

Gas and Electric News

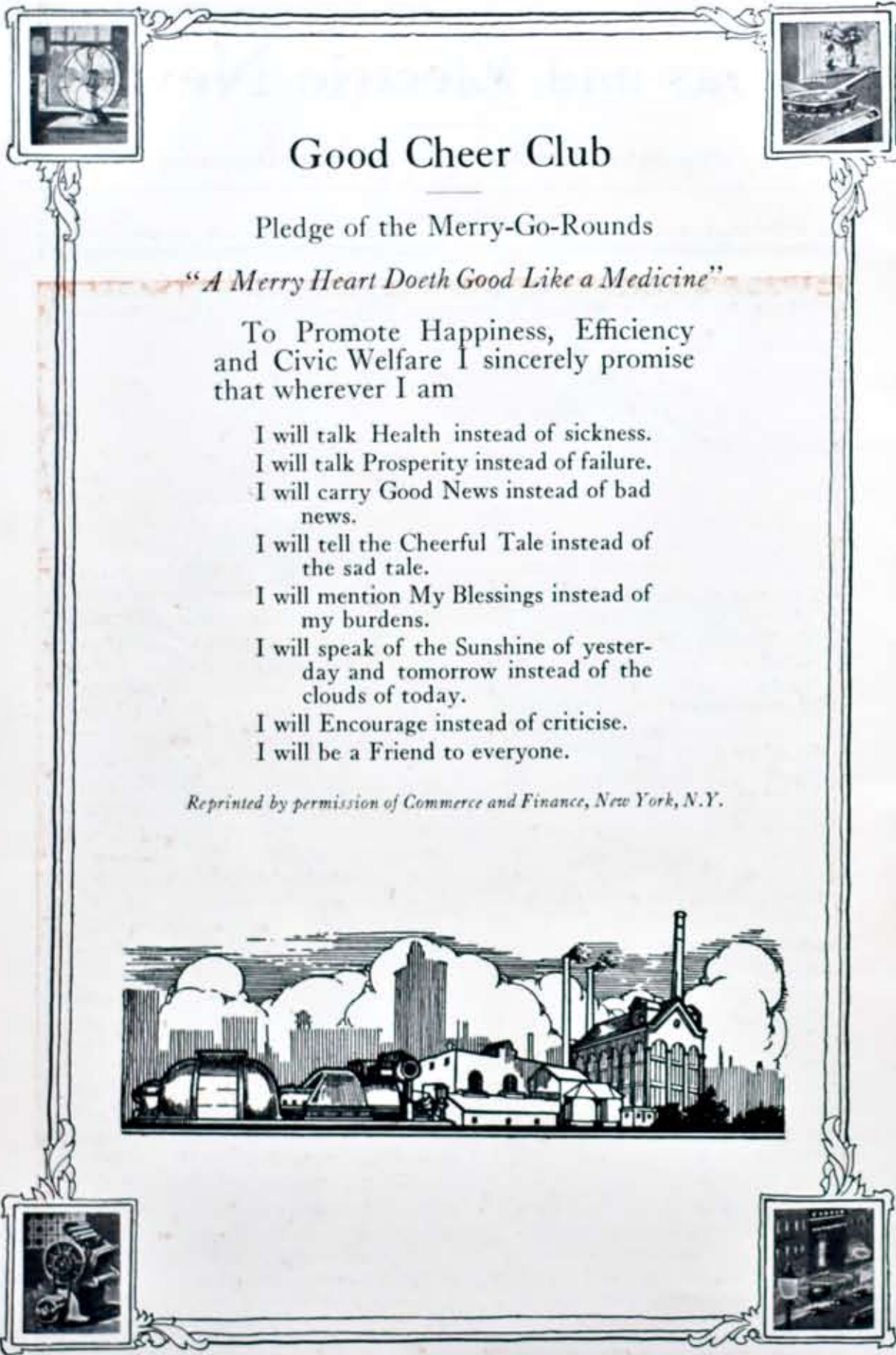
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Vol. 8

APRIL, 1921

No. 10





Good Cheer Club

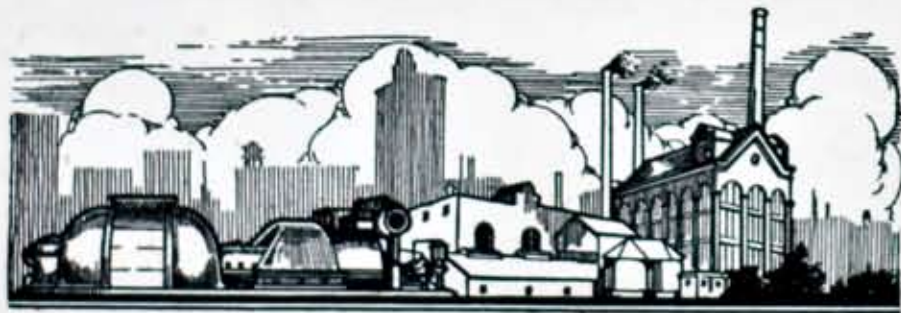
Pledge of the Merry-Go-Rounds

"A Merry Heart Doeth Good Like a Medicine"

To Promote Happiness, Efficiency and Civic Welfare I sincerely promise that wherever I am

- I will talk Health instead of sickness.
- I will talk Prosperity instead of failure.
- I will carry Good News instead of bad news.
- I will tell the Cheerful Tale instead of the sad tale.
- I will mention My Blessings instead of my burdens.
- I will speak of the Sunshine of yesterday and tomorrow instead of the clouds of today.
- I will Encourage instead of criticise.
- I will be a Friend to everyone.

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GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS

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Public Accident Prevention

ROBERT M. SEARLE, *President*

THE Public Service organizations of the country are among the pioneers who early recognized the value of Accident Prevention, as both a humanitarian and a business proposition, and who have consequently done much to develop both Public and Industrial Safety work.

The Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation in particular was one of the leaders, and has realized that Public and Industrial Safety activities are equally needful and practical. The subject of Safety is of common interest to all, and the Corporation has been doing everything within its power to meet its full responsibilities. To this end its internal safety organization is alive to the work of reducing accidents among its employees and the public which it serves, and the Corporation gladly supports with moral and financial encouragement the Rochester Safety Council, and co-operates to the best of its ability with the Public Officials, other Rochester Industries, and with such national organizations interested in Safety as the American Gas Association, the National Electric Light Association, the National Safety Council, et cetera.

With the growth of the Gas and Electric Industry has come a clearer conception of the risks involved, resulting in many changes from what was standard practice. For example,

in the early '90's the streets of Rochester, especially in the downtown section, were congested with overhead wires. This condition was recognized as a source of interruption of service and as a menace to pedestrians and traffic due to falling wires, and to persons and property because of the difficulties which the overhead system of electric distribution placed in the way of firemen. A contract agreement was therefore entered into between the Company and the City in 1892 whereby the Company was to lay a definite amount of subway duct as directed by the Common Council, and since that time the Company has installed over 1200 miles of underground cable in over 300 business and residential streets.

Consequently, as compared with other cities, Rochester's streets are particularly free from poles and wires due both to the underground system and the inauguration about ten years ago of the rear lot line system in the residential sections. The latter system which was originated and perfected by this Company adds not only to the safety of the public but to the beauty of the City.

The overhead line is still a necessity in some instances, and since Rochester is a city of trees, the Company's overhead wires must pass through trees in many cases. In order to maintain continuity of service and also elimi-

nate danger to the public caused by contact and breakage of wires from the branches of trees, the Company maintains a tree trimming force under the supervision of an employee of the City Park Department which regularly trims the trees in a scientific manner. In connection with tree trimming and rear lot lines the general public have co-operated to an unusual extent to help reduce the inevitable hazards which storms create by breaking wires. A further Safety factor in overhead line work is the increasing use of concrete poles, which are not subject to breakage and decay, and which in addition are far more artistic than wooden poles.

The gas and electric underground construction and repair work of the Company requires considerable work in the city's streets, both as to trenching and work which must be done in manholes. Precautions are taken to do all work in a careful and thorough manner and to protect the public from accident through special guards and watchmen. In this connection it has always been the practice to liberally display the Company's well known danger flag which is inscribed with the words, "Help us Prevent Accidents."

The Company operates many automobiles, motor trucks, and motor cycles, the drivers of which are carefully instructed to uphold all traffic regulations and to guard against the ever increasing traffic dangers.

The breaking of street lamp globes by mischievous boys who look upon lamp globes merely as an ideal target for their throwing and shooting prowess, is an accident hazard hard to combat. It constitutes not only a destruction of property, but broken glass and unlighted lamps create a hazard to pedestrians, motorists, and householders. This is an accident hazard in which the Company seeks the thorough co-operation of the public, especially parents, as in other

matters promoted for the public good.

To guard the public against unscrupulous imposters who represent themselves as agents of the Company for ulterior motives, and who may tamper with the gas or electric service, and create dangerous conditions, the Company furnishes proper credentials to all employees who do work on customer's premises and which must be shown on request.

The Company has also been waging a persistent campaign against improper flue connections on gas water heaters. While the Company has no legal responsibility for the manner in which its products are used, it cheerfully accepts the moral responsibility to advise and warn when necessary in the interest of "Greater Safety."

Full co-operation with the Board of Fire Underwriters on the matter of electric wiring approval has been for years an established fact, and in the case of fires every effort is made to assist the Fire Department by prompt action in shutting off the gas and electric supply when necessary. Fire protection has been further enhanced by the adoption of a suggestion made by this Company several years ago that all fire alarm boxes should be equipped with red lights so that they can readily be seen at night.

The necessity for brevity prohibits mention of many other equally important activities of the Corporation in this field. In conclusion, therefore, the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation believes that public accident prevention is everyone's business. Specifically we believe in it collectively and individually as a duty to our fellow citizens, and practice it as a privilege to the best of our ability both within and without our own organization. Every intelligent expenditure of money and effort in this field earns large dividends and saves life and suffering. Every accident prevented is a definite saving to the individual, the Company and society.



Our Electric Sign Business

JAMES H. THANAY

IT is impossible to overlook the increased brilliancy of our principal thoroughfares at night. This in a large way is due to the many new electric signs, combining beauty of design, coloring and flashing effects, that at once compel attention and admiration.

These signs are operated three hundred and sixty-five nights in the year or approximately two thousand hours, and it would be difficult to estimate the number of people that read their messages. They are the silent salesmen for the merchant, and their appeal in big blazing white letters greet you on your way home from the day's labor, and again in

the evening when you are pleasure bent, leaving a deep impression of their merit upon one's memory.

Coming in daily contact with the business man and general public, it is inspiring to learn the interest manifested in our main thoroughfares as compared with the best advertised street in the world, "The Great White Way."

The electric sign of today is built much simpler than the stock proposition that predominated a few years back. This is a day of specialization, and thus requires the submitting of many designs, which carry out some special trade-mark or style of letter that a prospect is using in his

business. It may be script, block, channel, lower or upper case letters, or, as in the case of a former officer in the air service who had had vast experience in camouflage work, lettering along the futurist style was desired. This was a real beauty when finished.

After successfully closing an order there are many interesting steps

these letters and place them on the background by soldering and spot welding exactly as shown on design. All letters have to be properly proportioned as to width and spacing and a certain number of sockets are allowed to each letter according to its size. Sockets and wiring have to conform with the Underwriters' restrictions; viz, they must be water



Electric Sign Used by Advertising Agency to Advertise Its Customers Products. In this Case "Rochester (in red letters) Marshmallows" were Advertised.

before the sign is erected. The design is graduated to the proper size letter ranging from ten inches to ten feet or larger on drawing paper. This is perforated and placed upon metal which is marked by punching through the perforations thus aiding the sign maker to cut the letters and metal strips to conform with the style desired. Since all letters are flat, it requires time and skill to form

proof and free from contact with the sign body.

Transformers were used formerly to reduce the voltage so that low voltage lamps could be used. The wiring was done in straight multiples but this arrangement was never satisfactory on account of the expense of transformers, the frequent burning out of lamps and the low efficiency of display. Now all signs



An Effective Electric Sign. The Rabbit in the Figure 8 is Flashed on and off Periodically.

are wired in straight multiples, high efficiency 110 volt lamps are used, and fuses are located at central distributing points. All these simple arrangements make testing, maintenance, and repairing of signs very easy, whereas formerly with signs wired in multiple series and series multiple it was necessary to spend many hours to find lamps that were burned out, due to the fact that lamps and banks of lamps burned through each other.

There is a strict censorship in Rochester over the style of sign allowed to be erected. All designs have to be submitted to the Art Commission for approval as to color-

ing and style, and the distance the signs will extend from buildings when completed. Construction and erection is supervised by our Engineering Department, who take into account the wind resistance, bolting, angle iron strength, in fact all detail that provides a maximum of safety.

All these improvements, combined with the tendency of all large advertisers to tell their story in simple, plain, large type letters is placing the electric sign in the position it deserves in the advertising world.

The large manufacturers of world renowned products situated along heavy traffic railroads are coming to realize the valuable advertising roof



Electric Sign Over 100 Feet Long Located near Railroad Tracks, Used to Advertise a National Product.



One of the Largest Signs in the City. The Upper Letters are 10 Feet High.

space that has been idle heretofore, and there has been a decided impetus to this form of advertising. It not alone creates an intensive impression on all travellers and tourists, but gives a fine display of civic pride for the community.

There have been, during the past year, seventy-four new electric signs erected in various parts of the City by the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation at a cost of \$39,000. They use a total of 8,300 lamps and

have added 107½ K.W. to our connected load.

The Company has maintenance contracts covering a very large proportion of the electric signs of the City, under which the signs are painted once a year, and minor repairs to flashers, and replacements of burntout lamps are made. This keeps the signs in excellent operating condition, thereby making them effective for our customers, and also acts as a booster for electrical sign business.



Keep Your Eye on the Electric Signs. The word "Shur-on" on this Sign is illuminated with the New Daylight Sign Lamps.

The Company's First Aid Facilities

ARTHUR C. RISSBERGER

THE resulting seriousness of many accidents often depends largely on the First Aid treatment, or lack of treatment, administered, and the degree of thoroughness and thoughtfulness used in the follow-up. In fact, the trivial accidents such as minor abrasions which later result in blood poisoning often prove to be the most serious. The Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation as one of the pioneers in Accident Prevention work, recognized the importance of First Aid to the injured and strict follow-up of accident cases, long before legislation made the same compulsory. All accidents of any nature, whether to persons or property, occurring at any time day or night within or without the Company, are immediately reported to the Foreman or Superintendent concerned, and to the Claim Department. The latter immediately arranges for a doctor or ambulance as the case requires. In fact, it is the practice in all cases where there is the slightest doubt as to the character of the injury to send the injured employee immediately to a doctor for a thorough examination, X-Ray pictures, etc., in order that every possible precaution may be taken. All accidents are handled with the greatest despatch, no expense or effort being spared in giving the employee the best available service. The best hospital accommodations are procured, specialists and particularly those familiar with industrial accident cases are secured, consultations are held, and a strict follow-up is maintained until the employee has fully recovered.

Many industries are so situated that it is practical to have a central First Aid Dressing Station located in the plant. This is impractical in a Company like ours, because its various Stations and Departments are

scattered throughout the city and in addition the work of the employees of certain departments takes them in all parts of the city and surrounding territory. To meet this condition large steel First Aid Cabinets as illustrated in figure 1 were installed in all the Company's electric and gas stations, and other operating departments. The cabinets are in charge of the various foremen who are trained in First Aid work through talks and demonstrations by physicians.

The Cabinets are provided with the following supplies:

First Aid Directions—Gauze Bandages—1, 2 and 3 inch widths, Absorbent Cotton (rolls), Adhesive Plaster, Sanitary Towels, Splints, Tourniquet, Basin, Blanket, Medicine Glass, Drinking Glass, Spoon, Scissors, Safety Pins, Eye Dropper, Tweezers, Tongue Pliers, Jaw Block; Burn Ointment (3% Bicarbonate of Soda in Petrolatum) Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia, Boric Acid Solution (4%), White Wine Vinegar, Castor Oil, Alcoholic Iodine (3%) Eye Wash for Acid Burns, and Carron Oil.

These supplies are kept in stock at the Storehouse Department, and whenever the cabinets need replenishing a requisition is sent to the Storehouse where the order is immediately filled and sent out.

Blanks are provided for each cabinet so that a record is kept of all First Aid treatments.

There are a number of booklets on the market which give directions for First Aid treatment. These in general are rather exhaustive, and hence not well adapted for use in an emergency. For this and other reasons the General Safety Committee prepared in 1916 a small fifteen-page booklet entitled, "First Aid Directions for Sickness and Accident Cases," which includes directions for handling those cases which experience has shown to be most common to our industry. It also includes a map of the city showing the district handled by each of the four larger hospitals,



Fig. 1. Steel First Aid Cabinets Installed in all Company Stations and Large Departments.

namely, General, St. Mary's, Homeopathic, and Hahnemann. In addition there is a list of the Street telephones and their location which are to be used in cases of accidents occurring on outside work.

The men on outside work travel as a rule on electric and gasoline trucks and it has been the practice for a number of years to supply each truck with a First Aid Kit. After having tried numerous First Aid Kits which are on the market, and some which were designed by this Company, a Kit was finally designed which overcame a great many of the difficulties which had been encountered.

Some of the major considerations for Kits to be used for this purpose are that they must be built ruggedly to stand the strain they are subjected to by virtue of the fact that the truck

must go over pavements and roads which subject them to considerable jolting. 2nd. They must be made as thoroughly dust proof as possible. 3rd. The materials in the Kit must be quickly and easily accessible. 4th. A Kit of this nature should contain the minimum number of practical First Aid remedies, because any accident of a severe nature must be a case for a doctor or hospital which in Rochester is always available on short notice. 5th. It should be so laid out that regular inspections can be quickly made and the material replaced with ease, and 6th, it should be small and compact.

With these points in view two Kits were designed and built the latter part of 1917, and mounted on the Company trucks which would give them the severest test for a period of one year. At the end of the year 1918 it was found that the outfit was practical in every way and had stood up in accordance with the fundamental considerations as laid out above.

Accordingly they were redesigned with a few minor changes for production purposes by the General Construction Department, and about 75



Fig. 2. Prone Pressure or Shaefer Method of Resuscitation.



Fig. 3. First Aid Kits Designed, Constructed, and Installed by this Company on Its Various Automobile Trucks.

were built and installed on the various Company trucks. In general the Kits are mounted on the trucks in the position shown in the accompanying cut, the location depending on the truck and the purpose for which it is used. The Kits are $6\frac{5}{8}$ " high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ " long, and $7\frac{1}{8}$ " wide outside dimensions, so that they occupy a small space. One-half of the kit contains the following materials: Six two ounce bottles containing castor oil, iodine, white wine vinegar, aromatic spirits of ammonia, and boric acid, together with one tourniquet. The other half contains First Aid directions, tube of unguentine, one roll of half-inch adhesive tape, safety pins,

one eye dropper, two rolls of $\frac{1}{2}$ " bandages, two rolls of 1" bandages, one roll of 3" bandage, and a carton of sterilized absorbent cotton. The supplies are all held snugly in place by means of compartments and clips as shown in the illustration.

The Kits are inspected and replenished periodically by the Storehouse Department so that they are practically always in first class condition.

The greatest number of accidents which occur to men on outside work are small cuts and bruises, and for this purpose the Company also provides small glass vials filled with iodine which are inclosed within cylindrical wooden cases about $2\frac{3}{4}$ " high and $\frac{5}{8}$ "

in diameter which can be carried in the pocket. Whenever a small cut or abrasion is received, the men can pour on the iodine immediately and then procure further treatment as the case requires.

The Prone Pressure, or Shaefer method of resuscitation which was introduced in the United States in 1908 is now recognized as the best method of resuscitation, and from time to time instructions are given to men of the Company's various departments training them for this work. This method is equally valuable in cases of electric shock, gas asphyxiation, and drowning. Instructions for practicing this method are also posted under glass in all the Company's stations.

About eight years ago the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation purchased six Pulmotors for the use of its employees and the general public. Two of the instruments are kept at the Company's Gas Shop Office at the Front Street Yards, and the other

instruments were given by the Company to the four principal hospitals of the city. The Company still maintains the service which it offered to the public when the "Pulmotors" were bought, i. e., that it will send the "Pulmotor" anywhere at any time with a competent operator and will not charge for the call. That the public has taken advantage of this offer is shown by the fact that since November 27, 1912, there has been a total of 351 calls. These public calls which cover a large variety of cases have given the operators much valuable experience.

First Aid is only one of the many important phases of Accident Prevention work. Its success and the minimizing of the suffering of the individual is assured by adequate equipment, immediate action, attention to all details, and the thorough co-operation, which is always in evidence in our Company, on the part of every one concerned.

Suggestions from the Telephone Department

GEORGE T. COLEMAN

FOR those not familiar with our telephone department as to location of switchboards, number of operators, number of calls per day, and some of our methods of handling calls, the following may be of assistance.

There are two exchanges. One is located at the Main Office on Clinton Ave. and the other at Andrews Street. Twelve operators are employed in shifts of 7-1/2 hours each. The Clinton Boards are open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. at which time they are tied through to Andrews. There are two operators at Andrews until 9.15 P. M.; from that time until 7.50 A. M. only one operator is employed except in cases of emergency. There are no central lines from Andrews, and calls

for central are trunked to the Clinton switchboard where there are 14 trunks to central.

To make the telephone a satisfactory aid in business, it is necessary that the operator receive the fullest co-operation from those using this method to conduct business or to convey messages. The following suggestions might be offered as a means to that end. Any necessarily long conversation puts the operator at a disadvantage which in turn is reflected in her service to others. We maintain an information department to handle calls of the above nature. When the lines are reported busy, hang up promptly and place the call later. This results in better service to all concerned. Our daily average

at Clinton Street for ten hours is about 3500 calls that are handled by two operators, leaving very little time for the above mentioned service.

Do not ask to be called back when line is free, and whenever possible consult the directory when placing central calls. When you have completed a call replace the receiver carefully. The operator will appreciate this. Also see that the receiver does not rest on books or other objects, for in the latter case your

light would stay in on the switchboard resulting in your line being plugged out.

When placing long distance calls, ask for the Information Department where all such calls are taken care of. Answer the 'phone by giving your name or the name of your department. Report all telephone trouble to the Information Department. The observance of the above suggestions will mean a more satisfactory service to everyone in the Company.

Committees Make Study of West Station

THE singular position that the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation holds in the field of gas manufacture was emphasized on April 5 when a committee, appointed by the Mayor of Philadelphia to investigate the Philadelphia Gas Works, came to Rochester as a source from which information could be had that would further their work in the Philadelphia field. In connection with the investigation of their own plant, it is expected that this Committee will assist in devising means for the rehabilitation of the Philadelphia plant to meet the increasing demands that it faces just now. Before coming to Rochester the Committee made numerous inquiries of various gas operating officials throughout the country as to the plant or plants it would be advisable for them to see as a means of helping them in solving their problem, and without exception the returns included Rochester among the list. The Commission, which included Messrs. Milo Maltbie, Willard F. Hine, Charles Day, Thomas F. Armstrong, and Howard R. Shepard, made a thorough and detailed study of West Station in company with President Robert M. Searle and General Manager Herman Russell. The problem in Philadelphia is somewhat unique in that under a

thirty year lease the U. G. I. Corporation operates the plant, which is owned by the city, at a fixed rate. The commission now investigating will report on a plan equable to both the City and the Company under which due consideration will be given to the changed conditions and possibly looking forward to some basis of contract renewal at the expiration of the contract six years hence. Improvements in the way of more modern facilities for gas manufacture could hardly be undertaken otherwise.

On April 8th an investigating committee of twelve operating superintendents of the United States Steel Corporation visited West Station. These men represented the various subsidiary functions of this Corporation, such as producer operating, open hearth steel processes, coke oven operation, and blast furnace practice, and came here with the special mission of inquiring into the operating results of the producer plant located at West Station. In the party were representatives from Duluth, Minn., Chicago, Ill., Birmingham, Ala., Worcester, Mass., and from a number of their Pennsylvania plants, together with a representative from the main office of the United States Steel Corporation in New York City.

GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS

ROCHESTER GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION

34 Clinton Ave. N., Rochester, N. Y.

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Housekeeping Suggestions

(Home Economics Bureau, Chamber of Commerce)

Material may be copied provided credit is given

*"There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to
fortune."*

—Shakespeare.

Reduced Gas Rate

THE gas bills which the patrons of this Company will receive this month and subsequently are based on a decreased price for gas to the extent of 25 cents per thousand cubic feet. The public naturally is pleased with this reduction, but it is fair to say that the Company is just as well pleased. An official of the Company said recently: "It's a very unpleasant thing to raise the price of a necessity such as gas when everything else is at the peak. It's much more fun to be able to reduce the price."

This statement is in accord with the Company's attitude throughout the period when an increase in rate was imminent. The Company's stand was that as an operating Company supplying vital commodities to

the public, it must render good service, pay just wages, and earn for its stockholders a fair return on their investment. These things are all necessary to insure stability and expansion as the demands of our growing city become greater.

The Public Service Commission, after reviewing the case, authorized the Company to increase the gas rates effective November 1st. The increased revenues thus obtained brought about a better financial condition, helping liquidate the operating deficit for the months just preceding the increase in rate. At the end of a four months' period the Public Service Commission again reviewed the case and authorized a 25 cent reduction effective March 1st, which the Company represented as a proper reduction in view of the advantageous contracts for the supply of raw material, primarily, coal and oil, which it had been able to make for the ensuing year.

Life's Circumstances

HOW do you react to the detail of life! A well-known and very competent physician recently suggested a profitable line of thought for those to whom the so-called burden of life seems too severe. How do we react to the harassing detail of business, the anxiety of family troubles, the discomfort of ill health and the other things of life that we wish were different? If we preserve our poise, and our ability to smile, we are rising superior to our troubles, are eating and sleeping like normal individuals, and are getting a lot of happiness, (although we may not stop to think about it) out of life. And if we are doing differently, perhaps things are getting the best of us.

Introspection may be good or bad, depending upon conditions. The same rule applies—how do you react to it? Enough introspection to keep

us from continually making the same mistakes, and to make us realize the good as well as the bad things in our lives is helpful. Reactions which disturb poise indicate that our mental balance is temporarily upset at least, and the sensible thing to do is ascertain in what particulars we are living unwisely. The preservation of the "Razor edge," of which we are accustomed to speak in connection with the efficient mind, is the most valuable thing which we can accomplish. Learn to interpret your reactions. The knowledge will assist in guiding you to health, success and happiness.

When the Lights Went Out

THE other evening, in the middle of a big storm, the electric lights went out.

"What a nuisance!" said someone. "I suppose we shall have to go all the evening without them."

An hour later we had those lights back. This sort of thing quite often happens and one usually takes it as a matter of course (or complains because it isn't done sooner.) But as it happened, a young man who has had a good deal to do with electrical construction dropped in during the interim of darkness, and when the lights came on again he reminded us what it meant.

"Some poor devil had to go out in that howling storm and drag off the tree that had probably fallen on the wires, and climb a pole and make things straight again for you," he said. "All you think of is whether the juice comes when you turn on the switch, and why the company doesn't get it fixed up. You don't realize that it means men going out into storms on the blackest nights and in the wildest kind of weather and working under conditions that you would think were impossible, so you won't have to burn candles a single evening."

We admitted meekly that we had never visualized so clearly what our conveniences meant. And thus encouraged by our meekness, he went on to remind us that it wasn't only getting the lights fixed under such conditions that represented hardship and skill, but that getting them in the first place meant an epic of labor and organization and often of hardship and danger.

He told of directing the gang of men who put up the giant wires which carry the main current from a certain big river through some hundreds of miles of country, and of what a gigantic job it was; what it meant in clearing a pathway through the forests for the wires and provisioning the men, what it involved of accident, of hardship from storm and cold. Two men died to make that line, one frozen in a blizzard, the other killed in an accident; one other lost an arm and one an eye.

Today one sees the giant line standing there with the look of having always stood thus, and one forgets what a feat it was to build it.

Of course one cannot be constantly remembering all that stands behind the many appurtenances of our civilization or one would not be able to think of anything else. But isn't it interesting once in a while to call to mind the vast human meaning of some such impersonal thing as our electric lights or our telephones?

—Ruth Cameron.

Acknowledgment to George Matthew Adams Service. Reprinted from Rochester Democrat-Chronicle.

TELLING TIME

The time of day I do not tell,
As some do by the clock;
Or by the distant chiming bells,
Set on some steeple rock,
But by the progress that I see,
In what I have to do;
It's either Done o'clock to me,
Or only Half-past Through.
—John Kendrick Bangs.

Prizes Offered to Mechanics Institute Students

Two cash prizes have been offered by the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation to Mechanics Institute students for a cartoon or poster illustrating the situation in regard to broken lamp globes from the standpoint of cost, risk and causes, to be used in the public schools for the purpose of stimulating interest on the part of such boys as throw stones and snowballs at the globes, to the end that some of the breakage may be diminished. The contest closes May 1st and it is expected that the cartoon which receives the prize will be reproduced, possibly in color, and distributed to all public schools to be used in connection with the regular civic instruction given by the City's Educational Department.

Company Athletics

With the advent of spring the many athletic enthusiasts throughout the Company are clamoring to indulge in their favorite sport. Tennis rackets are taken down from the shelf and restrung, golf enthusiasts are getting in practice swinging their clubs, quoit experts are ready to pitch the "old iron," and the baseball players are all ready to "heave the pill." Mr. George Bailey has had many requests from the tennis enthusiasts throughout the Company for tennis court reservations. The courts at Station 33 and at the Gas Holder have been rolled and are in excellent playing condition. It is expected that tennis and quoit tournaments will be held within the Company and that Company teams will be entered in the I. A. R. A. Leagues.

Safety School Graduates

The final meeting of the season for the School for Safety Supervisors was held on April 1st in the Assembly Hall

of the Chamber of Commerce, for the awarding of diplomas to all who had successfully completed the course of lectures on Safety work. Mr. E. W. Mitchell, of the General Construction Department, and Mr. J. W. Rocinski, of West Station, were among the graduates who were awarded diplomas for completion of the course. This brings the total number of Safety School graduates representing this Company to 25 members and emphasizes the interest taken in Accident Prevention work throughout our Company.

Changes at Main Office

Many have been favorably impressed with the rearrangement of the first floor of the Company's Main Office. The Consumers Bookkeeping Department which was formerly located in the rear of the Cashier's Department has been moved to the rooms on the third floor formerly occupied by the Engineering Department, and the main office of the Electric Department. The new arrangement not only improves the appearance of the first floor considerably and gives the Domestic Sales Department more display room, but will also enable the Company to give better service to the customers who deal with the various other Departments now located on the first floor. The Consumers Bookkeeping Department is also benefited by better conditions in its new quarters.

A Correction

In the first paragraph on Page 235 of the March News occurred the sentence: "As to setting time, neither material "A" nor the laboratory mixture hastened the time of set—" which is wrong and should have read: "As to setting time, both material "A" and the laboratory mixture hastened the time of set."



Auditing



New Business

Net Increase in Consumers in First Two Months of 1921

	Dec. 31, 1920	Feb. 28, 1921	Incr.
Gas	81,241	80,869	*372
Electric	34,742	35,246	504
Steam	81	81	..
	116,064	116,196	132

Net Increase in Consumers in Year Ending February 28th, 1921

	Feb. 29, 1920	Feb. 28, 1921	Incr.
Gas	79,954	80,869	915
Electric	31,431	35,246	3,815
Steam	75	81	6
	111,460	116,196	4,736

Statement of Consumers by Departments as of February 28th

	Feb. 28	Gas	Electric	Steam	Total	Incr.
1908	37,981	6,050	..	44,031	..	
1909	41,640	6,529	..	48,169	4,138	
1910	46,458	7,458	..	53,916	5,747	
1911	52,177	9,105	14	61,296	7,380	
1912	57,146	11,076	19	68,241	6,945	
1913	62,058	13,890	23	75,971	7,730	
1914	67,023	16,312	29	83,364	7,393	
1915	70,114	19,580	37	89,731	6,367	
1916	71,748	22,610	41	94,399	4,668	
1917	75,623	25,666	48	101,337	6,938	
1918	78,596	27,945	51	106,592	5,255	
1919	78,392	29,018	75	107,485	893	
1920	79,954	31,431	75	111,460	3,975	
1921	80,869	35,246	81	116,196	4,736	
Increase in						
13 yrs.	42,888	29,196	81	72,165	72,165	

Net Increase in Consumers by Months

	1919	1920	1921
Incr. in January	* 69	345	104
Incr. in February	*465	246	28
	*534	591	132

*Denotes Decrease

	Month of Feb. 1921	Month of Feb. 1920	Increase
Amount of Pay Roll	\$161,543.32	\$154,431.90	\$7,111.42
K. W. H. Generated Steam	2,353,585	7,043,184	*4,689,599
K. W. H. Generated Hydraulic	10,608,339	4,836,574	5,771,765
M. Cu. Ft. Coal Gas Made	133,684	132,445	1,239
M. Cu. Ft. Water Gas Made	101,566	103,738	* 2,172
Tons Gas Coal Used	11,790	12,070	280
Gallons Gas Oil Used	371,693	393,697	* 22,004
Tons Coke Made	8,242	8,434	* 192
Gallons Bengas Made	46,378	17,599	28,779

*Denotes Decrease

Miscellaneous Data

	Feb. 28 1921	Feb. 29 1920	Incr.
Miles of Gas Main	524	517	7
Miles of Overhead Line	2,048	1,951	97
Miles of Underground Cable	1,206	1,155	51
Miles of Subway Duct	1,015	998	17
No. of St. Arc Lamps	1,629	1,647	*18
No. of St. Inc. Lamps	9,102	8,975	127
Total No. of St. Lamps	10,731	10,622	109
No. of Employees	1,214	1,245	*31

E. B. A. For March, 1921

Balance 1st of Month	\$4,134.66
Dues—Members	\$778.35
Dues—Company	778.35
Int. on Bk. Bal. & Invt.	17.50
Group Life Insurance	19.87
Mem. Add. Life Insurance	19.88
Total Receipts	\$1,613.95

Total Receipts Plus Balance.....\$5,748.61

Disbursements

Sick Benefits	\$1,018.31
Accidents Off Duty Benefits	40.00
Accidents On Duty Benefits	98.54
Death Benefit No. 38	400.00
Group Life Insurance	20.37
Medical Examiner's Ex.	7.50
Mem. Add. Life Insurance	35.96
Mem. Mil. & Naval Exp.	1.99
Total Payments	\$1,622.67

Balance on Hand.....\$4,125.94

Membership

Members, Feb. 28, 1921	971
Affiliated Feb. 1921	11
Terminated Feb. 1921	9
Gain	2
Membership	973

Stock Subscriptions No. Shares

Feb.	21	64
Mch.	139	456
Total to Apr. 1	3,088	17,765



Housekeeping Suggestions



Removing Stains

To Remove Fruit Stains: Pour boiling water over stained surface, letting water fall from a distance of three feet. This is a much better way than dipping stain in and out of hot water.

To Remove Grease Spots: Cold water and Ivory Soap will remove grease spots from cotton and woolen fabrics. Castilian Cream is useful for black woolen goods, but leaves a light ring on delicately colored goods. Ether is always sure and safe to use.

To Remove Iron Rust: Saturate spot with lemon juice, then cover with salt. Let stand in the sun for several hours. A weak solution of hydrochloric acid will also remove rust spots.

Iron Rust may be removed from delicate fabrics by covering spot thickly with cream of tartar, then twisting cloth to keep cream of tartar over spot; put in a saucepan of cold water and heat water gradually to boiling point.

To Remove Grass Stains from cotton goods, wash in alcohol.

To Remove Ink Stains: Wash in a weak solution of hydrochloric acid and rinse in ammonia water. Wet the spot with warm water, put on Sapolio, rub gently between the hands, and as a rule the spot will disappear.

To Remove Old Tea and Coffee Stains: Wet spot with cold water, cover with glycerine and let stand two or three hours. Then wash with cold water and hard soap. Repeat if necessary.

REMOVING STAINS AND CARE OF TABLE LINEN

If possible, stains should be taken out while fresh. A white cloth may be laid on the stain to keep it damp until it may be properly removed. Cold water takes out fresh tea or coffee stains. Dry coffee and tea stains may be removed by stretching the stained cloth over a bowl and pouring boiling water on it from a height of a foot or two. Cocoa stains generally yield to cold water and soap. Rust stains usually respond to the treatment of lemon juice, salt and sunshine. If after several trials this treatment does not work try syrup of phosphoric acid. Stretch the stain over a plate, apply the syrup, watch, and as soon as the rust disappears, wash in cold water.

Boiling water poured over the spot will take out most fresh stains, but in case of orange and peach stains, it is often necessary to resort to javille water. Javille water is a strong alkali, and weak acid water should be used afterward to counteract its effect. Vinegar water is good for the purpose and it should be followed by soap and water. If an acid is used to remove a stain, ammonia water is a good alkali to use as a counteractant. One can use quite strong solution to remove stains without dire results. In either case a counteractant should be immediately followed by soap and water.

Javille water may be had in drug stores or it may be made at home from the following recipe: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. chloride of lime, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sal soda, 2 quarts cold water. Dissolve the

chloride in half the water cold and the sal soda in the other half boiling. Stir together thoroughly, allow the mixture to stand several hours. Pour off the clear water with care and bottle it. Use a tablespoon of this solution to one gallon of water. This is a very useful mixture to have in the kitchen. It may be used to clean the sink, flushing afterwards with water. It will take out peach and ink stains. Care must be taken to rinse the material immediately. In fact, it is a very good disinfectant and bleaching agent.

Because of the unprecedented high prices of linen, many housewives are using mercerized cloths. These substitutes if laundered, are quite presentable. Stains are more difficult to remove from mercerized materials however, than from linen. Boiling is necessary to keep mercerized materials white, and starch should be added to the last rinsing water to give them body and to prevent the stains from soaking in. Usually the water in which the rest of the white clothes have been starched contains just the right amount of starch for substitute linen. A little borax added will give a glossy finish.

Candle wax may be removed from linen quite readily by first scraping with a knife, then removing the rest by covering with a white blotter or piece of brown absorbent paper, and placing a hot iron on top of the paper. Usually no color stains are left, but if there are, the piece should be washed immediately.

Many housewives fold their table cloths in exactly the same place every week. This makes creases which usually wear through long before the rest of the cloth. Try folding it in different places, and your cloth will last longer. Naturally the portion lying on the edge of the table wears more quickly than elsewhere. The life of your cloth will be lengthened if a few inches are

cut off one end bringing one end of the table against a different part of the cloth.

Housewives often neglect their guest linen, especially if they have a rather large supply, by putting it away where it grows yellow. It is a good practice to use each piece occasionally to keep it white and fresh.



Feminine Facts and Fancies

Salads may be garnished in a number of ways that add greatly to their appearance, as well as to their taste. A simple garnish for individual portions of salad may consist of a single olive, grape, cherry, cranberry, strawberry or pickles, pimientos, nut meats, tiny radishes, cheese balls, capers, dates, marshmallows or a dot of jelly.

Small articles made of celluloid such as combs, barrettes, etc., can be mended with collodion. Prepare a new surface on broken parts by scratching and then put on collodion or liquid court plaster, press together and let stand twenty-four hours.

After preparing fish for cooking, the fishy odor may be removed from one's hands by washing them in water which contains a few drops of ammonia.

To keep silverware bright without constant polishing, keep a lump of camphor on the shelf or in the drawer where the silver is kept.

If possible, add flavoring after the mixture cools, otherwise much of its strength will pass off in steam.

In moving clothes from the line, work will be saved if they are pulled into shape and folded.

Heat lemons before squeezing them and you will get a great deal more juice.



Sales



Electric Bake Oven for Bread and Pastry

The Electric Maid Bake Shop, 188 East Avenue has recently opened its bake shop for the sale of bread, cake, pastry, etc.

The equipment installed is new to Rochester, consisting as it does of a "Number 300" Hughes Electric Bake Oven. This oven contains 3 shelves which are heated by electric heaters of a total capacity of 25 kilowatts. One hundred and eighty—1 lb. loaves of bread may be baked at one time. In addition there is a semi-automatic fried cake machine heated by gas.

The Electric Oven is the largest commercial oven electrically heated that has been installed in Rochester for baking bread and cake. The cleanliness, ease of control and uniformity of heat are factors which influence the quality of the products of the bake shop.

Mr. Max Gottlieb is to be congratulated on his excellent judgment in the selection of his equipment and on the quality of his bread and pastry.

The Rochester Times Union recently installed a 12,000 pound Stereotype Metal Furnace and a Junior Auto Plate Casting Machine to replace a 7,000 pound Furnace, and two hand operated casting boxes. The new machine casts 3 plates a minute and another machine can be added to double the capacity.

The furnace was delivered here bricked for coal to be used as fuel. The furnace brickwork has been rebuilt for the efficient use of gas, the burner installation consisting of four

No. 4 L safety burners and two small atmospheric burners to be kept burning at night. The gas and air mixture is controlled by a radiometer and the temperature is maintained at 650° by a Robertshaw Temperature Control Valve. A 3" fan blast blower supplies the air. The equipment is working very satisfactorily.

The Burrows Shoe Company Inc., 205 St. Paul Street is renting more space in the same building to take care of growth in business. They are located in the direct current district, but in order to take advantage of the lower rate at which this Company sells alternating current they advanced the necessary money to pay for an alternating current line extension, and are also building a transformer room to contain the transformers. The initial capacity of this service which will be 50 kilowatts, will undoubtedly be increased in the near future.

The Miller Corset Company of Cortland, N. Y., has erected a three story factory at Canandaigua, N. Y. which will employ approximately 600 employees. The power required for motors and lighting will be approximately 125 kilowatts. It is estimated that this plant will be in operation by July 1st.

Sarachan and Rosenthal of 46 Industrial Street have ordered a 4 ton gas fired soft metal furnace for melting and refining lead and spelter. This furnace is to be built and erected by this Company. They will also install a ladle heater for their brass melting furnace.



Gas Manufacture



The Lisk Manufacturing Company at Canandaigua, New York, will take 10 Kilowatts single phase for lighting in order that they may shut down their power plant for the week-end during the non-heating months.

Mr. K. Barthelmes of Lincoln Park recently installed an aluminum rolling mill which requires 70 H. P. The ultimate capacity of this mill will be 300 H. P.

Mr. W. B. Hosler is installing a sawmill in the premises of Mr. K. Barthelmes, in Lincoln Park with a present capacity of 50 H. P., and an ultimate capacity of 200 H. P.

Mr. F. Hedges is moving into his new building at 100 St. Paul Street. He will install a three ton refrigerating plant.

Have you ever considered the extent to which the business of this community is dependent upon the gas and electric utility serving it?

Apparently Bengas no longer requires argument to sell it.

The following is a table of sales in gallons since March 1919, which tells the story without further comment.

MONTH	1919	1920	1921
January.....	.....	*40,879	94,213
February.....	.....	49,631	88,654
March.....	10,251	42,878	73,091
April.....	23,214	77,217	.....
May.....	34,915	110,201	.....
June.....	80,483	22,433	.....
July.....	72,841	57,122	.....
August.....	80,486	72,907	.....
September.....	91,971	97,235	.....
October.....	64,551	106,017	.....
November.....	61,172	106,209	.....
December.....	49,815	109,807	.....

*NOTE. In January 1920 during the Company's coal and oil receiving troubles the entire Bengas supply was sold out, and service was discontinued for a month.

The O'Neill system of purification is now in practically continuous operation at West Station. Such shut downs as occur are of short duration and are infrequent. On the average it is removing between 40% and 50% of the Hydrogen Sulphide in the gas as is frequently the case. The two factors which gave the greatest amount of trouble in the early weeks of operation were finally solved by exceedingly simple methods.

Two problems are still to be solved—that of capacity and that of sulphur recovery. The system can undoubtedly be made to remove between 80% and 90% of the sulphur which can be recovered as a marketable product. Both of these questions are now being investigated.

When West Station was originally built, a 150,000 gallon steel tank used for tar storage at East Station was cut down, and rebuilt at West Station for ammonia liquid storage. The steel was light, and the tearing down and rebuilding made no improvement, so deterioration has been rapid, and leaks have been numerous. This tank is now being removed, and steel is on the ground for a new tank to be built by the Hammond Iron Works of Warren, Pa.

At Canandaigua the Gas Machinery Company of Cleveland, Ohio is refilling the bench which they built in 1917. This bench has been in continuous operation since its installation, and it is hoped that the work will be completed so that the operation can be resumed by May 1st.

The reputation of West Station is growing daily. Many committees and individuals from all parts of the country have visited the plant since its construction.

Personals

Mr. Morris O'Connell, one of the Company's oldest employees, died Thursday, March 21st, at the Hahnemann Hospital following an operation for a tumor.

Mr. O'Connell first entered the employ of this Company after the old Street Railway Power Plant, R 1, of which he was a plant engineer, was closed down and the street railway load transferred to this Company. During his first years with this Company he worked on various construction jobs and after Station 34 was opened about twelve years ago, he was transferred to that station as an operator where he remained until the time of his death.

Mr. O'Connell was well known throughout the organization and the news of his death was received with regret by his many friends. Gas and Electric News extends its sympathies to the bereaved family.

The following men who are well known throughout the Company recently resigned to take up other work as follows:

Mr. Joseph Putnam is one of the proprietors of the Rochester Testing Laboratories. Joe is busy day and night solving the many intricate problems submitted to the Laboratory. Mr. Melvin B. Anderson is Electrical Engineer for The Schwarze Electric Company, at Adrian, Mich. Mr. Clifford Penland has taken up his duties as Assistant Secretary at the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Frank Peaslee is with the Commonwealth Finance Corporation with offices in the Granite Building. The many friends of these former em-

ployees wish them every success in their new ventures.

On April 1st the Underground Department was consolidated with the Line Department for the purpose of better co-ordination and efficiency. Mr. George Swarthout, formerly foreman of the Underground Department was appointed Foreman of the larger Line Department and will have charge of the construction and maintenance of all electric distribution lines both overhead and underground.

One of our right of way men whose car was laid up for repairs was obliged to use the meter department's test car which is built on the same plan as a fish peddling wagon. When he stopped at a house to obtain a pole easement he was politely informed that no fish were wanted and it required considerable effort on his part to convince the lady that he was not a fish salesman.

Mr. Frederick Cook, of the Transportation Department, and his wife are receiving the congratulations of their friends over the arrival of a 7¼ lb. son on Monday, March 7th.

Misses Nora Henihan and Doris Horner, of the Drafting Department, spent Easter in Washington, D. C. and on their return stopped in New York for a few days.

The truck drivers at the Coke Bins report a very enjoyable evening spent at Mr. Carl Bausch's home in East Rochester. Carl entertained the boys royally with dancing and refreshments, and they are hoping that he will soon put on another party.

Mr. Wallace Moore, of Dayton, Ohio has been employed as Assistant Editor, and Librarian. Don't fail to get acquainted with him!

Mr. F. W. Fisher, Employment and Safety Manager, attended a meeting of the Accident Prevention Committee of the American Gas Association in Chicago Wednesday, March 23rd.

Foremen at East Station

"The Men Who Keep the Wheels Turning" Series



Left to right—Erasmus Tramonto, Head Clinker; Eugennio Romano, Yard Foreman; Michael Donovan, Shift Foreman; Arthur Loveny, Master Mechanic; Harry Sugden, General Foreman; Dennis Donovan, Shift Foreman; Edward Suhr, Shift Foreman.



Fumes and Flashes



HE BACKED UP AND PUSHED!

The rising generation appears to be more at home with insulators than insects, judging by a recent story concerning the small son of a well-known electrical engineer. When visiting in the country he unhesitatingly picked up a hornet to inspect its mechanism more closely. When his father hurried out to discover the cause of the commotion which immediately broke the peace of the summer day, the little lad was ruefully sucking a thumb while tears streamed down his face.

"Why, what's the trouble, son?" he asked.

"It was that bug," he managed to explain between sobs. "I think his wirin' is defective. I touched him, and he wasn't insulated at all."

Journal of Electricity.

MY GAS STOVE

If my memory serves me rightly
If my surmise should prove true
Poet never yet has written
Song or verse in praise of you;
You who came from Yankee fathers
Like Minerva sprung from Jove
Iron clad and type of wisdom
Yankee brains—My gas stove.
Poets grand, great and heroic,
Poets weak, sublime and strong,
Poets, good, bad and indifferent;
Poets galloping along,
Poets hobbling slow like cripples
Sang of mountain stream and grove,
Sang of everything I know of,
Save of you—My gas stove.
Ah! my friends in this cold world
Comforters ne'er get their due
Were you but a gilded plaything,
Many would sing praise of you,
Many more would pay you homage
In aesthetic verse and prose,
If you were some silly nuisance
And not useful—My gas stove.
You are better than some husbands
Whom men praise and write about,
You are better far than they are:
None can say that you go out,
Out at night from home and good wife
To the lodge or clubs' repose.
You stay in and make us cheerful
You're a good one—My gas stove.

—IRENE ACKERMAN,
in Literary and Dramatic Union.

A DARKEY'S COMPLAINT

One broiling August day an aged colored man, who was pushing a barrow of bricks, paused to dash the sweat from his dusky brow: then, looking towards the sun, he apostrophized it thus: "Fo' the land's sake, whar wuz yuh last Janooary?"

—Exchange.

ONE WORRY REMOVED

"Well, my dear, I've just had my life insured for five thousand dollars."

"Oh, how sweet of you! Now I shan't have to keep telling you to be careful every place you go."

—*The American Legion Weekly.*

A maiden entered a surface car,
And firmly grasped a strap.
And every time they hit a curve,
She sat in a different lap.
The jolts grew deeper, the jolting worse,
Till at last she gasped with a smile
"Will someone kindly tell me, please,
How many laps to a mile?"

"DID Y' CUT 'IM DOWN?"

Pat Hogan that used t' drive a team for me come runnin' out of th' barn one mornin' yellin' like an Indian. "Whaddy' think!" he howls, "McCarty's hung his self t' a harness hook!" "Shut up!" sez I, "did y' cut 'im down?" "Oi did not," sez he, "he ain't dad yit!"

—Selected

THE EASIEST WAY

An American soldier brought in a Hun prisoner recently and found the fellow had a pocket full of French money. The dough-boy looked at the money, the picture of fine restaurants in Paris loomed before him, and then, tapping the Hun on the shoulder said he: "Kamerad, kannst du craps schutzen?"

—*From The Trouble Buster.*

"Gotta get a new room."
"What's the matter?"
"Can't sleep with the shades up every night."
"Why don't you pull 'em down?"
"They're not my shades."

—Octopus.

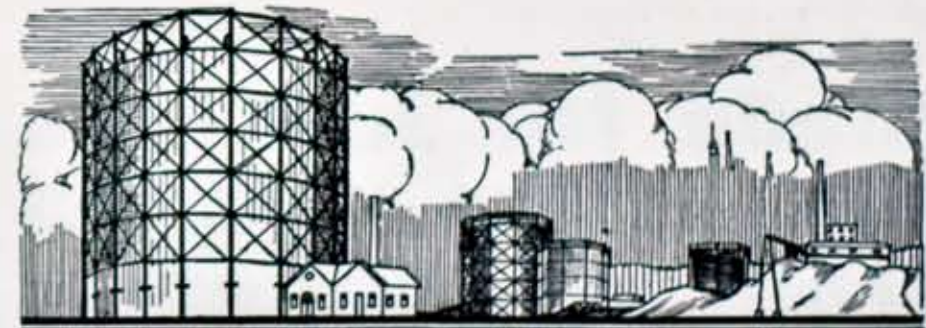
The Fight



TO LIVE is to fight. There is always some sort of a struggle on hand. Don't think that you are the only soul in trial. Every human being that amounts to anything has had to fight. He may not have fought with his fists, but he has had to use the same qualities that a prize-fighter has to have if he wants to win—courage, pluck and the ability to go on when he is suffering. Fortune is a bully. She loves to intimidate people. Stand up boldly and defy her and she will yield to you. Here is a little verse from Henley's poem "Invictus" which will do you good to learn by heart:

"In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud,
Beneath the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody but unbowed.
It matters not how straight the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the Master of my Fate,
I am the Captain of my Soul."

—*Dr. Frank Crane.*





SAFETY FIRST
is the name of
a science which
teaches us that
a buzz saw can
do something
besides buzz ▶

SAFETY RULES are
made for just one
purpose—to save you
from an accident ▶