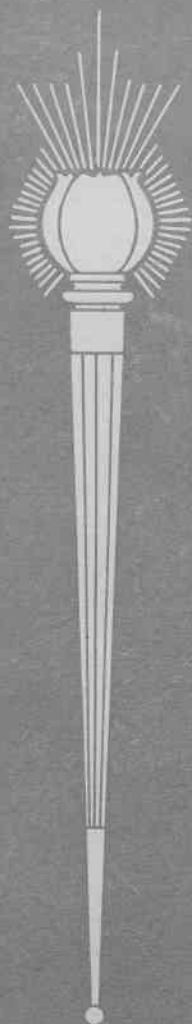
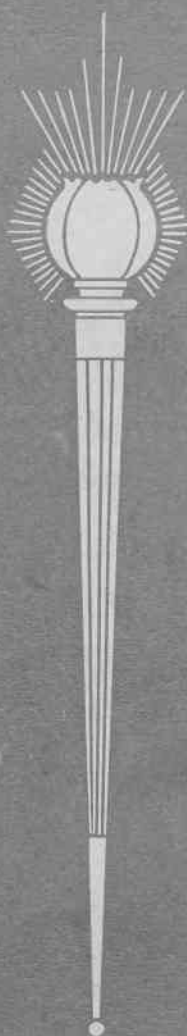


GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS



Use Your Difficulties

MANY men owe
the grandeur
of their lives
to their tremendous
difficulties.



OCTOBER, 1913

Published monthly by the
ROCHESTER RAILWAY AND LIGHT CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

For the Information of Its Employees

GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

By the Rochester Railway & Light Company, for the information of its employees. Free to all Employees.

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Vol. 2

OCTOBER, 1913

No. 6

Our New Hydro-Electric Station 2-A

By F. J. HOWES



The removal of the hydraulic turbines from No. 3 Station, to make room for the new boiler plant extension, has made it necessary to provide other quarters and

other apparatus to utilize the water of Brown's Race which formerly supplied the hydraulic energy in old No. 3 Station. Station No. 2, which receives water supply from the same race, has for several years been so crowded as to make it impossible to increase its capacity sufficiently to utilize what Station 3 was obliged to reject, our rights on Brown's Race permitting us to use about one-third of the entire river flow in the two stations. The most practical alternative was to build an entirely new station.

While this was being considered, the fact became known, through efficiency tests made by our Mr. Steinhäuser last fall, that the old turbines and generators now in Station 2 are incapable of turning out more than about 45 per cent as much energy as modern equipment would give with the same quantity of water. It was, therefore, quickly decided to make the new station large enough to use all the water to which we are entitled, and to abandon old

No. 2 Station as soon as the new Station 2-A is ready for full operation.

The location of No. 2-A on the river flats back of No. 2 Station was suggested by Mr. Fisher after a survey of all the available sites along the race, and steps were taken immediately to clear the ground for the plant before even a rough preliminary plan of the building could be determined upon. While this was being done, studies were made to find the economically correct sizes of generating units and other apparatus; the size and shape of the building was determined and negotiations entered into for the purchase of equipment.

The generating apparatus will consist of but two units, although these will be of greater capacity than the combined capacity of the ten hydraulic units in Stations 2 and 3. There will be a 5,300-horsepower Wellman-Seaver-Morgan water turbine direct-connected to a 3,000-kilovolt-ampere Westinghouse generator and a 2,500-horsepower Camden turbine direct-connected to a Westinghouse 1,500-kilovolt-ampere generator. Both units will generate at 11,000 volts and deliver directly to two 11,000-volt tie lines running from Station No. 2-A to Stations 3 and 4 respectively, where it will be possible to either reduce the voltage

so it may be fed into the alternating current light and power network or to convert it to direct current to supply either the Edison or the Railway feeders.

The two hydraulic turbines will be driven by water which will be drawn from Brown's Race at Commercial Street, and which, after being passed through a steel rack to be strained of its coarse rubbish,

times just how much water is flowing into the turbines through the eleven-foot penstock. The purpose of this will be to give a ready indication of the efficiency of the turbines by comparison with the watt-meters which show the load at the same time. This will serve to inform the station foreman whenever a unit needs attention, thereby avoiding a great waste of water which might



Location of new No. 2 A Station on flats in lower right hand corner.

will enter an eleven-foot diameter steel pipe. This pipe, or penstock, will then carry the water a distance of about 350 feet and deliver it to the two turbines. After it has done its work here it will pass down and out through two concrete draft tubes into a short tail-race leading into the deep portion of the river immediately below the Upper Falls.

A feature new to this Company will be a device for showing at all

otherwise occur before some serious derangement of the wheel made it necessary to overhaul it; and it will enable us to tell when the natural and inevitable deterioration of the turbine runners has proceeded to the point where it is better economy to scrap the runners and replace them with new ones, than to continue trying to keep the efficiency up by frequent adjustments of the working parts.

The smaller turbine is bought on an efficiency guarantee which provides that the manufacturer shall forfeit one thousand dollars from the purchase price for each one per cent by which the actual efficiency falls below the guaranteed amount. On the other hand, if the actual efficiency, as determined by test, should exceed the guaranteed amount, we will pay the manufacturer a bonus of a like amount for the excess. While this may seem a large valuation for one per cent of efficiency, it may be shown to be very reasonable when it is considered that this unit is depended upon to grind out about 8,000,000 kilowatt-hours every year. At a cent and a quarter per kilowatt-

hour, it would take only one year for one per cent of its output to be worth \$1,000. As a matter of fact, however, we used only four-tenths of a cent per kilowatt-hour as the value of the output of this station, on the economic principle that no commodity is worth paying more for than it can be bought for; and that figure will just about cover our production costs after the new boiler plant extension and new steam turbines at Station 3 are put in commission.

Station 2-A is expected to be in partial operation by the 1st of November and in full running order by December 1st.

What One Cent's Worth of Electricity Will Do

Poach one dozen eggs.

Broil one nice sirloin steak.

Cook a Welsh rarebit for six persons.

Fry twelve eggs.

Make coffee for four persons.

Iron six handkerchiefs, two pillow cases and two towels.

Do the stitching on three shirt waists (sewing machine power).

Ignite one cigar each for two hundred and eighty-seven men.

Curl the hair once each for fourteen women.

Pump the water from a one-hundred-foot well for one good drink for eleven elephants.

Grind enough sausage for one meal each for two hundred and sixteen persons.

Grind enough shelled corn to make one cornmeal feed each for one thousand chickens.

Give one horse a hair clipping.

Enables a dentist to complete a large gold filling.

Heat the water for shaving needed by three men.

Lift (by magnet) ten tons twelve feet high in one minute.

Perfectly toast ten slices of bread.

Furnish hot water for the tea for a party of eight.

Heat milk for the baby four times.

Keep a heating pad hot for two hours.

Properly light a room fifteen feet square for two hours.

Fan cool a dining room on a hot day for three meals.

Cook one breakfast for one person.

Play an electric piano for one hour.

Fry boiled potatoes for two persons.

Fry bacon for breakfast for four people.

Press one pair trousers.

Clean four 9x12 rugs.

The Right Device Secures a Good Customer

By B. V. YEOMANS



The constantly increasing cost of gasoline has steadily widened and made easier the field for industrial appliances using manufactured gas. That this is so is shown by the fact that we have been able to displace gasoline gas at the Star-Palace Laundry. In securing this very desirable customer our chief difficulty lay in obtaining a device that would mix air and gas in certain proportions and maintain these proportions automatically in the face of fluctuating demands. Such a device is necessary because laundry managers, generally, are opposed to any system which calls for adjustment of burners at machines by the operator, and there is no doubt that their experience with the defects of such systems fully justifies their attitude toward them.

The price of gasoline having reached the point where it was no longer a question of our ability to compete successfully in the matter of cost, the question of the proper device for handling the situation became the all important one and we determined to find out whether or not the market afforded one that would meet all requirements.

Of all the devices investigated by us the "Selas Apparatus" made by the Selas Manufacturing Co., of New York City, seemed to possess the characteristics necessary for successfully handling the Star Palace job.

On April 26th, after having secured satisfactory guarantees from the Selas Company, we installed a Selas Apparatus at the Star Palace Laundry. The device thus far has given excellent satisfaction. That it has justified the investment of \$650 by the Star Palace Laundry seems to be very satisfactorily proved by the following figures:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Cost of gasoline for the three months previous to April 26th, 2,400 gallons at 19c | \$456.00 |
|--|----------|

| | |
|---|--------|
| Gas consumed first three months after date installed at 75c | 311.85 |
|---|--------|

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| A saving of | \$144.15 |
|-------------------|----------|

for three months, or approximately 23 per cent of the total investment.

At the present rate of consumption the Star Palace Laundry will use 1,663,000 cubic feet of gas annually, which will yield us a gross revenue of \$1,247.40 at the end of a year. The laundry will have saved approximately the \$650 invested in the Selas apparatus, and will thereafter be able to apply the savings effected by it to dividends.

It is encouraging to report now that the Star Palace management is so favorably impressed with the uniformity of our service in combination with the Selas apparatus that it would not go back to gasoline gas again even if it should be able to effect a saving by so doing.

Be Courteous on the Telephone. It Pays.

How We Transferred 70,000 Gas and Electric Accounts

By WILLIAM T. NOLAN

The manner in which our customers' accounts are handled reflects a great deal of credit, or discredit, as the case may be, on the Company as a whole. If a customer's bill is sent to him with his name not correctly spelled, or if the street number is not correctly stated, it is annoying to him, and any employee who has a matter of this kind brought to his attention should at once send a note to the consumers' ledger department in order that the necessary corrections may be made. This is one point that all our bookkeepers, meter readers and collectors are requested to take note of and they are instructed to have corrections made without delay.

When it becomes necessary to transfer our ledger accounts from old ledgers to new ones, the point of having names and addresses correctly transferred is a most important phase of the work. In former years, when new ledger sheets were written by hand, it was necessary to caution the copyists to write the names and addresses in the new ledgers exactly as they appeared in the old ones, leaving corrections, if any, until the general work of copying had been done, after which it was necessary to re-check the new ledgers with the old ones.

Early in January of this year, when it was time to consider transferring accounts to new ledgers, we found that we could use what is called the "hand addressor" in our addressing department to print names and addresses on the new ledger sheets. This machine is operated by an electric motor and the sheets, or slips, on which the addresses are printed are inserted in the machine by hand, which accounts for it being called the "hand

addressor." In order to adjust this machine to the work in hand, we found that by having the rubber plate on the face of the platen cut in half we could print the names in the proper places on the ledger sheets and then by running the sheets through a machine of the same type with the rubber plate on the platen cut differently we could also print the streets and numbers in their proper places. This method, in addition to producing ledger sheets that look much neater than those written by hand, also reduced human errors to the minimum, because, by such an arrangement, the sheets are not obliged to pass through as many hands.

In the printing of the ledger sheets on the "hand addressor" two young men operated two machines and they averaged about 1,000 ledger accounts an hour, which is several times faster than the same work can be done by two persons writing them by hand, and, in fact, by having the work done in this manner this year the bookkeepers had very little work to do after hours, whereas in former years it was necessary for our bookkeepers to work nights for a period of two months in order to get the work out on time.

In the transferring, also, of our accounts this year there were fewer mistakes made than in any previous transfer of ledgers within our recollection. Any mistakes that were made which resulted in incorrect bills being sent to our customers were immediately cleared up by having one of the office men go out with a correct bill and give a verbal explanation to the customer which resulted in complete satisfaction for all concerned.

In handling complaints we find that a personal interview with the customer creates a better understanding for it makes the customer feel that we are going the limit in order to give him the service that he is entitled to.

It might not be amiss to state that employees in all departments could

be of material assistance to the consumers' bookkeeping department if they would report any inattention by meter readers or collectors, or any errors in bills which might come to their attention, because such co-operation will enable us to do our full share in promoting and maintaining friendly relations with our customers.

Electrical Terms

When an electric current is flowing in the trolley wire or electric lighting circuit there are three factors involved. One of these is the pressure expressed in volts which causes the current to flow; another is the resistance or opposition offered by the circuit to the flow, which is expressed in ohms; the last is the current strength or volume, expressed in amperes, which is maintained in the circuit as a result of the pressure overcoming the resistance.

The unit of current is called the ampere. The unit of electrical pressure or electromotive force is called the volt. The unit of resistance is called the ohm. The unit of electric power is the volt-ampere, and this is called the watt. Seven hundred and forty-six watts per hour equal one horsepower hour. The unit of energy—the product of electric power and time—is called the joule, but this unit is too small for practical purposes, and the kilowatt-hour is used instead. The kilowatt-hour is the work done by a thousand watts working for one hour.

These electrical terms are as familiar to electrical engineers as feet and inches are to the average boy, and they are rapidly becoming a part of general popular information, particularly among business men who use electric power.

It is easier to understand these terms if we consider electricity as a fluid and liken it to a current of water flowing through a pipe. The rate of flow of water in the pipe depends upon gravitation, and the height of the reservoir or source above the outlet. The greater the height of the source the greater will be the pressure of water, and the greater the flow in gallons per minute. It is just the same with electricity. A current flows from a high potential to a low potential whenever the two are joined by a conducting wire. It is merely a difference of level. Watch a stream of water from the nozzle of a garden hose striking a bank of soft earth. Considering it as a stream of electricity, which unfortunately cannot be seen, the force of the stream or its pressure represents voltage; the size of the stream or flow, the amperage; the wattage is the number of gallons per unit of time. Suppose the interior of the nozzle and hose is rough, which offers a resistance to the ready flow of the stream; this friction and resistance is represented by ohms in an electric circuit.

Every temperance advocate is a booze fighter.

More things will come your way if you go after them.

A Co-Operative Proposition

By W. S. WALLACE

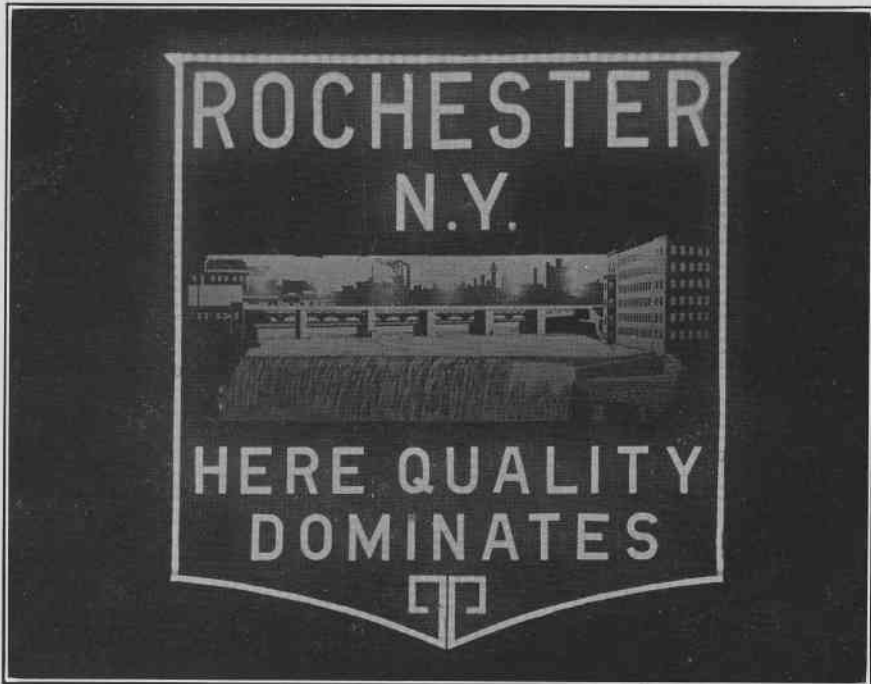


The Chamber of Commerce, upon the recommendation of the Manufacturers' Trade Committee, has installed two electric signs at the eastern and western limits of the city and visible from the New York Central Railroad tracks. The committee recommended to the Chamber of Commerce that it collect the sum necessary to erect the two signs, which amounted to a little over \$3,000, in subscriptions of \$10 each. This sum was subscribed by the business men and permission secured from the New York State

Railways to erect the sign on the easterly end of the city on what is called the Blossom Road property. Permission was secured from the State Engineer to erect the sign on the westerly end of the city on the Barge Canal property.

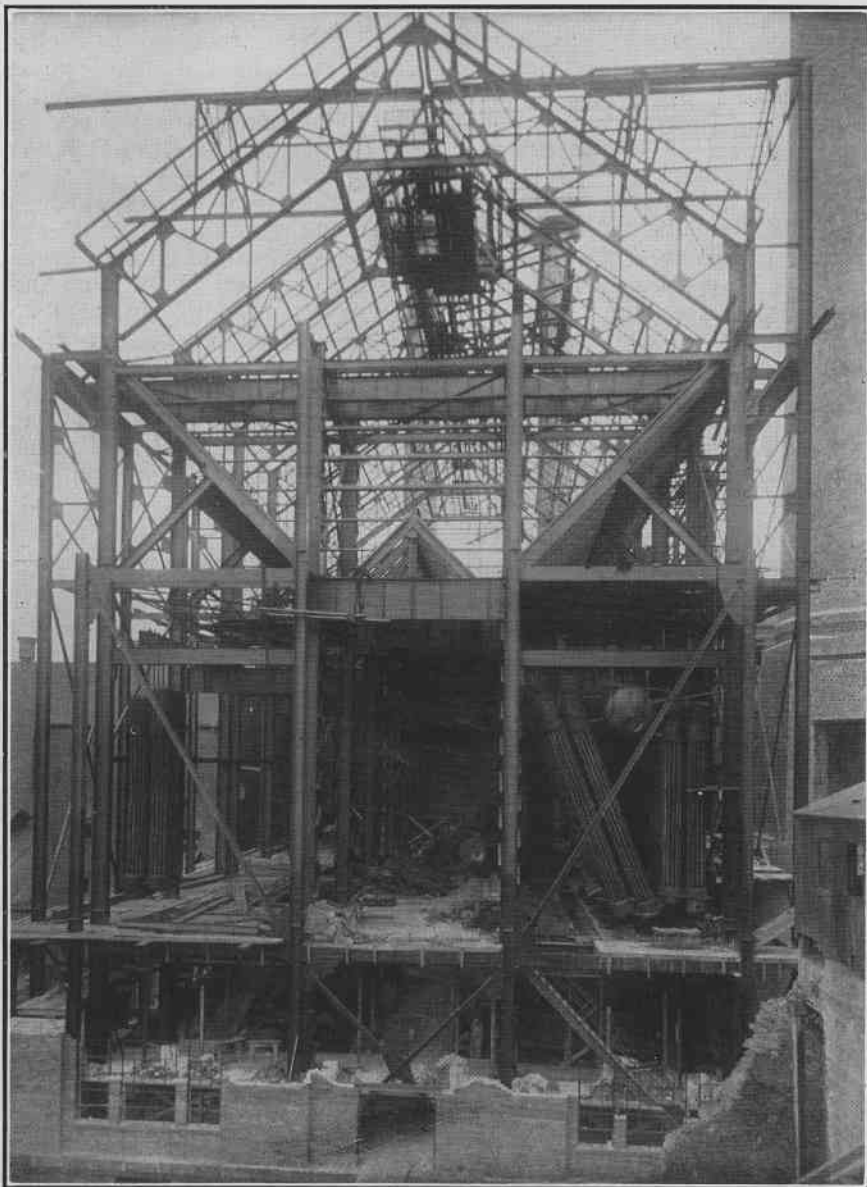
Our Company has agreed to maintain and operate for a period of five years the two signs entirely gratis.

Both signs are 50 feet high and 32 feet wide. The letters are the 30-inch grooved type, with a grooved border around the entire sign. The signs represent the Chamber of Commerce slogan and contains 585 10-watt lamps and 9 100-watt lamps in each.



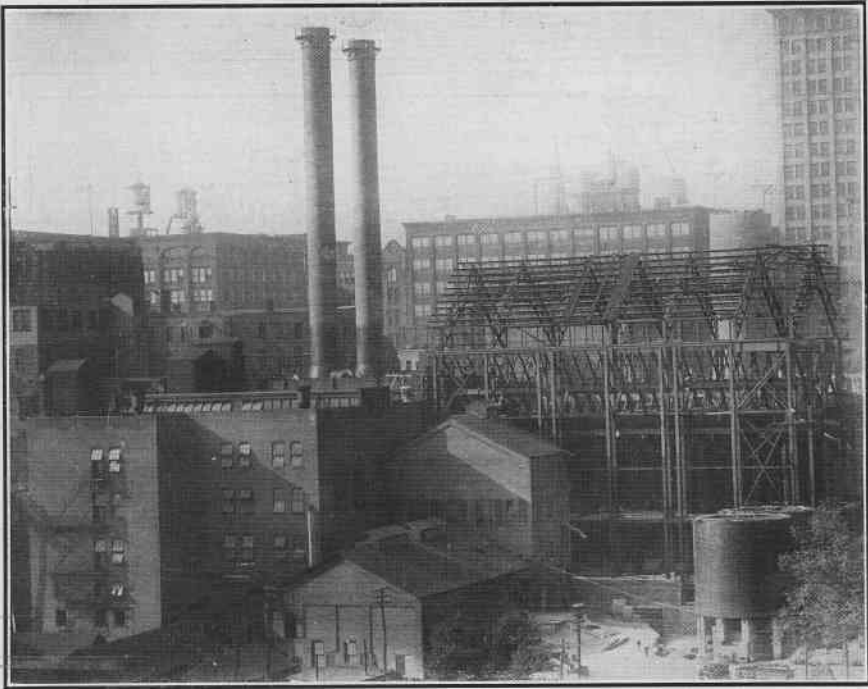
Three million passengers approximately will see both signs from New York Central trains each year.

Our New Boiler House



New boiler house at No. 3, showing boilers and stokers. Height of building 123 feet, steel frame and brick walls.

at No. 3 Station



Another view of No. 3 Station showing side view of new boiler house in course of construction. New chimney in background on right. The chimney was 100 feet high when this picture was taken on Sept. 7. Total height of chimney when completed will be 250 feet.

"Bill's going to sue the company for damages."

"Why? Wot did they do to 'im?"

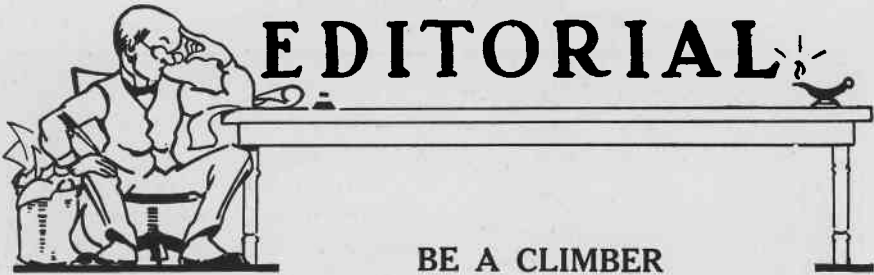
"They blew the quittin' whistle when 'e was carrin' a 'eavy piece of iron and 'e dropped it on 'is foot."

The Girl—"I hope you are not angry at pap for kicking you, dear-est?"

Carl—"Oh! n-n-o! N-n-ot at all! I-I-I n-n-n-ever pay any attention to what goes on b-b-b-behind my back."

GAS DEPARTMENT

We would like to hear more frequently from the Gas Works, Gas Street and Gas Shop Departments. If you wish the interesting doings of your department to appear in the magazine, please keep us informed.



BE A CLIMBER

We read a brief item in a newspaper the other day which we thought would be of more than passing interest to the readers of this magazine. It was a list of just one thousand of the most successful men in this country—men not only successful from the financial standpoint, but men who have done things and have given the world at large good reason to thank them for their personal efforts. It is interesting to note how these men obtained their start in life. Briefly it is as follows:

- 200 started as messenger boys,
- 300 started as farmers' sons,
- 100 started as printers' apprentices,
- 100 started as apprentices in manufacturing,
- 200 started as newsboys,
- 50 began life as laborers in railroad construction work,

and fifty—and only fifty—had wealthy parents to give them the start.

It is evident, therefore, that the men who have made the greatest success in life are not the men who had wealthy parents back of them.

If a list could be made of all the wealthy men who have made the greatest failures in life it would probably be found that these failures were not from the ranks of those whose fathers and mothers were poor. The greatest assets a man can have who is ambitious to succeed in life are honesty, perseverance, determination and down-right push. With these qualities you may be working to-day far down in the ranks, but you may have the confidence that each day's work well done is bringing you nearer to the goal of success. In our own organization, of which we are all so proud, there is not a man at the top, whether in the management or in charge of any important department, gas or electric, who has not reached honored responsibility in any other way than by a steady climb from the bottom of the ladder up. The successful man, therefore, is the climber, and if you would succeed endeavor to climb a step further each day. The man who is at the bottom of the ladder to-day maybe at the top to-morrow. Keep climbing—you may be that man.

Anonymous Contributions

We have stated more than once that all news items, and particularly personals, when sent to us through the mail or otherwise, must be signed. We can not vouch for the accuracy of every little personal that is sent for publication unless we have the name of the sender. Some employees have a weakness for sending in short, unsigned contributions which are nothing more than practical jokes on other employees.

All such contributions are promptly consigned to the waste paper basket.

We are particularly glad to get personals because the personal column of the magazine is of interest to all of us, and in fact many of our readers turn to that particular column first. We are anxious, therefore, that every item we publish in it shall be correct and we will publish everything that is sent to us if you will only sign your name when sending it in.

Our "1913 Exposition"

The Rochester Industrial Exposition, which opened September 15 and closed September 27, was without doubt the most successful of the six expositions which have been held in this city. In fact, the Rochester Exposition has already acquired a national, if not a world-wide, reputation. Mayor Edgerton, who has fathered the idea from the start, as well as the Board of Managers and Secretary Edwards, are to be congratulated on the phenomenal success which has come to this great annual event.

We take particular pride in referring to our Company's booth, which attracted many visitors. Among our exhibits were the following: Ice refrigeration outfit, electric heating and cooking devices, gas ranges, gas water heaters, gas vacuum cleaners, garbage incinerators, and other industrial gas appliances.

There was also exhibited a Betts & Betts flip-off flasher operating a wireless changeable sign, which reads, "CHANGEABLE ELECTRIC SIGNS." This flasher was the first of its kind to be installed in Rochester, and one of the very few to be

installed in the country, and is a decided improvement over other types of flashers on the market to-day.

The changeable wireless sign is also a big improvement in the electric sign art, inasmuch as it can be changed to any reading desired in a very short space of time. The combination of the two, as above stated, is a decided advancement to the betterment of the electric sign business in general.

The booth was in charge of the following: Messrs. Schake, Fassenella, Yeomans, Skuse and McKay. The electric flasher was installed by Mr. Wallace.

Congratulations, boys! Your booth made "a hit."

Revised

My country 'tis of thee,
Blessed by 'lectricity,
You're doing fine;
By current lit and fed,
Clothed, heated, ironed, wed,
Called, bathed, and put to bed—
Skidoo, Lang Syne!

—Edison Monthly.

GENERAL SAFETY

Herman Russell, Chairman

John C. Parker

Thomas H. Yawger

H. P. Gould



**HELP
US PREVENT
ACCIDENTS**

J. W. Morphy, Adjuster

Frank Hellen

Victor T. Noonan, Secretary

COMMITTEE

New Regulations for Linemen

The following three new safety regulations have been put into effect by Superintendent Yawger in the Line Department: No. 1 is a revision of the rule, "Wear Gloves," in "Employees' Book of Rules and Regulations." Nos. 2 and 3 are new rules.

Employees in Line Department are requested to clip these rules out and paste them in their rule books.

1. **WEAR GLOVES.** Do not handle wires carrying a potential of over 250 volts without a rubber glove on each hand, and do not handle any wires in proximity to wires carrying a potential of over 600 volts without a rubber glove on each hand. Gloves will be furnished by the Company and will be promptly replaced if at any time they are found to be defective.

2. **SECTION CUT-OUTS AND SWITCHES.** Foremen and emergency men must inform themselves as to the location of sectionalizing plug cut-outs and live oil switches and fuses, as well as the wires fed therefrom, and whenever necessary to open feeder circuits shall do so at such a point as to interfere with the service as little as possible.

3. **PROTECTIVE DEVICES.** This Company will provide approved protective devices for the use of men working on live wires or in dangerous proximity thereto, and it shall be the duty of all employees to make the conditions as safe as possible before attempting any work upon "live wires."

Rule for All Employees

The following rule is not a new one, but if carefully remembered and observed will certainly act as a great preventive of accidents:

REPORT DEFECTS. All employees in going to and from work at any point on the Company's circuit will note defective or unsafe conditions which may be apparent on poles, arms, braces, pins, insulators, or wires of the Company, and report them to Foreman or to Superintendent at the nearest telephone.

Switchboard A. C. System

The following rule under above head in "Employees' Rules and Regulations" has been abolished, because it is no longer applicable to our system:

"In case trouble occurs on an A. C. circuit between the hours of 3 P. M. and 9 A. M., namely, during the lighting hours, it may be possible by reversing the wires of the circuit to carry it, even though there is a ground on same, until trouble can be located. This will especially be the case where single phase circuits are taken from the three phase system."

To Issue New Rule Books

Preparations are now being made to publish a new book of rules and regulations for use of employees in all the Company's departments. Department heads are kindly requested to send copies of the old rule book, with all revisions and changes, to Mr. Noonan, Secretary of General Safety Committee. All new orders and regulations not in the old book should also be sent in, so they can be included in the new rule book, which will contain much information of use to employees. Prompt co-operation in this matter will facilitate the work of publication. The new book will be of handy pocket size.

Investigate every accident and try to prevent an accident occurring in like manner.

Foremen can reduce the number of minor accidents, if they see to it that their men have sufficient help while lifting heavy beams, pipes, steel, etc.

To prevent accidents we must thoroughly understand their causes. Every danger point in every machine and in every process must be located and definitely grappled with.

SAFETY PAYS

We know that our SAFETY WORK has saved a good many employees from injury, and perhaps death, in the past few months. Have YOU ever thought about this?

Perhaps YOU are one of those who have been saved from injury. That is why the SAFETY WORK pays you and your family.

Moral: Co-operate.

“Better Careful a Thousand Times Than Crippled Once”



Too Bad! Too Bad!

This chipper “took a chance.” He wore his goggles on his cap instead of over his eyes.

Courtesy Illinois Steel Company.

Notice His Smile He Wore Safety Goggles



A Chipper in a foundry who didn't take a chance

Courtesy Illinois Steel Company

How to Handle Explosives

By PHILIP F. STEPHENS

When opening cases of explosives use a wooden wedge and a mallet; the work should be done at least 50-feet from the magazine.

Powder cans should be opened with brass, copper or wooden implements.

Never store blasting caps, electric fuzes, safety fuse, lead wires nor blasting machines with explosives. Keep them in separate magazines. Also transport them separately. On the work keep the explosive at least 15 feet from the detonators or electric wires.

Do not thaw dynamite by the following dangerous methods: Placing it in an open fire, or near a stove or blacksmith forge, in hot water, holding it near a steam pipe, or in a jet of steam, laying it on hot sand or stones, holding in a candle-flame, or completing the thawing by rubbing with the hands.

Thaw by laying dynamite in a pail or can and setting this in water not exceeding 105° F. temperature.

WHEN A DYNAMITE CARTRIDGE IS GREASY TO THE TOUCH, IS SLIGHTLY GREEN IN COLOR OR HAS A WHITE SALT ON ITS SURFACE IT IS VERY DANGEROUS.

Avoid the use of batteries for firing blasts, use blasting machines.

Do not twist nor force a cap on the fuse; the explosive in the cap is very sensitive and a slight shock or friction may explode it.

Never do the crimping with the teeth, pounding, or with a pair of plyers, use a cap crimper.

When necessary to punch a hole in a cartridge use a sharp stick.

Do not wind fuse about the cartridge in loading.

Never carry blasting caps nor electric fuzes in the pockets nor in metallic containers, carry them in the original package or in a paper or wooden box.

Do not attempt to remove caps from a box by using a piece of wire, a nail or a sharp instrument.

Do no priming of cartridges in a magazine or thaw house.

Do not draw wires from an electric fuze.

When it is necessary to cut a stick of dynamite use a brass or copper knife; do the cutting slowly.

Use only a wooden rod to tamp the charge.

Do not tamp by blows or strokes, but do it by direct pressure.

BE SURE THAT ALL WORKMEN ARE IN SAFETY BEFORE FIRING A BLAST.

When a misfire occurs be careful in making an examination. In an electrically fired blast it may be made in five minutes after misfire occurs. With fuse and caps at least an hour should elapse before making examination.

Drillers should never drill into old drill holes.

Never handle nor store explosives in or near a residence.

Avoid connecting wires for electric firing or priming cartridges when a thunderstorm is approaching or in progress.

In mudcapping or "dopy shooting" be sure that the clay or mud is free from small stones.

Men handling explosives should not smoke nor be under the slightest influence of liquor while at work.

UNSAFE HABITS

(Avoid Them Yourself and Help Others to Do So)

Not wearing rubber gloves when required to do so by Company's rule.

Failing to wear protective goggles when doing any work in which your eyes may be injured by dust, chips, pieces of stone, or flashes.

Striking tempered steel with hammer or similar object.

Going between or reaching between fast moving belts or machinery.

Leaving tools, material or rubbish in yards, stairways or on floors.

Wearing loose, baggy clothing while working on or about machinery.

Throwing boards or other material aside with the sharp points of nails extending upwards.

Lifting heavy pipes, steel, planks and other weighty materials without sufficient help.

Working with tools, machines or appliances which you know to be improper or defective without calling their condition to the attention of your foreman.

The most frequent cause of all accidents—carelessness; in other words, neglecting to obey safety precautions, and neglecting to report dangerous conditions when you see them.

Inspection Trips

The following Safety Sub-Committees will resume regular inspections this month:

Electric No. 1, October 3d. Report due October 16th.

Electric No. 2, October 7th. Report due October 16th.

Electric No. 3, October 10th. Report due October 16th.

Steam No. 1, October 17th. Report due October 23d.

Steam No. 2, October 21st. Report due October 23d.

Hydraulic No. 1, October 30th. Report due November 6th.

Hydraulic No. 2, November 4th. Report due November 6th.

Members of above committees will please make inspections and return their reports as promptly as possible. Remember the safety of your fellow workers depends on your inspections. Therefore, make all inspections as thorough as possible.

Brief Comments

The following meetings were held during the month: Safety Sub Committees and Foremen, August 27th; Linemen, September 3d. These meetings were productive of many practical suggestions for greater safety, much interest being shown by the men in the discussions.

All employees are requested to keep their eyes open for dangerous conditions in every department, both inside and outside, and report same to department foreman or superintendent. Report everything and anything that might cause an accident, no matter how trifling. Twelve hundred years of observant eyes are the very best safety guardians in a busy organization like ours.

Diagrams showing accident decreases and increases in all departments will be made out for the months of July, August and September, and kept regularly each three months. Foreman and employees are urged to try and have a good reduction for the last quarter of the year beginning this month.

Foremen, bring your men together occasionally, say once a month, and talk things over. Discuss the accidents and the work in your own department, and the boys will give you some suggestions that will help out. These little "get-together talks" have been held for a long time with good results among Mr. Hellen's men and also in Mr. Nolan's offices. Cultivate the "Get-Together Spirit." In co-operation there is SUCCESS in capital letters.

Just a word about binding up wounds and cuts. Don't use adhesive plaster or liquid court plaster to bind open wounds or cuts. Plaster closes up the wound tight, and if there is any dirt or germs in the wound they are confined and are apt to cause more serious injury.

Bind up wounds and cuts with clean antiseptic gauze.

Pay careful attention to small injuries. Don't neglect any hurt, cut, burn or wound, no matter how trifling it may seem to you. One man recently had his hand burned with hot tar. He paid little attention to the injury, not even reporting same to his foreman. In a week or two the burn, through his neglect, developed into a more serious trouble.

Take prompt care of every trifling injury, and report same to your foreman.

No employee is expected to take a chance, or run the risk of injuring himself or another, FOR THE SAKE OF SAVING TIME, OR FOR ANY OTHER REASON.

*In
Fraternity
There
is Safety*

Employees Benevolent Association

OFFICERS

WILLIAM WHITE, President
A. H. LAMEY, Vice-President
WILLIAM T. NOLAN, Secretary
GEORGE BAILEY, Financial Secretary
THOMAS NASH, Treasurer

TRUSTEES

PATRICK O'NEILL, A. D. REES
GEORGE BAILEY, PATRICK MARTIN
W. J. SUTHERLAND

DIRECTOR

VICTOR T. NOONAN, Sec'y General
Safety Committee

Since the organization of our Employees' Benevolent Association, the greatest interest has been shown in it by employees in all departments. The membership, which was only forty a month ago, has at the time of writing passed the 200 mark and at the next meeting, first Tuesday in October, the membership will be fully 300, as new enrollments are being made each day. The membership is now made up from men in every department of the Company, and among these are many from the General Offices, including the Engineering Department. This is indeed very encouraging, and clearly indicates the splendid helpful spirit which prevails in our organization. At the first regular meeting held Tuesday evening, September 2, one hundred and ten members were present. The following preliminary rules and regulations were unanimously adopted to be incorporated in the new constitution:

1. The name by which our organization shall be known is "Employees' Benevolent Association."
2. Meetings will be held the first Tuesday evening of each month.
3. The Board of Trustees shall meet on the President's call; also any other special committees.
4. Seven members shall form a quorum to call any meeting to order.
5. Special meetings may be called by the President or a quorum of seven.
6. When the President or Vice-President is absent, the Recording

Secretary shall call the meeting to order, and any member of good standing may be called to the chair.

7. All members shall vote on any motion, resolution, or other business placed before the meeting, when called to do so by the President, except when a member is excused by the presiding officer.

8. Enrollment for each member shall be \$1; monthly dues 25 cents.

9. Enrollment fee of \$1 shall be returned to any employee who leaves the Company's service within 60 days after enrollment, provided he or she has received no benefit or other aid from Association funds. Dues shall not be returnable.

10. Enrollment fee of \$1 will include first month's dues. Thereafter monthly dues shall be payable in advance.

11. All members joining shall sign an order authorizing the Company's Paymaster to deduct 25 cents from the first week's salary in each month as monthly dues, for which the Paymaster will insert a receipt given to him by the Financial Secretary of the E. B. A.

12. The Treasurer shall be bonded and his bonding fee paid by the Association.

13. Special Investigating or Relief Committee will have power to investigate unexpected sickness or other distress occurring to any member or member's family. Said committee shall have further power to give whatever practical help or assistance is required.

14. Only employees who have been three months in the Company's employ shall be eligible for membership.

15. When a special meeting is called, no other business shall be transacted at such meeting except that particular business for which the meeting was called.

Benefits

The matter of sick and death benefits was postponed until next meeting in October. It is planned, however, that sick benefits shall be \$5 a week for a period of ten weeks. Death benefits \$50, and in case all members should be assessed at the death of any member this amount would be increased to \$100. As the membership and funds increase, both sick and death benefits, it is hoped, will also increase.

President White appointed the following committee to confer with the officers and trustees and draw up the scheme of sick and death benefits: John Cox, P. J. Drumm and J. W. Wright. The report of this committee will be submitted to a vote at the October meeting.

For Employees Only

It is generally agreed that our new association will be for benefit of employees only. Members who leave the Company's service shall cease to be members of the E. B. A. The charter will remain open for three months, after which time employees desiring to join our association will have to pass a medical examination.

We urge all employees to join the E. B. A. at once. Send in your application to Secretary Nolan, or notify your foreman that you desire to become a member, and he will give you an application blank. JOIN NOW and show your personal interest in an organization which will bind us all together in the great bond of human charity. Our E. B. A. is going to become a splendid fraternal structure. Get in on the ground floor and have the future honor of being one of its charter members; in other words, one of the builders. Its motto is: "For Employees by Employees."

Join at once and help us give it a big boost.

Street Telephone Changes

The following street telephones maintained by the Company have been discontinued:

Brown and Magne, No. 1.
E. Main and N. Goodman, No. 20.
Monroe and Pacific, No. 22.
Park near Edgerton, No. 25.
Rear 138 Rugby Avenue, No. 29.
State and Lyell, No. 33.

New telephones have been installed at the following locations:

Lyell and Sherman.
Joseph Avenue and Joseph Place.
Maple and Hague.
Parsells and Stout.
Brooks and Thurston.

"Old King Coal"

Pity the maiden all forlorn,
Who wishes she never had been
born;

Because she has a fire to make,
Coal to carry and ashes to rake;
No wonder she is sad of soul
Under the rule of "Old King Coal;"
But see the change that a few days
bring,

As round the kitchen we hear her
sing

Of the new gas range that cooks and
bakes

And never a mite of trouble
makes;

For the new deliverer takes control,
And gone forever is "Old King
Coal."

—Gas Logic.

ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT



Among new assistant engineers on Mr. Parker's staff are the following: Messrs. A. C. Rissberger, L. M. Church, J. W. Ward and J. A. Tenant.

Messrs. Hutchings, Parker, Yawger, Schick, Scobell, Lindgaard, Jennings and Durfee attended the annual convention of Edison companies at Cooperstown, N. Y., September 2.

Foreman Charles Miller and the men of the Construction Wiring Department performed "a ticklish" job last month when they moved the 11,000 volt switches from old No. 6 Station into the newly completed building. During the past five years Mr. Miller and his men have undertaken some very dangerous jobs, and in all this time he has never had a serious accident. Once a month Mr. Miller drills his men thoroughly in the Prone method of resuscitation.

Messrs. Yawger and Montignani held a conference last month with representatives of Bell and Home telephone companies, at which a decision was reached regarding construction of concrete poles, lighting system, and telephone and power transmission for the town of Greece. The lighting will be carried out by means of high power mazda lamps placed at intervals along Charlotte Boulevard and principal side streets. The lamps will have ornamental brackets, which will give a very artistic effect.

Sunday evening, August 24, the Line Department received a report that a number of wires were down in the western section of the city. While the linemen were repairing the trouble a small boy who had been previously warned caught hold of one of the fallen wires and received a shock. Fortunately he was not killed. The Line Department asks the co-operation of all employees in efforts to educate young people against the danger of going near or touching fallen wires of any description.

N. E. L. A.

The regular meeting of Company Section, N. E. L. A., was held at the General Offices, September 9. About fifty members were present. President Fisher introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. De Wolf, who gave a very interesting talk on "Steam Boilers," speaking particularly of the Bigelow and Sterling boilers, the former of which is being installed at Station No. 3. A lively discussion followed Mr. De Wolf's talk. Mr. Haftenkamp and Mr. Williams of the Bigelow Company lead the discussion and answered many interesting questions that were asked by the different members.

When a man marries it is time for him to acquire better habits.

If you are satisfied to take things as they come, you won't get much.



Cheer up! The worst is yet to come!

Some folks are still suffering from that tired vacation feeling.

Keep busy and you will have less time for worry.

The men have certainly shown their interest in the E. B. A.

Smile and the world smiles with you, unless you are in Maine!

He commands best who needs to command least.

If you can't smile naturally, don't tickle yourself. See a doctor.

If you would be popular you must pay the price and then some.

Second thoughts are sometimes best in a case of love at first sight.

And a lot of modesty is only skin deep.

Hope deferred has given many a man cold feet.

Death is the nurse who will one day put us to sleep.

If you have too much money you can easily acquire more.

One good turndown may eliminate the necessity for another.

When a girl is hard to please she is seldom worth the trouble.

A man is all right in his way as long as he keeps out of your way.

He is a successful business man who can make more money than his wife can spend.

Satan gets so much fun out of his business that he never takes a vacation.

If a man's heart is in his work he does a good job. Some men need a change of heart.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who used to do up her hair with a door-knob twist?

He lives best who can awake each morning with enthusiasm for the work at hand.

It was tough on Lot to have his wife turn to salt, but it might have been pepper.

If you would measure a man by his own standard, listen to what he has to say about his neighbors.

Yet the man who goes through life kicking like a mule may not be worth \$250 on the Missouri market.

People have more aches and pains in their imaginations than elsewhere.

A girl's troubles soon cease to worry her after she tells them to her mother.



Amelia Herald spent her vacation in the Adirondacks.

Carl Johnson came back from vacation looking like a new baby, his hair having been shaved off.

Clayton Woodward of room 10 reports that he had "a large time" during his vacation.

Miss Marie Skinner spent vacation at Nine Mile Point. What is the attraction, Marie?

Ralph Scobell, we are glad to see, has returned from the Adirondacks fully restored to health.

T. Aloysius Murphy has returned from vacation in Canada with a rather fresh supply of fish yarns.

Foreman Frank Rich sailed from New York, August 24th, for Italy, where he will visit his old home.

The girls in room 10 have been busy catching mice during the past month, which proves they have got over their former timidity.

Mrs. K. Myers, who spent vacation at Atlantic City, informs us that the surf bathing there is certainly "swell"!

Miss Violet Patrick visited the State Fair at Syracuse, September 13th. "Superb, superb," so Violet says.

During his vacation at Conesus Lake, Mr. Hellen had the courage to swim out in the cold, deep waters one evening and capsized two innocent, helpless men. It wasn't a "Safety First" act, but Frank says Joe Morphy prompted him!

A fine, healthy baby boy arrived at the home of John Van Zwall, of the Commercial Department, last month. Congratulations, John! It seems this is all we have been doing lately in this column.

Charles Royce, Mr. Morphy's private ambassador, has returned from vacation at Winthrop Beach, Boston, Mass. Charles resumed his official duties in a nobby tight-fitting Norfolk suit with a belt around the waist. Presume the belt is to keep Charles from running away.

Twins, each respectively seven and eight pounds, arrived at the home of Foreman Charles Miller, of the Electric Construction Department, on August 23d. Charlie is so proud now he don't know the size of his hat anymore. Our best congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Miller.

Emil Enos, of No. 3 Station, became the father of a nine-pound baby boy on August 31st. What do you suppose they called that poor helpless baby? Emil Patrick! And Mr. and Mrs. Patrick O'Neill were the sponsors, too. Congratulations, nevertheless!

While John Stokes, of Mr. Nolan's department, was in Toronto last month his bull pup "Snooks" grieving over his master's absence committed suicide by jumping out of a window. This is no fish story—ask John, who says he can't understand why "Snooks" did it, as he had a pedigree with no trace of insanity in it. Our verdict is that "Snooks" wasn't "foxy" enough!

Addison Willey, for two years assistant to Miss Belknap, room 10, has resigned and gone to Washington, D. C., where he will take a course at the Columbia Preparatory School previous to entering the United States Naval Academy.

Addison, you have our best wishes for a successful future in the honored service of Uncle Sam.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

All our large trucks and wagons are now equipped with auto first aid cabinets.

Charles Reid is the man in charge of the garage.

Five ton trucks have been kept busy recently unloading new machinery at Stations 3, No. 2-A and No. 6.

There are now 74 trucks and 16 runabouts in this department.

Tact is the only thing that keeps flattery from falling flat.

"Mike," said Pat, "how do yez tell th' age of a tu-u-rkey?"

"Oi can always tell by the teeth," said Mike.

"By the teeth!" exclaimed Pat. "But a tu-urkey has no teeth."

"No," admitted Mike, "but Oi have."

A daily paper was asked recently: "Do the Carnage libbarary lend books teeching Matthewmatics to people outside your Citie? I am all rite on spellin and a pretty good Grammatican, but Matthewmatics is one to Much for me."

Hang On

The man who sticks has this lesson learned:

Success doesn't come by chance—
it's earned

By pounding away; for good hard
knocks

Will make stepping stones of the
stumbling blocks.

He knows in his heart that he cannot fail;

That no ill fortune can make him
quail

While his will is strong and his
courage high,

For he's always good for another
try.

He doesn't expect by a single stride
To jump to the front; he is satisfied

To do ev'ry day his level best,
And let the future take care of the
rest.

He doesn't believe he's held down by
the boss—

It's work, and not favor, that "gets
across."

So his motto is this: "What another
man

Has been able to handle, I surely
can."

For the man who sticks has the
sense to see

He can make himself what he wants
to be,

If he'll off with his coat and pitch
right in—

Why, the man who sticks can't help
but win!

—Charles R. Barrett.

MRS. JENNIE N. ASART

Mrs. Jennie N. Asart, mother of Miss Florence Asart, General Offices, and mother of William N. Asart of the Gas Shop, died September 13th, the funeral taking place September 15th. Among the floral offerings were wreaths from Miss Asart's associates and the E. B. A.

To both brother and sister we extend our deepest sympathy.