

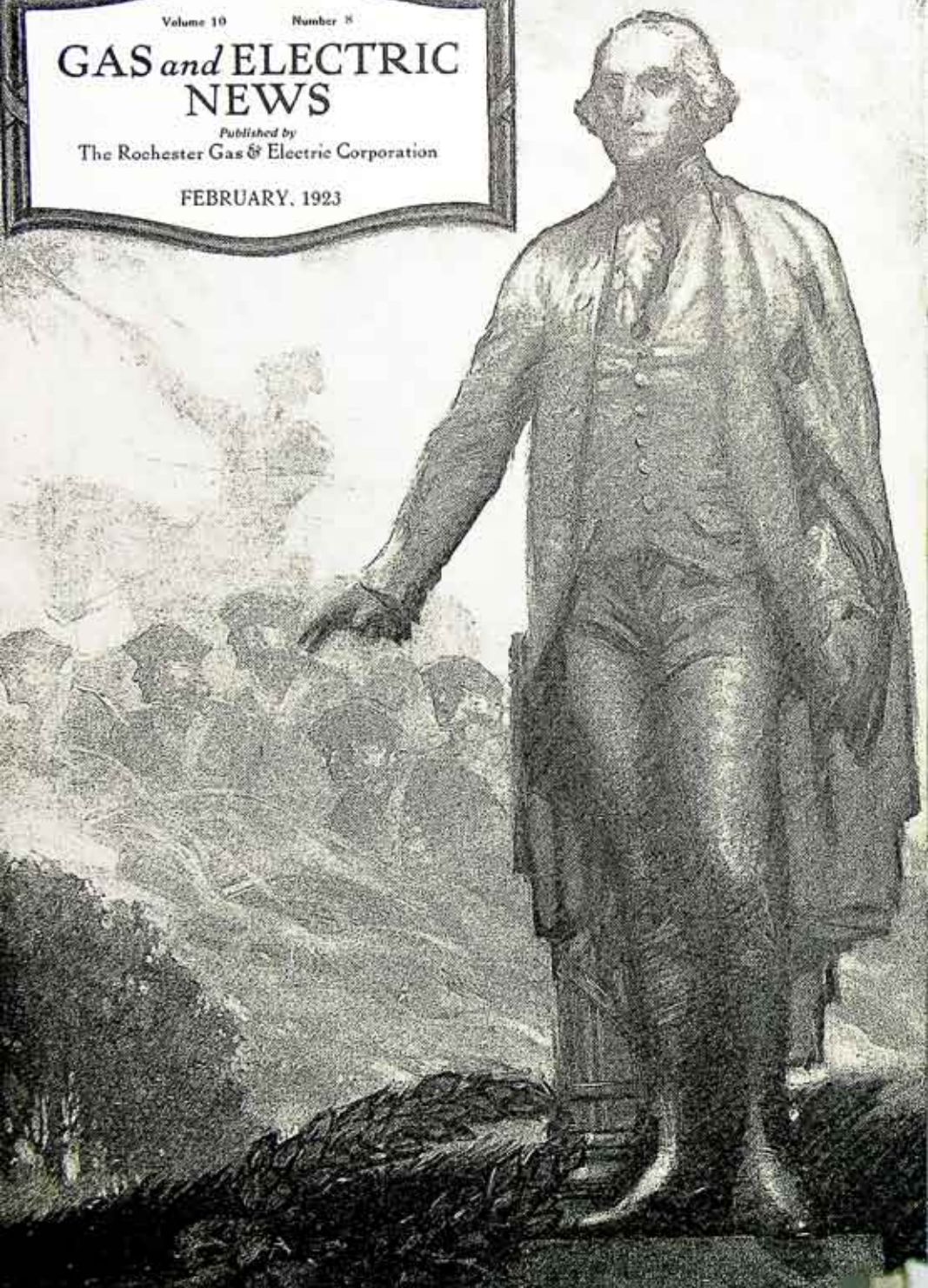
Volume 10

Number 8

# GAS *and* ELECTRIC NEWS

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The Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation

FEBRUARY, 1923



## February

The Ice King chants his song in sullen glee,  
As dark'ning days are born 'neath frowning skies;  
Swift from the clouds and o'er the hills blow free  
Sharp, piercing winds, and snow on light wings flies.

In calm repose the mountain tops abide,  
And face the tempest as it speeds its way;  
The merry skaters o'er the smooth ice glide,  
And jingling sleighbells sound their silv'ry lay.

The care-free boy proclaims his boisterous cry,  
His thoughts unmindful of the raging storm;  
He throws his top boots 'neath the stove to dry,  
And then proceeds his frozen feet to warm.

The husbandman is busy in the barn,  
It's February and he's on the wing;  
Dear grandma has a hundred socks to darn,  
And ev'rybody's longing for the Spring.

Then February flees unwept from off the scene,  
As silently as might the call of death;  
And where the scars of storm-swept days have been  
We greet with joy the touch of springtime's breath.

—A. W. Munkittrick, in *Erie R. R. Magazine*

# GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS

Vol. 10

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No. 8

## The "Why of the Gas Meter"

WM. C. SYKES

FOR the first twenty years of its use, gas was sold without being metered. It is no wonder that that numerous eminent and respectable persons, including in their number such august names as Sir Walter Scott and Napoleon, should have ridiculed the incipient industry as a grand folly. The wonder is that it survived at all. The custom current in England at the end of the 18th century of selling gas with a charge based on the number and size of the burners to be supplied nearly brought about its untimely end. The inspectors, who went nightly from house to house to see that only the specified number of burners were in use and who were authorized to cut off the gas in the street if a consumer failed to extinguish his lights at the proper time, were unable adequately to protect the company's interests, altho the little they were able to do rendered them extremely disliked by the consuming public, the unscrupulous in particular. The poverty stricken companies and the disgruntled consumers did not pull together well even tho the utility of the freak fuel had by this time been well demonstrated.

The invention of a reliable meter by Samuel Clegg in 1815 saved the situation. This meter, which is known as the "wet type," consisted of a revolving measure wheel sealed by water. This type of meter with some mechanical improvements is in

use at the present day as a test meter for which its extreme accuracy has rendered it especially suitable. It has been rendered of little importance as a house meter in this country by a more simple meter which was invented some thirty years later. This meter, which is known as the two-diaphragm, double slide valve dry meter, is familiar to all users of gas, and bears the brunt of the gas measurement of today. The widely acknowledged accuracy of this meter is remarkable. Its quality of endurance is amazing. These characteristics are readily demonstrated by the routine of the average meter. It is adjusted to not less than 98 per cent. accuracy and set in a cellar, often under very unfavorable and trying conditions such as dampness, extreme temperature variation, etc., then, after seven years of continuous operation without care or adjustment, it is taken out for testing and repairs. Over 90 per cent. of the meters on this test are either within 3 per cent. of being perfectly accurate or are slow, that is they do not register quite all of the gas passed, which gives the consumer the benefit of the difference.

This brings up the point, which is probably of greatest interest to the man who pays the bills, that of the meters which do not maintain perfect accuracy, the great majority err in favor of the consumer. The reasons for this are that only one of the

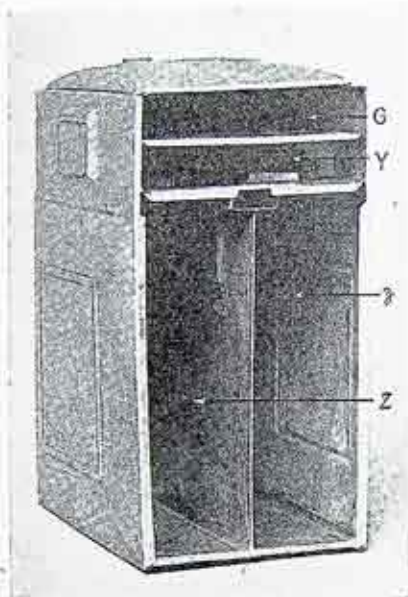


Fig. 1: Consumers Meter, Side View—Outlet Side and Working Parts Removed. G, Gallery; Y, Valve Chamber; Z, z. Compartments

several chief ways in which a meter eventually wears out, causes it to over register, all the rest tend to make the meter register slow. The following description of the operation of the meter will render this more evident.

The meter is mechanically a two cylinder, double action motor and if connected up would deliver power along the shaft that actuates the recording dial, but used as a measuring device it is allowed to run free, developing only enough power to overcome its own friction. Reference to Figures 1 and 2 will show the interior construction of the meter. The actual measuring chambers are the inside of the flexible bellows D, and the surrounding space C which is contained within the walls of Z when the meter is assembled. When gas is allowed to flow into the space C, the bellows D collapse, forcing out their contents and allow-

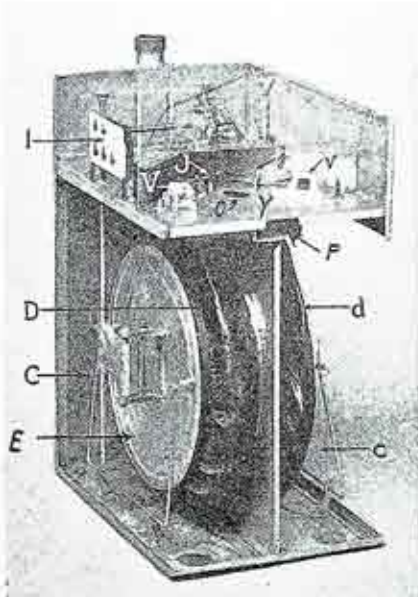


Fig. 2: Same Meter, front and side view. Valves Cut Away. C.c. Diaphragm Chamber; D, d, Diaphragms; I, Index; J, j, Valve Arms; V, v, Valves

ing an equal amount to enter the space C. Now, when by action of the valves, gas is allowed to enter the bellows D, they expand, filling with gas and driving an equal amount out of the space C. Thus it can be seen that each time the bellows D collapse, they force out of the meter an amount of gas equal to the capacity of the bellows D, and each time they open, they force out of the meter from the space C an amount of gas equal to the capacity of the bellows D, so that one complete stroke forward and backward of the bellows D delivers from the meter a definite amount of gas always equal to twice the capacity of the bellows D. The parts lettered small d and z are exactly similar in size and action so that each complete stroke of D means a complete stroke of d also, and an amount of gas equal to four times the capacity of the bellows D is delivered from the meter.

The valves on the two sides of the meters are set in such a way that D is a quarter of a complete stroke behind d. This results in D being half thru its travel one way when d has completed its travel one way and is about to reverse its direction, and again, d, is half thru its travel when D is at the end of its travel. This arrangement is made because the motion of the meter depends upon the pressure of the incoming gas, which is always a little above that of the outgoing gas, against the tin disk E, except when the disk is at the end of its travel in one direction. At this point the motion of the other disk, e, is necessary to move the valve controlling the inlet pressure against E, so that the inlet pressure will be reversed on E and cause it to travel in the other direction. This explains the necessity for the two diaphragm or two bellows with its valves and mechanism is a complete unit.

The valves V and v along with their actuating arms J and j are enclosed in the gas tight chamber V into which the inlet gas flows thru the aperture O which is connected to the

passage P coming from the inlet connection of the meter. The valve seat, over which the valve slides, has three parallel slots, the first of which connects with the inside of the bellows D, the middle one to a passage leading to the outlet of the meter, and the third to space C. The valve itself is a rectangular block just wide enough to cover two slots at a time and hollowed out so that it allows gas to pass between the two slots it connects, while at the same time it shuts them off from the inlet gas in the valve chamber Y.

The valve Y functions in the following manner. Suppose that it covers the two slots leading to the inside of the bellows D and the outlet passage. Then the passage to the space C will be open to chamber Y, and the inlet gas will pass thru it into the space C. This will cause the disk E to move, expelling the gas from the bellows D out thru its passage into the passage to the outlet of the meter. When E has reached the end of its travel, the valve mechanism actuated by the motion of the disk E, which at this time is in the middle of its travel as previously explained, moves the valve over to cover the slots to the space C and the outlet passage, leaving the slot leading to the inside of the bellows open to the inlet gas. This causes the disk E to move in the opposite direction until the bellows D are filled and the gas has been expelled from space C. At this point the valve is moved back to its original position, completing the first stroke and starting the second.

The motion of the disk E is transferred by a suitable mechanism to the index (see Figure four for enlarged view), where it is recorded by the dials. These dials are so arranged that a complete revolution of the dial on the right causes the middle dial to move one unit, as from five to six, and a complete revolution of the middle dial causes the dial on the left

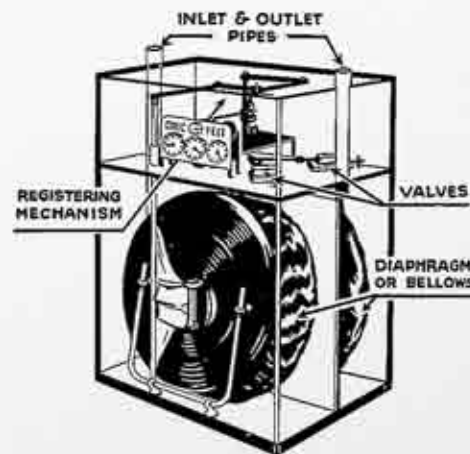


Fig. 3: Descriptive Drawing of a Gas Meter Used in Advertisement No. 15 of our Recent Prize Essay Contest

to move one unit and the one on the right ten revolutions. Thus it is evident that if one unit on the right hand dial indicates the passage of 100 cubic feet of gas, a complete revolution indicates the passage of 1000 cu. ft.; a complete revolution of the middle dial, 10,000 cu. ft.; and a complete revolution of the left hand dial, 100,000 cu. ft.; or the units on the first dial should be read as hundreds, those of the second as thousands, and those of the third as ten thousands.

It is evident from the foregoing description that the index registers the motion of the bellows disks E and that these cannot move without discharging gas from the meter. The most common causes rendering a meter inaccurate are cracking of the leather bellows, allowing gas to pass from the inlet to the outlet chamber without motion of the disk and registration; wearing and leakage of the valves so that gas can pass directly from the valve chamber under the valve to the outlet passage



Name _____		Date _____	
Address _____			
Electric Meter		Electric Read	
Gas Meter		Gas Read	
Date Taken _____		19 _____	
Will you kindly use this card to send us your meter reading? Mark the position of the hands, drawing lines from outside of circle to center.			
<b>ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION</b>			

Fig. 4: Facsimile of Postal Card left at the Residence of Patrons for them to use after Meter Reader's Call and Follow-Up Fail to Obtain Access to the Meter. Gas Meter Reading as taken by a Company Customer shows 76,300 cu. ft. of gas used in this instance

The reading taken from each dial is that of the last figure passed by the hand, which always revolves in the direction of the ascending figures. The dials are read from right to left and the figures put down accordingly. In cut three the reading of the first dial is 300, the next is 6,000, and the third 70,000, making a total of 76,300 cu. ft., or if the figures are written down from right to left as they read, you have 300, then 6,300, and finally 76,300. This reading must be subtracted from any subsequent reading to give the number of cu. ft. of gas used in the intervening period.

without passing thru the measuring chambers; wearing of the connecting mechanism, causing tardy action of the valves and allowing a longer stroke of the disk E and more gas to pass than the meter is adjusted for; and the breaking or sticking of some part so that the meter fails to register or fails to pass gas.

The usual interval between readings by the company for the purpose of billing is thirty days. It must be remembered that this period is sometimes lengthened by the occurrence of holidays and unusual events, so that the amount on these bills may

appear to be unusually large and cast undue suspicion on the gas meter until it is noted from the dates on the bill that it is for more than thirty, instead of the usual thirty day period.

Rochester is divided into sections which are read one at a time, the meter readers covering the whole city in thirty days. Each reader has his own route in each section, and reads it every month. In case no one is at home on the regular reading, at least one more call is made. If this is unsuccessful, a card is left, having a meter index on it, on which the consumer is requested to indicate the position of the hands of the meter at the time and mail to the Company.

Each month comparers go thru the books and the bills of each consumer are compared with those of previous months. In this way mistakes in reading and serious inaccuracies of the meters can be detected before the bill is sent out, and the meter can be re-read. This checking of the original readings is almost an excess of caution, as the report of December 1922 shows that only one mistake was made to every 1500 reads.

A large repair shop is maintained

by the Company for overhauling the meters. This is done periodically, a record being kept of every meter so that after it has been seven years in use it comes up for overhauling. By this arrangement the meters which were last overhauled in 1916 will go thru the shop this year. In addition to these periodic repairs, such meters as require minor adjustments during the course of the seven year period are repaired in the shop.

Meters are tested and adjusted by the company. Then, before being put in service, they are tested by the state inspector, a representative of the Public Service Commission, who stamps each meter with the state seal if it comes within the limit required by the law. A record of each meter thus stamped is made and filed at Albany for reference.

The company has 85,000 meters in service. The investment and maintenance expense which these represent is large in itself, but small in comparison with the indispensable service they render. The growth of the company is such that from two to seven thousand new meters are installed yearly.

## Stock Dividend Hysterics

"There is much shrieking and grinding of teeth by Congressmen and others over this question of huge stock dividends by corporations.

"A corporation surplus is the undivided profits of past years.

"When the surplus is turned into a stock dividend and the new shares given to stockholders, what horrible thing happens? Merely that the stockholder has another nicely lithographed piece of paper to show his wife and lock up in a safe. He is not one cent richer than he was before. He gets no more dividends or other

income than he did before. He has nothing more to sell than he had before. His dividends received on this new stock will be taxed at regular income tax rates. If he sells the stock he will pay income tax on any profit he makes on the sale.

"In short, neither the corporation, the stockholder, the farmer, the workman, the Senate, the Treasury, Kaiser Bill, or anyone else whatsoever is one cent better off or worse off for the declaring of these dividends, and the terrible outcry about them is pure bunk."—*The Farm Journal*.

If you will throw yourself into your job, whatever it is, study all you see and hear, really crave a chance to use all your powers, you need not generally hunt success, for success will seek you out.—*A. Burton Hepburn*.

## Auxillary Signalling Equipment at Station 6

B. E. NOYES

PERSONS accustomed to working daily amid the noise and hum commonly incident to the operation of an electric power station become more or less immune to the difficulties encountered while attempting to listen or talk over a telephone. Most of us, however, find it extremely nerve-racking and exasperating, and no doubt mistakes and misunderstandings sometimes occur because of such conditions.

The recent enclosing or shutting-off of the office at Station 6 from the noise of the rest of the plant is greatly appreciated by all employees there. The new arrangement makes for increased efficiency and satisfaction especially in the reception and transmission of telephone messages. The installation of the additional signal

facilities as described in brief herewith also adds much to the service which may be rendered.

In planning this office improvement—Figure 1 shows a section of the re-constructed office—it seemed advisable to work out an auxillary device that would act as a parallel signalling set inside the office and work in synchronism with the set already in operation out in the plant. Station 6, like other Company stations is equipped with a signal system which makes it possible to summon employees to the office, or to call their attention to trouble in connection with some of the electric apparatus in the station. These signals are transmitted electrically to a centrally located panel on which the ringing of a gong and the simultan-

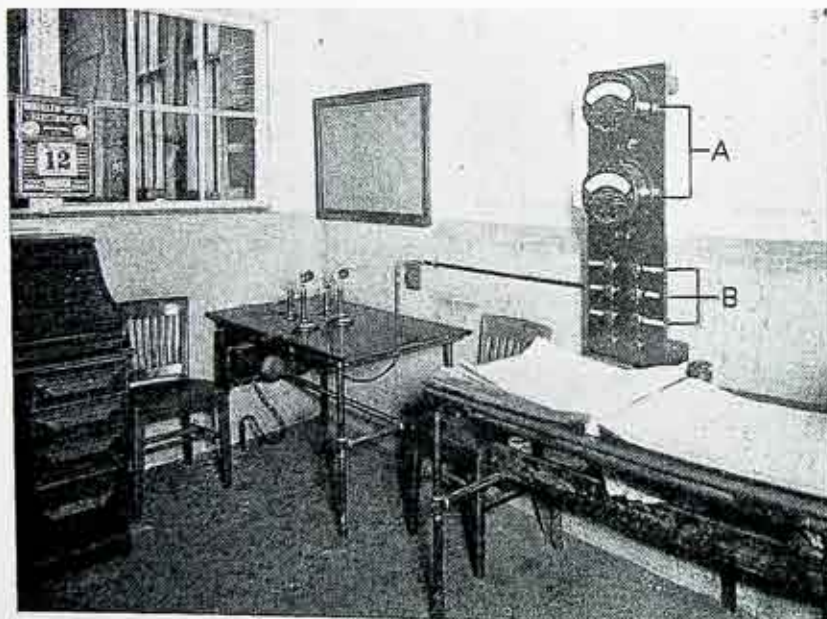


Fig. 1. Showing reconstructed Station 6 office. At A and B are shown respectively, Voltmeters and Panel containing Signal Lights that Flash and Designate which Lines, Circuit or Arc Feeder is in Trouble, or when Telephone Rings

ous flashing of lamps calls the attention of employees to either the telephone or trouble. The nature of the trouble is indicated by the location of the flashing lamps which represent lines, feeders, or are circuits on which trouble may occur. The signal also calls attention to the ringing of the telephones or the door bell, the doors of most Company stations being kept locked, at least during the night periods. The arrangement of the switchboard installed in the office, see A and B, Figure 1, is the same as that of the board located in the plant proper.

When the gongs shown in Figure 2 which is a part of the system located in the plant proper calls attention to the flashing of the lamp which designates the reason for the signal, the same information is also indicated by means of the flashing of lamps on the office unit. Therefore, an employee who may be in the office is not required to proceed to the outer signal for his trouble tip as formerly. By this means he is enabled to proceed immediately to the line in trouble, the telephone or the door which constitutes quite a saving in time and insures almost instantaneous action.

The voltmeter which may be seen at the top of the switchboard arrangement in Figure 1, indicates at a glance the comparative condition of the voltage on that portion of the Edison system which comprises a large part of the network of wires,

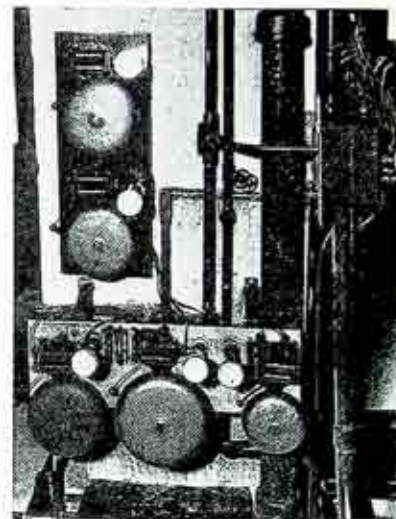


Fig. 2. Signalling Installation in the Plant Proper Consisting of Gongs that Ring and Lamps that Flash Coincidentally With the Office Set, Calling Attention to Either Trouble or Telephone Calls.

cables etc., passing through this station. This voltage is indicated by a return wire from the approximate center of this portion of the Edison system, Main Street East and Stone Street, and is a reliable guide to follow in ascertaining the comparative condition of the voltage of other portions of the same system. The voltages of other systems on which trouble is indicated by this switchboard are automatically handled by regulators.

## The Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation was held at 34 Clinton Avenue North, at the offices of the Company, on January 16, 1923, at 10 o'clock, A.M., for the election of fifteen Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other miscellaneous business.

At this meeting the following Directors were elected for the year 1923: Messrs M. S. Barger, Edward Bausch, D. M. Beach, T. W. Finucane, A. H. Harris, G. A. Hollister, W. N. Kernan, E. G. Miner, Herman Russell, R. M. Searle, A. H. Smith, L. M. Todd, H. S. Vanderbilt and W. K. Vanderbilt.

## Mr. Russell's Views on Company Taxes

IN the course of an interview recently which the Editor had with Mr. Russell, the latter spoke of the tax situation in the Company and pointed out that in 1922 the astonishing amount of \$871,000 was paid by the Company in State, Federal and local taxes. Probably few employees realize that such a large amount of money is paid every year in general taxes or are aware that the estimate of Company taxes for 1923 is roughly one million dollars. Mr. Russell in commenting on the tax expenditure in 1922 pointed out that approximately \$546,000 of the total related to the Electric Department and that this amount was roughly 50% of the total revenue from the Company's eight cent business.

When we consider that 50% of the total revenue from the eight cent business is paid in taxes, it is also desirable to note that the average price received in 1922 for the electric current sold by the Company was 2.58 cents per K.W. hour.

From the above it is obvious that if our Electric Department was under state or municipal control, the domestic rate could be cut from eight cents to four cents per K.W. hour and the Company would still receive the same net income from this class of business. However, the tax payer would not be relieved of this difference in expense because the tax item would have to be made up out of the general taxes which would have to be raised in other ways, probably by general increased valuation or increased rate on present taxable property. The burden would further be heavier on the individual tax payer,

for the amount now paid indirectly through the Company's 130,000 customers, would have to be raised from among the 60,000 tax payers, assuming one tax payer to an average family of five, with a 300,000 city population.

Mr. Russell further noted that in the Gas Department the taxes were approximately \$301,000 in 1922, which corresponds to a tax of ten cents per thousand cubic feet of gas sold.

Few understand that 10% of the Company's gross earnings are paid in the form of taxes and that of the total taxes a large proportion goes to the State and Federal Governments, which in 1922 amounted to about \$60,000 and \$232,000 respectively. Taxes on non-operating properties and the Steam Department aggregate over \$21,000.

It is a rather significant fact that the payment of taxes by the Company helps to spread the general tax burden. Of course the people in any event must pay the taxes but the taxes which the Company pays are collected either directly or indirectly from all users of Rochester products into which gas and electricity have gone in the process of manufacture. Thus the world at large contributes to our local tax burden.

Mr. Russell states that taxes are one of the largest Company expenditures and a clear comprehension of their importance and magnitude is desirable that all employees may know more about the problem in conducting this large and growing business.

*An old gentleman of Vermont who refused foreign bonds and mining stock to purchase local public utility stock said: "Well, I don't see much about mines or foreign countries, but I can see the sun go down here in Vermont every night. If I get worried about my investment, all I have to do is turn on a switch, see the light, and I know my investment is safe and working."*

## Color Code System for Switchboard Wires

RAYMOND FLAHERTY

A NEW system for readily ascertaining the identity of any one of the thousands of wires on the Company's many electrical switchboards has been devised and put into operation by the Motor Department. This system is simplicity itself and in addition to saving time for the station operators or maintenance

make it extremely easy for the Maintenance men, the Station Operators, or in fact, any person to pick out and segregate when necessary any particular wire. This operation is made possible by painting a small section of every wire in two particular places, viz: at the terminal board and at a point just in advance of its entering

Color Code for Switchboard Wires			
Name of Wire	Colors Used	Name of Wire	Colors Used
Current Phase A	Red	Bell Relay coil	White
" " B	Red & White	" " Clip	Blue
" " C	Red & Blue	Rheostat-governor	
" Neutral	Red & Green	or regulator control	
Potential Phase A	Yellow	Raise	Brown
" " B	Yellow & White	Lower	Green
" " C	Yellow & Blue	Potential A 50% tap	Yellow & Brown
" Neutral	Yellow & Green	" " C 50% "	Yellow Brown & Green
Control In Wire	Orange	Current A Return	Red & Brown
" Out "	Orange & White	" " B "	Red-White & Brown
" Positive	Orange & Blue	" " C "	Red-Blue & Brown
" Negative	Orange & Green	Edison Positive	Brown & White
		" Negative	Brown & Blue
		" Neutral	Brown & Green

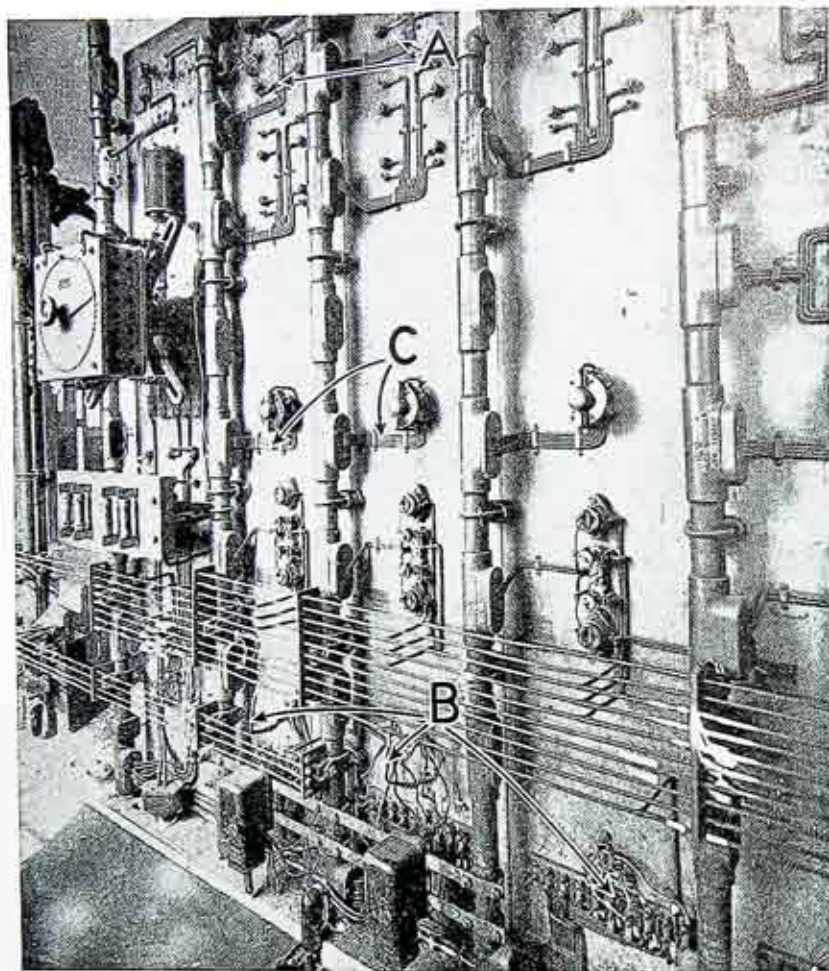
Fig. 1: Facsimile of Placard Placed in a Prominent Position on Every Company Switchboard. On It is Designated the Color Scheme Used in Painting the Terminals of the Wires on the Back of all Switchboard Panels

men cuts down the possibilities of accidents and property damage through the mistaken identity of high voltage wires.

The new system comprises a color code for switchboard wiring and figure 1 shows the colors assigned throughout this Company to its various classifications of wires. This cut is a reproduction of one of the original cards which are now to be seen posted in a prominent position on every Company switchboard. They

the meter box. Each particular wire bears a specific color in accordance with the color code referred to. When it is necessary to segregate a potential phase A wire, for instance, all that is required is to pick out the wire which is colored yellow, as noted above. It is very simple to pick out any other desired wire by consulting the color code card and observing the location of the wire bearing the specific color designation indicated.

It has been common practice to designate the wires on a switchboard



Section of Rear Switchboard Panel at Station 1, Showing at A, B and C, Various Locations Where the Wires are Painted for Identification

by tagging them, that is, writing the classification of each wire on a small tag similar to a price tag which is then tied to it in two places to enable a person to distinguish it. Tagging, however, offers more chances for pos-

sible mistakes in identifying wires and in many other obvious ways is less efficient than this new system of painting according to a color code which is calculated to be practically fool-proof.

Nearly 90 per cent. of the employees of the Company are members of the Employees Benevolent Association. Can YOU afford not to be one when such a large proportion of your associates endorse it so unanimously. Ask your foreman about it.

## The New Stock Issue

*Under date of February 10, 1923, the following letter from President Searle was sent to all Company stockholders:*

**T**HE Board of Directors of your Company by resolution adopted at its meeting held November 17th, 1922, directed the issue of \$1,000,000 of the \$7,000,000 new preferred stock of the Company authorized at a special meeting of the stockholders, held December 21st, 1917. The Board of Directors also fixed the rate of dividends at 6% per annum on this issue of stock, designated it Series "C" and made it subject to redemption at 105% of par value and accrued dividends. The purpose of the issue is to provide funds for proposed extensions and betterments to the Company's property.

"The Board of Directors also directed that the right to subscribe at par (\$100 per share) shall first be offered to stockholders of record, such subscription right to terminate thirty (30) days from date of this letter.

"Stockholders have the right to subscribe to the extent of seven and two-tenths (7.2%) of the par value of their several holdings of the Capital stock of the Company (or one share for each fourteen shares held), but may, if they so desire, subscribe for a larger or smaller amount than they are so entitled to, the Company reserving the right, in case of over-subscription, to ratably reduce that portion of subscriptions over and above the allotted seven and two-tenths per cent.

"Stockholders desiring to subscribe should indicate on the blank form

enclosed for that purpose the amount of stock desired, sign the same and return to this office on or before March 12th, 1923, on which date the right to subscribe will terminate.

"The terms of subscription are 50% with subscription and 50% on or before May 1st, 1923, and payments for stock subscribed shall be made accordingly, by check or draft, to the order of Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation.

"Receipts will be issued for payments made and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from date of payment.

"All receipts are to be surrendered to the Company on or before June 1st, 1923, at which time the Company will issue, in exchange therefor, preferred stock certificates which will bear 6% dividends from June 1st, 1923, also checks for interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on amounts paid, from the date of payment to June 1st, 1923.

"Stockholders who fail to file their subscription with the Company on or before March 12th, 1923, will forfeit their rights to their portion of this issue and the Board of Directors will proceed to dispose of all unsubscribed stock as it shall deem for the best interests of the Company.

"Subscriptions will be received subject to and conditioned upon the approval of the issue of said stock by the Public Service Commission, State of New York."

A noteworthy job recently finished by the General Construction Department, under the supervision of Mr. Lamey, was the moving of the new 110 ton coal crane down the steep, icy hill at the Coke Bins. To facilitate its transportation, this crane was stripped of ballast, boom and counter weights, thereby reducing its weight to about 80 tons.

## The Decreasing Price of Gas

H. C. DEFFENBAUGH

IN the *Gas Age-Record* for December 23, 1922, some interesting figures are given on the price of gas seventy years ago. The highest figure reported directly by any company is that of the San Francisco Gas Company which had a rate of \$15.00 per thousand feet in 1855. The old records of this Company show that even this rate was exceeded in other cities, as their price was but 50% of the rate then charged in New Orleans and 20% lower than the rate in New York City. At this time the prevailing price of coal in San Francisco was \$36.00 to \$40.00 per ton and labor was paid \$6.00 or \$7.00 per day.

In the *GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS* for March 1919, there is shown a photo of a gas bill of the Rochester Gas Light Company for the year 1866. At this time the rate was \$4.00 per thousand, to which was added a United States Government Tax of 20c per thousand if the bill was not paid by the 10th of the month on which the bill was rendered. The bill shows that meter readings were taken every three months. The next oldest bill which has come to my attention is dated May 1, 1875, at which time the rate was \$3.15 gross, or \$3.00 net if paid by the 10th of the month. Both of these bills indicate

that the Gas Company considered itself in the same class with bankers, as office hours were from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

In the next succeeding ten years another dollar was lopped off the price and we find that in January 1886 the price was \$2.00 per thousand. Since 1886 the price of gas dropped rapidly until it reached a minimum of 95c in 1907. The price then remained stationary till 1920, when the high cost of materials and labor made necessary two increases. In March, 1921 the price made a decided drop and since then two other reductions have been made. For those who prefer statistics, the following table of rates may be of interest.

GAS RATES IN ROCHESTER

Year	Price Per 1000 Cu. Ft.
1866	.....\$4.00
1875	.....3.00
1886	January and February.....2.00
1896	March 1.....1.80
1898	July 1.....1.60
1891	May 1.....1.40
1893	May 1.....1.25
1902	October 1.....1.10
1903	April 1.....1.00
1907	July 1......95
1920	July 1......95 plus \$0.40 Service Charge
1920	October 1.....1.30 plus \$0.40 Service Charge
1921	March 1.....1.05 plus \$0.40 Service Charge
1921	November 1.....1.10 no Service Charge
1922	October 15.....1.05 no Service Charge

To which table we might append the motto, The more we sell, the lower the price.

## Keeping Abreast of the Other Fellow

One of the reasons for the enviable position held by this Company among the representative public utility corporations of this country is the foresightedness of the management in analyzing, correctly, the great benefit to be derived by its employees through the healthy interchange of ideas and the comparing of notes with other organizations. This is made possible by the Company's Practice of generally sending its employees to the foremost conventions and other meetings of interest in the Gas

and Electric Fields. Upon the return of Company delegates, the information they have gained is broadcasted throughout the organization by means of the helpful Friday Morning Meetings in the Library which offers them an opportunity to recount their experience for the benefit of their associates and gives them excellent practice in public speaking which, as Mr. Russell recently stated, is not a gift but rather a matter of becoming used to coördinating thought and speech while standing before people.

## A Radio Health Hint

ONE hundred million colds a year in the United States alone—and that is a conservative estimate—makes a cold pretty close to being the most common infectious disease of our race.

Infections? Yes—probably ninety million United States colds every year are contracted purely by infection from one to another—precisely as measles or diphtheria or scarlet fever or mumps are. Colds in one year cause double the loss of time that tuberculosis does! True the loss is distributed over the whole population and no one person notices any great effect on himself.

What spread colds? Just the same things exactly that spread most of our other infectious diseases—the transfer from the patient to others of the discharges of his nose and mouth. You sneeze or cough and your mouth-spray flies wide; but even when you talk, mouth-spray in smaller amounts it is true, flies out also, although not so far. So you may catch cold from a person who has a cold already by getting within range of his sneezes and coughs but also merely by talking with him, if you are less than three feet away from him. Mouth-spray does not in conversation fly much more than three feet—unless the speaker is very excited—say talking politics very hard! But sneezing and coughing throw the mouth-spray much farther—about 10 to 12 feet in many cases.

Colds are spread, also again like other infectious diseases, by the hands and really more by the hands than in any other way. "Oh ridiculous! Catching cold through your hands!" Yes—that is the way most infectious diseases—90 percent for a guess—are caught according to the very best of our leading public health authorities all over the world—90 percent of infectious diseases—and this includes colds.

How? Well—think. You have a cold; you sneeze; to prevent your mouth-spray from flying, you cover your nose and mouth with your hand; so far, so good. Then you shake hands with your friend—and the mouth-spray which you saved him from getting through the air you give him on your hand! "But it won't hurt him on his hand"? No—not while it stays there—but watch him—in a minute he has his fingers in his mouth or on his lips or he pulls out some chewing gum with his fingers or picks up his pipe by the stem and puts the stem in his mouth.

"But I don't sneeze on my bare hand—I use a handkerchief to keep my sneezes to myself!" Good—then you put your handkerchief in your pocket—presently you pull it out again; and where do your fingers go this time? Right on the very place on the handkerchief where you sneezed the first time!

Colds are infectious diseases—almost always. Persons with colds should avoid giving them to others—people without colds should avoid catching them from others. Carrying out these ideas would cut our colds by 50,000,000 attacks per year less than we have now—cut them in two at least—and then we would not, as a race, lose any more time from colds than we do from tuberculosis. We lose twice as much time now, you remember!

Let us then, oppose the spread of colds, just as we oppose the spread of other infectious diseases—for our own good and for the good of our race.

*This radio health hint was broadcasted on January 5, from Schenectady, N. Y., through the cooperation of the New York State Department of Health and the General Electric Company. The talk was especially prepared by Dr. H. W. Hill, Director of Public Health, London, Ontario.*



# GAS and ELECTRIC NEWS

ROCHESTER GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION  
34 Clinton Ave. N., Rochester, N. Y.

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(Home Economics Bureau, Chamber of Commerce)

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Vol. 10 February, 1923 No. 8

*If you have anything to say, say it, and with as few words as possible. That is what Abraham Lincoln did, and the world still remembers and repeats what he said.*

## Washington and Lincoln

THE month of February brings to us the birthdays of two of America's greatest characters, Washington and Lincoln. All of us are familiar with the lives of these two former Presidents of the United States of America. Washington, perhaps, is apt to be visualized by most of us more vaguely than is Lincoln who is nearer in time and contemporary human interest. The former we may be apt to associate with cold marble statues as a sort of legendary character not quite within our comprehension or understanding, while as to Lincoln, some of our acquaintances either saw him personally or knew of some friend who did which rather links him to us in the stronger bonds of personality.

In honoring these two statesmen, we need not make comparisons. Each was great, each occupies a pedestal in history which none other can hold in our estimations. Both were born of humble parents and both were fortunate in having excellent mothers to whom America owes much for the early virtues they each instilled in their famous sons.

As to ancestry, Washington and Lincoln alike gave much more to their family trees than they received through birth which should encourage the most humble in the reflection that fame, character and the performance of feats of valor and glory do not depend upon a long line of famous ancestors. Each of us has within us the germ of successful performance and if we will but cultivate and nurture it we may in our smaller way become Washingtons and Lincolns. The thought of Washington's and Lincoln's superior greatness should not discourage us but rather lead us on to a higher plane of life where we are discontent with anything less than our best.

Washington performed feats of valor on the battlefield, held a budding nation together and became the great Empire Builder. Lincoln preserved the integrity of the growing nation and became the Great Emancipator. It is said that Washington never told a lie, while Lincoln's best-known nickname is 'Honest Abe'. Integrity was the foundation of the character of each of them. While Lincoln is not known as a soldier especially, he was a good fighter and when diplomacy could not swerve the advance of misdirected might he took off his coat and 'cleaned up'. Washington fought and bled on the field of battle, surrounded by the men whom he inspired. One of the hardest battles he ever fought was to reconcile himself to the suffering of his men during the winter at Valley Forge, and one of our best pictures of him shows him kneeling

in prayer for Divine aid, alone in the forest at the edge of camp, his faithful horse beside him.

Lincoln fought most of his big battles alone, and also knew the anguish of trying to carry the burdens of a nation divided against itself, with petty opposition and criticism all about him. He always had time, though, to right a wrong or to ease the suffering of a dying soldier in the camps, or to comfort a wife or mother bereaved through the fortunes of war. He had a big heart and a kind word for all, and lots of charity.

But this is old stuff, you say, it has been said and resaid till the birthdays of these preeminent historical characters scarcely give a thrill to most persons. True, unless we resolve to apply to our everyday business lives the constructive helpfulness to be derived from the study of their careers. Why not strive to be Washingtons and Lincolns in the organization we work for? Every day, if we will, we have opportunities to use in our dealings with the public, our associates and in our business the gentlemanly virtues, the well-planned attack upon an army of waiting tasks, the great patience and diplomacy and the perseverance and stick-to-it-iveness which stand out in the characters of Washington and Lincoln. There may be times when we will have to stand firmly, sometimes alone, for what we know is right and just, but there will be more times when we will be able to create a better result by dropping the guise of the soldier, or the fighter, and assuming the smiling face and amiable manner of 'Honest Abe' Lincoln, or the humility of Washington at Valley Forge.

Seasonable reflection of the lives of the great men of our nations history whose birthdays we celebrate should inspire us to get something tangible to apply to our every-day problems.

## Passing the Buck

YOU either amount to something or you don't. If you're worth anything at all in this world, it's because of the things you accomplish. And the way to do things is to do them.

I haven't any more love for a "but-ter-in" than anyone else has. But I haven't any use for a side-stepper, either. If something comes your way that you can do as well as anybody else, go ahead and do it. The attitude that "it's not my business" won't get the thing done, and it won't excuse you unless the doing of it would interfere with someone else's work.

In nearly every organization there are a few persons who check out their services as they would money from their savings account. Incidentally, there are in every organization certain persons who just simply can't seem to get ahead. If you were hunting such persons, where among the employees would you look for them? If you knew the buck-passers you wouldn't have to look any farther.

Take the persons in your own organization who have gone ahead. Are they of the buck-passer type? Is there a single one of them who has shown a disposition to shirk his duties? Now look at the other bunch. What do you see? Well, that's the answer.

There are certain things that make any organization a smoothly-running successful, commercial or individual machine. These things all blend into one big thing—co-operation—team work—with every part of the organization doing its duty, and no clashing or grinding of gears.

One little thing deliberately shirked by yourself may be overlooked by someone else, and the whole machine thrown out of kelter. But if you take care of it when you see it, that's one more job out of the way and one less danger to the organization.

—Pittsburg, Kansas Rotary Bulletin.



## Housekeeping Suggestions



### Try This Delicious Fudge Receipt

Probably no other candy is so well-known and so often made at home as chocolate fudge. Fudge is almost sure to be the first candy that an amateur attempts. And yet, often as it is made, it is surprising how seldom one finds a home-made fudge which is really smooth and creamy. We believe that this is due to the fact that few housewives follow a tried and proved recipe, so that their results are invariably questionable.

A recipe for fudge is given here-with, which, if closely followed both as to ingredients and method of procedure, will produce a result which can well rival any professional's. In making fudge, as with all candy making, the candy thermometer is invaluable. By its use, one can at all times be sure of definite temperature, thus eliminating any guesswork. Select a saucepan which is sufficiently large for the ingredients used and will allow for the boiling and beating processes. It should have a firm handle to grasp while beating.

Into the saucepan put two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one cupful of milk, two squares of chocolate, and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Always include the salt, for it not only brings out the chocolate flavor, but adds a delicious zest to the fudge which can not be produced otherwise. Place the fudge mixture over a slow heat and stir constantly, using a wooden spoon, until the sugar is dissolved. Then place the candy thermometer in position in the saucepan and continue boiling gently, without stirring, until the thermometer registers 238° F. If a candy thermometer is not available, drop a bit of the fudge into a cup of cold water. If it forms a soft ball which will hold together and may be handled, remove the candy from

the fire. Set it in a large bowl of cold water and let it stand undisturbed until there is practically no heat in the fudge mixture itself. Remove the fudge from the cold water at this point and add two tablespoonfuls of butter and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Begin to beat the fudge mixture, gradually working in the butter. Continue the beating, pushing the spoon forward, lifting up the mass, turning it over, and bringing it back until the whole becomes creamy and thick. When the mixture is stiff enough to knead, turn it out at once on a buttered plate. Then with a spatula shape the mass into an oblong or square about one inch thick. Allow it to cool slightly and cut into the desired squares.

If you are planning to send the fudge any great distance, mold it on the plate, marking it lightly into squares; do not cut it through. When it has thoroughly cooled, lift it in one piece from the plate, wrap it tightly in several sheets of paraffin paper, and pack in a box. In this way, the center of the candy is kept creamy and moist.

Even with plain chocolate fudge, several variations are possible. While beating the fudge mixture and before it is ready to turn on the plate, add one cupful of finely-chopped walnuts, pecans, or peanuts. Then continue the beating, and when ready, mold on a buttered plate. Or, if you prefer, turn the fudge mixture, when it is stiff enough to knead, out on a buttered slab and knead it well. Then form it into small balls and roll in finely-chopped walnut-meats or finely-grated bitter chocolate. If you prefer, after kneading the fudge mixture, add one tablespoonful of chopped angelica and one cupful of chopped nut meats. Roll the fudge lengthwise and cut in slices. Each piece may then be wrapped in wax paper.

## Tried and True

### Some Deserts That Will Please You

#### MARSHALLOW CRISPE

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb prunes  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb marshmallows  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  lb chopped nuts

Wash and soak prunes over night. Steam the prunes until tender. Remove the stones and place one half marshmallow in each prune. Place the prunes in individual baking dish and put in the oven long enough to melt and brown the marshmallows. Serve with whipped cream sprinkled with chopped nuts.

#### BLUSHING APPLES WITH ORANGE SAUCE

Core six red apples and cook, without removing skins, in boiling water until tender. Turn the apples often with a skimmer, that they may cook evenly. Remove to a plate, carefully take off skins, and scrape off the red pulp adhering to the inside of the skins and replace it on opposite sides of each apple. Reduce the water to a cup or less, add a cup of sugar and the juice of an orange, also the grated rind, if wished; let simmer until a thick syrup is formed; pour this over apples. Drop a spoonful of whipped cream on each, or serve the cream apart.

#### LEMON CREAM RICE

$\frac{1}{2}$  c rice  $\frac{3}{4}$  tsp salt  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  c milk Yolks 2 eggs  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  c sugar Whites 2 eggs  
Grated rind of  $\frac{3}{4}$  lemon 2 tsp powdered sugar  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp lemon extract  
1  $\frac{1}{2}$  tbsp lemon juice

Pick over rice, cover with cold water and let soak over night. Drain, put in double boiler add milk until rice is soft. Add sugar, lemon rind, salt and egg yolks, slightly beaten. Cook until mixture thickens, turn into a buttered pudding dish and cool. Cover top of pudding with meringue and bake in a moderate oven just long enough to brown meringue. Serve with or without a sauce.

#### MARSHALLOW PUDDING A LA STANLEY

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb marshmallows  $\frac{1}{2}$  c candied cherries  
1 c heavy cream  $\frac{1}{2}$  c Eng. walnut meats  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp vanilla 2 tsp powdered sugar

Soak cherries in rum to cover one hour, then cut in pieces. Cut walnut meats and marshmallows in small pieces. Whip cream, add sugar and vanilla, fold in remaining ingredients. Mould and chill.

#### CODDLED APPLES

6 large apples 1 stick of cinnamon  
2 c boiling water  $\frac{3}{4}$  c chopped dates  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  c sugar  $\frac{1}{2}$  c blanched almonds  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  c brown sugar 6 cloves

Score apples by cutting around them just thru the skin. This prevents bursting. Place in a shallow pan, pour water around them and add the sugar and spices. Cook without a

cover over a low fire till apples are tender, turning often. Transfer to serving dish. Add dates to the sirup in the pan and boil five minutes. Add almonds, cut in pieces, pour over apples and chill.

#### APPLE PRUNE BETTY

2 c sliced apples 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  c crumbs  
1 c stewed prunes  $\frac{1}{2}$  c lemon juice  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  c sugar 4 tsp butter  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp cinnamon  $\frac{3}{4}$  c powdered sugar  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  c liquid from  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp grated lemon  
stewed prunes rind.

Arrange apples, prunes and crumbs in layers in a greased baking dish, sprinkling each layer of apples and prunes with sugar and cinnamon that have been mixed. Just before adding the top layer of crumbs, pour the liquid and lemon juice over all. Bake until apples are tender—serve hot with sauce made as follows: Cream butter gradually, adding sugar which has been sifted. Add lemon rind, pile lightly on a serving dish and chill.

### Some New Wrinkles

**AN EASY WAY TO CLEAN PORCELAIN SINKS AND FIXTURES**—The cleaning of porcelain fixtures becomes an easy and speedy task, when a small sewing-machine oil-can filled with kerosene, and a cloth, are used kept in an inconspicuous place in the bathroom. By pressing the bottom of the oil-can, the oil spurts forth wherever you wish it, and as much as you need, and with the cloth soon makes the sink or lavatories spotless. One is also surprised to find how long the can may be used before refilling is necessary.

**FOR THE KIDDIES' ROMPERS**—The first thing which happens to the children's rompers and gingham aprons is that the little patch pockets pull loose. If too securely sewed for ripping, they tear away the goods. A wonderful saving is effected by reinforcing the pockets by stitching on the wrong side of the garment a piece of the material a little larger than the pocket.

**TO BREAK UP LUMPY SUGAR**—To break up lumpy powdered sugar, put it in a large paper bag, lay the bag on one side on the bread-board, and roll with the rolling-pin. There is no soiled rolling-pin, no soiled bread-board, and the sugar is fine and clean.

**REHEATING DOUGHNUTS**—In heating doughnuts, lay them on several thicknesses of brown paper in the pan. The paper absorbs the grease, and the result is much more satisfactory.

**FOR A CHILDREN'S PARTY**—For a children's party, a very attractive table decoration can be achieved by means of animal crackers standing on vanilla wafers. Dip the feet of each animal in frosting or in plain white of egg and fasten to a wafer. Arrange the animals in a row down the middle of the table, or place one at each place. At the sight of the menagerie, the children will all exclaim with delight.



## Elec. Generation and Distribution



The additional cells which have been under construction at Station 5 for some time past are nearing completion. These cells were originally intended for auxiliary cells for Station 5, but will be used to control for a time at least two tie-lines running to the new Charlotte Sub-station which will be built in the spring. The Charlotte "Sub" will be of the automatic type which has been so highly developed during the past year or two. In case of trouble, this station will kick itself in three times, or until the operator gets on the job.

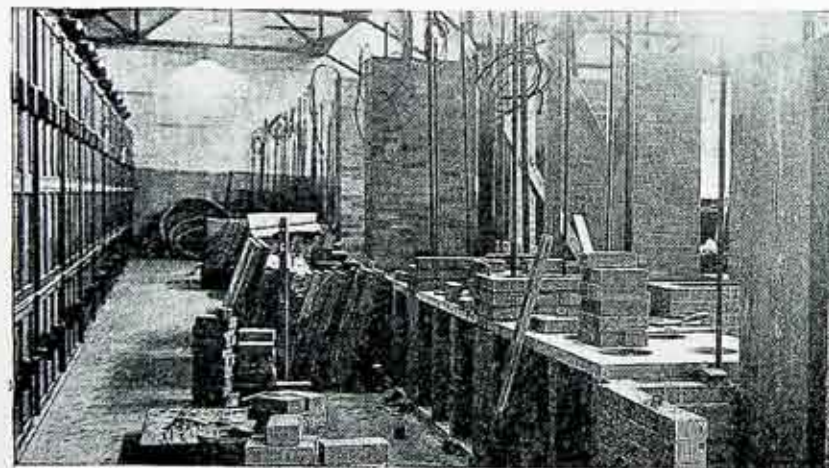
Another arc transformer circuit has been placed in service at Station 35. It will feed circuit 20 a new circuit which has just been completed and which originates at that station. This will relieve circuits 47 and 55 which had become heavily loaded.

Another new circuit will soon go

into service at Station 5, cuts having also been made to relieve other circuits at that point.

The new electric boiler for Station 3 has arrived and been delivered. The excavation and construction work necessary for its installation in the old Booth Building which the Company recently purchased is rapidly progressing.

The large storage battery at Station 3 is to go into the discard. For over 13 years this battery has served as an emergency stand-by for the Edison system. During all that time it has been called upon but four times for duty which speaks exceedingly well for the adequacy of the Company's electric distribution system. The original capacity of this battery was 6500 amperes for one hour. It has, however, outlived its usefulness and for the past two years has been more



The illustration shows, at the right, the auxiliary cells at Station 5 while in process of construction. At the left may be seen the original lay-out of cells which they are planned to supplement

or less of a liability rather than an asset to the system, having become practically obsolete. The floor space it now occupies will be needed for the new steam turbine which will probably be installed at Station 3 this year and it will soon be scrapped to make room for it. As the price of lead is very high at this time the several tons of this material which the battery contains will bring quite a handsome sum.

The following installations of Class O Lamps have been recently completed by the Electric Distribution Department: On Norton Street between Portland Avenue and Goodman Street, 17 lamps; on Ward Street between Clinton Avenue North and St. Paul Street, 8; on High Street between North Goodman Street and Sixth Street, 8; on Humbolt Street between Hampton and Winton Roads, 16; on Castlebar Road, 5; and on Mayfield Street, 4. The installations of these lamps on Congress Avenue and Spruce Avenue are now completed which finishes up all installations

which but for the inability to procure deliveries of lead covered cable would have been done by the first of January as planned.

The new 5 by 7-foot manhole forms which are being completed by the Carpenter Shop of the General Construction Department will probably be used on manholes to be constructed the coming season on Lake Avenue, Maple Street and West Avenue, instead of the brick construction. Where gas or water pipes are in close proximity to the locations of the manholes it is sometimes impossible to use the forms and pour the concrete, another type of construction being then required. The manholes along the old Feeder Road, back of Mt. Hope Cemetery, were all constructed of concrete, using the pouring process and forms very similar but smaller than the ones now being prepared for the coming season. These manholes have been in place 20 years, have given the best of service and even now are just as good as new, which speaks well for this method of manhole construction.

## Garland All Hot Top Ranges

B. B. YEOMANS

THE Belmont Lunch Number 1, was opened by Mr. Nicholas Paris, on April 12, 1916. Upon our recommendation, Mr. Paris installed one section of Garland Hotel Range, December 1918. This range proved so satisfactory during this long period of trial that Mr. Paris decided to use a complete Garland installation in the new Belmont Number 2, at 11 South Avenue, which was opened October 24, 1921.

This gas equipment consists of three sections of Garland heavy duty hotel range, one combination toaster, broiler, and cake griddle, one five-gallon battery of coffee urns and one steam table. The dish wash-

ing machine, potato peeler and washer are electrically operated.

All patrons of this restaurant are assured of quick service, well cooked food and sanitary conditions, due to the foresight of the management in providing the kitchen with clean labor saving equipment.

The gas range eliminates all dust and ashes in the kitchen. In addition the employees work in a comfortable atmosphere, because a 48 inch direct connected fan removes the heat and odors, and supplies fresh air continuously. The dining room is brightly lighted by incandescent lamps in white glass enclosed globes which, together with the white tile

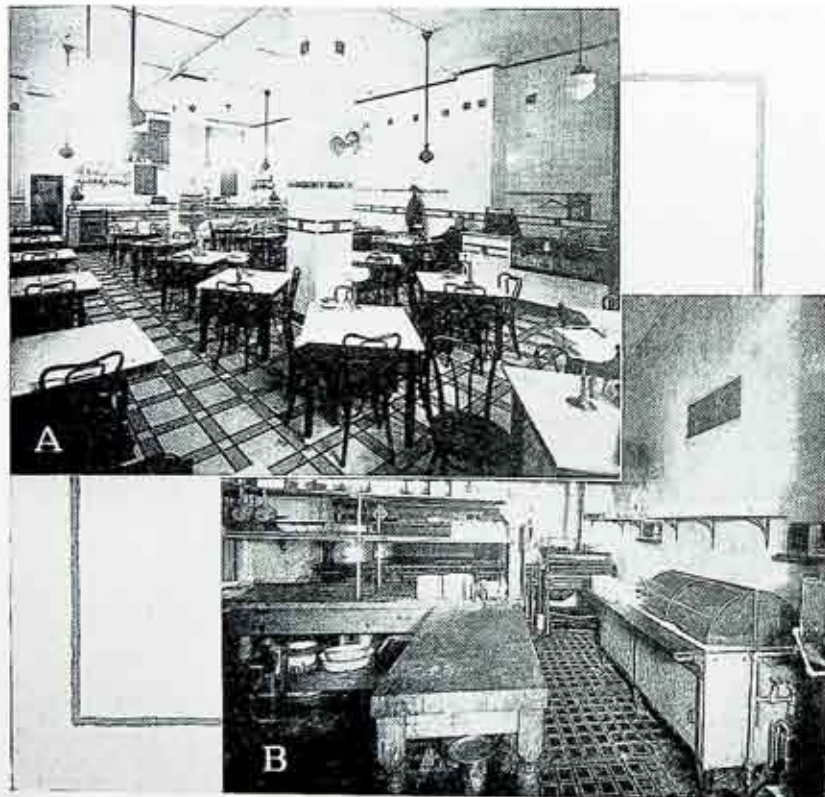
walls, ceiling, and floors, give to the room a cheerful bright appearance.

This restaurant is operated on the self-serving plan, which has proved very popular. The excellent complete white tile dining room has a seating capacity of eighty-five persons. This restaurant, from the day it was opened, has been under the very efficient management of Mr. C. Athas who has been connected with the Belmont interests since its origin. With the excellent lighting and the many other good features mentioned, we can safely call the Belmont one of the bright spots in Rochester.

The Belmont serves fourteen hundred people daily. Since the cooking is all being done by gas, it might be interesting to know the cost per meal for fuel. The average daily gas consumption for a period of one year is 4,667 cubic feet. Three tenths of one cent is the cost of gas for each person served.

The results obtained at the Belmont should go a long way towards influencing all hotel and restaurant managers to equip their kitchen in a similar manner, for as Mr. George Roper says:

"A gas range is a coal range with a college education."



Interior Views of Belmont Lunch No. 2 on South Avenue Showing, A, Dining Room and B, the All-Gas Kitchen



## Auditing



New Business				1914	19081	36	89209	6348	
Net Increase in Consumers in Year				1915	71448	22316	41	93805	4596
Ending December 31, 1922.				1916	75784	25335	45	101162	7357
Dec. 31, 1922.				1917	78657	27774	51	106482	5320
Dec. 31, 1921.				1918	79037	28907	75	108019	1537
Gas	84,460	81,585	2,875	1919	79816	30978	75	110869	2850
Electric	48,911	40,391	8,520	1920	81241	34742	81	116064	5195
Steam	115	104	11	1921	81585	40391	104	122080	6016
				1922	84460	48911	115	133486	11406

Net Increase in Consumers by Months				Incr. in 14 yrs.	43081	42474	115	85670	85670
1920				1921	1922	E. B. A. for January, 1923			
Incr. in January	345	104	489	Balance 1st of Month					
Incr. in February	246	28	483	Dues—Members					
Incr. in March	341	191	649	Dues—Company					
Incr. in April	509	528	931	Fees—Members					
Incr. in May	601	611	977	Fees—Company					
Incr. in June	526	270	1056	Assmt. No. 47—Members					
Incr. in July	427	667	879	Assmt. No. 48—Members					
Incr. in August	402	578	935	Assmt. No. 47—Company					
Incr. in September	403	631	1176	Assmt. No. 48—Company					
Incr. in October	531	780	1271	Int. on Bk. Bal. & Investments					
Incr. in November	461	734	1186	Group Life Insurance					
Incr. in December	403	894	1374	Members' Add. Life Ins.					

Miscellaneous Data				Dec. 31, 1922	Dec. 31, 1921	Incr.
Miles of Gas Main	548	530	18			
Miles of Overhead Line	2539	2178	361			
Miles of Undergr'd Cable	1387	1248	139			
Miles of Subway Duct	1056	1023	33			
No. of Street Arc Lamps	1466	1626	*160			
No. of Street Inc. Lamps	10174	9482	692			
Total No. of Street Lamps	11640	11108	532			
No. of Employees	1507	1384	123			

Stock Sales January, 1923		5523
Total Sub. to Feb. 1		38794
Total Shares to Feb. 1		

Statement of Consumers by Departments		Dec.	as of December 31st.	Incr.	
1908	Gas	41379	6437	—	47816
1909	Electric	45984	7317	—	53301
1910	Steam	51757	8972	—	60729
1911	Total	56848	10789	19	67656
1912	Total	61667	13340	23	75030
1913	Total	66736	16101	24	82861

Membership		Date	No.
Members, December 31, 1922			1117
Affiliated December, 1923			7
Terminated December, 1923			15
Loss			8
Membership, January 31, 1923			1109

Amount of Payroll		Mo. of Dec. 1922	Mo. of Dec. 1921	Increase
K. W. H. Generated Steam	\$216,696.09	\$189,580.19	\$27,115.90	
K. W. H. Generated Hydraulic	7,595,300	976,138	6,619,162	
K. W. H. Purchased	9,587,600	13,721,154	*4,133,554	
M. C. F. Coal Gas Made	2,209,685	2,181,004	28,681	
M. C. F. Water Gas Made	183,817	142,607	41,210	
Tons Steam Coal Used	107,099	110,430	*3,331	
Tons Gas Coal Used	16,080	8,046	8,034	
Gallons Gas Oil Used	16,910	12,939	3,971	
Tons Coke Made	405,342	419,056	*13,714	
Gallons Bengas Made	11,910	9,045	2,865	
	70,753	84,164	13,411	

\*Denotes Decrease

## Personals

The Misses Buell, Alberts, Feldman and Lindenburg are now radio enthusiasts, each of them having recently placed in operation in her home a crystal set.

The young women from the General Construction, Stores-Record and Purchasing Departments enjoyed a bowling party at the Elks Club on February 5. About 20 girls were present and two bowling teams were formed captained by Miss Waltuck and Miss Feldman respectively. Mr. Titus and Mr. Egart showed the young women how to make the pins fly and after a close finish lunch was served.

Miss Edna Brogan, the Simplex Ironer demonstrator, is ironing to large audiences daily. There seems to be a great interest in this modern time-saving device, but perhaps it is not entirely due to the ironer.

Mr. Walter Consler read a paper on Meter Practice, before the Empire State Gas and Electric Association at its recent Syracuse meeting which was well received and presented many new ideas to most of the delegates present. The Company is well in the foreground in this connection and many of the short cuts it has used for some years are but now being put into general practice.

Six men from the Meter Department attended the meeting of the Empire State Gas and Electric Association at Syracuse, N. Y., at which Mr. Consler spoke, they are: Messrs Empey, French, Gosselin, Klumbe, Magson and Sheldon.

Miss Helen LaBorie, Transportation Department, spends her week-ends in the enjoyment of skiing at Eastman-Durand Park where the runs are steep enough to test ones prowess in this popular sport.

Mr. Harvey Martin is formulating plans for the coming season in relation to a baseball team representing the Coke Bins. Last season was quite a successful one for his team and he plans to make local amateurs set up and take notice this year, Mr. Casey's team in particular.

Mr. Aiken, of the Roberts Conveying Belt Company, is working on the new coke conveying apparatus at West Station which will greatly facilitate the easy movement of larger quantities of coke at that place.

Mr. Wahl has occupied the position recently vacated by Mr. Kane, at the Coke Bins. He is a ball player and will be signed up by Harvey Martin for the season.

Mr. Norman Prince, of the Laboratory, recently sang before the Rochester College Women's Club, presenting a program which included part of the third act of Tosca.

Mr. Stone attended the meeting of the Chemical and Purification Committee of the American Gas Association which was held during the fore part of February at New York City. At this meeting it was generally conceded that this Company operates the largest and most complete and efficient laboratory of any public utility corporation in this country. The Chairmanship of the Committees on Ammonia, and Paint, was delegated to Mr. Stone.

Miss B. Nanon Block, of the Laboratory, spent a recent week-end with Miss Ruby Bagley at her home in W. Webster, N. Y. Miss Bagley will be remembered as a former employee of the Laboratory.

On Wednesday, February 14, at noon, the young women of the General Construction Department held a very enjoyable Valentine party at the offices of the Department at East Station. Lunch was sent in from outside so there was nothing to do but to eat and be merry, and everyone received an attractive valentine.

Mr. C. V. Miller, of Station 1, assisted by his wife, was awarded first prize in the recent Bal-Mask contest. Enshrouded in a beautiful electrical float constructed and designed by Mr. Miller, Mrs. Miller represented a very artistic valentine and lent a pleasing human interest to a beautiful mechanical and electrical effect. The prize won by Mr. and Mrs. Miller was a handsome chiffonier which will be remembered by most employees at the Main Office as one of the settings in the window display of Shrine prizes in the Company display windows on the week preceding the Bal-Mask.

On the evening of February 21, the men of the Gas Shop enjoyed a bowling party in the Clifford Avenue alleys. The various employees formed two teams and bowled a very exciting game after which lunch was served. The event was thoroughly enjoyed and it is planned to have another session before the bowling season closes.

Mr. Spanagel attended the recent committee meeting of the Empire State Gas and Electric Association which was held at Syracuse, N. Y., acting for Mr. Allington, a member of the House Heating and Industrial Fuel Committee, who is now in the west on Company business.

Mr. Deffenbaugh also attended the Syracuse Committee meeting as a member of the Meter Committee and while in Syracuse held a conference with Mr. Vincent, General Manager of the Syracuse Lighting Company, regarding gas rates.

Mr. Smith, of the Industrial Sales Department, and Mr. Elder, of Station 3, went to Buffalo the fore part of February to attend the meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

Mr. John B. Allington is now in the West getting data on house heating and industrial gas installations.

Mr. Allington's trip will take him as far as California and will include many of the larger cities of the far and middle west.

Mr. Alling and Mr. Durfee attended the committee meetings of the N. E. L. A. which were held in New York City on the 29, 30, and 31 of January, Mr. Durfee is Chairman of the sub-committee on Public Service Commission rulings and throughout the year keeps in constant touch with that organization. Mr. Alling delivered a speech before the organization's Inductive Coordination Committee on: "Code of Principles and Practices for the Inductive Coordination."

Miss Bridgeman is setting the girls of the Electric Distribution Office a good example in thrift by depositing all her spare pennies in a cute little wooden box. The habit is growing, the girls state, and Miss Bridgeman recently began using a larger receptacle so she would not have to empty it so often. Miss Chidsey also has the habit which may date back to the day she found the pot of gold at the Company picnic, last summer.

Miss Olive Richards received a very fine diamond ring on St. Valentine's Day which is the envy of her associates at Andrews Street.

Miss Dorothy Britton, Electric Distribution office, is looking forward to returning to her home in Plainfield N. J., having sent in her resignation to Mr. Durfee. She will be missed by her associates in the Department who wish her success.

Miss Anna Ade has resigned from the Electric Distribution Office to take up a position in a local Physician's office. Before her departure, Miss Ade was presented with a fine Eversharp pencil by the girls at Andrews Street.



Mr. and Mrs. Searle, "Just resting" at their summer home on Long Island, last season.

Mr. Crofts recently took an extended trip in an endeavor to book early steel deliveries for Company construction work now in progress. He visited the following cities during the trip: Pittsburgh, Bradford and Scottsdale, Pennsylvania; Detroit, Michigan; and Buffalo, New York. While away Mr. Crofts saw in operation a new type of gas machine which it is claimed saves 10% in coke consumption, and observed at one of the steel mills he visited a new-style cast iron gas pipe made plain and without bell which is joined together in the mains by means of a steel sleeve. This saves time and expense in lead caulking. Mr. Crofts told of his trip in a recent Friday morning meeting.

Mr. Nash has at last succumbed to the lure of the radio bug and has installed a tube set with two stages of

amplification and intends utilizing a loud speaker after he thoroughly masters the art of tuning a three circuit outfit.

Messrs Serra and Evans, of the Coke Department, have been helping at the Coke Bins during the recent protracted rush of coke orders.

Mr. John Gilligan, of the janitor force of Station 3, is still at the Highland Hospital but is able to be up and about and is gradually regaining his strength.

The boys at the Coke Bins have appointed their associate, Mr. Heiligman, to the honorary office of Gardener and it is predicted that this summer the hills about the Bins will bloom with beautiful flowers. Mr. Heiligman is a past master of the Gardener's art and knows how to get results.

Mr. Harold Harper, as musical director, had much to do with the great success of the opera, "The China Shop", which was presented at the Lyceum Theatre on February 9 and 10 by the office workers of the Eastman Kodak Company. The 80 members of the chorus and 12 principals displayed much talent and performed to the entire satisfaction of the author, Mr. Penn, who came from New York to see his opera's premier.

Mr. Frank Lux, of the Gas Distribution Department, is proudly driving a new Ford Sedan. Lucky boy. Frank says he was a trifle over-anxious and just missed out on the recent drop in Ford prices by buying too soon.

Mrs. Surrige, formerly Miss Clara Bains and an employee of the Company, dropped in at the Garage office recently to visit her old acquaintances. Mrs. Surrige recently moved from Hornell to this city which was her former home.

Miss Martin and Miss Roth of the Garage office have recently become ardent dog fanciers, the former having purchased an Airedale and the latter a

Boston Brindle Bull. These young women are conducting a good natured contest to see which can teach her new dog the most tricks. Miss Roth claims to be in the lead thus far claiming that her dog can shimmy, but Miss Martin says it doesn't shimmy but merely shivers and that warm weather will put an end to its alleged superiority.

The men of the General Construction Department are enthusiastic over a new water-cooler and drinking fountain which was recently installed in that Department. It is manufactured by the Toledo Sanitary Water Filter Company and is so arranged that ice for cooling may be put in an auxiliary tank in summer time.

Mr. George Swarouth installed a crystal detector receiving set in his home recently for the benefit of his son. As an aerial, Mr. Swarouth used a wire clothes line hung in the attic which worked very nicely, except on wash day when, he discovered the quality of the music was somewhat dampened.

The men of the Line and Underground Departments are still enjoying their weekly bowling contests at a State Street alley. Much excitement and interest is caused by the bowling of the following men who are nip-and-tuck for honors. Leon Scheuer, 'Bennie' Cahill, E. Schapland and James Casey, not to forget 'Battling Siki', who is knocking them cold every week. 'Howe' Kiefer displays much class and skill, but insists on having the alleys dusted off before he rolls, which merely shows that he is temperamental like other artists.

Mr. George Knight is overhauling his Ford automobile and is, day by day making her better and better.

Spring is on the way, according to Mr. Leo. Coffio who saw a flock of blackbirds flying over his home at Sea Breeze recently. He is polishing his Jeffries automobile in anticipation

of the approaching balmy weather and better roads.

Alfred Whittig will not be outdone by the other men in the Garage and has purchased a fine radio receiving set. He says he has to listen to radio talk all day and might just as well get enthusiastic about it himself, and listen to canned music at night.

Mr. Fred Miller, Electric Meter Department, has listened-in on most of the large broadcasting stations of this country. His set is a Leacey special.

Mr. Stein, Garage, has been studying intensive poultry husbandry this winter with excellent results and, thanks to electric lights, he is just making 'em lay. He makes their daylight hours so long and happy that they shell out the eggs by the dozen in appreciation of his efforts toward their welfare.

Mr. R. D. DeWolf attended the Prime Movers sub-committee meeting on Lubrication which was held at Philadelphia on February 29 and the regular meeting of the Committee which followed on February 30, and 31 at New York City. The former meeting was of especial interest as it got together the turbine manufacturers, the oil producers and the central station men.



Mr. Earl and Mr. Russell enjoying the air on the Board Walk while attending the convention of the N. E. L. A. last fall at Atlantic City.

About twenty young people surprised Miss Ada Guttridge on the occasion of her birthday, Saturday, February 3, at her home on Blossom Road, Brighton. The party was a great success owing to the excellent preparations made for the entertainment of the guests through the playing of many interesting games, and the fine repast which will be remembered for some time by all present. Miss Guttridge says she was just sixteen years old (three years ago) and states that her party was a thorough surprise, she having no small brothers to 'put her wise' as they so often do.

Mr. Chester Rambert of the Adjusting Department is assisting Mrs. Jones of the East Rochester Office each month on the payable date, the constant growth of business there having made the assistance of a second cashier necessary. It will probably become necessary soon to designate an additional payable date in order to facilitate the handling of the monthly accounts at this office.

Mr. Charles Miller spent three days in New York City visiting the meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Mr. Miller sat near the presiding officer when he started his opening address which he spoke into a microphone for radio broadcasting. This speech was received very clearly by many employees of the Company who have constructed their own radio sets. Mr. Miller will be honored on March 4, by being installed in the office of Exalted Ruler of the local body of Elks, the highest honor that organization can give to its members.

On the evening of Valentine's Day, Miss Doris Horner, of the Drafting Department, entertained a number of her friends at her home, 112 Comfort Street. Games suitable to the occasion were heartily entered into by all present after which lunch was served.

The Misses Cameron, Poole, Shakeshaft, Henahan, and Swarouth recently challenged a team composed of the men from the Industrial Sales Department to a bowling match. Notwithstanding the fact that Miss Shakeshaft carried off the high score honors in bowling 178, the young women lost the game by a narrow margin. They are, however, getting ready for another contest and hope to win next time.

Mr. McMillan, whose route lies in the suburban section north and west of the city where he uses a Ford automobile in connection with his duties as meter reader is longing for Springtime. Mr. McMillan spent the whole of one afternoon recently in trying to get back to the office from Gates, N. Y. He doesn't think that snow is beautiful but is rather inclined to class it as a nuisance.

Miss Jessie Guttridge has been transferred from the Mailing Department to the office of Mr. Gould an advancement of which she is extremely worthy, because of her faithful attention to duty while so long in the department she has just left.

Mr. Arthur Underwood has listened in on all the representative broadcasting stations in the country and has added two more bulbs to his set for amplification in an attempt to tune in Hawa—we forget just how to spell that island, so we will call it Honolulu. Good luck, 'Art'.

Mr. Gruppe, Industrial Sales Department, started out by automobile for Canandaigua one morning recently but had to turn back after reaching Pittsford on account of the impassability of the roads which were blown full of snow. Victor and Canandaigua, which are the scene of much of Mr. Gruppe's work, seem a long way off these cold mornings and he is wishing for an early spring.

The Misses Friedman and Sullivan have left the Power Billing and Bill Posting Departments to take other work.

On February 19, Mr. Joseph Taylor, Mailing Department, celebrated his seventeenth birthday. "Joe" believes in Coueism, and admits that every year he is growing older and older.

Mr. Sykes, accompanied by Mrs. Sykes, recently journeyed over the week-end to Atlantic City to see his father, the Rev. Arthur O. Sykes, who is taking a rest cure there after a serious illness. Mr. Sykes, Sr., is improving, and hopes by careful conservation of his energy to regain his accustomed strength.

Mr. McKie, Industrial Sales Department, recently gave a talk to the lady demonstrators in one of the prominent local beauty parlors in the proper use of electrical appliances calculated to enhance feminine beauty and health. Electric current is even invading the realm of the aesthetic and artistic and will produce a permanent wave or a school girl complexion as readily as it will drive a trolley car.

Messrs Kiefer, Casey, Winterroth

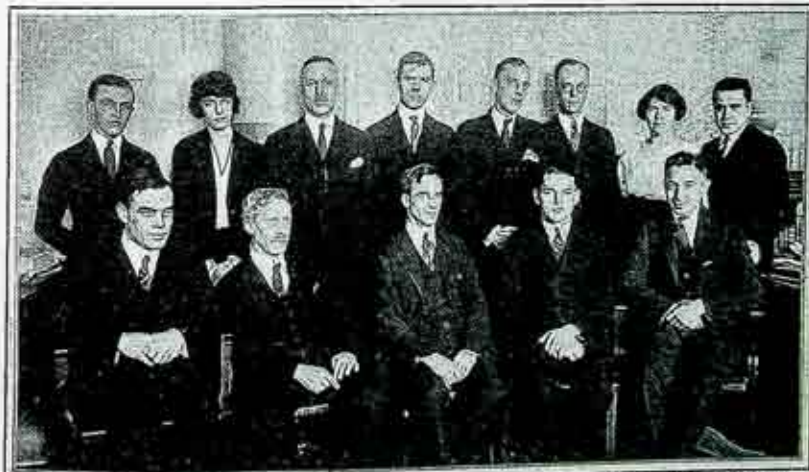
Mura and Fichtner comprise a bowling team which plays in the G. and H. League. On the evening of February 14, this team defeated the Beechnut team with whom they were tied for first place, so that the Andrews Street aggregation has a very fine opportunity to capture first place and win the trophy. All games of this team are played on the alleys of Carbonneau and Heintzle, State Street.

Mr. Frank Henthorn, of the Meter Reading Department, had a narrow escape from a serious injury when he was precipitated into a huge snowbank in the vicinity of Pittsford through the loosening up of the handle bars of his motorcycle.

Messrs Nobles and Webber engineered a very enjoyable sleigh ride and party during the week of January 15. The ride culminated at the home of Mrs. Hough, in Somerville, where dancing and a bountiful repast was enjoyed by the members of the party.

## Employees of Engineering Drafting Department

"The Men and Women Who Keep the Wheels Turning" Series



Reading Left to Right, Back Row: Mr. Dagen, Miss Henahan, Messrs Miller, Vels, Hoffman, Jackson, Miss Horner, and Mr. Yanro. Front Row: Messrs Whitbeck, Atterbury, Harding (Head of Department), Stauffer and Roman.



## Fumes and Flashes



### AS PER SCHEDULE

Two farmers met on a country road, and pulled up their teams.

"Si," said Josh, "I've got a mule with dis-temper. What did you give that one of yours when he had it?"

"Turpentine. Giddap!"

A week later they met again.

"Say, Si, I gave my mule turpentine, and it killed him."

"Killed mine, too. Giddap!"

—Selected.

### FOLLOWING MEDICINE

"I heard your son was an undertaker. I thought you said he was a physician."

"Not at all. I just said he followed the medical profession."—Selected.

### THE DECOY

A clergyman, taking occasional duty for a friend in a remote country parish, was greatly scandalized on observing the old verger, who had been collecting the offertory, quietly abstract a fifty-cent piece before presenting the plate at the altar-rail.

After service he called the old man into the vestry and told him with some emotion that his crime had been discovered.

The verger looked puzzled for a moment. Then a sudden light dawned on him.

"Why, sir, you don't mean that old half-dollar of mine? Why, I've led off with that for the last fifteen years!"

—Everybody's Magazine.

A mule makes no progress when he's kicking, neither does a man.

### SCOOPED 'EM TWICE, BY HECK!

The Bugle was the first paper to announce the death of Bob Martins, and the first to deny the report as untrue. The Bugle is always first in everything.—From *Taswell County Bugle*.

### INFORMATION

He—"I beg of you, Miss Perkins, do not say Mr. Tompkins to me."

She (shyly)—"We have only known each other such a short time now; (coyly) tell me what you would like me to call you."

He—"Call me Mr. Jones; that is my name."—Selected.

### WHY ALL THE FUSS?

Mother: Willie, come right in the house and wash that face of yours.

Willie: Where we goin', Ma?

### TRUTH IN ERROR

For the work of an absolutely inspired compositor we are indebted to the Boston *Transcript*—"The doctor felt the patient's pulse and declared there was no hope."

—London Opinion.

### THE LAST STAGE

"What position did you hold in your last place?" asked the merchant.

"I was a doer, sir."

"A doer! What's that?"

"Well, sir, you see, when my employer wanted anything done he would tell the cashier, the cashier would tell the bookkeeper, the bookkeeper would tell the clerk, and the clerk would tell me."

"And what would happen then?"

"Well, sir, as I hadn't anyone to tell it to I'd do it."—L. I. Star.

### DOES HE "SHORT CIRCUIT"?

He: "Here comes a friend of mine. He's a human dynamo."

She: "Really?"

He: "Yes, everything he has on is charged."—Selected.

### FOR BETTER OR "WUSS"

A large colored washerwoman was being married one time, and when it came her turn to answer the questions, the parson said "Susanna, does you take dis yere man to be yo' lawful wedded husban' for better or fo' wuss?"

"Jes as he am, Parson, jes as he am. If he gits any better, Ah know de good Lord's gwine to take him, and if he gits any wuss, I'll attend to him maself."—Selected.

### CAUTIOUS

Patient: I wish to consult you with regard to my utter loss of memory.

Doctor: Ah, yes! Why—er—in cases of this nature, I always receive my fee in advance.—Selected.

### RAT-IFICATION

Gentleman (indignantly)—when I bought this dog you said he was splendid for rats! Why, he won't touch them!

Dog Dealer—Well, ain't that splendid for rats?"—Selected.

Father—"Young man, do you think you can make my daughter happy?"

Young man—"Do I? You should have seen her when I proposed."—Selected.

## JUST FOLKS

(By Edgar A. Guest)

"When things go wrong, as they sometimes will,  
When the road you're trudging seems all up hill,  
When the funds are low and the debts are high  
And you want to smile, but you have to sigh,  
When care is pressing you down a bit,  
Rest, if you must—but don't you quit.

"Life is queer with its twists and turns,  
As every one of us sometimes learns,  
And many a failure turns about  
When he might have won had he stuck it out;  
Don't give up, though the pace seems slow—  
You may succeed with another blow.

"Often the goal is nearer than  
It seems to a faint and faltering man,  
Often the struggler has given up  
When he might have captured the victor's cup.  
And he learned too late, when the night slipped down,  
How close he was to the golden crown.

"Success is failure turned inside out—  
The silver tint of the clouds of doubt,  
And you never can tell how close you are,  
It may be near when it seems afar;  
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit—  
It's when things seem worst that you mustn't quit."



## *Don't Be Discouraged*

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Remember this:

When Abraham Lincoln was a young man he ran for the Legislature in Illinois, and was badly swamped.

He next entered business, failed, and spent seventeen years of his life paying up the debts of a worthless partner.

He was in love with a beautiful young woman to whom he became engaged—then she died.

Entering politics again, he ran for Congress and was badly defeated.

He then tried to get an appointment to the United States Land Office but failed.

He became a candidate for the United States Senate, and was badly defeated.

In 1856 he became a candidate for the Vice-Presidency and was again defeated.

In 1858 he was defeated by Douglas.

One failure after another—bad failures—great setbacks. In the face of all this he eventually became one of the country's greatest men, if not the greatest.

When you think of a series of setbacks like this, doesn't it make you feel small to become discouraged, just because you think you are having a hard time in life.

—*Praetorian Guard.*