five years, during which time the volunteers, nicknamed "The Poison Squad," lived at the Department of Agriculture, ate prescribed foods,

all of which were known to contain additives, and submitted to health monitoring by the department.

Along the way, Wiley made some startling discoveries. He found milk spiked with formaldehyde to keep it from spoiling quickly. He found whiskey laced with ethyl alcohol colored with tobacco extract. He identified coffee grounds containing blackened

sawdust, He cataloged many dozens of other foods containing potentially harmful products. Adulteration of food was rampant, Wiley declared.

Then, in 1906, came Upton Sinclair's novel, *The Jungle*. The novel exposed allegedly unsanitary practices and conditions in the Chicago meatpacking plants.

Journalists Mark Sullivan and Samuel Hopkins Adams took up the cry, and so did Edward Bok's *The Ladies'* Home Journal. With prodding by the media, the general

public and, of course, Harvey Wiley, congress passed the 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act. Many considered the law to be vaguely written, but out of it came the Food and Drug Administration. The new law was widely known as "The Wiley Act."

Over the coming few years, Wiley, as head of the fledgling FDA, struggled to enforce the law as he saw it. But he soon wearied of the task and, in 1912, moved to a job with *Good Housekeeping* magazine where he took on the role of a consumer advocate.

When Wiley died, *The New York Times* said, "If any man of peace deserves to be buried with the honors of war, it is Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. For nearly fifty years, he fought for pure food...He fought for purity, but he also fought dishonesty in labels...He made lengthened life possible for all."

Wiley is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

by Pete Jones