Volume 10 Number 11

GAS *and* ELECTRIC NEWS

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JEFFERSON JUNIOR H.S.
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Energy

TO accomplish the work done annually in the United States, or at least its equivalent in work which men could perform, would require the labor of three billion hard working slaves. The use of power gives to each man, woman and child in this country the equivalent of thirty servants. Modern civilization arises from this organized employment of mechanical energy.

—Gilbert and Pogue in a Smithsonian Bulletin.

GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS

Vol.10 MAY, 1923 No. 11

Sowing the Seed of Happy Homes in Our Junior High Schools

EXPERTS in the study of domestic relations tell us that many of the troubles among young couples which eventually lead to divorces are caused, or at least greatly aggravated by the inability of the young wife to efficiently handle the domestic science part of the bargain. This being true, it would appear that it is the duty of all persons interested in increasing the happiness and prosperity of the homes of our nation to encourage all agencies directly or indirectly working toward a solution of this problem.

In this connection it is interesting to note the great interest taken by the Junior High Schools of this city in this important work. Rochester may well be proud of these schools which are laying so solid a foundation for the happiness of the potential homes of the future, nor do we have to wait long for ample opportunity to observe its constructive effects upon society. Having occasion to visit the Jefferson Junior High School recently, the writer was invited to observe the activities of some of the domestic science classes and was so favorably impressed that photographs were later obtained to illustrate a simple story covering the work which, it is believed, may not be generally understood or appreciated.

Domestic training is one of the important functions of the Junior High School movement, and while this article concerns the specific activities as seen in the Jefferson Junior High School at Edgerton Park it is nevertheless but a sample of similar work done in the two other Junior High Schools. In the Fall there will be still another Junior High, the domestic science instruction in all of them being synchronized through the supervisor of Foods and Clothing, Miss Buckley, of the Madison Junior High School.

In discussing the aims of these domestic courses, Mr. A. H. N. Rogers, Supervisor of the Practical Arts, of the Jefferson Junior High School, explained that a well-rounded home training was sought, no effort being made to specialize in any specific activity. Young girls are taught a great variety of home work, the time spent in domestic training being dependent upon the particular course elected by the student. Girls in the 8B and 8A Commercial and Latin courses have 90 minutes per week on foods, and those in the 9B classes have 90 minutes each per week in Home Nursing and Elementary Nutrition, while the girls in the Industrial Course spend about one-half of their time in the Household Arts Department which includes sewing and millinery as well as foods.

The good cooks of the future are not, however, going to be all girls as may be inferred from one of our illustrations which shows a class of young boys being taught the art of camp cookery. Here they learn how to bake and prepare foods, in the

good weather periods doing the actual work over a camp fire in the rear of the school. This class is in reality a boys club, and in the summer time hikes are taken, the meals required all being prepared by the boys themselves, who seem as enthusiastic and as adept as are the girls.

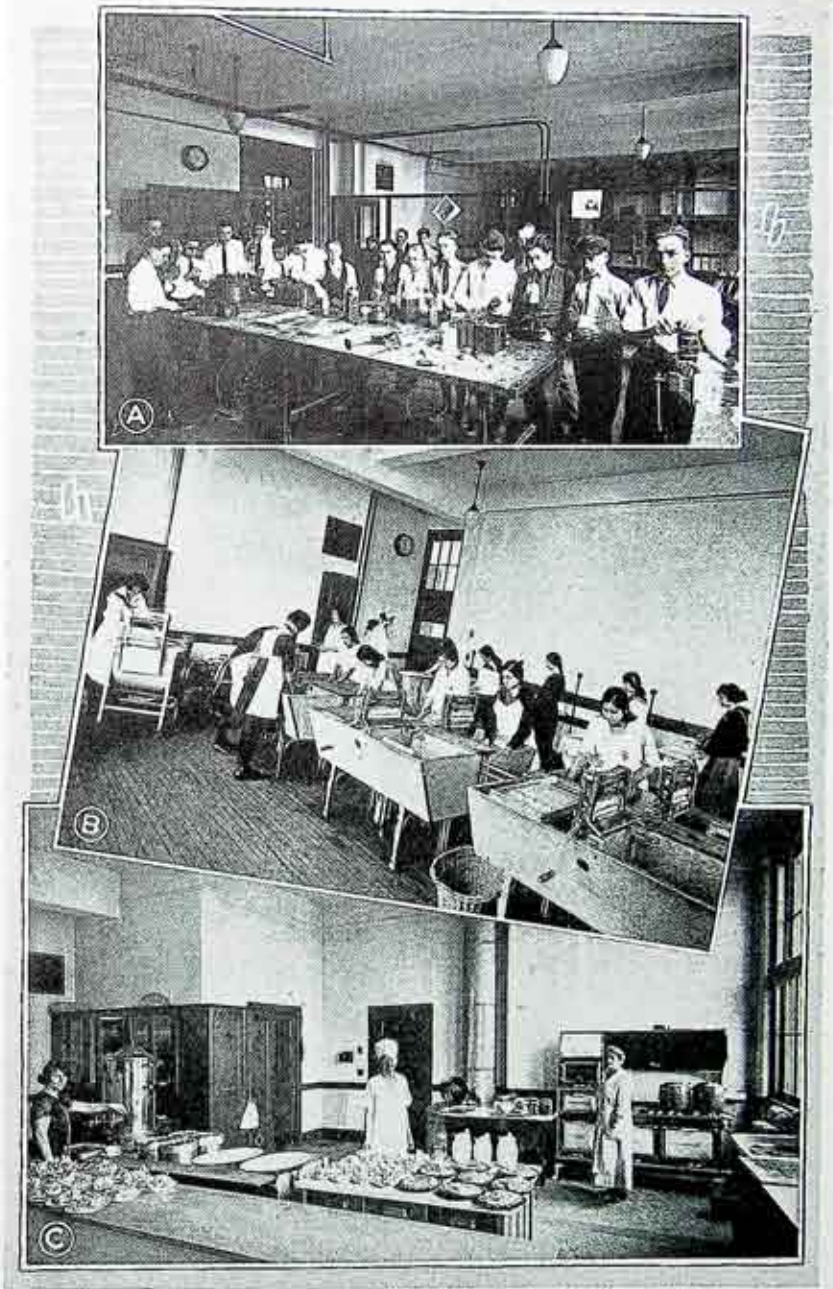
Girls who intend going to college or into the commercial branches as a means of livlihood do not of course elect to take as substantial a domestic course as do those who will in the comparatively near future, after leaving High School, become married and have homes of their own. In short, the girls in the latter class, of whom there are many, are taught the complete art of home making. Before telling of the various subjects covered, let us say a word about the efficient and adequate equipment furnished to help make this work pleasant as well as thorough.

The study rooms are all especially well lighted and cheerful. Each class room for the food classes is equipped with cooking paraphernalia sufficient to accommodate from 16 to 20 girls, each room having the following standard equipment: a desk or cooking table for every 2 girls; these tables which are shown in one of the illustrations contain yellow and granite mixing bowls, measuring and custard cups, case and paring knives, forks, wooden spoons, table spoons and teaspoons, graters, strainers, egg beaters, salt and pepper receptacles, biscuit cutters, spatulas, double boilers, two sizes of sauce pans, dish pans, trays, scrubbing and vegetable brushes, scouring boards, moulding boards, vegetable boards, and soap dishes. In each room there are also 8 gas ranges, a sink and a lavatory. If a good workman is known by his tools, surely these girls are on the way to become proficient in the preparation of foods and the proper attention to the important item of cleanliness and neatness which is equally essential.

The Home Making and Home Economics Classes cover the following interesting classifications of topics: Menu Making, Household Science, Preparation of Foods, Elementary Nutrition, Household Management, Home Nursing and Laundrying.

The scientific phase as well as the practical side of these courses is stressed, suitable attention being given to studying the kind of foods the body needs to keep properly nourished, the balancing of menus, and the amount of food required, in calories. Then, in the marketing lessons is taught how and what to buy as well as a knowledge of the seasonable foods. At least once a week this class is taken to a store, market or factory where it actually may see staple articles of food in process of manufacture or preparation for consumption. As an example, in visiting a meat market, arrangements are made whereby the girls observe the cutting up of an entire carcass of beef. They become acquainted in this practical way with the various cuts, their names, comparative food values and cost, the demonstration being later incorporated into a lesson which is probably never forgotten.

The actual preparation of foods is especially interesting because in it is incorporated all the knowledge derived from the theoretical study lessons. One of the illustrations shows a class engaged in the making of friedcakes. The finished products of the cooking classes are consistently excellent, they not only look good but they also taste good, in fact all the articles prepared in them are used in the school lunch room which furnishes an outlet for them and through their sale helps to defray the expense of the raw materials used. No exploitation of students' labor is possible for the foods are prepared by each and in quantities sufficient only for an average family of six persons. It is generally conceded



Scenes at Jefferson Junior High School. A, Milk Period in the Machine Shop. B. The Laundry, and C, the Gas Kitchen where Meals are prepared for the Teachers' Dining Room.

that another very important study is Household Management in which the matters of budgetting and accounts, equipment, interior decorating and meal planning are considered at length. Other essentials studied are child care, personal care, emergencies, prevention of disease and sick room activities, while last but not least in importance is the consideration of the process of washing and starching clothes, and soap making, the care of woolens and silks, and the equipment for the laundry, its cost and care.

In the laundry room illustrated herewith is shown a class actually washing and ironing and otherwise cleansing and preserving clothing. In this class both old and modern equipment is utilized. The old familiar wash boiler is pressed into service along with a modern Eden Electric washing machine, water being heated by means of gas stoves. At the further side of the room may be seen a row of ironing boards, each board having a convenience outlet for the use of electric irons. While electricity through its general utility and convenience has become practically a household necessity there are still some homes in which the older methods of laundrying as mentioned above must be relied upon, therefore this course adequately covers the requirements of all homes, which is commendable.

D and E are respectively, a Boys Camp Cooking Class and a Class of Industrial Girls enjoying a lesson in the art of making fried cakes.

It is said that the proof of the pudding is in the eating and judging from the contented and satisfied appearance of the students and teachers who daily buy and enjoy the foods prepared by the classes in the courses spoken of, the meals at Jefferson Junior High School average around 100%. It should be a keen satisfaction to all persons at all responsible for the excellent training of these future housewives and mothers to reflect upon the broad dissemination of happiness as well as good health and even prosperity which their present efforts will eventually if not immediately help to produce. Mr. R. K. Savage is Principal of this thoroughly modern and efficient Junior High School. The persons at Jefferson Junior High School whose interest is especially centered in this commendable work are: Mr. A. H. N. Rogers, Director of Practical Arts; Mrs. Irene Zwickel, Foods and Elementary Nutrition; Miss Helen Hannifin, Foods, Home Nursing and Laundry; Miss Marie E. Sawers, Foods, Home Nursing and Laundry, and Miss Beatrice Morse, Household Sciences and Elementary Nutrition.

It is with no little pride that this Company and its employees who aid indirectly or otherwise in the manufacturing of gas and electricity consider the service they help to make possible in a school of this kind. How much easier the instruction of these young people is made through the utilization of our products. What a different problem it would be if, in summer especially, coal ranges had to be relied upon for the cooking of foods, and the heating of water and flat irons. While our individual part in it is small, perhaps, we like to feel that to a certain extent our daily labors are counting for something in this excellent work being done in the Junior High Schools.

Mr. Hollister Reminisces

MR. Granger A. Hollister, who has been an officer of the Company for more than thirty years and a Vice-President since 1904, was asked to say a few words for Gas and Electric News concerning his long association with it. Mr. Hollister is either an officer or a director of many things worth while in this city, and during his entire career has ever taken a keen interest in anything effecting its progress or prosperity. It is not strange that he should have been so long an officer in the present power and lighting Corporation as well as in the earlier Companies which consolidated in the interest of greater efficiency.

Mr. Hollister stated that his introduction to the field of endeavor which has held his interest so long came about through a business deal. Along in 1886 the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., a predecessor Company, bought a piece of property located on the canal at Exchange Street, from Mr. Hollister and his brother who operated a lumber business at that point. This property was used as the site for old Station 1, the only station the Edison Electric Illuminating Company ever had. Mr. Hollister and his brother decided to take their pay for this property in stock and became the owners of $12,500 worth of that Company's stock. Mr. Hollister's brother, Geo. C. Hollister, became a Director in the Company shortly afterward and later Mr. Granger Hollister also became a Director and soon an Officer. The capitalization of the Company at that time in round figures was $1,400,000 which compared to over $33,000,000., the capitalization of the present Company indicates clearly how the industry has progressed financially in Rochester.

In those early days, Mr. Hollister said, the electricity distributed in Rochester was all direct current, sent out at 125 to 150 K. W. capacity, the first electric street lighting being that of the old Third Ward, in the vicinity of the plant.

Small bulbs, similar to those now used in ordinary house-lighting were used for street illumination.

"A 500 K. W. machine was thought to be a 'whale' in those days," Mr. Hollister continued, "and no one ever dreamed that by the year 1923, the Company would have machines of 15,000 capacity such as our new No. 7 turbine at Station 3. It is interesting to point out that Mr. Thomas Yawger, present head of the Electric Department of our Company was at this period of time an office boy in the Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

Mr. Hollister then spoke of the many consolidations that occured before the present Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation was incorporated and mentioned some of the many early hardships in connection with gradually building the power and lighting industry up to its present good standing in the community. Many of these instances react exceedingly favorably to the present management of the Company, Mr. Hollister explained, whose plans for present efficiency and future enlargement are well built upon the solid foundation of excellent and adequate equipment. In this connection, Mr. Hollister mentioned a time in the very early history of the local power and lighting field of this city when the use of used equipment and machinery was permitted, and told something of the exasperations coincident to such a policy.

During the conversation with Mr. Hollister the subject of Company spirit and public good will was touched upon, and he said that while his connection with the Company was mostly through the Officers and Board of Directors, still he could not help but notice the splendid spirit of unity and loyalty which seemed to pervade it. Strange as it may seem now, there have been times when not a newspaper in the city of Rochester had a single good word to say for the power and lighting Company of that particular period, and Mr. Hollister's remarks in this connection show something of the struggle it has been to mould public opinion to its present state of fairmindedness.

When asked if he ever had regretted putting his $12,500 into Company stock, Mr. Hollister smiled and said he certainly had not and stated that in his opinion a young man of today in the same comparative position should find Company securities especially attractive.

Throughout his interview, Mr. Hollister had a good word to say for most every person connected with the present prosperity of the Company. He failed, however, to mention the great part played by himself throughout these years in his capacity as Vice President and Director. It is not hard, however, to read between the lines and find ample evidence of great constructive good to the Company coming from its having on its list of Officers, such men as Mr. Hollister, who as part of the Management have helped to advise and direct the Company to its present degree of prosperity and usefulness in the community.

No Lamps for Old

So great is the scarcity of electric bulbs in Germany, says the *Zeitschrift für Beleuchtungswesen*, that it has become necessary to replace the burned-out filaments with new, and in spite of the cost of this restoration, it is being done on a large scale.

Four methods of replacement are used, one involving the manufacture of glass bulbs with a joint, and the others using ordinary bulbs, which are cut open either at the exhaustion tip or along the base, and then resealed when the new filament has been attached.

Utilities Fuel Committee

With the passing of the Utilities Fuel Committee one of the most able co-operative efforts of history came to an end on April 1st, 1923, for from its inception in the summer of 1922 it has continually functioned with unusual efficiency. The work of the Committee was so noteworthy as to call forth letters of commendation from Governor Smith and Fuel Administrator General Goethals. President Searle was an active member of this committee.

As soon as the strike of the railroad shopmen began to aggravate the unsettlement caused by the suspension of work in some of the coal mines last summer, it began to be clearly evident that, unless prompt measures were taken, many of the public utility companies of the State would, later on, be faced with an acute shortage of fuel.

Accordingly, at the request of Chairman Prendergast of the New York Public Service Commission, a meeting of the executives of the principal gas, electric, street railroad and water companies of the State was held in New York during the first week of last August and there was formed the Utilities Fuel Committee to cope with the emergency. The executive members of the Committee thereafter met daily with the chairman of the Governor's Emergency Committee, Mr. E. H. Outerbridge.

One of their first acts was to advise all tidewater power companies to secure English coal at the earliest possible moment. This was received throughout the late Summer and Fall and finally totalled over one million tons of British Admiralty and gas coal. This delivery of coal right in New York harbor greatly helped to relieve the pressure on the railroad systems. In addition to this, the Committee independently placed an order, through the Federal Fuel Distributor in Washington, for 100,000 tons of the best West Virginia bituminous, which was to be transported by water from Hampton Roads to New York and then moved upstate by the barge canal to take care of the plants away from tidewater. After some of this coal has been started on its way, however, the settlement of the miner's strike relieved the crisis so as to make this shipment unnecessary.

With the resumption of coal mining, a great congestion of railroad traffic took place, and, throughout the Fall, the work of the Committee consisted largely in finding fuel for plants which, although they had many cars on the way, were nevertheless desperately short of coal. In several cases, the diversion of shipments from other plants more fortunately situated was arranged; in others, locomotive coal was borrowed from the railroads until the delayed cars finally arrived. In many other cases, increased shipments of anthracite were obtained from the mines for those water-gas plants whose supplies has run dangerously low.

As soon as the Governor's Emergency Committee was replaced by the New York State Fuel Administration, the Utilities Committee was taken over in its entirety by the State Fuel Administrator, not only to supervise the fuel requirements of the Public Utility Companies, but also to advise the Administrator when and how to exercise the power, conferred upon him by the emergency law, to "limit and regulate the production, distribution and use of light, heat and power, however generated" throughout the State. Happily, the shortage of coal was never permitted to become so acute as to make this regulation necessary, although the office was deluged with letters demanding the discontinuance of electric advertising signs as a fuel-saving measure.

With the passing of the shortage on April 1st, of this year, the State Fuel Administration and, with it, the Utilities Fuel Committee, was discontinued.

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General Committee of Utilities Fuel Committee 1922-1923

W. R. Addicks, V. P., Consolidated Gas Co., New York City; R. W. Bush, Eng'r Manufacture, Brooklyn Union Gas Co.; Frank Hedley, V. P., Interboro Rapid Transit Co., New York City; Edwin Duffy, Pres., Cortland County Traction Co., Cortland; H. F. Huy, Gen'l Mg'r., Western New York Water Co., Buffalo; F. Ledlie Hees, Pres., Adirondack Power & Light Corp'n., Gloversville; F. H. Hill, V. P., Elmira Water, Light & RR Co., Elmira; J. C. DeLong, Pres., Syracuse Lighting Co.; J. W. Lieb, V. P., New York Edison Co.,; W. S. Menden, Gen'l Mg'r, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.; W. O. Peck, Sup't Dunkirk Municipal Electric Light Plant; Geo. L. Maltby, Gen' Mg'r., Jamestown Street R'y Co.; E. H. Rosenquest, Pres. Empire State Gas & Electric Association; R. M. Searle, Pres., Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.; H. B. Weatherwax, Gen'l Mg'r, United Traction Co., Albany; Travis Whitney, V. P., New York Steam Corp'n.

Ex-Officio—Wm. A. Prendergast, Chairman, Public Service Commission; C. R. Vanneman, Chief Engineer, Public Service Commission.

Executive Committee — Messrs. Lieb, Chairman; Vanneman; Whitney; Seatle; DeLong; Menden; Secretary, C. H. B. Chapin, Empire State Gas & Electric Association. W. M. Carpenter, Representative on staff of State Fuel Administration.

New Automatic Generating Unit at Station 26

Norman H. Davidson

FOR some time this Company has made little or no use of its water rights on the Carrol and Fitzugh Race. It has had in view a plan for a unified hydraulic development on the upper races. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining these rights the project has been postponed indefinitely. Until this plan can be carried out the Company will utilize its rights through the installation at Station 26, Graves Street, of a modern vertical direct connected alternating current machine of 320 k. w. capacity built by the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Company. It has replaced two belt-driven direct current generators of about 150 k. w. capacity.

The installation of this new unit necessitated extensive alterations to that portion of the building occupied by the station, the first work to be done being the removal of the old machinery. The generators were then taken down and moved to Station 6 and the shafting and pulleys taken out. It was decided that the value of the old turbines and penstocks was insufficient to warrant the time and expense of dismantling them and taking them out intact so they were cut up with an oxy-acetylene torch and sold as scrap.

In preparing the intake in the race for the new trash racks which are nearly double the length of the old racks it was necessary to remove several hundred cubic yards of silt and rubbish which had collected in the race around the old racks and gates. A wooden flume was built extending from a point on the race out through the old turbine room into the tail race and a convenient loading platform erected at the race end. The dirt was dumped into the flume with wheel barrows while two 3 in. streams of water from the Holley system were used to wash it down the flume

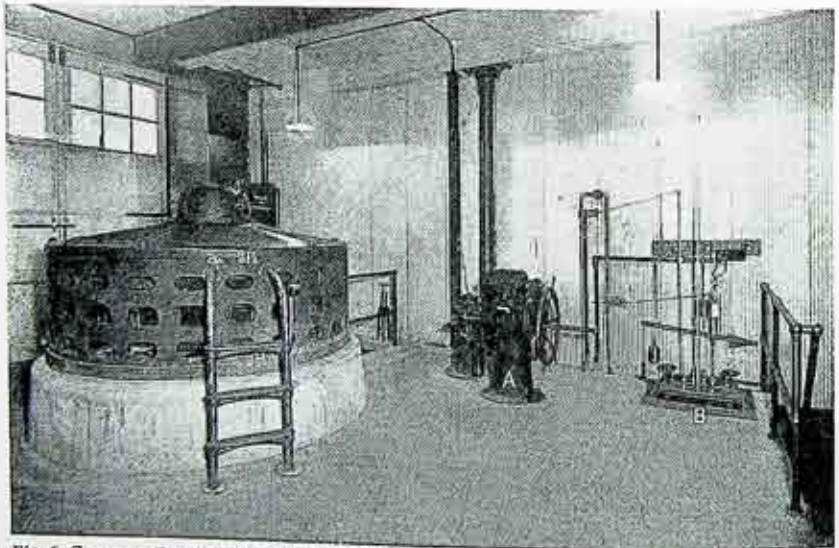


Fig. 1: Generator Room at Station 26. A, Shows Motor Operated Hand Control for Operating the Turbine Gates, while at B is Shown Top of Still Box, Float Control Rods and Switches.

Fig. 2: Interesting Rack Construction. Note the Wide Spacing of Bars and Diagonal Bracing.

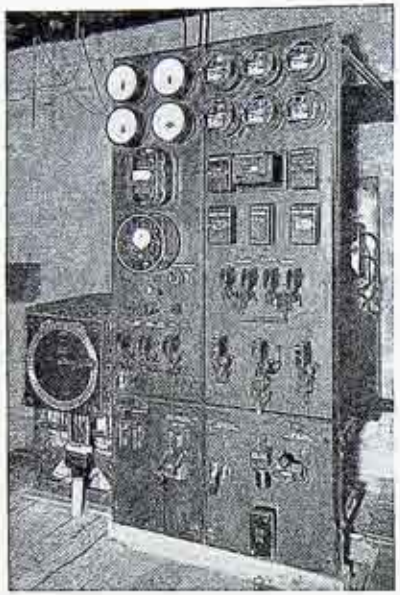
and out into the river. In this manner practically all the material was disposed of in one day. In addition to removing the silt, it was necessary to take out two sections of heavy masonry wall, and to put in columns to support the foundation walls of the large chimney.

As soon as the site was cleared, the steel frame work for supporting the racks was set up and concreted into place, and the sections of rack bars bolted on. The whole face of the racks was then boarded up and made as nearly water tight as possible, so as to act as a cofferdam to keep the water out of the station. This was done to allow water to be turned back into the race, and at the same time permit the balance of the station construction to proceed. The strength of the supports was given an unexpected test soon after the water was again turned into the race, when the head gates were opened too far causing the water to rise and flow over the top of the racks.

The design of the steel rack supports is somewhat unusual in that the upper part is of cantilever construction—that is, no support was provided at the upper end; all the thrust from the water on the outside is carried by the bottom support and the diagonal braces. The design is shown in Figure 2.

The reinforced concrete flume occupies the west half of the old generating room. The turbine floor which is slightly higher than the old floor is built entirely of reinforced concrete supported by six heavy cast iron columns. Steel beams were used in the generator floor on account of the long spans required and the heavy loading it must support.

The turbine is designed to develop 500 H. P. at 180 R. P. M. under a head of 13 feet. It is a vertical open flume machine and has a runner of a



Station Switchboard, Showing Meters and Automatic Control Relays.

design very different from the Francis type, familiar to many of us. In contrast to the complicated casting familiar in all the Company's other turbines, the 72 inch runner in the machine at Station 26 is very simple and looks like a large steamboat propellor. There are but four blades radiating from the hub and the openings between them are large enough for a man to crawl through. Due to this wide spacing of the blades, sticks, leaves, ice and other debris which would clog up the Francis wheel will pass right through this wheel without damage. This ability to pass all ordinary debris permits a wider spacing of the bars on the trash racks, reducing the cost and practically eliminating the labor incident to cleaning out rubbish. Up to the present time, with four months operation, the racks at Station 26 have had to be cleaned but four times. The racks at Station 26, a section of which is shown in Figure 2, are made of flat steel ½-inch x 3-inch, spaced 6-inches apart center to center. The racks at Station 5 are made up of ⅜ inch x 3 inch steel with 2½ inch center to center spacing.

The generator room (Figure 1) is a part of the space previously used by Patchen & Hoefler as a machine shop. The motor operated hand control for operating the turbine gates is shown at "A". The top of the still box with the float control rods and switches is shown at "B" and at the extreme right of the picture, beyond the railing, is the stairway leading down to the operating floor where the switchboard and relays for the automatic control are located. The cell housing the main oil switch can be seen in the corner behind the generator.

The new lay-out materially increases the efficiency of this downtown generating station, and adds much to its appearance and utility.

A Year of Records

During 1922 the central stations of the electrical industry broke three important records.

First, the amount of energy sold for the first time exceeded 50,000,000,000, kilowatt hours, the total being 52,000,000,000.

Second, the gross income from the sale of energy passed the billion dollar mark.

Third, the capital now invested exceeds five billion dollars.

During the year applications were made to the Federal Power Commission for the development of about eighteen million hydraulic horsepower. There are now under construction more than 2,500,000 horsepower in hydraulic developments. This new construction, with the cost of transmission lines and distribution systems, will come to more than two billion dollars.—*Utility Bulletin.*

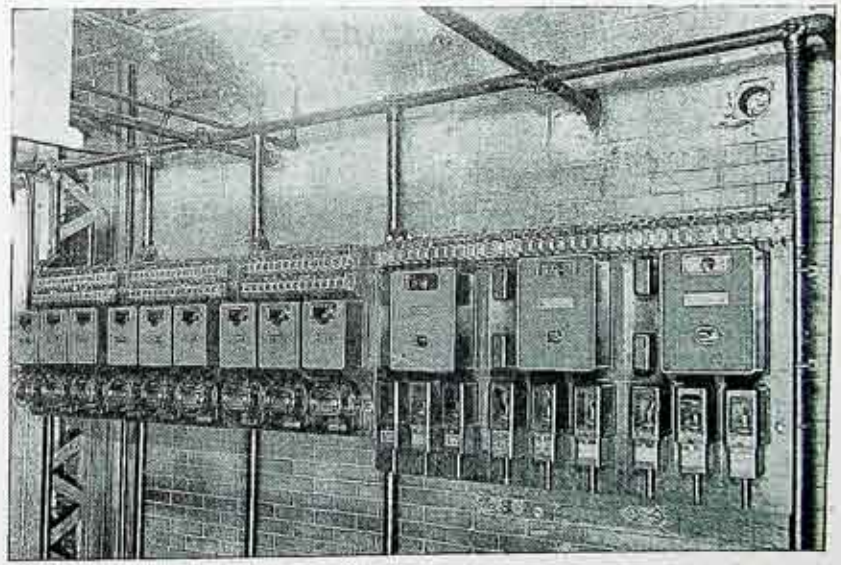
New Arrangement Incorporated in Relay Panels at Station 3

ERNEST K. HUNTINGTON

THE accompanying photograph shows the method used to mount a number of new relays required on the sixty cycle tie lines from Station 3. When it became necessary to install these relays it was impossible to mount them on the main switchboard as these panels were already crowded to capacity. Rather than mount the new relays on supports back of the switchboard, which is the usual location resorted to in such a case as this, a separate ebony asbestos panel was mounted close to the wall behind the main switchboard as shown.

An important feature of the panel is the location of the terminal blocks on the front instead of the back of the panel. This makes it very convenient to disconnect the relays for testing without changing any connections on the back of the panel. This arrangement of the relays also removes much of the confusion in disconnecting them from the line as terminal blocks are entirely separate from those in the meter or control circuits.

Sufficient space was given between the wall and panel so that the wiring might be disconnected from the relay studs in case it should be necessary to remove a relay from the board. We have used this construction in other locations where it was necessary to mount the relay panel very close to the wall. In these locations the feed wires are first disconnected and then the panel removed intact when it is necessary to take a relay off for repairs. This however is seldom necessary and the usual tests may all be made from the front of the board, which is a decided improvement.



Layout of the New Relays Mounted Back of the Main Switchboard at Station 3.

GAS *and* ELECTRIC NEWS

ROCHESTER GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION
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(Home Economics Bureau, Chamber of Commerce)

Vol. 10 May, 1923 No. 11

If we look within ourselves we may find the inconsistencies which we so readily complain of in others. The nearer we ourselves approach perfection, the fewer faults we see in those about us.—Selected

The Annual Meeting of the E. B. A.

ON May 3rd, 1923 the E. B. A. passed its Seventh Milestone, going stronger than ever. At the Annual Meeting held in the Library of the Company, the most favorable annual report yet received was presented to the Trustees and Membership. Copies are being mailed to all employees with this issue of Gas and Electric News, and it is to be hoped that all will at least look at the inspiring totals presented therein.

On December 31st, 1922 the membership stood at 1117 and the surplus account at $19,533.45. During the year $13,061.26 was paid in Death and Disability Benefits. This record is one which we may all well be proud of.

As the Association grows older its benefits are becoming increasingly appreciated and those of us who are sold owe it to our fellow employees to help sell them. E. B. A. membership is one of the privileges of employment with our Company that is each employee's right, but many do not enjoy that right because they do not fully understand.

Stop-Look-Listen

THE poet has said "Hope springs eternal in the human breast". If he had been writing today about the accident situation he might have said with equal truth that the belief in individual immunity springs eternal in the human mind.

We sometimes wonder whether the race must always continue to learn most largely by experience. Is the average man to continue in slow growth in ability to assimulate wisdom from the mistakes of others?

With the advent of the locomotive the admonition "Stop, look, listen", became, when painted on the crossing warning, one of the picturesque features of the country landscape, and is probably vividly remembered by the majority of the present generation. To those of us who have forgotten the sinister impression so menacing to childish imaginations which this sign post once called forth, as we now drive or dodge motor cars, the suggestion is offered that the warning is still 100% good, and that most of us still need it now.

With the passing of the years many have learned too late that, "Stop, look, listen", applied to them individually, as well as to somebody else "who didn't know enough to look out for himself". Step by step we climb, stone by stone we build. Most of us still advance if we advance at all by the old copy book rule, "one thing at a time". To those who to date have passed up Accident Prevention we say: No one is immune—begin now—"Stop, look, listen".

The Forehanded Man

WHILE it may be beyond the duties of the Editor to advise fellow employees as to ways and means of personal economy, yet the house heating experiences of many employees during the past winter indicate that many did not heed "the handwriting on the wall" last summer. To those who wondered from day to day whether they would have to burn soft coal, and to those who did actually have to use it, perhaps a reminder that coke can now be secured may not come amiss, for as we all know the seasons roll around with astonishing rapidity, and winter will be here again almost before we know it.

Coke is the master house heating fuel—not because the Company sells it, but because it delivers most heat per dollar. Those who have used it know, those yet to use it will have the pleasure of finding it out some day as the Company does not make guarantees on hearsay evidence. Be Forehanded, get your supply of fuel against next winter's cold while the getting is good, and while the price is low.

Making a Bad Start

NOTICE has been taken by the Wall Street Journal of the sad case of a young man desiring employment who demanded it as a matter of right, and who threatened to become what he called a "menace" if his demand did not receive immediate attention. This young man represents a type employers occasionally come in contact with, and a type unfortunately that is not confined solely to illiterates and those whose narrow environment would to some extent excuse their attitude.

The theory that the world owes a man a living is not new; it contains no elements of novelty. Nevertheless it constitutes a serious handicap for a young man who is ambitious to achieve success in life, to say nothing of making a living. It is a fact that there is a place in the world for any young man who is endowed with intelligence, persistence and a disposition to work. A young man who is not mentally or physically incapacitated need not waste any time in worrying over the bogie of starvation.

But this is not saying that the young man who is starting out in the world is going to find a place carved out for him, or that anybody can guarantee him a path strewn with roses. On the contrary, it requires grit and determination and cheerfulness in the face of discouragements to win any measure of success.

Mr. Rockefeller and Henry Ford both started at the bottom of the ladder, but their success does not mean that the qualities mentioned above will bring equal rewards to others, because while they possess such qualities and without them never could have made any progress, yet they combine with those qualities elements of genius that few are endowed with.

Millions of people have learned to read and write since Shakespeare was born. There never has been but one Shakespeare, however, and the probability is remote that there ever will be another. In other words few men are endowed with genius. The great majority will never scale the heights, yet the great majority possess talents that are never exerted to the utmost and, therefore, they never realize the full extent of their capacities.

The young man in the incident referred to by the Wall Street Journal owns to having reached the age of thirty-five years. It is a reflection on his ability to benefit by the teachings of experience that he has failed in the years since he reached his majority to acquire a saner outlook on life.—*Selected*.

How To Be Careful

If you have children, read this to them, and impress upon them the significance of every paragraph. It may be the means of saving a limb or a life and prevent heart aches which naturally follow an accident which brings sorrow into the home. Grown folks as well as children may also profit through the observance of these few simple rules relating to Safety.

Never step off the sidewalk into the street without first looking both ways to be sure that no vehicle of any kind is near. Look to the left until you reach the middle of the street and then look to your right.

Do not cross the street diagonally or in the middle of the block; wait until you get to a crossing at the end of the block, then cross at right angles.

Under no condition should you catch hold of any moving vehicle. Many children are maimed and killed each year as a result of this dangerous practice.

Do not touch any part of an automobile standing in the street.

Do not play on railway tracks, and never cross a railway track without looking both ways to see that no train is approaching nearby.

Do not put your head or arms out of open windows of a railway train.

Do not rest your arm or place your hand on the window sill of a railway coach where the sash might fall and hurt you.

Don't try to cross close behind a moving train. Another train might be approaching on another track from the opposite direction.

Do not light a match if you smell gas in a room. Let some older person ventilate the room and telephone the Gas Company promptly.

Never at any time or place, touch a swinging electric, telephone or other wire. It may be charged with sufficient current to badly burn or kill you.—*National Safety News.*

✤

The Rochester Spirit

President Searle has sent out many letters to advise users of gas fired water heaters that flue connections are absolutely necessary on such installations. We take pleasure in printing the following letter from Mr. John F. Loock, of the National Clothing Company, to Mr. Searle showing that some of the advice is well received. His letter follows:

Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation,
Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—We have your letter of March 28th calling our attention to the inspection that was made on our water heater in the basement and we are pleased to advise you that the flue outlets have been put it as you suggested.

We wish to thank you for your suggestion and co-operation to overcome this dangerous condition.

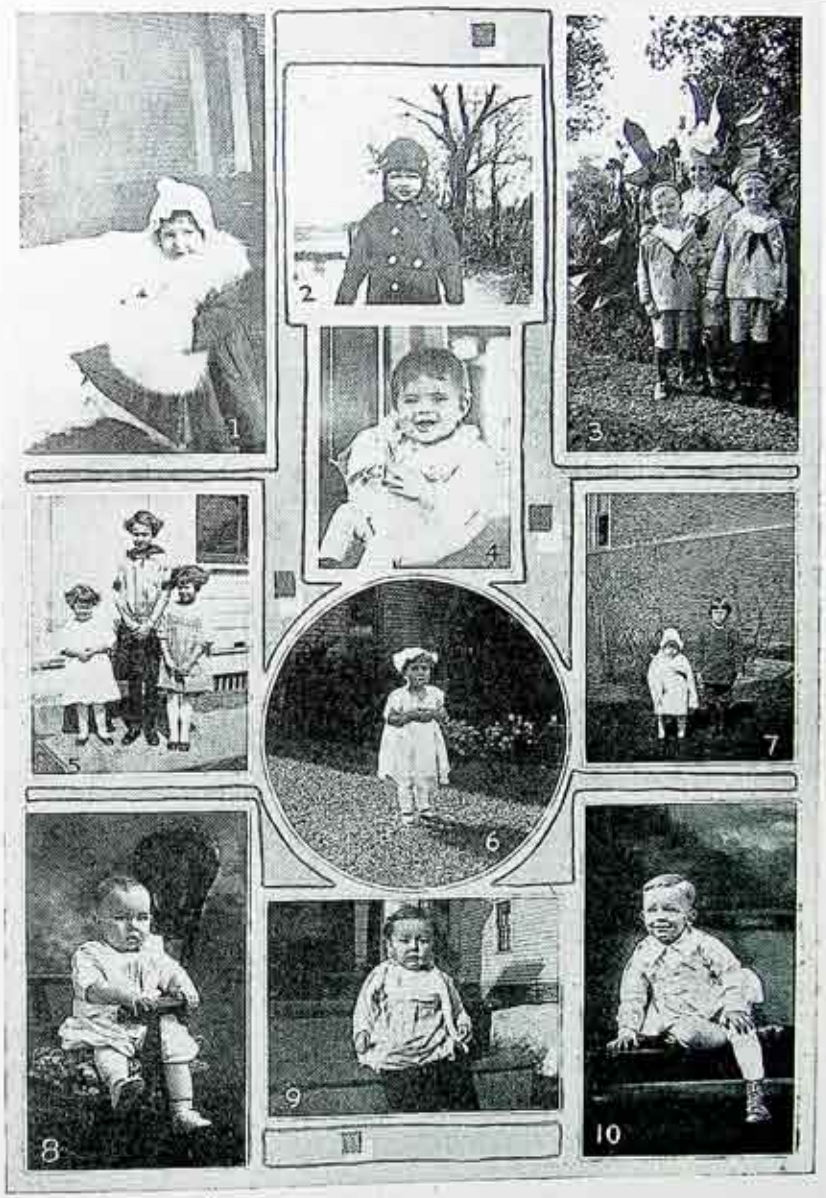
Very truly yours,
The National Clothing Co.,
(Signed.) JOHN F. LOOCK.

✤

Company Directors Meet in New York

The Board of Directors of the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation met in New York City on Tuesday, May 8th. This meeting was attended by the following Officers from the Rochester Main Office: President R. M. Searle; Vice-President and General Manager, Herman Russell, and Vice-President Granger A. Hollister.

A prominent investment banking house in defining what the phrase "public utilities" means says: "The products of public utility companies—electricity, gas, water, telephone, service, etc.—are just what the name implies. "Public—because they are used by everybody. "Utilities—because they are useful, necessary things."



Children of Employees

(Send in Snap-shots of Your Little Folks)

1—Dorothy Goodno; 2—Charles Frederick Tobin; 3—Jack, Edward and Eleanor Carrol; 4—Carol Estelle Davidson; 5—Marion, Veronica and Myrtle Roth; 6—Helen Mary McQuay; 7—Donald and LaVerna Vink; 8—Francis Raymond Adams; 9—Glenn Goodno; and 10—E. R. Warren, Jr.

Cooking The Cook Through The Ages

THE modern housewife who turns a gas-cock, lights the oven, puts in her roast, sets the thermostat to control the heat, and busies herself at some other task while the meat is cooked, knows little of the misery of her foremothers who for uncounted centuries could cook their food only by half-cooking themselves.

Our earliest ancestors ate their food raw. Then someone found a tree set afire by lightning, and through an unexplained coincidence discovered that meat slightly singed and scorched tasted better. From that historic moment cooking began.

The island of Crete is the source of the earliest known cooking utensils, dating back to thousands of years before the Christian era. These are no more than crude earthen stewpans and pots, in which food was prepared over an open fire.

The first great forward step in cookery with comfort can be credited to the Esquimaux and their stone seal-oil lamps over which they cooked their food in soapstone kettles and for the first time localized the flame upon the object to be heated, as is done today. Having no wood to build fires, the people of the icy North were compelled to be economical of fuel.

From early Rome came sumptuous utensils of bronze and copper and silverplate; but no help for the cook, who continued to simmer down through the ages.

Mediaeval England, with her baronial splendors, was given to great feasts; but a fire in the middle of the earthen floor or in a wide-mouthed fireplace was the only stove, and roasting, frying and boiling the only methods of preparing meat.

Baking appears to have been the last development, and the primitive earthoven first used still survives in many parts of the world.

The wood-stove, with its quick hot fire that turns the stove to red heat one moment and lets it cool the next, was followed by the coal stove, when anthracite coal was discovered early in the nineteenth century. Coal gave a steadier heat, and stayed hot long after the need for it was over, but continued to cook the cook.

The first gas-stove was devised in 1823, just one hundred years ago, when gas for lighting was still new. Two generations passed without great improvement; and then, suddenly, the women who used stoves awoke to the value of gas for cooking, in terms of efficiency and in comfort to themselves.

Today, in the United States alone, there are more than 7,000,000 gas stoves and other gas-cooking appliances, and the modern gas-stove with its focussed heat, perfect control, wide range of usefulness and economy of operation is being used wherever gas-service is available.

Of the vast yearly output of manufactured gas, totalling some 340,000,000,000 cubic feet in 1922, more than half is used for cooking, water heating and other domestic purposes that, because of it, have ceased to cook the cook. —*Utility Bulletin*

Municipal Service Stations Small But Costly to Cities

PRIVATELY-OWNED electric companies supply 96 per cent of all electrical energy used in the United States. Municipal plants supply 4 per cent.

The average rate for electricity supplied by municipal plants is more than twice the average rate for electricity supplied by all privately-owned companies reported by the United States Census Bureau.

In 1921, the average city tax for cities of more than 30,000 having municipal plants doing any commercial business was $19.31. The average city tax for cities supplied by privately-owned companies which was nearest in population to those in the foregoing class was $15.50.

These facts are disclosed by a nationwide survey of electric central station business just completed by the National Electrical Light Association, for which the records of the Census Bureau and the statistics of the McGraw Central Station Directory of the United States furnished much information.

There are about 5,600 electric operating companies in the United States, of which fewer than 2,000 are municipal plants. Most of these municipal plants, according to the National Electric Light Association, are in communities of 1,000 population, or even smaller, where funds to build a central station and its distribution lines can be obtained only by pledging public credit. The municipal plants serve 6.2 per cent of the electricity-using population of the country. Privately-owned utility companies serve 93.8 per cent.

Many of these municipal plants are not now makers of electricity. In 1912 power was purchased by 8.7 per cent of the municipal enterprises. Five years later 23.3 per cent of them were purchasing their energy from privately-owned generating companies, and this has increased in recent years as more and more they have found themselves confronted with increasing costs and unable to produce electricity as cheaply as the larger private utilities. For that same reason numerous municipal plants have been sold to private companies, which have been able to give better service and frequently much cheaper service to the community. They do this in spite of the fact that they have to pay taxes when the municipal plant is almost always tax-free. From 6 to 8 per cent of the gross income of privately-owned electric companies is paid out in taxes; and considerable additional sums for taxation on their securities. —*Utility Bulletin*

Better Window Lighting

THE improved standards of shop-window lighting as seen in cities and large towns, are attributable to three main influences, according to a recent discussion of the subject by the Illuminating Engineering Society.

First, the high investment cost of window space, the high cost of modern window-trimming, and the increasing popularity of "window-shopping" by passers-by have caused the merchant to make every effort to attract attention to his display.

Second, the increase in intensity of street lighting and the installation of "white way" systems, have forced the window owner to raise his lighting standards or find his windows dull and unattractive by contrast with the brighter lights outside.

Third, the drawing power of a brightly lighted window in the day time has become evident and is resulting in the wide use of artificial illumination during the hours of daylight. The use of high intensity light during the day is necessary to eliminate the reflections of the sun on the windows, and at night to offset the reflections from the lights on the street. —*Selected*

The average American Housewife takes 2113 steps to cook three meals a day, according to domestic science experts attached to gas companies who have investigated home cooking in a number of cities. "It takes the average housewife 260 steps to make an apple pie," said Mrs. Anna J. Peterson of Chicago. "This is 224 steps too many, and it can be proven in a model kitchen. We can also show 180 steps are enough to make a batch of bread, although most women take 330 before they have completed their baking."

Elec. Generation and Distribution

Activities of the Subway Department

THOMAS H. CHRISTIE

THE Subway Department planned to reach Charlotte with the Company's new line about the first of July but it looks now as if they would beat their scheduled time somewhat. This new line connects Station 5 with the new Charlotte substation, feeding it through three 11,000 volt lines from Station 5. The substation will supply power to the 23rd ward through two 4150 volt distribution circuits as well as the street lighting circuits in that vicinity.

The new line is being dug by the Company's large trench digging machine. Figure 3 shows the greater portion of a section dug by this machine in one afternoon. Four-way tile duct is placed in the bottom of the trench and on top of this is put the two-way tile duct as shown in the cut. This photograph was taken just north of St. Bernard's Seminary on the Charlotte Boulevard, the trench shown being on the east side of the road.

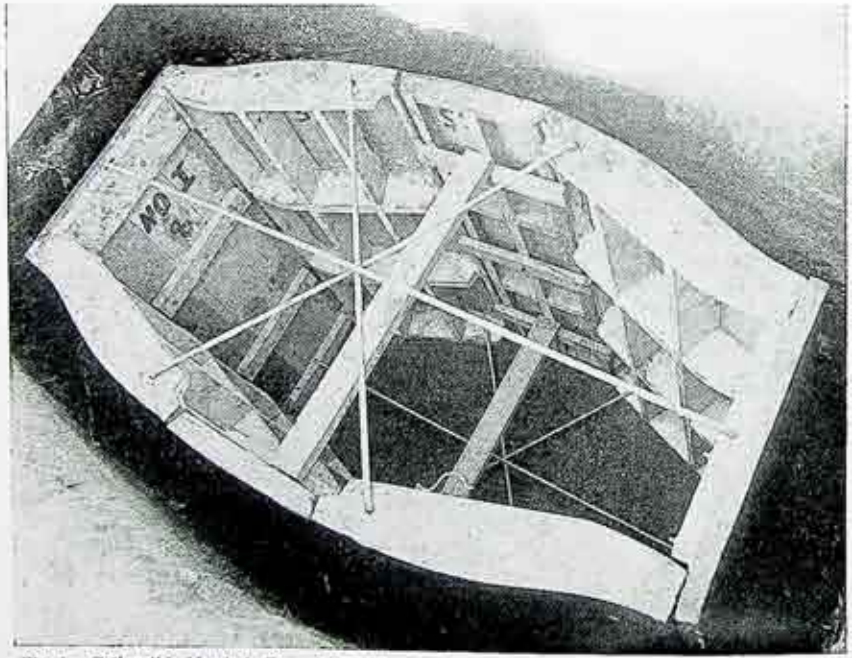


Fig. 1: Collapsible Manhole Form in Position Ready for the Concrete to be Poured into the Space Between it and the Outer Extremities of the Excavation.

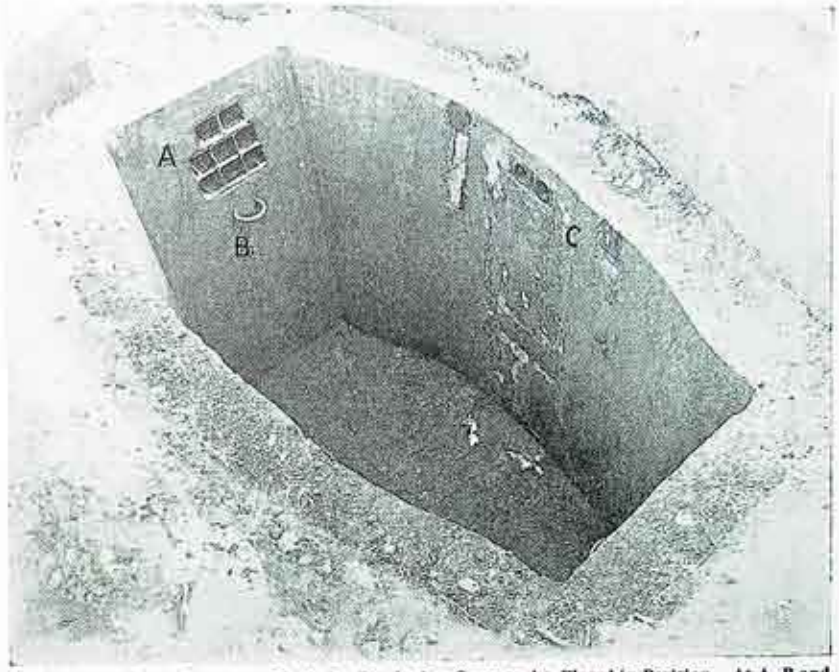


Fig. 2: Completed Concrete Manhole, Ready for Cover to be Placed in Position. At A, B and C Respectively are Shown the Newly-Laid Cable Ducts, the Iron Ring Utilized in Drawing-in Cables, and the 2 Smaller Ducts which Supply the Current to the Street Lamps.

There are to be 54, 5′ by 7′ manholes in the line which requires 200,000 feet of tile duct. Persons along the Boulevard are very glad to avail themselves of the dirt which the Company is glad to give to those desiring it, and there seems to be a general attitude of satisfaction that the Company is thus extending its service to adequately cope with the requirements of this fast growing section of Rochester. In due time, no doubt, the Charlotte Boulevard will be illuminated by modern light fixtures served with electricity through this line. At C, is shown the manner in which lighting fixtures are connected to the line by means of two service ducts extending from the manholes to the lamps. In this cut is also shown at B, a large iron ring by means of which the cables are drawn through the ducts by means of suitable chain hoists and pulleys.

In Figure 2 and Figure 1 respectively are shown a completed poured concrete manhole and the manhole form before the concrete was poured in. In making these manholes the floor or bottom is first put in after which the form, which is collapsible, is placed in position. Concrete is then poured in between the surface of the form, which is covered with sheet iron, and the earth, the proper dimensions of the manhole having been previously measured out on the surface of the ground by means of a template after which the hole is dug. About one-half of these manholes have already been dug and poured.

Similar manholes have already been poured on the new line extending to the new Station 37, located at West Avenue and the Buell Road. This line was practically completed on the 15 of May. These new lines

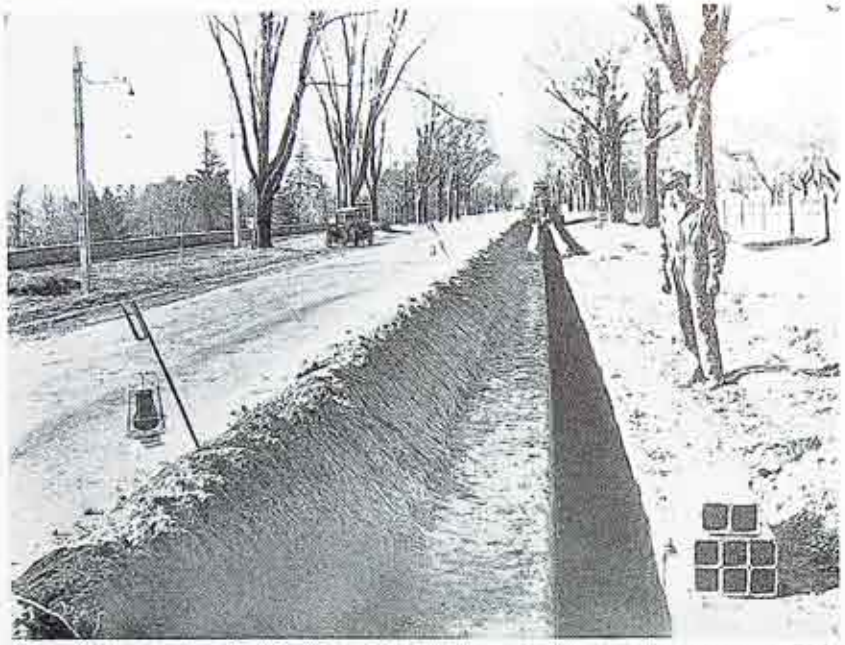


Fig. 3: Section of Trench on Charlotte Boulevard Dug by Our Large Ditching Machine. At Right is Shown the Ducts Which are being placed in the Trench.

help to show how the Company is ever extending its service as this city grows. Company Stockholders may well feel that their money is helping to carry on this constructive work which will make for improved conditions as regards both safety and service in the city's fast-extending borders. Mr. Christie's outside staff consists of Oscar Roth and Lester Lynd.

Miscellaneous Notes

The work of demolishing the old Booth Building next to Station 3 has been completed, it having been razed to the ground and the old foundations cleared away and bed rock reached. The latter presents a very rugged profile but will offer a good foundation for rotaries and such moving machinery as will go into the new addition to Station 3.

Another new arc circuit has been put into service, extending from Station 1, and filling a long felt want in that vicinity. It will go a long way toward relieving over-loaded conditions on some of the arc circuits in that part of the city.

Unit No. 6, at Station 3, is now running again. It has been out of service for some time, and has been changed over to noncondensing.

The old battery room at Station 3 will no doubt prove to be a fine location for the new turbine. There will be plenty of room around the unit, although it will be the largest single unit owned by the Company, being rated at 15,000 K. W. Therefore, being somewhat isolated from the rest of the station, its location comprises an advantage from a protective standpoint.

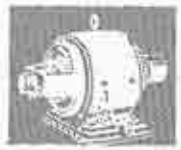
The grounding resistors at both Station 3 and Station 5 which were recently installed are now in use. They are utilized for grounding the neutral of the 60 cycle, 11,000 volt system at both stations for the purpose of reducing shortcircuit values on the system. No trouble whatever was experienced when they were cut into service.

Construction on the new substations at Charlotte and Lincoln Park is well under way, and it is expected that these stations will be placed in operation by fall in time to carry their share of the autumn peak load.

The Charlotte substation will be fed by three 11,000 volt lines from station 5 and will supply power to two 4150 volt distribution circuits and the street lighting circuits in that vicinity. The two 4150 volt circuits will be made by rearranging circuits 326 and 327.

The Lincoln Park substation will receive power from station 35 over two 11,000 volt cables. There will be four 4150 volt circuits from this substation, as well as street lighting circuits. Of the 4150 volt circuits two will be regulated, and two unregulated, one of each feeding to the north and south of the New York Central Railroad. This arrangement will provide ample power capacity and good voltage regulation to the western section of the city, where the load has reached the economic limit of distribution from station 35.

Suburban distribution lines now under construction include a three phase line to North Chili with branches on various intersecting roads, a three phase line to East Henrietta and single phase branches from the Nine Mile Point line on Phillips Road and Holt Road in the town of Webster.



Sales

The popularity of the kitchen and restaurant equipment sold by the Company, which incidentally reflects its reliability and general utility, is indicated by the ever-increasing demands for it not only in private homes but also in hotels, lunch rooms, churches and other public places. A few of the larger recent installations are herewith noted.

A Garland Hotel Broiler has been installed in the Main Kitchen at Iola Sanitarium.

Mr. J. J. Kenealey has purchased three sections of Garland Hotel Range for his restaurant located at 153 Main Street East.

Mr. Harry Raisman, 72 Clinton Avenue South, has purchased a Vulcan Bake Oven for his new restaurant.

There are being installed in the new kitchen of St. Paul's Evangelical Church, three electric ranges, one steam table and one coffee urn.

Mr. M. Mazza, 1613 Culver Road, has installed an ice plant and a meat grinder in his new meat market. This equipment will operate electrically, having a capacity of about 7 k. w.

The Raymond Concrete Pile Company, a subsidiary of the Dock Contracting Company, has the contract for building the foundations of the new University of Rochester buildings. This company has signed up for a 20 kilowatt electric service to supply the necessary power for the concrete mixers and pumps required in this work.

The Phillips Ribbon and Carbon Company is moving from 17 Elm Street to 61 Halstead Street where it will use a maximum electric service demand of 20 H. P.

The Addison Lithograph Company has moved from 299 State Street to a new home on Hollenbeck Street where it will require an electric service for 135 H.P. in motors, 30 K.W. in lights.

At his store at the corner of the

Ridge Road and Portland Avenue, Mr. Heffer has installed an ice machine and a meat grinder, both electrically driven. They will require a 2 kilowatt service, for the added efficiency they secure.

Mr. John Petrossi, contractor operating on the Webster Avenue sewer job, has moved his air compressor from Webster Avenue and Bach Street to Goodman and Main streets where an increased electric load of from 100 to 150 H. P. will be needed.

The Ridge Service Station, located at Lake and Lewiston Avenues, has signed up for electric service to meet the needs of its new garage and filling station at that point.

The Rochester Food Products Corporation at 440 Hudson Avenue has recently installed a 30 H. P. alternating current motor to operate a blower in the new ice plant. Two additional alternating current motors, 5 and 7½ H. P., have been installed on brine agitators.

This plant was formerly supplied entirely by direct current, but owing to the difficulty of maintaining the required voltage on that line for the existing load it was decided to put the additional load on alternating current.

Laboratory Notes

Professor D. W. Wilson, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Buffalo branch, and Mr. Stone, Laboratory Director, supervised the taking of 20 simultaneous samples of stray ammonia liquor, week liquor and still waste at West Station recently. Messrs. Wiig and Maher carried out the actual work. This test was performed for the Chemical Committee of the American Gas Association under whose direction these samples are to be sent out to various laboratories for analysis. It is hoped that this work will result in a set of standard procedures of analysis to be used by all gas laboratories.

The Thomas Automatic Calorimeter has been transferred from the Laboratory to the East Station Foreman's office where it will be used under the supervision of Mr. Kruger.

Mr. Garrison, of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, worked in the Laboratory a few days recently making analysis and tests on the working of the Seabord Purification tower located at West Station.

Psychological Darkness

Psychological darkness is that point of decreasing daylight at which the majority of people feel the need of artificial illumination.

Knowledge of the exact degree of darkness that causes consumers to turn on the lights is of vital importance to lighting-companies, since this condition may arrive at any time during the day, upon the approach of storm-clouds, fogs, etc., and the central station must be prepared to supply a sudden demand for light.

Data on the subject was gathered in Washington, D. C., where the business section of the city is supplied with direct electric current and the residential districts with alternating current, making it possible to differentiate the two groups of consumers.

In the course of establishing this point it was discovered that at a certain time lights were turned on almost unanimously in the downtown offices, whereas in the homes of the city they were turned on much more slowly. Turning on a light is largely instinctive, so that it would appear that the actual feeling of need for artificial light is affected, unconsciously, by the self-interest of the user. Officeworkers do not pay for the light they use; home-dwellers do.—*Utility Bulletin.*

New Business
Net increase in Consumers in Year Ending March 31, 1923

	Mar. 31, 1923	Mar. 31, 1922	Incr.
Gas	84,244	81,724	2,520
Electric	50,948	41,873	9,075
Steam	117	104	13
	135,309	123,701	11,608

Net Increase in Consumers by Months

	1921	1922	1923
Incr. in January	104	489	560
Incr. in February	28	483	672
Incr. in March	191	649	591
Incr. in April	528	931	
Incr. in May	611	977	
Incr. in June	270	1056	
Incr. in July	667	879	
Incr. in August	578	935	
Incr. in September	631	1176	
Iucr. in October	780	1271	
Incr. in November	738	1186	
Incr. in December	894	1374	

Miscellaneous Data

	Mar. 31, 1923	1922	Incr.
Miles of Gas Main	548	531	17
Miles of Overhead Line	2577	2205	372
Miles of Undergr'd Cable	1410	1278	132
Miles of Subway Duct	1087	1044	43
No. of Street Arc Lamps	1453	1647	*194
No. of Street Inc. Lamps	10382	9630	752
Total No. of Street Lamps	11835	11277	558
No. of Employees	1638	1425	213

Stock Sales, April, 1923

	Subscribers	Shares
April	142	581
Total to May 1, 1923	310	1366

Statement of Consumers by Departments as of March 31st.

March 31st.	Gas	Electric	Steam	Total	Incr.
1916	71858	22839	41	94738	4758
1917	75768	25906	49	101723	6985
1918	78618	28106	51	106775	5052
1919	77997	29136	75	107208	433
1920	80013	31713	75	111801	4593
1921	80732	35574	81	116387	4586
1922	81724	41873	104	123701	7314
1923	84244	50948	117	135309	11608
Incr. in 10 yrs.	22045	36867	94	59006	59006

E. B. A. for April, 1923

Balance 1st of Month		$4,941.72
Dues—Members	$994.37	
Dues—Company	994.37	
Fees—Members	33.00	
Fees—Company	33.00	
Assmt. No. 48—Members	.25	
Assmt. No. 49—Members	.25	
Assmt. No. 51—Members	292.00	
Assmt. No. 48—Company	.25	
Assmt. No. 49—Company	.25	
Assmt. No. 51—Company	292.00	
Int. on Bk. Bals. & Investments	142.50	
Group Life Insurance	42.06	
Miscellaneous Revenue	3.43	
Total Receipts		$2,827.73
Total Receipts plus Balance		$7,769.45

Disbursements

Sick Benefits	$1,079.91	
Accd'ts. Off Duty Benefits	156.37	
Accd'ts. On Duty Benefits	104.85	
Medical Examiner's Expense	34.50	
Total Payments		$1,375.63
Balance on Hand		$6,393.82

Membership

Members, March 31, 1923		1218
Affiliated, April, 1923	19	
Terminated, April, 1923	24	
Loss		5
Membership, April 30, 1923		1213

	Mo. of March, 1923	March, 1922	Increase
Amount of Pay Roll	$222,258.36	$190,613.96	$31,644.40
K. W. H. Generated—Steam	1,639,070	152,710	1,486,360
K. W. H. Generated—Hydraulic	14,279,670	12,823,377	1,456,293
K. W. H. Purchased	2,367,254	1,945,336	421,918
M. C. F. Coal Gas Made	171,301	133,479	37,822
M. C. F. Water Gas Made	91,729	91,384	345
Tons Steam Coal Used	9,495	7,236	2,259
Tons Gas Coal Used	15,676	12,034	3,642
Gallons Gas Oil Used	291,226	316,600	* 25,374
Tons Coke Made	10,966	8,646	2,320
Gallons Bengas Made	55,213	76,076	*20,863

* Denotes Decrease.

Personals

Our Oldest Employee

We are presenting herewith the likeness of 'Uncle John' Almstead, who has been in the employ of the Company for the last 45 years and whose birthday was celebrated on the 25th of April. On this date Mr. Almstead was presented with a very fine plant by his associates on the Main Floor, and had his picture 'took', formalities which are fittingly observed each year to show, in a very small way, the great esteem in which he is held by those who know him.

"Uncle John" Almstead, our Oldest Employee, and his birthday bouquet.

Throughout the entire day, 'Uncle John' was busy shaking hands with and receiving the congratulations of his associates as well as many others who dropped in to pay their respects to him. As usual, he was keen in his appreciation of the thoughtfulness of those who remembered him, and had many words of praise for the Company with which his relations have been so mutually satisfactory.

Mr. Almstead was a pioneer in the power and lighting field and has given the best there was in him for its advancement in this city. Speaking of Company spirit and loyalty, he said that it was a tribute to the Management that this spirit has not lessened, as sometimes occurs, with the rapid increase in the scope of the Company, but that on the contrary it has never, in his opinion, been so prominent in Company circles as it is today.

Many men after spending 45 years in one continuous line of work would feel like quitting; not so, however, with 'Uncle John'. He prefers to be on the job every day as usual, and it is this indomitable spirit and ambition that is going to keep him going strong for a long time to come. We wish him a continuation of his splendid outlook upon life.

Charlene Sabrie Garrett, is the name of a baby girl born on April 18 to Mr. and Mrs. James C. Garrett. Mr. Garrett is employed in the Meter Reading Department.

The Employment Department recently recorded the following transfers of employees: Mr. Alexander Archibold from the Messenger to the Auditing Department; Mr. Clarence Ryan from the Purchasing to the Subway Department, and Mr. Edward Coyle from the Storehouse to the Transportation Department.

Miss Crocker celebrated her birthday on Sunday, April 29 at which time she received numerous gifts from her friends in honor of the occasion. The boys and girls of the Information and Messenger Department remembered her through the presentation of a very handsome pocketbook.

Miss Betty Manning has returned from her 1923 vacation which she spent at her home. When it comes to a real rest, there's no place like it.

On Wednesday evening, April 18th, the girls of the General Construction and Purchasing Departments had what apparently will be the last Bowling Party of the season.

Unusually large scores were tallied, Frank Hutchinson acting as chaperone and score keeper, which may have had a bearing on the large scores.

Mr. John B. Allington attended the Eastern States Gas Conference held in Philadelphia on April 11th and also visited the Industrial Department of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore. Mr. Allington also attended the meeting of the Industrial Gas Committee of the American Gas Association held in New York April 26th.

A meeting of the Western Commercial Section of the Empire State Gas & Electric Association was held at the Company's offices on April 26th. The principal topics discussed were The Best Method of Handling Rural Line Extensions, and Merchandising Methods. In the afternoon the Committee members inspected the Labor Saving Exhibit at the Assembly Hall of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. E. L. Wilder is Chairman of this Committee.

Miss Cathryn Mary Sullivan, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Sullivan of 23 Sumner park, became the bride of Mr. Carl Richard Sengle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sengle of Clinton avenue south, last Thursday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Raymond Epping in the rectory of St. Mary's Church.

After the ceremony, a dinner was served to the immediate relatives at the home of the bride's mother, covers being laid for 25 guests.

After a motor trip to New York and other eastern points, Mr. and Mrs. Sengle will be at home to their friends at 23 Sumner park.

Mr .F. W. Fisher, Chairman of the Accident Prevention Committee, of the American Gas Association presided at the recent meeting of that Committee held in Chicago.

Mr.H. C. Deffenbaugh attended the meeting held on April 11th in Utica by the Rate Advisory Committee of the Empire State Gas & Electric Association to make a study of and report on Demand Rates for Electricity.

Messers Huntington, Taylor and MacDowell attended the Convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers held at the William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh, April 26th. Among the interesting papers presented at this Convention was one entitled "Lighting and Control Equipment for the Eastman Theatre" by F. A. Mott of the Wheeler-Green Electric Company and L. A. Jones of the Eastman Kodak Co. This paper gave a full description of the tests made by the Research Laboratory of the Eastman Kodak Company to determine the proper illumination for the Theatre and also detailed a description of the electrical equipment.

Mr. Frank Smith has equipped his Ford car with front and rear bumpers. Frank says he can now park his car on the street with some assurance that his fenders will still be on when he returns for it.

Mr. John Spall of the Garage, has rented for the season a cottage at Cranberry Pond next to the one owned by Mr. Knight. The men of the Garage are casting out pointed hints and offering all sorts of information and assistance in the hope that Mr. Spall will take pity on them during the fishing season. One way to be popular during the hot weather is to live at Cranberry Pond, in a cottage, and have lots of fishing tackle.

Many of the employees of the Transportation Department attended the opening baseball game of the local season on Wednesday, May 2. In honor of the occasion, one of the new 5-ton Selden trucks was decorated suitably and used to transport them to and from baseball Park. Some attractive posters disseminated publicity for the Sweeper-Vac along the line of march. Mr. Barney Connaughty and Mr. George Bundschuh were on the driver's seat, the particular truck used being the one Mr. Connaughty will drive daily.

Mr. James Stein, son of our Mr. E. A. Stein, has left the employ of the Merchants Bank to enter the real estate business in the firm of Bradstreet-Hazard Company. James said that his Dad fixed him out with a good used car and told him to 'go to it'. If James is like his father, he should make a good salesman, we believe.

Mr. MacKenzie, Electric Meter Department, has begun living at Sea Breeze for the season. 'This is the life', says Mac.

On the evening of April 25, Mr. Briggs gave a talk on interesting facts in connection with the Company's service before the men of the Robertshaw Post of the American Legion. The talk was illustrated by slides and was well received by a good attendance of the Post in the quarters at the local Armory.

Mr. Pink, of the Paint Shop, has ordered a Ford sedan which he expects to have in his possession about July first in time to take a motoring vacation which will include Boston, New York and other eastern points.

Mr. 'Shorty' Weeks is wondering 'where, Oh where has my little hen gone', since the biddy he so carefully set upon 14 perfectly good eggs mysteriously disappeared. She was an excellent setter for two weeks but vamoosed just before the psychological moment, so to speak, and 'Shorty' fears foul play.

Mr. Fred Miller had the misfortune to blow a peanut tube one Sunday recently. It would not have seemed so unfortunate, he says, if he had been listening to ragtime music, but he was, on the contrary, paying strict attenton to a stirring sermon which made the interruption seem the more devilish.

Mr. Frank Henry attends the regular Wednesday luncheon meetings of the Cornell Club of Rochester where he meets many of his former classmates and friends from Cornell University.

Mr. Charles Harris, Machine Shop, has purchased a new Dodge touring car with which he plans to tour the local fishing grounds this summer. He will have lots of company on his trips when the fish are biting, say his friends at East Station.

A very pleasant party was enjoyed on the evening of April 6, in the Library, when the girls of the Coke Sales Department and other friends of Miss Marie Cozzolino gathered to celebrate Miss Cozzolino's birthday. The party was a complete surprise to her which added to its success. A delicious luncheon was served on a table attractively decorated in yellow and white after which games were played and Miss Cozzolino was presented with an ivory hand mirror. Those present were the Misses S. Clark, M. Moore, M. Fuerst, L. Greene and M. Cozzolino, of the Coke Sales Department, Miss L. Clancy, former employee of the Company, and Mrs. Rose Goldstein, of the Billing Department.

Mr. Gus Smitka, Machine Shop, is glad of the nice weather we have had a taste of for it enables him to take his fine baby out in the new baby carriage he purchased recently.

Mr. William Mitchell recently applied a new coat of paint to his car which makes it look like new. Others at East Station will no doubt follow his example if the appraising looks of his friends there are any indication.

Mr. Martin Knolff, of East Station, recently turned in his last year's model and traded for a 1923 Chevrolet which he is now driving.

Mr. Edward Suhr is enjoying his trips to and from his work at East Station these days for he is now driving his Oldsmobile.

Miss Violet Derleth, Laboratory, recently took a week's vacation during which she had an enjoyable time participating in outdoor sports.

Mr. C. H. Stone attended the convention of the American Chemical Society which was held at New Haven, Conn., from April 2 to 7. He read a paper on "The Continuous Determination of Hydrogen Sulphide in Illuminating Gas", it being a collaboration of results obtained by Mr. Stone and Mr. E. O. Wiig, also of the Laboratory.

Mrs. B. M. Block has announced the engagement of her daughter, B. Nanon, to W. Earl Jones of Rochester. Mr. Jones is attending the Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., where he is taking a course in Civil Engineering.

Mr. B. O. Cossey has been transferred from night work on the calorimeter to the day shift to replace Mr. Harold Donovan who has been placed on chemical work in the Laboratory.

Miss B. L. Chatterson, of the Laboratory has just completed another year's work as teacher of English in the Rochester night school classes. Her particular work was teaching of English to foreigners at Public School No. 7.

Employees of the General Construction Department

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

Standing: Messrs. Histed, Crofts, Lamey, Scott, White, Myers, Bramer and Braxil.
Sitting: Misses Winn, Elsheimer, Green, Lannin, Turner and Waltuck.

FUMES & FLASHES

STRONG ARGUMENT

Customer—"How do you sell this cheese?"
Grocer—"I've wondered myself, madam."
—*Judge.*

ENOUGH IS TOO MUCH

Mr. Nagg—I suppose now you wish you were free to marry again?
Mrs. Nagg—No, just free.—*Selected.*

WISE GUYS

When you see two fellows nod at each other and look pityingly on the rest of the crowd, they have just read Thomas Edison's statement that only two men in a hundred are really intelligent.—*Selected.*

"Where do you bathe?"
"In the spring."
"I asked you where, not when?"—*Selected.*

DOWN TO DATE

Caesar's famous veni, vedi, vici, has nothing on the message of the doughboy who recently returned from France and telegraphed enthusiastically to the folks at home: "Deloused, demobilized and delighted."—*Selected.*

BETTER LISTEN, GEORGE!

"George, you weren't listening to what I said."
"Er—what makes you think that, my love?"
"I asked you if you could let me have $75 and you smiled and said 'Yes, dearest.'—*O. B. Bulletin.*

AND YET, SHE MEANT WELL

Perfectly Well-Meaning Old Lady: "Thank you so much for your song, my dear, it seemed to take me back to the time of my youth, and when you sang I shut my eyes and listened and seemed to hear the old gate creaking in the wind."—*Selected.*

DRESS REHEARSAL

A hired man was standing in front of Einstein's door as a funeral procession went by.
"Whose funeral?" he asked of Einstein.
"Chon Schmidt's," replied Einstein.
"John Smith," exclaimed the hired man. "You don't mean to say John Smith's dead?"
"Vell, py golly," said Einstein, "vot you dink dey doing mit him—bractising?"—*Selected.*

A PLENTY

"How often does your road kill a man?" asked a salesman of the conductor.
"Just once," sourly replied the man.—*Selected.*

THE MOOTED QUESTION

"How would you like to sign up with me for a life game?" was the way a baseball fan proposed.
"I'm agreeable," replied the girl, "where's the diamond?"—*Selected.*

YOU CAN'T KEEP A GOOD MAN UP

"But suppose," said one of the spectators on the Common, "that the parachute should fail to open after you had jumped off—what then?"
"That wouldn't stop me," answered the parachutist, "'I'd come right down anyway."
—*Selected.*

TIME TO LEARN

He (fervently)—And when are you going to allow me to kiss you?
She—Come around Friday. That's amateur night.—Topics of the Day.—*Selected.*

THE LAZY DOG

Mr. Green was wandering down a country road, when he saw a man watching a dog. The dog was sitting beside a hedge, crying piteously.
Mr. Green was tender hearted and asked what was the matter.
"Oh, he's just lazy!" said the man.
"Lazy!" said Mr. Green. "But laziness surely wouldn't make him cry like that!"
"Well, it does," said the man, "because that dog is sitting on a thistle and is too darned lazy to move!"—*Farm Life.*

SHE KNEW "POP"

This chap sat in a fashionable coiffeur's shop with his little daughter, while his wife was having a marcel wave put in her hair.
The little daughter, as she played about, patted her father's bald head and said in a loud voice that all the ladies who were getting waved could hear:
"No waves for you, daddy—you're all beach.—*Selected.*

LET us give our thoughts to determining the things that are essential, our time to planning their accomplishment, and let us persevere until their completion is a fact.

—*Dana D. Barnum.*

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Courtesy

COURTESY is the one medium of exchange that is always accepted at par by the people of every country on the globe. Courtesy radiates a spirit of good feeling, and suggests that we are not working entirely for the material returns of work, but for the pleasure of friendly human association as well. Life is not too short, and we are never too busy to to be courteous.

Courtesy is the outward expression of an inward consideration for others, and is always an effective lubricant that smooths business and social relationships, eliminating friction.

—*The Outlook.*