



A Modern Witch

The St. Paul Street Steam Main

LANDIS SHAW SMITH

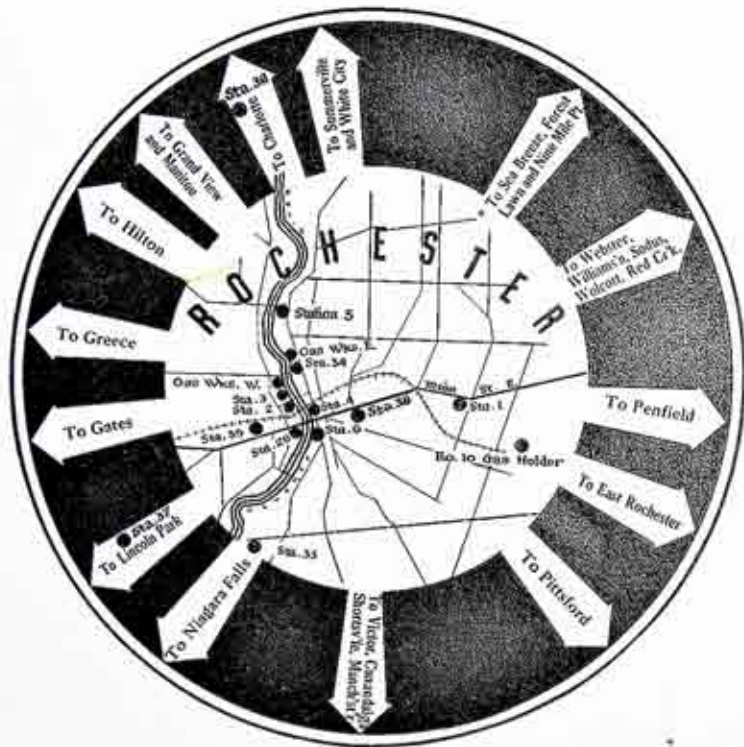
IN order for this Company to serve heating and industrial steam to that part of the City in the vicinity of St. Paul and Platt Streets, it became necessary during the past summer to erect a new main to this territory.

This main (or more properly mains, for there are two) extends from the connection to the 10-inch Curtice main at the former pump house of the Genesee Company, up the river bank through Rau Place and across St. Paul Street, a total distance of approximately 1300 feet. It picks up several new steam customers on the way and

terminates in the group of buildings formerly served by the Yawman & Erbe Power Plant, all of which are now served by our steam and electric service. These customers will require approximately 30,000,000 lbs. of steam per year and there is much additional business to be gained in this vicinity. To supply this demand a six inch and a 2-inch 190 lb. pressure main have been constructed. For the present the 6-inch main will be used to supply the winter load and the 2-inch main the summer load. As the demand increases it may become advisable to operate both mains during the winter and



Figure 1: Section of Steam Line Tunnel Construction Under St. Paul Street.



Utilities Speed Progress

THE Empire State leads the country in the excellence and importance of its varied products and consumes more gas and electricity than any other state in the Union.

Rochester has an enviable record as a producer of quality products needed both at home and abroad, and the adjacent suburban and farming communities are among the most noteworthy in point of general utility and progressiveness.

The fine showing made by this important territory has been in a large measure enhanced by the excellent continuous and economical service rendered by this Company.

possibly the 6-inch main in the summer. The two lines were installed so as to reduce the radiation losses during the summer period and to insure continuous service in case of trouble with one line.

The installation of this new steam main enables the Company to comply with numerous requests for service in this district. Due to its great convenience, low cost and dependability, our service is sought in many districts. It is hard for some to understand why we have to turn down so many requests for steam service in districts which are just a few hundred feet from our existing steam mains. Perhaps the fact that this main, which serves such an excellent territory, has cost approximately \$30,000 may aid in this understanding.

In Figure 1 may be seen a glimpse of the tunnel under St. Paul Street. It shows a few of the obstacles encountered in this rather difficult crossing. The bottom of this tunnel was approximately thirteen feet below the car track level, however, traffic was

maintained on St. Paul Street at all times during this construction work.

Throughout the entire length of the line the joints are welded and the expansion is taken care of by long radius bends at the deflection points or "corners" of the line. This avoids the use of expansion joints which are a frequent source of leakage and trouble. Figure 3 shows our indispensable welder sealing the end of one of the three sections of the 6-inch main preparatory to the hydrostatic test. As each section was completed, an end was welded on and by means of a pump water pressure was put on to the line up to approximately 1000 pounds to test it.

On the portion of the line extending through Rau Place and across St. Paul Street a new type of steam main construction for this City was employed. Figure 2 shows the work proceeding along the trench with the bottom half of the Ric Wil tile conduit in place holding the 6-inch and 2-inch mains. The rock filling around the Ric Wil base drain is noticeable in

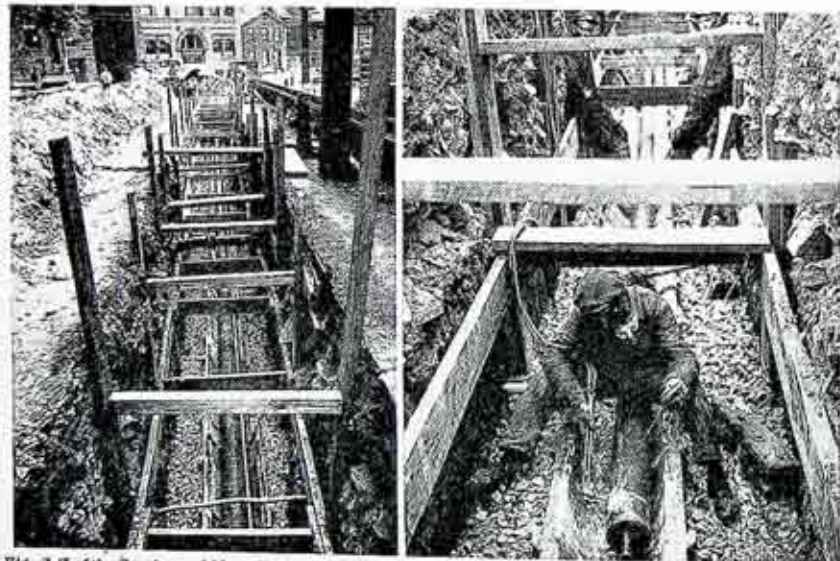


Fig. 2 (Left), Section of New Type Construction through Rau Place; Fig. 3 (Right), Electrically Welding a Main End before the Hydrostatic Test.

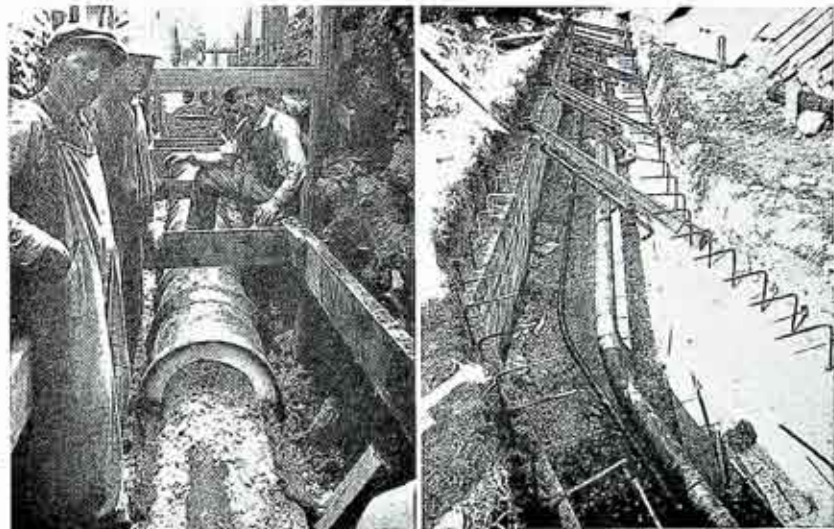


Fig. 4 (Left), Close-up View of Tile Conduit and Insulation; Fig. 5 (Right), Method Employed in Allowing for a 30-in. Maximum Expansion.

this picture. The rollers supporting the steam main at approximately 12 ft. intervals are also in evidence. A few of the many pipes crossing the trench may be seen and in the background some of our construction superintendents are busy figuring out details of the principal 6 ft. by 12 ft. by 15 ft. concrete manhole.

A close-up view of this tile conduit is shown in Figure 4 which also gives an excellent view of the insulation employed. The 6-inch and 2-inch mains are in place and have been tested and some of the asbestos loose filler employed is being put in. Cement grouting is placed along the edge of the lower tile, after which the upper tile is laid in place and the bell and spigot joint is sealed. Inside of the tile is a moulded layer of 1-1/8 inch diatomaceous earth insulation. In this view the character of the digging which was encountered for over a hundred feet section is shown. This consisted of a fill of shale rock and earth.

The 900 ft. straight run of pipe from the anchor point in the St. Paul Street

manhole to the end of Rau Place will give a maximum expansion of the pipe of approximately 30 in. which is partly taken care of in the manner shown in Figure 5. The mains are hung from common garage door hangers which are supported by channel beams so as to allow free movement of the points of support as the main changes its position. The mains are insulated here as described below and the top of the expansion chamber is covered over by a slab of re-inforced concrete which also serves to hold the channel beams in position.

From the end of the expansion chamber just referred to, the steam main is carried beneath the Genesee Falls Branch of the New York Central Railroad and down the river bank to the Curtice line. This portion of the main is of overhead construction, supported on "A" frames in a manner similar to the Curtice main. The same type of insulation is also employed, consisting of standard thickness of 85% Magnesia covering over which there is a 2-inch layer of hair

felt insulation, the whole being covered by a lap and a half of roofing paper secured in place by a wire wrapping.

The main pressure of 190 lbs. is reduced in a substation situated in the Uhlen Building and from there steam flows through our distribution system to the different buildings at 100 lbs. pressure. The steam will carry approximately 50° of superheat at this substation.

The Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus Company deserves special credit for the efficient manner in which it carried through the construction work of this job. To its employees is due credit for accomplishing the difficult St. Paul Street crossing and trenching and all of the work of laying and sealing the tile. The balance of the work, consisting mainly of steam fitting and erecting, was done by the Steam Department of this Company.

Help Us Prevent Accidents

HELP Us Prevent Accidents" is a safety slogan which has become generally familiar to Rochesterians and subconsciously the average citizen associates this Company with its precept. For some years Company safety flags or banners bearing this inscription in white letters on a circular field of bright red have acted as silent but efficient sentinels, in reality Company policemen, and have done their bit toward keeping down pre-

ventable accidents on Company trucks, construction and repair work. During the daytime these banners take the place of the familiar red lanterns common in safeguarding hazards at night, the printed slogan adding a certain implied personal or human touch which a lantern does not possess.

Some time before the advent of "wooden policemen" on our city's streets such equipment was in com-



Fig. 1: Two of the Company's "Silent Policemen" doing special duty in front of the Main Office.

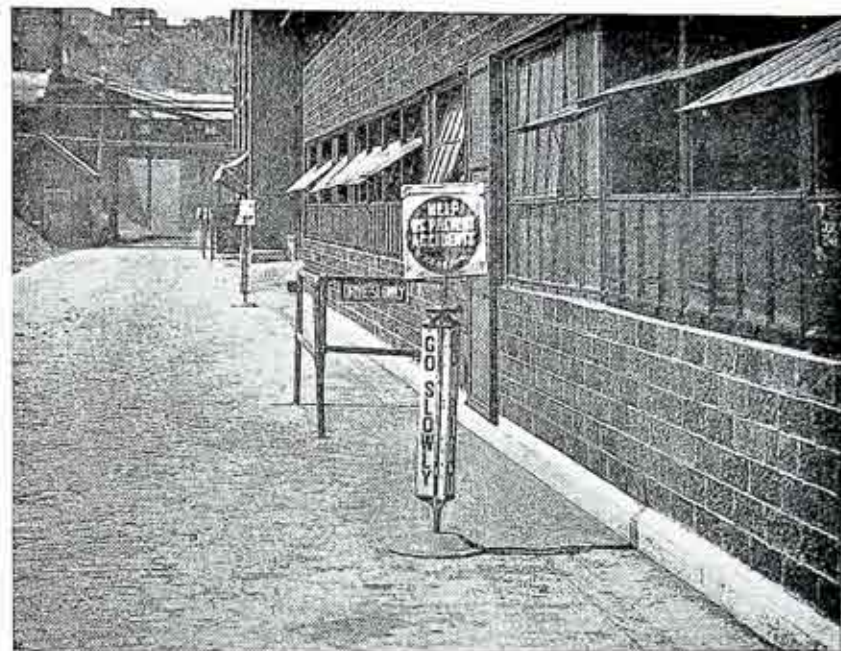


Fig. 2: A Few of the many Safety Reminders at West Station that help to Prevent Accidents.

mon use by the Company at its Main Office to prevent accidents to pedestrians on Clinton Avenue North directly in front of it. Figure 1 shows two of these silent watchmen standing guard over a coil of rope required in raising a boatswain's chair during the process of changing lamps in the Company's electric sign. The average pedestrian seldom looks skyward to see just what it is that may be a hazard to him away up there in the air, and whether it be a bucket of paint or workmen's tools the chances are he would seldom realize his danger were it not for just such safety equipment as silent policemen. However, it is a credit to the institutions both civic and industrial, local and national, which have consistently disseminated safety propaganda that the general public has become educated to read these inanimate safety markers as they run, so to speak. Constant vigilance is essentially the price which

must be paid for immunity from danger of any character.

The Company's extensive plant at West Station has become a bustling place and the gigantic construction program carried out there of late increases the ordinary hazards common to any large gas manufacturing plant. While the drivers of our numerous trucks and Company employees generally are quite alert to their responsibilities in this respect they are not the only ones to be considered. West Station is daily visited by numerous outside trucks and persons whose duties bring them to that place. The street at West Station shown in Figure 2 is frequently quite congested of late due to the immense quantities of miscellaneous materials which are delivered there for construction requirements and therefore, it became necessary to install a few of the silent policemen, three of which are shown in the illustration. The particular haz-

ard evident in Figure 2 is the danger to persons coming out of the door directly back of the "drive slowly" sign, as well as the possible damage to open windows and even to employees from large trucks which sometimes failed, formerly, to give proper clearance in passing. The iron triangular framework directly in front of the door has been a fixture at this station for a long time.

The immense physical properties of the Company if collected in a single open space would approximate quite a substantial industrial town. While their separation into integral and widely-divided units makes the safety policing and general safeguarding of them somewhat more complex, it is the desire of the Management to go substantially farther than merely obeying the dictates of laws relative to

safety and to anticipate hazards before they may be actually required to. This is a problem which confronts large rapidly-growing corporations and one which makes necessary a department skilled in analyzing and combating danger to life or property in whatsoever guise it may appear.

The comparatively trivial instances illustrated herewith are but two of hundreds of more complex hazards consequent to this corporation's operation. Some of the less obvious and therefore more insidious and dangerous ones will be shown in a later issue. In closing, however, it may be pointed out that no hazard is too trivial to be brought to the attention of the Safety Department for correction, and it is the privilege and duty of all faithful employees to report them when observed.

The Unique Electrically Lighted Sign of the Alling and Miles Co., Inc.

WALTER G. McKIE

WHEN one endeavors to erect a sign or have one painted on the surface of a building, the problem of finding a suitable method of lighting it is one of the first to manifest itself.

A sign that is not illuminated loses the greater portion of its advertising value, not only at night, but also on dark days. In contrast, there is something decidedly attractive about a brightly illuminated sign standing out from sombre surroundings that unconsciously draws one's attention and causes him to observe it, whereas during daylight hours the same sign, if not illuminated, would perhaps be passed by unnoticed.

The Alling & Miles Company, Inc., distributors of Hudson and Essex Motor Cars, obtained a permit some time ago to paint on the rear of the Nelbach Building, corner of South Avenue and Court Street, the sign

shown in Figure 1. This sign which is nearly 300 ft. from the Alling & Miles Building is 60 feet wide and 50 feet deep. Because of its magnitude it was impossible to equip it with the "goose neck" fixture, commonly used in sign lighting. This fixture consists of a long piece of conduit extending outward from the front of the sign bearing an angle reflector to project the light on it. The conduit in this case would have to be not less than fifteen feet in length to illuminate the entire sign. This would comprise a very dangerous installation as it could not be supported strongly enough to withstand high winds.

Therefore, the type of lighting employed in this case was an installation consisting of three large projectors on the roof of the Alling & Miles building on Stone Street, diagonally across from the sign, each projector



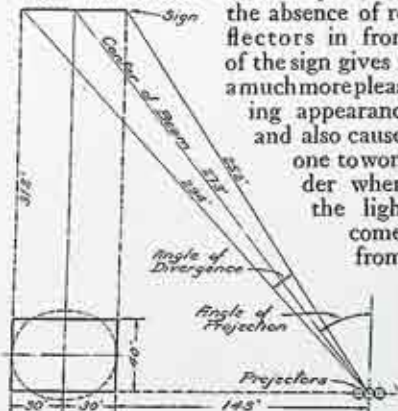
Night View of the Alling and Miles Sign—Illuminated by 3 Projectors nearly 300 feet away as indicated below.

using a 500-watt lamp. The cut below shows the position of the projectors with respect to the sign. The angle of divergence or spread of each projector is 10 degrees, making it possible for one projector alone to light the entire sign with the exception of a small area at the corners, the three comprising an especially adequate unit of illumination.

While one projector as stated, will practically illuminate the sign, the intensity of light was found to be insufficient to insure its message being read with ease from a distance, which made it necessary to use three. By slightly varying the angle of projection, the corners were lighted satisfactorily and the entire sign was made to stand out prominently.

The above view of the sign was taken at night and shows the satisfactory lighting effect obtained. This sign can be read with great ease along

South Clinton Street as far as the corner of Monroe Avenue where hundreds of persons read it daily while waiting for cars. It is absolutely free from shadows or brilliant spots, and the absence of reflectors in front of the sign gives it a much more pleasing appearance and also causes one to wonder where the light comes from.



Detailed Lay-out of manner in which the projectors illuminate the sign shown above.

Mt. Morris Activities

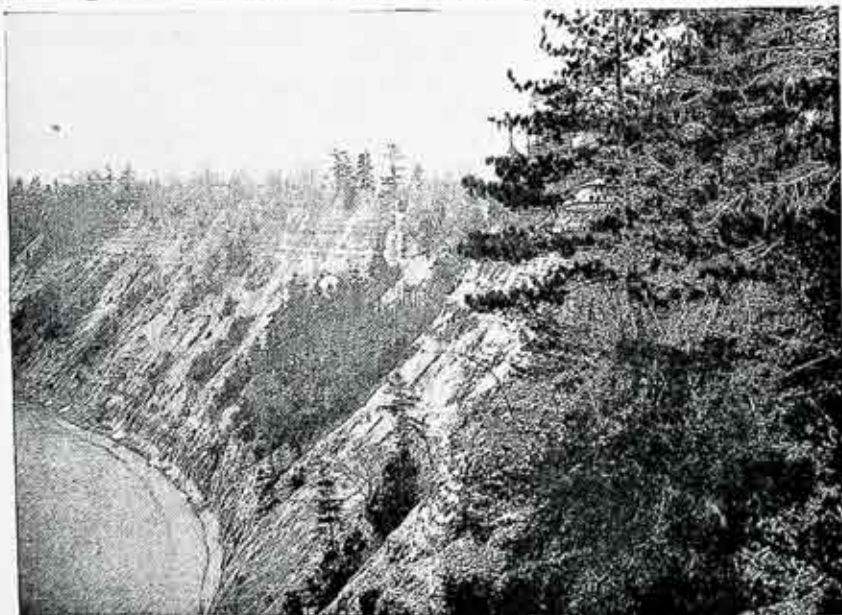
LEON E. JACKSON

THE average visitor at any potential hydroelectric development, such as the Genesee High Banks at Mt. Morris, seldom realizes the amount of detail information that must be obtained before construction can begin or even before designs and estimates can be made. In the case of the High Banks development, the Company already had reports of previous similar investigations to consult but it was also desirable to greatly supplement these with some data of our own. A survey party is now working on various phases of the job, which may be briefly summarized under three heads, viz., location and data for design of the dam, survey and purchase of land to be flooded, and determination of volume of pond created.

Several factors influence the choice of the dam site. Among them are the following: the character of rock for

abutments and foundation, convenient layouts of construction and operating plants, delivery of materials for construction and equipment, volume of water storage and estimated cost of construction. The Pennsylvania Drilling Company of Philadelphia, Pa., has two crews at work drilling in the river banks and bed, the cores removed being measured and stored for future inspection. This requires the services of two of our men, Mr. A. S. Whitbeck being in charge. The other factors influencing the choice of site need no further comment.

The land purchased or still under option includes all that lying between the present low water mark of the river and a line five or ten feet above the proposed pond level. In certain instances, particularly on the bare rock banks, the top of the bank is the line of purchase. Provision is also



A Scene just above the Site of the proposed Dam, which shows one side the Natural Storage Reservoir which the Banks of the Genesee River Form

being made for purchase of land for a construction camp. Our farm survey party under N. A. Albertson is working with Mr. J. F. Connor, Attorney, of Mt. Morris, who is taking care of the legal end and Mr. M. D. Baker, Engineering Surveyor of Mt. Morris who acts in an advisory capacity.

The volume of pondage was originally determined from the United States Geological Survey Topographic sheets but since these are not sufficiently accurate for the purpose, a topographic survey of the entire flooded area is being made. At present one party of four men is setting triangulation points and making the usual measurements and calculations. Mr. P. F. Stephens has charge of this

work. It is intended to add enough men to the outfit to form five topography parties but at present one party of four men under Mr. E. C. Hall is "shooting" the bare cliffs before snow and ice make such work too dangerous. The wooded banks will be surveyed later.

An office is maintained at Mt. Morris with one man in charge. Here instruments and supplies are kept and field records are worked up and mapped as required. The work is progressing well though there is still a great deal to be done, particularly on the topography. The party is now made up of seventeen men, though it is being augmented at the rate of two or three a week.

Good Light Rings the Cash Register

IN seven stores out of ten the merchant has failed to make use of the advantages of adequate lighting to draw customers and to increase sales, according to a recent survey of one thousand stores of all types and sizes, says the N. Y. State Committee on Public Utility Information.

Of the two million stores in the United States, it is estimated that but one in twenty has an interior illumination intensity of ten foot-candles, and but one in twenty-five has as much as fifteen foot-candles of window illumination, although the economy of this lighting is well known.

One series of tests showed that a shop window lighted to fifteen foot-candles of intensity, the approximate average, caused 200 persons an hour to stop and look in; whereas the same window lighted to 40 foot-candles attracted 244 persons, and when lighted to 100 foot-candles it attracted 284 potential customers. Thus an increase of 85 foot-candles increased the drawing power of the window by 84 per cent. To light the window to 15 foot-candles cost eight cents an hour, and at this intensity of illumination it was estimated to produce a net profit of one dollar an hour. To

light the same window to 100 foot-candles cost 18 cents an hour. The additional ten cents in cost of illumination produced an additional profit to the merchant of 42 cents an hour, or 32 cents net increase.

A test made to establish the effect of varying degrees of interior lighting intensity showed equally definite results. The interior illumination of a typical store was varied daily from five to fifteen foot-candles over a period of several weeks, with no special advertising or changes in display of goods to effect the sales of merchandise. The number of sales each day was counted, as well as the average sale to the customer.

The tabulated results showed that on the days when the store was lighted to fifteen foot-candles the average sale to the customer was twenty-nine per cent greater than on the five foot-candle days. In addition to the increased individual sale, it was found that with the better lighting there were fewer complaints, that fewer purchases were returned, that sales were made more quickly, and that the morale of the sales force was materially improved.

—Utility Bulletin.

The Japanning Department at the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company

FRANK C. TAYLOR

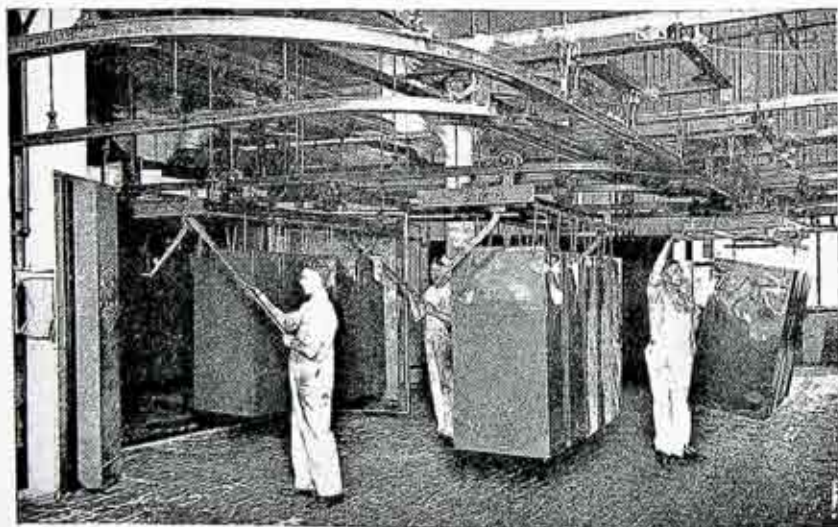
WHEN the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company moved its St. Paul Street Plant to Jay Street, a thoroughly modern Japanning Department was installed in the new plant.

The steel filing cabinets, known as vertical fire-wall cabinets, horizontal filing cabinets, commercial grade safes and Underwriter's Model safes, together with other products of that Company made of steel, are japanned in this new department.

The olive-green Japanning process for steel cabinets, usually made of No. 18 or No. 20 gauge steel, is as follows: The case or frame of a cabinet which has been electrically welded is hung from the overhead tramrail and then lowered into a tank filled with cleaning solution. From here, still on the tramrail, it passes to the rinsing tank. It is

next lowered into the dip tank containing the japan. The small parts are hung on rods shown in Fig. 4 and then placed on a conveyor which dips them in japan. The rods containing the japanned parts are then removed from the conveyor and placed in cages which completely fill the oven. The next process is Baking. For baking the first coat, two double ended electrically heated ovens were installed. Each compartment is 8 ft. 6 in. wide, 15 ft. 7 in. deep and 7 ft. high, and equipped with General Electric heaters of 100 kilowatts capacity at 230 volts.

The ovens were purchased through Mr. Ralph Schwarz, Agent for Paul Maehler Company of Chicago. The insulation consists of 4-inch non-pareil high pressure block on top and sides and, on the floor, 2½ in. of non-



Loading Vertical Fire-Wall Cabinets into the Ovens

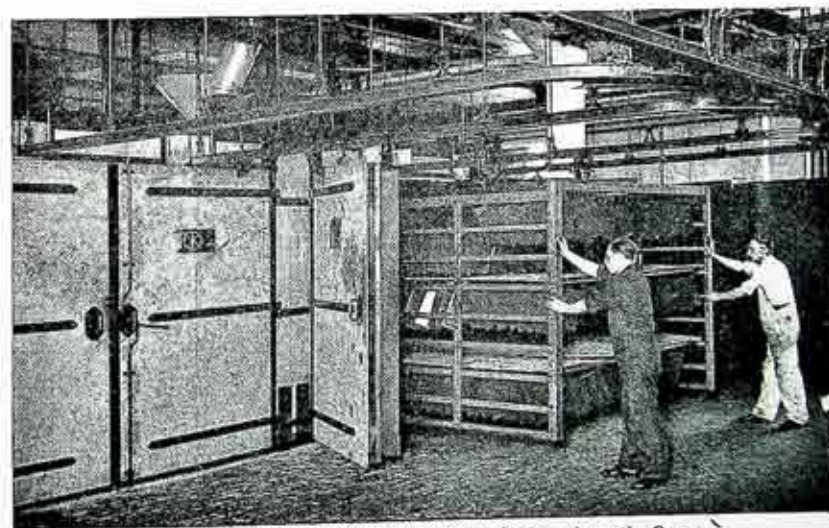
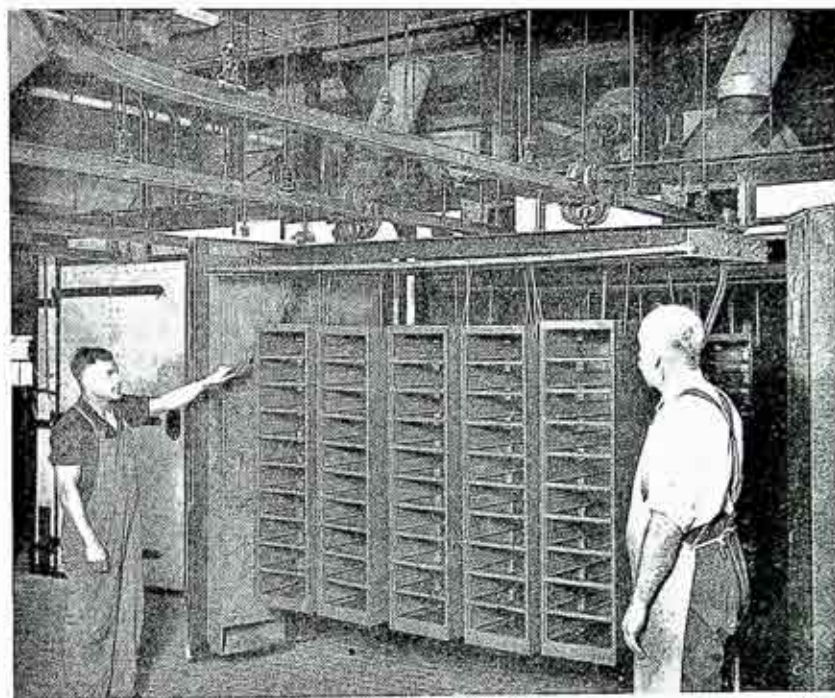


Fig. 2 (Top), Unloading Vertical Fire-Wall Cabinets from the Ovens.

Fig. 3 (Bottom), Loading Small Parts

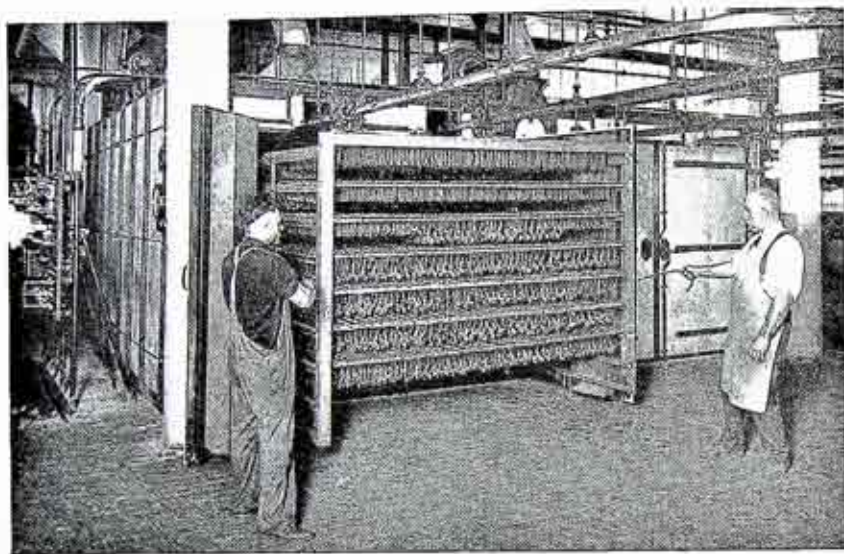


Fig. 4. Taking a load of Small Parts from the Ovens.

pareil high pressure block laid on 3 in. of cement.

The ventilation is excellent consisting as it does of top and bottom, to which is added a recirculating system to insure even temperature in the oven. The temperature control used is that manufactured by the Taylor Instrument Company, and holds the temperature at 275° Fahr. within 2½° plus or minus.

The material to be baked is pushed in one end of one of the twin ovens and allowed to remain for one hour. The work is then taken off the conveyor, puttied, sanded and sprayed with the finish coat of japan. It is then placed on the conveyor and baked in one of the other twin ovens, after which it is rubbed down for a finish.

The conveyor used is the Tram-rail Conveying System, built by the Cleveland Crane & Engineering Company of Wickliffe, Ohio, which eliminates all unnecessary manual labor, in fact, even the dipping processes are

performed by an electric hoist controlled by simple push buttons. During this latter process the work does not leave the conveyor, but a section of the supporting rail is lowered so that the work is immersed in the solution.

The total installation of electrically heated ovens consists of two twin compartment ovens, or four ovens in all, with a connected load of 100 kilowatts each, or a total of 400 kilowatts.

In the old St. Paul Street plant, coke and steam heated ovens were used which occupied 60% more floor area than the new electric ovens and required two hours per bake instead of one hour.

The selection, design, arrangement and installation of all the equipment, together with the routing of the work, were done under the direct supervision of Mr. J. R. Clark, Superintendent, to whom credit is due for this thoroughly modern and efficient Japanning Department.

The Red Cross Roll Call Nov. 11 to 29, Offers an opportunity to Assist Financially in an Exceptionally worthy Cause.

The Modern Witch

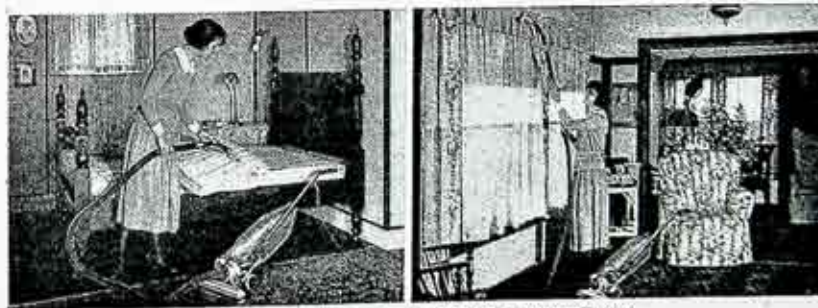
UPON observing its November cover, most of the readers of Gas and Electric News will remember having seen another picture or possibly a wood cut of the old-fashioned witch who rode on a broomstick. To most of us, mention of this older picture will recall our childhood and the fables we learned which had to do with the spookey witch who was supposed to clean the cobwebs from out the sky. She was not pleasant to look at and the very thought of her and her dirty old broom causes us to wonder how she ever expected to clean up anything. But that was a fable.

The attractive cover picture, "The Modern Witch", brings us down to date, however. It leads us away from the period when our mothers depended upon a mere broom to do the family cleaning and introduces us to the modern era of electrically operated cleaning devices. The one shown in the colored reproduction is a fair sample of many good ones on the market today, and judging from the immaculate appearance of the young lady who is acting as its chauffeur this modernized broom must surely be an exceptionally cleanly and easily operated contrivance. Far from being a fable, this statement is based on absolute fact, therefore, let us consider its many interesting qualities.

While the field of usefulness of

electric cleaners is constantly broadening, most persons commonly think of it in connection with household use alone. However, all of the statements made for it herewith may be applied to its wonderful possibilities in other spheres such as, hotels, apartment houses, churches and other public buildings, stores, garages, manufacturing establishment etc.

Modern electric cleaning devices are the welfare workers, hygiene specialists, all-around energy savers and joy disseminators of our homes. They ferret out the elusive cowardly dirt that hides and flies when attacked with a broom; the obstinate dirt that lurks just out of reach in crevices and creases and laughs at dusters, whisk-brooms and dustclothes; the dangerous dirt, germ-laden and disease-bearing that invites doctors and is a perpetual menace to your home and happiness. These mechanical servants, who work for you for the astoundingly reasonable wage of 1-¾ cents per hour and consume in that period but as much electrical energy as three 50-watt lamps, easily subdue all of the household menaces mentioned above, as well as many others. A sweeper does all that, beside conserving the energy of those who possess them, and giving them added time for the more interesting phases of human existence. They also minimize the servant prob-



An Electric Cleaner has work to do in Every Room.

lem, making it more easy to obtain and keep servants who are thereby freed from many of the objectionable duties of household work.

They make the yearly housecleaning bugbear a thing of the past, for the home may now be clean and attractive continuously the year 'round. No more is the shuffling of rugs and furniture a semi-annual period of nervous breakdown for wife or mother, for the adequate cleaning of every nook and cranny is now made a pleasant task through the use of the many attachments common to cleaners in general. The man of the house also finds it a ready means to the end of cleaning automobile upholstery, robes, and miscellaneous articles of clothing, and is attracted by its wonderful mechanical mechanism. But it also has hundreds of other uses some of which we might mention.

A cleaner does most of the things an electric fan may do. Possessing the twin features of blowing and suction, it perhaps discounts the fan in

many instances and is somewhat more adaptable to easy use. It will quickly dry your hair after a shampoo, making less probable subsequent colds; properly placed it will accelerate a lagging furnace or range fire and if directed upon radiators will evenly distribute and amplify the heat in a cooling room; it will drive offensive odors or smoke from kitchens or other rooms and in the absence of a fan may be used to clear up a frosty display window.

Our object is not to detail the endless usages of electric cleaners, but to accentuate their general utility flexibility and low operating cost. Before closing, however, let us call attention to the October issue of this magazine in which we mentioned the wonderful efficiency of the Sweeper-Vac also in an industrial sphere. At Station 26 it was used in preparing the interior walls for painting. By utilizing its powerful suction feature, the grime and dirt accumulation common to downtown industrial buildings was



Electric Cleaners Make Housework a Real Pleasure.

easily and efficiently removed. This service is appreciated especially because of the absence of flying dust particles which in other methods of cleaning would of necessity gravitate to the costly and extensive electrical apparatus at that station.

The Company is wide-awake to the possibilities of electric cleaners in many other spheres and almost daily new cleaning tasks are being relegated to it. It is the same in the home where a housewife with initiative plus a desire to keep things in apple-pie order will find no end of things for such a machine to do. She will find with plea-

sure that it will perform, among other things, the following apparent miracles. It will permit her to be devoted to her duties without hardship; obliterate the weary look from her face; exempt her body from undue exertion and servitude; bring contentment; preserve youth; conserve vitality, and give her time for increased communion with her children, books and music all for about 1-3/4 cents per hour.

Is it any wonder, then, that the modern witch perched astride the electric cleaner on our November cover is a comely lass? Try an electric cleaner in your home and see if we have not spoken words of wisdom.

Well Equipped Light Trucks Aid in Giving Efficient Service

WE show herewith a cut of one of the twenty light Essex trucks now being used throughout the Company. Sixteen of this number are used by the Electric Meter and Gas Distribution departments, in this city, two in Canandaigua, one in East Rochester

and one for general utility work, locally.

Pneumatic tires and snubbers insure freedom from rough handling in transit of the many articles of equipment these trucks have to transport. The Electric Meter men carry in them



Mr. Jacob Vink, of the Gas Distribution Department and one of the Company's General Utility Light Trucks.

meters for installations, removals or change overs, and they are used by the Gas Distribution Department for the same class of work on gas meters, also to carry the cleaning and blow-out paraphernalia used in cleaning services, and to deliver and call for gas and electric ranges.

A truck of this type is on duty every hour of the day or night, fully equipped with an emergency compressed air set and other equipment necessary to handle all gas troubles or complaints, and another one performs the same service as a trouble car in the Electric Distribution Department. The general ease of operation and flexibility of these light trucks makes them of especial utility in this work, in which they are an important link making for good service, night or day.

Mr. Cadle Heads New Department

UNDER date of November first, the following self-explanatory order was issued to department heads by Vice-President and General Manager Russell. This order which supercedes the order dated October 2, 1918, carries with it an implication of the strides being taken by this Company in carrying its service to the vast territory adjacent to Rochester:

"This Company's operations outside of the City proper have reached such proportions that it seems desirable to give them more careful supervision. This work has been delegated to Mr. C. L. Cadle, who will act as Engineer having supervision over all the territory outside the City in which the Company operates—Fairport, East Rochester, Canandaigua, and all other territory, towns or villages, in which the Company has franchise or mains. He will also have charge of this Company's relations with those other Public Service Companies to whom we wholesale power, such as Hilton, Sodus Gas & Electric Com-

pany, and the Northern Wayne Electric Light & Power Company.

"Mr. Cadle will also supervise the operation of the Mt. Morris Illuminating Company and the Mt. Morris Water Power Company—properties taken over by the Mohawk Valley Company under date of October 31, 1923.

"Mr. Cadle will have your co-operation, I am sure."

R. G. and E. Linemen Good Tacklers

THE Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation has some real linemen in Canandaigua as the following narrative will disclose. One day recently two of them were walking in the field adjoining the Canandaigua substation when they started up a rabbit. After pursuing him for about 300 yards one of them made a flying tackle and caught Mr. Rabbit as nice as you please.

A spectator commenting upon the display of speed and agility was presented with the rabbit with the remark that it was not an uncommon thing for the Canandaigua linemen to secure rabbits in this manner, this one being the second catch that day.

Any of the Rochester linemen who can beat this performance are invited to send in their communications. Mr. Henry Davis, who vouches for this story and received the rabbit would be interested to hear if any of the local linemen have been able to catch pheasants or gray squirrels according to this formula.

Have You?

GIVEN your Chamber of Commerce a square deal?

Boosted its work, helped solve its problems, shouldered your share of its burdens? Had something to say or nothing to say when asked to express your opinion? Have you frequently

criticised work done and urged action on work undone, yet failed to assist with your thought and energy when the time for action came?

Ever taken the trouble to find out for yourself just what work the Chamber of Commerce handles from day to day or learn the internal workings of this your organization?

Taken the trouble to find out the volume of information made available by the Chamber of Commerce?

Frankly—have you given your Chamber of Commerce a square deal during the past twelve months? If you have, well and good. You have rendered a worthy service to the city in which you are proud to live and do business.—*C. of C. Bulletin.*

The Rights of Public Utilities

SOMETIMES the fear is expressed that business is in danger of being pounded and hounded and harassed to death by politicians, by regulators, by courts, by demagogues, by municipalities, and by others anxious to curry popular favor. One reassuring decision has been handed down by the United States Supreme Court, that rates fixed for public service corporations which did not take into consideration the cost of reproduction at prevailing prices would not be upheld by the courts. Rate regulators have been given to under-valuing properties and ignoring entirely what it would cost to create similar properties under present-day high costs. Most of the values set upon railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission's valuers have been based on conditions and considerations which do not exist to-day, and are, therefore, of little or no practical worth—certainly not worth the cost of compiling them.

As a better understanding of business and of the importance of giving

business a fair chance to prosper penetrates gradually into the minds of the great body of the people, our laws and regulations promise to become more equitable and our regulatory bodies more disposed to co-operate in bringing about conditions calculated to insure reasonable profits for business and reasonable wages for workers. It is coming to be realized that anything which hurts business also hurts employees and every last one of us.

—*Utility Bulletin*

Chance For Improvement

WHOEVER makes frequent, or even occasional, use of the telephone—and who does not?—knows that with some people conversation can be carried on with ease and satisfaction, while with others the attempt to do so invariably results in irritation due to inability to understand. If only everybody would take the not very great trouble to learn how to talk over the telephone many tempers now in danger of ruin would be saved, many imperiled friendships would acquire new warmth and no end of more or less serious mistakes would be avoided.

The operators in the central offices receive a course of instruction on the proper use of the voice, the best rate of speech and the distance from the transmitter that gives highest intelligibility. The result is that nobody ever has any trouble in understanding "central," and if "central" not infrequently fails to "get" a number right, the fault almost invariably is that of the person who wants the number but does not know how to ask for it.

As there has been provided for us one of the most remarkable, admirable and potentially beneficent machines yet invented by man, it is the obvious duty of everybody to learn how to use it.

—*Selected*

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. 11 November, 1923 No. 5

Listen to this: I am a great believer in luck. The harder I work, the more of it I seem to have.—Coleman Cox.

Thanksgiving

THANKSGIVING is a national holiday set apart for the giving of thanks to the Almighty for his many blessings to us throughout the year. At this season we sometimes wonder just how closely our modern observance of this day approaches the ideals exemplified for it on that first Thanksgiving Day, years ago, on the cold, bleak shores of New England. This leads us into other thoughts relative to this wonderful day as we reflect: Does Thanksgiving mean as much now as it did then? Does our thankfulness depend upon our material prosperity, if not what is the real basis for gauging it? Is our modern Thanksgiving day too full of pleasure and feasting to permit its being as impressive as it used to be, and would we individually or collectively, approximate the real thankfulness displayed by the Pilgrims in

their season of dire want, sickness, suffering, mental anguish and danger if we were to be placed in those circumstances today? It is in the sincere reflection of such reasonable thoughts that we are enabled to obtain the most good from the holiday season which Thanksgiving Day ushers in.

Our forefathers, the Pilgrims, thoroughly demonstrated that hardship and suffering cannot dampen the fervor of a heart truly thankful, and if we find Thanksgiving less inspiring today, it is because of our own lack of feeling rather than any fault with it as an institution. It is true that self sacrifice and unselfishness generally add to the inspiration attached to its observance. Perhaps, therefore, many of us might benefit by practising these virtues more consistently during this Thanksgiving season. We have so much to be thankful for that we forget that even today there are in every community a few modern "pilgrims", whose lot is hard and whose enjoyment of Thanksgiving may be greatly amplified by those who are more fortunate.

If the Pilgrims were thankful in those dark days, what would be their joy and ecstasy at being suddenly brought back to earth today? You can imagine how Mrs. "Pilgrim" might take to a modern electric or gas range used in the preparation of the many good things to eat which her family would doubtless have, were it to become an average family unit of the present generation.

Father "Pilgrim", instead of keeping a weather eye open for Indians or wild animals could listen in on the radio the while, and, were he a true descendant of his stern forbears, he could select his Thanksgiving sermon from any number of different cities. Of course, both of them would be somewhat shocked at the gayety and exuberance displayed in the good times we have today on Thanksgiving

but when they came to analyze the situation they would doubtless concede that the real spirit of thankfulness is still present, nevertheless, in the hearts of our people notwithstanding the absence of long faces. If the Pilgrims were long on sanctimony and short on amusement, perhaps it might be said that we of today go to the other extreme. At least a wonderful display of Thanksgiving fervor is possible in each case for it is we who have changed with the times, and not the Almighty, "Whose Goodness Changeth Never."

Most of us will doubtless admit that thankfulness depends not upon worldly or material possessions or circumstances, although the average home today is equipped with so many things the Pilgrims would have called luxuries, that it is difficult to form any equitable basis for establishing a counter-argument. Judged from most every conceivable angle, it would seem that we have a greater obligation of thanks-giving than most of the generations that preceded us. Our obligations in this respect seem so multitudinous that we perhaps pay them, if at all, with apparent complacency, and so it is a fine thing that once a year at least, we have an opportunity to thank God as a great nation, in unison.

One of the big things each of us can be thankful for is the opportunity to work for such a corporation as this Company. Our work is steady, working conditions and general environment are excellent and, best of all, our individual efforts are synchronized by the Management into a first class public utility service beneficial to the entire community.

Let us be thankful.

Be Thankful for Troubles

WHEN you get the right slant on troubles, you discover that they are rather useful, after all. They pay about half your salary!

It's this way: whether you are the

buyer or the errand boy or the manager; whether you sell or ship or keep books, someone could be found to handle your job for about half what you get, if it were not for the troubles—the things that go wrong, the people who treat you contemptibly, the difficulties that have to be met and overcome.

It takes intelligence, patience, tact and courage to meet the troubles of any job. That is why you hold your present job. And it may be the reason you don't hold a bigger one!

Who knows, perhaps if you went looking for more troubles and, instead of trying to duck them, developed the habit of meeting them half way and licking them, you might very soon find yourself getting twice as large a salary as you do now! For it's a fact, you know, that there are plenty of bigger jobs waiting for folks who aren't afraid of the troubles connected with them.—R. R. Updegraff.

Insist on Thoroughness

DOES it hurt your pride to make a stupid or careless error? Does it hurt your pride to overlook something which you should have noticed? Does it hurt your pride when your work has to be patched up, or done over, by another person?

If so, and your desire to avoid mistakes becomes sufficient to engender concentration against making mistakes, you are on the high road to that brand of thoroughness which is of more importance than the form that is prompted solely by discipline either self-imposed or impressed on us by those whom we must obey.

Another thought: Do you frequently state as a fact what is merely an assumption or belief? If so, break yourself of the habit. Be sure you are right. Be thorough.

Thoroughness in your work, in factory or office, comes from concentration, which is to say from interest and a desire to accomplish the best possible result.—Selected.



Do you use Cranberries?

CRANBERRIES deserve a wider use than they have in most homes, say home economics specialists at the New York State College of Agriculture who suggest ways they may be cooked. They are healthful, easy to prepare, and comparatively inexpensive. They are on the market from September to March.

Cranberry jelly is excellent, especially for breakfast, on toast or rolls. To make the jelly, cook the berries until they are soft, using $1\frac{1}{4}$ pints of water for each 2 quarts of berries. Strain the juice through a jelly bag. Measure the juice and heat it to the boiling point. Add one cup of sugar for every two cups of juice; stir until the sugar is dissolved. Boil briskly for five minutes; skim and pour into glass tumblers, or porcelain or crockery molds. Eight pounds of cranberries and $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of sugar will make ten tumblers of jelly.

Cranberry conserve makes delicious sandwiches. Use 1 pint cranberries, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup cold water, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup boiling water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, $\frac{1}{8}$ lb. seeded raisins, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. english walnut meats, $\frac{1}{2}$ orange. Pick over and wash cranberries. Put in saucepan, add cold water, bring to the boiling point, and let boil until the skins break. Force through a strainer and add boiling water, seeded raisins, nut meats, broken in small pieces, orange (wiped, thinly sliced, then cut in small pieces) and sugar. Again bring to the boiling point and let simmer for twenty minutes.

Cranberry butter is also good to

spread on pastry, bread or cakes. Cook 3 pints of cranberries in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of water until the skins are broken; press through a sieve, and cook this pulp until it becomes quite thick; add 2 cups of sugar, and cook for half an hour over a very gentle fire, stirring constantly. When slightly cool turn into jars, and cover closely.

Frozen cranberries may be a substitute for cranberry sauce or jelly. Take four cups cranberries, $2\frac{1}{4}$ cups sugar, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups boiling water. Wash and pick over cranberries, add water and sugar and cook ten minutes. Skim the cranberries while they are cooking. Put through a sieve, cool and put into one-pound baking powder boxes. Pack in ice and salt, equal parts, and let stand for four hours. If there is insufficient amount to fill two boxes, add water to make up the desired amount.

CRANBERRY PIE

Cranberry meringue pie is an unusual dish that should be popular. Cook $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of water to a syrup, and add 2 cups of cranberries. Cook until the berries have popped, and then cool slightly. Mix smoothly in a bowl one tablespoon flour and the yolks of two eggs, and add 3 tablespoons of the juice of the cooked berries. Add this mixture to the berries and simmer for three minutes. Stir in a tablespoon of butter and half a teaspoon of vanilla extract, and set aside to cool. Turn this filling into a previously baked pie crust; cover with meringue made from stiffly beaten whites of eggs and 2 tablespoons of powdered sugar. Place in a cool oven to set and slightly brown the meringue.

Other Seasonal Recipes

As Thanksgiving time approaches, we anticipate spicy whiffs as we enter the house—pumpkin pies, plum puddings and other accessories of the Thanksgiving Dinner. Below are some Thanksgiving desserts. There is more tradition than good sense in putting pumpkin pies and plum pudding on top of a roast turkey Thanksgiving dinner. Why not serve a fruit ice or jelly instead and have the pies and pudding at some meal where they will be more appreciated.

FIG PUDDING

3 ounces beef suet $\frac{1}{2}$ cup nut meats
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. finely chopped figs 2 eggs
 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ cups stale bread crumbs 1 cup sugar
 $\frac{3}{4}$ tbs. salt

Chop suet, and work with hands until creamy, then add figs. Soak the bread crumbs in milk, add eggs which have been well beaten; and sugar and salt. Combine mixtures, turn into buttered mould, and steam three hours. Serve with Sabayon Sauce.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING

6 ozs. flour 1 cup molasses
 6 ozs. stale bread crumbs 3 fine cut orange peel
 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. raisins, seeded 1 tsp. nutmeg
 and cut in pieces 1 tsp. mace
 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. currants 6 well beaten eggs
 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. suet finely chopped
 10 ozs. sugar $1\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt

Mix ingredients in order given, turn into a thickly floured square of unbleached cotton cloth. Tie securely, leaving some space to allow the pudding to swell, and plunge into a kettle of boiling water. Cook 5 hours allowing pudding to be immersed in water during the entire time of cooking.

LEMON SAUCE

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar 2 tbs. butter
 1 cup boiling water $1\frac{1}{2}$ tbs. lemon juice
 1 tbs. cornstarch Gratings nutmeg
 Pinch salt

Mix sugar and cornstarch, add water gradually, stirring constantly; boil 5 minutes, remove from fire, add butter, lemon juice and nutmeg.

CREAM SABAYON SAUCE

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk 2 tbs. fruit juice
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla
 Yolks 2 eggs Pinch salt
 2 tbs. sugar Whites 2 eggs

Scald milk and cream in double boiler. Beat yolks of eggs until thick and add sugar. Pour milk and cream gradually, while beating constantly, on egg mixture and cook in double boiler until mixture thickens. Add fruit juice, vanilla and salt and pour over whites of eggs, beaten until stiff.

STIRLING SAUCE

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter 1 tsp. vanilla or
 1 cup brown sugar 2 tbs. fruit juice
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tbs. cream or milk

Cream the butter, add gradually the cup brown sugar, and milk; then flavoring drop by drop to prevent separation.

PINEAPPLE BAVARIAN CREAM

2 tbs. granulated gelatin $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
 1 tbs. lemon juice
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water $\frac{1}{2}$ pint cream
 1 can grated pineapple

Soak gelatin in cold water. Heat pineapple, add sugar, lemon juice and soaked gelatine; chill in pan of ice water, stirring constantly; when it begins to thicken, fold in cream beaten until stiff, mould and chill.

MARSHMALLOW PUDDING A LA STANLEY

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup Maraschino cherries 1 tsp. vanilla
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. marshmallows
 1 tbs. cherry syrup 1 cup heavy cream
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup English walnut meats 2 tbs. powdered sugar

Cut cherries in pieces and add syrup. Cut walnut meats and marshmallows in small pieces. Whip cream, add sugar and vanilla, and fold in remaining ingredients. Turn into a mould, and let stand until firm, about 2 hours. White grapes, strawberries, or pineapple cut in small pieces may be used in place of cherries.

RASPBERRY ICE

4 cups water 2 cups raspberry juice
 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ cups sugar 2 tbs. lemon juice

Make a syrup by boiling water and sugar five minutes, cool; add raspberries mashed and squeezed through double cheesecloth, and lemon juice; strain and freeze.

MILK SHERBERT

4 cups milk Juice 3 lemons
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar

Mix juice and sugar, stirring constantly while slowly adding milk; if added too rapidly, mixture will have curdled appearance, which though unsightly, does not affect quality of sherbet. Freeze and serve.

VANILLA ICE CREAM

2 cups scalded milk 1 egg
 1 tbs. flour $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. salt
 1 cup sugar 1 qt. thin cream
 2 tbs. vanilla

Mix flour, sugar and salt, add egg slightly beaten and milk gradually; cook over hot water 10 minutes, stirring constantly at first; should custard look curdled, it will disappear in freezing. When cool, add cream and flavoring; strain and freeze.



Elec. Generation and Distribution

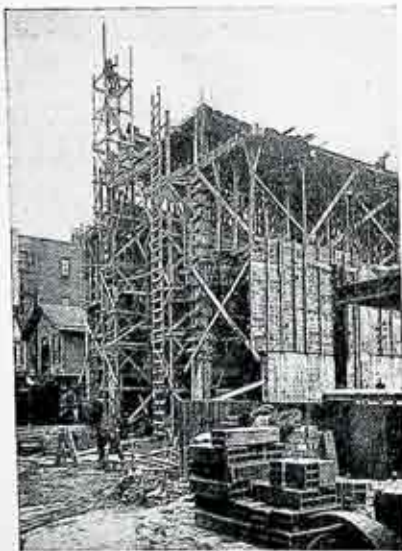


Station No. 38 Now In Operation

STATION number 38, the new Swan Street sub-station, is now in operation, its period of service having begun. The building itself, however, is still uncompleted as is clearly indicated by the illustration shown herewith, which was reproduced from a photograph taken on October 30th.

The roof and upper walls are yet to be poured and the front and rear construction built. The motor generator set is now running, however, and delivering energy to the Edison system thereby filling a much needed want, as that system was heretofore being loaded to capacity.

To all intents and purposes the station is now part of the Company's sys-



Construction Progress at Station 38.

tem. The machine is well protected by a water proof housing which will serve until the station is roofed over. It was operated for the first time on November 2nd, and after being thoroughly dried out was put into service and is now carrying its share of the load. From the time it was received from the General Electric Company, no time was lost in getting it into operation and in spite of miscellaneous delays, the station went into operation as scheduled.

Other Activities

The Turbine House at Station Number 3 has been completed and Number 7 Turbine will soon be ready to function. It is now completely assembled on its base, the condenser is connected underneath and the piping and accessory equipment are bolted in place.

There are now about twenty men engaged in the survey at Mount Morris. They are divided into parties and are engaged in farm and topographic surveys, triangulation and in an estimation of the timber through the gorge. The site for the dam has been selected, and drillings are being made at the location to determine the nature of the rock with regard to seepage and bearing strength. Work will be carried on through the winter as long as weather conditions permit.

There is unprecedented activity in the subway and cable departments caused by numerous orders from the city administration for improved street lighting in various sections.

The growth of service demands in Canandaigua has necessitated the installation of an additional distribution circuit which was put in operation on September 23rd.

The distribution system in Shortsville was rebuilt during the past Summer so that distribution is now at 2300 volts, 3 phase, three wire, instead of 230 volts, 3 phase, four wire.

Distribution circuit No. 360 has been recently authorized making 41 circuits of this class in the city.

Six Class O lamps were recently installed on Harlem Street, from Goodman to Oxford Street, and 25 on Gregory Street from South Clinton Street to Mr. Hope Avenue.

The last of the wooden poles on

Genesee Street, from Brooks Avenue to West Avenue, which handled street circuit wires to adjacent streets, were recently removed, the entire 4150 volt line now being underground.

Two transformer banks of 45 K. W. capacity, consisting of three units of 15 K. W. each, have been installed at 14 State Street and 159 East Main Street, to accommodate the needs of the Waldorf Restaurants at those points. By signing for a 45 K. W. service, this company was given A. C. service in a D. C. district.



Industrial Sales



Electric Installations

THE National Car Wheel Works has added 150 H. P. of additional electric motor equipment to be used by the large air compressor in its foundry. This compressor is used in the blowing out of castings as well as numerous other operations in connection with the manufacture of its nationally used product.

The Dan Sohn Company, 24 Marietta Street, has erected a new building to house its modern machine shop which will require 15 K. W. of electric service.

The Rochester Telephone Corporation has increased its electric service to 50 K. W. of service at each of its two leading exchanges, Number 2 Broeziel Street and 237 Genesee Street, the additional energy being required to care for the needs of increased generating equipment.

The John M. E. Wolford Company is redesigning its building at 72-76 Franklin Street to make room for the Wolford Insurance Company and the Fire Underwriters Association. The electric service required for necessary lighting and motors is 25 K. W.

The Stromberg Carlson Telephone Company recently installed two large heat treating furnaces equipped with gas burners. This equipment replaces furnaces using coke as fuel, the entire heat treating process being now gas fired. These new furnaces are 30 inches wide, 24 inches high and 5 feet long and are used in annealing bells, diaphragms, etc., for telephone equipment and are especially adapted to the heat treating requirements of the new type diaphragms being manufactured by a secret process at this company's mammoth plant on University Avenue. These furnaces are among the very largest of their kind to be found in the United States and while the Company loses a good coke customer, it gains a substantial added electric load.

The Quality Laundry, located at 32 Mt. Hope Avenue, recently started to operate and is doing a flourishing business, the initial electrical load signed up for was 7½ K. W.

The Carrib Manufacturing Company has moved to East Rochester where it will require a load of approximately 25 K. W.

The Rochester Cinder Brick Corporation has built a new plant at the corner of Emerson and Norman Streets where it will use 35 K. W. of electrical service.

The Andrew Korts Company, located at the corner of Henrietta Avenue and South Clinton Street, has signed up for a 35 K. W., three phase service to meet the requirements of its extensive milk pasteurizing plant.

The new Court-Exchange Garage, located at the corner of Court and Exchange Streets, and formerly the property of the National Casket Company, has signed up for a 40 K. W. service.

The Pennzoil Company, dealers in oils and lubricants, has asked for a 5 K. W. service at its plant located on the Scottsville Road, at the Barge Canal.

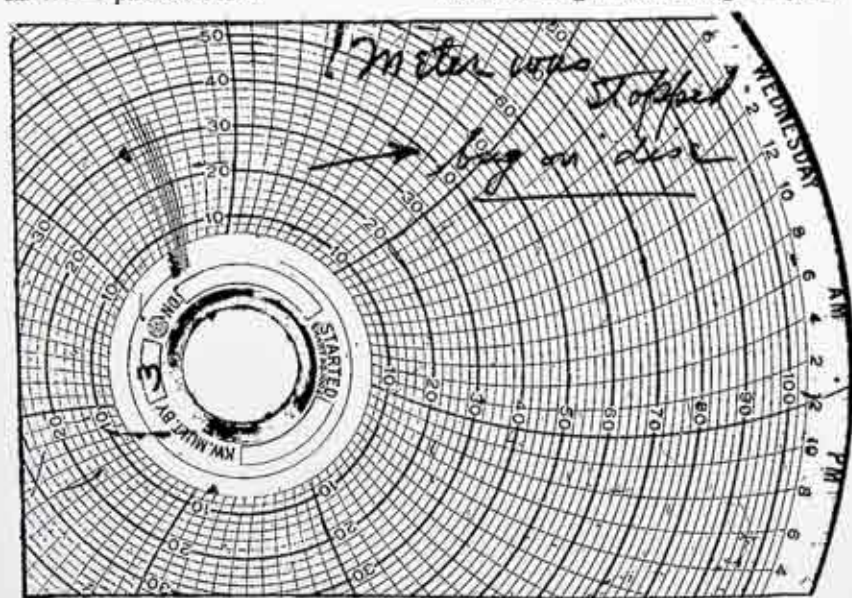
The Delitz Brothers Company, located at Norton Street and Helendale Road, has signed up for a 15 K. W.—3 phase service.

The new arrangement of 11,000 volt 60 cycle feeders in connection with Station No. 38 at Charlotte was completed on October 23rd.

The use of dry process porcelain strain insulators has been discontinued after extensive tests showed the marked superiority of the wet process mechanically and electrically.

The chart section shown in the reproduction was turned in recently to the Industrial Sales Department with the notation, "No reading, bug on disc." The demand meter chart mechanism which plots this chart functioned for a few hours only, in fact till about lunch time of the day on which it was put on. Then, apparently, a hungry little bug crawled along the disc and got between it and the magnet thereby preventing the further operation of its mechanism.

This is the first case of the kind to come to the attention of the Industrial Sales Department, and may be cited as an example of the possible inconvenience insignificant things may do.



This Chart Was Put in Place on a Demand Meter at 10 A. M. and the Mechanism Functioned Until Nearly Noon, as Indicated, when a Hungry Little Bug Became Wedged Between the Disc and the Magnet and all the Little Cogs Took an Enforced Vacation.



New Business			
Net Increase in Consumers in Year Ending September 30, 1923			
	Sept. 30, 1923	1922	Incr.
Gas.....	86,049	83,473	2,576
Electric.....	56,108	46,074	10,034
Steam.....	117	108	9
	142,274	129,655	12,619

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	1029
Incr. in May.....	611	977	1272
Incr. in June.....	270	1056	1157
Incr. in July.....	667	879	1091
Incr. in August.....	578	935	1046
Incr. in September....	631	1176	1370
Incr. in October....	780	1271	
Incr. in November....	738	1186	
Incr. in December....	894	1374	

Miscellaneous Data			
	Sept. 30, 1923	1922	Incr.
Miles of Gas Main.....	555	541	14
Miles of Overhead Line..	2777	2346	431
Miles of Undergr'd Cable.	1448	1323	125
Miles of Subway Duct....	1094	1049	45
No. of Street Arc Lamps.	1419	1488	*69
No. of Street Inc. Lamps.	10675	9927	688
Total No. of Street Lamps	12094	11475	619
No. of Employees.....	1799	1653	146

Stock Sales October, 1923		
	Subscribers	Shares
October.....	83	339
Total to November 1, 1923..	824	3545

	Mo. of Sept. 1923	Sept. 1922	Increase
Amount of Pay Roll.....	\$244,107.21	\$212,498.78	\$31,608.43
K. W. H. Generated—Steam..	10,795,900	3,280,600	7,515,300
K. W. H. Generated—Hydraulic.	7,525,435	11,942,240	*4,416,805
K. W. H. Purchased.....	3,516,854	3,945,039	*428,185
M. C. F. Coal Gas Made.....	189,706	156,736	32,970
M. C. F. Water Gas Made.....	136,182	144,533	*8,351
Tons Steam Coal Used.....	14,760	7,225	7,535
Tons Gas Coal Used.....	17,521	15,195	2,326
Gallons Gas Oil Used.....	329,158	590,211	*261,053
Tons Coke Made.....	12,259	10,612	1,647
Gallons Bengas Made.....	108,561	68,320	40,241

*Denotes Decrease.

Statement of Consumers by Departments as of September 30th.					
Sept. 30th.	Gas	Electric	Steam	Total	Incr.
1913	65647	15454	22	81123	—
1914	69232	17833	30	87095	5972
1915	70797	21389	37	92223	5128
1916	74,869	24540	41	99450	7227
1917	78277	27233	51	105561	6111
1918	79096	28823	55	107974	2413
1919	79276	30192	75	109543	1569
1920	81011	33583	75	114669	5126
1921	81194	38394	84	119672	5003
1922	83473	46074	108	129655	9983
1923	86049	56108	117	142274	12619
Incr. in 10 yrs.	20402	40654	95	61151	61151

E. B. A. for October, 1923	
Balance 1st of Month.....	\$8,744.86
Dues—Members.....	\$1,025.99
Dues—Company.....	1,025.99
Fees—Members.....	38.00
Fees—Company.....	38.00
Assmt. No. 53—Members	.50
Assmt. No. 53—Company	.50
Group Life Insurance..	77.09
Misc. Revenue.....	72.84
Total Receipts.....	\$2,278.91
Total Receipts plus Balance.....	\$11,023.77

Disbursements	
Sick Benefits.....	\$515.23
Accd'ts. Off Duty Benefits	102.49
Accd'ts. On Duty Benefits	162.82
Group Life Insurance..	62.73
Med. Examiner's Expense	3.50
Total Payments.....	\$846.77
Balance on Hand.....	\$10,177.00

Membership	
Members, Sept. 30, 1923.....	1261
Affiliated, October, 1923.....	32
Terminated, October, 1923....	13
Gain.....	19
Membership, October 31, 1923.....	1280

Personals

Mr. Arthur D. Rees passed away on Wednesday, November 7, aged 64 years. The funeral services which were conducted by Lodge Number 109, F. and A. M., were held at the family home, Number 428 Seward Street. Mr. Rees leaves his wife, Mrs. Alice Rees, two daughters, one brother and two sisters.

Mr. James R. Dunn died on Saturday, November 3, at the family home, Number 114 Ridge Road East. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Bertha Dunn, one son, Robert James Dunn and two sisters. Burial at Holy Sepulchre followed services at the home and at the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help.

The deep sympathy of the employees of the Company is expressed for those who mourn the loss of these men who for years were well-known and respected employees.

A card party was held at the home of Miss Edith Burlingham, Fitzhugh Street, on the evening of Wednesday, November 24th, at which a delightful time was enjoyed by a circle of friends and associates.

Mr. Wickenden, of the Electric Distribution Department, has returned from a delightful vacation and hunting period held at Cranberry Lake. He has many trophies to back up his interesting stories about the "wild animals I have shot".

Miss Mura gave an interesting party at her home recently to her friends in the Electric Distribution Department. At this party, all the young women were dressed as baby dolls, and of course, performed accordingly, baby talk and all. The girls say this party was a howling success.

Mr. Harold Harper, and his brother Mr. John Harper, recently broadcast an enjoyable program of vocal and

instrumental music from Station W. H. A. M. which was greatly enjoyed generally, especially by their friends in the Company.

Employees of the General Construction Department held a Halloween party in the Library on Tuesday evening, October 30th. Employees of the Purchasing and Stores Record Departments were invited to participate in the interesting festivities. The illustration shown herewith tells better than words can the humorous effects obtained by the ridiculous costumes affected at this party. Dancing followed by a bountiful buffet lunch were two features of the evening. The persons shown in costume, from left to right are; back row, Mr. George Histed, Mr. Frank Hutchinson, Miss Beideck, Miss Anna Waltuck, Mr. Leo Brazil and Miss Edna Winn; Middle row, Mr. Joe Schnorr, Miss Helen Buell, Mr. John McMann, Miss Gertrude Rottmans, Miss Isabelle Feldman and Miss Nita Swarthout; Front row, The Misses Doris Bauer, Ruth Lindenburg, Mary Tischler, Marie Turner, Vera Frederick and Katherine Green.

The many friends of Mr. Carl Cadle will be glad to note in another column his advancement to an important executive position with this Company. Mr. Cadle, it will be remembered, was for some time Chief Engineer for the New York State Railways and, later, State Superintendent of Public Works. This Company is fortunate in obtaining the services of one so well qualified to handle its important new Department.

The following men compose the bowling team representing the Gas Shop: Messrs. Wm. Spall, (Captain); William Curtis, Chas. Jennejohn, "Shorty" Williams, Leo Delaney, E. Birr, Stanley "Doc" Burns, E. Harrington, Barney Kellman and "Vin" Hickey, mascot. The second game on their schedule was played on Thursday evening, October 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Sykes spent their vacation at Sodus Point where some excellent fishing was enjoyed.

Messrs. Shafer, Colbert, G. Swarthout, Kieffer and Caprio were among the men of Andrews Street to try their luck at pheasant hunting on October 18. Most of them got a bird. Howe Kieffer came near to bagging one at the golf links at Genesee Valley Park when he made an unusually wicked drive.

Mr. McIntosh, of the Garage, while shingling his roof fell two and one-half stories and landed about 25 feet away from his house without injury, and is being entreated by the men at the Garage to try his luck as a stunt expert in the movies.

Mr. Leo Caprio, sometimes called the "Mayor of Sea Breeze", spent his vacation at Conesus Lake where he and his family had a delightful time.

Mr. George Knight, of the Garage, is busily engaged inspecting and overhauling the pumps used at the Company's Bengas stations.

Mr. Edw. Majson recently enjoyed an extended automobile trip to Saranac Lake and vicinity.

Miss Catherine Chidsey, we are glad to state, has returned to her duties at the Andrews Street offices, having spent part of her vacation in a local hospital. Better time next year, Miss Chidsey.

A very enjoyable party was given recently by Miss Hamm at her home in Hamlin, N. Y., at which the following employees of the Order Board and Telephone Department were present: the Misses Huddy, Sauers, Wittman and Messrs. Bourasse and Crane. An excellent chicken dinner was a feature of the evening.



Scene at the General Construction-Stores Record Halloween Party Held in the Library. The Names of Members of this Group are Given on the Opposite Page.

Mr. Leo Klein recently went to Toronto where he joined Mrs. Klein at the home of her parents in that city.

Mr. Bruman, a former turn-on and shut-off man, has been transferred to the Underground Department.

On October 20, Mr. Landis Shaw Smith and Mr. George Dutton who recently scaled Mt. Marcy, hiked around Canandaigua Lake, taking in its interesting perspectives from many different angles. Mr. Smith is a Scoutmaster and used to long hikes and Mr. Dutton follows him a close second.

On October 11, Mr. Frank Henry, accompanist, and Mr. Norman Prince, tenor, both of the Laboratory, gave a delightful musical treat to the patients of Iola Sanitarium. They presented numerous selections in various parts of the building and dormitory halls, and even serenaded a few of the shut-in patients at the doors of their rooms.

Mr. Earl Dennis enjoyed his vacation touring the middle West with his parents, the greater part of the time being spent at Cleveland and Dayton, Ohio. Earl came home wearing a big smile and here is one of the reasons—2400 miles without a bit of tire or engine trouble.

Miss Evelyn Martin, formerly employed in the Garage office, was married to Victor Bohler, of this city, on September 24. After the ceremony, a wedding dinner was enjoyed by the wedding party at the home of the bride, 501 Avis Street.

The employees of the Transportation office recently held a very enjoy-

able party and sausage roast at Conesus Lake, at the cottage of Dr. Brown, on the east side of the lake. Those in attendance were: Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Herring, the Misses LaBorie, Reed, Roth, and Messers. Coyne, Krebs and Matthews.

Mr. Edward Krebs, of the Garage office, recently toured to New York

City where he spent one week seeing the sights. The following week was spent in visiting many places of interest in the vicinity of Rochester.

Miss Catherine Coyle, of the Canandaigua office, recently spent one month in the state of Oklahoma, visiting friends and relatives. The three days in transit to and from this western state were full of interesting experiences and sights which will not soon be forgotten.

Mr. George Harris recently painted his residence on Holmdale Place, doing all the work himself. Mr. Harris evidently believes in making one's spare moments "kick in".

Messrs. John Spall and John Cutway recently caught some fine perch at Sodus Bay where they staged a week-end fishing expedition.

Mr. George Knight is building another cottage at Cranberry Pond immediately next to the one which he now owns there.

Mr. Frank Weeks, of the Electric Meter Department, is building a three tube radio set, having decided he wishes his radio entertainment amplified for production through a loud speaker he expects to design.

Mr. Pye, of the Garage, enjoyed a



Photograph Taken by Mr. Nelson Hacker, While Camping at Big Stream.

wonderful motoring trip to Maine during October, and succeeded in catching some especially fine fish.

Mr. Thomas Sharkey has returned from a vacation spent at his home in this city.

A Rochester newspaper recently reprinted an account of the finding of a large attractive pebble on the shore of Peconic Bay, not far from Mr. Searle's summer home. Thinking it merely a piece of cut glass the finder took it home and gave it to his children who played with it for a number of days. Upon being appraised, later, this pebble was found to be a large diamond, worth over \$3,000. We are wondering if this was the "only pebble on the beach", if not, Mr. Searle may like to give the shores of Little Peconic Bay a good "once over" next Summer.

A Cadet engineer, Homer Reppert, arrived at the home of Mr. H. C. Defenbaugh recently and has started training, to take up his father's work in the Industrial Sales Department in 1946, or thereabouts.

Kathleen Eleanor is a very pretty name, one of which the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Landis Shaw Smith may well be proud. Kathleen arrived not long since and we can see where her Daddy has to fix it up with Santa Claus for an extra dolly when he appears on the scene this year and finds four little stockings where there were but two last season. Do your Christmas shopping early, Landis.

A Halloween party was held on the evening of October 27th at the home of Miss Jessie Guttridge, Blossom Road. The eighteen young people who attended were kept busy playing old-fashioned games, singing, dancing and having their fortunes told. Mrs. Guttridge's Halloween "eats" were the hit of the evening.

Mr. Edward E. Roeser recently attended a meeting of the Industrial Heating Committee of the N. E. L. A., of which he is an active member. This meeting was held at the Westing-

house Building, 165 Broadway, New York City, the chief topic of discussion being that of laying plans for industrial heating applications.

Miss Helen A. Smith of the Industrial Sales Department recently gave a very interesting talk to sixty girls of the Girls Club of Grace Memorial Church on Home Lighting and Decoration. Talks on Home Lighting were also given during November by Miss Smith to the Lattimer Home Bureau at St. John's Church, the Home Bureau at Westminster Church, the Electrical Contractors and Dealers Association, and the employees of the Laube Electric Company. The members of the Lake View Home Bureau also received her suggestions on Home Lighting and the selection of materials to be used in making lamp shades. At a subsequent meeting of the Lake View Bureau, Miss Smith supervised the making of twelve lamp shades.

A very happy occasion for Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Tucker was the recent celebration of their 49th wedding anniversary.

Miss Mildred Herr on a recent hunting trip showed her skill by bringing down two rabbits. Mr. Nelson Hacker, who was in the same party, shot a pheasant and two squirrels.

Messrs. Joseph Murray, Harold DeVall, Leo Hogan, Elmer Webb and Fred Brownell of Rochester, Pliny Park of Pittsford and W. E. Hastings of Des Moines, Iowa, have joined the Mt. Morris surveying party, which now numbers twenty-four.

Mr. Joseph Weber is back on the Mt. Morris job following an operation to have a piece of bone removed from his nose.

A Safe-Cabinet has been installed at the Mt. Morris office to protect field notes, maps and other articles of value.

A forestry department has been created at Mt. Morris under direction of Mr. A. R. Lawrence. The State Conservation Commission requires

deforestation of all flooded areas and the purpose of the timber survey is to determine the variety and extent of all stands affected by the proposed development. Methods of clearing, disposal of timber and probable costs will also be investigated.

Mr. Edward Herr, of the Addressograph Department, motored to the Adirondack Mountains where he enjoyed a vacation of unusual beauty and interest.

Mr. Fred Glenn recently returned from Detroit, Michigan, where he spent the greater part of his vacation this year. While there, Mr. Glenn visited some of the wonderful plants for which Detroit is famous.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Winter enjoyed an extended vacation this year, the first leg of which took them as far west as Detroit, Michigan. After visiting friends there, they journeyed to New York

City, thence up the Hudson River, stopping at Saratoga Springs. After two weeks of real pleasure, Mr. Winters again took up his work in the Motor Department.

Mr. Thomas Quetchenback, of the Motor Department, after a two-month's leave of absence has returned to the Company's employ where he was welcomed by his many friends. "Tommy" is glad to be back and has decided that electricity has a real attraction as a vocation.

Mr. Chauncey Lerkins, accompanied by his family, enjoyed an extended western trip this summer. It took

them as far west as Colorado, among other places visited being the well-known Yellowstone National Park. This trip was a wonderful educational experience for Mr. and Mrs. Lerkins as well as their three children who accompanied them.

Miss Viola Kingsbury recently invested in a ten cent raffle ticket and was fortunate in winning a seven pound duck. Miss Kingsbury is a shrewd buyer and believes in courting Lady Luck occasionally providing the assessment is not over a dime and there's chance to combat the old H. C. of L.

On Tuesday evening, November 13, the following women of the Domestic Sales Department met at the Women's Club to discuss various phases of their work. Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Leschander, Mrs. DeLaney, Mrs. Ludlow, and the Misses VanGel-

der and DeWitt. Miss Helen Smith, of the Industrial Sales Department, following an enjoyable dinner, gave a talk on "Lamps", which was received with great interest.

Mr. Harvey Klumbe is happy at the return of his wife and family from a recent visit to Pittsburgh, where Mrs. Klumbe stayed for one month at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews.

Mr. Holdridge, of the Electric Meter Department, has graduated from the crystal detector stage of the radio game and is now using a three-tube set and loud speaker with great success.



Mrs. Chauncey Lerkins, and Chester and Cora Lerkins standing on Look-out Mountain, Colorado, near the site of Buffalo Bill's Grave.

Mr. French, of the Electric Meter Department, while tuning in his radio recently became quite excited when he heard a talk being broadcasted in Spanish. He was soon disillusioned, however, from the impression that he was listening to Cuba by the announcement that the talk was being broadcasted from the Willard Storage Battery Company at Cleveland, Ohio. This Company was attempting to broadcast to its many customers in South America where radio is fully as popular as it is here in the United States.

On Tuesday evening, October 29, a Halloween party was held in the Library by the Misses Gaston, Herr, Severson, Hull, Swift, Letson, Gaskell and Stayman, each young lady being allowed the privilege of inviting a young man to the party.

A delightful lunch was served and dancing was enjoyed to the strains of a Victrola. The prize offered for the most attractive costume worn by any young woman present was won by Miss Beulah Letson, of the Billing Department.

In a recent edition of a local newspaper there appeared a very interesting photograph which was taken partly in Scotland and partly in Rochester. In the family group shown, which comprises four generations appeared Mr. and Mrs. F. Wm. Pierce and their son, Robert Marquis Pierce, together with his grandparent, and great grandparents of Scotland and the United States respectively.

Miss Rose Goldstein recently spent a week in Detroit where she visited her sister who was formerly an employee of this Company.

Employees of the Paint Shop, General Construction Dept.

"The Men Who Keep the Wheels Turning" Series



Standing (Left to Right): Messrs. A. Schmidt, A. Curtis, F. B. Smith, F. Smith, R. Vanderwall. Sitting (Left to Right): Messrs. J. Keegan, E. Pink, S. Dauphne.

FUMES FLASHES



SERVES HIM RIGHT

"And so," said the village gossip,—"She walked in and found her husband with his typewriter on his lap."

"Gee!—Did she jump on the typewriter?"
"Naw, but she gave him the dence for cleaning it with her toothbrush."—*Selected.*

HISTORY DON'T SPECIFY

A mule-skinner in France was trying to drive a mule, with a wagon-load, through a hospital gate. The mule would do anything but pass through the gate.

"Want any 'elp, chum?" shouted one of the hospital orderlies.

"No," replied the driver, "but I'd like to know how Noah got two of these blighters into the Ark!"—*Selected.*

PAY THE POSTMAN

The world owes us a living—
This truth we hold to be,
But nevertheless it always comes
To us marked C. O. D.—*Selected.*

PASSING THE BUCK

A street car inspector was watching the work of the green Irish conductor. "Here, Foley, how is this?" he said, "You have ten passengers and only nine fares are rung up." "Is that so?" said Foley. Then turning to the passengers he shouted, "There's wan too many av yez on this cyar. Git out o' here, wan av yez!"—*Selected.*

NO WONDER HE COULD TALK

Public speakers didn't always drink water to help their oratory. The story is told of Daniel Webster, who always sipped a glass of milk while speaking. Before an important oration a practical joker placed quite a little of that which is now forbidden, in the milk. There came a pause in the midst of the oration—then a sip of milk—a queer look, and then a much longer sip. As Webster felt the fiery fluid percolate down his throat, he whispered, "Lord what a Cow!" and drained the glass.—*Selected.*

A NEW THEORY

Phillip—"My man, I think you are one of the most self-controlled men I have ever seen."
Morris—"Howcum?"
Phillip—"You seem to have an awful lot of trouble with your flivver. You get angry with it, and yet you never swear at it."
Morris—"Well, you see it's this way, I don't think the flivver is worth a dam."—*Selected.*

CAN'T BE BROADCAST

He—"Do you mind if I throw you a kiss?"
She—"Are you as lazy as all that?"
—*Contributed.*

TOO MUCH

In these days of conservation of fuel, no wonder a certain gentleman was disturbed. "You've made a mistake in your paper," said the indignant man, entering the editorial sanctum of a daily paper. "I was one of the competitors at that athletic match yesterday, and you have called me 'the well-known lightweight champion.'"

"Well, aren't you?" inquired the editor.
"No, I'm nothing of the kind, and it's comically awkward because I'm in the coal business."—*Selected.*

DIPLOMACY

Clancy—"Mrs. Murphy, yare son, Mike, has just fell off the scaffolding and kilt himself."

Mrs. Murphy—"Merciful bivins!"
Clancy—"Aisy now! 'Tis only his leg that's bruk, an' it's glad ye will be to hear it whin ye thought he was kilt entirely."—*Selected.*

AND OBVERSELY

Gym Teacher (to girls)—"Lots of girls use dumb-bells to get color in their cheeks."
Bright One—"And lots of girls use color on their cheeks to get dumb-bells."
—*Kansas Sour Owl.*

A HORSE ON HIM

"Why did Mabel quit going with that young farmer?"
"Just before he proposed to her he opened her mouth to look at her teeth!"—*Moonshine.*

FAILED TO GRASP IT

The famous violinist had come to his patron's study to receive his fee for entertaining the latter's guests.
"Here you are, signor," said Mr. Newrich. "Here's your check. I think everybody was delighted with you and your fiddle."
"Thank you ver much, sare," said the musician, "and now I vill tell you somezing. This violin that I play last night was over 500 years old."
"Hum—well, that don't matter. I don't suppose anyone noticed it. Leastways I hope not."—*Selected.*

Dan McGann Declares Himself

SAID Dan McGann to a foreign man
Who worked at the self-same bench,
"Let me tell you this," and for emphasis,
He flourished a Stillson wrench,
"Don't talk to me of the bourgeois-see,
Don't open your mouth to speak,
Of your socialists or anarchists,
Don't mention the Bolshevek,
For I've had enough of this foreign stuff,
I'm sick as a man can be
Of the speech of hate, and I'm telling you straight
That this is the land for me!
If you wish to brag, just take that flag,
And boast of its field of blue,
And praise the dead an' the blood they shed
For the sake of the likes of you.
"I'll hear no more," and he waved once more
His wrench in a forceful way,
"O the cunning creed o' some Russian breed.
I stand for the U. S. A.
I'm done with your fads and your wild-eyed lads,
Don't flourish your flag o' red
Where I can see, or at night there'll be
Tall candles around your bed.
So tip your hat to a flag like that!
Thank God for its stripes and stars!
Thank God you're here where the roads are clear,
Away from your kings and czars.
I can't just say what I feel today,
For I'm not a talkin' man,
But first an' last I'm standing fast
For all that's American.
So don't you speak of the Bolshevek,
It's sick of that stuff I am,
One God, one flag, is the creed I brag.
I'm boosting for Uncle Sam!"

—EDGAR A. GUEST

The Leaders

THE higher men climb, the longer their working day. And any young man with a streak of idleness in him might better make up his mind at the beginning that mediocrity is to be his lot. Without immense, sustained effort he will not climb high. And even though fortune or chance were to lift him high he would not stay there. For to keep at the top is harder, almost, than to get there. There are no office hours for leaders.

—*Cardinal Gibbons.*

