GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS

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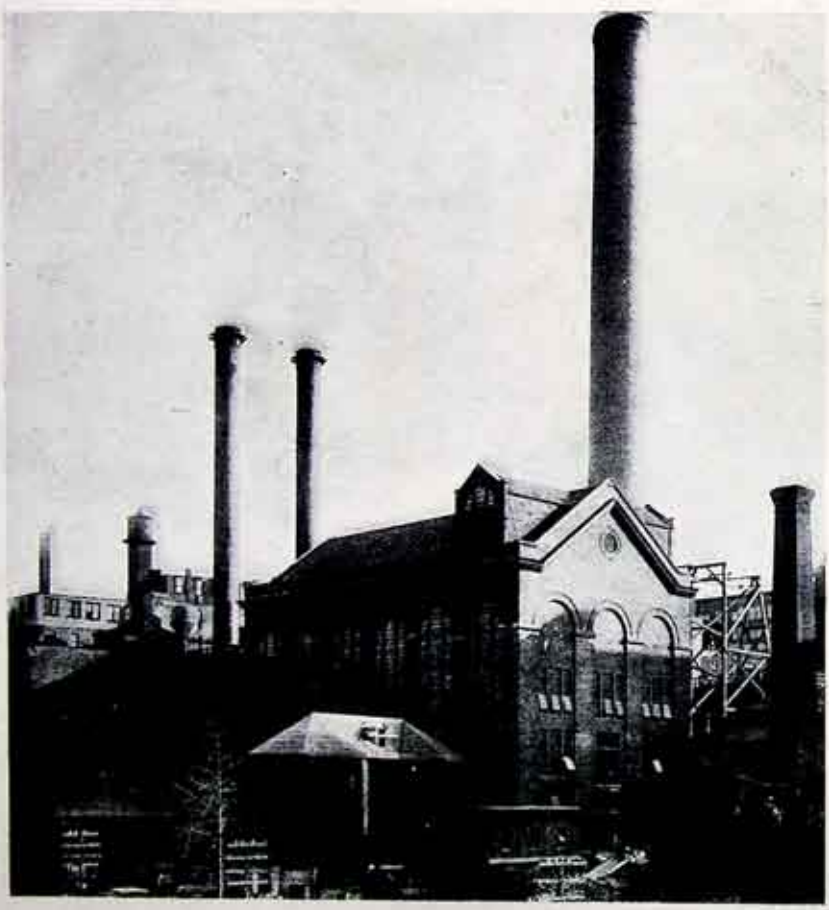
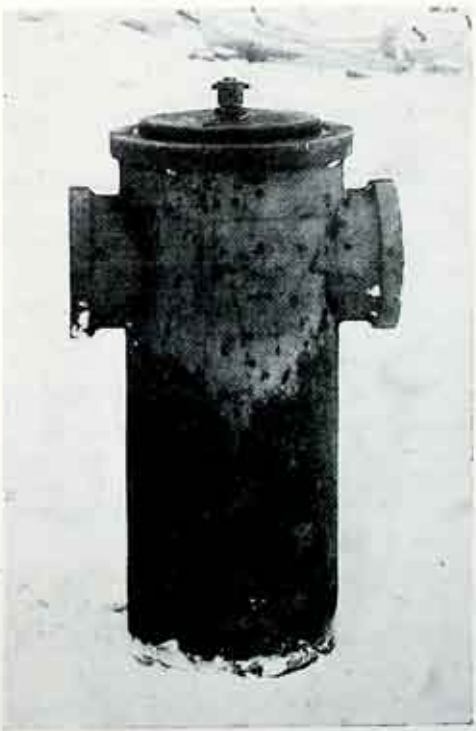


Station No. 3 on Brown's Race

sary, but foresight on the foreman's part will avoid many of them. A main having a low point without a drip is said to be trapped.

All services, also, must pitch to the gas main. In a few cases a service drip must be installed, either in the cellar of a building, or outside as the conditions demand. A trapped service means eventually a fluctuation of the gas light in the particular building in which the service enters, which fact emphasizes the importance of having all services pitched to the main. A water pipe will not suffer from a trap, but a gas pipe must always pitch properly or trouble will ensue.

The Company installs several kinds of drips, depending on conditions. The "tub" drip is installed in permanent locations in direct line connection with the main. It consists of a tank or tub shaped receptacle three or four feet in height, and a foot or more in diameter, (depending on size of main) double hubbed to fit into the main. Through an iron cover tapped on top of the drip pot a ¾" pipe is run as a suction pipe to within about ½ inch of the bottom. A one inch pipe runs up to within a couple of inches of the surface of the ground where it is reduced to a ¾ inch pipe and covered with a cap which the drip operator removes when he pumps the drip. The pipe is protected with a drip stone and iron cover, or an iron jacket according to the road conditions and kind of pavement. The condensation of the main collects in this tub and leaves the main clear.



Permanent "Tub" Drip

In a few cases where but a few lengths of pipe are tapped, a syphon drip is installed. In this case the main is tapped on the bottom, and a 1-inch pipe run to the surface as in the case of the tub drip. This pipe is connected to the main with a swing joint, as a rigid connection would be apt to break the pipe or main.

As a temporary drip, that is, one which is placed on the end of a main which would be eventually extended and the drip removed, is known as a top drip. In this case the main is tapped 1¼ inches on top and a dripsocket specially constructed for strength and practicability is placed therein. A 1-in. pipe and a ¾-in. suction nipple are screwed into this socket, forming a strong connection.

A drip that is only used in special cases, where a "tub" drip would not be practical, is known as the reservoir drip. This is made up of a piece of cast iron pipe, four or five feet long, and capped on the ends. The main is tapped on the underside and connected to this reservoir. A 1-in suction pipe is then run to the surface of the ground.

All the drip pipes on the high pres-

sure pumping line have, for the protection of the drip operator, been equipped with shut-offs, operated from the surface by a key which is inserted through the roadway box.

There are 2,000 drips in the Company's gas main system. Those that are nearest the Gas Works demand the most attention, the drips in that location being pumped twice a week. The high pressure line drips are pumped out every two or three weeks. In some cases little or no condensation is found, but systematic attention is necessary.

The drip wagon has a capacity of 227 gallons and is operated by a hand driven Gould's pump. A metallic hose is connected at the top of the drip wagon and to the drip pipe, through which the condensation is pumped to the drip wagon. The tank when filled is drawn to the Gas Works and the drip water run off into the separator.

An accurate record of all drips is kept. Every drip in the system is numbered on the drip book with a corresponding number on the maps. The drip book contains the location of all drips, the kinds of drips, the dates when pumped and the amount of condensation pumped in each instance. This record is kept up from the reports of the drip operator, who furnishes this information, and in addition reports when any drip is in need of repair. The drip operator is furnished with a hand book which contains the locations of all the drips. Space is allowed on the drip book for new drips installed, while those removed are checked off. In this way an up-to-date record is always available.

Opportunities are always ahead of you, and the man that can travel fast enough to overtake an opportunity can bag it. No man will ever meet opportunity coming toward him.

World's Longest Transmission Line

Denver capital is building what will be the longest electric power transmission line in the world, extending from Bishop Creek, Cal., to Mexicali, Mexico, a distance of 425 miles. The work is a part of the development of the Nevada-California Power Company and its subsidiary, the Southern Sierra Power Company, which are controlled by Denver capital, in conjunction with the Coachella Valley Ice and Electric Company, to which the Southern Sierras Company will furnish current.

The lines of the Nevada and Southern Sierras Companies now terminate at Banney, in the Coachella Valley. To carry the power to the Imperial, a line is in course of construction to El Centro, a distance of 125 miles. Fifty-five thousand volts will be transmitted over this line, and used for power in a section where the price of coal for steam power is prohibitive and where the use of electricity for pumping water for agricultural purposes is gaining immense headway.

At El Centro the Coachella Valley Ice and Electric Company will deliver current to the Holton Power Company, which has a monopoly of the power business of the Imperial valley, after having served its patrons in the Coachella country.

Members of the firm of Wilson, Cranmer & Co., who own the entire issue of bonds authorized by the Coachella Valley Company, have just returned from an inspection of the property and the region which it serves, and they declare that its agricultural possibilities are almost beyond belief. A branch of the new line will be built for the Southern Sierras Company to serve Mexicali, one of the most modern towns in Northern Mexico.—Public Service.

Saving Effected in the Preparation of Accounts Payable Vouchers

BY H. L. PRONGAY

On June 1st, 1915, a new method, designed to save time and money in paying the Company debts, was put into effect.

After the bills from the Company's creditors come to the office and are duly certified by the various department heads, they are vouchered and the check sent to the Treasurer. The process of making a voucher consists of drawing a check for the total amount of the bills and listing on the reverse side the name and address of the payee and the items covered by the payment. Another sheet bearing the same name and address and also the account number to be charged, is permanently attached to the bills and forms the office record for the transaction. From this latter part, the postings are made to the expense ledger and the voucher record. In the past, this procedure was carried on without any special effort at grouping. Bills were vouchered as fast as they came in and went through the regular routine, and as a result, as many as fifteen checks were paid to some concerns in a month. Now, if vouchers could be reduced to one or two a month to each creditor, it was plain that a considerable saving could be made in handling the accounts payable. It was, therefore, decided that vouchers be made twice a month, the dates being the 15th and 30th. In the case of cash discounts, this rule cannot be followed except that some fifteen or twenty firms permit one payment a month to be made and allow the discounts. The usual discount is 2%, ten days, so the grouping of these is somewhat restricted. When considering the time spent in making, signing, entering and posting the vouchers and realizeing that they are handled by a number of people, including the General Manager, Auditor and Treasurer, it wil be seen that fifty cents per voucher is a conservative estimate of the cost.

The following comparison is interesting, as it shows the orders issued by the Purchasing Department and the vouchers passed for payment by the Auditing Department. It covers the period the new scheme has been in force in 1915 and the corresponding period for 1914.

Orders

	1914	1915	Increase
June	969	964	(Dec.) 5
July	1004	944	(Dec.) 60
August	769	952	183
September	744	978	234
October	827	1004	177
November	890	1050	160
December	912	1153	241
Total	6115	7045	930

Vouchers

	1914	1915	Decrease
June	835	737	98
July	772	621	151
August	748	661	87
September	620	684	(inc.) 64
October	777	725	52
November	628	738	" 110
December	991	1008	" 17
Total	5371	5174	(Dec.) 197

Thus it will be seen that although the Purchasing Department issued 930 more orders for the seven months of 1915 as compared with the corresponding period of 1914, there were actually 197 less vouchers drawn. The increase of orders and decrease of vouchers indicates that a saving of 1127 vouchers has resulted from this new method assuming that, under the old method, about one voucher would have been drawn for each order issued. Grouping was done to some extent under the old plan and according to figures compiled in this connection it would probably be more conservative to conclude that about one-half or 563 of the above number of vouchers have been saved. This would represent, in the course of a year, 966 vouchers corresponding to a saving of approximately $500.00.

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A large corporation has many problems, one of them being the advancement of employees.

Some employees have by hard study perfected their knowledge so that they are worthy of promotion.

This knowledge, however, is along some specific line, and the opportunity for promotion along that line is lacking.

This may lead to discouragement, but reflection will show the justice of the situation.

An organization cannot create jobs for those who have outgrown the jobs they have.

All it can do is to fill vacancies as they occur throughout the organization from within the organization itself.

To do this, it must be able to find employees of breadth, which is the same thing as repeating the old adage, "Keep out of a rut."

The details of the job in hand require first consideration. Every successful man is in his individual capacity a specialist.

The problems of the immediate superior, be he foreman, department head or greater, are next in importance. Other things being equal, the employee who is most useful to his directing executive is the best paid.

Finally a broader outlook on the industry in general is necessary, such as an understanding of organization, policy and general departmental detail.

A co-operative spirit and a pride in the business are vital.

These stimulate and develop those human qualities of tact and resourcefulness which make for versatility and adaptability.

Use the opportunities which surround you to make yourself a bigger man.

Some of them naturally exist; some have been created for you.

You have had to work to get your present place.

It will require more work to get farther. Are you afraid of it?

Remember the laws of supply and demand, and don't forget that it is strictly up to you.

True Heroism

"But while war, in the very nature of things, abounds in opportunities for valorous exploits, and its every deed is written large on the page of history, the humbler and quieter sphere of private life affords even more and keener opportunities for the display of true heroism. The physician or nurse, who voluntarily goes into a plague-stricken district, the miner who braves the fire-damp to rescue his imprisoned fellows, the crew who stand at their posts while their vessel is sinking, the fireman who scales a tottering wall to save a human life, the patrolman who enters a den of desperadoes at imminent personal risk—whoever in the pursuance of duty, no matter how humble, subordinates his personal safety to that duty—is as much entitled to the commendation of heroism as a soldier who does his duty in war can possibly be. These opportunities for heroic deeds are everywhere with us and always will be. They may lack the glamor of war and go unblazoned to the world, but the very humbleness of their status enhances, if anything, their heroic quality."—H. M. Chittenden, Brigadier General, U. S. Army (Retired).

Commercial Education

The Rochester Chamber of Commerce has recently conducted an investigation of the needs of Commercial Education in the City. A total of fourteen firms were canvassed, and the survey includes 1303 commercial workers divided into twenty-one positions. A portion of the report of the committee is abstracted below, for the benefit of this company's employees who are educating their boys and girls for commercial life.

"The employers were asked to state briefly the deficiencies which they have noted in the training of their employees. The most important criticisms made in answer to this question were the following: Inability to perform arithmetical computations quickly and accurately; inability to write easily, rapidly, and legibly; lack of preparation in the use of the English language; insufficient knowledge of place geography; lack of interest in their work; absence of any power of initiative; inability to concentrate for even a brief period of time; lack of general information; absence of any general efficiency in the handling of their work.

"RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE BOYS AND GIRLS

1. "Future opportunity is far more important than immediate gain. Every young person should determine to secure a position with a future and then stick to the job until he has won for himself a high place in the regard of his employer. Stability will contribute much to your future growth and you should not permit yourself to be argued into changing positions for a slight advance in salary unless you have other good reasons for making the change.

2. "Special commercial education will aid in making your way in the business world, but strength of character will do much more for you in this direction.

3. "You must be industrious, courteous, honest, thoughtful, and loyal to your employers all the time if you would achieve the largest measure of success in your life work.

4. "Remember that the young person who begins at the bottom has the advantage of learning the business from the bottom up. He who begins part way up the ladder of success may miss an opportunity to learn some of the very important principles underlying the business in which he is engaged"

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PARENTS

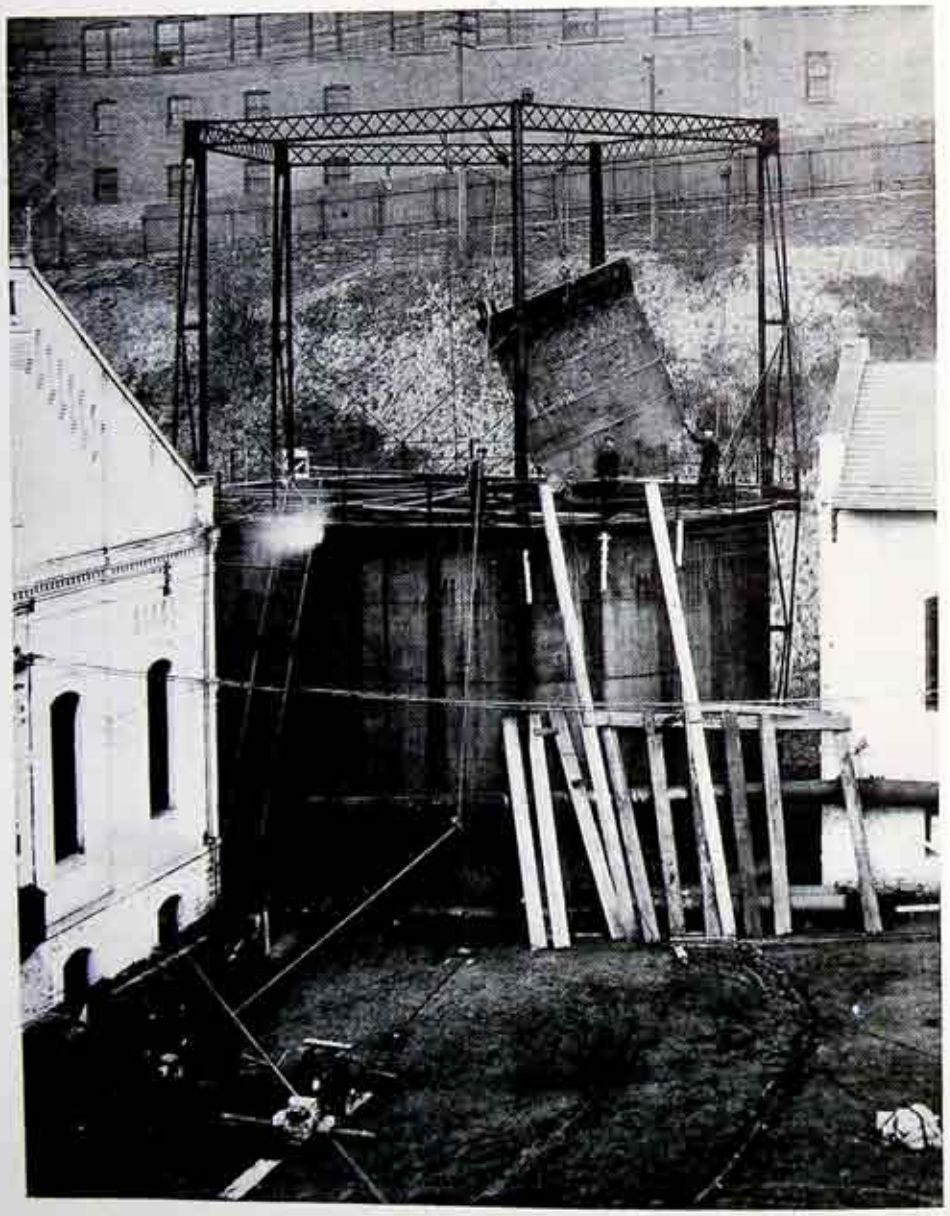
1. "This survey has developed the fact that a broad general education and also some special education is necessary for the young man and the young woman who would succeed in the business world. You are strongly urged to give your son and daughter the longest possible period of time in which to complete their education for business. The full high school course is none too long. And nothing short of economic pressure in the home should cause you to take your boy or girl out of school before he or she has secured a good substantial general education and an approved special course of training for business. It is not to be expected that boys and girls handicapped by insufficient training will make the progress of those who have had greater educational advantages.

2. "There are many opportunities for part time work and the school authorities will co-operate in securing afternoon and Saturday work for those who need it and who are physically able to carry such work in addition to their school duties. This may make it possible for your boy or girl to remain in school longer than he or she otherwise could."

The Story of a Gas Holder

BY WILLIAM H. EARLE

IN June 1892 ground was broken at the Gas Works for the installation of the Wilkinson Process of water gas manufacture. The equipment consisted of two generators, somewhat similar to the present Lowe generators, for the manufacture of "blue gas;" an" illuminator," consisting of a series of shallow inclined pans heated by live steam for vaporizing light oil, or naphtha; a "roaster," which was essentially a coal carbonizing plant comprising four full depth benches of through sixes



Old "Hydrogen Holder" at Gas Works

heated by their own producers, coal or coke fired; two Hazletine porcupine boilers; and a single lift relief holder called the "hydrogen holder."

In the operation of the apparatus, the blue gas was generated by the decomposition of steam in incandescent coke, and was passed from the generator into the hydrogen holder. Naphtha was volatilized in the vaporizing pans in the illuminator. The issuing vapors were combined with the blue gas pumped from the holder, and the product entered the roaster or heated retorts for fixation. The installation was designed to produce two million cubic feet of thirty candle power gas per twenty-four hours, but it never met its guarantees, and was short lived. It was expensive and troublesome, and with the decreasing supply and increasing cost of light oils, became entirely inadequate. It was operated for a few months, then abandoned for a time, revived for a short while, and then finally abandoned altogether. The roaster was worked out as an ordinary coal gas setting, and the hydrogen holder was idle.

With the advent of the Lowe water gas process, the hydrogen holder again came into service as a relief holder. Its capacity was about 34,000 cubic feet. A scale was painted on the wall of the generator house, and the holder was equipped with an indicator operating by cable from the crown of the holder to the water gas building. With so small a capacity, the water gas operators had to keep very keen eye on the indicator and lay off the machines instantly when the holder lift approached the danger point. It was a case of "off again, on again," and was rather nerve racking.

The 400,000 cubic foot storage holder, the largest holder of the plant up to the time when the million foot holder was completed, was subsequently turned over into a relief holder and that was the end of the little hydrogen holder as an operating factor in gas manufacture. It then became a dehydrating and storage tank for water gas tar.

At that time, the Company was using the pit of an old storage holder, located in the center of the works yard. for coal tar storage. A few years ago, this pit was abandoned and filled up. The water gas tar was transferred, partly to the pit of the relief holder and partly to a new storage tank built for the purpose, and then the old hydrogen holder was transferred to coal tar service. Rapid corrosion induced by the ammonia fumes destroyed the crown and upper sheets of the lift, until they were unsafe.

Mr. Fred Blakeslee and his men have recently removed the old holder shell completely. The tank has been thoroughly cleaned, and a wooden cover has been laid over it, carried by nine inch I-beams spanned from the old center pole to the tank walk. The storage capacity is in excess of three hundred thousand gallons.

The accompanying cut shows the men in the act of removing a large section of the old holder shell. This piece probably weighed about one ton.

Safety of Gas in Homes

A report has been issued by the Fire Insurance Commission of Texas tending to show the small fire hazard of gas in households. The report covers 49,000 fires dating back to December 10, 1910. Between that date and April 19, 1915, only 908 of these fires were traceable to gas, while the number caused by coal and wood stoves was 2,749, defective flues, 3,996, ashes 940 and so on.—*Public Service.*

The Fan and Baseball

BY RAY L. GUPPY

FUNDAMENTALLY all popular games result from a love of athletics, and baseball is America's popular game.

On what foundation does the popularity of baseball depend? Is it some peculiar attribute of the American character?

The baseball park is the playground of democracy. Within its limits, the lowly and the great, the rich and the poor, the professional man and the laboring man meet on a common footing. Baseball knows no caste, plays no favorites, and is not an exclusive game instituted for a particular class of society.

However much the American is endeared to democracy, we can not adduce baseball's permanence from its democratic character alone. The American is keenly appreciative of the benefits derived from athletics and is a firm believer in the adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." It is only natural that this athletic instinct seeks for that which is most attractive in sport, and statistics prove that baseball occupies the place of prominence.

Baseball is so extensively played in the United States as an amateur and a professional game that the actual number of participants in ball games runs into the hundred thousands. For each individual player of the game there is accruing a certain amount of mental and physical recuperation that is unquestionably denied the spectator. Since this is true, there are two phases of baseball's popularity; its direct appeal to the player and its interest to the spectator. In the annals of sport in the United States, there is no game that has even approached baseball in the number of salient features and interest absorbing situations presented to the spectator. There is a continuity of action from inning to inning, in fielding, in batting and baserunning, that commands observation and permits no relaxation of interest. It is impossible for the real baseball fan to passively witness a ball game. The game appeals to the emotion and not to the curiosity. It is due to this fact that baseball exists today. The true fan is vitally interested in the players and teams and their records and standing and to him each game is as important as to the contestants themselves. The thunderous applause that greets Cobb's skill and daring on the bases or Baker's prowess at bat is typical of the fan's emotional interest.

There are other games that exact their toll of popularity, other athletic pursuits that offer greater pleasurable inducement to partisan athletic enthusiasts, such as football, tennis and golf. These sports have their attraction, but the majority of sport followers in this country bow to the superior attractiveness of the "grand old game."

Without Straps

The colonel of one of the negro regiments in the regular army is a Southerner and a small, dignified man. His first name is James. He believes in athletics and organized two baseball teams among his enlisted men.

They played a match game. The colonel didn't think the men were showing enough spirit and vim, although the score was close. He jerked off his uniform coat, grabbed a bat and declared himself in.

"Now, then," he yelled, as he advanced to the plate, "as long as I've got no shoulder straps on I want you men to treat me just as if I were one of you."

The pitcher whirled the ball across and the colonel cracked out a three-bagger. He tried to stretch it into a home run. As he turned third base on the dead run the coacher for his side opened up:

"Run, you pore little sawed-off, bowlaiged white runt! Run!" he shouted. "Now slide, old Jimboy, dadgum you—*slide!*"

The colonel slid and got there. Then he went over and put his coat on.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Play is merely work that you don't have to do.

Genesee River Floods

BY T. H. YAWGER

THE source of the Genesee River is in Pennsylvania about fifteen miles south of the New York State line. Measuring along the meander of the river to Lake Ontario, its length is approximately 145 miles, with a total catchment area, including tributaries, of 2,446 square miles. Flowing as it does through a comparatively narrow valley with a rapid fall, there is little opportunity for storage. It is known as a "flashy" stream because it has extreme and rapid variations of flow, with the yearly prospect of a flood due to the spring breakup, heavy rains, or a combination of these two.

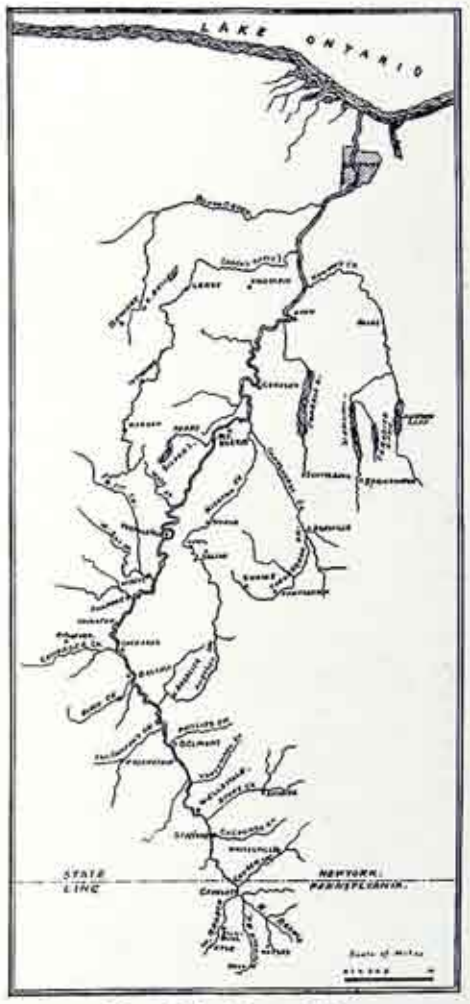
Since the year 1800, when the Genesee Valley was first settled by white men, there have been about sixteen floods of a quantity greater than 35,000 cubic feet per second, with maximums of 45,000 to 55,000 second feet, occurring in the years 1865, 1913 and 1916.

The flood this March, caused by the spring breakup, was undoubtedly of greater volume than any of the previous ones, but on account of better channel conditions both here in Rochester and up the valley, the damage was of small magnitude, especially to the property of this Company.

The question of whether we will ever have a greater flood is a matter of chance, because so many different combinations of the elements enter into the problem. During the recorded history of the river, extending over a century, nearly all combinations of the elements have occurred.

The flood this year was caused by the melting of the heavy March snow fall, but would no doubt have been much larger, if the snow had been melted by the spring rains.

The possibility of conserving the immense amount of water that each year's run-off brings to our attention, will, undoubtedly, some day be taken care of by a storage reservoir. Several plans as to location have been suggested in regard to this matter, the Portage plan being most feasible. By proper regulation, this reservoir, as planned, would give to Rochester, with a 60% load factor, approximately 60,000 H. P. continuously. This immense addition to the power possibilities would be of inestimable advantage to the whole Genesee Valley.



Map of the Genesee River

Upper—Genesee River at Elmwood Ave. Bridge, near Station 33. Middle—River above arches of Erie Canal Aqueduct near Station 6. Lower—High water at Front Street Garage and Central Ave. Bridge

Flood at Upper Falls and Station 2A

Flood at Gate House of Station 5

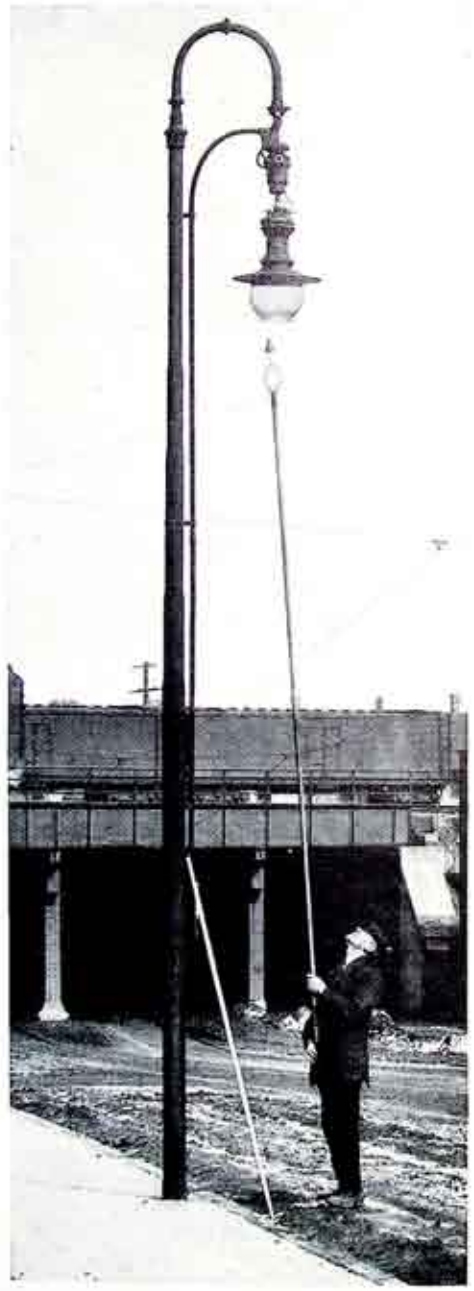
The Rod Type Lamp and Socket Changer

BY ROYAL PARKINSON

LAST year in February a lineman of the Despatch Heat, Light & Power Company, fell and broke his ankle while renewing a street lamp, because the overhead fixture, against which his ladder was leaning, yielded slightly.

This accident suggested the advantage which a rod type of lamp and socket changer would bring to the men and to the Company. If these street lamps could be renewed without the use of a ladder, and without even handling the live parts of the fixtures if done at night, the safety to the men would be very much increased. In addition to this, the changing could be done by one man without a wagon in many cases where now two men and a wagon are necessary.

With the co-operation of Mr. Alcott and the General Safety Committee, an experiment was carried on as follows: The removal of the lamps from the sockets was a small matter because the ordinary Matthews lamp changer which is simply a set of fingers with spring pressure, could be used at the end of a rod. The problem of removing the socket was solved by the attachment of an ordinary lamp base to the opposite end of the rod. Then, after removing the lamp, the rod could be inserted in the socket and the socket withdrawn for re-fusing. This rod was furnished to the Company's agents in Pittsford and Victor, and proved a great help. As its use was limited to one particular type of socket which can be withdrawn by a downward pull, this type of socket was made uniform in these two localities, while another type of socket, which is in stock was concentrated in East Rochester and Penfield.



Lamp and Socket Changer in Use

This type of rod lamp changer still had two limitations. The first was, as just suggested, the fact that it would not operate with the type of socket which is withdrawn by unscrewing rather than pulling. Unfortunately, this was a real limitation in the case, because the former type of socket is being used in two localities. The second limitation was that the lamp grip could not be used with those lamps which are unstable—that is, those suspended from a span wire. The pressure necessary to force the grips over the lamp would push the lamp out of line.

This latter limitation to the use of the rod type of lamp and socket changer did not become apparent until an unfortunate accident to Mr. Myron Jacobs, the Company's Victor agent, revealed it a few months ago. While renewing a lamp on a span wire by the ladder method just at dusk, an automobile drove directly into the ladder, carrying it away and throwing Mr. Jacobs upon his back in the street, injuring him severely. Only a few days previous to this, a similar accident to Mr. Jacobs had been narrowly averted when a drunken driver threatened to strike the ladder on which he was mounted.

This unfortunate accident has led to an improvement in the design of the rod type of changer, which overcomes both limitations of the original design. These improvements are the invention of Mr. Swanson, Line Foreman of the Despatch Company. One of these is an improvement of the grip by which the lamp is withdrawn. The grip, which was formerly kept closed by spring pressure, and opened only by forcing it over the lamp, is now arranged so that its normal position is open like a basket, and it can be placed around even an unstable lamp, and then closed by tightening a cord. The socket-withdrawing feature of the rod now has, in addition to the ordinary lamp base, a conical clutch covered with rubber which can be forced firmly into the socket by means of a cord-operated lever so that when the rod is twisted, the socket can be unscrewed and withdrawn.

This rod type lamp and socket changer, with Mr. Swanson's improvements, is simple and portable, and is a long step in the direction of safety, because it is now capable of universal use. It will also accomplish a considerable economy in renewing street lamps. Some details are being improved in order to standardize the device, and several new rods are being ordered for use in the Eastern Monroe territory where the overhead type of lamp is in use almost entirely.

Transformer Testing in Underground Department

BY G. B. SWARTHOUT

The Underground Department makes periodic tests of underground transformers, and it is interesting to note the methods followed and results attained in accomplishing this work.

The amount of work that any transformer will efficiently produce, depends upon the amount demanded, and as the greater number of the single phase transformers feed directly into secondary distribution systems—to which additional services are constantly being added—it is obvious that periodic tests are necessary to determine the load that these transformers are carrying.

The method of testing is by the use of a split core type of current transformer and an ammeter. The current transformer is clamped around rubber covered jumpers which are connected from the terminal block to the secondary leads. The necessity of providing jumpers for testing, is due to the inaccurate results that would be obtained from clamping the current transformer around the lead covered cable, the amount of error depending upon the insulation under the lead sheath. If necessary these jumpers are connected during the day when the transformer can

be disconnected from the system, for, as more than one transformer is connected to the distribution system, the removing of one would not seriously affect any particular section. At the same time attention is also given to the oil fuse boxes, the interior of the transformers, and, if necessary, the repainting of the exterior.

The tests are made at 6:00 A.M. and 10:00 P.M., and a gasolene automobile is furnished the men doing this particular work, so that they may cover as much territory as possible. About six transformers are tested per day. The voltage on the secondary system is noted at the same time, to give a check on winks or fluctuations as they are called, caused from improper distribution or disturbing factors on the system, which are sought and remedied.

For the year of 1915, out of a total of 148 underground transformers, totaling 2400 K. V. A. capacity, 62 totaling 1160 K. V. A. capacity were tested. The different sizes were as follows: 10-10 K. V. A.; 24-15 K. V. A.; 22-20 K. V. A.; 4-25 K. V. A.; 2-30 K. V. A. After these tests were completed, it was found necessary to change six transformers and rearrange the secondaries to balance the system.

It is interesting to note the change in load conditions from year to year on several transformers tested in 1915. It was found that the load was less than in 1913. This was particularly noticeable in sections that are well populated, the number of new services being very small. This change is also due no doubt to the substitution of Mazda for carbon lamps. In the newer sections where home builders are very busy, it was found that the load had more than doubled.

To determine the safe overload, a temperature test is also made. On a 20 K. V. A. transformer which was carrying a 50% overload for a period of about two hours, the rise in temperature was found to be well within the safe limit. This temperature rise continued for about one hour after the maximum load had passed, due to the radiation of heat from the coils of the transformer into the oil.

15 Rules of Health

I. AIR

1 Ventilate every room you occupy
2 Wear light, loose and porous clothes
3 Seek out-of-door occupations and recreations
4 Sleep out, if you can
5 Breathe deeply

II. FOOD

6 Avoid overeating and overweight
7 Eat sparingly of meats and eggs
8 Eat some hard, some bulky, some raw foods
9 Eat slowly

III. POISONS

10 Evacuate thoroughly, regularly and frequently
11 Stand, sit and walk erect
12 Do not allow poisons and infections to enter the body.
13 Keep the teeth, gums and tongue clean

IV. ACTIVITY

14 Work, play, rest and sleep in moderation
15 Keep serene

From "How to Live"

Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could; some blunders and absurdities crept in—forget them as soon as you can. To-morrow is a new day. You shall begin it well and serenely and with too high a spirit to be encumbered with your old nonsense.—Emerson.

Gas and Electricity in the Home

BY THE GAS DEMONSTRATORS
Mrs. Gabrielle Gay, Miss Frances E. Moore, and Miss Mona A. Pratt

Spring Housecleaning Time

Housecleaning not only means scrubbing floors and cleaning corners, but it includes a general survey of the house and its equipment. When we spend what money we have saved for our spring buying let us be wise in our way of doing it. The first idea that comes to us, probably, is to buy something that will improve the appearance of our living room or parlor. We forget perhaps that many of our waking hours are working hours which are spent in the kitchen, the laboratory and workshop of the home, and that a large part of our recreation time should be spent outdoors. There is no time when it is so important to have our kitchen equipment efficient and labor saving as in the hot months of the year. It has been proved that employees in the factory can do more and better work in comfortable and attractive surroundings. Why not bring this idea into the home workshop? We are creatures of environment and we cannot estimate the great changes in disposition and health which better kitchens would bring about in many homes.

Some of the greatest gifts to the world, by modern science are those things which have lightened the housewife's duties, giving her a chance to be a companion to her husband and children, rather than a slave to household duties.

Gas and electricity are doing a great deal to bring about this happy condition in the home. Some people have a sentimental feeling for their old coal range and say that for years it has been the heart of the home. This idea probably arises from the fact that it demanded more attention and care than anything else in the house. When one compares this hot black monster which demands us to carry coal and empty ashes, with a cool, quiet, always ready gas range, it is hard to understand how anyone can afford to go through another summer with the old coal range.

The gas water heater is another boon to the household. It furnishes water for the many necessary requirements of the home, and best of all it makes it possible for every person in the home to have a refreshing bath after a hot tiring day's work, without stopping to build a fire, or waiting for the water to heat.

Two other labor-savers which have worked themselves from the class of so called luxuries to that of necessities are the electric washing machine and electric iron. For centuries the washing and ironing has been a problem in every home, and the very expression "Blue Monday" tells us what it has meant to many hundreds of women. The electric washing machine and iron have changed this to "Sunny Monday" and have brought joy to the hearts of many. Surely if one's great grandmothers could step into one of our modern gas and electric kitchens they would think they were part of a beautiful fairy tale with the ending "and they lived happily ever after."

The Cheerful Dining Room

In proportion to the amount of time we spend there, the dining room requires far more care and thought in the planning than is usually given it.

Our bedrooms where we spend from eight to twelve hours a day, are furnished in a manner that reflects our personal tastes, while our living rooms have chairs, sofas, pictures and other furnishings that carry out the purpose of the room.

However, the dining room which we occupy about three hours a day is often put in some part of the house that is much too small for this and many other purposes.

It is essential that the dining room be clean and light, but of equal importance is the mental attitude inspired by the design and furnishings of the room.

The science of physiology has proved that cheerfulness and freedom from worry, play as important a part in digestion as the quality of the foods themselves. One's table may be laden with the most wholesome and appetizing foods but if the mind is oppressed by care or preoccupied with business affairs, indigestion is bound to result.

For this reason the dining room should be planned with special reference to those features that will prompt happiness and gayety at our meals. A dining room that has a crowded appearance will inspire a feeling of crowdedness in the susceptable minds of the diners. They will be afflicted with a feeling of mental cramp, and there will be no room for the play of their imagination and wit.

Make the dining room the place of good cheer, for after all nothing mellows one more than a good meal, attractively and cheerfully served.

Seasonable Recipes

STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE

3 cups flour
½ cup shortening
½ teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 egg
2 tablespoons sugar
1 cup milk
1½ quarts berries
1 cup whipped cream.

Sift the flour with the baking powder, salt, and sugar. Then cut in the shortening with a knife. Add egg well beaten, and milk. The dough should be a soft one. Spread in two greased pans and bake in a hot oven until a light brown color. Mash and sweeten half of the berries, put on one layer, then place second layer on top. Sweeten remainder of strawberries, spread on top layer, and cover with the whipped cream. Decorate with whole ripe berries.

Economical Recipes That Have Pleased Many of Our Patrons

SPAGHETTI WITH TOMATO SAUCE

1 cup spaghetti
2 quarts boiling salted water
1 small onion
1½ cups tomato sauce
Few slices of bacon.

Try out bacon which has been cut in tiny pieces, add onion cut in small pieces and then add Tomato Sauce. The spaghetti should be cooked in rapidly boiling water and then drained and rinsed in cold water. Place spaghetti in buttered baking dish pour over Sauce and bake in oven about twenty minutes.

SPANISH HASH WITH TOMATO SAUCE

Three cups of chopped meat of any cold cooked variety; three cups chopped potatoes, two small onions and one green pepper chopped. Mix together, add three drops tobasco sauce, a half teaspoon of salt, a little pepper, one egg and a half cup of milk. Stir altogether thoroughly and drop by spoon in buttered individual molds and bake in hot oven for twenty minutes and serve on toast with tomato sauce.

TOMATO SAUCE

1 can tomatoes
1 small onion
1 bay leaf
2 cloves
Sprig of parsley
Salt and pepper
1 tablespoon sugar.

Place all together in saucepan and simmer slowly about one-half hour. Strain.

Educational Work

The Company Educational work has been broadened to include all the Company employees, and it has become necessary to engage the auditorium of the Rochester Engineering Society to provide room for the meetings.

Certain specified groups of employees are required to attend meetings on Company time. The general interest shown in these meetings has prompted the Educational Board to conduct other similar meetings, to which all employees are invited. These latter meetings will be held on the 3rd Monday of each month. The same talk will be given at 1:00, 5:00 and 9:00 P. M. Meetings will begin next October.

Employees will not be paid for their time when attending these meetings. A schedule will be posted to which reference can be had for details.

An indication of the interest shown in the Company's educational work is evidenced by the following expression from the Telephone Department.

"We find in these meetings a source of information especially valuable and instructive because they include that part of the Company's business in which we are directly interested. The last meeting held at the Electric Meter Department was especially interesting.

We naturally look forward with pleasure to more of the same kind."

Women's Club

The Women's Club of the Rochester Railway and Light Co., held its regular monthly meeting Friday evening, May 5th. A very delectable supper was served at 6:30 o'clock a la cafeteria in the Demonstration Department, after which the members of the Club repaired to the Edison Diamond Disc Studio on East Avenue, where they were the invited guests of the Edison management. The studio was thrown open to them for a concert and dance. A delightful musical program was furnished by the new Edison Diamond Disc Instrument, and dancing was very much enjoyed by the girls.

This was the fifth of a series of entertainments given by the Club, all of which have been very successful and greatly enjoyed by the girls of the Club and their friends. At their last monthly meeting a very interesting lecture was given on the "European War" by Prof. Packard of the University of Rochester. It is the intention of the Club to vary its entertainments, some of them being educational, others athletic, and others pure "frivoling." A plan for a May walk and picnic is now under way, and will probably be the next outing given by the Club.

Arbor Day in East Rochester

The boys in the accompanying picture are not reclaiming the land, nor digging trenches—they are practicing conservation. The Despatch Heat and Light Company at East Rochester donated the use of about 10 acres of land for park purposes. The land includes the property known as the Old March Mill located on Irondequoit Creek. The Conservation Commission furnished 3000 trees and on Arbor Day the children of the public schools planted them under the supervision of an expert Forester. After the planting, all enjoyed an outdoor lunch prepared by the girls.

Planting Trees in East Rochester

Sales

The lack of good dyes for woolens has necessitated a new application of electric illumination in the clothing industry. It has been found that some of the new woolen cloths fade quite rapidly and consequently it is necessary to test the cloth before it is made up. Some firms have sent samples of each piece of cloth to Florida where they are exposed to sunlight for about five days. This method takes considerable time, is somewhat uncertain, and is very expensive. Artificial illumination is now being tried and excellent results are obtained by the use of the Aristo arc lamps, which are used extensively in photography. The intensity and color of the light are constant, and the lamp can be set up in any factory.

A twelve hour exposure of a sample piece of cloth to this light is equivalent to a fifty hour exposure to sunlight. The saving of both time and money is a very important factor in the present status of the dye industry.

❖

An unusual case of motor trouble occurred recently at the Pennsylvania Feldspar Co.'s plant. Two sets of grindstones at this plant are driven through a train of gears by a 50 H. P. squirrel cage induction motor. The gears were allowed to wear excessively, causing a severe vibration. The rotor of the motor is built up on a double spoked spider which has six spokes on each end. In spite of this rugged construction cracks developed in four spokes on one end and in two on the other. The rotor was taken out and the cracks welded. The welding threw the rotor out of balance and therefore it was turned before being replaced. After three days' operation the welds gradually opened. It was decided to order a new rotor and arrangements are being made to substitute a belt drive for the gear drive when the new rotor arrives.

Machinery shipments are very uncertain, and it will probably take four or five months to get a new motor of this size. In the meantime the Feldspar Company is operating the large grinders by a motor rented from the Rochester Railway and Light Company's large emergency stock.

❖

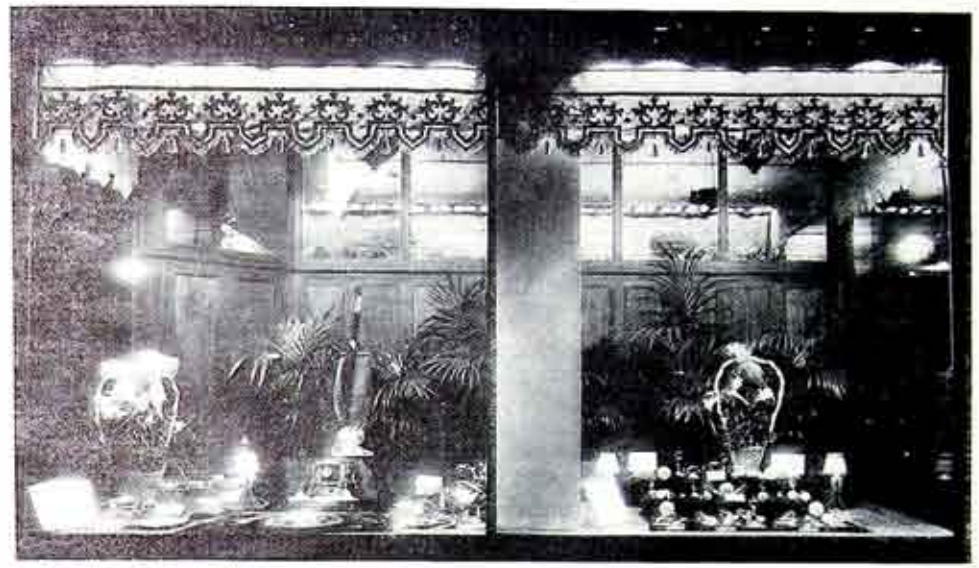
Mr. I. Lundgaard and some of the men from the Gas Shop recently tested two well-known gas broilers. A 1¼ inch thick steak was placed on each broiler and at the end of ten minutes, the chef announced the first steak ready to eat. The testers had to wait four minutes longer before the second steak could be served. Both steaks vanished equally fast.

The meters showed that the first broiler consumed 90 cubic feet of gas an hour, while the second consumed about 150 cubic feet of gas an hour.

This is one of many efficiency tests being conducted by this company on various gas consuming appliances. Some of the tests are being conducted by this company's demonstrators and others by the chef of the Rochester Club.

❖

An electric motor has replaced the gasoline engine which has been operating for three years at the W. C. Akins Machine Company's factory at 80 N. Water Street.



Easter Display in North Window of Main Office

At the Friday meeting on April 28th, Mr. H. C. Marquardt of the Domestic Sales Department made a very interesting report on the use of the parcel post for lamp distribution. Mr. Marquardt's figures show that more than $1300.00 was saved last year by this method of delivery.

❖

Many have no doubt noticed that an illuminated American flag, has replaced the revolving ball of electric lights, on the tower of the Powers Building. The flag is lighted by one 1000 watt lamp at present, but a permanent installation will consist of three 250 watt lamps in X-Ray Projectors located on the roof so that the flag will be visible at night regardless of the direction of the wind.

The cost of such an installation including wiring will average from $60.00 to $100.00.

❖

One of the Company's consumers came to Mr. Schake of the Domestic Sales Department recently with a rather unusual request. She wanted to know how to attach an electric iron to the gas pipe. It is safe to assume that she did not buy the iron from one of the Company's salesmen.

❖

Judging from the number of requests for recipes and other data which come into the office of the Domestic Sales Department, the work being done by the Gas and Electric demonstrators is productive of very good results. The cooking meetings which are given twice a week are well attended, and are giving good satisfaction to Company consumers.

❖

Mr. C. F. Schake has demonstrated the use of the office fire extinguisher. On April 28th he took one to the corner of Clinton Avenue and Main St. where a Park and Dewey Avenue car was burning and put out the fire in a very few minutes.

❖

After trying for several days and nights to drain a large sewer trench on the Ridge Road by means of steam pumps and siphons, the contractor installed a three hundred gallon per minute electric motor

driven centrifugal pump. This pump completely drained the excavation in a few hours.

❖

Extensive grading and other improvements are now being made on a large track of land on East Avenue just beyond the city line. So much water was encountered in the sewer trench work that a three hundred gallon per minute electric motor driven pump was installed and is operating twenty-fours hours per day.

❖

The Progressive Foundry has purchased a 20 H. P. electric motor which will be used for driving an air compressor and general foundry machinery. The compressed air will be used for sifting and mixing moulding sand, cleaning moulds, and for operating moulding machines.

❖

The Monroe Concrete Block Company, formerly located on River Road, is now in its new plant at 340 Exchange Street. Light and power for this plant is furnished by the Rochester Railway and Light Company.

❖

Portable electric motor driven air compressors are now being sold by several large manufactures for street and quarry work. There should be a large demand for these compressors in the Company's territory.

❖

Mr. F. A. Mueller, of 1723 Clifford Avenue, has signed a contract for a new gas fired bakers' oven. The oven will have a capacity of 84 two-pound loaves of bread every fifty minutes.

❖

Mr. Michaelo Giambi, of 368 State Street, will install a gas fired bakers' oven to take care of all his baking. The oven will bake 56 two-pound loaves of bread in fifty minutes.

❖

The Rochester Welding Works has purchased a high speed steel, gas furnace. They have also purchased a small crucible furnace for their laboratory work.

South Window of Main Office at Easter Time

Electric Distribution

Mr. Charles Miller and his men are making a thorough competitive test of a new type of relay manufactured by the General Electric, The Westinghouse, and the Conduit Companies. The relay is a reverse power, balance type, and will be used on all feeders and tie-lines. The object of the relay is to cut a feeder or tie line out of service without interrupting any other part of the system. For instance; in case of trouble on any tie line, the relays on both ends of the tie line will operate the oil switches, clearing the system of the tie line and localizing the trouble.

❖

The Company has placed an order for 31,000 feet of three conductor, 350,000 c. m. 11,000 volt sector cable to be used for tie lines to be run from the new station 5. The cable will cost about $1.75 per foot, which is $.50 a foot more than the cable would have cost a year ago. It is expected that the sector cable will be an economy over the round cable, and it will be the first sector cable used by this Company.

❖

The high cost of material and the difficulty of obtaining copper conductors has resulted in a systematic survey of the City by the Distribution Department, for the purpose of reclaiming all copper conductors that can be removed without overloading the remaining feeders or distribution circuits. Up to May 1st, the men obtained about 4,000 pounds of copper from both the overhead and underground circuits.

The Distribution Department recently installed two 125 K. V. A. transformers for the Woolsey Construction Company. The Woolsey Company is working on the Barge Canal in the vicinity of Brooks Avenue. These transformers are connected to the Company's 11,000 volt line which runs from Station No. 33 and follows the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad's right of way to Charlotte Sub-Station.

❖

Two groups of workmen from the Line Department are making a survey of all streets that are heavily wooded. The men are cutting all branches and twigs that interfere with the distribution feeders. A City Park Department employee, who is an expert in forestry, accompanies each group and advises the proper methods in tree surgery.

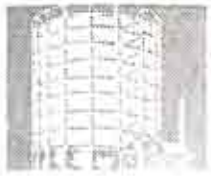
❖

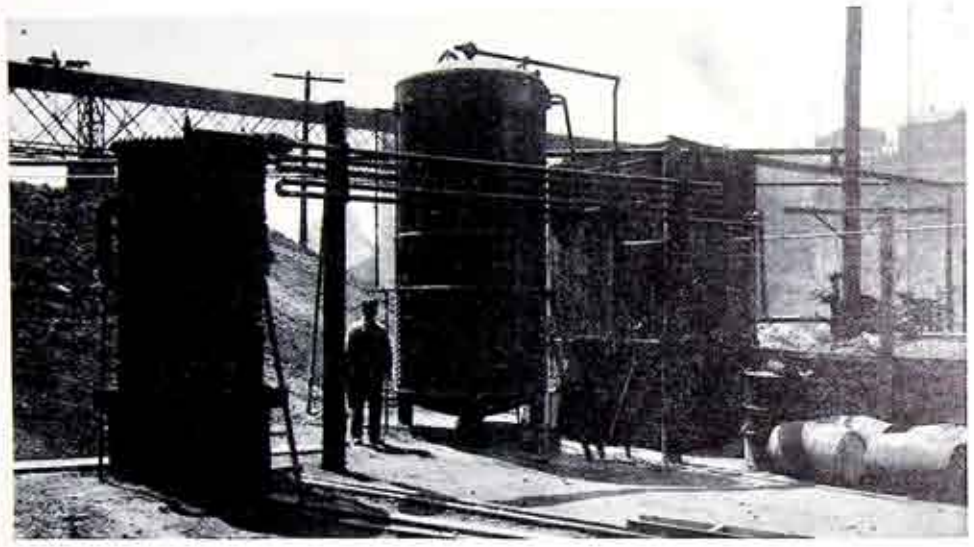
The Arlington Sims engine and generator unit which was operated at Station 34, has been dismantled and shipped to New York City. The engine and generator will be replaced by a 500 K. W. motor generator set, from Station 3. The new set will probably be in operation about the middle of May.

❖

The new station on Leighton Avenue will necessitate the laying of about ten miles of single duct underground conduit, which will radiate in all directions from the station. The work will be carried on this summer under the supervision of Mr. Christie.

Gas Manufacture





New Oil Tar Still at the Gas Works

The new Oil Tar Still was put in service on Saturday, April 8th. The outside shell of the still is a steel tank 6 feet in diameter, and fourteen feet high. The heating unit consists of two concentric coils of one inch pipe, the larger one being five feet in diameter, and the smaller one three feet. The total heating surface is approximately 500 square feet, and the coils are so connected that they may be used independently, in parallel, or in series.

The rated capacity of the still is 2500 gallons, but by running two batches per 24 hours, and proportioning them to the six hour day, and 14 hour night periods, it is possible to successfully treat a total of 3000 gallons per day.

The condenser is a coil of two inch pipe, in a continuous spiral four feet in diameter. This is contained in a wooden box six feet square by 7½ feet high, equipped with water supply and overflow.

During the three weeks up to May 1st, that the still was operated, it delivered approximately 3000 gallons of light oil, and a combustible oil tar residuum of approximately 20,000 gallons. Various tests show that the still is capable of recovering a full 100% of the light oil content of the crude emulsion.

❖

Number 5 boiler, the 610 H. P. Stirling, B & W type, is shut down for repairs which will include a thorough overhauling of the Murphy Stoker with which the boiler is equipped. This boiler was commissioned on August 19, 1910. Out of the 2062 days which elapsed up to the time of the present shut down, the boiler has given 1696 twenty-four hour days of service. The original furnace arch has stood up throughout that time, but is now being replaced with a new one.

The accompanying cut shows the alterations which have been made in one of the boiler furnaces at No. 10 holder. The original intention was to use anthracite coal in these boilers, but free burning anthracite

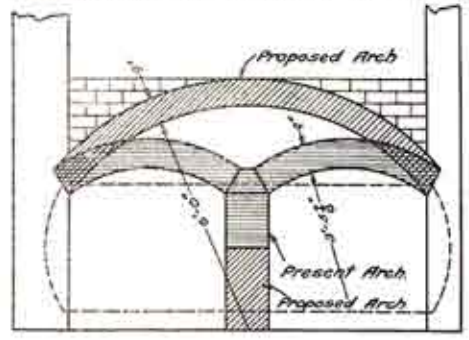


Figure Showing Present and Proposed Arches

has proven satisfactory. The new arch construction is designed to provide a larger combustion chamber for the latter type of fuel.

❖

Work is in progress on the stock room at the Gas Works in an effort to economize space and systematize the storage of material.

A metal partition and door have been built between the old boiler room and the adjacent condenser room at the Gas Works to make conditions more comfortable for the firemen during the winter months.

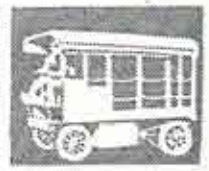
❖

The old wooden clothes room in the foreman's office has been replaced with a neat metal structure, painted in the usual delicate tint of "Gas Holder Red."

❖

Improper operation of the retorts at the Gas Works, might be due to any number of reasons. The puzzle came up recently, and it was discovered that the trouble was caused by an accidently opened damper on one of the furnaces not in operation. The retorts and furnaces all discharge into the same stack, and the opened damper allowed air to cool the gases, causing the draft on the retorts to drop. Each time the boys solve a retort puzzle they put up another star.

Gas Distribution



The pipe, jointing material and oxygen-acetylene welding equipment for the high pressure gas distribution line to supply East Rochester and Pittsford will soon be ready.

The following amounts of plain and steel pipe have been ordered by the Gas Shop for pumping and distribution mains.

103089 lin. ft. of 2 in. main
7954 lin. ft. of 3 in. main
23886 lin. ft. of 4 in. main
25739 lin. ft. of 6 in. main

For service construction, 68050 ft. of ¾ in. plain end pipe.

For Gas Shop Work:

Galv. Iron Pipe	Black Iron Pipe
½ in.— 4000 ft.	⅜ in.—15000 ft.
¾ in.—20000 ft.	½ in.—10000 ft.
1 in.— 7000 ft.	¾ in.—50000 ft.
	1 in.—10000 ft.

Chapman semi-steel high pressure valves have been ordered as follows: 6-2 in.; 4-3 in.; 7-4 in.; 9-6 in.

The main and service pipe of 3 in. diameter and smaller will average 40 ft. to the length, and the 4 and 6 in. pipe will average 33 ft. to the length. As the average length of steel pipe is 20 ft. it can readily be seen that many joints will be eliminated by welding, ensuring a smaller

expenditure for material and labor.

In order to lessen the trenching expense an Austin Trenching Machine and a Pawling and Harnischfeger Tamping Machine or refiller have been ordered.

❖

Mr. J. P. Haftenkamp, Supt. of the Gas Works received an interesting query a few weeks ago. It was "Will an ordinary Bunsen burner, supplied with gas at 6" pressure, burn efficiently (i. e. to complete combustion) in a space from which all secondary air is excluded, but provided with an ample outlet for the products of combustion?" In other words, will a Bunsen burner consume the gas completely when the only source of oxygen is through the burner itself? As the arguments on both sides of the subject were so well balanced it became necessary to conduct a series of tests in order to arrive at some definite conclusion.

Two facts were proven, the gas would not burn with its own oxygen, but required secondary air; and as the hot belt in the pipe effectually shut off the air currents, the flame climbed to meet them. By further manipulation of the burner orifice a continuous flame at the burner was obtained. On analysis the waste gases close to the flame were found to contain approximately one per cent. of carbon monoxide, three and one-half per cent. oxygen and carbon dioxide approximately six per cent. The flame would therefore live within the limits of the question, but combustion was not complete.

❖

The Gas Street Department kept very careful cost data on the work done in 1915, and standard prices for work of this class based on the figures of 1915 will be charged for all future work done by this Department.

Mr. Lundgaard and Mr. Leo Sullivan went to Detroit on April 26th, to inspect furnaces and other industrial gas appliances. The Steer Engineering Company of the automobile city took them through the Ford Plant where they had an opportunity to see furnaces of both the regenerative and recuperative type. The purpose of both these furnaces is to utilize the exhaust gases from the furnaces to preheat the air required for combustion.

They visited the Dodge Brothers' factory where electric enameling ovens, and many gas fired shop appliances were of interest.

At the plant of the Michigan Steel Castings Company they inspected a six ton electric steel furnace. This furnace is used to melt the steel before it is poured into the new moulds. Mr. Cope of the Industrial Department of the Detroit Edison Company, acted as guide to this plant. He also acted as a guide to the Detroit Company's new Conners Creek Plant.

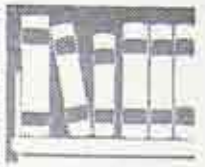
At the Hotel Statler they saw an all gas kitchen, which proved to be a model of convenience and cleanliness.

Mr. Treadway, Industrial Engineer of the Detroit City Gas Company, gave Mr. Lundgaard much valuable information which can be used in Rochester.

Forward

Be the noblest man that your present faith, poor and weak and imperfect as it is, can make you be. Live up to your present growth, your present faith. So, and so only, do you take the next straight step forward, as you stand strong where you are now; so only can you think the curtain will be drawn back and there will be revealed to you what lies beyond.—Phillips Brooks.

Auditing



Monthly Report on New Business

Net Increase in Consumers in First Three Months of 1916.

	Dec. 31 1915	Mar. 31 1916	Increase
Gas	69,090	69,492	402
Electric	19,664	20,050	386
Steam	41	41	.....
	88,795	89,583	788

Net Increase in Consumers in Twelve Months Ending March 21st, 1916.

	Mar. 31 1915	Mar. 31 1916	Increase in year
Gas	67,858	69,492	1,634
Electric	17,346	20,050	2,704
Steam	37	41	4
	85,241	89,583	4,342

Statement of Consumers by Departments as of March 31st.

March 31st	Gas	Electric	Steam	Total	Increase each yr.
1908	37,481	5,345	....	42,826	.....
1909	41,029	5,730	....	46,759	3,933
1910	45,800	6,406	....	52,206	5,447
1911	50,997	7,950	16	58,963	6,757
1912	55,592	9,552	19	65,163	6,200
1913	60,163	12,157	23	72,343	7,180
1914	64,914	14,349	30	79,293	6,950
1915	67,858	17,346	37	85,241	5,948
1916	69,492	20,050	41	89,583	4,342
Inc. in 8 Yrs.	32,011	14,705	41		46,757

Increase in Consumers by Months

	1914	1915	1916
Increase in January	228	364	252
Increase in February	231	144	219
Increase in March	281	247	317

Company' Savings Depositors

STATEMENT TO APRIL 1ST, 1916

No. of depositors May 1, 1916	70
Increase during April, 1916	2
Amount deposited May 1, 1916	547.50
Increase during April, 1916	28.50

Miscellaneous Data

	March 31 1915	March 31 1916	Increase
Miles of Gas Main	422	435	13
Miles of Underground Cable	979	1,040	61
Miles of Overhead Line	1,653	1,765	112
Miles of Subway Duct	850	906	56
No. Street Arc Lamps	4,325	4,149 (Dec.)	176
No. Street Incandescent Lamps	3,630	4,524	894
Total No. Street Lamps	7,955	8,673	718
No. of Employees	962	1,053	91
Amt. of Payroll (Mo.)	$80,069.35	$84,846.90	$4,777.55

❖

The Delayed, Estimated and Mailed Bills Group, has recently been busily engaged in making out indexes for the out-of-town consumers. This work, which is nearly completed, consists in making out small alphabetical guide books for each gas and electric ledger, and it will be of considerable advantage in posting and also in making out duplicate bills.

❖

The Relief Group established in the Auditing Department in January for the purpose of doing away with overtime has demonstrated its usefulness. This group, which has relieved peak loads in the various clerical departments of the Company has been maintained at an expense of approximately $50.00 per week less than overtime formerly amounted to.

Minutes of Annual Meeting

Employees' Benevolent Association of Rochester Railway and Light Company, April 6, 1916

The Annual Meeting of the E. B. A. was held in the Main Office, 34 Clinton Avenue North, Thursday, April 6th, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees, and the reading of reports for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1915.

Supt. Gosnell called the meeting to order by calling on the Treasurer for his report.

The Treasurer's Report follows covering period from June 30th, 1915 to March 31st, 1916:

Receipts		
From Treas. Old Asso	$1,195.39	
From Special Fund Old Association	3.62	
Unclaimed Benefits Old Association	7.50	
Assessment Old Asso	.25	
Int. Bank Balance Old Association	4.11	
Int. Bank Balance New	37.37	
Sale of Buttons	.75	
Interest on Ry. and Lt. Co. Bond	25.00	
Roch. Ry. and Lt. Co. on Organization	602.00	
Dues from Members	2,882.73	
Dues from Ry. & Lt. Co.	2,882.73	
Initiation Fees from Members	123.00	
Initiation Fees from Ry. and Lt. Co.	123.00	
Death Assessment No. 1	167.50	
Death Assessment No. 2 —Members	167.25	
Death Assessment No. 2 —Ry and Lt. Co.	167.25	
Insurance Cancellations	5.69	
Members' Additional Insurance	189.01	$8,584.15
Disbursements		
Sick Benefits	$1,864.50	
Accidents off duty	339.93	
Accidents on duty	289.05	
Death Benefits	602.50	
Doctor's Examinations	157.50	
Group Insurance Premiums for 6 Months	2,053.21	
Members' Additional Insurance	134.26	
Advance Interest on Bond Purchased	12.50	
$1,000 Roch. Ry and Lt. Co. Bond	975.00	
Total Disbursements		$6,428.45
Cash on Hand April 1		2,155.70
Assets		
April 1—Cash on hand	$2,155.70	
Roch. Ry. & Lt. Co. Bond	975.00	
Unexpired Group Insurance	1,368.00	
Bond Interest Accured	12.50	
Approximate Surplus	$4,511.20	

Only Current Sickness Liability.

The Auditor's report was then read, covering period from July 1st to December 31st, 1915, as follows:

To the Members of the Employees' Benevolent Association of the Rochester Railway and Light Company

I have examined the books, accounts and vouchers of the Employees' Benevolent Association of the Rochester Railway and Light Company, and submit herewith statements of the result thereof as follows:

Exhibit No. 1.—Statement of Revenues and Expenses for the period July 1st to December 31st 1915, inclusive.

Exhibit No. 2.—Balance Sheet as of December 31st, 1915.

Exhibit No. 3.—Bank Reconciliation Statement as of December 31st, 1915.

Exhibit No. 4.—Statement of Membership as of June 1st and December 31st, 1915, with affiliations and unaffiliations during that period.

All records have been checked in detail with the exception of the Members' Record, reliance as to accuracy of entries contained therein being placed upon the system of internal check between the Payroll Department and your Secretary's office.

The bond certificate of the Rochester Railway and Light Company appearing in the assets at a cost of $975.00 is on file in a safe deposit box with the Security Trust Company according to the verbal statement of your Treasurer. This certificate has not been examined, but the voucher check in payment thereof, duly receipted by Messrs. Ford & Enos, Brokers, has been audited.

As your Association has been in an embryo state, the records have not been kept in regular books of account while experience was being obtained as to the proper rulings and captions required for the various books. These books have been ordered and the accounts as submitted above will be written up therein.

In my opinion, the attached statements are true exhibits of the transactions and conditions of the Employees' Benevolent Association of the Rochester Railway and Light Company for the period and date stated.

(Signed) F. H. Patterson

Exhibit No. 1

Statement of Revenues and Expenses for Period July 1st to December 31st, 1915.

Revenues		
From Treasurer of Old Association	$1,195.39	
From Special Fund Old Association	3.62	
From Unclaimed Benefits Old Association	7.50	
From Interest on Bank Balance Old Asso	4.11	
From Interest on Bank Balance New Asso	37.37	
From Dues from Members	1,745.61	
From Dues from Roch. Ry. and Lt. Co	1,745.61	
From Initiation Fees from Members	87.00	
From Initiation Fees from Roch. Ry. and Lt. Co.	87.00	
From Roch. Ry. and Lt. Co. on organization	602.00	
From Old Organization Assessment	.25	
From Sale of Buttons	.50	
From Death Assessment No. 1 (Feeley)	167.50	
From Bond Interest Accrued	25.00	$5,708.46
Expenses		
Sick Benefits	$ 745.60	
Accident Benefits—Off Duty	163.02	
Accident Benefits—On Duty	205.86	
Death Benefits	342.50	
Doctor's Examinations	111.00	
Bond Interest Paid	12.50	1,580.48
Net Revenue		$4,127.98

Exhibit No. 2

Balance Sheet as of December 31st, 1915.

Assets		
Cash on Hand in Bank	$3,345.48	
Bond "Roch. Ry and Lt. Co."	975.00	
Bond Interest Receivable	25.00	$4,345.48
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		
J. Stuart Feeley Death Benefit	$ 217.50	
Surplus	4,127.98	$4,345.48

Exhibit No. 3

The Security Trust Company Reconciliation Statement.

Cash Balance on Hand as per the Security Trust Company Pass Book		$3,361.98
Balance as per the Association Records	$3,345.48	
Check No. 76, payable to Anthony Ritz, was outstanding as of December 31st in the amount of	16.50	$3,361.98

Exhibit No. 4

Statement of Memberships as of June 1st and December 31st, 1915.

Number of Members June 1st, 1915	602	
New Members received ending December 31st, 1915	100	702
Decrease by Resignations and Terminations		33
Membership December 31st, 1915		669

The average membership of the Association is 63% of the average number of employees in the service of the Company ending December 31st, 1915.

Sick and accident benefits were paid to 68 employees during the

past six months, total time off being 934 days.

The Secretary also reported on benefits paid and the membership ending March 31st, 1916, as follows:

Sick and accident benefits were paid to 153 employees during the past nine months, total time off being 2,021 days.

The average membership of the Association is 68.7 of the average number of employees in the service of the Company.

General Manager Hutchings attended the meeting and made a short address to the members present.

Motion was made by Mr. Tucker, seconded by Mr. Harrington, that a Committee of three be appointed for the purpose of selecting a ticket for next year's Trustees.

Supt. Gosnell appointed the following Committee: Messrs. F. E. Morey, A. Woodhead, C. Rhodes.

The Committee then retired, and reported back that they had selected last year's Board of Trustees for their ticket: Messrs. W. J. K. Sutherland, G. A. Bailey, Wm. H. White, P. J. O'Neill, A. D. Rees, W. Proddick, W. F. Skuse, P. W. Martin.

The Secretary was then instructed to cast one ballot for the above ticket, which was approved and carried.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

(Signed) H. P. Gould, Secretary.

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An Interesting Tabulation

Mr. C. S. Jennings, who has charge of the Tabulating Department, has compiled the following interesting figures:

For the month of February it was found, by tabulation, that the Company had 46,356 residence lighting accounts, the income from same being $116,435.00, or an average monthly bill of $2.51 per consumer.

Further analysis shows that of this number of consumers, 9,724 have both gas and electricity in their residences and are considered as combination accounts; the average income from the same being $4.33 per consumer.

The gas consumers number 34,260, with an average bill of $1.99 per account. There are 2,372 separate electric residence accounts, with an average bill of $2.46 per month.

For the same month there were 16,902 gas consumers paying bills of less than $1.00, and 1900 electric consumers paying a guarantee charge of $1.00, the consumption of current being less than would equal the guarantee.

5,963 electric consumers pay bills of less than $2.00.

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The high price of paper as a reflection of the European war is now affecting the Company, paper costs being very materially advanced. A short time ago Auditor Scobell purchased a year's supply of gas bills and six tons of stock paper from which Company forms are to be printed. Since the purchase of this paper the price has doubled, and Mr. Scobell points out that the Company is now using two tons of paper per month—one ton going into the files and the other used and wasted, and urges that care be taken to keep the waste as low as possible. The ordinary printed form of 10 in. x 15 in. size costs practically 1c, and other sizes in proportion. Individual care will result in large economy.

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Mr. O. C. [illegible]ein made a tabulation recently showing that the Company is now issuing an average of 400 orders per day. In April a total of 4026 orders were issued. The large number of orders is accounted for by the fact that a large number of people are changing their residences.

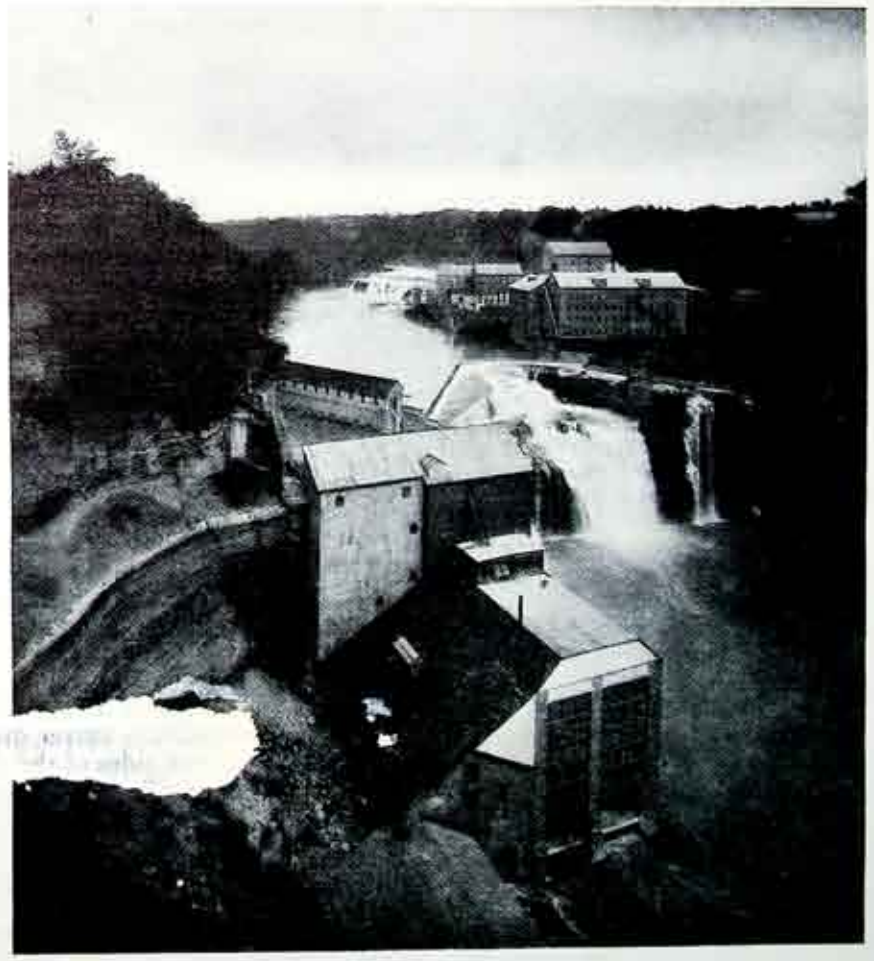
Engineering and Construction

New Station No. 5

BY F. J. HOWES

Station 5 will be the scene of great activity during the coming summer and fall. A contract has been let to the Dock Contractor Company of Hoboken, New Jersey, for the construction of an entirely new power house to replace the present Stations 5 and 15.

Instead of receiving water from the forebay immediately above the power house, the turbines in this station will be connected by means of penstocks with the lower end of a tunnel. This tunnel will be about twenty feet in diameter, about a third of a mile long, carrying water from the forebay above the dam at the Middle Falls (Station 15) to



Station 5 at Lower Falls Where New Station Will be Built

these penstocks. This will necessitate the construction of a new intake consisting of a house containing racks for screening rubbish, and gates by which the river may be excluded from the tunnel in case repairs should ever be necessary.

An interesting feature of the new development will be a large surge tank built of reinforced concrete at the edge of the cliff just back of the power house. This tank will be about sixty feet in diameter, forty-five feet high and will hold 800,000 gallons of water. It will be connected to the north end of the tunnel, just ahead of the penstocks, by a shaft twenty feet in diameter. The purpose of the surge tank is to act as a regulator of the enormous water pressures set up by the changing velocity of the massive column of water in the tunnel.

Mr. William G. Thompson, superintendent of the contracting Company, has had a force of men at work since the middle of April, on the details preliminary to the main construction. He has erected a building at the foot of Avenue B which will serve as an office for the construction force and as a power house for the large air compressor which will be required to supply air under pressure to operate the drills used in the tunnel and for various other purposes. With the exception of two dinkey steam locomotives the entire power equipment will be operated electrically. The locomotives will haul cars loaded with rock excavated from the tunnel, along an industrial railroad from the mouth of the tunnel at the north end, to the flat ground across the river from Station 15. This railroad, which will be slightly less than half a mile long, is now nearly completed and it will be but a few days before actual construction work on the generating station, dam and tunnel is well under way.

The generating station is being laid out to contain three turbines and generators, each of 12,000 kilowatts capacity. It is the intention to install only two of these this year, letting the third wait until the growth of the Company's load demands it.

Everything in connection with the plant is to be of the most modern and efficient type that can be obtained and the designs of all details are being worked out with this in view. The hydraulic details are being designed by Messrs. Whelan, Crofts and Cook. Mr. Burch is laying out the electrical end. Field Engineer F. W. Fisher will supervise the construction work which is being carried out both by the contractors and by this Company's construction forces.

Station "B"

BY JOSEPH P. HAFTENKAMP

The above title applies to the new Gas Manufacturing Plant which will be located between the plant of the Genesee Reduction Company and Station No. 3 on the west side of the Genesee River. The accompanying photograph gives a splendid view of the property as it appeared April 20, 1916, as ground was being broken for the new construction work. The old Gas Manufacturing Plant, known as Station A, can be seen in the background underneath the Vincent Street bridge. The two plants will eventually be connected by large pipe lines carried on a new bridge across the river. Part of the pipe lines will be used to transmit the unfinished gas from Station B to Station A, while the remaining ones will be used to insure a better distribution of gas to both sides of the city.

Station "B" will manufacture 4,000,000 cubic feet of coal gas per 24 hours, and will be equipped to remove all impurities except sulphur. The latter process will be carried on at Station A. Additional purifying equipment is now being designed for this purpose.

Preparing Site for New Gas Works,—Station "B"

The coal gas equipment in the new plant will consist of the most modern intermittent vertical apparatus, and will be constructed by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, Pa.

The general scheme of operation will be about as follows:

Coal from overhead bunkers will be discharged by gravity into the top of the gas generating furnaces, and the resultant coke will be drawn off at the bottom. Steam driven pumps will draw the raw gas through suitable condensers and scrubbers which will remove all the oil, tar and ammonia. The gas will then be sent to Station A to have the sulphur removed and to be metered and stored ready for distribution.

The daily requirements for this plant will be 400 tons of gas coal, and 125 tons of gas coke. The power requirements will be 300 boiler horse power and about 500 electrical horse power.

The daily output of the plant will be as follows: 4,000,000 cubic feet of coal gas; 260 tons of gas coke; 2,400 pounds of ammonia; 5,600 gallons of coal tar and 2,000 pounds of sulphur.

The plant will cost approximately $750,000, and will probably be in operation January 1st, 1917.

Station No. 1

BY E. R. CROFTS

Station No. 1 will be erected by the Rochester Railway and Light Company during the coming spring and summer on the Leighton Avenue side of the concrete pole yard. Plans are now nearing completion and construction has already begun. The building will be 57 ft. long by 37 ft. 3 in. wide inside dimensions and will be divided into three bays. There will be two floors and basement with the equipment installed as follows:

The power transformers will be located in the basement near the incoming underground cables. The

ground floor will carry the railway rotaries in the center bay, station switchboard in the west bay and the arc transformers in the east bay. All oil switches will be supported on the gallery floor. Above the gallery floor over the center bay will be located a 10-ton crane with power hoist and hand operated trolley.

The original design contemplated a structural steel and brick building. For several reasons given below, the design has been changed to a monolithic concrete building. The floors will be reinforced slabs carried on girders between columns. The only structural steel to be used in the building will be the angle supports for the bus bars and the crane girders.

Under normal conditions, that is the conditions existing in the building materials market prior to the opening of the war, a structural steel and brick building could be constructed cheaper than one of reinforced concrete. However, with existing prices Station No. 1 can be built much cheaper by using reinforced concrete instead of structural steel. This is due to the large increase in cost of steel while the cost of concrete has increased very little.

The design in the case of the structural steel and brick building omitted columns in the walls. With steel columns supporting the center bay, the side bays would undoubtedly settle at the walls, due to the shrinkage of the brickwork, neglecting the settlement which probably would not be uniform at all supports. By erecting the building entirely of concrete the settlement and shrinkage should be uniform. The statement regarding shrinkage and settlement of brick and part steel supported buildings may appear exaggerated but the writer knows of many such buildings in which this settlement occurred. In Station 1 with its heavy floor loads and many conduits imbedded in the floors, it was deemed advisable to remove such possibilities. Damage to cables would be caused should the shrinkage be sufficient to cause the floor slabs to open up and break the conduits.

In the structural steel and brick design the floor slabs were made as thin as possible in order to keep down the amount of steel. This made it difficult to imbed the conduits for control wiring in the floors without using very sharp bends. The concrete design however, allows the control wiring and all power cables to be placed in the floors with standard bends. There will not be any cables visible in the entire building except those to and from the rotaries. These cables will be suspended from the basement ceiling.

The flat ceilings in the concrete design allow the lights to be placed higher than in the steel and brick design, ensuring a more uniform and pleasing distribution of light.

The design and drafting of plans for the station have been worked up by the writer under the supervision of Messrs. A. S. McDowell and L. I. Hall.

Personals

Be sure to read your Health Bulletin, Number 21, this month.

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Mr. Harold F. Habel has been employed in the Meter Reading Group.

Mr. Ray Klein, former office boy, is now station mail carrier, under the supervision of Mr. W. T. Nolan.

Mr. Chester G. Wedel, of the Meter Reading Group, has resigned to go into business for himself.

Miss Elizabeth Shanahan and Mr. Albert Hauser, of the Night Posting Group were married January 26th.

Mr. George Goddard has been home for the past week suffering with an abscess in his ear.

Mr. Walter Tanner, former station mail boy, has been transferred to the Addressograph Department.

Mr. H. Lamphear of the Gas Meter Shop announces the arrival in his family of a nine pound baby boy.

Miss Nora Black has been transferred from the Order Group to the Relief Group.

Mr. William Lazarus has been transferred from Mr. W. T. Nolan's Department to the Mailing Department.

Mr. A. E. Perry of the Drafting Department has resigned to accept a position in the City Engineering Department.

Mr. F. E. Doody has been added to the Line Department clerical force to fill the place of Mr. J. Donlan who is now clerk of the night patrolmen.

Mr. Raymond C. Williamson has been engaged as the new meter reader for the Despatch Heat, Light and Power Company.

Mr. Carl Seel of the Industrial Sales Department is now acting as Timekeeper on the Station 5 Improvement.

Mr. Charles Stephany, fixture man at the Gas Shop, is seriously ill. It is hoped that he may have a speedy recovery.

Mr. Guy Griffith of Station No. 35 has resigned to accept a position with the Naval Militia and will be stationed at the Port of Rochester.

The Company has recently purchased several Allen gasoline autos for the use of employees whose work takes them to various parts of the city.

Did you notice the declaration of war on the disease carriers by the Public Health Committee, of the Chamber of Commerce? It's a timely ultimatum.

Mr James Pollick, Switchboard Operator at No. 6 Station, is a very happy man these days. An 8 pound boy born April 22nd, is the cause of all this happiness.

The tennis court at Station No. 33 was put in good condition Saturday, April 22nd, and in spite of the inclement weather the men at the station have had several good games.

The stork visited the home of Mr. George Branch of the Gas Shop April 18th. Mr. and Mrs. Branch are now the proud parents of a seven and one-half pound baby girl.

Mr. F. H. Patterson, Assistant Auditor, gave a talk before the Rochester Efficiency Society on May 8th. His subject was, "Office Efficiency."

Mr. B. McGivern spent four days in the vicinity of Long Pond on a fishing trip. "Barney" brought back wonderful tales of his ability but the boys say they haven't seen any convincing specimens.

President Horace E. Andrews was in town on April 27th in conference with Rochester Railway and Light Company and New York State Railway Company officials.

Mr. Mortimer D. Gould who was formerly with this Company, and who is well known to many of us, has again joined the staff of the Engineering Department. Mr. Gould will assist on the design of Station No. 5.

During the first week in April orders were placed by the Purchasing Department for approximately 40,000 bbls. of cement (160,000 bags) and 80,000 feet of three-inch pump log duct.

Mr. Philip F. Stephens, Assistant Editor of Gas and Electric News will from now on give his entire attention to the engineering work on the Station 5 Improvement, and elsewhere.

Mr. A. C. Rissberger of the Industrial Sales Department has been appointed Assistant Editor of Gas and Electric News to take the place made vacant by Mr. Stephens.

Miss Theresa Hasenohr and Mr. Ward K. Angevine, Jr., of the Night Posting Group were married on April 10, 1916. They will be at home at No. 265 Federal Street after May first.

On May 3rd Messrs. Howes and Whelen visited the plant of the J. P. Morris Company in Philadelphia where they cleared up important details before signing the contract for the new turbines and governors for Station No. 5.

Mr. E. R. Crofts spent about ten days in Chicago in consultation with Mr. E. L. Cooley, Hydraulic Engineer for the Sanitary District, in regard to details of design of the sector gates that will be used in the dam for the new Station No. 5.

Mr. William F. Miller and Mr. Lambert Van Dam have been transferred from the Meter Reading Group to the Relief Group. Mr. Albert Honeck is a new employee in the Meter Reading Group.

Mr. Fred Knight of Station No. 4 caught a 10 lb. German Carp while working at the racks on April 26th. Mr. Begy says the men were very much surprised when he pulled it up, because it almost pulled him in, and they thought he had a whale.

It has been reported from the Order Group that Mr. George C. Myers will take care of all turn on and shut off orders for Charlotte, Summerville, Sea Breeze and Forest Lawn; and Mr. Clarence Moore will take care of all orders on the Manitou line.

Owing to the annual spring moving, there has been a considerable increase in the number of meter applications received at the office during the past week. It is also noticed that there are an unusual number of applications coming from people moving from out of town.

A special meeting of Company employees was held on April 14th in the main office to listen to Dr. Walter A. Calihan on the subject of First Aid. Dr. Calihan gave a very interesting and practical talk on illness and accident in general, illustrating the methods of bandaging, applying remedies, etc.

Miss Anna Howe and her sister, Miss Amelia Harold and Miss Marie Skinner left May 5th, to spend their Spring vacation in Atlantic City. We trust that the ocean breezes coupled with a daily ten mile walk on the famous "bode-walk" will cause them to come back to us with more roses in their cheeks.

This Company has purchased from the Eastman Kodak Company 1200 copies of a booklet entitled, "Good Health and How to Keep It," written by Dr. G. L. Howe of the Eastman Company. The booklet will be distributed to the employees of the Rochester Railway and Light Company.

On March 18th, Mr. Hutchings presided at a preliminary meeting held in Buffalo, by the natural gas companies. The meeting was under the direction of the Empire State Gas and Electric Association, and the consensus of opinion showed that these meetings would prove of great value to the different companies.

Mr. F. N. Davey and Mr. F. B. Van Doren of the Utilities Mutual Insurance Company, paid us a visit on May 10th.

Last month's "Gas and Electric News" reported that Mr. Henry King, of the Despatch Company and also of the Park Band, had a new bass horn. Since then an 8 pound soprano soloist has arrived to complete the domestic orchestra. Her name is Loretta Clara King. Just at present the bass horn can't be heard.

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An informal Dance was held by Employees of this Company and their friends on April 13th at the Brick Church Institute. Forty couples were present. Mr. Irving S. Milow was Chairman of the Committee and Shield's Society Colored Orchestra furnished the music. The boys say: "Save up for the next party."

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Several offices in the building at 42 Clinton Avenue North have been rented for the use of Messrs. Alcott, Rockwood, Taillie, Fisher, Wagner and Wetzel. Room No. 15 which has been made vacant by them has been assigned to Messrs. Whalen, Crofts, Burch, Cook and Gould who are designing the inprovements at Stations 5 and 15.

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Mr. J. O. Montignani, of the Engineering Department, recently visited the plant of the American Steel & Wire Company at Worcester, Mass., for the purpose of getting information on cable to be supplied for the new development at Station No. 5 and the new Substation on Leighton Avenue. Mr. Montignani was taken through the plant and was instructed in the process of cable making.

❖

The Editors of Gas and Electric News will be very glad to act as distributors for technical magazines and periodicals which are ordinarily thrown away. Many of the station operators would like to get this literature to read in their spare time, and all employees are requested to forward any material which will be available for this purpose.

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A general meeting of the employees of the Ontario Light and Traction Company and the Canandaigua Gas Light Company, was held in Odd Fellows Hall, Canandaigua on April 20, at 8 p.m.

Dr. Walter A. Calihan of Rochester and F. W. Fisher, Safety Engineer of the Rochester Railway and Light Company, spoke on the subjects of First Aid and Accident Prevention, respectively.

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On Friday, April 28th, Mr. J. H. Vail of the Engineering Department, read a paper on "Pioneering in Electrical Engineering," before the local branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. It was an intensely interesting talk, including many personal experiences with Mr. Edison during the time Mr. Edison was developing a complete electric system from the coal pile to the lamp.

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Mr. Granger A. Hollister, Vice-President, has returned to the City after a two months' stay in California. Mr. Hollister was at Santa Barbara most of the time while away, but spent some time motoring seeing the beauties of Southern California. He says that for climate and beauty he considers Santa Barbara the most ideal spring resort he has ever visited. Judging from his appearance Mr. Hollister's stay in California has agreed with him.

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Mr. I. Lundgaard paid a visit to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he was entertained Saturday and Sunday, April 29th and 30th, by Professor J. C. Parker formerly of this Company. Mr. Lundgaard says that, judging from all indications, Mr. Parker has

succeeded in making good use in his teaching work, of the professional and business experience obtained during his employment in Rochester. Mr. Parker asked to be remembered to all his friends in the Rochester Railway and Light Company.

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Mr. S. F. Coles has joined the Drafting Department and will work on electrical drafting for new Station 5. He comes from the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company and has also worked on switchboard drafting station layouts for the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company, of Pittsburgh and the Canadian General Electric Company, of Peterboro, Ontario.

Mr. S. F. Coles is a graduate of the McGill University, of Montreal, Can.

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Mr. Leslie A Block has entered the Engineering - Drafting Department and will do tracing and detail work in connection with the turbine layout for Station 3. Mr. Block is a graduate of Mechanics Institute and before coming to this Company was with Mr. Wm. R. Storey, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, of Rochester.

❖

Speaking of Safety First, Vice President Searle tells this one. While motoring through a village not far from Rochester he noticed an electric light wire which had broken and was lying on the ground in front of the blacksmith shop, and which the blacksmith was about to pick up. He called to the blacksmith advising him not to touch the wire but to telephone the light company. The blacksmith replied: "Well, if I get killed my wife will sue the Company."

❖

Are you watching the bulletin board? If you are not you are missing something. The material which appears on the bulletin boards will not be printed in the magazine, and some of it is worth seeing.

A meeting was called on April 7th, for all those interested in baseball. A committee of six, consisting of Mr. John Stokes, Chairman, Mr. C. Walker, Station 3, J. E. Matthews and H. G. Brennan, Gas Shop, and R. Guppy and J. McCarthy from the office. The committee went over the entire situation and proposed that a representative team be picked from all departments in the Company. A large number of the players have been out for practice several times, and are slowly working off the sore spots. The boys are anxious to see everyone get out for practice, because they want a star team to represent the Company in the Industrial League this summer. What position on the team can you play?

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On May 7 over 100 people went out to see the Companys team play the Brighton Team. Our boys won by a score 19—4, which shows that they are rounding into shape very rapidly.

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The tennis courts at the Gas Holder have been rolled and lined, and the tennis enthusiasts are out every day. Better get out and try the courts.

News Is News

If anyone has
Died
Eloped
Married
Divorced
Left Town
Embezzled
Had a Fire
Sold a Farm
Had a Baby
Been Arrested
Come to Town
Bought a Home
Committed a Murder
Fallen from an Aeroplane
That's News—Telephone Us.

—*The York (S.C.) News.*