



# Gas and Electric

Rochester Gas and Electric Company

52

December, 1927



LOUIS  
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### Season's Greetings

**W**E ARE in the midst of a holiday season, the impelling motives of which are far from the sordidness of material things. The spiritual emotions we experience are warmed through the medium of happy homes, loved ones and friends and the good wishes they bestow upon us—all things that money cannot buy.

The season begins with Thanksgiving Day, and one cannot be thankful very long before thankfulness ripens into one of the noblest human expressions, that of unselfishness.

And so, Christmas finds us expressing less of self interest and increasingly more of kindness and thoughtfulness, in word and deed, to all those about us.

Such a fitting close for the year which is ebbing finds our spirits bubbling over, out of bounds, with good wishes for the New Year to friend or foe. As the benefits from this annual period of intensive thankfulness and unselfishness are largely expressed in our daily lives, much good is accomplished.

It bespeaks for the public we serve, our stockholders and our associates in service, such a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year that its effect must assuredly have a constructive spiritual influence upon the wonderful community in which we live.

*J. Haftenkamp*  
Assistant General Mgr.

## GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS

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## Assistant General Manager Joseph P. Haftenkamp

**J**OSEPH P. HAFTENKAMP was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and is the youngest of a family of thirteen children, eleven of whom were born in this country. His parents, lured by the wonderful reports regarding the many opportunities for work and for education to be had in America, immigrated from Holland. They settled in Grand Rapids, where the father took work in the gypsum mines until he could speak English. In later years, he became a successful carpenter and builder and many of the fine homes and churches of Grand Rapids reflect his creative and constructive ability.

There were many mouths to feed in those early days and little money was forthcoming for educational purposes. Mr. Haftenkamp, therefore, peddled papers to finance his way through Grammar and High School. He discovered that where there's a will, there's a way, and through sheer industry and perseverance eventually hewed his financial way to the Michigan State College. In 1905, he was graduated with the degree of C. E.

During his college course, Mr. Haftenkamp paid expenses by pressing clothes and doing countless other odd jobs. He found time, however, to play ball and enter into other athletic sports a bit and was a captain of the Varsity basketball team.

Immediately upon graduating, Mr. Haftenkamp came with the Company as a Cadet engineer at East Station

then the Company's only gas manufacturing plant. He became Assistant Superintendent in 1907, under Mr. Herman Russell, who was then Superintendent of Gas Manufacture. He was made Superintendent of the Gas Department in 1919, and had supervision over the construction of West Station, which for some years generally has been reputed to be one of the outstanding gas manufacturing plants in the United States.

Early in 1924, the Management sent Mr. Haftenkamp abroad to study the latest European chemical and mechanical developments in the gas industry. His experiences in Europe created the foundation for recommendations at West Station which have helped to add fresh laurels to the Company's reputation as a leader in the gas manufacturing field.

Mr. Haftenkamp was appointed Assistant General Manager in 1927. He has served on important national committees, notably as Chairman of the Technical Section of the American Gas Association (1925-6) and as Chairman of its Carbonization Committee (1919-20). He is a member of the F. and A. M.; the Chamber of Commerce; the Oak Hill Country Club; and the Alumnae of the Michigan State College.

The Seasons Greetings Mr. Haftenkamp has given us ring true. They are the expressions of one who has come up through the ranks because of his unflinching loyalty and his determination to earn success.

## Have You Joined the Izaak Walton League?

**I**ZAAK Walton started something back in (1593-1663) the period in which he lived. In a simple, inspirational way he taught folks to love the great outdoors, fishing, hunting and scenic beauties. He was only a quiet, easy-going London linen merchant, but his name is on thousands of lips today and will continue for years to come to be a sporting byword for the American public. His renown is founded upon something worth while.

Izaak Walton's delight lay in fishing, reading and writing. His 'Compleat Angler' is a description in dialogue form of English inns, lanes, farms, rods, baits, boating and angling. It is a delightful volume, most artfully interwoven with observations worthy of Shakespeare himself. It is the first of outdoor books.

This pioneering fisherman made outdoor life so attractive by his descriptions that he waked people up



to the fact that they were not half appreciating it. Among other things, he said this: "Look, under that broad beech tree I sat

down, when I was last this way a-fishing; and the birds in the adjoining grove seemed to have a friendly contention with an echo, whose dead voice seemed to live in a hollow tree near to the brow of that primrose hill. There I sat viewing the silver streams glide silently towards their center, the tempestuous sea; and sometimes I beguiled time by viewing the harmless lambs, some leaping securely in the cool shade, whilst others sported themselves in the cheerful sun." Haven't we all seen

and enjoyed such pictures while a-fishing? But, we have not had half enough of them.

The Izaak Walton League has at heart the welfare of all nature-loving sportsmen. It aims to make fishing, hunting and other out of door pastimes more prolific in pleasure and satisfaction. It would eliminate from this sphere of activity those things which destroy natural beauty and fish and animal life wantonly, needlessly. It stands for conservation as well as propagation. It would replenish the streams and the lakes with suitable fish life, placing each species where natural conditions will assist in early development to maturity. The League also wages war on sources of pollution and other destructive forces that causes us frequently to travel miles and miles before there is a possibility of finding a mature trout, gray squirrel, partridge or numerous other beasts, birds or fishes.

It is assuredly an erroneous conception of a hunter or a fisherman of the Izaak Walton variety that he is a 'killer.' True, we all like a mess of fish, and enjoy the sport of hunting. The killing part is incidental. The Creator gave man dominion over the beasts of the field and the birds of the air. The reward for his constructive attention to their conservation is food for the table, secondarily, but, primarily, the great thrill of the outdoors, a feeling which every person inherently seeks to gratify. Hunting, fishing, natural beauty, bird lore, hiking, kodaking and scores of other pastimes are being made more attractive through the excellent work being carried on by the Izaak Walton League, a branch of which may be found in active operation in every worth-while city and town in America.

The great possibilities for these avocations in the Genesee Country make necessary a program such as the Izaak Walton League sponsors. Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover says that "The League has become the greatest force in the country for the protection and development of opportunities for outdoor life. And we need more of it. We need every encroachment upon it stopped. As our people increase in numbers and in leisure, we must have stimulation to health, and above all, the moral value that comes from association with nature. Every member of the League is a further soldier in our ranks fighting an organized battle for this vital thing in the nation."

The Genesee region now has fifty-six species of fish life, numbering twenty-one families. These and others, through the efforts of the League and the Conservation Department of the State of New York, should help to make the Genesee Country a delightful fishing grounds. The Biological



League members have helped in securing the planting of over 50 million fish in the streams and lakes of this vicinity in the last two years.

Survey of the Genesee River System supplementing the Sixteenth Annual Report, 1926, of the State Conservation Department, says of the Mt. Morris and Caneadea sections which are being transformed greatly by Company operations there: "In the proposed damming of the Genesee River at Mt. Morris, and its tributary, the Caneadea Creek, at Caneadea, two new lakes are to be formed which will increase materially the area available for fishing. The first will extend some sixteen miles up the valley from the proposed dam at Mt. Morris to



During the membership campaign one of the Company's display windows was utilized to call attention to the League's activities. The two paintings, at the right and left in the window, were done by Mrs. Jessie Cary Grange. The window was trimmed by Mr. Raymond Clark.



Get your boy or girl interested. Tell them what the League is doing.

the Lower Falls of the Genesee River at Letchworth Park. It will vary in width from one-fourth to one mile and will have a maximum depth of about 192 feet."

The survey then considers the possibilities for the successful propagation of fish life there and resumes, "Undoubtedly such species as rainbow and steelhead trout, one of the lake herrings, small mouthed bass, pike, perch and yellow perch will find conditions favorable for growth." The Izaak Walton League will cooperate in this plan.

"The Caneadea project calls for a smaller lake containing some deep water near the lower end" and under certain conditions, the survey states "conditions would undoubtedly be very favorable for rainbow trout. The deep water in the lower end would tend to prevent the further downstream movement of trout while the two tributary streams near the head of the lake, Rush and Caneadea Creeks, would provide spawning areas for adults and adequate forage grounds for the smaller fish.



The Izaak Walton League is a defender of woods, waters and wild life. Become a member of it. Help make the Great Outdoors of greater benefit to all of us.

"The lower Caneadea creek is now well stocked with small mouthed bass and it is probable that the species will be the principal one to consider in future stockings."

The survey then details streams to be stocked, number of fish to be planted and many other items of general interest to Izaak Walton's followers and fishermen generally.

It appears to be the plain duty of fishermen and others who love outdoor life to get behind the Izaak Walton League, which is equipped with an organization capable of furthering the possibilities for such persons in this section. Hundreds of new members were obtained during the recent drive for additional members in which Mr. Russell, Senior Vice-President, who is a League Director, was a leader.

Further information regarding the Izaak Walton League may be obtained from any of its members, or through telephoning or writing to Gas and Electric News, from headquarters of the League, or telephone stone 4252.

Decide now to become one of the defenders of woods, waters and wild life. Get a bigger 'kick' out of the enjoyment of nature and nature's legacy to mankind by assisting the League to make these benefits possible for an ever increasing number.

## Association Anticipates Growth of Genesee Country

A. R. LAWRENCE



In the Genesee Country—

**E**NTHUSIASTICALLY interested in the future complexion and character of its environment, the Genesee Country Association is planning various steps to be taken in directing the growth of the famed Genesee Country along most productive avenues. Data has been gathered dealing with the past growth of the region and, through recent surveys, a fair idea of what may be expected in future development has been reached.

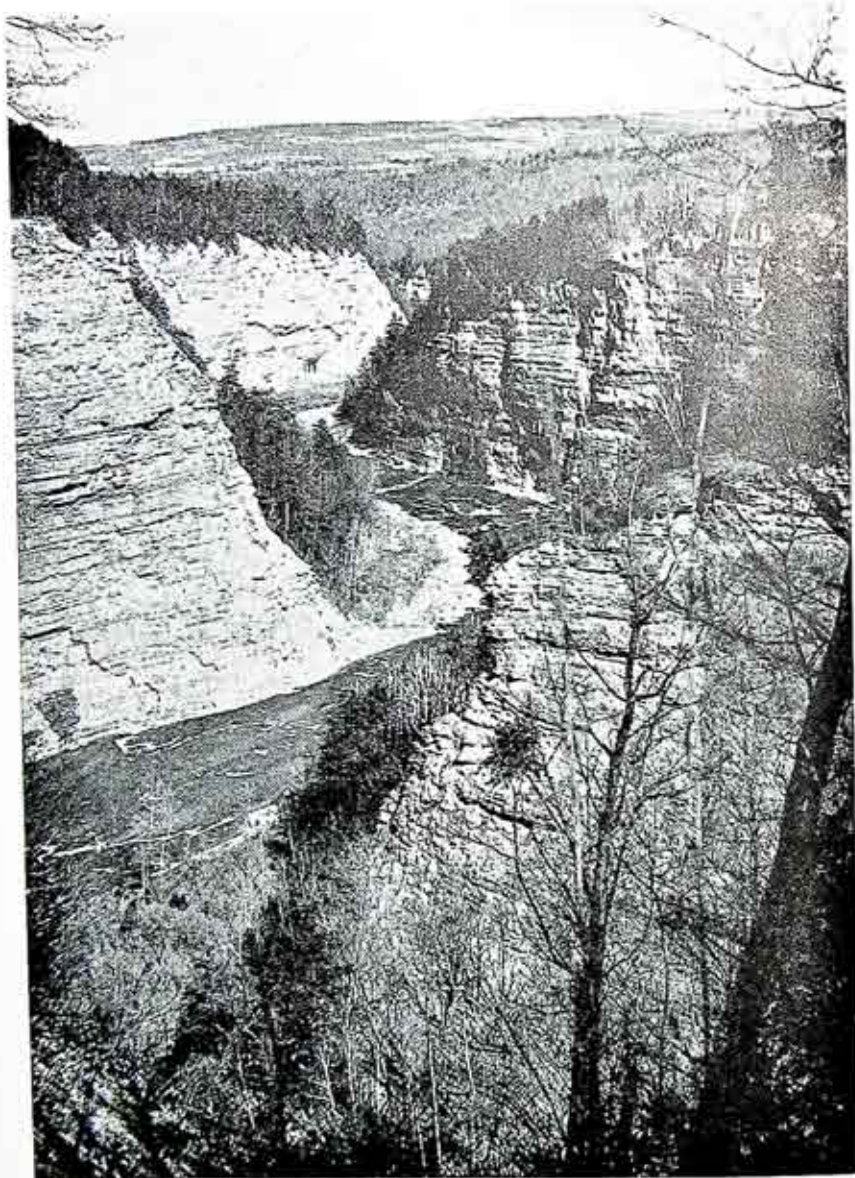
For the benefit of any who may not know the exact boundaries of the Genesee Country, here is the description printed recently in "Genesee Country News," "The Genesee Country embraces that territory in New York State from Rochester on the north to Wellsville on the south—and from Hornell on the east to Batavia

on the west. A strip of territory approximately one hundred miles long by fifty miles wide in the garden spot of New York State."

The Genesee region kept pace with Rochester in growth of population from the years 1792 to 1865. From 1885 to 1920, Rochester developed with great rapidity, increasing in population from 115,000 to over 300,000, and during that period of 35 years the surrounding rural communities increased not at all. If anything, the counties of Livingston, Monroe, Alleghany and Wyoming suffered a decrease.

### Historical Setting

By way of making clear Rochester's advance and the Genesee Country's inertia, the Association in its literature on the subject turns back into history a bit:



In the Genesee Country. Along the winding Genesee River, west of Mt. Morris. Here, Nature Lovers get a thrill never to be forgotten and geologists find much to enthuse about, yet it is only a sample of what the Genesee Country has in its Treasure Chest, of Nature.

"The year 1865 saw the close of the Civil War and it was in that year that President Lincoln passed the Union Pacific Bill which inaugurated the greatest railroad building era the world has ever witnessed. This, in turn, commenced the development of the middle and far west. . . . During this period, over 30,000,000 persons settled in the western territories, producing one of the most stupendous movements of people in the history of mankind.

### *The Westward Hegira*

"Naturally a large number of people were attracted from the eastern rural territories, including the Genesee Country, this being one of the outstanding reasons why the Genesee Country did not develop after 1865.

"With such a huge mass of people settling in a new territory where little or no manufactories existed, it is evident that the eastern cities along the Atlantic which had manufacturing facilities established must, of necessity, supply these millions with manufactured articles. . . . The manufacturers of the east expanded with

extreme rapidity, drawing the workmen necessary from the eastern rural communities.

"Such a movement demanding so great a supply also made necessary the forming of huge distributing centers to distribute these manufactured goods to the newly settled territories. And this actually occurred, for it was during this earlier period that such large distributing centers as Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and St. Paul, San Francisco and other large cities were formed.

"This constituted the third reason for the cessation of growth in the rural communities of the east, for these distributing centers offered alluring opportunities to the young men on the farms and we know from the correspondence that comes back from the west today to relatives in the Genesee Country, that a large number of the young men of that territory were drawn to the west."

Today, with the middle west and the far west producing, to a large extent, their own manufactures, whereas formerly the eastern manufacturers supplied the whole of the



Looking upstream from the site of the Company's dam at Canandaigua, N. Y., the utility of which will add much to the attraction of the Genesee Country for users of electric power.

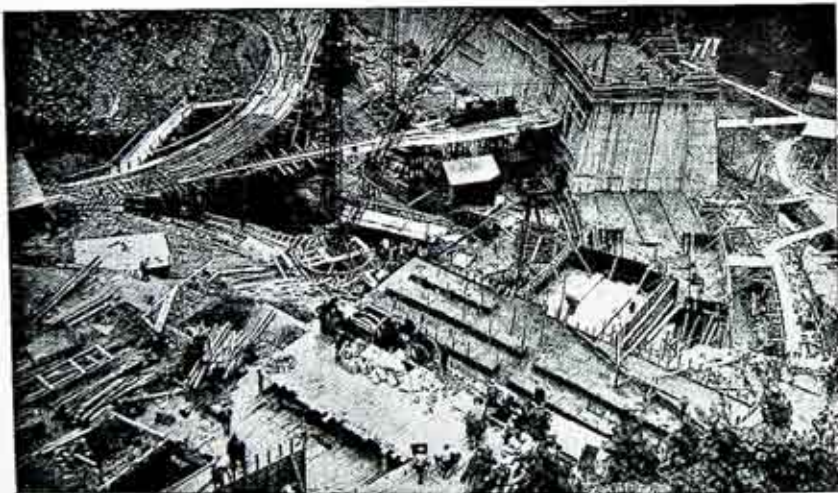
United States, the situation is completely reversed. It is obvious that the great necessity caused by the tremendous growth during the development of the middle and far west, when masses of people were required by eastern factories and distributing centers, is considerably less today than in the past. By developing manufacturing in the rural communities, it is believed that the second phase of rural development will be that of the farming community. Factories located in small towns will create a greater local demand for farm produce and will possibly offer a better market to farmers than is at present supplied by distant cities.

The Genesee Country Association urges the residents of the region to appreciate these facts and assist in all moves it sponsors to take advantage of the fortunate present assets and possible future greatness of their position along the Genesee River. The Association is investing some of its small promotion fund in large, attractive guide posts, so that no tourist may enter the Genesee Country without being emphatically informed of

the fact. When additional funds are available, many projects for furthering the industrial and scenic importance of the fertile Genesee region will be advanced.

For water power development in the Genesee Country, an estimated possible investment of at least \$12,500,000 will be made by the Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation. For the development of Letchworth State Park and Arboretum, \$1,500,000 will doubtless be spent by New York State, and \$3,000,000 more will be required for new buildings at the Genesee Normal School, Craig Colony at Sonyea, etc., an amount which has been authorized by a state bond issue. With the Rochester Gas and Electric Corp. and the State of New York engaged in these gigantic plans for making the Genesee Country of much greater service while appreciably enhancing its superior natural beauty, the outlook is indeed rosy.

The Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation's construction work on the large dam in Caneadea Creek at Caneadea is nearing completion. It



Scene at the Caneadea dam, taken during mid-summer. The construction work is now nearly completed and it is expected that this huge dam will be in operation soon as a factor in the control of Caneadea Creek, a large tributary of the Genesee River.

marks the inauguration of a comprehensive plan to control and utilize for the public good the vast potential hydro-electric resources of the Genesee River. The Mt. Morris dam project, the largest engineering project to be considered in this section of the country, will doubtless follow in good time, all of which spells constructive growth and prosperity for the Genesee Country, as well as Rochester and its immediate vicinity.

### *Officers and Directors of Genesee Country Association*

The officers of the Genesee Country Association who are enthusiastically boosting this beautiful and resourceful territory are as follows:

President, Guy Comfort, Perry, N.Y.; First Vice-President, C. F. Holcombe, Avon, N.Y.; Second Vice-President, Dr. W. R. Thomson, Warsaw, N.Y.; Secretary, A. R. Lawrence, Mt. Morris, N.Y.; Treasurer, Perry C. Euchner, Genesee, N.Y.; Director, W. H. Miller, Dansville, N.Y.; Director, W. B. Sanders, Nunda, N.Y.

The towns and directors represented in the Genesee Country Association are; Avon, Chester F. Holcombe; Belfast, H. J. Saunders; Caledonia, J. A. Bailey; Caneadea, Hugh D. Chamberlain; Castile, Charles H. Brown; Cuylerville, J. T. Fetherston; Dansville, W. H. Miller; Fillmore, H. W. Young; Genesee, Perry C. Euchner; Hemlock, E. H. Westbrook; Honeoye Falls, William O'Brien; Houghton, LeVay Faucher; Lakeville, M. A. Acker; Mount Morris, A. R. Lawrence; Mumfords, Harry G. Harvey; Nunda, W. B. Sanders; Perry, Guy Comfort; Rochester, Porter B. Van Deusen; Rushford, J. A. Benjamin; Silver Springs, J. G. Kershaw; Springwater, W. W. Boies; Warsaw, Dr. W. Ross Thomson; Wellsville, Arthur W. Turner; Wyoming, F. R. Tillotson.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Genesee Country Association, held at the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday noon, October 8, a publicity campaign and drive for 5,000 members was inaugurated. At this meeting, the Directors were informed that Mr. Robert M. Searle, President of this Company, had agreed to duplicate, dollar for dollar the funds received for membership in the forthcoming campaign for members.

Mr. Searle's generous offer on behalf of the Company was received with great enthusiasm and Director W. B. Sanders, of Nunda, put forth a motion to thank Mr. Searle in no uncertain terms for his enthusiastic support and financial assistance.

### *Extending Life*

Every child born today has the prospect of living 5.16 years longer than if born in 1911.

That is the conclusion reached in a statement issued recently by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company which commented upon man's increasing tendency to longevity.

Undoubtedly this remarkable result has been brought about by better living conditions, through modern science and education, comments "Service News". Despite the intense speed of twentieth century life, with its tension and dangers to the nervous system, life is easier than ever before in the history of the world, and the natural result is longer life.

That electricity has played an important part in bringing this about is unquestioned. It has made industrial working conditions immeasurably better by supplying good light, by making ventilation easier and more effective, by providing a simple form of power. It has revolutionized domestic labor, with its elimination of tedious nerve-racking, back-breaking tasks through the medium of the modern electric appliance.

## Mr. and Mrs. Searle on Vacation In Far West



ON Saturday morning, November 19, President Robert M. Searle arrived in Rochester to finish up miscellaneous odds and ends of business preparatory to his departure, with Mrs. Searle, for California and numerous other states on an extended vacation. The illustrations shown herewith bear evidence that Mr. and Mrs. Searle will be comfortable and well cared for throughout the long railroad journey.

The private car "Advance" is a veritable traveling apartment and is fitted up with all the conveniences of a modern home. It comprises one of the many evidences of the manner in which modern railroads are able to minister to the traveling public. The observation end of the car is equipped as a lounge. Its light and airy atmosphere is conducive to an immediate sense of at-homeness. And when one reclines in the over-stuffed tapestry-covered seats or divan he almost feels an impulse to sing "Home, Sweet Home."

Leading from the Lounge, which we imagine will be Mr. Searle's workshop while he is enroute, a long hall leads past numerous bedrooms to the combined living room-dining room. Here, Mr. and Mrs. Searle and their party breakfasted upon arrival in Rochester.

The dining room then appeared to be a private dining room in a modern hotel. The party was a merry one. Their faces reflected the satisfaction with which the meal was being en-

joyed. Silverware shone under electric lights, the linen was immaculate, flowers added to the domestic feelings of the room and a faint but potent odor of good things to eat wafted in from the kitchen, just beyond, where a colored chef was putting the finishing touches upon the morning meal.

With a colored steward, second man and valet, we feel sure that we will have no worries as to the health and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Searle and their party while they are away. And



imagine the keen enjoyment which will be theirs. What a pleasure it must be to whizz along in a traveling apartment, through no end of interesting and beautiful terrain which scoots past like a panoramic travelogue.

While the Searle party was in Rochester, members of it were privileged to look over the Gas and Electric Building, a luncheon was given in honor of the guests at the Oak Hill Country Club and General Manager Cadle conducted the party through the Eastman Theatre and School of Music.

Among those who came to Rochester with Mr. and Mrs. Searle were the following persons: Miss Nellie Welch, sister of Mrs. Searle; Miss Lillian Oppa, Secretary to Mr. Searle; Miss Emilie Oppa; Mr. George Kittridge, formerly Chief Engineer of the New York Central Railroad; Mr. Carl Rood, New York lawyer and Mr. C. A. Wishart, son of the Comptroller of the N. Y. C.



The Searle Party arrives in Rochester. Top, left to right: The Misses Nellie Welch, Lillian Oppa and Emilie Oppa. Center: The private car, "Advance," a veritable traveling apartment. Bottom, front row, left to right: Mrs. Searle; Miss Welch, sister of Mrs. Searle; Mr. Carl Rood; Mr. Searle. Mr. C. A. Wishart is standing back of Mr. Rood. Mr. George Kittridge, a member of the party, is not in the group.

## Did Lincoln Decline An Offer to Become N. Y. Central's General Counsel?



**U**NDER this heading, an interesting article in the New York Central Lines Magazine, for November, details many facts in connection with a book recently put out by Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. This book is entitled: "Lincoln and the Railroads."

The author of the book, John W. Starr, Jr., points out that Lincoln, as a legislator, was instrumental in fostering the first railroads in Illinois and that later he became counsel for the Illinois Central and represented several other railroads.

One chapter of Mr. Starr's book tells about an offer to become general counsel for the New York Central Railroad believed to have been made to Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Erasmus Corning, an early Director of the Hudson River Railroad. Records of the New York Central Railroad tend to show that at least a verbal offer of the position might have been made, and that Lincoln refused it. Portions of this interesting chapter are reprinted below.

Mr. Corning, it is said, offered Lincoln the position, and Mr. Lincoln in refusing it said:

"Why, Mr. Corning, what could I do with \$10,000 a year? It would ruin my family to have that much income. I don't believe that I had better consider it."

But Corning did not want a hasty decision. He desired Lincoln to think over the proposition calmly and from all points.

"You don't have to decide until you get a letter from me," he said as he took his departure. "I'm going to get our directors together and advise them to engage you at \$10,000 per year."

Lincoln seemed dazed after his visitor left, and looked inquiringly at Merwin.

"Of course you'll accept?" the latter suggested.

But the Sangamon attorney slowly shook his head.

"No, Merwin, I don't think I shall," he replied.

"Why, man alive, of course you'll accept!" Merwin persisted. "Why debate about it?"

But Lincoln continued to shake his head, quietly and thoughtfully. His thoughts seemed to be concerned not so much with the effect an acceptance might have on his political prospects, but rather as to how it would affect himself and his family. "Would it be the right thing to do?"

Lincoln, as we all know, did not accept this position the authenticity of which is borne out by records now in the files of the New York Central Railroad. Apparently, this tempting offer came at the cross roads of Lincoln's career. Had he accepted it, he probably never would have become Lincoln the President.

From that time on, railroads were only incidental factors in Lincoln's life. We know, however, that he boosted them and appreciated their value to the public. This offer, nevertheless, arouses in our minds interesting speculations and we are prone to say, "What a wonderful railroad executive he would have made."

## Geologic Story of the Genesee

By HERMAN L. FAIRCHILD

### CHAPTER 17. Extinct Glacial Lakes



**L**HE Aletsch glacier in Switzerland occasionally blocks a side valley, and so creates a small lake. This ice-impounded water, known as the Marjelen See, is the only good existing example of a glacier, or glacial, lake. But the Pleistocene ice sheets produced many such water bodies, and the Quebec glacier held up in the Genesee valley two very remarkable series of ice-dammed lakes. The valley was given very cold "water-cure" treatment by the forces of nature. Not only was the valley frozen for unknown millenniums under a huge ice cap but both before and after it was immersed in a bath of iced water.

The story of the glacial lakes will explain many mysterious features. Some of these are the channels and ravines, often cut in solid rock, and without streams today, and in elevated positions with singular relations; masses of sand and gravel, in terrace

form, high on the valley sides; and extended horizontal lines or ridges of gravel on high ground. These are the inscriptions made by standing waters, and their outflow, at elevations impossible today. Strange, unreasonable and superstitious conceptions of the phenomena are replaced by scientific natural explanation.

When the relentless glacier invaded New York and marched up the north-sloping valleys, all tributary to the Ontarian river (chapter 14), it obstructed the north-flowing rivers. The dammed rivers were changed to lakes.

The first series of lakes, with the advancing ice-dam on the north, were pushed southward, and successively lifted from lower to higher levels as their outlets were successively closed by the invading ice barrier. As told in chapters 14, 15 the ice sheet overwhelmed all of New York, and the features produced by the lakes of ice-advance were obliterated.

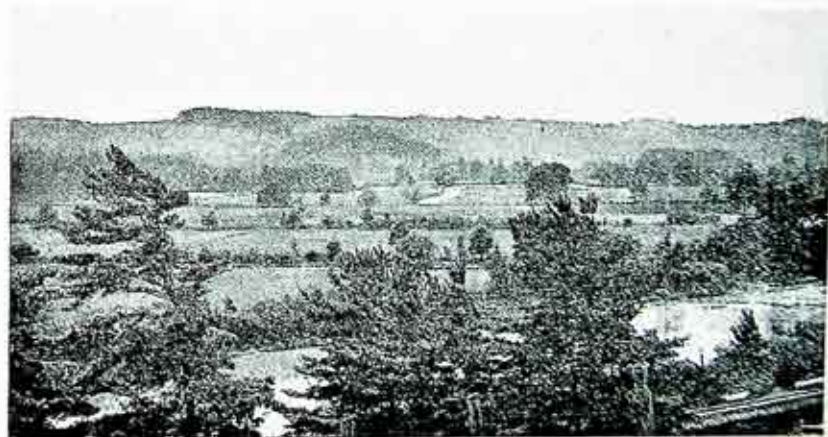


Figure 136. LAKE TERRACES SOUTH OF PORTAGEVILLE.



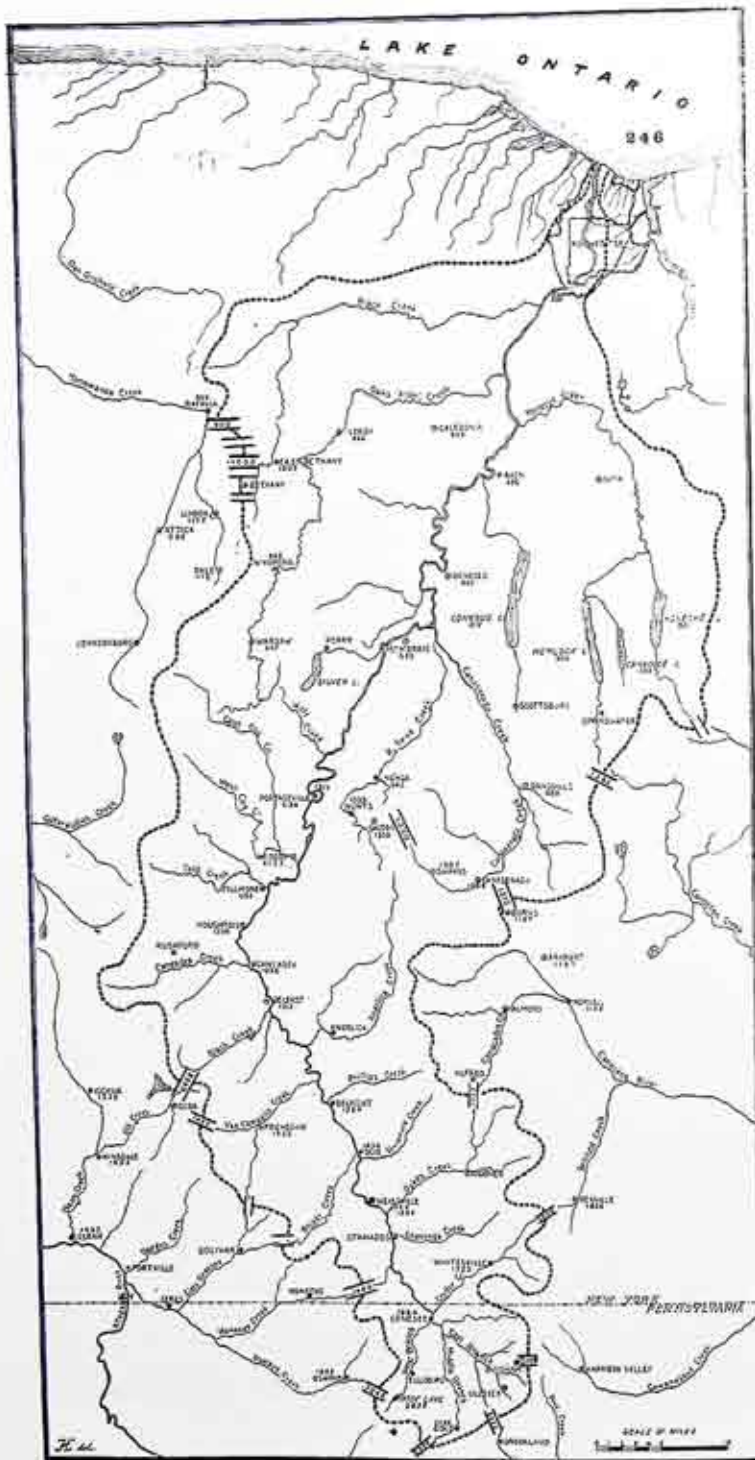


Figure 136. HYDROGRAPHY OF THE GENESSEE VALLEY. The drainage areas or basins is bounded by the broken line. The figures which cross the divide are elevations above tide, and locate the outflow channels of glacial waters held in the valley by the Quebec ice sheet. The ice front melted back from south to north, opening successively lower passes. The ultimate escape of the waters is shown in table 12. The boundaries of Rochester are for 1885 and 1925.

But when the glacier was defeated in its contest with solar energy, and was slowly melted back, it held up a second series of remarkable lakes. These lakes, of ice-front recession,

were the reverse of the earlier series, as they migrated northward, down the land slope, and fell from higher to lower levels as successively lower outlets were opened.

TABLE 12  
GLACIAL LAKES IN THE GENESSEE VALLEY

Escape Eastward	Stages	Lakes	Elevation	Escape Westward
Susquehanna	1.	Three Primary	} 2,068 1,600 1,496	} Allegheny Ohio Mississippi
	2.	Pennsylvania		
	3.	Wellsville		
	4.	Belfast-Fillmore		
Canisteo Chemung Susquehanna	{ 5.	Portage-Nunda	} 1,320 1,210	} Chicago Mississippi
	{ 6.	Dansville		
Seneca Valley Susquehanna	7.	Mt. Morris-Genesee	} 1,200-1,000	} Chicago Mississippi
	8.	Newberry		
Mohawk Hudson	9.	Hall	} 1,000-900	} Chicago Mississippi
	{ 10.	Vanuxem		
{ 11.	Avon			
{ 12.	Second Vanuxem			
Mohawk Hudson	13.	Warren	} 880* 700* 640* 540 down 460 360* 435*	} Chicago Mississippi
	14.	Dana		
	15.	Sub-Dana		
	16.	Scottsville		
	17.	Dawson		
	18.	Early Iroquois		
	19.	Rome Iroquois		
St. Lawrence	20.	Covey Iroquois	Up to 435*	
Ocean Level	21.	Gilbert Gulf	Zero	
St. Lawrence	22.	Ontario	Zero to 246*	

NOTE: The above elevations, except those marked (\*), are the present height above ocean of the outlet channels, partly shown in the map, figure 136.

The elevations marked (\*) are the surface levels of the broad waters which lay over the lower Genesee valley.

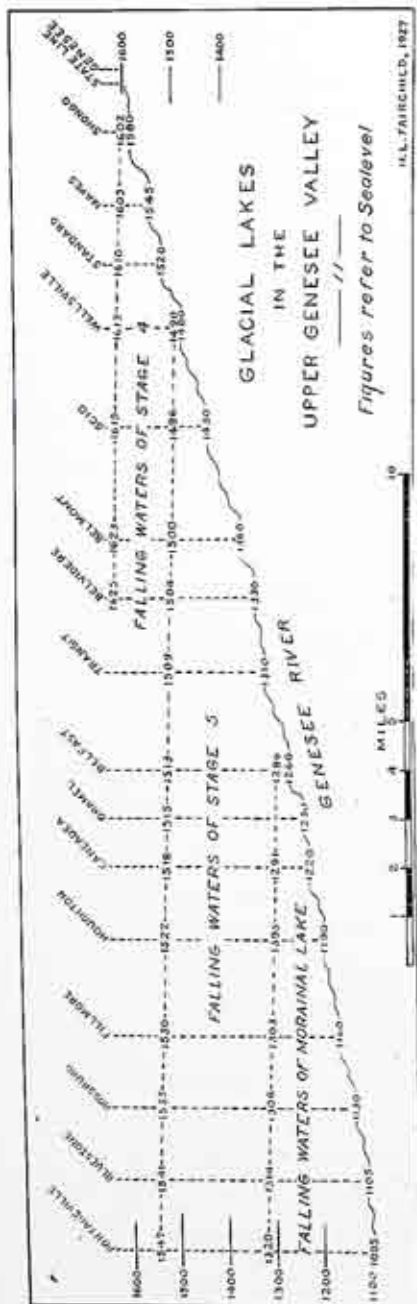


Figure 137. LAKE AND RIVER LEVELS.

All of our various features and phenomena of the extinct lakes, along with the deep channels cut by their escaping flow, belong in the closing phase of the glacial history. The glacial waters held the stage for the closing act of the Ice-Age Drama.

The scores of thousand of existing lakes and lakelets in the glaciated territory of Canada and the United States are only indirectly glacial, and will be the subject of a later chapter.

The Genesee valley glacial lakes have been described and named in former writings, especially in number 2 of the appended list.

On account of its direction and topographic relations the Genesee valley, declining northward and hence facing the glacier during both its march across New York and its retreat, was the area of the greatest series of ice-impounded waters ever produced. As far as now recognized the series is listed in table 12.

The figures in the table are the present elevations above ocean, not the altitudes in glacial time. Since the lakes were in existence the land has risen, lifting the lake planes and the outlet channels. This table and the map, figure 136, should be compared.

The long succession of distinct water-levels in the Genesee valley was favored by the length of the capacious valley, toward 100 miles, with its northward decline. The drop during stage 21, to sea level base, was about 2,000 feet; and today the fall from the highest headwater, 2,336 feet, to lake Ontario, 246 feet, is 2,090 feet.

The great range in the direction of outflow of the glacial waters, as indicated in the table and map, was due to the many passes for escape, and the differences in their elevation. These were southward to Chesapeake Bay and to the Gulf of Mexico; westward by Chicago to the Mississippi; eastward to the Hudson-Atlantic; and northward by the St. Lawrence to

Atlantic. The shifting to eastward or westward flow was also caused by the oscillation of the ice front position, retreats and readvances of the ice margin on territory both east and west of the Genesee basin.

The evidences of standing waters are very clear and conspicuous. The history of the lake succession is recorded in the shoreline features inscribed by the waves, in the deltas built by the inflowing streams, and, most clearly, by the remarkable channels carved by the streams which drained the lakes. The observable phenomena are terraces and benches on the valley slopes; mesas or flat-topped drift masses leveled by wave-erosion; and wave-cut cliffs on the drumlins, (figure 127); also the sand or gravel plains, or deltas, built by tributary streams (figure 138). Beach ridges or bars are very strong for the later waters but weak in the upper valley because of the narrow waters and unsteady levels. The most critical features are the river channels cut by the outflowing waters. Some of these outlets are indicated on the maps, figures 107, 135. Every outlet channel implies a correlating water-body and determines its approximate level.

Fortunately all of the New York area involved in the glacial lake and drainage history is now covered by the topographic maps (figure 26), which show many of the features, especially the channels. Much of the early exploration by the writer, many years ago, was without maps, depending on railroad levels for elevations.

The study and mapping of the lakes is largely the determination and comparison of elevations. If there had been no change in the attitude of the land since the glacial lakes were drained away the story of the lakes would be quite simple. It would require only the sure recognition of the features and the determination of altitudes. But such is not the fact.

The instability of the land has already been emphasized, and the movement was not all in the far past. Under the weight of the ice cap the land sank, and since removal of the load it has risen. The data will be given in the next chapter, but it is here important to recognize that since the ice-sheet disappeared this region has been rising, at least to now, and with an upslant to the northward.

In consequence of this land warping all of the glacial lake planes have a northward uptilt of about two feet per mile. Consequently in study and comparison of the water levels and the outlets some two feet per mile must be added for northing, or deducted for southing. In short distances this differential is not serious and may be neglected, but for far-extended shorelines north and south it is very important, as we shall find.

The sketch map of the Genesee basin (figure 136) will aid in the description of the successive stages and complex history of the lakes, used along with table 12. The reader should visit some of the channels and shorelines and so test the validity of the history and mapping. The story here told is not theory but reality, based on facts from field exploration.

The stages named in table 12 are only those which are now clearly recognized. The full history is probably more complex than here outlined, and very detailed study may add new elements.

The more local lakes, confined to the Genesee valley proper, have been named after the larger villages in the lake areas. The lakes of wide extent have been named, with the exception of Iroquois, after eminent geologists. A more detailed description of the waters will be found in the listed writings, especially papers 2, 7 and 8.

*Primary lakes.* The ice sheet barely covered the Genesee headwaters. In its early waning each twig of the river branches, in Potter County,

Penn., held its own lakelet. Stage 1 is a somewhat later phase when three or four lakes occupied the main branches. The levels of these lakes were fixed by the height of their outlets, which were the cols or saddles at the heads of the valleys and across the valley boundary. In this early stage the east branch lake outflowed to Susquehanna river, while the middle and west branches contributed to the Allegheny-Ohio-Mississippi.

*Pennsylvania lake.* Some recession of the ice front permitted the three lakes to unite, near Genesee village, and the water level became that of the lowest outlet. The pass was on the west, now 2,068 feet, and the lake was stage 2.

The level of the Pennsylvania lake is not plotted in the diagram, figure 137, as it would lie toward 500 feet over the succeeding lake at Shongo and Mapes.

The most reliable features of the extinct lakes are the outlet channels. Neglecting the depth of water in the outlet river the floor of the channel gives the approximate elevation of the lake surface during the closing phase. In the diagram these planes are theoretically plotted for the lake stages 3, 4 and 5, as they would lie today after the land uplift. Each plane marks not only the lowest surface of the dying lake but the highest possible level of the succeeding lake. Finding on the topographic sheets the elevation of terraces and other lake features the observer, with the aid of the diagram, figure 137, can determine their relation to the lowering waters.

*Wellsville lake.* The ice in the main valley was always lobate or tongue like, and with secondary lobing in the lateral or branch valleys. When the valley lobe diminished on the west side so as to expose the pass just north of the state line the outflow cut the rock channel, near the old "Stone Dam" (Wellsville sheet), with elevation 1,600 feet. This stage 3 endured

a long time, as attested by the erosion of the outlet and the far distance northward to the next lower escape. As far north as Belmont the valley has records of the Wellsville waters, in terraces and horizontal lines on the valley walls and deltas by the inflowing streams. The topographic maps, Wellsville and Belmont sheets, depict some of the features.

The Stone Dam outlet of the Wellsville lake, as seen today, shows the closing and lowest level of the lake surface. The depth of water in the river may be neglected. The plane of this lake surface rises northward, having been lifted by the postglacial rise of the land. The theoretic figures for the closing levels are given in the diagram, figure 137, as far north as Belvidere, 1,625 feet. These figures also indicate the highest levels of the succeeding waters, stage 4.

The early level of the Wellsville lake must have been as much above the closing plane as the depth of erosion of the outlet. If the pass had been drift-filled considerable downcutting was inevitable. One mile north of Mapes and York Corners is a conspicuous high terrace traversed by the state highway, with elevation 1,700 feet. The smoothing of this tract, probably kame, by wave action suggests that the Wellsville waters had originally stood about 100 feet above the closing level. East and north of Scio are wide delta terraces at 1,600-1,640 feet.

The plains on which stands the handsome village of Wellsville, 1,500 feet, were not shaped by the Wellsville lake, but by the lower waters of the subsequent lake. Figure 137 shows that the lowest waters of Wellsville lake were at 1,613 feet, more than 100 feet over the village.

It will be seen that the map of the valley marks two passes on the east divide, with elevations 1,906 and 1,777 feet. But these passes carried waters into the valley from the glacial lakes

held in Bennet and Canacadea valleys, which were also ice-blocked on the north.

*Belfast-Fillmore lake.* The outlet was at Cuba, with elevation 1,496 feet, and also tributary to the Allegheny river.

The floor of the Cuba outlet fixed the lowest lake level. Adding two feet per mile for the land tilting in the 25.5 miles in direct line to Portage we find that the closing lake level at Portage is now 1,547 feet. In figure 136 the elevations give the lowest plane of the lake surface. Below this plane are the levels of the falling waters of the subsequent stage.

During this fourth stage the ice left a moraine blockade in the side valleys, especially the Canacadea and Angelica, which in consequence held morainal lakes. The dam in the Canacadea valley built by the Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation reproduces the Rushford morainal lake (paper 2).

The records of the Belfast-Fillmore waters are not evident, as they are high and far back on the valley walls and up the tributary valleys. The plains at Wellsville, 1,500 feet, and at Standard Corners, 1,550, are by the lower waters of this stage.

The downdraining of the lake was on the steep north-facing hillsides at Hunts and Dalton, east of Portageville.

*Portage-Nunda lake.* The abundant records of ice and water left by stage 5 deserve fuller description than is proper here. The plains at Scio, 1,440-1,460 feet, and at Belmont, 1,400, represent the earlier and higher waters. From Canacadea northward strong delta terraces are conspicuous, especially on the west side.

About Angelica the delta deposits of Angelica creek are terraced from 1,300 to 1,440 feet.

The tributary valley of Black creek was flooded, and the creek detritus was deposited in that valley at Black Creek and Rockville.

On the high slopes back of Fillmore, north and south of Hume, the delta terraces of Gold Creek rise to 1,400 feet. West of Wiscoy the Wiscoy and Key creeks have spread broad plains at 1,420 feet.

The outlet of this lake heads at Rosses, 1,320 feet, and leads around to Canaseraga village, carrying the Canaseraga creek and the Erie R.R. The outflow was into the Hornell-Dansville waters with final escape to

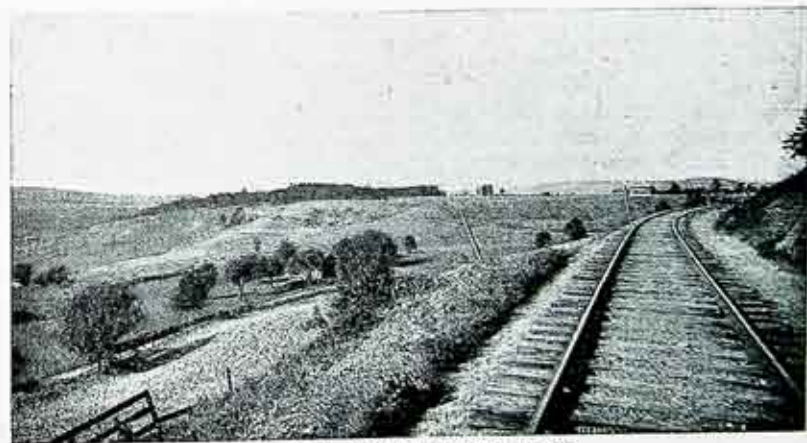


Figure 138. GLACIAL DELTA PLAIN. Four miles south of Dansville. Looking north. The delta was built in glacial Lake Hornell by Stony Brook Creek.

the Susquehanna (paper 11). The delta pictured in figure 138 was built in lake Hornell by Stony Brook while it was carving the scenic Stony Brook Glen.

The great moraine at Portageville which blocks the old valley was built in these waters of stage 5. When the lake level fell to the top of the moraine, about 1,320 feet, and this became a barrier, the waters above Portage were no longer glacial but morainal.

Figure 137 shows that the glacial level at Portageville fell to 1,320 feet, now declining to 1,286 at Belfast. The elegant terraces and benches below this plane, and extending down to the river flood plains, were made in the morainal lake. The precise figures and contours on the Portage, Angelica and Belmont sheets will enable the student to approximately refer the valley features to their producing waters.

The outflow of the morainal lake initiated the Portage canyon, which requires another chapter.

**Dansville lake.** When the ice front backed away from the hill near Union Corners (Nunda sheet) the stage 5 waters fell away into the Dansville lake, which then became a full-fledged member of the Genesee glacial succession, as stage 6. Its outlet at Burns, the head of the Canisteo valley, is eroded to 1,210 feet.

Succeeding the Dansville stage, with its outflow to the Susquehanna, was the Mt. Morris-Genesee stage of falling levels, and with final escape to the Mississippi by way of the glacial Lake Chicago. The outlet channels are a series of stream cuttings south of Batavia, falling from 1,210 to 1,000 feet, the lower and main channel lying at East Bethany (Batavia sheet).

Succeeding stage 7 the lake history has another complication. To this time the waters had been confined to the Genesee basin or drainage area. From then on wide territory both east and west was involved in the lake his-

tory. While the Genesee valley was holding its exclusive waters all the other north-sloping valleys on the east and west had their own water bodies by glacier damming. Those in central New York, the Finger Lakes valleys are most important. The lowest and controlling outlet of the central depression was at the head of the Seneca valley. This great outlet lies through Horseheads and Elmira, with elevation 900 feet. The great lake which used the Horsehead channel is named after Professor John S. Newberry.

When the ice front weakened on the ground north of Canandaigua and Honeoye lakes the water of stage 7 blended with Lake Newberry. It is possible that the East Bethany channel was cut by the united waters. The elevation, 1,000 feet, is the theoretic figure for Newberry on that latitude.

At this time the ice sheet was covering passes both east and west which were lower than the Horseheads pass. One is the low pass at Rome, Oneida County, leading to the Mohawk valley, the other the sloping land in the Batavia district. Succeeding Newberry the waters by ice-front control oscillated between these two far-separated points of escape.

Stage 9, Lake Hall had outflow westward at Batavia from 1,000 down to 900 feet. The lowest channel is through Batavia village and the graded river bottom is utilized, like many other glacial channels, by transportation lines, here the Erie and New York Central railroads. The overflow was into glacial water in the Erie-Huron basin and then across Michigan to the glacial Lake Chicago, and to the Mississippi, eroding the low pass now utilized by the Chicago Drainage Canal.

After some time the ice front weakened on the Syracuse salient and the glacial outflow was reversed, shifted to eastward, from the Mississippi to Mohawk-Hudson. This stage

10 is named for Lardner Vanuxem, whose province in the State Survey was central New York.

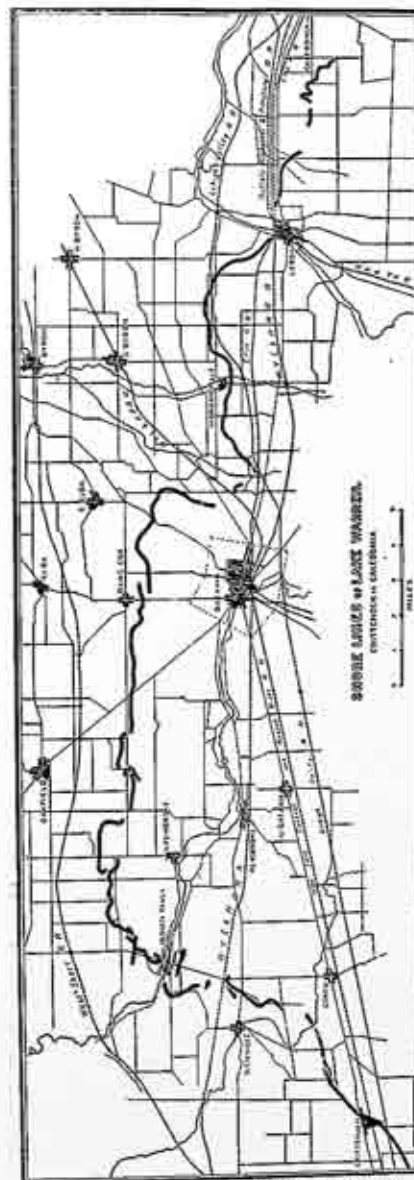


Figure 139. LAKE WARREN SHORELINE. The most northerly stretch in New York.



Figure 140. LAKE WARREN SHORELINES. East side of Genesee Valley.

By continued recession of the ice border the eastward drainage fell until there was only free river flow across the State (paper 8). But the ice yet held a lake in the Genesee valley, Lake Avon, stage 11. The outflow of Lake Avon is strongly marked in the braided channels through Rush, Rochester Junction and Mendon. The earliest flow made the cuttings in the limestone slopes seen on the highways two, three and four miles west of Honeoye Falls, beginning at 680 feet. The lowest channel, at 580 feet, is the valley which carries Honeoye creek and the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

On the west side of the Genesee valley, at Scottsville and south, are extensive gravel plains, where the railroads obtain ballast. These are deltas built in Lake Avon by the heavy ice-border drainage from the west. The channels of that flow are the sharp hollows leading southeast from Caledonia village; the bare limestone stretches between Leroy and Caledonia; and the valley at North Leroy, Mumford and Scottsville. The features appear on the Scottsville, Caledonia and Honeoye sheets.

Eventually the ice front readvanced in the Syracuse district and restored Lake Vanuxem, stage 12.

Down to this time the glacial waters affecting the Genesee had been confined to the territory between Batavia and Rome. But then the ice receded on the salient north of Batavia, and the New York waters lowered into or blended with the great Lake Warren. This great glacial water occupied as much of the Erie and Huron basins as the ice sheet had uncovered. Its outflow was across Michigan, as given above for Hall.

Lake Warren extended east as far as the Syracuse meridian. It lasted long enough with steady level to produce well-developed beach ridges and erosion cliffs. Some of these are mapped in figures 139-141. The northern shoreline has elevation of 880 feet. On the west side of the valley south of Caledonia the shore is irregular and has not been mapped.

The Warren waters occupied the Genesee valley to Mount Morris, where the beach altitude is about 850 feet; and to Dansville, with elevation 840 feet. The lower delta terraces on the valley wall four miles north of Dansville, figure 142, were probably built in Warren waters. Deltas on the Moraine south of Dansville also correlate with Warren.

The most northern record of this important lake is found around the

top of Baker Hill, four miles north of Victor, where several good terraces have elevation 920 feet. No other land so far north is high enough to receive the Warren inscriptions.

Again the flow was shifted to the east. When the ice uncovered land north of Marcellus village Lake Warren faced extinction. Lower escape was opened at Marcellus from the Otisco valley across to the Onondaga. The channel east of Marcellus is a splendid pass, and fixes the later and more permanent level of stage 14 as 700 feet.

The records of Lake Dana are not so strong as those of Warren, but are very clear. The Mendon kames were probably built in Warren waters, while the Pinnacle kame-moraine was built in Lake Dana. On the east side of Irondequoit valley near the village of Fishers elegant deltas were formed with elevation 700 feet, by the streams from Baker and Turk hills.

The Geneva beach, described in paper 3, is Dana work. Many drumlins in the Genesee valley north of Avon and on the Albion and Medina quadrangles which rise above 700 feet show distinct wave-cut cliffs. The Dana plane declines southwestward, always 180 feet below the Warren, and passes under Lake Erie at Westfield (paper 7).

The final removal of the ice front on the east allowed the Dana waters



Figure 141. SHORE-CLIFF OF LAKE WARREN. South of Smithville Station, West Shore R. R., Genesee County. Looking east. The cliff is Onondaga limestone.



Figure 142. GLACIAL LAKE TERRACES. Frank S. Taylor, Photo By Culbertson's Glen, four miles north of Dansville. View looking northeast.

to fall away, and the ice-border rivers to reoccupy the channels cut by stage 10 and the earlier local drainage of the eastern valleys. The strong rock terraces and channels, with plunge-basin or cataract lakes, across the north ends of the high ridges between Syracuse and Utica show the enormous volume and long life of the eastward ice-border flow. The features are among the finest phenomena of the glacial history (papers 4, 5 and 8).

When the falling Dana waters had dropped to about 620 feet the Genesee waters had to escape through the pass at Victor by the channels of the down-draining first Vanuxem. This phase of the lowering water has not been properly named, but is here listed as stage 15 and called sub-Dana.

When the ice front backed away from the Pinnacle range, and the water was lowered below 600 feet, it could escape eastward only by the Fairport channel. This lower level was the higher Dawson.

And when the Dawson water fell to about 540 feet the Pinnacle moraine was exposed as a barrier across the narrow valley. Then the water south of the moraine and west of the Ridgeland ridge became a moraine lake, like the Portageville many centuries earlier. With initial elevation of

about 540 feet this lake, stage 16, Lake Scottsville, extended up the valley as far as Avon. The lake was a catchment basin for the detritus brought down by the upper river, and the broad silt plains above Rochester are partly the Lake Scottsville sediments, overlain by the subsequent river silts (paper 9).

The outflow of the Scottsville lake was northward across the Pinnacle moraine where the Genesee river now crosses, and into the falling Dawson lake. As the latter deepened its Fairport channel and its level fell, the Scottsville outlet correspondingly cut its channel in the Pinnacle ridge, by Oak Hill. We may hardly call this short stream from the Scottsville lake to the Dawson lake the "Genesee"; but it was a hint of the river to be. As yet there was no postglacial Genesee below Avon.

The rapid downcutting of the Pinnacle river was checked when it encountered the Lockport dolomite at the "rapids," about 500 feet elevation.

Rochester came within a hair's-breadth of being nonexistent. If the West Brighton-Ridgeland ridge, leading south from Mt. Hope Cemetery, had been 20 feet lower; or if the Pinnacle moraine west of the Cemetery had been 20 feet higher, the overflow

of Lake Scottsville would have been eastward, and the Genesee River would have reoccupied its preglacial Irondequoit valley. Then there would have been no deep Rochester canyon and cataracts.

While the ice sheet was holding icy waters in the Genesee valley it was doing the same damming in all the north-sloping valleys. The deep valleys toward Lake Erie and the parallel and Finger Lakes valleys all have their romantic glacial lake history. The earliest outflow of those valley lakes was usually across the cols or divides at the heads (south ends) of the valleys (papers 4, 7, 8). A stream-cut channel is found across the moraine divide at every valley-head. Figure 142 is an example of such initial outlet, and the first one discovered.

The story of lakes Dawson and Iroquois and the birth of Ontario must be held for another chapter.

Following is list of papers relating to Genesee glacial waters:

1. Glacial lakes of western New York. *Bull., Geol. Soc. Amer.*, Vol. 6, 1895, pp. 353-374.

2. Glacial Genesee lakes. *Bull., Geol. Soc. Amer.*, Vol. 7, 1896, pp. 423-452.

3. Lake Warren shore lines in western New York, and the Geneva beach. *Bull., Geol. Soc. Amer.*, Vol. 8, 1897, pp. 269-286.

4. Glacial lake waters in the Finger Lakes region of New York. *Bull., Geol. Soc. Amer.*, Vol. 10, 1899, pp. 27-68.

5. Glacial lakes Newberry, Warren and Dana, in central New York. *Amer. Jour. Science*, Vol. 7, 1899, pp. 249-263.

6. The geology of Irondequoit Bay. *Proc., Roch. Acad. Science*, Vol. 3, 1906, pp. 236-239.

7. Glacial waters in the Lake Erie basin. *N. Y. State Museum, Bull.* 106, 1907.

8. Glacial waters in central New York. *N. Y. State Museum, Bull.* 127, 1909.

9. The Pinnacle Hills, or the Rochester kame-moraine. *Proc., Roch. Acad. Science*, Vol. 6, 1923, pp. 141-194.

10. How old is Oak Hill. *Roch. Alumni Review*, Vol. 4, pp. 35-37. Dec.-Jan. 1925-26.

11. The Dansville Valley and Drainage History of Western New York. *Proc., Roch. Acad. Science*, Vol. 6, pp. 217-242, October 1926.



Figure 142. CHANNEL OF GLACIAL RIVER.

The outlet of Naples Lake, the highest waters held in the Canandaigua Valley. Two miles north of Atlanta Station on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Erie Railroads. View at the head of the channel; looking southwest; in winter, 1914.



New Business			
Net Increase in Consumers for Year			
Ending October 31, 1927			
	Oct. 31, 1927	1926	Incr.
Gas	101,935	97,711	4,224
Electric	96,421	88,525	7,896
Steam	278	230	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>198,634</b>	<b>186,466</b>	<b>12,168</b>

Statement of Consumers by Departments					
as of October 31, 1927					
	Gas	Elec.	Steam	Total	Incr.
1917	78634	27460	51	106145	
1918	79130	28881	75	108086	1941
1919	79471	30469	75	110015	1929
1920	81149	33976	75	115200	5185
1921	81327	39025	100	120452	5252
1922	83891	46927	108	130926	10474
1923	86512	57304	108	143924	12998
1924	90306	68644	125	159075	15151
1925	93749	79091	160	173000	13925
1926	97711	88525	230	186466	13466
1927	101935	96421	278	198634	12168
Incr. in 10 years	23301	68961	227	92489	92489

Net Increase in Consumers by Months			
	1925	1926	1927
Incr. in January	300	652	357
Incr. in February	441	733	512
Incr. in March	920	729	612
Incr. in April	1438	1083	1271
Incr. in May	1358	1166	1270
Incr. in June	1276	1114	1128
Incr. in July	1228	1021	1106
Incr. in August	1207	1199	1587
Incr. in September	1683	1603	1286
Incr. in October	1591	1444	1168
Incr. in November	1464	1042	
Incr. in December	1258	829	

	Mo. of Oct. 1927	Oct. 1926	Increase
Amount of Payroll	\$363,074.76	\$330,730.00	\$32,344.76
K.W.H. Generated Steam	17,300,100	8,613,316	8,686,784
K.W.H. Generated Hydro	9,842,600	15,861,410	*6,018,810
K.W.H. Purchased	4,287,130	4,820,769	*533,639
M. Cu. Ft. of Coal Gas Made	292,820	302,662	*9,842
M. Cu. Ft. of Water Gas Made	81,312	87,180	*5,868
Tons of Steam Coal Used	23,016	14,723	8,293
Tons of Gas Coal Used	22,550	28,292	*5,742
Gallons of Gas Oil Used	259,026	142,758	116,268
Tons of Coke Made	16,320	19,249	*2,929
Gallons Bengas Made	87,429	76,905	10,524

\*Denotes Decrease

Miscellaneous Data			
	Oct. 31, 1927	1926	Incr.
Miles of Gas Mains	674	644	30
Miles of Overhead Lines	3923	3625	298
Miles of Underground Cable	2330	2113	217
Miles of Subway Duct	1675	1533	142
No. of Street Arc Lamps	1281	1012	269
No. of Street Mazda Lamps	17794	15442	2352
Total No. of Street Lamps	19075	16454	2621
Number of Employees	2381	2169	212

E. B. A. for November, 1927	
Balance 1st of Month	\$14,244.79
Dues—Members	1,603.57
Dues—Company	1,603.57
Fees—Members	15.00
Fees—Company	15.00
Assmt. No. 97—Members	.25
Assmt. No. 97—Company	.25
Members' Add. Life Insurance	4.76
Misc. Revenue	23.57

Total Receipts	\$ 3,265.97
Total Receipts plus Balance	17,510.76

Disbursements	
Sick Benefits	\$ 1,067.11
Accident Off Duty Benefits	296.84
Accident On Duty Benefits	52.03
Group Life Insurance	47.31
Medical Examiner's Expense	10.50
Members' Add. Life Insurance	15.17
Nurse Expense Sept. & Oct., 1927	214.18
10 Shares 7% G. & E. Preferred Sck.	1,070.00
Total Payments	2,773.14

Balance on Hand	\$14,737.62
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Membership	
Date	No.
Members Oct. 31, 1927	1948
Affiliated Nov. 1927	14
Terminated Nov. 1927	15
Loss	1
Membership Nov. 30, 1927	1947

# GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS

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VOL. 15 DECEMBER, 1927 No. 6

## Ticking Away

**A** CLOCK does nothing day in and day out but just tick away. That is all a clock has to do. Do you not sometimes envy the old clock whose regular tick, tock, tick, tock becomes such an accustomed sound that you scarcely are aware of it? Nothing seems to bother it, and it keeps plugging away.

The old clock sets us a good example. It has twelve hours to pass twice each day and does it as long as it is wound and kept in good condition. We, too, must keep in good condition, physically and mentally. We, also, should be able to progress from one specific task to another without the loss of too much time.

Human beings tick away all day long at something or other; and, at night, they wind themselves up through the medium of slumber. Next day, they are ready for another period of ticking away. Planning

work well is one way in which to facilitate its efficient accomplishment.

Persons who have work to do which requires concentration like to become oblivious to their surroundings, forget the passing of time and revel in the task at hand. This, however, is hard to do in a modern office, yet it is something a person has to learn to do.

When we make a studied effort to concentrate, comparatively trivial things seem to annoy us. Then, there are those golden moments in which we seem to be entirely insulated mentally from this earth and everything in it, excepting our work. How can we manage to have more of those moments of immunity from the distractions about us? This is a question that is worthy of our attention at the inauguration of another year.

Persons who do much the same work all the time have it comparatively easy, though they miss the exhilaration connected with having a variety of tasks to do regularly.

When a multitude of different jobs await one's attention, there is little satisfaction in attacking them piecemeal. We might better select one task, concentrate upon it and, if possible, pursue it until it is done. It is surprising what a lot of satisfaction may be gained from mentally chalking off such a task as having been completed. It is quite easy, then, to go after another job and do likewise with it; and as one proceeds in this manner, he gathers confidence and elation with each item of work carried to completion.

The old clock strikes the hour and the half hour periods of time that it tolls off for us. It also bears on its face a record of inventory or what it has to do in the form of the hours its hands must pass as time progresses. Why can't we do likewise with our work?

We can easily write down the things we ought surely to do today, for in-

stance. We might number them and place them in the order of their importance. Then, as we accomplish each one, we might cross it off the list much as a clock strikes the hour it has reached through diligent ticking away.

As the steady old clock ticks away as if mocking us for not having made the most of our time, we need not be alarmed if we but follow the example it sets for us. If we do, we can look up at it and say, "All right, old timer, you have nothing on me." And as the hour strikes and the old clock resumes its tick, tock, tick, tock, we confidently cross off a task completed and boldly and confidently resume another.

## Contributing Factors

**P**ERSONS seeking employment often dislike to make out application blanks. To be sure, it is no picnic to answer scores of questions relating to one's past and present and detail in writing other incidental qualifications asked for. It is, however, perhaps the only way in which one's qualifications may be kept available, on file, for future reference should no immediate position be forthcoming.

It is interesting to look over application cards. What a lot they really tell about one; and, frequently, the information one fails to detail in the space allotted for it is the one contributing factor which inadvertently eliminates an applicant from the running.

Business organizations frequently need certain types of employee immediately. In such instances many application blanks on file are carefully studied. Then comes the balancing of possible merits and qualifications; then it is that every single item

detailed on a well made out blank counts.

Perhaps an applicant fails to give a telephone address when he could have done so, or writes it so poorly that it cannot be made out. What a sad mistake he has made, for he may be the most favorable applicant according to the qualifications detailed. Such carelessness often costs one a position. Surely, it is a factor contributing to his failure to land the job. Some other person who was just a bit more careful and painstaking, did not overlook the importance of apparently trivial things and secured the position.

It is the little things we do or do not do which tell which way the winds of success are blowing.

Recently, a sales promotion manager in a nationally known organization told us of a young man he hired for an important position in a branch office. This promotion manager was sent to a larger city, upon the death of a branch manager there. The president of his company talked the situation over with him and it appeared to them that perhaps none in the branch organization was quite capable of taking over the responsibilities of manager.

The sales promotion man, however, was instructed to use his judgment in the matter. If it seemed necessary to do so, a man could be sent from another city. In the meantime, some one of the local employees could probably fill the managerial job in the emergency.

Arrived in the city in question, the traveling executive gave the force a careful scrutiny. He was more or less familiar with each one of them, but had had no extensive opportunity, outside their records, to study them.

From the very beginning of his observations, however, one young man seemed to stand out in his estimation, above all the others. In his own words "He seemed to have

decision. When he walked across the office to the files he actually seemed to be going somewhere on a worth-while mission. His stride was the first thing that appealed to me."

This young man got the position and is said to be holding it down very commendably. The very way he walked across the office floor, however, as small a matter as it may appear to be, was a great contributing factor in his selection.

Our future often depends, much more than we appreciate it, upon some of the apparently trivial things we do or do not do. Doing a good job when one fills in an application blank often pays dividends in the form of a position gained, a business connection which sometimes leads to steady employment over a period of years.

We appreciate the fact that the morale of a person seeking employment is often at a low ebb; but an applicant who is disgruntled at having to make out an employment blank, and does so reluctantly and inefficiently is missing a big bet, for such a person usually fails to do himself justice on his blank.

It appears that one of the things that business schools and grammar schools might stress is the proper making out of applications for employment.

A written application should be the best effort a person can make. It ought to be written in the best handwriting of which one is capable; it should be neat and should comprise his ambassador in writing.

Application blanks become part of the filed record of employees. As such, they may be vided by officers and other executives of the organization you work for, when the time comes for a promotion. This is another good reason why they should be properly made out, records of which you may be proud.

## Mr. Whitney, Assistant Chief Engineer

**M**R. William Whitney, formerly Assistant Superintendent of Gas Manufacture, was recently appointed by Chief Engineer E. C. Crofts to be Assistant Chief Engineer. Mr. Whitney is located in offices on the Fifth Floor of the Gas and Electric Building, in the Engineering Department. All of Mr. Whitney's host of friends in the Company are confident of his ability to acquit himself well in his new capacity which brings to him additional responsibilities for which his years of faithful service and his adequate technical training and experience fit him.

## Company's Rural Service Work Described

**R**EVIEWING his experiences as an agricultural engineer with the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, Mr. Lucas S. Caple, of the Rural Service Department, in a paper which he read recently before the North Atlantic Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Pittsburgh, Pa., declared his work had convinced him that "electricity makes an ideal farm laborer and 'chore boy.' In his paper, which was illustrated by numerous lantern slides of Company installations in rural territory, Mr. Caple said:

"Both the farmer and his good wife are handicapped today because of circumstances over which they have little control. Not alone are farm 'hands' hard to find but it is equally difficult to obtain the services of suitable domestic help to assist the woman on the farm. Many other problems enter into the modern farming situation, but most of them may be alleviated in large measure by the scientific and adequate application of electricity to rural activities.

"In attempting to show the farmer how he may do more of his work himself, without outside help which he can ill afford to hire, our Company is furthering the interests of both the farmer and itself. It is obvious that the two are linked together and that mutual cooperation is to be encouraged if the future is to be satisfactory to all concerned.

"In view of high labor market and a dearth of suitable farm help," Mr. Caple continued, "it is but natural that farmers should turn to electricity with an open mind and be ready to have its good services shown to them. The interest of the rural customer is kept in mind at all times.

"Our Company recognizes the broad field for cultivation confined in the rural communities it serves. It is felt that results will prove that this service is worth all the time, money and planning that is being put into it. Electricity surely has potential possibilities for stabilizing the farming industry and making it economically successful under adverse circumstances."

## Electrical League Proud of Mr. Searle's Leadership

**M**R. WALLACE MOORE, secretary-manager of the Rochester Electrical League, writing in "The Rochester Herald," a trade booster magazine published by the Democrat and Chronicle, speaks of the leadership of Robert M. Searle, president, as having been one of vision, and the work of the league has now grown to more than double its first year's undertaking.

"Electricity itself is a raw product. Electrical service is the commodity which is produced for the public's use by the electrical industry as a whole," continues Mr. Moore. "Five branches of this industry, the generating company, the manufacturer of equipment and appliances, the wholesale house,

the retailer and the installation contractor, are necessary to provide the user with electrical service. Within the industry each of these branches has its own distinct field of operation, but in the end all branches have the common objective of rendering electrical service to the public.

"In 1924, the Electrical League was established to administrate this co-operative work in Rochester, and the five big branches of the industry are actively engaged in a development work which is making electricity a more useful and 'useable' servant.

"In character the League is a voluntary membership association operating without profit in its program of activities. It is not a trade association and it does not engage in selling. The League's work is a work of development, from which the buying public benefits. The importance of this work is quickly apparent, in view of the fact that there are 94,000 homes, stores and factories in Rochester dependent upon one or more 'electrical servants.'

"The league has divided its work into four fields: Wiring, Lighting Appliances and Industrial. Much improvement of electrical service has been recorded through the widespread use of the Red Seal Plan of adequate wiring. The proper lighting of homes is better understood, and eyesight is being saved through the educational work in this field.

"In the industrial and commercial work of the League, good results have been obtained from its efforts on better lighting for the worker. Accidents have decreased and production increased—proving the economic worth of this work. The increase of motorized equipment is resulting in a greater production per man and he in turn can enjoy a better standard of living.

"The League is affiliated with the Society for Electrical Development in New York City, and in this way maintains constant contact with the national development of the industry.





### Gas House Heating Installations

**T**HE Gas House Heating section of the Industrial Sales Department sold a total of 70 gas house heating installations during the months of September, October and November. The distinction for being the first Rochester person to use two gas heating installations goes to Dr. Clayton F. Bush, D.D.S. About two years ago, Dr. Bush installed a gas hot water system to heat his offices, which are located at Culver and Merchants Roads. He was so well pleased with the installation that recently he ordered a gas heated hot air installation placed in his new home, at 1560 Culver Road.

### Gas Boiler Installations

To assist its customers to keep their automobiles slick and clean, the Rochester Auto Parts will install a new car washing system at its new plant, at Portland Avenue and Culver Road. The water required by this system, which helps to maintain a pleasing lustre on automobiles, required the installation of a 300-gallon tank and an Ideal gas boiler.

A 400-gallon tank and an Ideal gas boiler has been installed at the Georgian Apartments, at Monroe and Highland Avenues, to supply continuous hot water facilities to its twenty-three four-room apartments and laundry. The installations were made by the Yauchzi Company.

### Refrigerating Machine Assures Proper Humidity

Great care must be taken in lithographic processes to maintain a constant humidity. This is necessary to guard against the shrinking or stretching of the large quantities of paper used on lithographing machines. Perfect register of colors could not be had but for this great care in paper handling in lithographic work. In order to secure the very best possible results in its quality product, the Stecher Lithographic Company has installed 300 K.W. in electric refrigeration, to maintain constant humidity and obviate shrinking.

### Electric Service Displaces Steam Engine Drives

To displace steam engine drives in its two plants, the Robeson Rochester Corporation has signed up for additional electric service; an additional 150 K.W. will be used at the Saratoga Avenue plant, and 50 K.W. at the plant located on Anderson Avenue.

### Hotel and Restaurant Equipment Sales

The Hotel Hayward has purchased a 100-loaf gas fired bake oven and other necessary kitchen equipment for its new pastry shop on the second floor of the hotel.

Two sections of Garland Hotel range have been installed at the Jew-

ish Childrens' Home, on St. Paul Street, to meet the demands of increased needs.

The Chatterbox Club, 25 North Goodman Street, recently purchased two sections of hotel range to add to the efficiency and satisfaction of its culinary service.

New equipment recently installed at the First Universalist Church has displaced all coal burning kitchen equipment formerly utilized there. The new additions include two sections of Garland Hotel Range and one gas fired bake oven.

### Miscellaneous Sales and Service Items

To meet the requirements of increased demands for service at its new Coffee Shop, The Sagamore Hotel recently installed a large Universal gas fired bake oven.

The new school of the Sisters of Mercy, on Blossom Road, recently signed up for a 25-K.W., 3-phase electric service.

The Karle Lithograph Company has contracted for a 100-K.W., 3-phase 4-wire A.C. electric service, which required a change-over of its lighting service and a portion of its motor load from D.C. to A.C. and added a load of 25 K.W.

The Rochester Electrotpe Company has contracted for a 35-K.W., D.C. electric service to be used at its new place of business, on North Water Street.

The J. C. Clancy Company has contracted for 8 K.W. of electric service to be used at its new storage warehouse.

The Peoples Outfitting Company will use the old Premo Building for a storage warehouse and has contracted for a 15-K.W. electric service at that location for elevator and lighting requirements.

The new Benjamin Franklin High School, at Hudson and Norton Streets, has signed up for 450-K.W. of electric service.

At the Highland Hospital, the main distribution panel has been rearranged in order to assure greater safety and to accommodate an additional capacity of 50 K.W. The Company installed switching equipment to make possible duplicate primary service as an insurance against possible interruptions.

### Steam Service

To supply steam for shrinking processes, the Vogt Manufacturing Company has installed a 6-H.P. gas fired steam boiler.

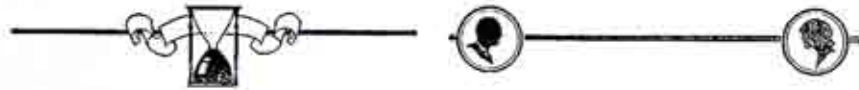
The Rochester Keith-Albee Theatre, now being constructed on Clinton Avenue North, will utilize the Company's steam service in its fine new playhouse, and steam will be used in large amounts during the coming winter for construction purposes.

The T. H. Symington Company has signed up for steam service to meet its requirements for heating and process steam for its entire plant. Steam mains have been extended to serve this plant from the end of the new bridge erected across the tracks of the New York Central Railroad. This bridge has been planned to provide for both present and future steam requirements, the service to originate from the Company's new steam plant, No. 9, in the Lincoln Park district.

### Like Utility Securities

**I**N July, 1924, American life insurance companies had \$370,000,000 invested in the securities of public utility companies; in July, 1927, the total of such investments had risen to \$850,000,000, an increase of 129 per cent. In the same period the holdings of life insurance companies in railroad stocks and bonds increased only 20 per cent. As for government issues, there was an actual decrease of 16 per cent. Evidently the life insurance companies have a high opinion of private management of public utility companies.

# OBITUARY PERSONALS



*WITH the utmost regret we announce the following deaths. To the bereaved families we extend the deep sympathy of the officers and employees of the Company:*

The mother of Mr. Robert Pockett, of the Motor Department, died recently. The funeral services were held from the home of a daughter, Mrs. Thomas Miller, at 7 Kay Terrace.

The funeral of Waldo Brownlee, son of Mr. Wm. P. Brownlee, of the Motor Department, took place recently from 202 Woodbine Avenue. His death occurred at Jamestown, where he had been living with relatives.

The death of Mr. Gardner Pratt, of the Motor Department, occurred recently at East Rochester and the funeral services were held from the family home there.

Mr. Benjamin Cahill sees to it each Thanksgiving that the 'boys' at Andrews Street have every opportunity to get their Thanksgiving turkey, chicken, goose, duck, suckling pig, or what have you. 'Ben' had all these products in generous numbers, prepared for the recent yearly raffle, at his home at 123 Colonial Road, and about sixty employees of the Company took advantage of his seasonal venture into the realms of cash and carry marketing. The luckier one is, the more he has to carry home, but everyone seemed to have good fortune enough to get at least a bird or two.

The marriage of Miss Florence Mary Selway, of the Billing Department, to Mr. Russell Niven took place on Wednesday, December 7, at four o'clock in the afternoon. The ceremony was solemnized by the Reverend Lewis G. Morris, of the Christ Episcopal Church. After spending

their honeymoon in Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Niven are at home to their friends at 117 Cypress Street. Among the prenuptial events in the bride's honor was a variety shower given by the young women of the Billing Department. Many useful gifts of linen and dishes were given to her as well as a wedding gift consisting of a beautiful mirror.

Mr. Leeland Franke, of the Industrial Sales Department, was recently married to Miss Lucy Boynton, of Walworth, N. Y. The bridesmaids were Miss Frances Cameron, Librarian; Miss Frances Culley, a medical missionary on leave of absence from her duties in China, and Miss Dorothy Pearsall, of Ridge-wood, N. J. The ceremony was performed at the Walworth Methodist Church and was followed by a wedding dinner

at the home of the bride. The bride wore a white georgette gown trimmed with rhinestones, a white crepe de chine cap veil and carried asters and ferns. The bridesmaids were dressed in pastel tints. Among the seventy-five guests was Mr. Lester C. Twitchell, of the Andrews Street offices. Following the reception, the bride and groom departed on a honeymoon which was spent in the East and are now at home to friends at 167 Wisconsin Street.

Mr. Herbert Carlson, of the Garage, was among those who felt the destructive effects of the recent flood throughout the Genesee Valley. He resides—when the water of the Genesee River will permit him to do so—on the West-

fall Road. After the flood, it is said that Mr. Carlson found two carp nicely cooked behind the kitchen stove. This may be one of Mr. Eugene Stein's fish stories and you can believe it or not.

Mr. Fred Eckert also lives in the flooded area and was compelled to leave his home in a boat after the waters had risen to the level of the kitchen table. Fred enjoys boating when the impulse strikes him, but his

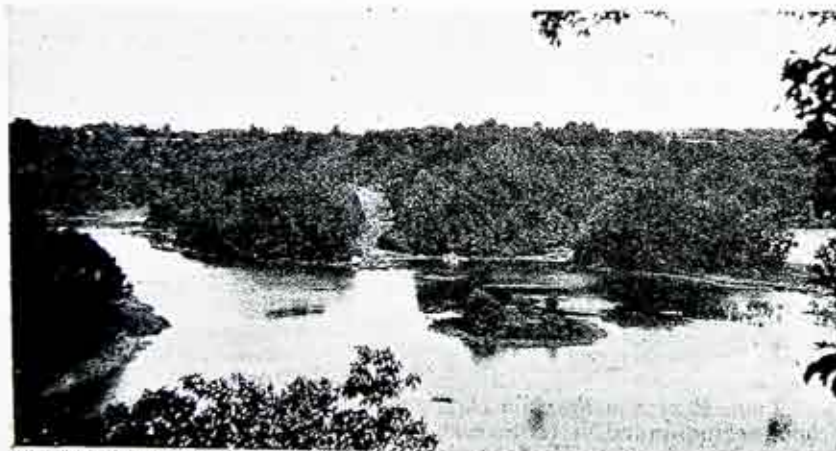


Booth of Monroe Redjacket Troop, Boy Scout Exhibit at Convention Hall. Mr. Clarence Ocorr is Scoutmaster and Mr. Owen Feltham took the photograph.

recent experience was neither enjoyable nor timely, he says. He was extremely glad to see the hoary hand of Jack Frost put a restraining influence on the antics of the Genesee, and will continue to moor his trusty boat just outside his back door.

The employees of the Coke Bins recently held a dinner and theatre party which was enjoyed by the following men: Messrs. James Casey, Hayes Evans, Jack Wahl, Harold Diamond, Milton Ryan, Fred Hafner, John Drexel and John Flynn.

Mr. Jack Hellis has purchased a seven tube radio set which is helping greatly to make the winter evenings instructive and enjoyable.



Charming summer scene photographed by Mr. Frederick B. Van Doren, Safety Engineer of the Utilities Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Frank Leisten, boiler operator at Station 39, and Mrs. Leisten, are very happy over the arrival of a baby boy, Donald Frank Leisten, who was born on December 6th.

Gloria Lo Temple, the latest arrival in the happy family of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lo Temple, was born on November 19th, at 58 Trust Street. Mr. Lo Temple is employed in the Gas Distribution Department.

Walter George Young is the name of the fine baby boy born to Mr. and Mrs. George Young, on November 12th, at their home, 431 Glenwood Avenue. Mr. Young is an employee of the Company's Gas Shop, at Front Street.

Miss Hazel Ward recently became the bride of Mr. Francis M. Grimaldi, at Hammondsport, N.Y., Miss Ward's home. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Moffett, on Saturday, November 5. Mrs. Grimaldi is an employee of the Appliance Department and Mr. Grimaldi is employed by the Stromberg-Carlson Company



In the days when Rochester's transportation problems depended more upon oats than electricity.

in this city. Associates of Mrs. Grimaldi honored her at a variety shower previous to her marriage. The festivities were held on the Second Floor and many useful gifts were given to her, among them a wedding present of an electric percolator. Mrs. Grimaldi will continue her work with the Company and she and her husband are at home to their friends at 95 Meigs Street.

On October 8, Miss Mildred Chatterton, of the Appliance Department, was married to Mr. Mead Joslin, of the Howe and Bassett Company. The ceremony was a quiet one, held in the presence of a few friends of the bride and groom. The newlyweds are at home to their friends at 326 Lexington Avenue. Mrs. Joslin will continue her work in the Appliance Department and she and her husband are planning their honeymoon trip for next summer, as a part of their vacation periods.

Miss Hazel Rodenhouse, of the Appliance Department, was given a surprise party by some of her associates, on the evening of November 3, at her home at 51 Lill Street. Among those who enjoyed the occasion were the following persons: Mr. and Mrs. Plant, Mr. and Mrs. Hacker, Mr. and Mrs. Cady, Mr. and Mrs. Joslin; The Misses Frances DeMoff, Velva McVey, Jessie Henderson, Marion Streicher, and Freda Warren, and the Messrs. Robert Miller, Douglas Scott and Edward Van Vorhees.

Miss Bertha Sauer, who is on leave of absence at Raybrook, received a Thanksgiving basket of fruits and other goodies from a group of her friends in the Company. Miss Sauer is improving in health and would doubtless be pleased to hear from her many associates while she is convalescing.

The Misses Laretta Murray, Madeline Stehle, Olive Werthman, Helen Thomas, Lea Fellows, Martha Tullius and Alice Barth bowl regularly each Wednesday evening at the Elm Bowling Hall. Their bowling technique is carefully scrutinized by Messrs. Harry Miller and Ralph Gray, who act as trainers and scorekeepers. Any group of the Company's women employees who would like an exciting evening might get in touch with Miss

which they plan quite frequently. It is a sure way of having funds at hand when the urge for a party comes over them and is productive of a pleasing regularity in the social functions of the department. Among the good times enjoyed recently by the department was a party at the Cloverleaf, at Churchville. Following a motor trip to Churchville, dancing and bridge and other games were enjoyed and a delightful dinner was provided.



Who knows these five youngsters? We received the photograph but have no memorandum of the names or the auspices under which the occasion was held. Can someone help us out?

Barth or any of the other women on this team and arrange for a practice match. The members of the team were entertained at the home of Miss Barth, 130 Eastland Avenue, on the evening of November 30 when dancing, cards and a luncheon were enjoyed.

"Have you fed the kitty?" is the reminder which appears on a neat placard every Monday morning in the offices of the Transportation Department, at Front Street. This means is taken by the young women of the department to finance the good times

On Wednesday, November 30, Miss Ruth Marcott, of the Transportation Office, entertained the following young women at her home, 62 Allendale Avenue: The Misses Helen LaBorie, Carol Roth and Madeline Holahan. Bridge was played followed by a tasty luncheon.

The marriage of Mr. Norman Luther, Supervisor in the Appliance Department, to Miss Helen Loughlin, of Summerville, was solemnized on October 11. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride and Mr. and Mrs. Luther are at home to their friends at Summerville, Irondequoit.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller and family recently motored to Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, where they visited at the home of relatives. The trip was especially enjoyable because of the autumn colors which the early Pennsylvania frosts had painted on miles and miles of mountain scenery.

Mr. Charles Weimer spent his vacation this season visiting friends at New York and Philadelphia.

Messrs. George Teuty, clam bake engineer extraordinary, and Gene Stein, master of Fall barbecue ceremonies, are relieved that winter is approaching. They will now have a few Saturday half-holidays to themselves. But they are entirely to blame for their weekly self-inflicted labors of the past few weeks. They make clam bakes such enjoyable affairs that their services are always in demand.

Mr. Landis Shaw Smith attended the First National Fuel organization's meeting at St. Louis, Mo., and heard many interesting papers on the supply and use of various fuels as presented by authorities of note. A feature of the session, which was held under the auspices of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a one-day meeting was sponsored by

the Citizens' Smoke Abatement Committee and formally opened its extensive three-year campaign to clear St. Louis's atmosphere from smoke. Over a quarter of a million dollars has been raised to this end and the plan is similar to those tried out by the Smoke Abatement Committee in Cleveland, Cincinnati and other cities in the bituminous coal districts.

Messrs. Leo Klein, Seth Creighton and 'Hi' Davis forsook electrical distribution problems this Fall long enough to spend five days hunting deer at Star Lake, in the Adirondacks. They brought home three fine bucks and were quite generous in the distribution of parts of them to associates at Andrews Street.

Messrs. Joseph Attridge and Frank McDonough enjoyed an extended motoring trip into Northern Canada this Fall. They camped along the Pickanock River, ninety miles north of Ottawa and spent two weeks in fishing and recreation. Mrs. Attridge and her sister were members of the party, which also included a number of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Attridge.

Mr. Samuel S. Landon, Gas Drafting Department designer, spent a few very happy days this season at Goose

Bay, near Alexandria Bay. Mr. and Mrs. Landon, and their son Donald A. Landon who is a student at the U. of R., found the fishing especially good. They had fish for every meal while they were there and did not tire of the fare; furthermore, the fish were of the scrappy variety of pickerel and bass upon which



When Winter comes we like to think of Summer. We are never quite satisfied. This scene by "Art Underwood" will warm your heart and make you long for a mild, hazy Summer day.

it is a real pleasure to try one's fishing ability.

Mr. Lorne Fulton, of the Electric Department, this Fall visited West Point and New York on a week-end trip. Incidentally, Lorne has had his eyes longingly fixed upon West Point as a possibility in his plans for the future but recently decided on Cornell University. He has been going to night High School, at East High, for the past two years and has maintained an average grade of 97% in his studies there, which is a wonderful record of which if he keeps on in this manner, Lorne ought easily to qualify for an opportunity to become an officer and a gentleman. Mr. Fulton also spent one month this year at the Military Training Camp, at Fort Niagara, in the Basic course of Infantry training and expects to return to Uncle Sam's fold next season for more army experience.

Mr. John F. Clark recently went to Chicago in the interest of the Teekorator Corporation, which had an exhibit at the A.G.A. convention held there. This concern manufactures domestic incinerators and is one of Rochester's new industries which has been reorganized and has before it a bright future and many possibilities for useful service.

Mr. Elmer B. Robinson spent a delightful vacation cruising about Nantucket and Boston's South Shore.

Mr. Clinton B. Cole, of the Industrial Sales Department, attended a school for industrial gas salesmen sponsored by the American Gas Association at New York. Its sessions were held in the Consolidated Gas Company's building. Judging from Clinton's evident enthusiasm, the school was successful in its constructive mission. A copy of his detailed report has been studied by other members of the department with interest.

Mr. William Marks attended the Chicago convention of the A.G.A. and was billeted on the twenty-fifth floor

of the Hotel Stevens. His slumbers, therefore, were quite free from any concern over the depredations of Chicago's banditry. He says, however, that in view of Chicago's reputation as a wild-and-woolly town, he would not have been surprised to have received a call from an aeroplane outlaw, but he got back to Rochester without having any exciting experiences and thinks that Chicago is a bit over rated in criminal circles.

Messrs. Clinton Heitsman and Lawrence Gleason, of Andrews Street, are the proud papas of baby boys, whose arrival we should have announced some time ago. Lynn David Heitsman is now six months old and growing to be better company each day. William Lawrence Gleason is but four months of age but is making life happier for Mr. and Mrs. Gleason.



Mountain stream photographed by Mr. Don Moody during his vacation last Fall.



Pueblo Popoose, 13 months old, from photograph taken near Ute Pass, Colorado, by Mr. H. F. Atwood, a Company stockholder now living in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Messrs. Otto Davidson and Geo. Fiedler visited Mt. Vernon to attend the joint session of the Underground Systems and the Overhead Systems Committee of the Empire State Gas and Electric Association.

Mr. Fred Haines and Mr. A. B. Jaquith attended the football game between Union College and Rochester University, which was recently played at Schenectady.

Mr. Harry Beyer, of the Gas Department, holds October 20, 1927, as a red letter day. It will be for many happy years to come, we trust, the fated birthday of a certain little baby boy, who made his first appearance in the Beyer home on the forenoon of the above mentioned day.

Miss Mona Pratt spent two delightful weeks recently visiting in Philadelphia, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Laura Reed, who were formerly employed by the Company.

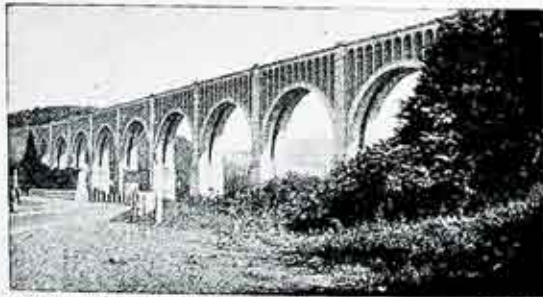
Miss Lois C. Tompkins, a member of the Employment Department, was recently elected President of the Central Presbyterian Church's Christian

Endeavor Society. Miss Tompkins sings in the Central Church choir and is also secretary of the Monroe County Senior Christian Endeavor Union.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ayen and their son, Mr. Carl Ayen and his wife recently motored to Washington, Philadelphia and various points in Virginia and enjoyed a very delightful vacation, on the 'road.' Charley says he has not changed his mind as to politics since he visited the Washington government headquarters.

Mr. Carl Winterroth was recently married to Miss Clarice Stothard, the wedding ceremony being performed by Rev. T. J. Winterroth, a brother of the groom, at St. Monica's Church, on Genesee Street. The happy couple, both of whom have been Company employees for some years following the usual post-ceremony festivities, started out on a motoring honeymoon which took them to points in Michigan, Ohio, Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania, the entire trip covering over 2,000 miles. At Columbus, Ohio, they saw Chicago defeat Ohio State in a 13 to 7 victory. Mr. and Mrs. Winterroth are now at home to friends at 733 Woodbine Avenue.

Mr. George Knight has reconstructed his summer cottage at Cranberry Pond. One of the recent improvements incorporated in it is a fireplace which will add attraction to Mr. Knight's winter fishing trips.



The Tunkhannock Viaduct, Pennsylvania, largest concrete bridge in the world. Photo taken by Mr. Bruce McCahan, Hoisting Engineer, General Construction Department.

## Consumers Accounting Department Holds Party

**T**HE Annual Hallowe'en party of the Consumers Accounting Department was held on November 2, in the Assembly Hall, on the sixth floor of the Gas and Electric Building. The gathering was characteristic of other regular social events held by this active department.

There was plenty of good things to eat, lots of entertainment and sociability was the watchword. The first number on the program for the evening was a delicious chicken dinner, served by Odenbach, during which singing was utilized as an appetizer and digestant. The song leader was Mr. James Corbett, who has acted in this capacity on other occasions.

Mr. Corbett, it is said, is an undertaker, but that seems to have no repressing effect upon his spirits or his behavior. He was, however, a trifle perplexed at the bright colors of the gowns worn by the young women present and during the first song remarked that he was so used to black that he was temporarily dazzled.

Over one hundred and sixty-five members of the department were present to enjoy the food and the fun prepared for them. As usual, the program presented after the dinner was high-class in every detail. It included the following numbers:

Dutch Dance—Reba Strouse and E. Lees; Vocal Solo, "Absence," Miss Mary Garrison; Dance featuring the Charleston and the eccentric Black Bottom, Mrs. Boyce, Miss Violet Payne and Mr. Edward Kendrick; Dutch recitation, Miss Reba Strouse; Novelty Dance, Miss Anna Kruppenbacker and Mr. Tom Meigher; and a comedy skit by members of the Service Department, entitled "The

Mellerdrummer." An incidental number not on the regular program was given by Messrs. Harry Miller and Jas. Skinner when they ceremoniously drew out the cartload of dinner dishes that had been piled up in a corner following the dinner. Mr. MacDonald announced this number as the "Parade of the Garbage Collectors" and it made quite a hit.

During an intermission Mrs. Grace Sabin played the "Doll Dance" and Sabin's orchestra provided music for the dancing which was indulged in for about three hours of rhythmic pleasure. The piano used during the evening was generously provided through the courtesy of the Music Lovers Shop, 29 East Avenue.

Following is the personnel of the various committees having the party in charge: General Chairman, Mr. Kenneth MacDonald; Advisory Chairman, Mr. Wilbur Seidel; Secretary, Mr. Robert J. Kelly; Food Committee, Mrs. Russell Howe, assisted by Freda Warren, Mary Beers, Harry A. Miller, Leon Newman and Mrs. Helen Thomas; Decoration Committee, Miss Velva McVea, assisted by Viola Plant, and Alyce Hall. Entertainment Committee, Mr. Gordon Ross, assisted by Carl Erbach, Madeline Stehle and B. Boyce; Ticket Committee, Miss B. Manning, assisted by Geo. T. Underhill, Ada Guttridge, Mr. Marks, Amy H. Smith and Louis F. Schweikart; Music Committee, Mr. Kenneth MacDonald, assisted by Robert J. Kelley.

Hallowe'en parties are always delightful ones, apparently, but the members of the Consumers' Accounting Department look upon this one as one of the very best they have ever been privileged to attend.



## Fumes and Flashes



### STILL UP

A draft of Missouri mules had just arrived and a new private made the mistake of going too near one. His comrades caught him on the rebound, placed him on a stretcher and started for the hospital. On the way the injured man regained consciousness. He gazed at the sky overhead and felt the swaying motion of the stretcher. Feebly he lowered his shaky hands over the side, to find only space.

"My gosh!" he groaned, "I ain't even hit the ground yet."—*Selected.*

### QUITE CONTRARY

Mary had a little dress,  
A dainty bit and airy;  
It didn't show the dirt a bit,  
But gosh, how it showed Mary!"  
—*Selected.*

### NO DROWNING REPORTED

Rastus, out in a boat with his best girl, Mandy, had been teasing for a kiss, but she refused again and again. Finally he became desperate.

"Mandy," he threatened, "effen you don't lemme kiss yo' I'se gwine to upset dis here boat."

Getting home, Mandy told her mother all about it.

"An' did you let de gemman kiss you?" her mother asked.

"Well, did youall see anything in de paper dis mawnin' 'bout two niggahs drownin'?"—*Selected.*

### SOUNDS RIGHT

An old lady walked into the Judge's office. "Are you the judge of Reprobates?" she inquired.

"I am the judge of Probate," replied his honor, with a smile.

"Well, that's it, I expect," answered the old lady. "You see," she went on confidentially, "my husband died detested and left several little infidels, and I want to be their executioner."—*Selected.*

### SAFETY IN SILENCE

Mannishly dressed lady—"Did you catch any fish, little boy?"

Country Boy—"No."

M. D. L.—"No what?"

Boy (gazing dubiously at her rig)—"Durned if I know."—*Selected.*

### LAPSUS MEMORIOUS

"Be sure, said Jones, "to look up my friend, Mr. Lummack, while in the city."

"Mr. Lummack?" asked his friend, absent-mindedly.

"Yes, Mr. Lummack. You can remember his name because it rhymes with stomach."

A few weeks later his friend returned and encountered Jones on the street. "Do you know," he said, "I tried and tried, but never could find your friend, Mr. Kelly."—*Selected.*

### SAFER ANYHOW

"Girls were harder to kiss in your days weren't they, Grandpa?"

"Wall, mebbe; but it wasn't so blame dangerous. The ol' parlor sofa wasn't apt to smash into a tree just about the time ye got all puckered up."—*Selected.*

### HOPE HE'D FEEL AT HOME IN NEW JOB—SAD

Salesman—"Yes, sir, in this car you'll feel as comfortable as if you were at home."

Mr. Henry Peck (promptly)—"Er—have you no other kind?"—*Selected.*

### NOW NEEDS STOP SIGN

The head of a large business house bought a number of those "Do it now" signs and hung them up around his offices. When, after the first few days of those signs, the business man counted up the results, he found that the cashier had skipped out with \$20,000, the head bookkeeper had eloped with the stenographer, three clerks had asked for a raise in salary, and the office boy had lit out for the West to become a highwayman.—*Selected.*

### PLEASE TEACHER!

She was still rather new at driving a car and a little bit confused in traffic. Down Broadway she forgot to stop soon enough at the signal and shot out into the middle of the street.

Pompously the traffic officer bore down upon her.

"Didn't you see me hold up my hand?" he shouted fiercely.

The culprit gasped a breathless "Yes."

"Didn't you know that when I held up my hand it meant Stop?"

"No, sir; I'm a school-teacher," she said, in a timid mouselike voice, "and when you raised your hand like that I thought you wanted to ask a question."—*Selected.*



In 1928

Make Your Dreams Come True



ONE of the most useless things in life is a good intention that has never been made to get out and hustle for a living

# The Little Road

*By Charlotte Becker*

*I* know a little road that runs  
Between gay lands or bare,  
A road that Love keeps smoothly swept,  
Where many pilgrims fare.

Through sun or stress or windy hours  
Along its way they sing,  
Their toil-stained arms unconscious of  
What heavy load they bring.

And some are young and some are old,  
But all have joy to bless  
This little shining love-kept road  
Whose name is Happiness.

