

Volume 10

Number 7

# GAS and ELECTRIC NEWS

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JANUARY, 1923



WINTER SPORTS AT MAPLEWOOD PARK

## TEN COMMANDMENTS OF BUSINESS

Handle the hardest job first each day. Easy ones are pleasures.

Do not be afraid of criticism—criticise yourself often.

Be glad and rejoice in the other fellow's success—study his methods.

Do not be misled by dislikes. Acid ruins the finest fabrics.

Be enthusiastic—It is contagious.

Do not have the notion that success means simply money-making.

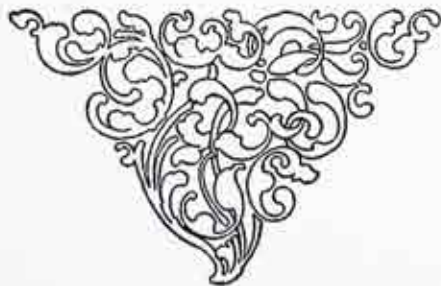
Be fair, and do at least one decent act every day in the year.

Honor the chief. There must be a head to everything.

Have confidence in yourself.

Harmonize your work. Let sunshine radiate and penetrate.

—Selected.



# GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS

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## Formal Opening of East Rochester Office

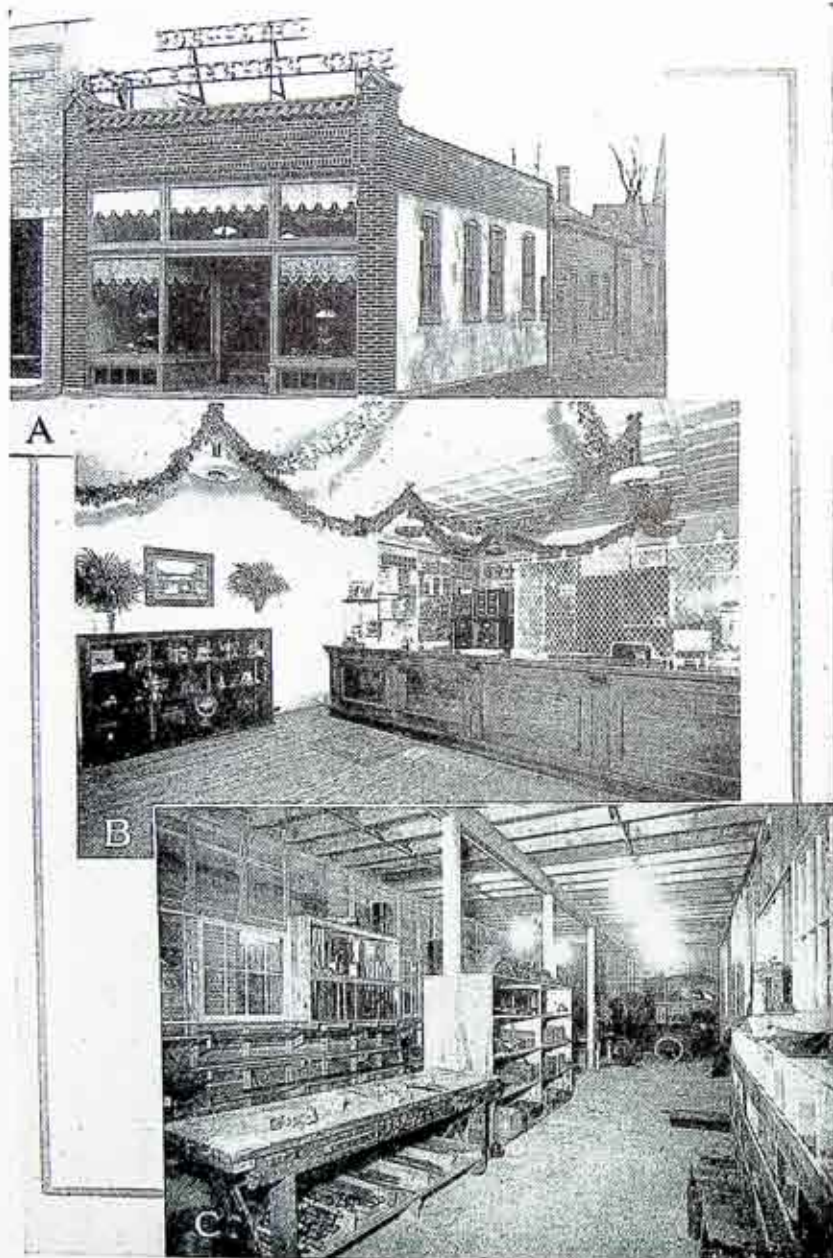
ALTHOUGH it has been functioning for some time past, the new East Rochester office of the Company was officially opened on January 3. To judge this more or less social event from the standpoint of attendance and interest amounts to calling it a real success worthy of the efforts of all those who had a part in its consumation. True, such an affair is not altogether common practise in the history of corporations but as Vice-President and General Manager Russell said: "We have established in East Rochester an efficient Company unit and housed it in an adequate modern building equipped with an attractive office and show room, store rooms etc; why not have a party and invite the public to come and look us over for it is in its interest that we have planned these things."

So, invitations were sent out, plans meanwhile being laid for the entertainment of a maximum of approximately 1000 people. There were some misgivings as to what January 3 would eventually bring forth. Some there were who truly believed that it would pan out something like the wedding feast spoken of in the Bible when the highways and byways had to be combed in order to get together a suitable attendance to fill the gap of the regular invited guests all of whom sent more or less amusing excuses covering their alleged inability to attend. Such, however, was not the case with

this party. It is gratifying to state that at least 750 persons were served with ice cream and cake, coffee, sandwiches etc; although, as Mr. Crofts jovially observed, there were some repeaters among the children. This record shows conclusively that the people in the East Rochester territory were honored to be Company guests and it is reasonable to believe that feelings of mutual cooperation and friendliness were enhanced.

Aside from the coffee, sandwiches and ice cream, nothing elaborate was planned for the entertainment of the guests which consisted chiefly of an inspection of the new building, including the new method of gas heating by means of a gas burner in a hot air furnace which is making quite a hit with all who see it. In addition to this, however, the guests were given an insight into the widespread activities of the Company by means of the Baloptican which presented colored views of its many plants, stations and miscellaneous equipment supplemented by larger colored transparencies and charts, maps etc, of interest to stockholders and general public alike.

The new building, views of which are shown herewith, is located on West Commercial Street a location calculated to follow the Company's plan of making its offices as accessible as possible to the public. During the past twenty years or since 1903 the Company has furnished East



Views of the Company's East Rochester Branch Office on W. Commercial Street. A, General Exterior Showing Office and Sales Room in Front and Combination Shop, Store Room and Garage directly back of them; B, Interior of Office Section, and C, Interior of Store Room.

Rochester and vicinity with electricity and has supplied gas to this section since the summer of 1916. During those earlier days of its service the East Rochester branch was known as the Despatch Heat Light and Power Company. At that time Despatch was scarcely more than a village, but as it has advanced industrially by leaps and bounds the Company has ever striven to keep pace with its requirements for light, heat and power. In those days there was no apparent need for a Company owned office building or a local sub-station.

During the past eight years the location of the branch office in this town has been changed 4 times of necessity, an occurrence which is now obviated by the construction of a building 'all our own'. The sub-station at East Rochester which is a part of the new East Rochester line recently completed is of the automatic type and well able to handle the increasing electric power and lighting demands in this thriving section and, coupled with this modern

office forms an adequate unit for the efficient serving of our patrons located there.

The plans for the East Rochester building were drawn by Mr. Fred Miller who followed the job through even to the artistic hanging of the valances on the windows. Much credit for the construction and workmanship of the building is due to the following firms, contractors, all of East Rochester, who worked on it: Mr. F. J. Mitchell, Carpentry work; Mr. Leo E. Genthner, masonry; Mr. Frank Vogel, plumbing and furnace installations, and Mr. L. J. Farrell, electric wiring and fixtures. Mr. Wm. H. Long, of Rochester installed the handsome colonial steel ceiling of the main office, placed the green glazed spanish tile cresting which finishes so artistically the top of the front wall cornice coping, and put in place the pitched covering slopes of the main wall piers.

The plans for the official opening which culminated so satisfactorily were laid by Messrs Crofts, Mac Sweeney and Taillie, and Miss Pratt, in collaboration with Mr. Russell.

## Safeguarding Our Electric Distribution Systems

A. S. McDOWELL

AS the Company's load increases it is necessary to provide additional safeguards to insure continuous operation of the system in case of trouble. In the past, interruptions to service have occurred due to various causes, the more serious cases being caused by failure of tie lines between stations.

To reduce the possibility of this trouble to a minimum, the Company is, this year, installing an elaborate system of relays on tie lines, generators and other equipment to permit grounding the neutral of the 60 cycle 11,000 volt system through a resistor designed to limit the ground current

to approximately 2,000 amperes. This will greatly reduce potential stresses on the system. Under the present conditions with an ungrounded system a short circuited tie line will subject the system to current values of between 15,000 and 20,000 amperes, which lowers the voltage, on the A. C. lines, resulting in serious disturbances and causes rotary converters and other synchronous equipment to trip free from the system thereby dropping the Edison and Railway load which they are carrying.

During the seasonal peak period the water power is unfortunately low, which necessitates carrying a large

amount of the load on steam. It is very essential that all of the steam auxiliaries, such as fans, boiler feed pumps, condensers, etc., should function properly during this period of heavy duty. These auxiliaries are driven by induction motors which will fall out of step with a reduction of voltage of approximately 30%. In order to safeguard the operation of Station No. 3 auxiliaries, equipment has been ordered for a duplicate service to be

11,000 volt, 60 cycle system through two lowering transformers and second, from the 4150 volt, 3000 K. V. A. turbine through its lowering transformer, with relay equipment so adjusted that in case of trouble on either source the faulty equipment will automatically be cut out leaving the other in service to keep the auxiliaries running. This works out very nicely as the 3,000 K. V. A. turbine will run normally, feeding into the

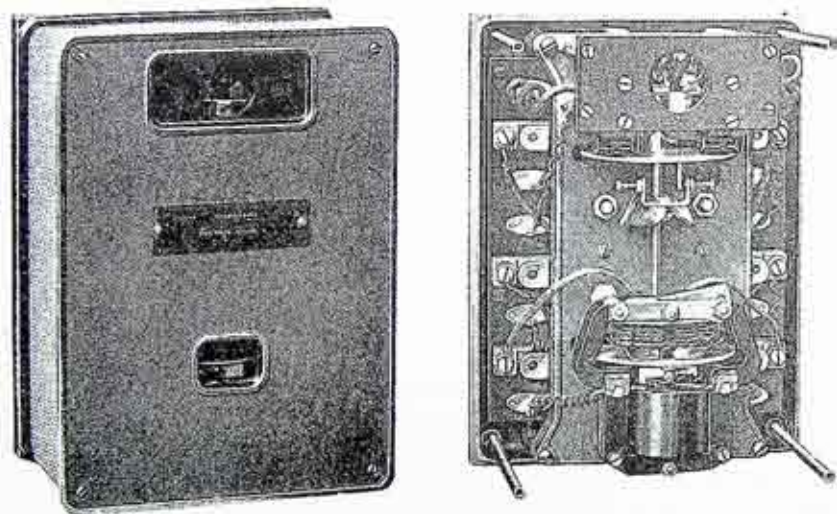


Fig. 1, Showing: Left, Exterior View and Right, Interior View of a Type, IK-5&7, Reverse Power Relay

available in case of system trouble which lowers the voltage to a dangerous point. This problem has been worked out in conjunction with a plan for converting the 3,000 K. V. A. steam turbine into a non-condensing unit for supplying steam for heating purposes, and involves the installation of a transformer to be used with this turbine for stepping down the voltage from 4150 volts to 440 volts, which is the voltage used for station auxiliary motors. The 440 volt auxiliary bus under these conditions will be fed from two sources, first, from the

system whatever electrical output is available from the amount of steam required for heating, and will be on the line ready for emergency service on the auxiliary bus in case of trouble on the 11,000 volt system.

As mentioned above the possibility of system trouble of sufficient magnitude to cause station auxiliaries to fall out of step will be reduced to a minimum by the installation of new relays but the additional precaution of using the 3,000 K. V. A. turbine will furnish another safeguard for this very important service.

## Notes on 42 Years Progress in Electric Service

JOHN H. VAIL

**D**URING the winter of 1880-81 there was held at Menlo Park, N. J., the very first exhibition of Edison incandescent lamps. Thirteen of the first Edison dynamos on display there were in charge of the writer who carefully nursed and groomed them or their daily service. This exhibition, though crude when judged by present developments, thoroughly demonstrated the practicability of the essential elements of the Edison system, viz: House lighting with each lamp independently controlled; street illumination; underground distribution, and power transmission. Limitations in space require that the following information shall be largely statistical and comparative to show the marked progress in matters electrical since 1880.

During this early period the art of building dynamo-electric machines was in a very embryonic state, and mathematical formulae had not yet been developed or applied to any extent. A single dynamo required ten horsepower and would generate current for 60 carbon filament lamps of 16 candle power each, while today there are numerous large turbo-generators of 10,000, 20,000, and even 60,000 H. P. capacity.

The daily papers contained frequent articles deriding the possibility of incandescent electric lighting and the most noted scientists in elaborate

scientific statements scoffed at the possibility of accomplishing what Mr. Edison had set out to do. These criticisms included the denial of the possibility of a subdivision of current for incandescent lighting; impossibility of distribution; failure from an economic standpoint; absurdity of cooking by heat derived from electricity, etc.

To those of us who have been in daily contact with forty-two years of electrical development its unfolding has seemed gradual, and yet the magnitude of this growth is difficult for the human mind to fully comprehend. Enormous practical strides have been made in three leading divisions, viz: The manufacture of incandescent lamps; the perfection in electric generator construction,

both electrical and mechanical; and development of systems

of electrical distribution. That Mr. Edison had at the very beginning a broad and comprehensive conception of the gigantic problem is clearly indicated in one of his early note books in which he specifically undertook to explain the theory of the subdivision of electric current into small lighting units as was being done with gas, and that electric companies would have conferred on them "an enhanced earning capacity".

Carbon filament lamps were used exclusively until 1894 when the oval loop or squirted filament began to be



A Recent Photograph of Mr. Thomas A. Edison

used for replacements. There are at present probably four million carbon filament lamps still in use compared with an estimated 200 million tungsten filament lamps in daily service.

A few comparisons may help to show the extent of the progress in prime movers. In 1882, the best type of central station engines developed 160 H. P., driving the "Jumbo Dynamos", but gradually they attained to a greater perfection of development and capacity, viz: in 1888, 200 H. P., and in 1891, 2500 H. P. In 1895, the New York Edison Company imported its first two steam turbines of 300 H. P., each while in 1922, the steam turbines used in the Hell Gate Station generate 50,000 H. P., each. In 1882 there was not in existence a water wheel adapted for driving incandescent lighting dynamos, while the electric dynamos now in service at Niagara Falls are capable of generating 65,000 H. P.

The distribution of current for incandescent lighting required a large outlay in copper in 1880 and later the cost of copper was comparable to the cost of real estate in deciding the locations of central stations. The advent of high voltage alternating current with step up and step down transformers and rotary converters has made it possible to cover a vast territory with a reasonable investment in transmission lines.

In 1882, the service to the first customers included the use of key and keyless sockets; safety fuses; cut off switches; underground conductors; meters and all essential elements of a working system of electric lighting. The fittings of that time would appear crude if compared with the refinements of the present day, still it is a fact that they were

used for many years with success.

A review of the financial stability of electric investments will show how deep-rooted and secure a proposition they have.

Recent statistics show that the investment in electric light and power companies exceeds five billions of dollars and that these companies have a gross annual income aggregating the magnificent sum of 950,000,000 dollars. The banks of the country have invested over 1700 million dollars in public utility securities. There are in excess of 1,600,000 owners of these se-

curities issued by 5700 companies. As there are more than 29,000 banks with over 27 millions depositors, the average per capita investment approximates \$63 for about one half the adult population of the United States. Public utility securities are most carefully safe-guarded by the Public Service Commissions of the individual states and there is scarcely another class of investment so universally owned by the general public as they are, and familiarity

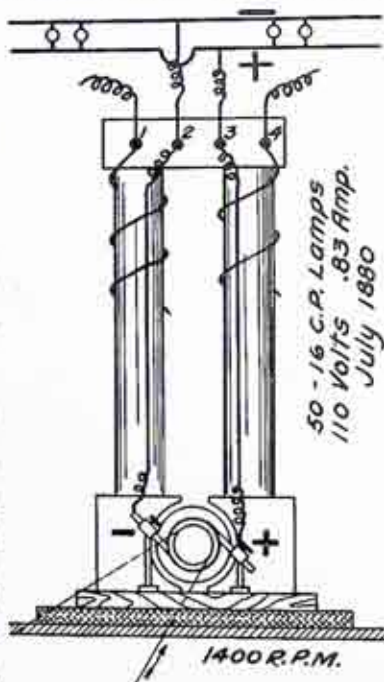


Diagram of the Original Edison Dynamo

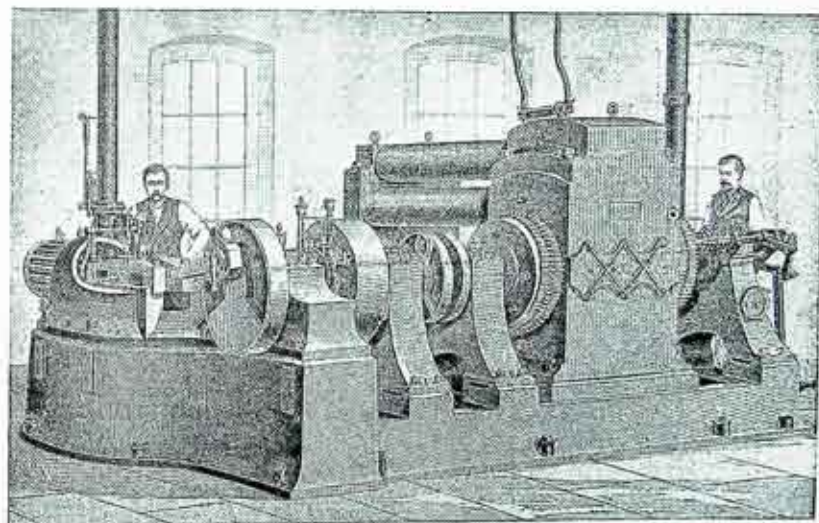
with these glowing facts are the answer to the criticism of those persons who in 1880 scoffed at the possibility of success along electrical lines, and in these figures we have not taken into consideration the wonderful electric development which has taken place in foreign countries.

In September, 1922, the New York Edison Company celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the founding of its original power station at 257 Pearl Street, New York City. Those persons who were actually associated with Mr. Edison at the very start of his undertaking were: Messrs. E. H. Johnson, C. L. Clark, John Krensi, F. R. Upton, Samuel Insull, H. M. Byllesby, F. A. Schieffel, the writer and eleven others, several of whom are not now living. This anniver-

sary was celebrated by a grand banquet at the Hotel Commodore, New York, on September 11, at which the above named associates, all living former employees of Mr. Edison as well as about 1100 other guests were present. Some of the original carbon filament lamps of 1880 were pressed into service as exhibits.

The growth and usefulness of the New York Edison Company is typical of the industry whose growth is sure and gradual throughout the United States. As we review this vast business at the close of 1922 we may safely say that the future holds larger possibilities for development than the human mind can now grasp. We can await events with supreme confidence of greater wonders to come.

First Edison Engine and Dynamo Installed at Paris Exposition in 1889



Think of Others as if You were the Others; it's a Safety Thought.

## Ironing Out Some Service Difficulties in Connection with New Electric Installations

J. GORDON ROSS

IT is the aim of the Company to render good service to its patrons notwithstanding the fact that an unavoidable lack of material, extreme weather conditions and an unexpected rush of emergency business sometimes cause disagreeable delays. And although errors in judgment happen in the most efficient

Notwithstanding these many avoidable exasperations occur apparently because of the fact that the patron has not availed himself of the important information contained in the above statement of facts gathered solely for his help and to aid us in making our service to him more efficient. After the patron has had

### How To Obtain Electric Service and Meter with the Least Delay

Before we can install your meter, it is necessary that your wiring contractor have the wiring and fixtures properly installed and that the Fire Underwriters' Association inspect the complete work, sending us a notice of their approval of the job. Therefore:

1st. Urge your electrical contractor to send to this Company a formal report of the work he is doing for you, and urge him also to notify the Fire Underwriters' Association before starting the work.

2nd. Urge wiring contractor to notify Company and also Fire Underwriters' Association promptly when wiring is completed and ready for Service and Meter.

As it is unlawful for the Company to turn on current on any wiring until same has been approved by the Fire Underwriters' Association, it is absolutely necessary that the foregoing be complied with if irritating delays are to be avoided.

For any further information, call Main 3960 and ask for Electric Distribution Department.

Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation

Facsimile of Folder Distributed to Prospective Company Patrons Upon their Application for Electric Service

organizations regardless of the training and experience of its employees still some at least of the exasperating delays of patrons may be analyzed and their remedy prescribed. This is part of the work of the Service Department and facts which are stated herein are presented with the sole idea of obviating those which may easily be avoided.

With this idea in mind the Company has systematically distributed to prospective patrons upon their application for service a folder bearing helpful information as shown in the above cut.

his work done by the wiring contractor his natural query is, "Why does not the lighting company run the wires and install the meters?" It is then quite the logical thing for him to suppose, if he be uninitiated, that the consummation of his service rests entirely in our hands and therefore he appears at the Service Department some member of which interrogates him as to just what he has done. This frequently brings out the fact that he is not sure that the service box has been installed, that the contractor has really finished his work or that the job has actually

been approved by the Board of Fire Underwriters. It is not to be intimated that this is always the case but such a contingency is frequent enough to be worthy of mention in the interest of an ever-increasing cooperative spirit among all parties concerned.

It is a fact that good service depends upon a helpful coordination of a number of distinct factors viz: the power and lighting Corporation, the patron, the electrical contractor and the Board of Fire Underwriters. The laws of New York State specifically state what are the duties of each in this connection and it is safe to assume that when each one has done its part fully there should be a comparative lack of misunderstandings and delays. Perhaps it is but reasonable to suppose that persons who are having their first experience in home lighting are prone to overlook some of the so-called red tape which is a very necessary legal and safety precaution required by law. This Company, the Board of Fire Underwriters and the 400 or more local electrical contractors who are of necessity quite familiar with routine requirements are all quite as anxious as the patron to have his job proceed with the utmost dispatch for delays are expensive to all concerned.

A woman appeared at the Service Department recently and asked why the Company persisted in withholding a meter from her premises and

why it had delivered a second service box which she was returning personally. Upon inquiry at the Electrical Distribution Department it developed that the contractor had ordered two service boxes and had stated that the premises were being wired for two meters but that no work had been reported completed. The complainant then remembered that she had originally intended to wire both upper and lower floors separately and was not absolutely sure that she had made it clear to her contractor when she had changed her mind. She then agreed to see him and have a better understanding.

Incidents like the above are quite common everyday occurrences and constant efforts are being made to avoid them. It is easier for the Company to rectify a mistake within its organization than one which is caused by an avoidable misunderstanding between customer and contractor or ignorance of legal routine which is established solely in the interests of the conservation of life and property.

The Service Department of the Company is open for suggestions as well as complaints for it is its function to help iron out the service difficulties and misunderstandings and it is with this spirit of helpful cooperation that it calls attention to its folder on "How to Obtain Electric Service and Meter with the Least Delay".

### Food for Thought

"Some one has said that electricity takes more brains to make, and less brains to use, than any other commodity or form of service at the disposal of the people," says Frank W. Smith, new president of the National Electric Light Association.

"When one analyzes this statement, it would seem to be true, for there is no form of public utility into which more inventive genius and more engineering skill has been put

than into the electricity supply business.

"The every-day user of electrical energy for light and power, by the simple process of turning a switch or pressing a button, has instantly at his disposal the services of a Thos. Edison, a Nicola Tesla, a Doctor Steinmetz, a George Westinghouse and a score of others, representing the brain and genius of half a century of time.

—Investment Bulletin.

## The Special Educational Stockholders Meeting

WM. GOSNELL

A SPECIAL Meeting of Stockholders of the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation was held at Culver Hall, University Avenue, on Dec. 14 last. Invitations were sent to all stockholders of the Company residing in the southeastern section of the city, this meeting being the first one in a series to be held during the coming weeks in various sections of Rochester. In this way it will be possible in time for each and every local stockholder to come in contact with the Company management.

The meeting was well attended much interest being evidenced in the large map of Rochester showing the location of the various properties of the Company, together with the exact location of each stockholder's home which is marked by a red-headed tack. The other exhibits, viz: charts of growth, colored transparencies of Company properties etc., also attracted much attention.

Mr. Edward G. Miner, a Rochester Director of our Company, acted as Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Miner made an introductory speech in which he remarked upon the good will which exists between the public and the Company some of which at least, he said, was brought about by the existing able and fair management of Company affairs. He also spoke of the type of men at the head of the Company generally, mentioning the fact that they attained success through their ability to accomplish things. Mr. Miner stated that the purpose of the meeting was to give the stockholders of the Company a better opportunity to become acquainted with its physical properties, business, and management as well as to give them the privilege of asking questions and offering suggestions.

Mr. Robert M. Searle, President, addressed the meeting on "Public

Utilities—Their Service to the Public," speaking of the important and necessary place a public utility has in the civic life of the community and of the policy of giving the people served an opportunity to become partners in the business which, through the spirit of cooperation, makes for the success of any business.

Mr. Charles A. Tucker, Assistant Treasurer, spoke on "The Company's Investments, Earnings and Growth" and surely after hearing the many statements made by him concerning Company affairs a renewed confidence must have been felt in the financial strength of our Company.

Mr. Frederick W. Fisher, Employment and Safety Manager, gave an illustrated lecture on "The Company's Physical Properties," which brought forth such remarks as "My gracious, I didn't think the Company had so much property."

Mr. Herman Russell, Vice President and General Manager interpreted the thought of the meeting relative to questions. He asked and answered questions which had not been covered by the other speakers.

An informal reception was held after the meeting, everybody getting acquainted and looking over the numerous charts which lined the walls. Coffee and sandwiches were served.

Miss Marie Spillane, employed in the Pay Roll Department, sang "Love Sends a Little Gift of Roses", and "Smilin' Thru," accompanied by Miss Mildred Berg, of the Financial Department.

A similar successful meeting was held the 25th of January, at R. B. I. Hall. Invitations were sent out to the Stockholders residing in the southwestern and a portion of the northwestern sections of the city.

## The New Method of Drip Pumping

W. H. SYKES

ONE more chapter has been enacted in the "The Passing of the Horse" episode, at least so far as this Company is concerned. Last September the Company's familiar and long-used drip wagon was replaced by a fine motor truck, shown in Figure 3. This action was made necessary by the constantly increasing amount of drip water in the gas mains which so overtaxed the capacity of the drip wagon used up to this time that either a duplicate wagon or a unit of much larger capacity was required. The second alternative was

looses the major portion of the vapor in the Gas Works holders where, especially in winter, the low temperature of the holder is favorable for condensing out the water. This condensation is so great that the drip water in mains in winter amounts to less than half that formed in summer, being reduced from 20,000 gallons to less than 10,000 gallons a month.

Because of the condensing-out tendency of this water in the gas, all gas pipes are laid with sufficient pitch to drain the water to the low points or valleys in the gas lines planned for

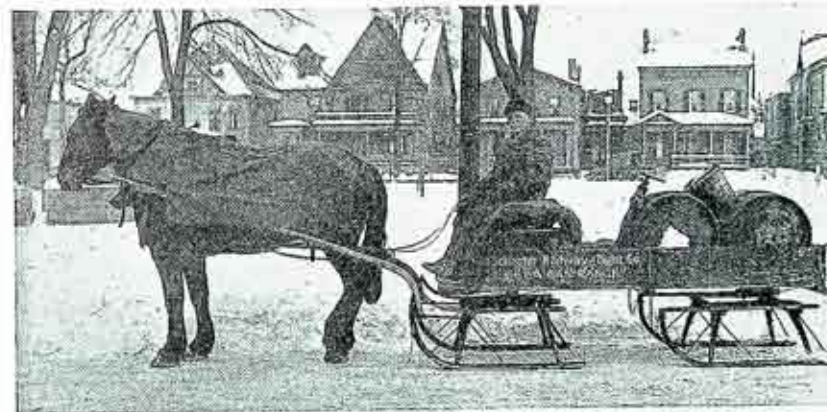


Fig. 1: Old Fashioned Apparatus Used to Collect Drip in Winter

chosen as it seemed to give promise of considerable economy in the operating cost.

The necessity of pumping drips is caused by the separation of water and oils from the gas in the mains. The presence of this water is due to the method used in cooling and cleaning gas when it comes hot from the vertical ovens where it has been distilled from the coal. This is done by allowing the gas to flow upward in a tower through a shower of falling water so that the water comes in intimate contact with all parts of the gas, leaving it saturated with water vapor. The gas

its collection. Here it collects in so-called tub drips from which it is periodically pumped by means of the drip truck whose important function is described below.

With the Company's rapidly increasing send-out of gas there has been a corresponding increase in drip water collections until the slow-moving horse drawn vehicle is no longer able to cope with the situation. Figure 1 shows the old apparatus used to collect drip in winter when deep snow made it difficult to draw the

wagon. The new equipment shown in Figure 3 is a two-ton White truck equipped with a power take-off from the truck's motor to drive the pump. The tank of this truck will accommodate 400 gallons of drip water and is provided with a baffle plate to prevent the surging of the water when the truck is in motion. The power-driven pump, shown at A, Figure 3, is of the rotary type with an actual capacity of 35 gallons per minute and capable of filling the tank in 12 minutes. A heavy duty water meter is placed at B to measure the amount of water pumped from each drip. As this meter will register with gas just as readily as water, provision must be made to shut off the pump when the drip has been pumped dry. For this purpose a glass inset was placed in the outlet pipe from the meter at C through which it is convenient to tell at once when the steady flow ceases. Both the pump and the meter are enclosed in a galvanized iron box. An auxiliary exhaust muffler from the engine is also enclosed in the box and is used in the winter to heat the pump and meter. The entire exposed piping is protected by a heavy layer of hair



Fig. 2: Showing Outlet to Drip Tank at F. An Ample Tool Box Occupies Space at Extreme End of Tank Where the Numerals Appear

felt wrapped with heavy canvas soaked in shellac. A strainer, located at D, protects the pump and meter from the scale and sirupy deposits which sometimes collect in the drips. The method of connecting to the drip rod by means of a flexible hose

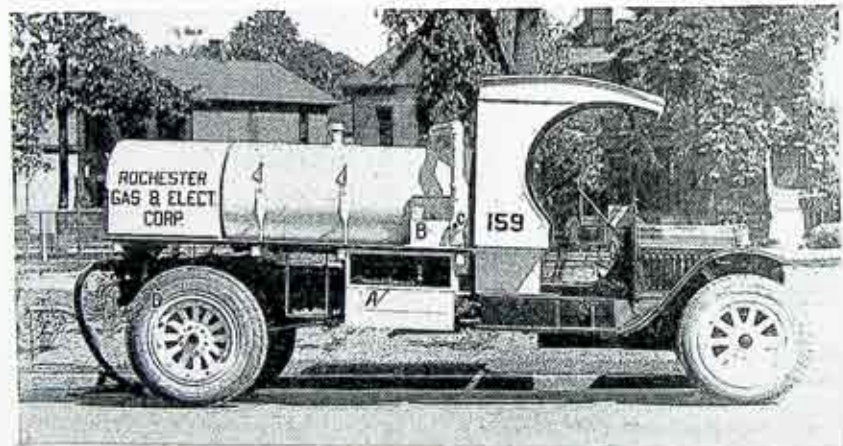


Figure 3: Modern Two-ton White Truck Equipped with Power Take-off from its Motor to Drive Pump. A. At B, C, D and E respectively are shown Water Meter, Glass Inset in Outlet Pipe, Protective Strainer and Flexible Hose Connection

is shown at E. An ample tool box is provided on the back of the truck for wrenches, a hand pump, pail, alcohol and other necessary equipment. The outlet to the drip tank is shown at F, Figure 2. A connection also runs from the bottom of the tank to the suction line so that this entire line can be primed from the tank thereby aiding in starting the water from the deeper drips.

Advantage was taken of the additional equipment this fall to make a complete survey of all the drips on our lines. Only a comparatively few of these drips have to be covered by the regular pumping routes, these being the ones located on the large feeder mains. Some of those nearest the Gas Works produce as much as 30 gallons of drip per day. Approximately 1600 of the 1700 drips on the lines do not require pumping on any regular schedule. The latter have been arranged in routes also and were pumped out this fall. They, too, will receive constant attention which will insure the pumping out of each individual drip at least once every two years. The drips on the regular routes are pumped out with unflinching regularity.

The operating cost with the new unit has been very gratifying for with it the unit cost per drip has been gradually reduced. The new method of drip pumping is therefore not only more efficient and more easily operated than the old one but is also less expensive and much more attractive from every standpoint.

### Employees to Benefit by New Ruling

Under date of January 2, 1923, a notice was sent to the Heads of all Departments stating that it is now possible for all employees to avail

themselves of the standard package price on incandescent lamps. The reduced prices include delivery so that any employee desiring lamps may telephone his order to the Domestic Sales Department where they will receive prompt attention. Mr. MacSweeney, Manager of the Domestic Sales Department asks that this notice be brought to the attention of employees generally as it represents a substantial possible saving to them. A copy of the new price list may be obtained from the Domestic Sales Department, on the Main Floor.

### Dinner is Prepared Electrically

MR. MURPHY, of the Line Department, tells an interesting story about a cat that makes its home in the flagman's shanty at Dewey Avenue and the B. R., and P. Railway, at Barnard, N. Y. At this point there is a transformer bank on the 11,000 volt line which extends along the railroad to the plant of the Ontario Water Company, at Charlotte. A lighting arrester is part of the equipment here and this arrester is fitted out with horn gap switches the prongs of which offer attractive alighting facilities for the swarms of sparrows that infest the Wilcox cider mill near by. When an unlucky sparrow gets in between these prongs and it is a frequent occurrence, there is a slight explosion, and a peculiar noise accompanied by the smell of burning feathers. But pussy has learned just what this peculiar sound means, and when she hears it she hustles over to a point just beneath the arrester and there finds a nice fat sparrow. Oftentimes she may be seen waiting patiently for her dinner, with eyes gazing longingly upward, and she has been known to be on the job to catch the falling sparrow at the instant of its electrocution.



# 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 December, 1922 No. 6

*The man who is worthy of being a leader of men will never complain of the stupidity of his helpers, of the ingratitude of mankind or of the inappreciation of the public. These things are all a part of the great game of life, and to meet them and not go down before them in discouragement and defeat is the final proof of power.*

—Elbert Hubbard.

## Responsibility.

IN a recent editorial in the Red Book, Mr. Bruce Barton tells of a man he met in a little country town where he used to spend his summers who was always complaining about the Interests. Let Mr. Barton tell us about it:

"But who are the Interests?" I demanded one day.

He looked at me as if he suspected I was having fun at his expense.

"You know well enough who they are," he answered, and mentioned certain prominent Wall Street men.

"Your list surprises me," I said. "I know one of those men. He was the son of a school-teacher and had

to work hard to put himself through law school. The men who used to employ him as a lawyer think so much of his integrity that they would be willing to entrust him with the care of their whole estates.

"One of your other men started with many thousand dollars less than nothing. He paid off his father's debts—debts incurred while he was a boy and for which he was in no way responsible.

"If these are the Interests," I said, "then don't worry. They are quiet, home-going, family men like yourself—only they work harder and will die younger."

Mr. Barton remarked to this man that he observed no difference in virtue between his New York neighbors and his small-town neighbors. The man in Wall Street, he asserted, who waters his stock, if he lived in a small town would water milk and the small-town man who listens-in on a party telephone line would no doubt bribe private secretaries on Wall Street to give him market tips.

A matter of geography does not alter or excuse our failure to follow what we choose to call the moral code. Neither can we consistently blame our misfortunes upon others and get away with it. We, principally, are the architects of our own good or bad fortune, and the 'Interests', 'Our Country', and the 'Company', glittering generalities with whom we often refuse to admit speaking acquaintance when they are in for scathing remarks and criticisms—generally unfair—are nothing more or less than a multitude of individuals just like you and I. This shows where the responsibilities fall.

Employees of this Company when they hear unfair criticisms relative to it should be as zealous as was Mr. Bruce Barton and willingly champion its defense, remembering that WE are the Company in any circumstance where service or the explanation of

imaginary grievances are required. Much of our Company's continued success, prosperity and reputation depends upon the whole-hearted, faithful and energetic support of its individual employees.

♦

## How Do You Fit?

LOOKING back through the history of the world instances are chronicled where the general advancement of an entire nation or people has been seriously retarded by the death of an individual with whose earthly remains was buried some valuable secret or the knowledge of some process known to that individual alone. Until the present age such occurrences were not infrequent and in analyzing our usefulness as individuals we sometimes ponder over this thought, "How much will the work of the organization by which we are employed actually be handicapped by our possible death?"

The comment of our rough-and-ready friends would be: "Oh, don't flatter yourself, everything will go along just the same after you are gone". And in this remark there may be a subtle goal for us.

A person of small calibre often tries to "do it all", instead of farming out that portion of his work which rightfully belongs to other cooperating departments. This is perhaps less frequent than the habit of "passing the buck", its antithesis, which is an even more destructive practise. By adopting the former we overburden ourselves with certain unessential details which prevents our whole-hearted attention to the bigger factors of our work and thereby worry ourselves through a very ordinary performance of duty. In permitting ourselves to follow the latter course we side-step responsibilities and become callous to the dictates of conscience while overburdening those more willing to do real work.

In this connection we might also remember that we cannot all be organizers, leaders or executives, but that there must ever be "The hewers of wood and the drawers of water," to carry on the physical work of operating our Company. Even in the executive ranks there are always numerous detail, routine or laborious tasks to do which in all fairness cannot always be passed on to others. True nobleness of character is always indicated in the cheerful performance of any duty, regardless of whether or not it is agreeable, or is consistent with an accepted status. The shirt-sleeve jobs are just as necessary as any others, in fact more so, fundamentally.

Nowadays secrets involving the future advancement of individuals or organizations are quite rare. A Doctor discovering some panacea for remedying the ills of mankind rarely keeps the information to himself alone; rather does he broadcast it to the world. This is true in science, education or business generally. It is the modern exemplification of service and reflects the spirit of the brotherhood of man.

So, when we die, the modern test of our past performance will not be how big a gap we leave in the organization with which we have been associated but rather how simply and easily the transition of the burden may be made from our shoulders to those of others; for the measure of a man is not entirely judged from his dogged and rather secretive personal accomplishments but as well from the total of the dove-tailed cooperation he succeeds in obtaining from his fellows in service, for the general good—how he fits in.

The same thought applies to our possible advancement in the Company's service. As employees we should each keep our work in such a condition of orderly up-to-date-ness that another may step in easily when opportunity beckons us on.



## Sales



The Newman Brothers Grain Company, 204 Troup Street has signed up for a 50 K. W. electric service using six motors which will replace a gasoline engine. The growth of business during the last two years required enlargements and additions to equipment which will be nicely handled by the new electric service.

The Pyramid Process Company, of East Rochester, is a new company in the local field. This company will manufacture glues and has recently installed an 80-K. W. service to take care of its requirements.

Something new in flood lighting adapted to advertising will be undertaken by the Alling and Miles Automobile Company. This company is to construct a large sign on the building of the Rochester Casket Company on Court Street which it will illuminate by means of suitable electric projectors stationed at its office and sales rooms on Stone Street, just off Court Street, a throw of about 250 feet for the projectors.

The Consolidated Machine Tool Company of America, which is composed of 12 distinct Companies, and whose plant is upon the location formerly occupied by the Ingle Machine Company, recently installed a ratiometer and safety burners on the Frankfort furnace used for annealing and case hardening. This concern also installed a Frankfort combination furnace for use in tempering carbon and high-speed steel, this furnace being equipped with a lead tempering bath.

An experimental pot arch furnace was recently placed in the plant of the Bausch and Lomb Company. This furnace will preheat the glass melting pot to a temperature of 1800 degrees

Fahrenheit previous to its entrance into the melting furnace.

The new and additional business obtained and connected by the Industrial Sales Department during the past three years is as follows: 1920-6560 K. W.; 1921-8374 K. W., and 1922-5238 K. W. This makes a kilowatt growth of 20,262 K. W. for the three years.

The Sagamore Hotel, 125 East Avenue, recently ordered 4 sections of Garland Hotel Range and 2 Garland Broilers for its modern kitchen.

The Fisher and Hargather Restaurant, Lyell Avenue and Orchard Street, has increased the equipment of its kitchen by installing one section of Vulcan Hotel Range.

The modern Tea Room of Mr. A. P. Bostwick at 91 East Avenue is now equipped with one section of Garland Hotel Range, and one combination Toaster and Broiler which will materially assist in handling its increasing patronage.

One section of Garland Hotel Range has been installed in the kitchen of the St. Mary's Boys' Orphanage.

Two Garland Hotel Ranges have been added to the modern equipment of Mr. Isadore Rottenberg's Recreation Lunch Room, at 155 Main Street East, to help him keep abreast of his steadily growing business.

The new Restaurant and Delicatessen of Guiseppe Clementi, 341 Court Street, has been fitted out with 1 Garland Hotel Range.

The monthly additions of Company equipment to the Hotel and Restaurant trade of this city speaks better than mere words for its ever-increasing popularity and reliability.

## Gas Manufacture and Distribution



### Naphthalene Removal

R. E. KRUGER

**A**ROUND coal gas manufacturing plants naphthalene is generally considered the gas engineer's bugbear. Although the word naphthalene is not in Webster's dictionary most any gas man can give a copious meaning for it which to the uninitiated might well be summed up in the word—"trouble".

Naphthalene is formed during the process of gas making, at the plant, not because it is needed or wanted but because no method has heretofore been discovered for its efficient elimination. Since it is conceded to be a nuisance, something like the human appendix, it has always seemed that the proper place to eliminate it would be at the seat of its very origin, the gas plant. With this thought in mind Company gas men some time ago, began a thorough study of possibilities for its removal.

It is known from past experience that the light oil plant scrubber will remove some of the naphthalene from the gas as the gas comes in contact with the oil passing through the scrubber. It was feared, however, that if all the gas distributed throughout the city was scrubbed the light oil would be entirely removed in the attempt. But to make a long story short and eliminate all lengthy technical discussion, let it be briefly stated that after six weeks continuous operation of the light oil plant scrubber as a naphthalene remover it is felt that the problem of naphthalene elimination has been practically solved. Now, the Gas Manufacturing Department feels fairly

sure of being able to do the following: Take out all the naphthalene from all the gas manufactured at both East and West Stations; keep the Light Oil production up to normal requirements over a large range of gallonage, and get approximately the quality of light oil desired for the making of motor fuel.

The best part of this removal system is that no money has been paid out for extra equipment or labor, and as the naphthalene removed is not wanted nor is it used for any specific purpose there is no marketing expense in getting rid of it.

The success of this entire naphthalene removal proposition cost nothing but constructive mental application to the problem in hand on the part of a group of Company men who had nerve enough to try out a theoretically logical procedure along systematic methods of attack.

### Development and Plans at West Station

**W**ORK on the new carburetted blue gas plant is now well under way, a general lay-out having been prepared showing a prospective development of three machines, a relief holder, the usual condensing and scrubbing apparatus and other auxiliaries. The site picked for this development is just south of the Brown's Race spillway, and east of the Gas Works road. The plant is so arranged as to not preclude a possible further coal gas development on the west side of the river should

such a plan materialize.

Orders are being issued for a 12-foot generator set having a capacity of nearly 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. This set will be hydraulically automatically operated and will incorporate oil spraying equipment without checker brick in the carburettor. This system is not only adaptable to standard grades of gas oil but also renders the use of low grades of oils possible when price or other conditions make their use necessary or attractive.

The new set will also be equipped with two waste heat boilers, one generating steam from the blast gases, the other from the illuminating gases.

The gas will pass through a primary unit adjacent to the machine and will then be piped across the river bridge to the present relief holder at East Station. Due to limitations of temperatures, volumes and pressure, the pipe required is 48 inches in

diameter. In order to carry this pipe safely extensive reinforcements of the bridge structure will have to be made.

Another development which we hope can be made this year is a system for quenching coke by some method other than drowning it in water. There are such systems in theory and one has been attempted with apparent success in Germany. This method requires that the hot coke be dumped into an insulated bunker which is closed tight. Inert gases are then circulated through the hot coke mass and then through a waste heat boiler during which process the absorbed heat is extracted as steam. It is claimed that approximately 4/10 of a pound of steam per pound of coke quenched may be conserved. If that is true the steam generated in our case would amount to approximately 400 B.H.P. per hour.



## Elec. Generation and Distribution



### Activities of the Subway Department

T. H. CHRISTIE

**I**N analyzing the data contained in a recent report of the work of the Subway Department for the past year, Mr. Christie calls attention to many interesting figures. 1922 has been one of the largest years the Subway Department has ever experienced, three of the larger jobs of the year being in connection with Rochester's new Street and Subway, and the new East Main Street and Bay Street improvements. And if all the work this Department has planned for the coming year goes through to a satisfactory finish, as is expected, the year 1923 will be even more prosperous for the Company.

One of the functions of the Subway Department is the making of concrete poles of various dimensions to conform to the particular use for which they may be needed. This work has developed steadily till it became necessary recently to obtain larger quarters for the making of these poles. A section of the plant of the General Electric Company which is but a short distance from the Leighton Avenue pole yard has been procured for the purpose, and additional help will be added in order to accelerate this important activity. The auxiliary plant is now equipped and ready to turn out 9 line poles per day.

During the year 1922, the Subway Department produced the following concrete poles and other products:

- 443—13-foot octagon lamp poles
- 11—12-foot square lamp poles
- 916—22-foot line poles
- 180—25-foot line poles
- 6—30-foot line poles
- 842—concrete covers for hand-holes
- 662—small guy stubs for the Line Department
- 163—large guy stubs for the Line Department
- 50—drip stones for gas mains
- 40—land markers for the Gas Department.

Some idea of the extent of Rochester's growth along the lines of beautification and illumination of its streets may be gained from the number of modern lighting poles and fixtures installed during the year 1922. A large proportion of these installations are of the new-type lamps on octagon poles on Rochester's new streets, the others representing the improvement of the lighting conditions on existing streets. The total of these installations for the year is: number of concrete poles installed—437, number of iron poles and brackets installed—123.

During the year there was a total of 241,422 feet of conduit laid which is equivalent to 45.72 miles of subway built. The recent East Main Street improvements took approximately 6 miles of duct and included the installation of 20, 5' by 7' man-holes. The year's activities included the laying of 128,791 feet of McRoy tile duct for subways; 40,000 feet of pump log duct used for street crossings and new improvements; and 72,631 feet of 3-inch fibre duct used for street lighting and services. There were 137 streets on which cross-overs were installed, 108 of these being new streets, and also 29 streets resurfaced. A total of 650 underground electric services were installed.

The plans for the coming year include the construction of subways as follows: on Lake Avenue from the Ridge Road to Charlotte; Aqueduct Street from Oak Street to South Avenue; Bay Street from Webster Avenue to Culver Road; Joseph Avenue from Herman Street to the new improvement on Clifford Avenue; North Street from Portland Avenue to Clifford Avenue; East Avenue from Union Street to Swan Street; West Avenue from Brown Street to Hobart Street, and West Avenue from Hobart Street to Lincoln Park. These improvements will total 400,000 feet.

It is expected that at least 1,000 of the new-type lighting fixtures will be installed during the coming year which will add materially to Rochester's already high-grade standard of street lighting.

The Booth Building adjoining Station 3 is being torn down preparatory to the sinking of a shaft through its rocky foundation to accommodate the new electric boiler. Space is also provided for an elevator shaft for the new addition to Station 3, which will eventually be built upon this site.

Construction work is being done at Station 3 for the installation of a new 3000 K.V.A. transformer and to make possible increased panel space on the 440 volt bus. This bus has a vital function to perform in that it supplies the house auxiliaries at this important Station. This change also provides for separate sources of supply to the bus and will give greatly increased capacity and reliability to this important service.

A new storage battery and motor-generator charging set has been installed at Station 35 for switchboard control service. In the event of a breakdown of the Edison system the battery will supply this service during the emergency.

Six new arc transformers have been received, two of which are being installed at Station 1, two at Station 5,

one at Station 6, and one at Station 35. As soon as the necessary cuts in the circuits can be made these transformers will be pressed into service to relieve the overloaded condition of many of the arc circuits. This work has been retarded temporarily it being impossible to get sufficient shipments of underground cable.

The new galleries in Station 6 are rapidly assuming a changed appearance. Several arc transformers have been moved and now occupy the south gallery, and the masonry cell structure for the new 25 cycle, 11,000 volt bus, in the east gallery is fast being completed. This will leave considerable room in the old galleries for the accommodation of future switching equipment etc.

Number 6 turbine, Sta. 3 is dismantled and undergoing the changes necessary to make it non-condensing.

The new unit at Station 26, which is the latest addition in the way of generating equipment, is determined, apparently, to perform as well as some of its larger brothers. It is supplying energy continuously to the systems at the present time and is giving very satisfactory service. It went in on the line at 6:45 P. M. on December 31, 1922.

A primary arc circuit on Seneca Parkway has been extended west of Dewey Avenue and an additional transformer installed to remedy low voltage conditions in this vicinity. A primary arc circuit was also extended on Electric Avenue as far as Norbert Street, new transformers being placed at Norbert Street and Electric Avenue and on Magee Avenue, opposite Norbert. This arrangement makes a total of three transformers on the primary extensions which will relieve low voltage conditions on the secondary mains at these points.

The Edison feeder system on South Clinton Street and Monroe Avenue

was recently rearranged to give more satisfactory voltages in the territory it serves. A new feeder and cable box was installed at Court Street and Clinton Avenue South and sub-feeders extended from this point to Court and Cortland Streets and South Clinton Street and Monroe Avenue. The recent Court-Cortland feeder was removed, and the Monroe-Clinton feeder extended to Monroe Avenue and Manhattan Street.

Two 200-watt lamps were recently installed at the entrance of Durand-Eastman Park. These lamps are greatly appreciated by residents in this vicinity as well as persons attending the two churches at this point which receive needed illumination.

Fifty-four new Class O lamps have been installed on Joseph Avenue between Central Avenue and Herman Street, one being placed on each trolley pole on each side of the street. These lamps will give adequate modern lighting to this important business section which they serve.

A new underground arc circuit was recently run from Station 35 to Chili Avenue to relieve the arc circuits in the vicinity of Arnett Boulevard, Thurston Road and Genesee Street.

The work of still further enlarging the scope of the Electric Meter Department is making excellent progress. At the present time operations there consist chiefly in dismantling the iron truss rods and other discarded equipment comprising the old hay loft, a relic of days gone by when horses were the chief stock in trade of the Transportation Department of the Company. This extensive space which lies just north of the recently reconstructed Electric Meter Department will be remodeled into an efficient unit of space to be used mainly for the testing of transformers, as well as a laboratory and radio research department.



## Housekeeping Suggestions



### HOMESPUN YARN

When you patch that torn place on the wall paper tear the patch instead of cutting it, it will show less.

Slates may be out of date in the schoolroom, but one hung up in the kitchen is helpful to jot down things needed from the store.

Cereals are the simplest, easiest to get, and cheapest foods we have. Make their use a serial.

To keep ink from spreading when marking clothes, first trace with a heavy pencil and then go over the pencil marks with the ink.

An enamel or zinc top on the kitchen table in the long run will save its cost.

Gravy stains won't go thru to the table cloth if a sheet of white oil-cloth is put under the carving mat.

The use of a double boiler saves many a pudding from becoming a burnt offering.

### MORNING MEAL IS MUCH NEGLECTED

The child who goes to school breakfastless is handicapped at the start in his day's work. Yet on cold mornings many youngsters would rather stay cozy in their beds till the last moment and then rush off to school without anything to eat. Further, a cup of coffee and a piece of toast are often all that the mother thinks even she herself has time to take for her breakfast.

Going without breakfast seems so harmful from the point of view of health, that on the score card used by the women of the state to check up their food habits, ten points are taken off for omitting the morning meal.

Everyone needs to take breakfast, and school children perhaps most of all. Their failure in certain subjects is often definitely traceable to coming on an empty stomach. Naturally they are restless and inattentive if they haven't eaten since the night before.

Whole cereal is excellent for a child's breakfast, together with fruit, bread or toast and milk or cocoa.

The rest of the family needs breakfast, too. When the family all eat a happy breakfast together, the day starts much better than when every one runs down and grabs a bite and rushes off.

The slight cross feeling that persons may develop in the middle of the morning may be the result of too-hurried breakfast and not enough of it.

### CURTAINS ADD THE FINISHING TOUCH

Curtains and draperies add the finishing touches to a house and give a note of individuality. The whole house, and not merely the room in which the curtains are hung, should be considered in their selection. Different kinds of curtains in every room spoil the harmonious effect from outside; and more persons see the outside of a house than see the inside.

Outlook and exposure likewise must be considered, as well as the type and decoration of the room for which the curtains are selected. For example, curtains which hang close to the window pane, called glass curtains, are preferable for windows facing the street, and in planning for curtains

on windows that face a garden or lawn they may be hung with small brass rings on rods, so that they may easily be pushed back to admit the light. This, further, is a good system of hanging for all windows unless there is some special reason for keeping them always covered.

On the north side of the house where there is less sun, the windows should have light, cheerful curtains. In winter, the room will seem warmer if the curtains are of some of the warmer colors, such as reds or rich browns.

In rooms where there is much sunlight, more sombre draperies may be used to temper the light.

The shape of the window will determine whether long or short, straight or draped curtains should

be used. High windows which go to the ceiling are made more attractive by casement or glass curtains, overhung with a valence or side draperies. For short windows it is better to have plain curtains without over-draperies.

Curtains may be used to add harmony to the color scheme of a room. Plain and neutral materials should be used in rooms where there is much color, and upholstered furniture. Sombre walls and furnishings may be lighted up by bright hangings. The curtains should be the connecting link between the walls and the furnishings. A shade of color may be taken from both the walls and furnishings and combined in the curtains. Sometimes it is effective to cover cushions and a chair or two with the same material as the curtains.

### TRY THESE EXCELLENT DESSERTS

#### CARAMEL PUDDING

1 pt. milk  
3/8 c brown sugar  
4 tsp. cornstarch  
Salt  
1/2 tsp. vanilla  
1 tsp. butter  
3/4 c chopped nuts

Heat milk. Moisten the cornstarch in a little water. Add to hot milk. Add sugar and salt. Cook over hot water 15 min. Remove from fire. Add nuts, butter and vanilla. Turn into mold. Serve with custard sauce.

#### ORANGE CREAM

4 tbsp. cornstarch  
1/2 c cold milk  
1/2 c scalded milk  
1 tsp. orange extract  
Yolks 2 eggs  
2 tbsp. sugar  
1/2 tsp. salt

Mix cornstarch with cold milk, add gradually to scalded milk and cook in double boiler 15 minutes stirring constantly until mixture thickens and afterward occasionally. Beat yolk of egg and add sugar and salt. Add to first mixture and cook 3 min. Turn into a serving dish, sprinkle with sugar, and let stand until cold. Cover with meringue and garnish with sections of orange. Serve with cream.

#### FIG CUSTARD

1 qt. milk  
3/4 c sugar  
3/4 lb. figs  
1/2 c boiling water  
1/2 c sugar

1/2 tsp. salt  
Yolks 3 eggs  
3 tbsp. powdered sugar  
1 1/2 tbsp. lemon juice  
Whites 3 eggs

Scald milk, mix cornstarch, sugar and salt. Pour on gradually scalded milk and cook in double boiler 10 minutes. Add egg yolks slightly beaten and cook 3 min. Cut figs in small pieces, put in double boiler and add water, sugar and 3/4 lemon juice and cook until figs are soft. Combine mixtures and cool, then turn into serving dishes and cover with meringue just before serving.

#### MOCK MAPLE TAPIOCA

1 c tapioca  
1 qt. water  
4 tbsp. butter  
1 tsp. salt  
1 tsp. vanilla  
3/4 c brown sugar

Cook the tapioca in the water until it is transparent. Add the other ingredients; pour it into a baking dish and bake one half hour. Serve with cream.

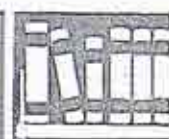
#### DATE PUDDING

2 eggs  
1/2 c sugar  
Butter—size of an Eng. walnut  
1/2 c Eng. walnuts  
1 box drom. dates cut in small pieces  
3 tbsp. flour  
2 tbsp. B. P. salt

Bake in shallow pan 10 minutes in moderate oven, then turn off gas, and leave in 1/2 hour.



## Auditing



New Business			
Net increase in Consumers in Year			
Ending November 30, 1922			
	Nov. 30, 1922	Nov. 30, 1921	Incr.
Gas	84,158	81,500	2,658
Electric	47,846	39,586	8,260
Steam	108	100	8
	132,112	121,186	10,926

Net Increase in Consumers by Months			
	1920	1921	1922
Incr. in January	345	104	489
Incr. in February	246	28	483
Incr. in March	341	191	649
Incr. in April	509	528	931
Incr. in May	601	611	977
Incr. in June	526	270	1056
Incr. in July	427	667	879
Incr. in August	402	578	935
Incr. in September	403	631	1176
Incr. in October	531	780	1271
Incr. in November	461	734	1186
Incr. in December	403	894	

Miscellaneous Data			
	Nov. 30, 1922	Nov. 30, 1921	Incr
Miles of Gas Main	546	530	16
Miles of Overhead Line	2491	2153	338
Miles of Undergr'd Cable	1376	1242	134
Miles of Subway Duct	1055	1022	33
No. of Street Arc. Lamps	1469	1626	*157
No. of Street Inc. Lamps	10141	9442	699
Total No. of Street Lamps	11610	11068	542
No. of Employees	1579	1358	221

Stock Sales, December, 1922.		
	Subscribers	Shares
Total to Jan., 1, 1923	5534	38776

Statement of Consumers by Departments as of November 30th.					
Nov. 30, 1912	Gas	Electric	Steam	Total	Incr.
	61338	13088	23	74449	7284

Membership		
Date	No.	
Members, November 30, 1922	1116	
Affiliated December, 1922	19	
Terminated December, 1922	18	
Gain	1	
Membership, December 31, 1922	1117	

Mo. of	Mo. of	Increase
Nov., 1922	Nov. 1921	
\$216,130.62	\$189,991.75	\$26,138.87
6,154,910	1,475,000	4,679,910
9,309,957	12,433,707	*3,123,750
4,785,578	3,079,271	1,706,307
190,056	148,496	41,560
98,408	107,731	*9,323
12,562	9,138	3,424
17,532	13,241	4,291
427,304	412,561	14,743
12,290	9,253	3,037
82,801	103,658	*20,857

\*Denotes Decrease

## Personals

It is with the utmost regret that we announce the following deaths of three of the Company's old guard, men who have served faithfully and well over a long period of years. The bereaved families have the deepest sympathy of the entire organization both officers and employees.

Mr. George Wetzel died on January 4, after having been associated with the Electric Distribution Department for a period of 40 years. After serving some years with a local telegraph company, before the advent of the telephone, Mr. Wetzel entered the employ of the Company and served many years under Mr. John Almstead in the days of the Rochester Electric Light Company. In the later years of his career, under Mr. Yawger, he rendered efficient and faithful service as an expert in the development and laying out of Rochester's wonderful system of street lighting which is recognized as one of the finest in the United States. Mr. Wetzel accomplished things with a thoroughness that made him extremely valuable to the Company.

Mr. Dwight C. Rockwood who died on January 1, during the 18 years of his association with the Company made a host of friends by his great spirit of cooperation and willingness to help one and all for the good of the service. No job was ever too small to gain his full-hearted and energetic assistance. Entering the Company's employ in 1905, before the organization of its present extensive and efficient Drafting Department, he served under Mr. C. M. Munger. His great interest in developing efficient Company records, maps and plans helped to form the foundation of a Department which has come to be of extreme va-

lue and which in many ways is a living memorial to his faithful record.

Mr. George Ricketts, of Station 3, died on December 18, at 330 Webster Avenue. Mr. Ricketts entered this Company's employ in November, 1912, and his 11 years of service are marked by the loyalty and willingness and thoroughness with which he pursued his daily tasks. Mr. Rickett was familiarly called "Daddy" Ricketts by a host of friends throughout the Company.

In March, Mr. William Michaels will finish his course in Mechanical Engineering which he has been pursuing for the past four years. During these four years Mr. Michaels has attended classes 3 to 4 nights a week at Mechanics Institute and his diploma will come as a well-earned reward for his ambition and application to an extremely worthwhile project. He is also to be congratulated upon finishing a six-year night school course in four years.

Miss Engle, formerly of the Gas Distribution Department, is now an employee of the Auditing Department in Room 10.

On January 18, at Elm Hall, the girls of the Electric Distribution Department held a bowling tryout for the purpose of discovering 'who's who' on the Andrews Street alleys. The following young women turned out some commendable scores and succeeded in making the pin boys earn their money: the Misses Dorothy Britton, May Darling, Irene Mura, Clarice Stothard, Janet Van Gelder, Julia Neubrandt, Catherine Chidsey, Wilma Klein, Edith Burlingham, Evelyn Morrall, Mildred Sheldon, Ada Geen, Anna Ade, and Mary Walker. After lame arms have been brought back to normalcy, there will be another session.

Miss Randall, of the Telephone Department, visited her parents in

Toronto, at Christmas time and said 'hello' in person to a multitude of friends.

Mr. Edward Schluter, of Sea Breeze, is Forging it back and forth every day as usual. Edward says Sea Breeze is now a wonderful place to live the year 'round since it is a recipient of Company gas. The roads are being kept cleared of snow by a tractor, 4 horses and a scrapper and a few heavy automobile trucks.

Mr. Lester Lynd spent the Christmas holidays at Malone, N. Y., where he was best man at the wedding of a friend. Lester disclaims association with any bootleggers while there and upon being searched by his friends at Andrews Street, upon his return his pockets gave forth nothing more harmful than a winter's supply of spruce gum which he 'picked' while in the gum belt.

Mr. E. Chapland, Line Department, is having wonderful success with his radio set while 'Benny' Cahill claims to be getting the Eastman School of Music almost every evening.

Mr. Wm. Buckmaster has a wonderful crystal set on which he has received concerts from Atlanta, Georgia, and messages from a ship off the coast of Florida. According to 'Radio Bill' Leacey, this is simply radiation from some kind neighbors who possess a regenerative set. "Somebody is always taking the joy out of life," says 'Bill' Haggerty, who rises to state that radiation is 'bunk', the two 'Bills' are still arguing and threaten to put up some real money to back their respective claims.

Mr. 'Bill' McElwain, lamp trimmer, recently put in service a very fine tube set which was installed in his home with the help of Mr. Leacey, who is an advocate of the three circuit tuner.

Mr. Harvey Klumb, Dean of Company radio activities, is a friend in need of many employees who bank on him to straighten all kinds

of difficulty and interpret the meaningless squeaks of rampant peanut tubes. All the boys say that Harvey is 'there'.

Mr. Charles Ayenes, familiarly called 'Charley' by his many friends, is one of the Company's veteran employees. Mr. Ayenes had charge of the horses used by the Company till, 22 years ago, they were superseded by electric trucks, and he drove the first electric bought by the Company. For years 'Charlie' and electric truck 154 were almost inseparable, till it was condemned recently. Now Mr. Ayenes drives a fine White truck which he claims has them all "beat."

Mr. T. W. Atterbury, of the Engineering Department, recently wrote two articles for the "Malleable" magazine, dealing with the use of "Powdered Coal for Malleable". One of these articles speaks of the advantages derived as indicated by experimental results and offers suggestions relative to its preparation, and the fire hazard entailed. The other article details methods of calculating gas volumes and velocities and emphasizes the importance of using CO<sub>2</sub> recorders for maintaining efficient combustion. Both articles are illustrated by halftones, diagrams and performance curves.

Mr. John B. Allington has been appointed to two important committees for the coming year as follows: The committee of house heating and gas utilization of the Empire State Gas and Electric Association; and The industrial gas committee of the American Gas Association.

Mr. Haftenkamp has been appointed to the Calorific Standards committee of the American Gas Association and the Empire State Gas Association.

Mr. Walter McKie spent the Christmas week-end with his parents in northern Michigan.

Mr. Benton Souppée enjoyed a Merry Christmas at Allentown, Pennsylvania, the home of his parents.

That the stork is not a seasonable bird may be inferred from three recent births in Gas and Electric families. He does not hie himself off to the sunny southland at the first approach of winter but sticks right on the job through all kinds of weather. We are pleased to announce the following among his recent activities:

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Von Debon was recently graced by the arrival of a son, Raymond, Jr. Mr. Von Debon is a Special man in the Order Department.

Mr. and Mrs. William McCullen are the proud parents of a baby boy, named Donald William. The stork left Donald at the Highland Hospital on December 18. Mr. McCullen is employed at the General Storehouse

Dorothy Irene, weight 7 pounds 6 ounces, is the name of a sweet baby girl born to Mr. and Mrs. Guy Shattuck. Mr. Shattuck is still receiving the congratulations of his associates at Station 3.

Through an oversight we neglected to announce in a previous issue the birth of a baby boy, William Gordon, to Mr. and Mrs. William N. Whitney. William Jr., is in excellent health and has a winning smile just like his Dad.

In a recent mock trial held in Irondequoit Mr. Vogelsang participated in the role of Judge and added much humor to the breach-of-promise case which thoroughly amused a large audience.

Mrs. Boll, of the Appliance Department, spent her annual vacation in the enjoyment of a trip to New York where she spent Christmas day with friends.

Miss Phyllis Winans, who has been employed for some years by the Company, left its employ on January 12, to take a position with the Ritter Dental Company. Upon her departure on this date Miss Winans was presented with a beautiful DuBarry ivory set consisting of comb,

brush and mirror by her associates in the Tabulating Department who wish her success in her new venture.

Mr. Stephen Wiesniewski has recovered from a recent operation in a local hospital.

Mrs. Dreyer, Billing Department, left the employ of the Company on January 25 to assume the duties of a teacher in a Fairport school.

Mrs. Jane Dey, accompanied by her husband, recently traveled to Bermuda. Mr. and Mrs. Dey arrived there about Christmas time where they were wished the 'greetings of the season', as the English people there say it, amid balmy springlike weather. Golfing and bicycling occupied some of their leisure moments, and they returned much refreshed to be greeted by an old-fashioned New York blizzard.

Miss Agnes Fisher, formerly of the Telephone Department, has been transferred to the Billing Department.

Miss Freda Warren entertained a group of her friends in the Billing Department at her home on Goodman Street during the Christmas week-end. Dancing and refreshments and the playing of Yuletide games passed a very pleasant evening.

Miss Gertrude Winograd has left the Company's employ at Front Street where she made many friends by her amiability. Miss Winograd, with her mother, has moved to New York City to make a home for a brother who is attending Dental College there.

Company associates of Mr. B. E. Geimer greatly enjoyed his playing of the traps at the recent Get-Together dance at Haddon Hall, where he was one of the musicians in Fagen's orchestra.

Mr. Irving Huff, of Fairport, is making the most of these snowy evenings by enjoying tobogganging with his two children on a hill adjacent to his home.

Mr. Edward Roeser accompanied by Mr. Kennedy of the Galusha Stove Company, visited the plant of the Moffet Electric Range Company, Weston, Canada on December 29, and 30. The purpose of the trip was to inspect that company's development of an electric operated vitreous enameling furnace which proved of great interest.

Messrs Durfee, Haftenkamp and Patterson recently visited Syracuse where they made a study of the new 'Bill Jones' idea which is being thoroughly tried out by that city's power and lighting corporation. The 'Bill Jones' idea is an intensive service proposition calculated to promote more efficient service with a minimum

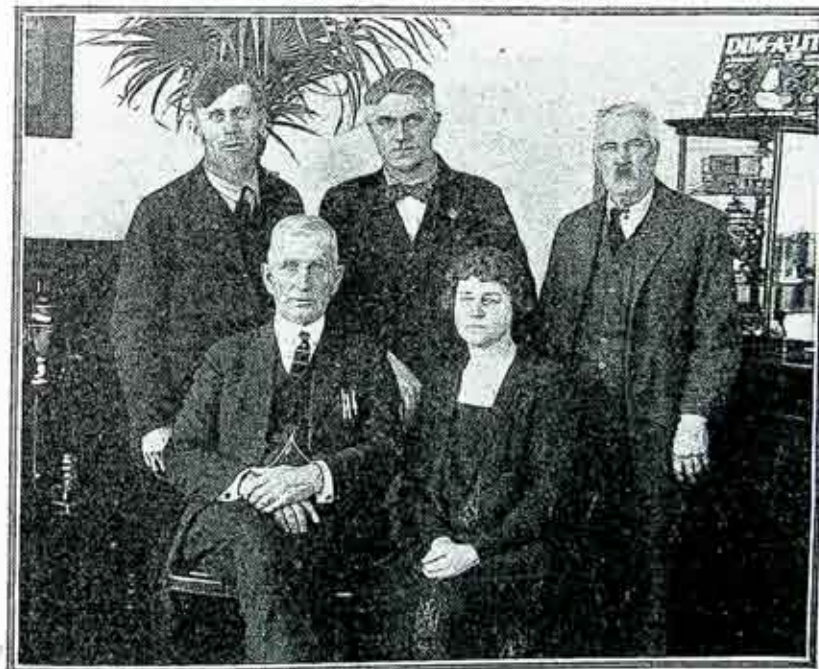
of expense which would of course be reflected in a corresponding lowering of overhead and therefore be to the mutual advantage of Company and patron.

Mr. D. W. DeGraff, brother of Miss Marie DeGraff, spent the Christmas vacation with his parents at their home in Brighton. Mr. DeGraff is attending Hope Theological College, Michigan, where he is Editor in Chief of the Anchor, the college magazine.

Mr. James Casey is a regular skating fan and graces the Genesee Valley Park rink rather frequently. His friends say he is trying to reduce, but 'Jimmy' tells us that he is merely seeking to hold his own.

## Employees at the East Rochester Branch

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



Standing: Messrs. G. A. Rawnsley, P. A. Connellon and W. H. Prior  
Sitting: Mr. A. E. Wittleton, and Mrs. B. W. Jones



## Fumes and Flashes



### LIKE THE NOISE

Jud Tunkins says every man is entitled to his own opinion, but most of us would rather get into an argument than enjoy peaceable possession.—*Selected.*

### NO WONDER HE LEFT

"It's four years now since he left me," said the deserted wife. "I remember it just as well as yesterday—how he stood at the door, holding it open till six flies got into the house."—*Selected.*

### HOME-OPATHIC TREATMENT

*Sufferer*—"I have a terrible tooth-ache and want something to cure it."

*Friend*—"Now, you don't need any medicine. I had a toothache yesterday and went home and my wife kissed and consoled me so that the pain soon passed away. Why don't you try the same?"

*Sufferer*—"I think I will. Is your wife at home now?"—*Selected.*

### A CHEERFUL GIVER

A colored revival was in full blast, and one old fellow was exhorting the people to contribute generously.

"Look what de Lawd's done fo' you-all, brethren!" he shouted. "Give Him a portion of all you has. Give Him a tenth. A tenth belongs to de Lawd!"

"Amen!" yelled a perspiring member of the congregation, overcome by emotion. "Glory to de Lawd! Give Him mo'. Give Him a twentieth!"—*Selected.*

### YUMPIN' YIMINY

Ole Oleson wanted to be a railroad man. So he got a job in a roundhouse as engine wiper. His foreman had been trained in the "Jim" Hill school; he allowed no waste. He everlastingly kept ding-donging at Ole like this:

"Don't waste a drop of oil, Ole; oil costs money. And don't waste the waste, either; it's getting mighty expensive." Ole finally got these economy facts pounded into his head.

One day Ole was promoted to fireman. The day before he went on his first regular run on a freight engine he was posted as to his duties through a series of questions. This was the last question: "Now, Ole, suppose you are on your engine; you go around a curve and see rushing towards you on a single track the fastest passenger train. What would you do?"

Ole replied: "I grab the dam oil can; I grab the dam waste—and I YUMP."—*Buffalo Courier.*

### CHECKING UP

*Chauffeur* (after collision): "Are you hurt?"  
*Butcher Boy* (excitedly): "Where's my liver?"—*Selected.*

*Edith*—"That girl's reversed Darwin's Theory."

*Hester*—"How's that?"

*Edith*—"She makes monkeys out O' Men."—*The Siren.*

### TRAINING THE FROSH

*Fresh*: "What's that whistle?"

*Soph*: "That's the mail train, whistling for its mate."—*The Occident.*

### VOICES IN THE PARLOR

*He*—"I fell for you when I first saw you."

*She*—"Yes and you are still lying."—*Selected.*

### A SWEEPING EXAMPLE

There was a youth named Samuel Jones  
Who said he didn't need an education.  
Now each week he earns eight bones,  
Sweeping out a railroad station!—*Selected.*

### A WAY-TY RETORT

*Cop*: "Hey, where are you going? Don't you know this is a one-way street?"

*Farmer* (in his flivver): "Well, I'm only going one way, ain't I?"—*Selected.*

### COW VALUES

The noted Chicago lawyer, Emery Storrs attended a banquet of stockbreeders in the old Leland Hotel some thirty years ago.

Called upon to speak, he said:

"Gentlemen, I have listened with great interest to the merits and good qualities of the Jersey, Holstein, and other fine breeds of cattle, but as an attorney for railroads I can assure you the most valuable and highest priced animal in the world is the offspring of an ordinary cow crossed by a locomotive."—*Selected.*

### IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

Sam, the colored driver of an ox team, saw a little lizard crawling up a tree. He flourished his long whip and very deftly snapped off the lizard's head. Further along the road with skillful precision he picked a horsefly off the fence with the same weapon. His skill as a marksman was next exhibited on a chipmunk that showed its head above the ground.

A white companion finally said: "Sam, take a crack at that hornets' nest." Sam grinned and replied, "No, suh, no, suh, boss; them fellahs is awganized."—*Selected.*

## Vision

The practical man sees a small wooden box  
Strung tight with the gut of a cat  
On which you can scrape with the tail of a horse—  
And there's nothing more to it than that—  
Or, so he declares, and it's perfectly true,  
That's all that a violin seems,  
Unless you have vision that leads you to see  
A casket of loveliest dreams.

The practical man knows a tree is a tree.  
He figures its height and its girth,  
How many board feet it will cut to the saw  
And just what those boards will be worth.  
And yet to the man who has vision it seems  
A miracle, sprung from the sod—  
A green living glory that ever proclaims  
The meaning and purpose of God.

The practical man sees a practical world  
And runs it in practical style  
He's safe and he's sane as an everyday guide  
But still, every once in a while,  
Though practical people make living run smooth,  
Let's yield to the magical thrall.  
Of dreamers, whose wonderful visions supply  
The reason for living at all.

BERTON BRALEY

Courtesy of *Vision Magazine.*



## Who Guards the Light

SOMETIMES I sit and wonder, discontent,  
About the little place I fill in this great scheme of things—  
An operator—nursemaid to a water wheel—  
Answering telephones—writing logs,  
And ever list'ning to the endless roar  
The generators make.  
When I was young—Oh! well, you know how youngsters  
dream—  
I was a mighty engineer; I'd build a bridge three miles  
across;  
A project which would rival Muscle Shoals;  
A railroad vast with no beginning and no end.  
And now—it's time to read the meters once again.  
And write the log.  
But sometimes when my shift is done  
I climb the hill up by the dam  
And look across the country that I've learned to love  
As God's own land,  
And see a myriad specks of light—  
Each light a home—each light kept burning  
By my noisy wheels.  
And then I understand, and almost feel content  
To know I guard the light—I help to make these homes.  
Of course, I know they never think of me,  
But if they did I know a thousand mothers' lips  
Would frame a prayer—"God bless the men who guard  
the light."  
At such a time I do not wonder, discontent,  
About the little place I fill in this great scheme of things.

—*Pacific Power & Light Co. Bulletin*