Volume 22 Number 4

GAS *and* ELECTRIC NEWS

Published by
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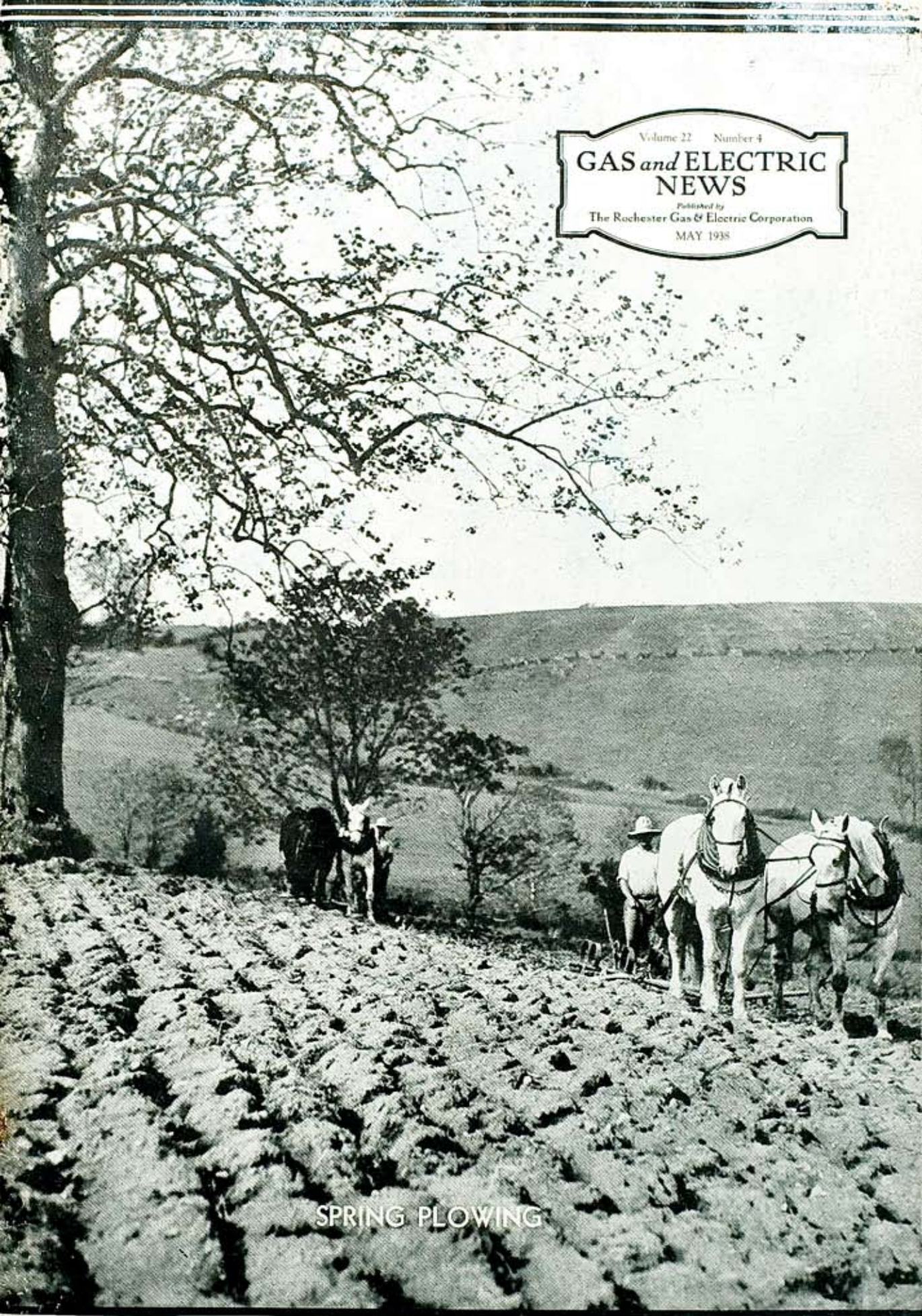
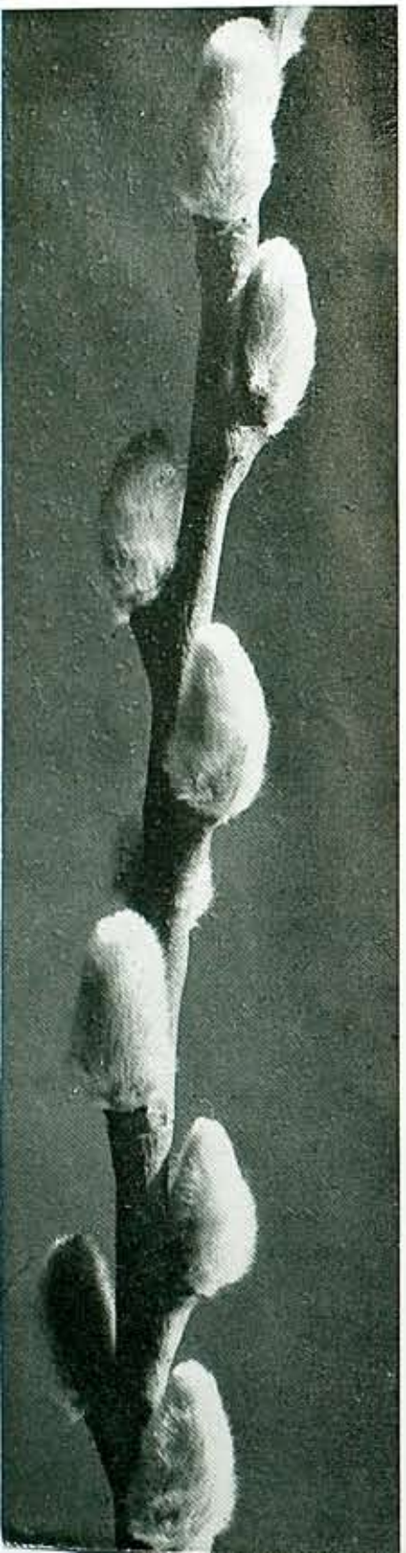
MAY 1938



SPRING PLOWING

SPRING SONG



God, I return to You on April days
When along country roads You walk with me,
And my faith blossoms like the earliest tree
That shames the bleak world with its yellow sprays—
My faith revives, when through a rosy haze
The clover-sprinkled hills smile quietly,
Young winds uplift a bird's clean ecstasy . . .
For this, O God, my joyousness and praise!

But now—the crowded streets and choking airs,
The squalid people, bruised and tossed about;
These, or the over-brilliant thoroughfares,
The too-loud laughter and the empty shout,
The mirth-mad city, tragic with its cares . . .
For this, O God, my silence—and my doubt.

—Louis Untermeyer

ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS

Published by The Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation

Vol. 22—No. 4 MAY, 1938

In the Spring, etc., etc.

ON one of the first balmy, spring-like days, when the thermometer soared into the "eighties" a strange thing happened. We don't know whether it was a phenomenon or whether it was merely a coincidence. The fact remains that on that day we received three fine poems from three different employees, two men and one woman.

We shall use these poems in GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS because they are of a calibre which we require, and we have personally thanked the donors, whose thoughtfulness shows their interest in their magazine.

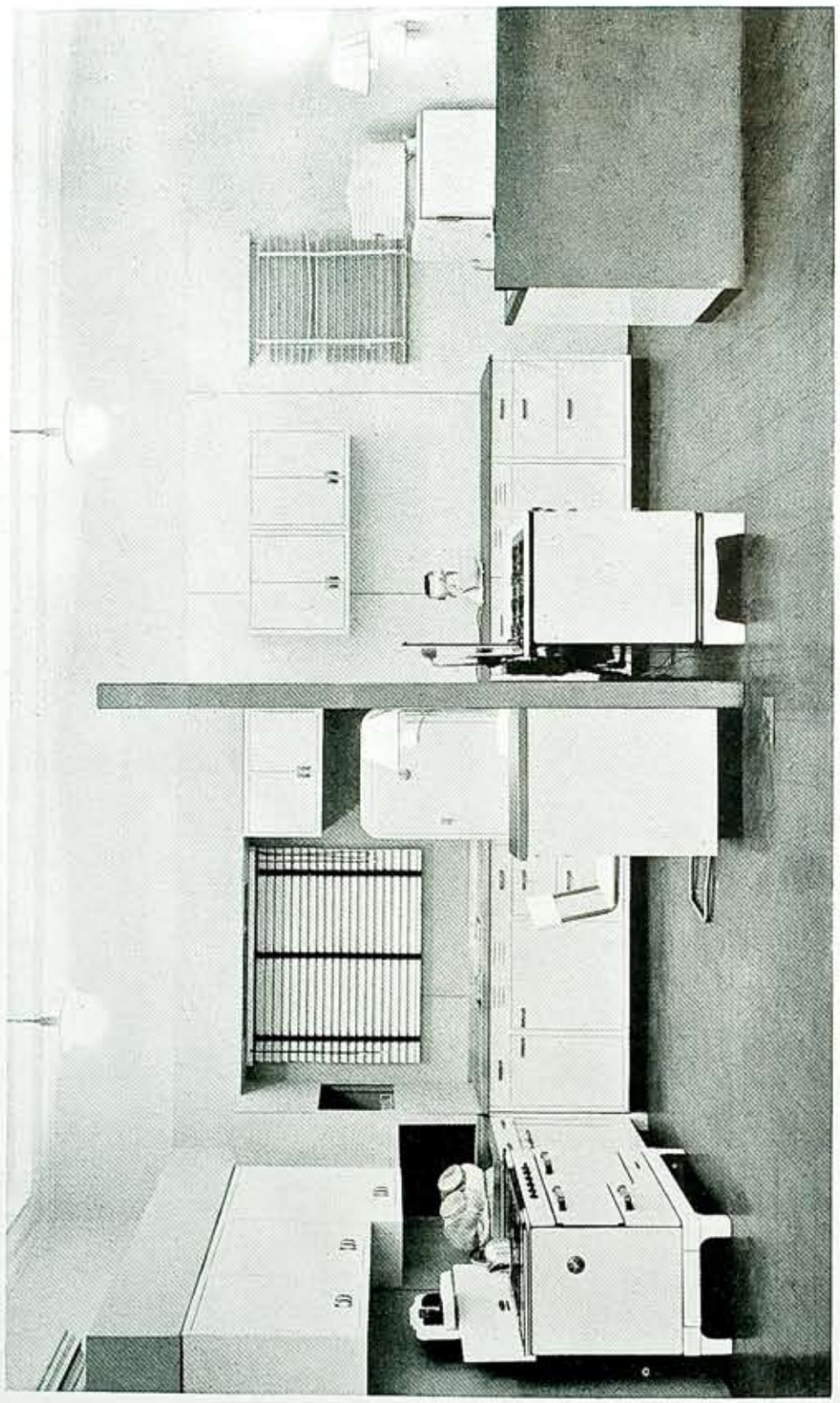
It may seem a simple thing to find four poems each month which have sparkle and human interest; poems which get down to brass tacks and get their message over in three or four verses instead of rambling on interminably. However, it requires some little selecting to get the type of poem which is simple, yet effective; which doesn't become too involved or too preachy. That is why we appreciate the voluntary editorial services of our readers and friends.

Won't you, too, remember your magazine once in a while and send in to us some of the stories, jokes, poems or philosophy of life which you think will be of benefit to all of us. There are all too few of the really fine things which can be presented to a cosmopolitan reading audience with a fair expectation of being able to please all of them. Perhaps you would like to help us try.

Please send your contributions to GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS, Gas and Electric Building, 89 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

The mind is like a parachute; it functions only when it is open.

Where the Rochester "Red Wings" open their home session in Rochester Thursday, May 5th, with Baltimore.



At the left is the model kitchen in the Home Service Department, planned to save steps, time and energy. At the right is another kitchen, showing disadvantages of improper layout. Every housewife should see these two kitchens, in the basement of the Gas and Electric Building

What Lies Behind Your Gas Range

Extracts from Address Delivered by the world-famous cooking Authority—The Mystery Chef—at Cleveland Convention of American Gas Association

IN order to get a real picture of what is behind our gas range, we must go further than the oil field and the gas manufacturing plant because we have to find the raw materials from which the gas is made and so if we want to start at the beginning we must go back for untold ages before God created man when in the dim distance He created the earth and created everything for our life and comfort during our sojourn here. Let us in our imagination go back to those prehistoric days; the number of years is beyond our imagination. We'll have to stand far far off to watch a terrifying sight. See those great forests of gigantic trees amidst the dense jungle. As we watch, there comes a deafening roar such as man's ear has never heard, a cataclysm carries the forest down into the depths and the ocean rushes in a crashing tumbling torrent. The forest has gone and the ocean covers the spot where it stood. As countless ages pass, another mighty upheaval comes from below the ocean and the earth is pushed up by gigantic forces. As evidence that these things happened, let me tell you that years ago when I was in the coal business in London, in some of our offices we displayed large pieces of coal, some pieces 3 and 4 feet long, covered with cockle shells and other shell fish found only in the sea. This coal came from a mine almost a mile deep in the very center of England. These pieces of coal bear mute testimony to the cataclysm I have so poorly described. But what human being can even begin to adequately describe the wonders of creation. In those early ages in the dim far distant past was created the oil, natural gas and coal which is transformed into the refined fuel that you will use to cook dinner tonight.

But that is not nearly half the story. When you, as a user of gas fuel, turn it on for cooking, water heating, refrigeration, or house heating, back of the service that is rendered to you is the genius and research of generations.

Did it ever occur to you how much accumulated brain power your "Gas" dollar commands? Or how much of the history of invention is bound up in the service you are getting? Or how much romance there has been in the upbuilding of this service . . . a service which is on tap the instant you need it?

Reliable Service

We seldom, if ever, think of these things because gas service is so reliable that we take it for granted. Turn the tap, and it is there, ready for use. Sometimes, in great emergencies, the service fails temporarily. It is then that we realize how much a continuous and reliable supply of clean gas fuel means to our personal security and happiness and that of the other members of our household.

We who use gas fuel are the beneficiaries of the genius and research of generations of those who have preceded us. Their scientific investigations, their mastery of engineering and chemistry, and the tremendous advances that have been made in all of the arts connected with the production and distribution of a ready-to-use fuel constitute the foundation upon which the gas industry rests today.

And the same thing applies to the other great public utility industries. They are the result of the visions of genius, of the heartbreaking of research, of the accidental and deliberate conclusions of science, of the wonders of invention, of the faith which con-

(Continued on Page 109)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Net Increase in Consumer's Meters for Year Ending February 28

	Feb. 28, 1938	Feb. 28, 1937	Increase
Electric	136,668	133,809	2,859
Gas	112,791	110,502	2,289
Steam	328	332	4*
Total	249,787	244,643	5,144

Statement of Consumer's Meters by Departments as of February 28

	Electric	Gas	Steam	Total	Incr.
1928	100,049	102,928	321	203,298	
1929	110,429	106,974	319	217,722	14,424
1930	116,516	109,004	346	225,866	8,144
1931	119,744	109,264	341	229,349	3,483
1932	121,196	109,588	339	231,093	1,744
1933	126,877	108,292	323	235,492	4,399
1934	127,695	108,692	313	236,700	1,208
1935	128,964	109,502	309	238,775	2,075
1936	130,573	109,175	320	240,068	1,293
1937	133,809	110,502	332	244,643	4,575
1938	136,668	112,791	328	249,787	5,144
Incr. in 10 Yrs.	36,619	9,863	7	46,489	46,489

Net Increase in Consumer's Meters by Months

	1935	1936	1937	1938
January	16*	329*	253	15
February	55*	451*	173	134
March	55	182*	78	
April	206	318	470	
May	281	540	740	
June	314	506	753	
July	233	562	603	
August	153	433	363	
September	324	581	696	
October	211	585	511	
November	121	456	447	
December	175	350	334	

	Month of Feb., 1938	Month of Feb., 1397	Increase
KWH Generated—Steam	9,607,051	9,263,166	343,885
KWH Generated—Hydro	26,771,558	22,484,116	4,287,442
KWH Purchased	3,331,048	6,747,815	3,416,767*
M Lbs. Commercial Steam Produced	191,343	188,057	3,286
MCF Coal Gas Made	445,994	463,750	17,756*
Tons Steam Coal Used	15,218	16,641	1,423*
Tons Gas Coal Used	37,925	38,603	678*
Tons Coke Made	25,789	26,457	668*
	Feb. 28, 1938	Feb. 28, 1937	Increase
Number of Employees	2,504	2,428	76
Amount of Payroll—Mo. Ended	$ 424,101	$ 390,091	$ 34,010
Amount of Payroll—Yr. Ended	$4,972,020	$4,662,431	$309,589
Miles of Underground Duct	2,051	2,045	6
Miles of Underground Line	3,049	3,022	27
Miles of Overhead Line	9,781	9,177	604
Miles of Gas Main	907	857	50
No. of Street Arc Lamps	1,397	1,397	
No. of Mazda Street and Traffic Lamps	26,637	26,371	266
Total Number of Street Lamps	28,034	27,768	266

*Denotes Decrease

EMPLOYEES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Cash Statement for February, 1938

Receipts		Disbursements	
Balance 1st of Month	$ 9,187.03	Sick Benefits	$ 3,374.50
Dues and Fees—Members	936.52	Accident Off-Duty Benefits	201.10
Dues and Fees—Company	1,873.04	Family Sickness	0.00
Rochester Hospital Service Plan—Members	984.61	Medical Examiner	82.50
Company	485.44	Nurse's Expense	100.00
Interest on Bank Balances and Investments	0.00	Payment to Rochester Hospital Service Corporation	1,470.05
		Balance End of Month	8,238.49
Total	$13,466.64	Total	$13,466.64
E. B. A. Membership Feb. 38, 1938	2,309	E. B. A. Membership Feb. 28, 1937	2,202

Members participating in Rochester Hospital Service Plan Feb. 28, 1937, 1,339; Feb. 28. 1938, 1,558

sumer and provider, capitalist and worker have in the American people.

And what shall we say of those whose daring and determination have brought us the amazing developments in ranges, water heaters and other appliances that are the envy of the rest of the world today. Millions of dollars have gone into the invention and production of these appliances so that we might enjoy the benefits of gas with the fullest economy. You who have lived to see the advances made in this art know what remarkable strides have been made in the course of only a few years. So great has been the progress that there is little in common between any strictly modern gas appliance today and its counterpart of fifteen years ago.

First Domestic Use

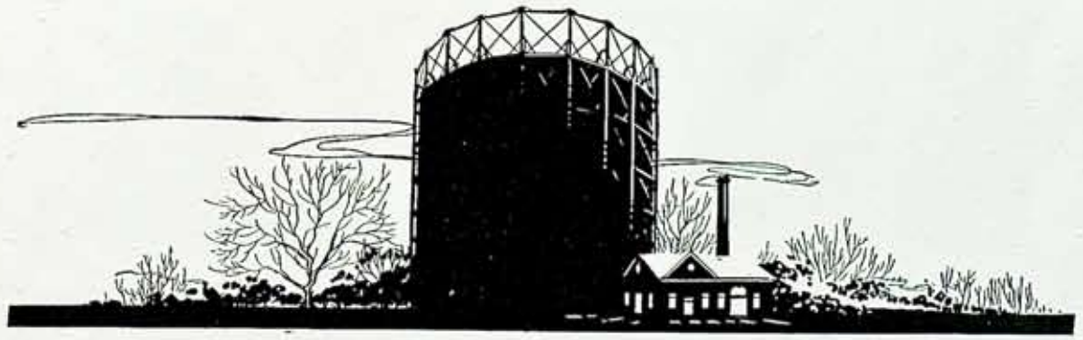
The first recorded domestic use of gas was in England in 1832 . . . a hundred and five years ago. It was not until 1850 however that any extensive cooking by gas was done. In 1859 one hundred families in the United States were using gas for cooking, whereas more than fifteen million do so now. The first gas appliance store opened in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1873 . . . only 64 years ago. So you see, we don't have to go back far to learn of the start of things in the gas industry.

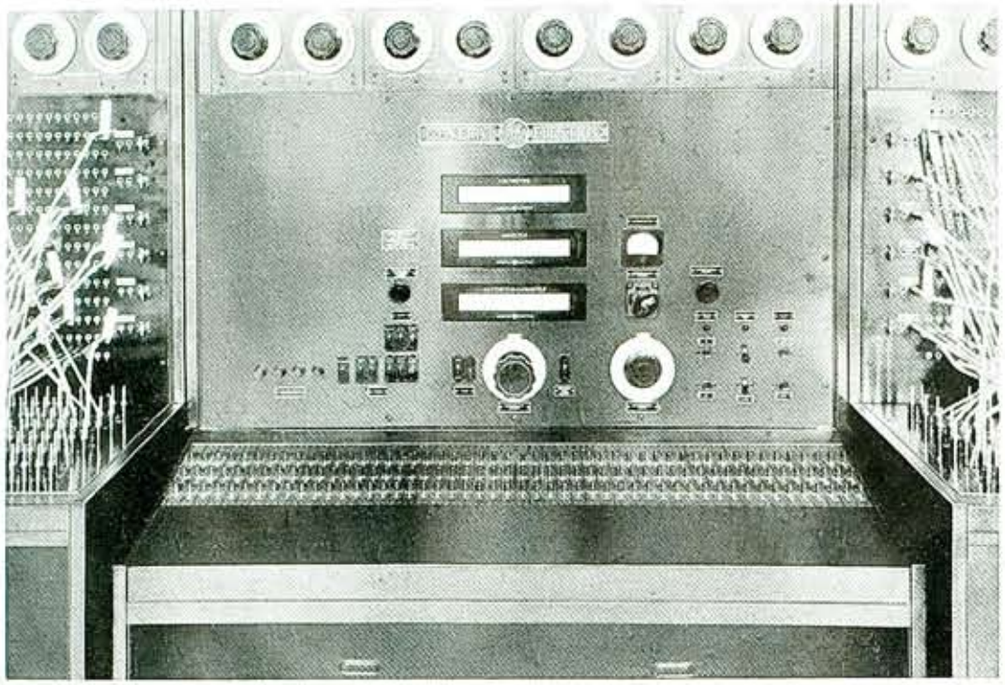
And still I have not said anything about the thousands of uses of gas in shop, factory and industry. Gas has played its part in practically *everything* you use or touch. Even the money in your purse or pocket . . . have depended upon gas in their making. To sum it up, gas the most versatile of all fuels, has more than *twenty thousand separate uses in industry*. Imagine what a job it would be to list them.

Some time ago I told how, as a bachelor, I started to cook. That was in New York in 1907. The rent of the five-room apartment I occupied in a new elevator building was $35 a month fully furnished. The rent today of that same apartment is $100 a month, unfurnished and the building is now over 30 years old . . . 200% increase . . . Round steak then was 11 cents a pound in any retail store, today the price is up 400%. Wages for elevator boys have increased over 200%. Newspapers that were 1 cent are now 3 cents, a rise of 200%. And during this same period what has happened to the price of gas? Today it sells for less, although coal, oil, wages, equipment, etc., have all gone up. Only by the most careful management and the installation of up-to-the-minute automatic manufacturing equipment has such a marvelous feat been made possible.

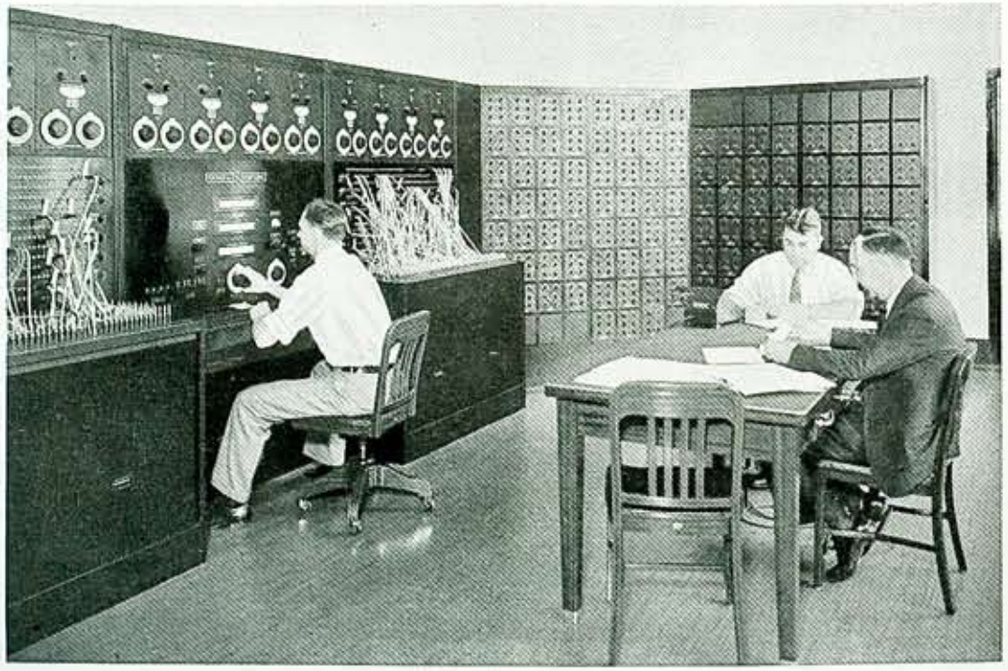
Many of us spend more on all kinds of unnecessary things than we do for gas. *Far, far* more is spent for *taxes* on *gasoline* than is spent by the whole nation on gas for cooking, water heating and refrigeration. Many people spend more for chewing gum than they spend for gas for cooking in their

(*Continued on page 124*)





Electric problem solver, or miniature system "calculating board" or "network analyzer" in the Schenectady laboratories of the General Electric Company. This board tackles problems provided by engineers, and demonstrates whether or not ideas presented to it for analysis will work in actual practice.



Seated at the problem solver is General Electric engineer R. N. Slinger, and at the table, left to right, are Company engineers J. R. Stover and Harvey J. Klumb. Mr. Slinger is operating the board to work out some Company electrical distribution problems which are being presented by Messers Stover and Klumb.

"What Will Happen?"

By HARVEY KLUMB

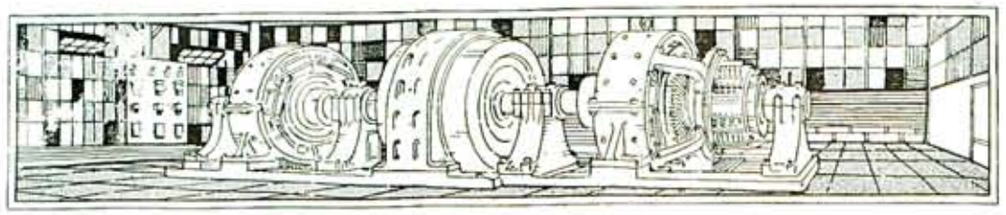
THE title phrase was borrowed from a recent General Electric Company advertisement, carrying the photograph accompanying this article. The phrase expresses tersely what is in every planning engineer's mind when he conceives and studies changes in an electric power system. This picture depicts one invaluable tool he may use to discover "what will happen."

It is in effect a working model of a power system and so arranged that even the most complicated system in existence may be studied piecemeal, as a whole or in any part. An imaginary system of the far distant future may be duplicated in miniature, dissected, rearranged, contracted or expanded and its performance under abnormal conditions duplicated with an accuracy that will be better than if the engineer attempted to measure the same quantities on an actual system. Extremely complicated and laborious calculations on electric systems may be accurately solved with a fraction of the effort and time otherwise required and without the fear of introducing cumulative errors, which occasionally nullify a long and tedious computation. Values are read in terms easy of interpretation, system changes may be tried and many hours of study saved. Above all, the ordinary oversights, or mistakes as some call them, appear at once.

As electric systems grow and expand to meet the needs of constantly increasing power demands, they likewise become more complicated, more difficult to operate, more difficult to plan and still more difficult to change. With the improvement in power demand the last few years, the Rochester system load rapidly approached, and finally exceeded, the 1929 level. It was apparent that radical changes in electric generation and in the high voltage underground cables, or tie lines as they are called, would soon be necessary. Four major problems arose from the situation: first, what must be done to retain system balance or stability; second, what must be done to provide the necessary generating capacity; third, what changes in tie lines were needed and fourth, what must be done to prevent cable failures (short circuits) from creating such a disturbance as might throw the city out of power.

The first, third, and last of these problems were with us in 1929, but as power demands receded and fewer generators were needed in service, short circuit difficulties became less acute and lines carried smaller loads. Conversely, in recent years, with the increase in power demand and consequent increase in the number of generators connected, as well as the addition of the three new machines at Station No. 3, the short circuit problem, stability and cable loading, have again become acute.

Short circuits and stability, while related, are in fact quite different phenomena. Yet, frequently the solution to one may at once become the solution for the other. Fortunately, in the case of the Rochester system, both problems could be solved by the installation of reactors in the generating stations at the terminals of the 11,000 volt connecting cables. Reactors are simply huge coils of wire cast in large concrete blocks to give them the required mechanical strength and serve to choke down the flow of current when cable insulation fails. In performing this service they will also make the system more stable. The size of the coil, or reactor, must be correctly chosen to accomplish this and



is usually a compromise value selected to give the best overall result. To relieve cable overloading and consequent overheating, additional cables must be installed and the existing cables rearranged to cause each to do its proper share of work. Frequently changes in one cable will affect others, thus bringing them into the picture. Changes in these may affect still more cables and the engineer is sometimes involved in what appears to be a hopeless tangle impossible of solution. To these situations the miniature system, "Calculating Board" or "Network Analyzer," as it is variously called, is indispensible. It should not be inferred that the board does the engineer's thinking for him. Far from it. The engineer must first provide the ideas in the same manner that the inventor must conceive a device before a model may be constructed for trial. Once the idea is born, the calculating board becomes the trial model and promptly demonstrates to the intensely interested observer whether the idea is worth further consideration or whether it is just another brain storm. It may be said in passing that the intensely interested observers are shown in the picture along with the board.

This "Network Analyzer" or "Calculating Board" is one of several now in existence. The one shown is one designed by able G. E. Engineer Slinger and is installed in the electrical laboratory at the General Electric Plant in Schenectady. It was brand new last July when the photograph was taken and the numerous wires, dials, switches, et cetera, as well as the two interested observers at the right, all represent the Rochester System in miniature. It was the first trial on the new board—a trial for us, a trial for the board and a trial for the new air conditioning system. As for the board, it worked fine. As for the air conditioning system, there was some difference of opinion, as may be deduced from the picture. The gentleman on the right was cold, the one in the middle was too warm and G. E. Engineer Slinger was too absorbed in his new toy to notice. As for the observers, they were elated, for here was proven previous bench work by able R. G. and E. Engineer L. R. Scott, ditto J. R. Stover of E. M. Gilbert Engineering Corporation (center in the picture) and, with proper modesty, the writer. Ideas which were not too good are hereby omitted!

Determines Changes

The data obtained on this trial were used to determine what further changes would be required beyond those which were tried and the whole was used as a basis for preparing a report covering the immediate requirements of our system, as well as the probable requirements of five years hence. Details which seemed to demand further refinement were again studied in December of 1937 on a somewhat similar board at the Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh. An additional short study is planned for the G. E. Board as soon as it again becomes available for our use. The boards are in great demand for obvious reasons and dates for their use must be arranged months ahead of time. The question might properly be asked why not buy one and use it as the occasion demands. There is a slight difficulty, in that a board such as that pictured costs upwards of $60,000.

Briefly, an electrical system comprises:

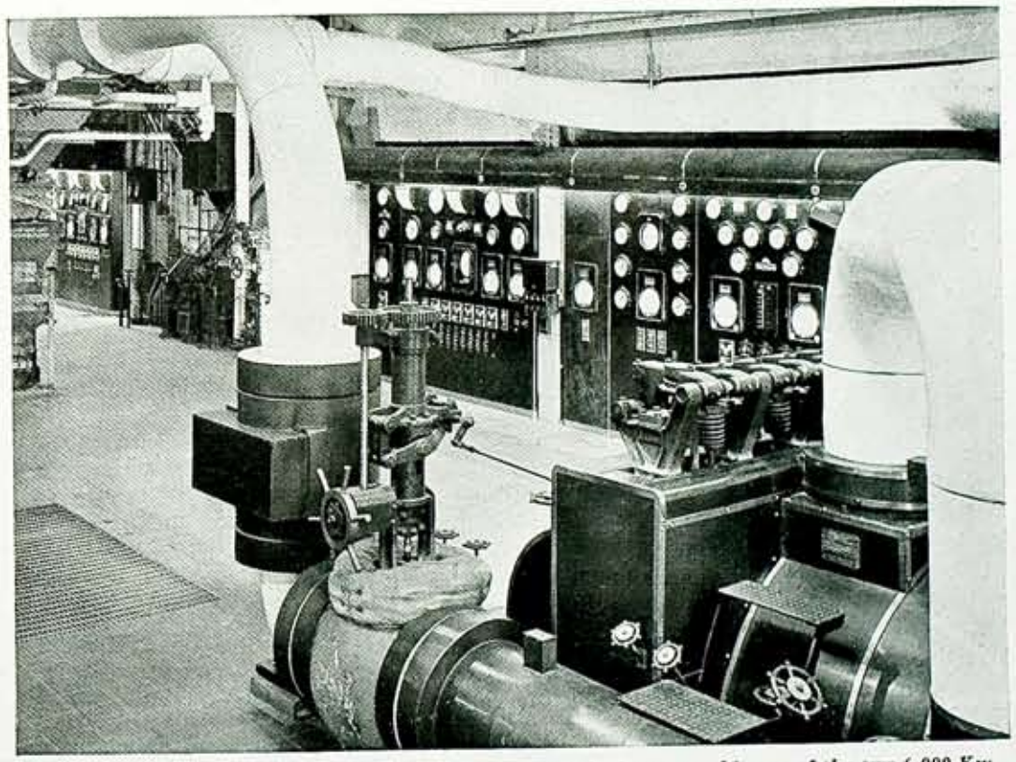
A — Generators having resistance and reactance.

B—Connecting lines having resistance and reactance.

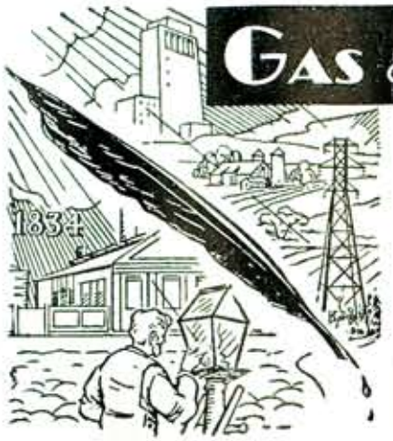
C—Loads having resistance, reactance and capacitance.

Duplicates Power Systems

It is obvious, if a sufficient number of these three elements can be built to scale in miniature and made adjustable over a very wide range, that any power system may be duplicated on a small scale in all essential detail and made to perform exactly as its larger counterpart. The picture shows one-half of the General Electric "Network Analyzer." Component "A," the generators, are contained in the boxes near the top and behind the white circular dials. The dials control the output of the generator—two dials per generator—in the same manner that the switchboard operator in the power station controls his generators. Component "B," the cables or connecting lines, are contained in the lighter shaded section in the center—one line per square—and Component "C," the customers' loads, are contained in the boxes at the right. The mass of cords on the bench are a means of connecting generators, lines and loads in any combination desired and the three white horizontal strips in front of the operator are three highly refined electrical instruments used to measure the electrical quantities in volts, amperes, kilowatts and kilovoltamperes. In front of the operator, and under his left hand, is one of a row of some 300 keys by means of which the electrical instruments may be cut in at any point on the miniature system to measure the magnitude and direction of the electrical quantities appearing at that point. The one-inch thick data book, seventeen 24" x 36" system diagrams, each representing an idea, reams of scratch paper, ash trays, cigar stubs and visitors were removed to appease the photographer's esthetic ideas.



Operating room floor at Station Three extension. At right foreground is one of the two 6,000 Kw. "top turbine" (7500 Kva). At the top right is the switchboard panel for the new boiler.



Gas & Electric News

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Virginia Wolverton	*Gas Manufacturing*
Ralph Mason	*Lake Shore Dist.*

Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation
89 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
MAY, 1938
Herman Russell . . . *Honorary Editor*
Floyd Mason . . . . . *Editor*

Good Road Habits

SOMETIMES driving seems to bring out the worst in human nature. Selfishly, a driver will hug the center of the road, refuse to let others pass, weave in and out of traffic, or cut across a line of cars when he wants to make a turn.

The courteous driver is the better driver and usually gets places just as fast. He invariably shows his driving ability by adopting good road habits.

He always gets into position well before turning. If he plans to make a right turn, he pulls over into the lane nearest the right curb or roadside and signals well in advance. He approaches the turn slowly and makes it sharply.

When approaching a left turn, he pulls into the lane nearest the center of the road and gives the proper signal before he reaches the corner. He never cuts a left-hand turn short, as this is not only a dangerous thing to do but is also discourteous to other drivers as well as to pedestrians.

He respects the rights of other motorists, keeping away over on the right-hand side of the road and always leaving plenty of room for oncoming and passing traffic.

Before overtaking a car he makes sure that he has plenty of room to pull out of line and to get back again with ease and safety. He never crowds other cars into the ditch. He gives warning signals with his horn but never uses it unnecessarily.

When traveling at 40 miles an hour on the open road he keeps about five car lengths behind the vehicle ahead—and more when traveling faster.

He doesn't pass standing street cars where no safety zones exist and never passes one on the left unless so directed.

He realizes that coasting is dangerous and that passing another vehicle on a curve or a hill is attempted only by extremely poor drivers.

—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

Playing the Game

WHAT a lot of good philosophy one learns "out at the old ball game." One hears wise-cracks galore and many of them comprise worthy contributions to contemporary American humor and wit.

One sees and hears many other things at ball games. There is applied criticism in its hottest form; there is invective and diatribe of a crisp, sometimes abusive form, that would do

justice to the old masters of Greek and Roman literary episodes. We sometimes feel sorry for the umpires and the players; but sorrier, often, for the persons whose sense of fairness and good sportsmanship permits them to forget, in the heat of competition, that they are really showing themselves up, and not the players or the "umps."

One big lesson may be gained at these games. It is that nothing can dampen the spontaneous enthusiasm for a bang-up good play. Let a player on either team make a phenomenal stop, catch or throw and there is at once an enthusiastic, rip-roaring barrage of applause from everybody present.

In such instances there is no crabbing, no grudging admissions, no alibis or no razzing. The player has demonstrated his right to be set up on at least a temporary pinnacle, from which nothing, for that grand and glorious moment can pry him. What a thrill for such a player. No president of these United States ever felt greater pride or glory than a ball player feels when he makes a back-hand stop of a terrific sizzling grounder, for instance, followed by a perfect "peg" to first for an important put-out; or when he gets a second helping of glorious applause as he comes in with his team for their next time at bat.

Genuine ability, genius, good works, whose virtues leave no room for doubt or skepticism, because of the sheer clean-cutness of their performance, seldom fail to hit the bulls-eye of public approval. No matter what line of effort we explore, the unusual, breath-taking plays are sure to quiet the critics and bring cheers from the stands.

This is no brief for the spectacular, but the prosy routine of living is without doubt benefited by the occasional injection of reasonable doses of the unusual, or, the spectacular of the nerve-tingling variety. Here's hoping that each one of us may get an occasional back-handed "scoop" out on the arena of life, if merely to help keep us from sometimes getting just a little bored with the conventional pattern of everyday life.

Just Foolishness

Editorial by the London (England) "Sphere"

The United States contains 6 per cent of the world's area and 7 per cent of its population. It normally consumes 48 per cent of the world's coffee, 53 per cent of its tin, 56 per cent of its rubber, 21 per cent of its sugar, 72 per cent of its silk, 36 per cent of its coal, 42 per cent of its pig iron, 47 per cent of its copper, and 69 per cent of its crude petroleum.

The United States operates 60 per cent of the world's telephone and telegraph facilities, owns 80 per cent of the motor cars in use, operates 33 per cent of the railroads. It produces 70 per cent of the oil, 60 per cent of the wheat and cotton, 50 per cent of the copper and pig iron, and 40 per cent of the lead and coal output of the globe.

The United States possesses almost $11,000,000,000 in gold, or nearly half of the world's monetary metal. It has two-thirds of civilization's banking resources. The purchasing power of the population is greater than that of 500,000,000 people in Europe and much larger than that of the more than a billion Asiatics.

Responsible leadership which cannot translate such a bulging economy into assured prosperity is destitute of capacity. But pompous statesmen, looking over the estate, solemnly declare that the methods by which it was created are all wrong, ought to be abandoned, must be discarded, that the time has come to substitute political management for individual initiative and supervision.

There is only one way to characterize that proposal; IT IS JUST DAMN FOOLISHNESS.

The Aladdin's Lamp Of the Gas Distribution Dept.

By FRANK SISCA

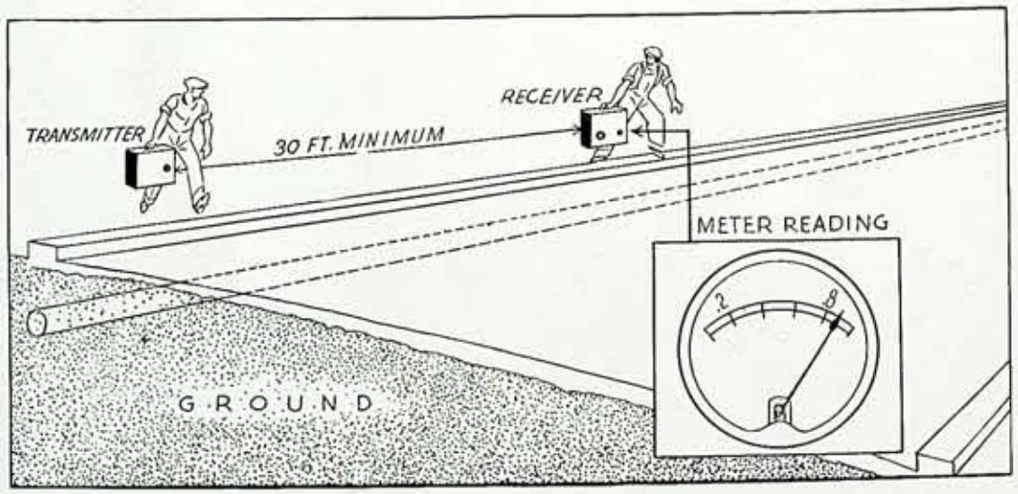
FOR a good many moons the Gas Distribution Dept. has been seeking a glorified divining rod or a mysteriously operated apparatus that would locate buried, lost gas pipe lines. The search was not in vain. An ingenious instrument called the Metallascope or the M-Scope, which had been designed for the purpose of locating buried metals, is now an important piece of equipment in the Gas Distribution Dept.

The M-Scope consists of a modulating transmitter, an audio-amplified receiver and a set of ear phones to plug into the receiver. Both the transmitter and receiver sets are built in a wooden box and are the same size, having an overall measurement of 16 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 3 inches thick.

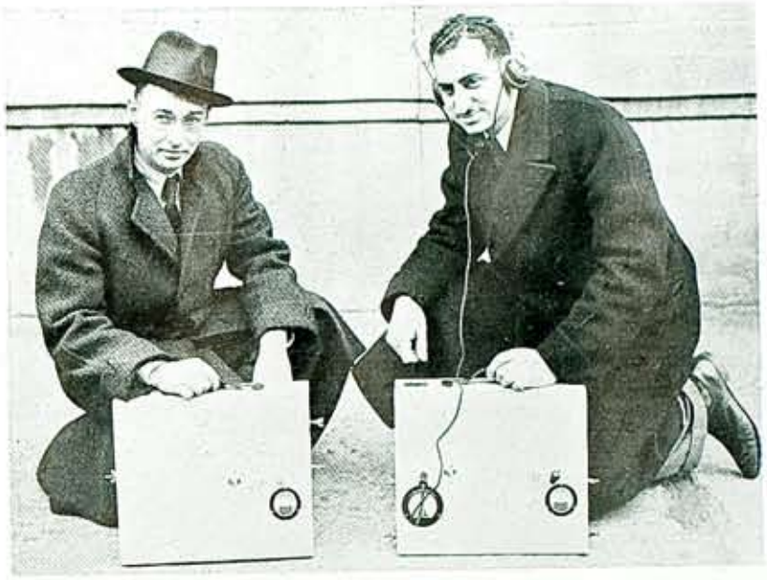
The modulated transmitter works on a frequency of 175 K.C. modulated with an audio-frequency of 1000 cycles. Self modulation is used and two type 31 power tubes oscillate simultaneously on the above two frequencies. The power of the transmitter can be regulated by means of a power switch which reduces the plate voltage of the transmitter from 45 volts to 22½ volts. The output of the transmitter is connected to a balanced loop-circuit.

The receiver consists of a two-stage, impedance coupled, radio-frequency amplification detector and two stages of audio-amplification. The phones can be connected to either the first or the second stages of the audio-stage by means of a selector switch. The second audio-stage is connected to a tube voltmeter which can be observed while operating the receiver. A balanced loop is likewise coupled to the input of the receiver.

The question that undoubtedly arises in the reader's mind is, can one locate a buried pipe line or a continuous body of buried metallic conductor with this ingenious set. The answer is yes. The procedure is very simple. One must bear in mind that the receiver part of the M-Scope acts the same as a

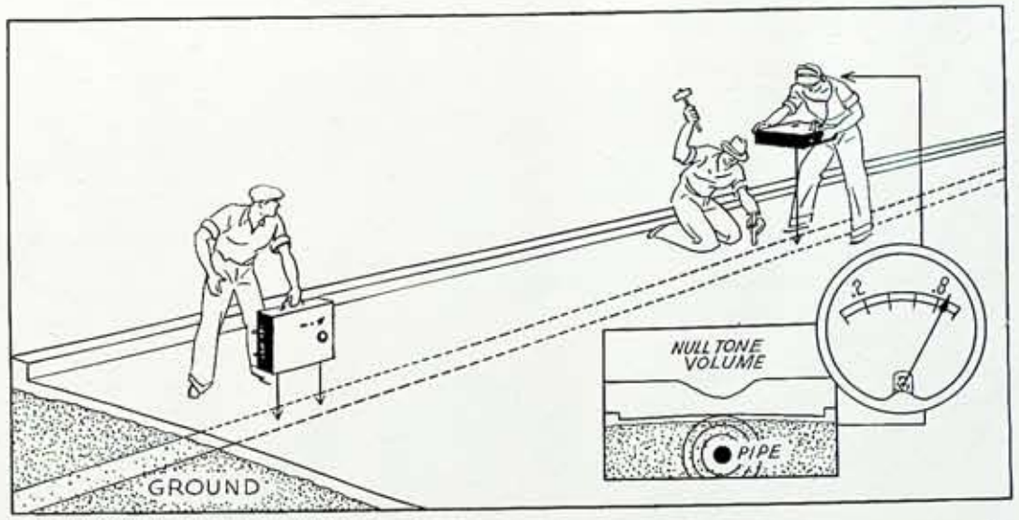


The above illustration shows how the M-Scope operates in locating buried, lost pipe lines or metals. Our text will provide further explanation.



Left to right are Ray Hilfiker and Frank Sisca, of the Gas Distribution Department, and in front of them, respectively, are the transmitter and the receiving units of the M-Scope.

radio set in a home, while the transmitter plays the part of a local radio transmitting station. The outside aerial at home connects the local transmitting station with the radio set, whereas in operating the M-Scope, a buried pipe line becoms the aerial between the transmitter and receiver. Two men are required to perform the task of locating the pipe, one to carry the transmitter and the other to carry the receiver. A distance not less than 30 feet must be maintained between the sets to insure proper functioning of the M-Scope. Generally the direction of the pipe line is known, due to the fact that it runs the length of the street. With this information at hand, it is necessary to hold the instruments parallel with the pipe and perpendicular to the ground. The men proceed at a slow gait towards the object they



The receiver part of the M-Scope acts the same as a radio set in a home. The transmitter unit plays the part of the local radio transmitting station. A buried pipe line, for instance, then becomes the aerial between the transmitter and the receiver.

are searching for, always maintaining the sets parallel. The first clue to the approach of a pipe is shown on the Visual Indicator on the receiver simultaneously with a buzzing sound thru' the ear phones. When the sound has reached its peak or the needle has indicated the lowest point on the Visual Indicator, it is evident that the location of the pipe has been found.

Now in order to determine the center of the pipe line, or a check on your finding, the null position or the cone of silence method is applied. Set the transmitter upon the ground still parallel with the pipe and perpendicular to the ground at the point where it gave the strongest receiver indication, and do not disturb. At a minimum distance of 30 feet the operator places the receiver in both hands, holding it flat or in a vertical position, very close to the ground. The visual meter must face him so that he can observe its movement at all times. The receiver is then very slowly swung to the left and right in a pendulum fashion, maintaining the receiver always in the same plane, covering about 2 feet on both sides of the operator. Exact center of pipe will be indicated by minimum tone volume and maximum visual meter reading.

Tracing Bends

Bends on main lines, pipe stubs and service laterals can be traced without difficulty. The operator must first place the receiver upon the surface of the ground directly above pipe in question and survey the surface with the transmitter. Meter reading will be low and tone volume will be high when operator is over pipe stubs, service lateral, or bends connected to pipe directly under receiver.

When old service pipes have to be replaced ahead of street improvements, or when mains are in the way of new construction in streets, the M-Scope plays the leading role in locating the pipe. By the use of this instrument a great deal of expense and time is eliminated.

The usefulness of this instrument is not limited entirely to our own department. The M-Scope has rendered aid to the Rochester & Lake Ontario Water Company and to the Rochester Telephone Company. In the case of the Rochester & Lake Ontario Water Company, a water service was traced 300 to 400 feet away from the dwelling it supplied in order to locate where it was tapped into the main. Previous to using the M-Scope on this job, the foreman of the water company was fruitlessly excavating for this tap by means of the old trial and error method approximately 100 feet from the dwelling. By his method he was digging in front of the house directly across the street, having dug approximately 60 feet of trench without any success. The tap was located in less than an hour with the M-Scope, therefore eliminating many fruitless hours of excavating.

In the case of the Rochester Telephone Company, it was necessary to locate a cable in order to determine whether it was installed in a lot where the easement has been obtained.

This pipe finder has a very decided advantage over the old method of locating lost, buried pipe. Before purchasing the M-Scope the only facilities available to locate lost services, mains, drip and valve boxes was a magnetic dip needle which worked very inefficiently. A magnetic force when attracted by metal would cause the needle to dip downward. However, when a cover of 2 inches or more of dirt, concrete, or asphalt laid over the metallic object the dip needle would fail to actuate.

Within the last six short months, the M-Scope has proved itself a benefactor to street foremen and all others who are concerned with outside work. It is considered their pride and joy and no doubt will be used extensively this coming year.

Best Season in History for Rochester Industrial Basketball League

THE recent end-of-season dinner held at the Forest House was the most enthusiastic demonstration yet seen of the strength and virility of the Rochester Industrial Basketball League. Every one of the 11 Rochester firms having teams in the league was represented not only by its entire team but also by officials from their organization. Company "fans" present included Messers Alex Beebee and W. E. Hughes, both of whom have a very soft place in their hearts for Company athletic teams.

William Fay, manager of station WHAM, and Frank Silva, sports commentator of that station were honored guests. The total number present was 160 enthusiastic basketball boosters, who seemed to feel generally that last season was the very best yet, from all angles, and that the basketball activity is "sitting pretty" for an enthusiastic continuation next year under the impetus generated.

For the first time in years the league operated last year on a profitable basis. Larger crowds than ever before came out to cheer on the boys. The last three post-season games had record crowds. Frank Silva is chairman of the board of directors of the league. This is perhaps why the lague had more fine publicity than it has ever before enjoyed. Newspaper support of the league is also greatly appreciated in consistent sports page write-ups. These features may well be the reason why the league was bigger, better, and faster than ever, that it ranks with any other league in this district, and that the competition was "hot" enough to keep all teams consistently trying to do their best.

The Rochester Industrial League is composed of the finest athletes in these parts. "Red" Rhodes, the R. G. and E. Captain stands out as a Company player and as one of the best guards in the entire league. Carl Johnson, R. G. and E. team manager is also league treasurer. Carl is to be commended for his faithful devotion to his team and for his consistent and long-standing support of Company athletic ventures. "Mal" Loos, assistant manager, is

Members of the R. G. & E. basketball team: Standing, left to right, Manager Carl Johnson, "Babe" Versprille, Joe Romano, Allen Forbes, assistant manager Mallory Loos. Sitting, Mike Lacagnina, Al. DeNunzio, Walter Hildebrant and Leon Berman; "Red" Rhodes not in picture.

another live-wire who is always in there helping to inject pep and vigor into our teams. These three men exemplify the spirit which consistently characterize all other teams in the league. This happy and healthful situation augurs well for the 1938 season which will open next fall.

The names of the Rochester firms having teams in the league, together with the standings of the teams is given below; also the names and positions of Company's players and the names of the officers and board of directors of the league:

TEAMS ENTERED IN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost
Kodak Park	10	0
Camera Works	9	1
Schlegel Mfg. Co	7	3
Hawk Eye Works	8	2
General Railway Signal Co.	6	4
Todd Co	5	5
Rochester Gas and Electric	4	6
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.	3	7
American Laundry Co.	2	8
Rochester Telephone Co.	1	9
Ritter Dental Co	0	10

R. G. AND E. PLAYERS

C. Johnson, Manager
J. M. Loos, Asst. Mgr.
W. Hildebrandt
R. Rhodes, Capt.
M. Lacagnina
J. Romano
A. D'Annunzio
L. Berman
B. Versprille
A. Forbes

OFFICERS OF LEAGUE

W. Lucas, President, Ritter Dental
D. Forman, 1st Vice-Pres., Todd Co.
C. Waldron, 2nd Vice-Pres., Hawk Eye Works
E. Gunn, Secretary, Hawk Eye Works
C. Johnson, Treasurer, R. G. and E. Corp.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Frank Silva, Chairman, WHAM Sports Announcer
George Pressley, Camera Works
Peter Buck, Schlegel Mfg. Co.
Irving Lawrence, Roch. Telephone Co.
Joseph Minella, Eastman Kodak Co.

Human nature is so constituted, that all see and judge better in the affairs of other men than in their own.—Terence.

Wherever there is a human being there is an opportunity for a kindness. —Seneca.

East Avenue Display Stops Thousands

THOUSANDS of persons stopped to view our electric brooder window on East Avenue, which featured live baby chicks. It seems that even Mother Hen has lots more leisure these days, thanks to electric service. There was a caustic old saying to the effect that a woman always pays. It seems to us that so far as electricity is concerned the female of the species cashes-in on the resultant benefits fully as much as does her male counterpart.

Electricity is now being used to take the chill off the water fed to chickens and stock; to brood or "mother" little chicks; to make the pullets lay consistently by lengthening their working day and, after the bird becomes plump and ready for market, there is an electrical feather plucking machine which makes biddy look "natural." Electricity surely carries through the entire life cycle of chickens, from the cradle to the grave, so to speak.

What we started out to say was that this brooder window apparently was more than just a selling demonstration. It had uplift. One evening two elderly men came along and stopped to see what the "trouble" was around the display window. They observed the little chicks, some of which had been colored beautifully in tints of blue, orange, purple, and green.

One of the men scratched his head, looked at his companion in amazement and said "Do you see what I see." "All I see is some cute baby chicks" replied the second gentleman. Finally a nearby window "fan" remarked about the colorful decorations of the downy little birds. Then came a smile of peaceful relief on the face of the first perplexed gentleman. He pulled his hat down over his brow, hitched up his belt and remarked cockily: "I'll never touch another drop—so help me!" and meekly passed on.

Page Walt Disney

EVER since Walt Disney began putting the animal world in the limelight there seems to have been a concerted effort by some of our feathered friends to keep in the news. It is in connection with gas or electric service that they seem to seek notoriety. This may be in part due to the oodles of acclaim given to the birds in that beautiful picture "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," and, Birds of a feather—flock together.

Not long ago we told about an inquisitive young owl which sought refuge in the flue pipe of the gas range in Mr. Joseph MacSweeney's home. This owl received a newspaper write-up which may have excited the envy of an owl up in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. This owl, according to a recent "Democrat and Chronicle" news item had exactly the same experience as the owl we told about in GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS recently and had to be extricated by utility service men. Mr. MacSweeney wonders if his particular owl got so scared upon its release that it flew all the way out to Beaver Dam.

At East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, one hundred English sparrows seem to have solved the problem of keeping snug and warm during the intensely cold New England winter. Each night last winter one sparrow perched on each of 100 different light sockets along Parker's Road and kept nice and warm by snuggling against the lighted bulb. Perhaps this is the process of adaptivity in nature working out; and it may be there is a type of animal publicity which spreads good news. Possibly the New England biddies and pullets which enjoy electrical services such as lighting, brooding, and water warming may have passed on the good word about electricity's many comforting virtues, along the bird and animal "grape-vine" telegraph.

Multiple Lights in Series

IN our Fillmore Office there recently broke out a terrible argument. First at the desk of Superintendent, H. J. Strahan, and then from the office of District Manager, Young, were heard long and heated words that indicated disagreement. To begin with it seems that by dint of hard work, Frank Schmidt had sold the Genesee Town Board on the idea of some street lighting for the small village of Ceres, R. G. and E.'s southermost point of service in Allegany County, at the Pennsylvania State Line.

Frank turned the order over to the Fillmore office and Manager Young, believing himself to be an electrical man of more or less practicability, concluded that a multiple system would be adequate for the eight lights involved, and so advised Strahan. Then the argument started, Strahan allowing that "you just can't operate multiple lights in series" (Ceres) and Young contending that he knew better. Finally, and rather than chance having to close up the office for a funeral, it was decided to throw the matter into the lap of Distribution Engineer, George Fiedler, and after due thought the latter advised, "The trouble with you guys, is that your education has been sadly neglected. Why don't you take time off and learn to spell."

Modern Lighting a Big Factor In Modern Merchandising

LELAND FRANKE, *Engineer, Industrial Department*

McCURDY and Company have used lighting most effectively to accomplish the purpose of a modern merchandising establishment. That is to attract trade to a sales area in which the merchandise is so effectively displayed that the desire to purchase becomes spontaneous.

The modern interior lends itself naturally to the use of built-in louvered lighting fixtures supplemented by ceiling suspension luminaires of the direct-indirect type. The indirect component supplies a much higher level of lighting than was previously used. With this light evenly distributed throughout the sales area a cheerful comfortable atmosphere is created such as would be experienced in the shade of a tree on a bright summer day.

The purchaser is unaware of the source of the direct component of lighting as it is cleverly hidden from view by louvers. Still, it is this lighting which emphasizes the merchandise on display. It dramatically lends life and sparkle to the goods, especially silks, satins and the glass or metal articles in the gift shop which are somewhat special in character. The customer at once becomes aware of the fine weave, excellent quality and beautiful colors of fabrics used in the manufacture of the clothing displayed, or the crystal clear and delicately tinted glassware of the gift shop. Here the purchaser may select the finest offered by the world markets.

The wall cases lighted by 40-watt and 60-watt lamps in Garcy reflectors

(*Continued on Page 124*)

Third floor, gift and glassware department, in McCurdy and Company's store. This store uses modern lighting most effectively to attract trade to a sales area where merchandise is so well displayed that the desire to purchase becomes spontaneous.

Third floor at McCurdy's. A modern decorative scheme, coupled with lighting from both built-in louvered fixtures and from ceiling suspension luminaries of the direct-indirect type provides comfortable lighting, comparable to that experienced in the shade of a tree on a bright summer day.

McCurdy's infants wear department, which is very attractive to the little folks as well as to their mothers. Good lighting here brings out the texture and quality of the goods, and makes it possible to get proper values of colors. Modern lighting lends sparkle and life to fine merchandise.

Modern Lighting

(*Continued from Page 122*)

make the initial selection of articles more easily accomplished. At the same time an area which ordinarily adds a gloomy element to the room now produces a cheerful effect.

Modern interiors tend to lack the decorative element which is provided by other types of architecture. However, in this particular instance beautifully blended colors in the carpeting, daintily tinted cases and counters, together with recessed wall niches, create a beautiful sales area.

Block letter signs painted in contrasting colors and lighted by 60-watt lumiline lamps lend a decorative touch besides performing the function of a distributed floor directory, thereby enabling the purchasers to easily find the department in which they are most interested.

What Lies Behind Your Gas Range?

(*Continued from Page 109*)

homes. Do you know of any dime you spend that means so much to the happiness of your home than those spent for gas to prepare delicious meals that build around your dining room table the sacred atmosphere of home.

Let us be fair to the men who so efficiently run our utilities and give praise where it certainly is due.

In judging of others, a man laboreth in vain, often erreth, and easily sinneth; but in judging and examining himself, he always laboreth fruitfully. —Thomas á Kempis.

Work that is dreaded should be done as soon as possible.

Dieting is the triumph of mind over platter.

I mistrust the judgment of every man in a case in which his own wishes are concerned.—Wellington.

Ye Angler's Dictionary of Revised Definitions of Fishing Terms

Fishing: A disease for which there is no cure; "Catching" but not contagious. It formerly infected only savages, small boys, and village ne'er-do-wells; but it now attacks presidents, judges, ministers, doctors, engineers, purchasing agents, and ten million others. In extreme cases, the fever can be reduced by placing the patient in the hot sun for several hours.

The Original Purpose of Fishing: Of inflicting pain upon worm, the minnow, the frog, and the fish has been reversed. It is now an endurance test of the Fisherman—trials by sunburn and moonshine, mosquitoes, poison ivy, lack of sleep, camp cooking, and excessive confidence in "wild deuces" or "little Joe."

Fishing Camp: A place to wear out old clothes; shoot crap; eat half-cooked food; fight insects and act red-blooded. Liveliest hours are from midnight to daylight. Happy camping parties have been spoiled by erratic individuals who insisted on "going fishing." A favorite camp motto is "Fish and Visitors smell after two days."

Fishing Liar: A term used by every angler to describe all Other brother anglers—a "piscatorial prevaricator." A vivid imagination is the outstanding characteristic of the real angler.

Bait: A secret word of the fishing fraternity for a highly exhilarating beverage, which is carried "on the hip." It will remove varnish and counteract heat, cold, snakebite, bad luck, "that tired feeling," or "what have you."

Guide: A true conversationalist in disguise. His duty is to take you fishing "where they ain't" and to encourage you to come again "next week" when the water is lower, or higher, or clearer, or wetter.

Worms: Greatly scorned in writings and in public, but used widely and secretly by most Trout fishermen. A few, hardened anglers, unmindful of public opinion, brazenly admit their use. Outstanding among these was a former President of the United States.

Plugs: Imitations of bananas, dill pickles, darning needles, bugs, birds, bees, and animals.

—The "Front Line"

Arthur Kelly on Board at Oak Hill

At a recent meeting of the officials of the Oak Hill Country Club, Arthur Kelly was elected to its Board of Governors. Mr. Kelly is well qualified for this appointment and will be a real asset to the club and its activities.

Employees Stand Ready To Do Thier Part

Community Chest activities will begin on May 16 and continue till May 23. As usual, this Company will do its full share to fill the coffers of this mighty chest, from which comes so much of healing, happiness, the amelioration of suffering and hardship and the courage to go on in the face of social and material difficulties.

Company employees are fortunate in working for a Company which is so solicitous for their welfare; a Company which has always given them a "square deal." We are especially fortunate in having had steady, uninterrupted employment. Surely we can show our gratitude through being willing to do our full share when the Community Chest representative comes 'round.

Company employees will as usual participate in "bringing in the sheaves" for the Chest coffers. Seward Summers is 1938 chairman of the Company brigade. We can make this work easier for these workers by being ready for them, and by encouraging them with contributions which will justly represent our ability to help support this fine work.

Peeve on Ancestors

It always annoys me to listen to a braggart. But it peeves me excessively when the braggart boasts of the quality, origin or fame of his ancestors.

This is not because a person should not be proud of his name and forebears. It is because the boasters forget how many ancestors they really had and concentrate on the one or two who have some claim to fame.

"My ancestors came over on the Mayflower," says a chesty gentleman. Is that something to be proud of? How proud? Let's see!

The Mayflower landed here over 300 years ago. Allowing some thirty years per generation, the gentleman is at least ten generations removed from his Mayflower ancestors. He had two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents and so on. In fact, in only ten generations, the gentleman had exactly 1024 direct ancestors.

So the gentleman's Mayflower blood must be pretty thin by this time. Too thin, it seems to me, to be very boastful about.

I wish, when I hear some alleged Mayflower descendant brag of the fact, that I had an answer like the late Charles Curtis, who was of part Indian descent. At a dinner party a very large lady informed him haughtily that her ancestors had come over on the Mayflower.

"Is that so?" replied Curtis. "Well, my ancestors were here to greet them."

—Clement Comments

Phil Thomas was speaker at the Bloomfield Scientific Club at Hilltop, East Bloomfield, March 9th. His topic was: "Some facts about electricity and its part in our modern civilization."

Mr. Thomas is program chairman of the Exchange Club, as well as being a member of the Board of Control. He was recently elected director-at-large of the Finger Lakes Association.

Raymond C. Wells, office manager, is program chairman of the Canandaigua Rotary Club, and Thomas L. Smith, gas superintendent, was elected Commander of Canandaigua Post, American Legion.

Mr. Alex Beebee was a member of the ticket committee for the annual dinner of the Engineering, Architectural and Technical Societies of Rochester which was held at the Oak Hill Country Club on Friday, April 22. The speaker of the evening was Dr. Clarence F. Hirshfeld, director of research of the Detroit Edison Company. His topic was "Technology and Economics." It was ladies night as well, and dancing was enjoyed until 1:00 A. M.

If some of our news seems a bit tardy it is because of the intervention of our Year Book, which takes the place of the March issue of Gas and Electric News.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kennerson are happy in the recent arrival at their home of a baby girl, Nancy Mary Kennerson. Nancy weighed over eight pounds at birth, her initial birthday being on February 7. She is steadily becoming an important social factor in the Kennerson household, where she holds sway, temporarily at least, with dictatorial capacity. Nancy's Dad is employed in the Line Maintenance Department.

Get out your Kodaks and cameras and do a little practicing for vacation pictures. This interesting picture was taken with a ten-year-old box bownie.

Recent party of the industrial salesmen at the Chiselers Club. The party was in honor of and financed by a cash prize award of fifty dollars for outstanding selling activities in the industrial and lighting field.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Coddington and their daughter, Miss Ruth Coddington of Rockingham Street, recently entertained members of the Women's Chorus at dinner and an evening of fun. Daffodils, yellow candles and dainty placecards wafted a colorful welcome to a fine chicken dinner, after which an evening of games and entertainment was enjoyed.

Lewis Schnidman recently talked before the members of the retail merchants association, at Mt. Morris, N. Y., on the occasion of its second annual dinner. He also gave a talk before the Commerce Club of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

David Corey, of the first floor service desk, was helping a woman customer who had come in for information relative to her electric service. In getting her file he asked for her address. She said it was apartment 1 at a certain address. David couldn't find such a name there, but noticed that name as a resident of apartment 13. He told the woman there must be some mistake, upon which she said "Yes, it is really apartment 13; but so many of our friends are superstitious that we always say apartment 1, unless we really have to tell people where to come. It takes so much explaining, and wastes so much time answering the wise-crakcs of those who think 13 is a number to fear or to jest about." That's one way to keep up one's courage while whistling in a thirteen zone.

In a recent Sunday "Democrat and Chronicle" we saw the smiling faces of vice-president Ernest C. Scobell and director John P. Boylan, who is president and general manager of the Rochester Telephone Corporation. They were seen demonstrating how men look when they eat out, and were snapped as they sat at a table in the dining room of the Rochester Club.

Mr. Boylan listed as favorite dishes German pancakes and chef John Appel's brand of Johnny-cake. Mr. Scobell favored the inquisitive reporter with his ideas about the Rochester Club's favorite lunch dishes, and spoke of the famous game dinner held each fall.

The brand of enthusiasm worked up

for the club's dishes and for chef John Appel's cooking is well illustrated in the smiling pictures of these two Rochester business men eating "out." Mr. Scobell says it is just as well that newspaper reporters and photographers don't make use of sound effects with their pictures, and that when a fellow is eating something he greatly enjoys he should be seen and not heard.

A city wide Christmas Cheer Committee, to systematize the distribution of Christmas baskets in Canandaigua was formed prior to the Holidays, with Philip E. Thomas, district manager of the Canandaigua district, chosen as chairman. This movement, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of which Mr. Thomas is a director, developed in connection with the basket distribution program which, in past years, has been found to duplicate and overlap, so that equal distribution to those in need was not effective. The aid of church groups, as well as civic organizations, was enlisted and the plan met with such success that it was decided to continue this work throughout the entire year.

Richard Coddington was guest soloist at the recent concert of the Women's Chorus at the Veterans' Hospital, Canandaigua. Manager Hans Hansen, hospital manager, in a letter of thanks to Phil Thomas, district manager of the Company said: "We are deeply appreciative of the interest your Company has taken in providing entertainment at the hospital each year. Both your men's and women's choruses have provided yearly a fine brand of entertainment for our patients and personnel. We commend you for the excellent management and conducting of your choruses and the ability of your singers."

Phyllis Briggs, of the Mailing Department, spent a recent week-end with her friend, Marion Sturdevant, at Syracuse University.

The Wolcott Rotary Club recently held a minstrel show for the benefit of its crippled children's fund. Graydon Curtis had charge of stage and properties, and Adolph Huss was a member of the music committee.

Val Weining recently was reminded of his twenty-five years with the Company by his associates, who surprised him with flowers and good things to eat. His desk was decorated with flowers and the three-layer cake was created by Bertha Klick. Anita Swarthout supplied some very fine fudge. All this happened on April Fool's Day so Val at first didn't know whether to eat his cake or leave it alone.

Lake in Durand-Eastman Park. Few cities have the great natural beauty which Rochester possesses. Get your share of it this summer.

Cherry blossoms along the Ridge Road West. This road is a path of beauty these spring days.

Lieutenant Al Dowd is a very good horseman and knows how to teach riding. When it comes to trucking, shagging, Suzie-Q-ing and jeeping and "swing" gyrations in the modern vogue, well—Al is still a good horseman. Not so long ago Rose Mancuso, a member of Al's riding class showed him just how these new steps should be done. Since then Al is proving himself quite adept and can thus add another accomplishment to his long list.

Grace Rockwod was in charge of the ticket committee in connection with a benefit bridge party given by the "Friendship Club" for the Friendship Nursery activity. It was held at the Monroe Y. M. C. A. Grace was assisted by Freda McAdam, who represented the prize committee.

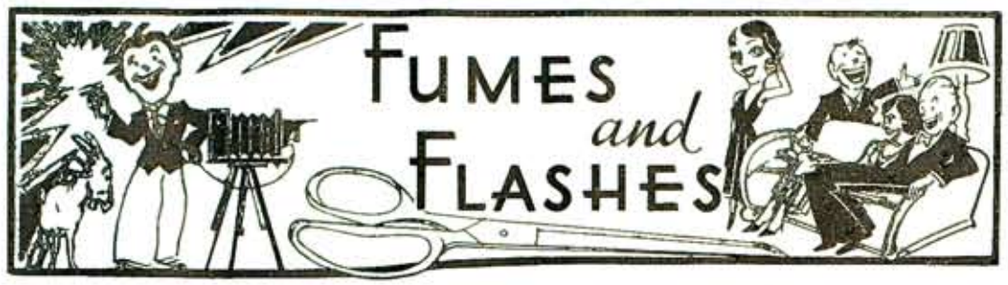
Spring and summer club activities were inaugurated recently by the womens' gold association of the Canandaigua Country Club. Mrs. M. Carlton Wadsworth was named chairman. Plans are being made for tournaments, with groups being established for both beginners and advanced golfers, and a full program of fun and pleasure is under way which augurs well for a very successful season.

Harriett Lundgaard recently returned to Wellesley College following a vacation spent at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ivar Lundgaard, on Castlebar Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Goodwin, of 9 Beverley Heights, celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary on April 29.

The female of the species is more deadly than the male, sometimes at least, when it comes to piscatorial pastimes. One recent week-end Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kayser, Ralph Short, Harry Van Zandt and Bob Kelly motored to Hemlock to try their luck at fishing. These men are numbered among the best fishing talent of the second floor.

What was the amazement and chagrin of the men when, after the day was done, the tally showed that Mrs. Kayser had caught six white fish and the rest of the party had caught exactly nothing. Nice work Mrs. Kayser; if there's a secret to your prowess please let us in on it.



Double Dip

A rather inebriated individual entered the office of the local Registrar of Vital Statistics and said, "Gentlemen (hic) I wanna register the birth of (hic) twins."

The Registrar replied, "Why do you say gentlemen? I am the only one here."

"Only one of you?" asked the new father, astonished. "Guess I'd better go home and make sure."

Discounted

"Is your wife economical?"

"Sometimes. She used only 30 candles on her fortieth birthday cake."

An' We Aren't Kidding

With Violet cuddling in his arms,
He drove his Ford—poor silly.
Where once he held his Violet,
There now is clasped a lily.

Blind Justice

A man rushed into the newspaper office and demanded to see the-editor. "Sir," he cried as he strode up and down the room, "your paper has libeled me. You have called me the light-weight champion."

"But that is true," returned the editor. "You are Mr. Fightwell, aren't you?"

"Yes, yes," cried the other, "but it's my brother who is the boxer. I'm a coal merchant."

Coming Out

"Does my gown look as though it was falling off my shoulder?"

"Naw, let's dance."

"I'm sorry, but I must go and rearrange it. It's supposed to look that way."

Signals Off

"When I said my prayers last night didn't you hear me ask God to make me a good boy?"

"Yes, Tommy, I did."

"Well! he ain't done it."

Sang Her Lay

"Good gracious," said the hen when she discovered a porcelain egg on her nest. "I shall be a bricklayer next."

Vicar-ious

The country vicar was giving the milkmaid a lift home in his car, and when he came to her house he set her down. The girl proceeded to thank him. "Oh, don't mention it."

The girl blushed and then replied, "All right, mum's the word."

Another Language

"Bring me a plate of hash," said the diner.

The waiter walked over to the kitchen elevator. "Gent wants to take a chance," he called down the speaking tube.

"I'll have some hash, too," said a second customer.

The waiter picked up the tube again and yelled, "Another sport."

Goes Round and Round

Teacher: "Some fish travel long distances. Can anyone give me an instance?"

Scholar: "Yes, sir; a gold fish—it travels round the globe every day."

Stuck-O!

"Do you understand this building-loan scheme?"

"Sure! They build you a house and you pay so much a month. By the time you are thoroughly dissatisfied with the place, it's yours."

A Long Rest

Traveler: "When I was in England I saw a bed twenty feet long."

Friend: "That sounds like a lot of bunk to me."

Come and Get It!

He may live without books,—what is knowledge but grieving?
He may live without hope,—what is hope but deceiving?
He may live without love,—what is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining?

Back to the Soil

"What's that I smell?" inquired the lady from the city as she sniffed the country air.

"That's fertilizer," answered the farmer.

"For the land's sake!"

"Yes, ma'am."

Sentinels for "ships" that pass in the night—or day, from photo taken at Rochester airport by Jos. DePrez, R. G. & E. stockroom.

Sonny "Pops Off"

When Pop's down at the office
He's a mighty 'portant guy.
He growls his orders, loud and fierce,
An' makes his 'ployees fly.
He's yessed by all, jist like they think
Whate'er Pop does is right.
When Pop's down at the office
He's a man of main and might.

But when Pop's home he's diffrunt;
He hasn't much to say,
An' does jist what my Mom tells 'im,
An' does it my Mom's way.
Mom contradicts him quite a bit,
An' keeps Pop on the hop.
Pop's a "big shot" at the office,
But at home he's just a "pop."

—C. M. Andrews

Spring
comes
along
the
Lake
Road
Webster

Say Something Good

William Barnes Lower

How it would help in the work of the day,
As we pass by, on the busy highway;
To have some one say, without much ado,
You know, "I heard something good about you."

When you've bestowed comfort to those in pain,
Or cheered one who's lost, to take heart again;
It helps when you're weary to hear some one say,—
"I heard something good about you, today."

When you have suffered the undeserved kick,
And harsh words around you fall fast and thick;
A friend comes and says, when you're sure feeling blue,
You know, "I heard something good about you."

And when I have covered the last rugged mile,
I know there is One who will give me the smile;
And say from a heart so kindly and true,
Come in, "I know something good about you."

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