

Volume 11 Number 10

GAS and ELECTRIC NEWS

Published by

The Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation

APRIL, 1924



SPRING IN SENECA PARK

A Song

Give me a bird, a star, a flower,
And I'll spin you a song that will live
an hour.

Give me a heart, a smile, a tear,
And I'll weave you a song that will live
a year.

Give me honor, achievement, endeavor,
And I'll build you a song that will last
forever.

—Selected



GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS

Vol. 11

April, 1924

No. 10

II: Our Automatic Stations

Charlotte Substation

ERNEST K. HUNTINGTON

AS STATED in the description of Automatic Station No. 26 on Graves Street appearing in the January issue of the Gas & Electric News, the automatic distribution sub-station located at Charlotte was the second to be placed in operation during the past year. For some time there has been a need of a sub-station at Charlotte to relieve the long 4150-volt lines feeding this district from Station 5. However, the amount of power consumed did not appear to justify the expense of maintaining a

manually operated station. These conditions, which are ideal for the automatic substation, influenced the Company to build such a station in this locality. The advantage of supplying power in this way are two-fold; first, better service is given customers through better voltage regulation and fewer interruptions because of shorter distribution circuits, and secondly, the Company obtains material saving in line losses and maintenance service.

The Charlotte Station No. 36 is

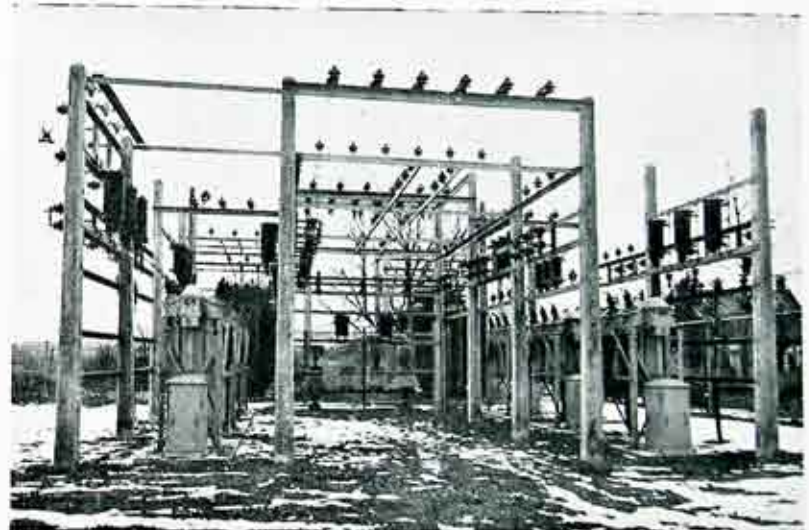


Fig. 1: Outdoor 11,000 Volt Equipment

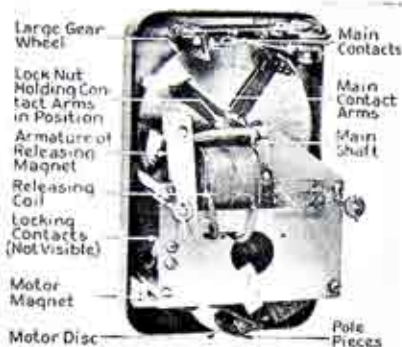


Fig. 2: Detail View of a Reclosing "Timer" Relay

located on the Lake Avenue Boulevard adjacent to the New York State Railway Sub-Station. Its final development includes a store and a six room apartment above it, located on the street, with the sub-station and outdoor equipment in the rear. As

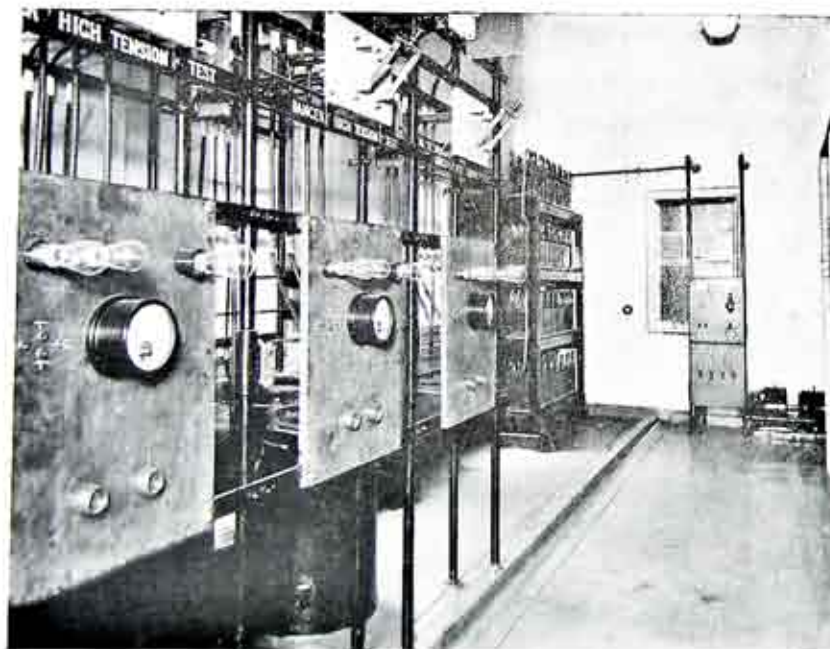


Fig. 3: A Bay on the Second Floor With Arc Circuit Panels, Storage Battery and Charging Set

shown in Figure 5, only the station and outdoor equipment have been built but space is provided in front of the station for the completed structure.

The present building is of modern fireproof construction of reinforced concrete and brick. The first floor is taken up largely with the switch-board room shown in Fig. 4. It will be noted that there is considerable space between the panels now installed to take care of additional circuits when these are required. Also on this floor in separate rooms are located the voltage regulators of each circuit.

On the second floor of the building the 4150-volt station bus and the oil switches for each circuit are located. On this floor also may be found the arc circuit panels and transformers, and the Motor-Generator Charging

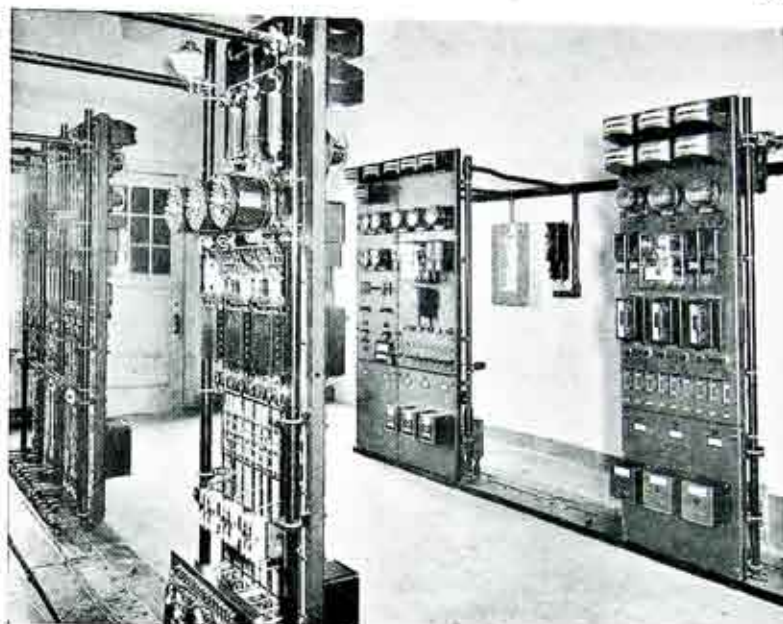


Fig. 4: Switchboard Room and Reclosing and Control Equipment Panels

Set with Storage Battery supplying control current to the station as shown in Fig. 3. It should be borne in mind that practically all of this equipment is the same as found in any of our stations and that only a small amount of additional special equipment is necessary to make the station function automatically.

Fig. 1 gives the view of the outdoor structure obtained from the rear door of the station. The concrete poles and bus structure support all the 11,000 volt circuits at the station so only the 4150-volt circuits are inside the building. On either side of the center bay will be noticed the six 11,000-volt oil switches. Two of these are used to connect the incoming 11,000-volt lines feeding the station from Station 5; two are used in two 11,000 volt feeder circuits and two to connect the transformers shown in the background to the bus. The transformers are of 5000 K.V.A. capacity each and step

the voltage down from 11,000 volts to 4150 volts.

The operation of our automatic station is much the same as any other station in that equipment is provided which as nearly as possible will duplicate the action of an operator under various conditions. Particularly is this true of feeder circuits where troubles of transient nature often occur which will trip out the circuit but which clear themselves so that if the switch is again closed after a short interval of time no further indication of trouble exists and service is restored at once. In our other stations operators are instructed to reclose feeder circuits three times at short intervals to be sure that the trouble really requires lineman's attention before allowing the circuit to remain open and reporting the trouble to the line department. This same operation is secured on feeder circuits at the Charlotte sub-station through

the "timer" relay shown in Fig. 2. One of these relays is used for each three oil switches. If any of these three oil switches trip open the releasing magnet is operated and the large gear wheel starts to turn. As the first main contact arm passes under the main contacts the circuit breaker is reclosed the first time. If it does not trip again the timer completes one revolution and stops. If it opens again the second contact arm will reclose it a second time and likewise the third contact arm. If the breaker trips after the third reclosure the so-called "lockout" contacts close which lockout the breaker and prevent it from reclosing until an operator resets the lockout relays. Thus it will be seen that this equipment controls the circuits very much the same as an operator would. It is planned to have some means of indicating at one of the other stations whenever anyone of these lockout relays operate so that the interruption will be as short as possible. On the panel at the extreme right of Fig. 4, may be seen

one of these timers with its auxiliary relays on either side and the three overload relays above.

There are at present three arc circuits feeding from this station. These replace the long circuits formerly running from Station 5. The same protective equipment is used on these circuits as on other feeders and in addition there is a time clock which automatically closes these circuits at night and opens them in the morning at the proper time.

This station is visited every day, the trip requiring about two or three hours time of one man. At weekly intervals the equipment is given a more careful inspection and all equipment is tested frequently under the same schedule as in the other stations.

Since the station was placed in service last fall but one case of trouble has occurred. The reclosing equipment functioned properly at that time and it is hoped that as time provides additional operations in the future a score of 100 per cent may continue to be credited to this station.



Fig. 5: Station 36, Charlotte Substation. A Store and Show Rooms are Planned, With a Six-Room Apartment Above. Only the Station and Outdoor Equipment have as yet Been Built

Company Telephone Service

MISS NELLIE HUDDY

DURING the month of August, 1923, the Company transferred its telephone Department from the Main Office to the Andrews Street Offices where a new switchboard and fine new quarters awaited it. Adequate lockers and a small kitchenette where meals may be warmed up are features which help to make the new location popular with the operators. By the change-over, the Company is saved the operation of the former Andrews Street two-position 'board as well as the services of one operator. In addition to this saving, much duplication of energy and time is saved and therefore much better service may be expected there.

The new switchboard was built in Rochester by the Stromberg Carlson Telephone Corporation and is one of the largest industrial switchboards in Rochester. It is called a unit type board, and may be added to as need arises by the purchase and connection of additional units. The present 'board has a capacity of 240 lines and on a recent test, 5225 calls were handled throughout a 24-hour period. Thirty trunks are now in use, an ultimate of 60 trunks being possible.

The modern switchboard has many advantages over the older discarded one shown in Figure 2, which has seen service in the Company for about 20 years. The new switchboard obviates the necessity for reaching from one section or position to an adjacent one as formerly was required when one operator was doing the work on two or more sections of a board. The new 'board is so connected that each and every call coming in is displayed before each operator at every position.

It is rather amusing on slack days to see the operators scramble for calls, to see who will make the connection first. Of course, on busy days and

rush periods there is more than enough work to tax the energies of all operators.

Another feature of the new 'board is the fact that in case of battery trouble it may be operated on Company current. All that is required is the simple shifting of a lever at the front of the 'board. When a fuse blows out on the new 'board, a light shows which line is effected and a bell rings at the back of the 'board to indicate just where the blown fuse is located in the maze of wiring, jacks and fuses.

The scope of the new 'board may be seen in its ability to connect 120 of the Company's 240 offices at one time. Both by arrangement and construction, the new switchboard makes better service possible. It was recently possible to get New York for an officer of the Company within three minutes, and Cincinnati in 15 minutes. However, as efficient service must depend upon the cooperation and performance of both operators and users we shall mention a few ways in which Company employees can help to improve it.

This is really 'old stuff', known to most of us, operators and users alike but it would seem to bear repetition in the interest of increased satisfaction to all concerned. Four things might be called the essential or fundamental principles in connection with the technique of answering telephone calls. They are the following: 1. Be sure you have the right number. 2. Enunciate and articulate well, using a natural tone of voice. 3. Divide your numbers into easily spoken periodic groups as 1-32, 32-61, 100-32, etc. 4. Hang up the receiver when you have finished.

Anything that occurs to prevent instantaneous, snappy service is, of

course, to be avoided. Giving a wrong number causes a duplication of energy for yourself and the operator and pyramids the time element in service. Lack of proper articulation has the same inherent fault. To illustrate this let us list a few of the many names used daily in our service within the Company. These are names that may be easily mistaken one for the other and we present them in pairs to show how very alike they are: Taillie, Taylor; Gosselin, Gosnell; Ross, Royce; Richmond, Bridgeman; Burch, Lerch; Patterson, Sanderson; Whitney, Whitley; etc. Also names of departments also may be misinterpreted unless well spoken into the receiver, as Order and Motor, etc. The hours lost within the Company in the course of a year because of the calling to the telephone of 'wrong parties' would surprise most of us. This is a great economic waste which the Company has to stand and it would seem to be worth while for all concerned to cooperate in reducing it so far as is possible.

When telephones first came out it was customary for persons using them to fairly shout into the receiver when talking. We of the present generation have not entirely eliminated this fault handed to us by our predecessors. However, it is no more necessary to do so, in fact loud talking tends to distort the message and causes annoyance as well as confusion. Loud talking, also often annoys others besides 'central'. It tends to disturb one's nearby associates and may cut down the efficiency of a department.

The division of numbers into easily enunciated portions is a great improvement over the hit-or-miss (generally the miss) method of shouting an entire 'mouthful' of numbers without regard to division or accent. This, like most of the other points in connection with securing better results, from the standpoint of 'central' at least, is a habit that can be formed easily. Forming good telephone habits will surely improve any service whether it be good, bad or indifferent. When one begins to cash in on the

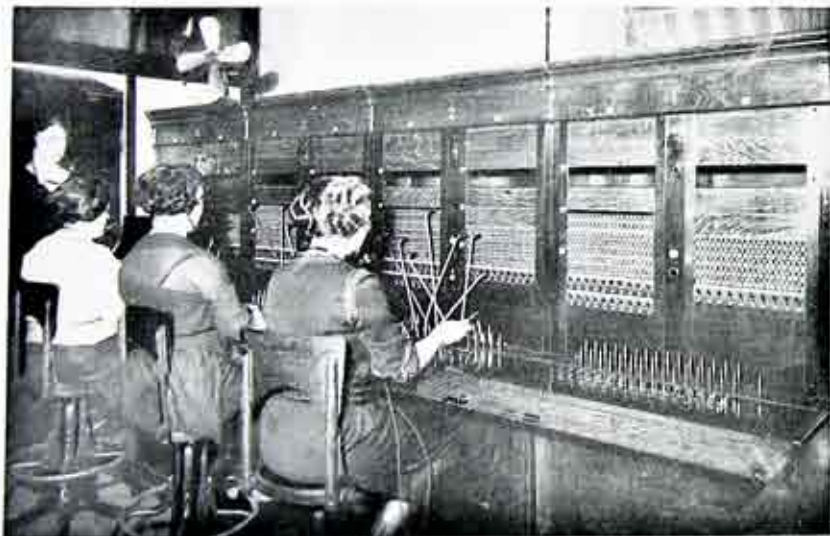


Fig. 1: The Telephone Switchboard at Andrews Street and, Left to Right, the Misses Huddy, Supervisor; Stanton, Wittman and O'Brien

better service such habits bring, then he can realize how their universal application to service in general would be of inestimable value to industry.

It seems rather childish to say that persons daily forget to hang up the receiver after finishing with a telephone conversation. It is true, nevertheless, and service suffers a bit each day for this reason. We might state here that the habit of impatiently flashing the arm of the telephone when attempting to get 'central' avails nothing over and above some annoyance to operators. Merely removing the receiver will accomplish everything possible in this connection.

As the Company and its list of customers increase in size its telephone service must be enlarged to handle its added load. Increase in efficiency has the same result and it is the desire of the operators to do their share in this regard. It is easy to anticipate a similar desire on the part of all those who utilize the telephone in their daily tasks, and the suggestions incorporated in this article are merely in the interest of mutual advantage.

The telephone Department consists of the Misses Huddy (Supervisor), Stanton, O'Brien, Wittman, and Mrs. Kingsbury, on the day shift. Mr. Kenneth Hutchinson, of the Order 'Board who does relief work alternately on the day and night shifts, and Messrs. Bourrasi and Cromer, who work, respectively from 4:30 p. m. to 12 midnight, and from 12 midnight to 7:30 a. m.

As the Company's Electric Department has its on and off-peak periods, so does the Telephone Department have its rush and slack intervals. In closing, it might not be amiss to suggest that those who have a certain amount of regular daily telephoning to do might shift some of it to the slack periods of the day when they could be handled with the



Fig. 2: The Misses Stroth and Huddy, the Entire Operating Force at the Old two-position Board, 14 Years Ago

least trouble to all concerned. The rush periods are as follows: from 9:30 a. m. to 11 a. m. and from 3 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. While all calls can be nicely handled on the new switchboard it is, nevertheless, a proper attention to these little details of service that will help to maintain good service throughout an ever-increasing demand, and prolong the addition of of added units at Andrews Street.

Coke Drivers Should be "Valentinos"

THERE is some humor in the Coke business. The Transportation Department recently received a complaint with reference to alleged improper behavior of a driver. The lady who made the complaint upon being interviewed, said that the driver had not spoken to her other than to ask permission to use the telephone. "What did he do to cause you to complain?" "Nothing except that he looked so ugly. I don't see why your Company employs such ugly men."

So now perhaps the Employment Department had better add good looks to other requirements for a position with the Company.

Some Safety Precautions at the Laboratory

NORMAN H. PRINCE

CHEMICAL laboratories are regularly rated in insurance fields as being more than average risks. This fact is due to the multitudinous combinations of possible accidents from explosive volatile liquids, chemicals, combustible products, etc. Strange as it may seem, however, such places commonly enjoy an unusual freedom from accidents and this fact is no doubt due to the many precautions taken to prevent just such occurrences. The Company's East Station Laboratory has enjoyed an unusual freedom from accidents in the past, and everything possible is continually being done there to keep up this good work.

In order to maintain the proper attitude toward possible hazards among the Laboratory employees, safety talks are held periodically,

instructions are given in first aid to the injured, and laboratory equipment continually safeguarded by every known means to make the important processes carried on there as free from danger as possible. Some of the more recent safety installations there are mentioned in this article.

Figure 2 depicts a rather unique arrangement of a blanket for smothering flames which may possibly at some time endanger the lives of Laboratory employees or cause damage to valuable equipment. Especially in the case of the former, a blanket is the most satisfactory means of extinguishing burning clothing, and every second counts in such an event. Two blankets, one in each of the two large rooms of the Laboratory, are suspended in the large boxes

attached to the ceiling as shown in Figure 2. Drills conducted regularly demonstrate that a person may run from any point in the



Fig. 1: Each Sink at the Laboratory is equipped with a Special Emergency Faucet a quarter turn of which Liberates through a hose the full Force of the Water for application in Acid Burns. Handy, Labelled Bottles Contain Acetic Acid used in Alkali Burns.

Laboratory, pull the cord releasing the blanket in the box, and be entirely enveloped in it as it falls, all in but a few seconds. This equipment obviates any looking around for the necessary blanket for it is always there ready for instant use, and no time is lost in having to unfold it for it does that itself as it falls. It appears to be an excellent arrangement and is simplicity itself in operation.

Figure 1 shows an employee in the process of flushing with water an acid burn on his hand. Each of the 4 sinks at the Laboratory are equipped with emergency faucets as shown, the full force of the water being liberated by a quarter-turn of this special faucet. At each sink, also, is a large bottle of acetic acid for application in alkali burns from caustic soda, lye, etc. But an instant is necessary to utilize either of these two means for alleviating various kinds of chemical burns.

Another precaution recently inaugurated is the installation of wooden rims on each shelf containing dangerous acids or chemicals that might, if spilled, endanger the clothing or person of employees. Such accidents might possibly happen through the falling from the shelf of a bottle

which had been precipitated therefrom by vibration or careless handling. With the present arrangement it is necessary for a person wishing a bottle on any of these shelves to utilize the proper amount of coordinated effort rather than carelessly attempt to slide it from the shelf in a hit-or-miss manner.

All bottles containing dangerous poisons are labelled "poison," and all cabinets are arranged so as to segregate such bottles from all

other less dangerous ones. Oily rags and all inflammable materials are kept in covered galvanized iron containers, and all waste oils in safety top cans.

The Laboratory is ventilated exceptionally well by forced ventilation which carries all fumes from the fume hoods, through a large pipe to the top of the roof and into the open air. Were it not for this forced ventilation, the lot of a Laboratory employee would be an undesirable one because of the many unpleasant and unhealthful odors and fumes which would be released into the air of the room.

Fume hoods are a very necessary adjunct to the modern laboratory, it often being necessary to carry on experiments with materials that give off poisonous gases and vapors in the process. Many of these vapors being explosive, the function of the fume hoods is to carry off the gases and, in the case of fire, prevent its spreading. This is done by lowering the heavy fire door on the hood, thereby enclosing the danger zone, the fumes and smoke being carried out the vent pipe spoken of before. The doors of



Fig. 2: Merely Pull the Cord and a Blanket is Released from the Box on the Ceiling

these hoods are so heavy that it is necessary to counterbalance them by means of cable suspended weights so that they move easily. In order to prevent any possible dropping of the hood doors in the event of the breaking of the cable weights, iron pins are utilized to hold the doors in position.

Laboratory employees are quite proud of the new fire escape which insures a safe exit from the west room into the East Station courtyard below. This rigid, iron stairway, together with the main exit from the east room forms two adequate sources of egress in case of fire that greatly strengthens the peace of mind of employees working there.

The safeguards mentioned above are but a few of the more recent ones now in force at the Laboratory. The rugged health of employees who have worked in the Laboratory for a number of years would seem to refute the quite general impression that a laboratory is an unhealthy place in which to work. It has its hazards like any other specialized vocation, but when its arrangement and operation is planned to safeguard the health and lives of those who work therein, a laboratory is as free from hazard as most other lines of endeavor. This is made possible by a realization of the common and special sources of trouble peculiar to laboratories, a continual educational campaign in accident prevention, and a comprehensive analysis of new dangers as fast as they appear, together with adequate steps to circumvent them effectively.

Important Directors Meeting in New York

AT the last monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held in New York City, important Company business was transacted in the election of a Vice President, a Director and an Assistant General Manager.

The recent death of Mr. Alfred E. Smith, former President of the New York Central Railroad and a Director of the Company caused a vacancy in the Board of Directors which was filled at the last monthly meeting by the election to the directorate of Mr. Patrick E. Crowley. Mr. Crowley is a well-known railroad man, and executive, one who has worked himself steadily upward through his many years with the New York Central Railroad until now he has reached the top of the ladder. As President of that organization, Mr. Crowley is sure to give excellent satisfaction, for his genuine ability is fortified by past experience of a quality gained only in the school of practical experience. As a Company Director, Mr. Crowley will be an added asset.

Mr. Edward G. Miner, a Director of the Company for some time past, and a prominent and widely known Rochester business man, was honored by election as a Vice President of the Company. The death of Mr. Granger A. Hollister left a vacancy in the Management which was not an easy one to fill, Mr. Miner, it is felt generally, will fill the Vice Presidency of the Company with honor and ability. His assumption of his new duties is observed with confidence by employees and stockholders of the Company.

Mr. C. L. Cadle, formerly Consulting Engineer of the Company, was also honored by being made Assistant General Manager.

Mr. Cadle is well qualified for the responsibilities of his new appointment, having had much experience in utility work. Born in Mentor, Ohio, he received his education at Central High School, Cleveland, and the Case School of Applied Science. He was an employee of the Cleveland Railway Company, under Mr. Horace Andrews, former President of this Company. Later he had valuable experience with the Electric Railway Improvement Company as General Manager.

Death Removes From the Gas Industry One of its Ablest Leaders

THERE are big men in every large industry to whose leadership and resourcefulness the magnitude of that industry may be traced. Such a man was Mr. Robert Anderson Carter, Vice-President of the Consolidated Gas Company, of New York, whose active life came to a sudden and unexpected end on Monday evening, February 4, last.

Mr. Carter was an outstanding figure among men of large calibre, a Master Mind to whom other big men were attracted because of his wonderful gift of combined knowledge, judgment and efficiency. These as well as many other sterling virtues emanated from a personality which was forceful but sympathetic. His activities were manifold and his benefactions were legion. A great leader in the Gas industry has fallen, but the influence

of his activities will continue for years to be an inspiration to all who were blessed with his acquaintance.

When sixteen years of age, Mr. Carter was a clerk in the office of the New York Gas Light Company, now one of the commercial offices of the Consolidated Gas Company, with which it consolidated in 1884. He eventually became Controller, Assistant Secretary, Secretary, Vice-President and finally, on January 21st last, a Trustee of the Consolidated Gas Company.

The sphere of Mr. Carter's influ-

ence was not confined to this one Corporation alone but was disseminated among practically all the gas and electric companies affiliated with the parent Company where, as Director and officer of a number of important committees he became a source of knowledge and power. As a speaker and a writer he sought to establish an enduring foundation upon which utilities might stand in unison in support of sound economic principles.

Mr. Carter with keen foresight promoted discussion and consideration of many vital and absorbing questions. Such contributions, it is said, more than any other single force have led to a deeper, more intelligent and searching analysis of the rate making and valuation problems of utilities.

The unselfish service he rendered in support of the principles he stood for in the preparation of briefs and arguments to further their efficacy is noteworthy. His keen judgment and diagnosis of the needs of the gas industry has speeded its.

In addition to being a great man in his own organization, Mr. Carter was ever ready to enlist in the foreign legion of associated utilities where his great loss will be as keenly felt. His resourcefulness and ability knew no bounds, therefore the pyramiding influence of his earthly successes will continue to be felt almost universally.



The Late Robert Anderson Carter

Air Brush Painting

MR. EDWARD PINK

ALTHOUGH the general Construction Department for the past three years has been using a paint Spraying Machine for general maintenance work with very satisfactory results, the equipment itself was not readily portable and required special wiring connections. A great deal of trouble was also experienced in keeping it clean as it had a tendency to clog, causing a great deal of trouble and loss of time to the operation.

A few months ago the Department purchased a new type of Spraying equipment and had a special compressor built to order to meet its requirements. The result has been a decided improvement in operation, insuring much greater ease in keeping the apparatus clean and much less bulk and weight to handle.



Using the Air Brush at Station 2. Note the Effect of One Coat of Paint thus Applied

Due to the fact that all castings wherever possible are made of aluminum, the compressor weighs only 165 lbs. and is easily carried about by 2 men. It is automatic in action, cutting in at 100 lbs. pressure and off at 150 lbs. and may be plugged in at any A-C or D-C light service. This pressure is reduced at the paint tank to about thirty lbs. on the material and sixty lbs. on the air and may be varied according to the weight of the paint material being used.

This equipment is a valuable asset to the Painting Department for a large percentage of its work such as the exterior and interior painting of all Company buildings can be done by it, one operator and a helper being able to cover from 10 to 12,000 square feet of surface a day. Much better work is possible by this method with one coat than could be accomplished by 2 hand or brush coats and therefore much time and material can be saved.

The Financing of Railroads

THE success of the American railway, like that of any other great machine of productive efficiency, depends to a great extent upon a sufficient capital supply. The new capital which railways need constantly for extension and improvement must come largely from the investing public. The proper financing of American railways at the reasonable capital charge consistent with low transportation rates is impossible unless the earnings of the railways are such as absolutely to guarantee the payment of interest and reasonable dividends on capital."

—J. S. ALEXANDER,
President National Bank of Commerce, of New York.

Radio Truck 102

THE illustration shows Mr. Bernard Cahill receiving a message by radio broadcast from the Company's Andrews Street dispatcher's office. It is expected that before long radio receiving apparatus will be regular equipment on Company trucks.

The system as developed thus far provides for satisfactory reception of orders on such vehicles located in any part of the city and the sending apparatus comprises an especially novel and reasonably efficient unit of automatic mechanism. It had been expected to have a complete story of these developments in GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS in this issue, however, constantly recurring improvements in methods employed have shown that much greater efficiency is being made almost weekly.

Objections encountered at first are being overcome and progress along this line is quite encouraging. In the



Mr. Benjamin Cahill "Listening In" from Company Truck No. 102

near future we shall present a detailed story of Company radio activities with numerous illustrations.

Customer Ownership of Public Utilities

PROBABLY the greatest movements ever inaugurated in our country for stabilizing finance and utility properties are the establishment of labor banks and customer ownership of utilities.

In many of the large cities, large labor organizations have become controlling stockholders in national banks and members of unions not only own shares but are swelling the deposits into millions.

On the other line, the customer ownership of utilities, starting in June, 1914, has been extended to 1,500,000 citizen stockholders in electricity, telephone and gas corporations.

Individuals in this large number not only share in the dividends and interest distribution of these large utility and public service organizations, but have invested \$300,000,000 last year in new securities.

Customer ownership financing has been the salvation of these public service industries, supplying the new capital necessary for extensions and improvements.

Some great railroad companies such as Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Santa Fe and oil and sugar companies, have extended their lists of stockholders by selling their common stock to the men and women on their payrolls on the installment plan.

By thus welding the interests of their employes, customers and the general public as a link in their financial existence, there is developing an asset of wonderful value, and a system of profit sharing that is based upon sound principles.

—Industrial News Bureau.

The Company's Rural Customer

EDWARD R. WARREN

"WE have had it for more than a year now and I would surely not like to do without it," is generally the sentiment expressed by the farmer who has electricity on his place. The rate at which rural electric distribution lines are being extended in the districts surrounding Rochester is a good indication of the increasing number of farmers who want electricity on their farms. The modern farmer realizes how desirable it is to have electric power available because of its convenience, adaptability and safety. With this rapid increase in the number of rural customers, it became apparent to the Company that a study of the characteristics and requirements of this kind of business would be necessary if the business is to be successfully handled.

With this object in view the distribution line that serves customers along Latta Road, North Greece Road, Long Pond Road, Frisbee Hill

Road and the village of North Greece was selected for study and analysis. The first step in making this study was the installation of a master meter at Dewey Avenue and Latta Road for measuring the total number of kilowatt-hours of energy supplied to that rural distribution line. In addition to the master kilowatt-hour meter, there was installed a graphic demand meter to show the variations in the load for each half-hour of the day. Then a careful count of the connected load of lights, appliances and motors was made. From the data obtained through the master meters, the individual meters on the customers' premises, and the connected load, an interesting set of facts bearing on rural service was disclosed.

The eighty-nine farms, or domestic customers, have a total connected load of over seventy-five kilowatts, fifty-five kilowatts of which are in lights and twenty kilowatts in appli-

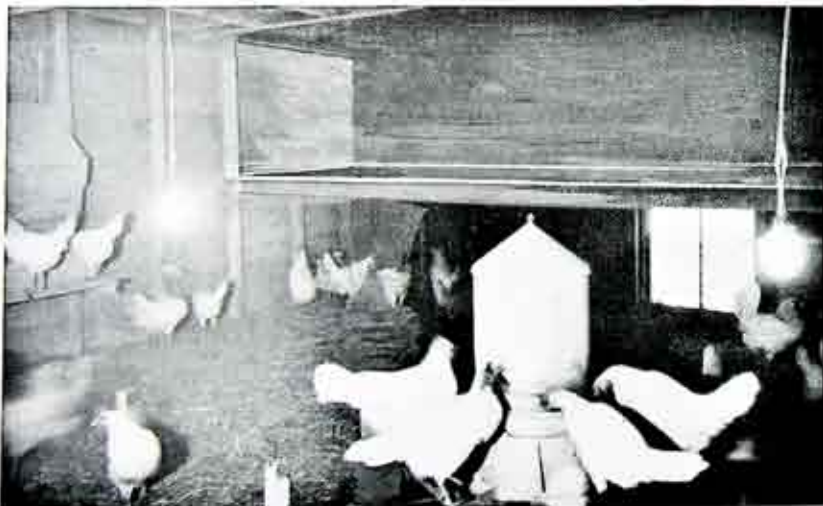


Fig. 1.—Dark Winter Days are Passé for the Modern Biddy and she shows her appreciation in Increased Egg Production

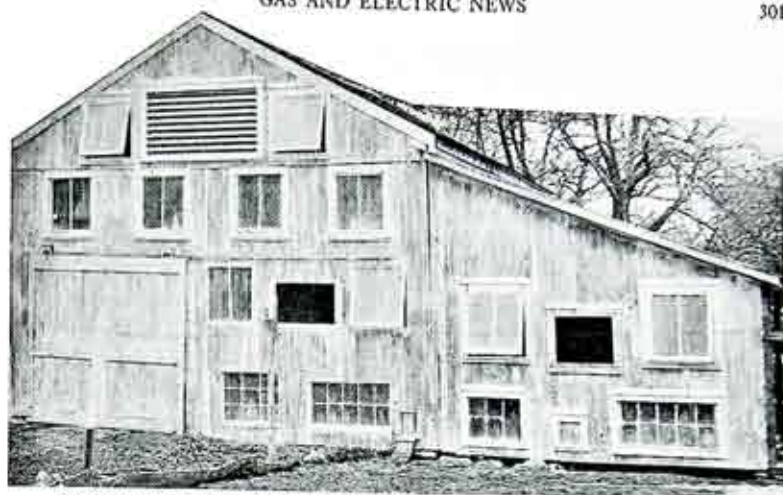


Fig. 2.—Old Type Poultry House Which is Being Superseded by the one Shown Below

ances and motors. Reduced to a basis of connected load per domestic customer, we see that the average in lights is 625 watts and the average appliance and motor load is 1100 watts. In bare figures this last statement does not mean so much, but translated into terms of man power, it means that in 1100 watts capacity a customer has available for use the equivalent of 6 hired men or servants.

A study of the amounts of electric energy used month by month revealed

that in most cases surprisingly little use is made of the appliances and motors. There are exceptions to this, however. The electric iron and the electric washing machine are used regularly by these customers who are lucky enough to own such labor saving and time saving appliances. More than one-third of the customers used, on the yearly average, less than twelve kilowatt-hours per month. Then, too, the average consumption per month by all the customers was

only 21 kilowatt-hours, which is approximately 10 kilowatt-hours per month less than the typical city domestic customer uses.

The percent of electricity lost in transit on the rural distribution line



Fig. 3.—A Modern Electrically Lighted Poultry House

is more than on a city line, partly because of the relatively greater transformer capacity installed and partly because of the greater length of line per customer. A certain proportion of the total electricity supplied to the line fails to reach rural customers' premises while for city distribution, a reasonable portion of the energy supplied is used up in transmission and distribution.

In addition to furnishing a clean, safe and highly satisfactory means of illumination that is exceedingly convenient, electricity on a farm may be put to numerous other equally safe and convenient uses. Water for house use and for other purposes has to be pumped from a well on most farms. If electricity is available, the water may be pumped by means of an automatically controlled motor at a very small expense. The automatic electric pumping outfit has passed the stage of experiment and affords a convenient and reliable means of providing water whenever it is needed.

At best the women folks on a farm have anything but an easy time of it, particularly on Mondays and Tuesdays. The electric washing machine and the electric iron were found to be the favorite appliances in the farm houses that the writer visited while studying this distribution line.

That the rural customers have come to depend on electricity was unmistakably pointed out to the writer on several occasions in his dealings with them. At one farm house where I stopped to count the connected load, the lady who answered my ring was in a highly disturbed state of mind, all because the power had gone off right in the middle of a washing and left her with a washer full of half clean clothes. That is indeed a very disturbing affair, particularly when it is considered that the whole schedule for the day is upset or delayed by such an interruption. These interruptions may be caused by any one of a number of things, such as a wire broken by a



Fig. 4.—Limbs and Branches Close to or Overhanging Wires are a Hazard to Continuous Service.

branch falling on it, or in rainy weather if trees rub against the wires the electricity leaks into the ground. Quite often a case of trouble on the line necessitates shutting off the entire line until repairs are completed. The Company recognizes the inconvenience of these service interruptions and is doing everything possible to eliminate the causes of them. Strongly built distribution lines for rural districts are the standard practice of this Company.

Figure 4 is typical of the kind of construction used on rural distribution lines. Those trees that you see are quite apt to cause an unexpected kind of trouble. Limbs and branches close to or overhanging the wires are a hazard to continuous service. Whenever possible, the trees are trimmed to clear the wires but in a number of cases the owner of the trees will not give his permission to have the trees trimmed and by so doing he may be inviting interruptions of service both for himself and for his neighbors.

One of the interesting applications of electricity on the farm is found in poultry raising. Experience has demonstrated that the egg production can be very materially increased by illuminating the hen house during the

winter days, thereby causing the hens to work longer hours during the season when eggs bring the best prices. Figure 1 gives a good idea of the inside of one of these modern hen houses, showing the airy, clean quarters with the elevated feeding bin and drinking fountain. The population is generally quite dense in a hen house of this type. Figures 2 and 3, respectively, are good illustrations of the old and the new style of chicken house. In the old style house shown, the chickens occupy the second floor, the first floor being used for a garage and storeroom.

The application of electricity to farm processes and to farm machinery is receiving a great deal of careful study because of the growing demand for electricity by farmers in all parts of the country. The makers of farm machinery and the central station companies are devoting their attention to this matter in a very thoroughgoing manner to the end that the proper applications of electricity may be made and that good reliable service may be rendered. The full cooperation of farmers' organizations, farm machinery makers, and the central station companies will materially hasten the satisfactory solution of the many problems involved.

A Tribute which also Applies To Many Company Employees

DESPITE fire or storm or flood, a telephone operator sticks to her switchboard. A lineman risks life and limb that his wires may continue to vibrate with messages of business or social life. Other telephone employees forego comfort and even sacrifice health that the job may not be slighted.

The mass of people called the public has come to take this type of service for granted and to use the telephone in its daily business and in emergencies, seldom realizing what it receives in human devotion to duty

and what vast resources are drawn upon to restore service.

It is right that the public should receive this type of telephone service, that it should expect the employment of every practical improvement in the art, and should insist upon progress that keeps ahead of demand. Telephone users realize that dollars can never measure the value of many of their telephone calls. The public wants the service, and, if it stops to think, cheerfully pays the moderate cost.—*Mountain States Monitor*.

GAS and ELECTRIC NEWS

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

FLOYD MASON :: :: :: Editor
Employment and Claim Department

Department Correspondence Staff

EDWARD A. ROESER :: Industrial Sales
JOSEPH P. MACSWEENEY :: Domestic Sales
C. KARLTON MILLER :: Electric Generation
HENRY A. DAVIS :: Electric Distribution
WILLIAM H. EARLE :: Gas Manufacture
WADSWORTH C. SYKES :: Gas Distribution
FREDERICK H. PATTERSON :: Auditing
HOWARD HARBING :: Engineering
MARVIN C. WINTER :: Electric Construction
GEORGE B. HISTED :: General Construction
E. H. STEIN :: :: :: Garage
MISS FLORENCE FREER, *House'pg Suggestion*
(Home Economics Bureau, Chamber of Commerce)

Material may be copied provided credit is given

Vol. 11 April, 1924 No. 10

*"For when the one great scorer comes
to write against your name, he writes—
not that you won or lost—but how you
played the game."—Selected.*

Mr. J. C. Collins' Talk to a Class of Young Girls

SOMETIME ago I was in Pittsburgh viewing the finished product of a steel rail mill. The rail in question was the best product of the mill at that time. Its weight was 120 pounds to the yard, or 40 pounds to the foot, and it was calculated to carry the heaviest trains over it going at the fastest speed, with the utmost safety.

"Previous to going into the mill, I was taken around the yards where the ore and other material used in manufacturing steel rails are stored. I saw men filling large iron barrows with the different materials. The barrows were then placed on an elevator and taken to the top of what looked to be a large oval or egg shaped bowl, which in the terms of steel manufacture, is called a converter. This material was

subjected to intense heat, and by this method the carbon and impurities were removed.

"After a certain length of time this material becomes a molten mass of steel. The converter is then tipped, the top opened and the molten mass run off into what is known as ingots. An ingot is a mold into which metal is run. It has a certain definite form that experience has shown to be the best from which to make other objects but what the steel will eventually become whether bar, beam, truss or rail depends entirely upon what is done with the ingot.

"In going through the furnace all of the ingredients have been mixed together in their proper proportions. They have been subjected to the hottest fire of the furnace and in the converter all of the impurities have been removed and, finally, there lies before us the pure steel in the ingot. However, it is not completed, and if it were permitted to cool below a certain fixed degree, it would be practically useless. As it comes from the converter and the molten metal takes form, it is watched with infinite care, and then goes forward to take its place in the world as bar, beam, truss, or rail, not as an ingot, but as a completed object.

"Now girls, it should not be your ambition to take the part of the mere ingot and be forever an example of arrested development. Rather should you emulate the fabricated steel, tested and tried and able to take your place with others upon whatever plane your life may be lived.

It seems to me that you girls who are in the grade and high schools are much like the ingot. Looking at it we were unable to tell just what it would become as it passed through the rolls. It might become a rail and be traversed by thousands of trains bearing many lives and great treasures in freight, or it might become the truss of some great bridge, or the

beam of a tall and beautiful building; but somewhere it would find a place and have its part to play in the drama we call life.

"Looking into your faces the thought comes to me, what will you become? Some of you may be lawyers, some doctors, some teachers, and some home-makers—but what you will make of yourselves depends not upon your experience or your surroundings, but upon *you*, and there the likeness of the ingot and the school girl ends."

"One ship drives east, and the other
drives west

By the very same wind that blows;
'Tis the set of the sails and not the
gales

That shows which way she goes.

Like the gales of the sea are the waves
of fate

As we journey along through life;
'Tis the set of the soul that deter-
mines the goal
And not the storm nor the strife."

"The ingot has nothing to do with the direction of its future, but you have everything to do with yours. All life is a furnace, and constantly the heat is being applied to remove the impurities and refine the human metal. The piece of steel, when it comes from the furnace, has reached its highest state of development so far as its constitution is concerned. But you, girls, are susceptible of development throughout all time, and whether or not you become what you should depends upon yourselves.

"The piece of steel is an inert, dead thing, but you have life and being, knowledge, intelligence, and will. What becomes of the steel depends upon something outside the ingot; what becomes of you depends mostly upon yourself. Some of you girls while in school, I have no doubt, do not like to tackle the hard problems, or to make the fight against odds, and by

your own strength and your own skill win the battle.

"Have you ever heard the story of Napoleon's little drummer boy at the battle of Marengo. Napoleon's troops arrived at Marengo weary and discouraged with their long march. The enemy outnumbered them, and with fresh troops. The day seemed hopeless. Turning to his favorite drummer boy, he said, "Beat a retreat." The brave boy replied, "Sire, I do not know how to beat a retreat, my master never taught me how. But O! Sire, I can beat a charge that will wake the dead. I beat it at Lodi, I beat it at the Pyramids, shall I beat it now?" Napoleon, inspired by his courage said, "Then beat it now." He did so, and in such soul stirring strains that the wornout soldiers fell into line, the disheartened were emboldened, the fire came back into their eyes, their shouts rent the air, and Marengo was added to Napoleon's victories.

"It is a great deal easier to go around the mountain than over it, but if you go over it, you see the panorama of the world from the summit and your heart is filled with the joy of a work well done.

The fundamental fact that all must learn, is that work is an absolute necessity. To do any work well is in itself a credit to the worker. Keep this in your mind; to do any work well, is in itself a credit to the worker.

"Luther Burbank was told by a phrenologist that he lacked concentration. He immediately set to work to develop this trait. As a result we have the flower wizard. He made the rose that had no fragrance smell sweeter than the natural one. The cactus is shorn of its thorns and the desert is made to blossom as the rose.

"Girls, don't always be content with the easy tasks. This will make weaklings of you.

"A local pastor was called one morning sometime ago to visit an employment bureau and talk to the un-

employed who were there looking for work. He hardly knew what to say to them. About 123 young men were there. He asked how many of them had graduated from college—not a hand went up; how many had gone through High School—not over 15; how many had finished the grade schools and about 20 hands were raised. When he asked how many had a trade—not a hand was raised.

"Many of these young men had perhaps neglected to study when they were in school, and because they refused to learn, they were indeed in a hopeless condition even though they were still in their teens. Let us lose no opportunities for learning. Especially does this apply to those who are passing through the formative school period.

"Everything that comes to you should be due to or through your own effort; no idler ever made his mark upon the world. Yet each of you has an opportunity to make the world better.

"In order to accomplish this, it is not necessary to cross seas, mountains and deserts, but to do the work that is nearest to your hand, however humble and unimportant it may seem.

Do it, do it now, do it well.

Be a woman; of truth and honesty.

Be a worker, be dependable.

"As you hope for happiness and contentment, don't be an ingot."

How Are You?

THE most important question in the world is the question all men put first in the conversations of friendship—How are you? It goes to the very root of life, namely, physical well-being.

A great scholar once lay dying. He was known as the most learned man of his time. His walls were covered with books. He was master of seven languages. Yet he was dying at 40.

He should have lived 40 years longer. But he was dying.

You could have asked him almost any question and he would have had a ready answer. Ask him, What were the codes of Hammurabi? Why were the Pyramids builded? Who used the Sanscrit language? All these and more could he answer from the great storehouse of his mind.

But ask him the simple question, How are you? and he must turn face to the wall and confess that he had no answer. "Oh that someone had taught me the art of life," he cried. Lacking that knowledge, all the mansion of his intellect crumbled into dust before its time.

Health comes first, there is none before it. Before a man can make much of anything else he must be a first-class animal. Happiness and success rest on the foundation of health. If one cannot report favorably on the universal question, How are you?, he cannot report favorably on any question whatever.—Rochester *Times-Union*.

Indecision

INDECISION has a way of upsetting people's calm and assurance and of making of their lives stammering and hesitating things. "I wish I knew what to do about this?" We have heard nearly everyone we know ask this question.

Frequently decisions on a great variety of things are not limited only to men and women who carry a great responsibility, but everyone is called on at least two or three times a day to make a decision as between two alternatives.

In most of our big decisions we can never tell in advance exactly what will be the result, otherwise it would not be difficult to decide. As a result we are prone to keep putting off decisions in the hope that some external circumstance will show itself and decide the problem for us. —*The Booster*



House Cleaning Time is Here

ARE YOUR tools ready? As house-cleaning time approaches, the efficient house-keeper begins to prepare for the arduous task and make plans to complete it with ease, as well as effectiveness. Long handled brooms, brushes and dustpans will save the back.

A cleaning cloth should be soft and loosely woven so that it will take up the dirt instead of scattering it, and it is easily cleaned. Many times the duster will take up the dirt more easily if a few drops of water or oil are sprinkled on it, being careful of too much moisture. For cleaning very dirty places use soft paper or waste which can be thrown away.

Keep all of the cleaning tools in one convenient place. Put them away clean and hang up brushes, mops and brooms when not in use, thus adding to their life.

Clean string mops by shaking over a damp newspaper or can. One has to consider whether or not the dirt would be objectionable to one's neighbor in shaking them outside. Wash occasionally in hot water with washing soda or soap.

Let your electric cleaner do its part of the house-cleaning. It is not necessary nowadays for this season to be an orgy of overwork. A good cleaner both blows and sucks dust and dirt from its hiding places. Let your cleaner do all the jobs it is capable of. Electric current is cheaper than back ache.

Have Your Cleaning Agents Ready

Many of these so-called cleaning agents are sold in special forms under trade names. You will find that although convenient, they cost more than kinds bought as such or mixed at home.

Soap—You will choose a mild soap because it contains no free alkali which may injure finish.

Kerosene—You will want to be sure you have some oil in your kerosene can, because it cuts grease, thus freeing dirt, and is helpful in cleansing. Washing soda, borax, lye and ammonia all soften both water and other grease. You will find ½ tablespoonful of washing soda, 1 teaspoonful of lye, 1 tablespoonful of borax or 2 tablespoonful of ammonia for each gallon of water is a good solution.

Scourers are used to remove dirt and tarnish and to give polish. Whiting is a good scourer for fine surfaces. Mix with water for aluminum, with kerosene for enameled iron and porcelain, and with water, alcohol or ammonia for silver.

Rotten stone mixed with oil to a creamy consistency makes a good polish for brass, copper and pewter. Bath brick is a coarser scourer, and you may like it for steel, iron and zinc. Apply with a little water or on a very soiled surface with kerosene.

Steel Wool—removes stains from hard metal surfaces and may be used on wood. It should be a very fine wool.

Gas Fired Tanks as Aids to Good Housekeeping

PLENTY of hot water is one of the requisites of the modern home. Especially where there are small children and much clothing to be washed is it appreciated. However, every home needs a certain maximum of this wonder worker and cleanser, hot water. The ease with which it may be supplied today by the efficient gas fired water heaters now on the market is a decided asset to good housekeeping in every home.



Heaters are easily attached to Tanks

What could be simpler than to turn on the gas and strike a match. Of course, there are the larger automatic heaters for larger households, apartments, etc. No trouble or delay need be experienced in obtaining hot water, for the heating operation is practically instantaneous. In a very short time an entire 40 or 50 gallon water tank is heated to a high temperature, steaming hot. When larger quantities of hot water are required, an unending stream may be kept running providing the gas is kept lighted.

The expense of operating these heaters is very light. Even if they cost more to operate than coal fired equipment they would be worth it for there is no dust or dirt to aggravate the housewife who utilizes gas. A medium sized gas heater of the 40 or 50 gallon capacity will serve the average family of 4 or 5 individuals at an approximate fuel cost easily within the average pocketbook per month. The gas fired water heater is easily

attached to the ordinary water tank (as shown in Figure 1.) Tanks may be located either in the kitchen or the cellar as desired and the regular gas and water lines are utilized. Why resort to old-fashioned and expensive as well as disagreeable methods of water heating when the convenient, economical and satisfactory gas heater is so desirable and so superior to most other means?

Gas is fed to a burner at the bottom of these heaters, as shown in Figure 2. A suitable combustion area above the burner insures the scientific combustion of the gas, the heat being drawn upward, permeating the surface of the spiralled copper coils through which the water passes in the heating process. An ample air inlet and draft vent help to speed up the heating process to a high degree of efficiency. The coils, of course, are adequately jacketed in a manner which provides a maximum heating utility for the gas consumed. Altogether, the gas fired heater is a scientific and effective means of securing an ample supply of hot water for any purpose. Such heaters are especially well made. Joints are brazed so that any possibility of gas leakage is avoided, and the coils are brazed into brass manifolds which are secure-



Fig. 2: Interior of Hot Water Heater with Detailed Tabulation of Parts

- 1 Draft Vent
- 2 Spiralled Copper Coils
- 3 Brazed Coil Connections
- 4 Double Diameter Jacket
- 5 Enlarged Combustion Area
- 6 One-piece Round Burner
- 7 Integral Base and Drip
- 8 Cast Iron Air Shutter
- 9 Down Draft Deflector
- 10 Strong Iron Jacket
- 11 Weighted Drip Latch
- 12 "Pittsburg" Heat Distributor
- 13 Peep Holes
- 14 Ample Air Inlet
- 15 Straight Cast Iron Bunsen Tube
- 16 Extra Heavy Brass Valve

ly locked to the jacket.

Gas hot water heaters are valuable household equipment the year 'round. They are, however, especially attractive to the housewife during the summer season when it seems advisable to let the kitchen range enjoy its well earned vacation. And why keep a coal fire, even on wash day, when summer days can be made so much more enjoyable to the entire family

through the use of a water heater.

Surely, few homes are without their electric irons and electric washers and the continued use of old-fashioned means for water heating in most cases is nothing less than lack of coordination in household affairs. Add a water heater to your home equipment. Install it before the hot weather arrives and plan to enjoy an exceedingly happy summer.

The Siren Song of the Singing Meter

MR. RUSSELL'S appreciation of humor may possibly be the excuse of his intimate friends for 'kidding' him in regard to alleged high gas or electric bills. The facts leading to the following humorous correspondence are briefly these:

Mr. Havens, in the presence of a number of mutual friends good naturedly but vociferously claims that his gas bill is altogether too high and that he believes the meter to be working overtime. In order to 'call' him, Mr. Russell pursues the course common in such cases and says he will have the perfectly reliable and much abused meter removed and another one installed.

The new meter entered upon its work with zest and, like the busy bee, it hummed a droning and rather monotonous ditty. Although it proved to be an artist it was not temperamental for its record substantially backed up that of the original one, a fact which we surmise Mr. Russell felt certain of before the exchange was made. The correspondence follows; in it, Mr. Havens proves himself a good loser and Mr. Russell, indulges in a humorous 'last word':

March 27, 1924

Mr. Herman Russell,
Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation,
Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Herman:

This month's gas bill, \$22.09 net, causes me

to lose faith in the "singing meter", the music of which I have enjoyed for a couple of months because I thought, and you encouraged me to think, that every squeak was a protest against registration. I think it worked that way one month slightly, very slightly, only to encourage me to keep it another month and give it a chance to soak me.

Under the circumstances the squeak has grown distasteful and at the convenience of your well-managed company I should like to exchange it for one less vocal, even if more expensive.

Very respectfully yours,
James S. Havens

To this letter Mr. Russell replied as follows:

Mr. James S. Havens,
Eastman Kodak Company,
Rochester, N. Y.

March 28, 1924

Dear Jim:

I always felt sure that the meter knew for whom it was working and that it would resume the normal speed very soon. Are you quite sure that the meter was actually singing or, now that you have come to know it better, don't you think it was really laughing at you rather than furnishing music for your benefit? I can understand that now that you have "got wise" to the antics of our meter friend its song is irritating rather than pleasing. I will try to pick one now that will attend strictly to business and not try to play the part of a siren.

Yours very truly,
Herman Russell

All joking aside, we are glad to add another victory to the many scored already by Company meters. Occasionally one is found to be a trifle off one way or another but day in and day out they perform with unusual accuracy.



New Business			
Net Increase in Consumers in Year			
Ending February 29, 1924.			
	Feb. 29, 1924	1923	Incr.
Gas.....	87,420	84,396	3,024
Electric.....	60,877	50,207	10,670
Steam.....	117	115	2
Total	148,414	134,718	13,696
Net Increase in Consumers by Months			
	1922	1923	1924
Incr. in January.....	489	560	855
Incr. in February.....	483	672	866
Incr. in March.....	649	591	
Incr. in April.....	931	1029	
Incr. in May.....	977	1272	
Incr. in June.....	1056	1157	
Incr. in July.....	879	1091	
Incr. in August.....	935	1046	
Incr. in September.....	1176	1370	
Incr. in October.....	1271	1659	
Incr. in November.....	1186	1413	
Incr. in December.....	1374	1347	

Stock Sales in March, 1924		
	Subscribers Shares	
March.....	164	1120
Total to April, 1, 1924....	1341	6871

Statement of Consumers by Departments as of February 28th					
Feb.	Gas	Electric	Steam	Total	Incr.
28th					
1914	67023	16312	29	83364	
1915	70114	19580	37	89731	6367
1916	71748	22610	41	94399	4668
1917	75623	25666	48	101337	6938
1918	78596	27945	51	106592	5255
1919	78392	29018	75	107485	893
1920	79954	31431	75	111460	3975
1921	80869	35246	81	116196	4736
1922	81639	41309	104	123052	6856
1923	84396	50207	115	134718	11666
1924	87420	60877	117	148414	13696
Incr. in 10 yrs.	20397	44565	88	65050	65050

	Mo. of Feb. 1924	Feb. 1923	Incr.
Amount of Pay Roll.....	\$243,203.81	\$201,112.89	\$42,090.92
K.W.H. Generated Steam.....	10,159,650	2,871,880	7,287,770
K.W.H. Generated Hydraulic.....	8,539,326	14,002,700	*5,463,374
K.W.H. Purchased.....	4,335,317	3,513,942	821,375
M. cu. ft. Coal Gas Made.....	194,115	180,149	13,966
M. cu. ft. Water Gas Made.....	117,005	121,343	*4,338
Tons Steam Coal Used.....	17,946	13,021	4,925
Tons Gas Coal Used.....	17,535	17,589	*54
Gallons Gas Oil Used.....	326,100	418,475	*92,375
Tons Coke Made.....	12,259	12,299	*40
Gallons Bargas Made.....	98,943	63,926	*35,017

*Denotes Decrease.

Miscellaneous Data

	Feb. 29, 1924	1923	Incr.
Miles of Gas Main.....	562	548	14
Miles of Overhead Line.....	2933	2568	365
Miles of Undergr'd Cable.....	1532	1403	129
Miles of Subway Duct.....	1184	1087	97
No. of Street Arc Lamps.....	1345	1462	*111
No. Street Inc. Lamps.....	11236	10305	931
Total No. of St. Lamps.....	12581	11767	814
No. of Employees.....	1724	1531	193

*Denotes decrease

E. B. A. for February, 1924

Balance, 1st of Month.....	\$12,417.46
Dues—Members.....	\$1,056.69
Dues—Company.....	1,056.69
Fees—Members.....	22.00
Fees—Company.....	22.00
Assmt. No. 57—Members.....	.50
Assmt. No. 57—Company.....	.50
Members' Add. Life Ins.....	280.82
Total Receipts.....	2,439.20
Total Receipts plus Balance.....	14,856.66

Disbursements

Sick Benefits.....	\$1,473.21
Accid't Off Duty Benefits.....	112.64
Accid't On Duty Benefits.....	108.03
Death Benefit No. 58.....	400.00
Death Benefit No. 59.....	400.00
Group Life Insurance.....	4,517.17
Med. Examiner's Ex.....	6.00
Member's Add. Life Ins.....	629.09
Total Payments.....	7,646.14
Balance on Hand.....	7,210.52

Membership

Members, Jan. 31, 1924.....	1313
Affiliated, Mo. of Feb., 1924.....	26
Terminated, Mo. of Feb., 1924.....	12
Gain.....	14
Membership, Feb. 29, 1924.....	1327



Elec. Construction and Maintenance



A FIRE of unknown origin occurred at Station 35 recently and caused considerable trouble and resulted in a phase short on the disconnecting line switches. Several men were called out at three o'clock in the morning and made temporary repairs so that the station could be put back in service. Permanent repairs have since been made.

Permanent installation of the testing transformers at Station 4 has been completed.

Mr. C. W. Miller and Mr. Huntington recently made a trip to Schenectady to observe developments in semi-automatic power house operation.

The Motor Department is now in possession of a power saw. This takes care of the increased amount of work of this nature which is done at the department.

The Railway Rotary at Station 4 was reported out of service during the afternoon of February 21st. Upon investigation it was found that the field coil was burned out. This was rewound at the Motor Department and the machine was placed in service before three o'clock the next morning. The speedy repairs of the machine are in line with the policy of the Motor Department always to keep all machines in serviceable condition.

The armature of the motor which operates the elevator at Station 3 burned up and it was necessary to take it to the Motor shop to be rewound. A temporary one has been installed until repairs are made.

At Station 3, the maintenance men are changing a motor generator set from 25-cycle to 65-cycle, a process which requires new coils for the change-over.

The motor for the hot coke carrier at the West Gas Station was grounded and, upon test, the ground was found to be all through the armature, necessitating its removal to the Motor Shop to be rewound. Steam was used as an auxiliary while the rewinding was being completed.

It was found necessary to change the old control wiring, at Station 6, consisting of a 4-wire control, to a 5-wire control, as a greater factor of safety. The pilot lamp and oil switch control burned out and shorted, thereby tripping the switch, and causing an interruption in the service. To avoid a repetition of anything of this nature, the entire control apparatus of this station has been rewired into a 5-wire control which eliminates the difficulty by providing a separate wire for the pilot lamp.

A large Rotary Converter from the Taylor Instrument Company burned out recently and was removed to the Motor Shop to be rewound.

Several Motors from the Bantleon Building which were found to be in bad condition have been removed to the Motor Department for extensive repairs.

At Station 1, disconnects have been installed on the arcs as a greater safety measure, there being no way formerly of protecting the maintenance men from a back feed while work was being done on them.

At Station 3, during the recent oil switch trouble, the control wires were burned. New wires were therefore pulled through the conduits for tie lines 610, 612 and 613. Eighteen control wires were required for each tie line. The work had to be done on Saturday night and Sunday at a time which would not interfere with the usual load conditions of the system.

At Station 5, a broken casting on the oil switch frame which supplies power for the arcs on "C" phase, recently caused considerable trouble. It flashed oil very heavily and an immediate test showed that a burned out coil on one of the arc machines was the cause. A new coil was installed and the arc machine was in service the following night. In the interim, the service usually carried on this circuit was transferred to an emergency circuit until after a final test following completion of the repairs had been made.

The cables on the Bullock machine, at Station 4, recently burned out. The ground was caused by deterioration in the cables due to excessive moisture.

Upon the third periodic test of all the oil switches of the Company's system which is being made, each switch is being thoroughly dismantled, overhauled and then tested to check up the accuracy of the former tests.

A short time ago, Station 5 was the scene of a rather peculiar accident. No. 7 turbine, running as a condenser, suddenly without any known cause, burned out completely. The machine is now in process of being rewound. To avoid a recurrence of this kind additional protective apparatus has been ordered to be installed on all machines of this type.

Three new arc transformers are being installed at Station 6 to take care of the increased street lighting load for that section.

The Enterprise Foundry recently sent in a rush telephone call for assistance when one of the motors being used to run the cupola, stopped without warning and immediate steps were necessary to prevent the iron from becoming worthless. Maintenance men from the Motor Department hurried to the foundry and repaired the motor in time to save the iron. The repairs necessitated taking apart a second motor and using various parts of it on the broken motor.

Blackboard Saves Time

THE use of blackboards is quite prevalent throughout the Company. In few places is it of more real utility than in the Carpenter Shop, of the General Construction Department. Here a board is used to tabulate the work in progress.

When an employee wishes to know the order number on any job in progress he merely refers to the blackboard which is hung in a handy location. This saves a trip to the office and is a real efficiency practice.

WORK-IN-PROGRESS	
7568-X	Washing wire cages 1722
5300-A	Truck 132
6870-1	Addition to Carpenter shop
5198-A	Truck 124
5207-1	" 102
5195-V	Make Bars
5196-V	" "
5197-X	" "
5097-H	Concrete Nuisance forms
5084-R	Drafting bench
5126-A	Table for Drafting Room
5027-L	Cake Box
5129-H	" "
5011-P	Index file
5053-K	Pit boards
5110-C	Railway - New Front St



Industrial Sales



Heating and Industrial Steam Installations

AMONG the firms who have decided this season to take advantage of the convenience, dependability and economy of our steam service are the following:

- Wilcox & Leiter (Store)
39 Main St. E. Select men's wear.
- N. Y. Lubricating Oil Co. (Office & Warehouse)
267 Mill Street. Oils.
- Rochester Maennerchor
495 St. Paul St. Club Rooms.
- Alent Mfg. Co. (Factory)
227 Mill Street. Auto accessories.
- Amer. Draft. Fur. Co. (Factory)
19 Hand Street. Tool boxes & drafting furniture.
- Dollar Dry Cleaning Co. (Cleaners)
495 St. Paul St. Pressing & Cleaning.
- Shuron Opt. Co. (Factory)
(Gorsline Bldg.) Commercial Street. Eye-glass frames.
- Mrs. Ingles
409 St. Paul St. Restaurant & Apt's.
- Micheal Stern Co. (Factory)
19 Hand Street. Coats.
- Wm. P. Stein (Machine Shop)
428 St. Paul St. Tools and dies.
- Uhlen Carriage Co. (Warehouse)
412 St. Paul St. Toys & baby carriages.
- Vogt. Mfg. Co. (Factory)
408 St. Paul St. Coach lace & Automobile trimmings.
- F. W. Hahn Co. (Warehouse)
424 St. Paul St. Hood tires and rubber-goods.
- W. C. Smith (Garage, Office & residence)
16 Cataract St. Nation Taxi Co.
- Rochester Bill Posting Co. (Studio)
30 Platt Street. Outdoor signs.

Most of these concerns are connected to the new St. Paul Street steam main, which was described in the November issue of this magazine. The above concerns have an estimated yearly steam use of approximately 30,000,000 pounds which means a yearly revenue of approximately \$22,000 to this Company.

The New Pfaudler Gas Vitreous Enameling Furnace

The Pfaudler Company has ordered a vitreous enameling furnace for applying dry vitreous enamel to iron castings. This furnace is to be built by the Surface Combustion Company and will be equipped with its low pressure inspirators, utility recuperator and carborundum hearth. Air will be supplied by a Spencer turbo-blower and the temperature will be controlled by a Leeds and Northrup electric potentiometer recorder control through a Brown motor operated valve. So far as is known, this is the first installation of an industrial gas furnace embodying surface combustion, recuperation and control. As to fuel, this layout will undoubtedly give the Pfaudler Company a competitive advantage over all other companies doing a jobbing business in vitreous enameling.

Henry Wray & Son Company Purchase Three Electric Furnaces

The Henry Wray and Son Company recently bought three 60-K.V.A. Detroit Electric furnaces of 200 pounds capacity, each for use in its branch foundry. These furnaces are arc furnaces of the rotating type. Electricity will be purchased from the Company's 4150-volt, 60-cycle system. This electric installation will replace oil fired furnaces of the crucible type.



Electric Generation and Distribution



Construction at Station 33

IT IS expected that construction work at Station 33 will proceed more rapidly now that spring is at hand. The outside walls for the addition to the south are being poured. The sub-foundations for the two large frequency-chargers are already in. These consist of long concrete piles driven into the ground by a large pile-driving machine which was used for adjacent buildings on the new University of Rochester site also. The soil in this particular section was found very poor for construction, being nearly a quicksand, and having to go too far down with foundations to reach bed-rock, concrete piles were resorted to. These were driven until the weight of thirty tons dropped from a given height no longer moved the piles, this frictional resistance being amply sufficient to support the load intended for the pile.

The 1100 volt switch cell structure at Station 33 will soon be completed also. The 4150 volt cells will then be constructed. The new 10,000 K.V.A. transformer on the Niagara line is now in service. Two lowering transformers, a grounding transformer, resistors and feeder regulators are also to be installed.

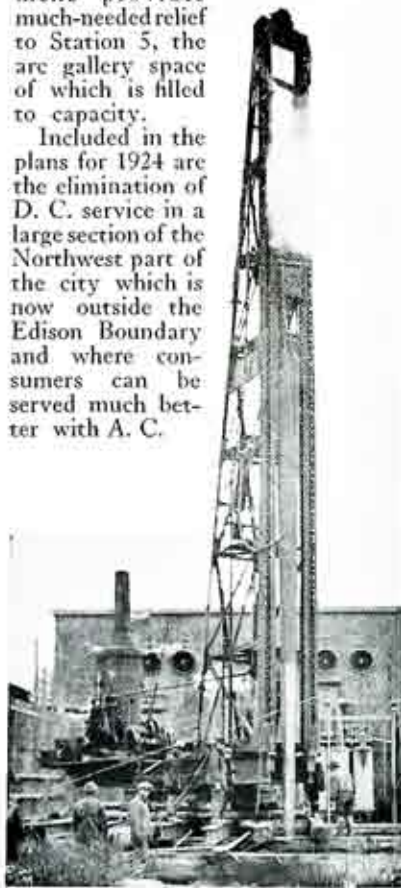
At Station 35 the work of removing the old engine foundation has been completed and floors in both the basement and on the first floor are being put in. The space will soon be ready for the construction of five more 11,000 volt switch cells here.

At Station 36 (Charlotte sub-station) four arc transformers have been put into service and the street lighting in the lakeside community is now be-

ing supplied from there instead of from Station 5 as formerly. Three of the transformers supply arc circuits Nos. 77, 78 and 79 respectively, and the fourth held in reserve as a spare.

The new arrangement provides much-needed relief to Station 5, the arc gallery space of which is filled to capacity.

Included in the plans for 1924 are the elimination of D. C. service in a large section of the Northwest part of the city which is now outside the Edison Boundary and where consumers can be served much better with A. C.



Large Pile Driver which has been in Operation at Station 33, the east side of which is to be seen in the Background

Personals

The sympathy of the Company and its employees is extended to Mr. William Smith, of the Motor Department, whose mother passed away recently.

Miss Pearl Neddo, of the Gas Distribution Office, is acting as relief saleslady at the Andrews Street Sales Room from 1 to 2.30 o'clock each day, while the Manager takes his lunch in period. Miss Neddo says there are numerous price lists to become familiar with but that she is gradually mastering them.

Mr. Russell Howe, of the Andrews Street Branch Office, is all smiles since the "swell front" details have been added to the attractive layout at that point. The new tile windows and excellent sign are daily attracting more trade and much attention.

Mr. Albert Worthington, of the Electric Distribution Department, recently became a Daddy. Little Robert A. arrived on March 18, the

occasion being duly celebrated at that department by the passing of three boxes of cigars.

Miss Smith, of the Electric Meter Department executed a coup recently and shattered traditions of the Department by side-stepping the vast supply of old shoes, confetti and other missiles that were waiting to be showered upon her on her last day with the Company as a single woman. She slipped out a back way into a waiting automobile and thus eluded the fire of her friendly enemies. The rice, confetti, et cetera are being held in readiness for the next young lady.

Mr. Sanderson, whose 21st wedding anniversary was celebrated recently, was honored by the employees of his Department who presented him with a beautiful floral tribute consisting of 21 roses. In the accompanying illustration, Mr. Sanderson is shown at his desk, trying to appear natural amidst all the flowers. Our only regret is that we are unable to show Mrs. Sanderson in our picture.

On April 16, Mr. Arthur Morrell attended the ceremonial of the Knights of St. George which was held at Auburn.

Mr. Frank Nollte, of the Service Department is recovering from an operation at a local hospital where he is now doing well. In appreciation of their esteem and sympathy, Mr. Nollte's associates of the Department raised a purse of \$100.00 which, it is hoped will serve to brighten his period of convalescence.



Mr. Sanderson Wears a Big Smile on his 21st Wedding Anniversary as he receives 21 Rosebuds from the Employees of his Department

We are glad to have Mr. DeWolf with us again after an absence of over a month at a local hospital and his home.

Mr. Tucker, we trust, will also soon be with us again. He is convalescing from a recent operation and is gaining strength daily.

Mr. Richard Tanner and some of his men are shown in an accompanying illustration about to remove a wooden pole from the Pole Yard to its location on one of the Company's lines. Mr. Tanner was a regular employee of the Company for a number of years and is well versed in all line construction problems. He and his men, as well as all other contractors engaged in Company construction or maintenance work, are regular attendants at the educational meetings provided for its regular employees in the same line of work. From left to right the men are: Messrs. Martin O'Toole, Fred Burrell, Patrick Boufort, James Gilmore, John LeFrois and Richard Tanner.



Some Members of Mr. Richard Tanner's Force Whose Names Appear Above. Photograph was taken at Company Station No. 1

A little son, John Jr., recently arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Allington, and the smoke screen of Mr. Allington's complimentary cigars failed to camouflage the intensity of his broad smile as he was congratulated by his associates at the Main Office.

John Warden MacCauley, 3rd, was born on March 12 last and is daily developing an extensive baby vocabulary. He shows great interest in his surroundings and especially craves the society of his Dad, who is even now making plans for him to become a great financier.

Mr. Haftenkamp, upon his return from abroad, was greeted by a mute testimony of the respect and appreciation of his 'boys' of the Gas Department. It consisted of a beautiful basket of roses and carnations which adorned his office upon his arrival there. It expressed louder than words the sentiment which prompted the thoughtfulness of his associates in thus honoring him.

Mr. Landis Shaw Smith, who is Scout Leader to Troop No. 6, Monroe Avenue, recently conducted eight of his scouts through Company Station No. 3. Four other older persons who, as friends of the scouts, went along were also shown the interesting features of this modern steam generating plant.

Mr. Gardner of the Electric Distribution Engineering Department, who lives in West Henrietta, patronized the Erie trolley cars while the snow was too deep for comfortable driving during March.

Mr. Rissberger recently gave an illustrated talk before students at the Charlotte High School, detailing educational features in connection with the Company's Electric Generation and Distribution systems.

Mr. Arthur Morrell, of the Service Department, attended the monthly dinner meeting of the Collins Class of the Monroe Avenue Methodist Church which was held on the evening of April 8.

Mr. F. W. Fisher, Chairman of the Accident Prevention Committee of the American Gas Association, spent a number of days in Chicago during the first week in April in connection with the work of his committee and was in New York on April 10 and 11 on Accident Prevention Work.

A pleasant surprise party was held at the home of Mr. Arthur Guttridge on the evening of April first, it being the birthday of Mrs. Guttridge. About 18 guests were present and the evening was made pleasant by sports and games, followed by a dinner.

Frank C. Taylor attended a meeting of the Papers and Meetings Committee of the Illuminating Engineering Society, which was held in New York March 12th. The purpose of this meeting was to prepare a list of papers for presentation before the annual convention of the Society at Briar Cliff Manor, October 27th to 30th next.



Mr. Miller's Prize Winning Float Featuring Miss Margery Homan

The pretty Valentine shown herewith is animated by Miss Margery Homan, 24 Congress Avenue. The setting and equipment are the work of Mr. Charles V. Miller, of Station 1. The happy combination comprised an electrical Float which won a second prize at the Shrine Ball, on February 14, last. This is Mr. Miller's second season to win a prize, his last year's exhibit bringing a first prize.

Mr. E. H. Sanford, of the Service Department, took a flying trip to New York on Saturday, April 5, as a delegate to the convention of the Knights of Pythias. While he was in New York but ten hours, Mr. Sanford showed great versatility as a sight-seer and returned with many interesting experiences to narrate.

Mrs. P. J. Linnekin, of New York, formerly Miss Bessie Masters, recently called on old friends in the Company.

How easy it is to conjure pleasant memories by the mere mention of some one of the many wonderful camping and watering places in Canada. In the picture shown here-with we see a merry group of campers all set for a line drive on the "home plate," somewhere in Canada, last summer. Mr. Henry Rowerdink snapped the very excellent photograph. Seated, and in clockwise order, those shown are: Mr. Collins, Mr. Russell, Mr. Fisher, Mr. V. Miller, Mr. Victor Miller, Jr., and Mr. Edwin Russell.

Mrs. George Tobin returned to her home from a local hospital on April 7th, with a charming baby girl who has been named Arlene Eunice. Mr. Tobin is receiving the congratulations of his many friends, his usual smile being somewhat accentuated.

Mr. Leo Caprio was one of the first at the Garage to get the fishing fever. He made a wonderful spear out of a potato fork and recently succeeded in getting a fine mess of fish consisting of 18 mulletts and one bullhead. Leo is some javelin thrower; says he'd rather fish than dig potatoes any old time.

Mr. LaTemple, of the Gas Distribution Department, is the proud

father of a nine-pound son, recently born. This is Mr. LaTemple's sixth child, and he celebrated by passing out cigars and candy to his many friends at Front Street who believe he is now eligible for a 'large family' prize at the Company's annual picnic.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gosnell, are happy in the recent arrival of a third daughter, Dorothea May Gosnell, who was born on Feb. 6, 1924.

Mr. George Knight, of the Garage, has his summer residence at Cranberry Pond ready for the coming season. He was 'Johnny on the spot' when the season for strawberry bass opened recently and got his share. He knows just where to find them.

Mr. Edward Krebs is breaking in a new Jordan car. He hopes to go to the 'world series' again this year and, providing it is held in New York, expects to beat his record of 18 hours to that city, a feat he accomplished last season with Mr. Casey as mechanic.

Mr. Gosselin experienced a shock recently when one of his men laid an 1874 gas bill on his desk. He shook himself to see if he was really awake. It stated that the office of the Company was at a location on North St. Paul Street, that it was open from (8) 1/2 o'clock a. m., until 4 p. m. According to the bill, which was made out to the Rochester Turn Verein, gas then sold for \$3.15 per M. cubic

feet. Mr. Charles Baird discovered the bill on his rounds and he, also, experienced a Rip Van Winkle feeling when he first saw it.

Mr. George Gibblin, formerly with the Pfau-dler Company, has joined the forces of the Motor Department.



Lots of Picnic Atmosphere, Fried Chicken N' everything

The men of the Gas Meter Department held a surprise party on Mr. Frank Hubbard, Foreman of the Gas Shop, on Saturday, March 1. The party was held at Mr. Hubbard's home where 18 of his associates assembled for a very enjoyable evening.

The March meeting of the Gas Section of the Empire State Gas and Electric Association which was held at Binghamton, N. Y., was a great success. Much of its popularity is due to the efforts of Mr. Wm. Earle, Chairman of the Section. Both in attendance and enthusiasm it is said to be the most successful meeting of the Association ever held. Mr. Allington gave a talk before the Section on

"House Heating with Gas," and Mr. Deffenbaugh delivered a paper on "The use of Gas as Determined by a Gas Demand Meter." This demand meter is the one developed by this Company which is working out so satisfactorily. The Company men to attend this meeting were the following: Messrs. Allington, Deffenbaugh, Earle, Harrington, Hoddick, McLarty, and Sykes.

Mr. George Swarhout, as Worshipful Master of Rochester Lodge No. 660, F. and A. M., is the editor of an interesting pamphlet called "Eastern Light." This pamphlet keeps members of the lodge in touch with its activities and comprises an interesting calendar of events.



CHILDREN OF EMPLOYEES

(Send in Snap-shots of Your Little Folks)

- 1—Jeanette Ghysel. 1—Carol Estelle Davidson. 3—Bernadine M. Dady. 4—Jonathan Edward Huntington and Virginia Alice Huntington. 5—Winifred Ghysel. 6—Clement, Robert, Rita, Arthur and Richard Boss.

Messrs. French, Gosselin, Huntington and Klumbe attended the meeting of the Empire State Gas and Electric Association held at Buffalo, on March 20 and 21, last. One of the interesting papers read at this meeting was presented by Mr. G. B. Teevan, of the Brooklyn Edison Company. It told of the herculean task that company is accomplishing in making 83,000 electric installations during the year. The magnitude of this feat is better understood when compared to the 12,000 installations being made by this Company this season.

invitation to his associates in the Motor Department for a house warming to which they are expected to come prepared with a paint brush and elbow grease. Mr. Robinson will supply the paint.

Cupid has again been on the warpath. This time his arrow pierced the heart of Miss Eva Gaston and though the girls in the Consumers Ledger Department miss her very much, they wish her every happiness in her new home. On Thursday evening, March 27th, Miss Gaston was entertained at a luncheon held at the



Ready for the Eats at Miss Gaston's Party. Those Present are, Back Row, Left to Right the Misses, Berg, Baker, Conover, DeMatteo, Warren, Gaston, Ada Guttridge, DeGraff, Jessie Guttridge, Kuhn. Bottom Row, the Misses Rodenhouse, Manning, Barth, Stephens, Hefner, Herr, Lindeman, Dama, and Mrs. Thomas

Mr. Thos. Quenchenback's mother recently suffered a severe fall, fracturing her skull, but has recovered sufficiently to move about.

Mr. Chas. W. Miller was tendered a very elaborate farewell dinner at the Powers Hotel on March 29th by Rochester Lodge, B.P.O.E. No. 24. Several officials of the Rochester Gas & Electric Company were present and many glowing tributes were paid to Mr. Miller's ability as Exalted Ruler.

Mr. William Sullivan, of the Motor Department, recently gave a farewell party to his brother, who recently left for California.

Mr. George Robinson, of the Motor Department, is now occupying the home which he recently completed at 133 Fairview Avenue. In the very near future he intends to issue an in-

Office of the Department when a flashlight was taken of the group, a reproduction of which is shown herewith. The real event of the evening, however, was a variety shower in honor of the prospective bride.

Mr. Klumbe recently visited Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in search of the latest information relating to radio practise. He returned with much useful information to check up with the commendable findings of the Company's Electric Laboratory along that line.

Mr. Vincent Budd, formerly of the Electric Meter Department, is now teaching electricity in a High School, in Hayti, where he has been employed for the past two years. Mr. Budd wrote Mr. Gosselin for information regarding the Company's Electric Distribution system.

Mr. Frank C. Taylor took a trip to Detroit to see some of the small 200-pound Detroit electric arc furnaces in operation. While there he saw an installation of three in operation at the Federal Bearing Company. These furnaces have been in operation for some time and have been so successful that two additional furnaces are now being installed. This small size furnace gives minimum loss in zinc and maximum speed in melting and is very well adapted for the small jobbing brass foundry where it replaces the old oil fired crucible type of furnace.

At a mock wedding recently held at Sea Breeze, Mr. Oscar Roth, of the Subway Department, calmly 'kissed the bride' just as it's done in the movies. Mrs. Roth loaned him for the occasion and was present to see that he did not overdo the part.

Mr. Carl Johnson, of the Record Drafting Department, is better known as the master mind of the Oriole

Basketball Team. Carl has original ideas of how the game should be played and threw his shoulder out in the last fracas which was closely contested but victorious for the Orioles. His facial beauty suffered nothing.

Mr. 'Bob' Mahoney, of the Record Drafting Department, claims he is going to plant a pump log duct instead of a rose bush in his back yard for experimental purposes.

Mr. August Wagner, of the Subway Department, is being congratulated by his friends now that he no more wears the alleged mustache on his upper lip.

Mr. Harry Miller recently won a Ford on a 'two-bit' raffle ticket and is getting many thrills from his 'ratler' of the 1916 vintage. He says it is worth twice what it cost him and while the body and fenders are nothing to brag about the engine still 'knocks' em cold, and shys every time he passes a service station.

A Group of West Station Coal Gas Plant Employees

"The Men Who Keep the Wheels Turning" Series



Back Row, Left to right: Messrs. J. Letson, J. DeRiso, J. Casey, J. McCarthy, J. Lambie, J. Creech, V. Barrant, G. Simmons. Middle Row, Messrs. C. Candee-Foreman, M. Lenzi, D. Sheehan, J. Costello, M. Mezulla, G. Giacclutti, J. Sullivan, T. Costeno, R. Viola. Front Row, Messrs. F. Fedele, D. Polumbo, F. Guffino, P. Casey.

FUMES FLASHES



A MINOR MATTER

Trainman—This train goes to Buffalo and points east.

Old Lady—Well, I want a train that gets to Syracuse and I don't care which way it points.

—Selected

WHEN HE HALTED

One of Irving Cobb's best stories concerns an appraiser who was sent to a home to appraise the contents. The entries in his book halted when the appraiser came to a table on which a full bottle of old Scotch stood. He entered in his book:

"One bottle of old Scotch whiskey partly full"

The next entry was:

"One revolving Turkish rug."—Selected

WELL, WHY NOT?

A young man, who had not been married very long, remarked at the dinner table the other day, "My dear, I wish you could make bread that my mother used to make."

The bride smiled and answered in a voice that did not tremble.

"Well, dear, I wish you could make the dough that father used to make."—Selected.

UNCONSCIOUS ACCURACY

The foreman on a New York paper got his marine and obituary headings mixed with the result that the deaths appeared the next morning under caption "Entered Hell Gate Yesterday."—*Boston Globe*.

LET'S GET OUT AN INJUNCTION!

Two very pretty girls met on the street and kissed each other rapturously. Two young men watched the meeting.

"There's another of those things that are so unfair," said one.

"What's that?" said his friend.

He pointed to the scene: "Women doing men's work."—*Bison*.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION

Hubby—"It's strange, but true, that the biggest fools have the most beautiful wives."

Wife—"Oh, you flatterer!"—*Society*.

A FRUITFUL REMARK

The stork has brought a little peach

The nurse said with an air

"I'm mighty glad," the father said,

"He didn't bring a pair." —Selected

O-W-O-O-O-O

Girl (to druggist)—"Could you fix me up a dose of castor oil so the oil won't taste?"

Druggist—"Certainly! Won't you have a glass of soda while waiting?"

Girl—"Oh, thank you!" (She drinks the soda.)

Druggist—"Something else, miss?"

Girl—"No, just the oil."

Druggist—"But you have just drunk it."

Girl—"Oh, that was for my mother!"—Selected.

RATHER PERSONAL

It was at a college dance. The young man had just been introduced to her, and after a brief and awkward silence he ventured: "You are from the West, I understand?"

"Yes, from Indiana," she replied. "Hoosier girl."

He started and flushed deeply. "Why really he stammered, "I-I don't know—that is, haven't quite decided yet."

WHY HE WAS NERVOUS

"Why do you jump at the sound of a motor car?"

"Well, some time ago my chauffeur eloped with my wife, and every time I hear a horn I think he's bringing her back!"—Selected.

CURIOSITY KILLED A CAT, TOO

"I hear that Hank had an accident."

"Yes, some one gave him a tiger cub, and told him it would eat off his hand."

"Well?"

"It did."—*Hampus*.

HIS PECULIARITY

"You must find that impediment in your speech rather inconvenient at times, Mr. Biggs?"

"Oh, n-no; everybody has his peculiarity."

"Well, really, I am not aware that I have any."

"D-do you stir y-your tea with your right hand?"

"Why, yes, of course."

"W-well, that is your p-peculiarity; most p-people u-use a teaspoon."

A LACK OF CASES

Teacher—"Give an example of how circumstances alter cases."

Pupil—"Well, Milwaukee isn't famous now." —Selected

The Best Land

By EDGAR A. GUEST

IF I knew a better land on this glorious world of ours,
Where a man gets bigger money and is working shorter hours:

If the Briton or the Frenchman had an easier life than mine,

I'd pack my goods this minute and I'd sail across the brine.

But I notice when an alien wants a land of hope and cheer

And a future for his children, he comes out and settles here.

HERE'S the glorious land of Freedom. Here's the milk and honey goal
For the peasant out of Russia, for the long subjected Pole.

It is here the sons of Italy and men of Austria turn for the comfort of their bodies and the money they can earn.

And with all that men complain of, and with all that goes amiss,

There's no happier, better nation on the world's broad face than this.

SO I'm thinking when I listen to the wails of discontent,
And some foreign disbeliever spreads his evil sentiment,

That the breed of hate and envy that is sowing sin and shame

In this glorious land of Freedom should go back from whence it came.

And I hold it is the duty, rich or poor, of every man
Who enjoys this country's bounty, to be ALL American.

Copyrighted. Reprinted By Permission
of Reilly & Lee Co., Chicago, Mr.
Guest's Publishers

Our Level Best

“NO man can respect himself or have that sublime faith in himself, which is essential to all high achievement, when he puts mean, half-hearted, slip-shod service into what he does. He cannot get his highest self-approval until he does his level best. No man can do his best or call out the highest thing in him while he regards his occupation as drudgery or a bore.”—*Selected.*

