

# GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS

PUBLISHED BY

THE ROCHESTER RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.

VOL. 5

JUNE, 1918

No. 12



See Inside of Front Cover

Rochester Railway & Light Company's

## Seven Per Cent Preferred Stock

172 Employees have subscribed	\$ 47,100
816 Customers have subscribed	648,400
988 New Partners own . . . .	\$695,500
Company Stock to Date.	



### INSTALLMENT PLAN IF YOU PREFER



*Invest Now For Security and Good Income*

Read Mr. Tucker's article on page 329



# GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS

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## Gas Testing at East Station

HERMAN J. HALSTICK

EVER SINCE the coming of the Welsbach mantle and the gas range, the significance of the heating value of illuminating gas has been gaining while that of the candle power has diminished proportionately. It is the heat energy liberated by the burning gas which gives it valuable qualities in these appliances. Since this is the property for which the customer pays, it is evident that it is the one which must be carefully kept up to the legal standard. Consequently, it is the standard by which efficiency of gas plant operation must be judged. For these two reasons this Company has found it advisable to institute a comprehensive and regular scheme of testing which will give information not only as to the quality of the gas furnished but also as to what various units of gas manufacturing apparatus are accomplishing. Take an example occurring almost any day. Suppose the heating value of coal gas becomes so low that the heating value of the mixed coal and water gas falls below the legal standard. Then enough of the highly expensive gas oil must be injected into the water gas machines to make up the difference. Every additional British thermal unit thus produced costs the Company about 40% more than those of the normal mixed gas. One set of eight tests is taken during the day, another of seven tests during the night.

The heating value of gas is expressed in British thermal units which

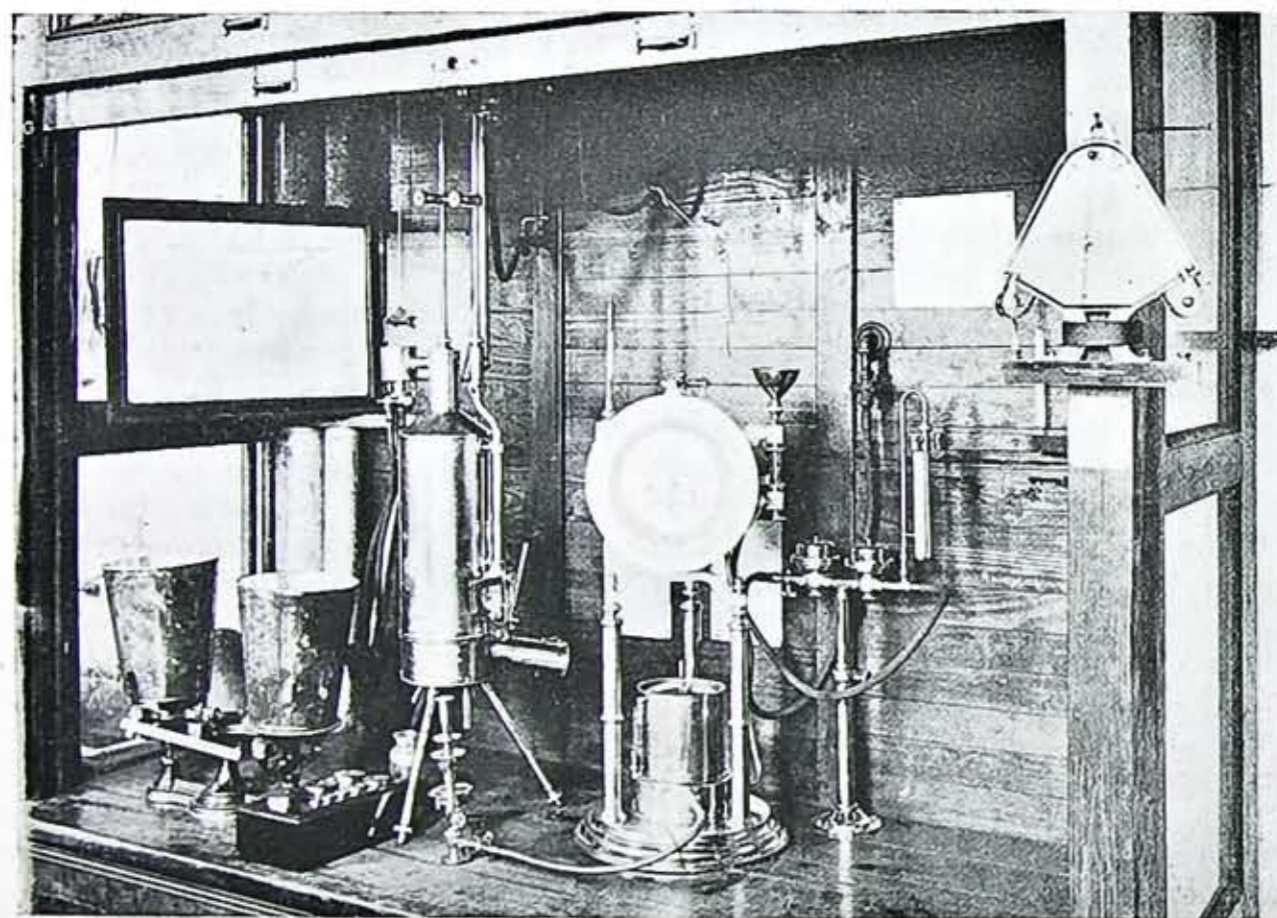
can be defined accurately enough as the heat energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water through one degree Fahrenheit. There are several types of instruments which can be used to determine gas B. T. U.'s—The best one, everything considered, is known as the Junkers calorimeter and is the one used at East Station laboratory where this work is performed. It is very similar in principle to the Ruud water heater used in many homes throughout the City. The gas after passing through the heater is burned in a special type of burner. All the heat produced is given off through a stream of water flowing in opposite direction to that of the products of combustion so that the water emerges from the instrument warmed, while the gases emerge cold. The process is surprisingly accurate but to accomplish this accuracy it is necessary to watch carefully a number of conditions, viz: (a) The gas must be measured accurately to a thousandth of a cubic foot and be burned completely. (b) The flow of gas and water must be at a constant rate and must be approximately at room temperature. (c) The difference in temperature between the water flowing in and that flowing out must be carefully measured to a thousandth of a degree Fahrenheit and this difference must be maintained throughout the test.

The calorimeter proper consists of a combustion chamber in the center,

surrounded by a water jacket through which passes a large number of small copper tubes which carry the products of combustion while they are giving up their heat. Two high-grade thermometers determine the difference in temperature of the inlet and outlet water. This water is supplied by a large overhead tank which furnishes it at constant temperature and at a constant pressure. Several pressure governors cut down the gas pressure to 1.2 inches of water.

The test is carried out as follows: The burner is adjusted to give just

balance at exactly the instant that the large meter-hand passes the zero mark. Twenty temperature readings of the outlet water are taken at about six-second intervals and four readings of the inlet water while the hand makes two complete revolutions. As the hand again passes the zero mark water is quickly diverted to the drain. The heat value is readily obtained by multiplying the weight of the water by the corrected average temperature difference and dividing by the corrected volume of gas. Quite a few corrections are necessary



Calorimeter and auxiliary apparatus for determination of British Thermal Units in gas

enough air for complete combustion and is then inserted into the central combustion chamber of the calorimeter. The water at the outlet almost instantly shows a temperature of about 15° Fahrenheit higher than at the inlet. When this differential has become stabilized the water running through the calorimeter is diverted by a valve to a bucket on the

in doing this. For instance, the volume of gas is corrected for the temperature of the room, the humidity and the height of the barometer.

At the present time the composition of gas produced at West Station is closely related to the B. T. U. test. West Station is practically the only one of its type in the United States. Because of its newness there are aris-

ing problems of operation, the solution of which may be aided considerably by an analysis of the gas produced. Furthermore, a record of the composition of the gas may be of value for purposes of comparison in the future. Hence, a daily analysis will be made for the first year. The

the larger part of the heating value of the gas.

The gas is measured in the long graduated cylinder shown in the cut. To this are connected the pipettes in the lower part of the stand, one by one and in proper order by means of short pieces of rubber tubing.

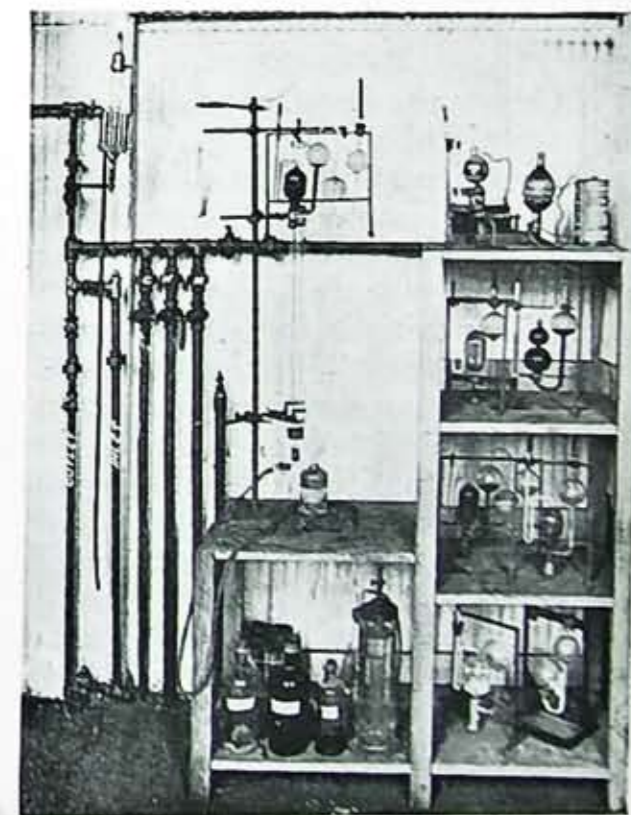
### Chemical Composition of Typical Illuminating Gas

Constituent	Coal Gas	Water Gas	Chemical used for absorption
Carbon dioxide.....	1.1%	3.5%	Caustic Potash
Illuminants.....	3.7%	11.6%	Fuming Sulphuric Acid
Oxygen.....	.9%	.7%	Yellow Phosphorous
Carbon monoxide.....	6.6%	31.6%	Cuprous Chloride
Hydrogen.....	53.0%	35.7%	By explosion with air and measuring the products of combustion.
Methane.....	31.0%	9.0%	
Ethane.....		2.5%	
Nitrogen.....	3.7%	5.4%	
	100.0%	100.0%	

principle used in the larger part of analysis is selective absorption of one constituent after the other by means of appropriate chemicals from a measured volume of gas. The various contractions are measured, thus denoting a given percentage of these constituents.

A brief discussion of the characteristics of each constituent may interest the reader. Carbon dioxide is an almost ever present product of combustion. Illuminants, as their name implies, impart the yellow color to the gas flame which otherwise would burn only with a blue flame. Oxygen and nitrogen come chiefly from the air necessarily admitted in manufacturing gas. Illuminating gas owes its poisonous qualities to the presence of carbon monoxide. It may be noted that coal gas which constitutes the bulk of the gas produced by the Company is much less poisonous than water gas. Hydrogen is a very light gas used in balloons. Methane or marsh gas usually is produced when vegetable matter of any sort decomposes as, for instance, in a swamp. It is this constituent, together with the illuminants, that furnishes by far

The B. T. U. test is accurate to 1-10 of 1%, and the test for constituents is accurate to 1-10 of 1% for all except three; Methane, Ethane and Nitrogen. For these the accuracy is about 1/2 of 1%.



Hempel Apparatus for determining Chemical Composition of Gas

## The War and Public Accidents

**Y**OU HAVE enrolled for the conservation of food. Now you are asked to enroll for the conservation of life.

Accidents in the street are now war losses and everyone of them tends to lesson our strength at this time when the need for man power is greater than at any other time in our history. There was a time, not very long ago, when we believed that accidents were a necessary by-product of the street, but we know better now, and we know that it is not only possible to prevent them, but it is our duty to do so.

A campaign is now in progress in Rochester to prevent accidents and each one of you is asked to co-operate in it. You are not going to be asked to contribute any money, but you are asked to **BE CAREFUL**, beginning today, and to sound a word of warning to others when they are in danger. Through the use of preventive measures, industrial establishments in Rochester have been able to greatly reduce the number of accidents. In some of them the reduction has been as great as eighty per cent.

We know the cause of accidents in the street and we are aware of the method which may be used in avoiding them. Simple rules have been established for traffic in the streets and if each one will observe them many lives will be saved. Twenty-three persons were killed in the streets of Rochester last year and many were maimed in the streets. We have the names of the dead and the injured for last year. We do not know whose names will be included in next year's list.

Will each one of you resolve that your name will not be there and that the name of your child will not be there? The best way to make sure is to observe these rules:

1—When you start to cross the street, **LOOK TO THE LEFT**, and when you reach the middle of the

street, **LOOK TO THE RIGHT**. No rule of safety is more important than this one.

2—**MAKE SURE OF WHAT IS ON THE OTHER SIDE** before you pass in front of or behind a car or an automobile. Many who neglected to take this precaution have been killed.

3—**DON'T BE A JAY WALKER**. The man who refuses to use the crossings and cuts corners is liable to be struck by a car or automobile.

4—**WATCH YOUR STEP**. A banana peeling, a hole in the pavement, or a slippery spot may cause a bad fall, and you may be thrown under a passing car or automobile.

5—**DON'T TAKE A CHANCE** and try to beat a car to the crossing. Only a moment, at the most, will be required for the car to pass.

6—**KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN**, your head up and your mind on what you are doing.

It is not enough for each one of you to know these rules, but you should keep them in mind at all times when in the street. You will be helping to make Rochester safe, and you may save yourself from being killed or maimed in a street accident.—*Public Safety Committee, Chamber of Commerce.*

### Little Tragedies

Johnny dived off the pier to see if he could swim against the current. He couldn't.

Sam took a "hitch" on the back of an automobile to get to school on time. He never got there.

Billy climbed out to the end of a branch. He was sure it wouldn't break. It did.

Sally lit her mother's alcohol lamp. She never dreamed it would explode. It did.

The boys lit a bonfire near the house. They were sure they could put it out. They couldn't.—*Bureau Health Education.*

## The 7% Preferred Stock Sale

CHARLES A. TUCKER

**T**HE OPENING of a campaign for the sale of 7% Preferred Stock of the Rochester Railway and Light Company marks an epoch in the history of the financing of this utility Company. Never before has the opportunity been broadly given to those who contribute toward the Company's success to also share in its profits, and the results thus far obtained demonstrates the fact that hundreds of persons in Rochester were ready and eager to invest their capital and become partners in the gas and electric business.

The Company is well and favorably known in the community and this fact inspired confidence and a desire to be associated financially with such a successful enterprise. It has brought to the Company nearly one thousand subscribers to its preferred stock up to the time this article was prepared. The gratifying feature of the sale of stock thus far is its wide distribution over all parts of the city and surrounding territory, and among people in all walks of life, from the one share subscriber to the one hundred share subscriber. The bulk of the sales have been in lots of from one to twenty shares, with five to ten share lots predominating. This is as it should be. It brings to the Company the combined interest of hundreds of stockholders to supplement the successful efforts of the management in building up the business to serve the community satisfactorily and in returning to the stockholder partners a reasonable interest on the investment.

The first offer of \$500,000 of 7% Preferred Stock to the customers and employees of the Company was taken up by five hundred and ten customers for 4,587 shares and by one hundred sixty employees for 441 shares. While the subscriber for stock had the option of paying for it in full with accrued dividends at time of subscription or

paying for it on the monthly plan, the greater part was paid for in full. Nevertheless a goodly portion was taken on the monthly plan, an excellent way, as it induces one to save, and thus makes less demand upon the banks to supply immediate funds.

There have been many interesting features about this sale noted by the writer, considerable family history has been revealed, and many tales told of how the money was saved to make the investment. Many have bought two different lots and quite a number have bought three times, in increasing amounts each time. Sales have also run in families, as many as four in one house in two instances being purchasers.

The meeting with nearly all these new stockholders by the writer has been a most pleasant and instructive experience, and gives him a larger and broader view in a field not heretofore cultivated. The "people," our customers, and employees, earn and save their money, and want to invest it safely and to receive a good return. When they put it in the Company's Preferred 7% Stock they have made choice of a security that has unusual merit. The sale of the second \$500,000 offer is on the same terms as the first.

The employees of the Company have entered into the spirit of the sale and have been enthusiastic salesmen, securing subscriptions for thousands of shares. This work has been an education for them and has given them a practical illustration of what is required to secure funds for the necessary financing for enlargement of the Company's enterprises. They realize now that money for financing a company does not come out of the air, but that many must save and then be invited to participate, after being shown that an investment in a public utility of our standing is desirable and safe for them.

## The Organization and Insignia of The Army

ROY R. DARRON

EVERY DAY we read in the papers and current magazines of the valorous deeds of our boys in the trenches in France. On one day we read of our engineers dropping their tools to take up their rifles to help repel an enemy attack. On another day we read of the accurate and destructive fire of our field artillery and on another of the brave defense of our infantry or of a successful raid upon an enemy trench. So it goes on from day to day, each one bringing a new and interesting story of some spectacular incident by one of the departments of the army.

In this connection the writer has often wondered how many of the people at home know in a general way the duties of the various branches of the service and how to distinguish the rank and branch of service of army men. Probably most of us have some understanding of the former but very few know the numerous insignia which show branch of service and rank. It is probable, therefore, that a brief dissertation on the organization, duties and distinguishing marks of the several branches would not be out of place at the present time.

In taking up the organization of the army it may be best to begin with the infantry. The typical infantry organization is four companies of 150 men each to the battalion, three battalions to the regiment, two regiments to the brigade and two brigades to the division. The division is practically a small army ready for complete service. In addition to the two infantry brigades, it has a brigade of field artillery, a regiment of cavalry, an engineer battalion and sanitary and train troops. Its strength on a war footing is about 15,500 men. Two infantry divisions form an army corps, to which is attached siege artillery, ammunition trains, supply companies, signal battalions, and other

necessary auxiliary equipment. The total strength of the army corps is about 41,000 men of whom the fighting strength is approximately 32,000 men.

The infantry may be considered in many ways as the chief branch of the army as all other branches act as supports, and aid it in carrying out different enterprises. Machine gunners, bomb throwers, sharpshooters, etc., are generally chosen from infantry troops. The hat cord of the infantry is light blue and the insignia worn on the collar is crossed rifles.

The artillery is at the present time one of the most important departments of the modern army. This valuable auxiliary is made up of guns of various calibre and range. It includes what is known as heavy and field artillery. The field artillery consists of guns of such size that they can be easily and rapidly conveyed from place to place to keep up with the progress made by the infantry. The heavy artillery on the other hand is used more for siege and heavy bombardment. The artillery also includes the heavy howitzers, mortars and machines for heavy bomb and grenade throwing.

The artillery acts in very close harmony with the infantry and signal corps. They destroy barbed wire in front of the enemy trenches before an attack by infantry. They bombard the enemy trenches and endeavor to fill them in with earth and debris. At the moment of attack they lift their barrage beyond the trenches to be attacked and place it upon the second line of trenches with the double purpose of preventing reinforcements from reaching the attacked forces and of preventing a retreat of the latter. Units of the signal corps are attached to the artillery to direct their fire and make corrections. The light field artillery generally are able to observe

# U.S.

National Army



Infantry



Corps of Engineers



Medical Department



Ordnance Department

# U.S.

Regular Army



# U.S.R.

Reserve Corps



Signal Corps



Field Artillery



Cavalry



Quartermaster General's Department

their own firing from observation posts either in or near the front trenches but the fire of the long range and heavy artillery must be observed and reported by the signal corps men either from airplanes or balloons.

The unit in the field artillery is the battery which consists of four guns. Since the present war began most nations have increased the battery to six guns, it being found a more convenient and effectual unit. Three batteries form a battalion and two battalions a regiment of artillery. The hat cord of the artillery is scarlet and the collar insignia crossed cannon.

The cavalry has not played as important a part in modern warfare as it has in the past and has therefore lost much of its former prestige. It does not take a very active part in either direct attack or defense and is, therefore, not often mentioned in reports.

The unit in the cavalry is the troop which corresponds to the infantry company. The hat cord is yellow and collar insignia crossed sabres.

The signal corps, although always a very important department, has increased and become still more valuable in the present conflict due to late inventions such as the airplane, wireless telegraph, telephone, etc. At the present time it acts both as the eyes and nervous system of the army. It first observes what the enemy is doing, conveys this information to the officers in command, then delivers orders to the several units so as to hinder the enemy in carrying out his plans. The aviation section is probably the most important part in the signal corps as through this photographs are taken of the entire battle line so that those who direct the armies have a picture of the whole trench system of both sides before them. The aviation section also takes an important part in the actual fighting, it being their purpose to drive all enemy planes down and to control the air above the trenches. The aviation section also makes raids

upon important ammunition centers, railways, etc., in an endeavor to hinder the enemy in his non-combattant departments and weaken his morale. The hat cord of the signal corps is orange and white and the collar insignia crossed flags with a torch between them.

The engineers corps is an important department but one of whose work not much is heard. All large engineering feats undertaken by the armies are carried out under the direction of this department. Its work consists in part of building railroads, bridges, roads, fortifications, trenching under enemy positions, etc. This department, like the signal corps, has many branches each of which has its own special work.

The organization conforms as nearly as is practicable to the infantry units. The hat cord is scarlet and white and the collar insignia is a castle.

Other departments of the army which should be mentioned are the quartermaster's department, denoted by a buff hat cord and a collar insignia of a wheel surmounted by a spread-eagle with a sword and key crossed through the hub of the wheel. Its duties are to supply food, clothing, and shelter for the troops. The ordnance department is denoted by a black and scarlet hat cord and a flaming cannon-ball as collar insignia. It supplies all arms; ammunition, repairs, etc., to keep the men in fighting equipment. The hospital corps is denoted by a maroon and white hat cord and mercury staff collar insignia. Its duties are self-explanatory.

Officers of the army are divided into two classes, commissioned and non-commissioned. Commissions are given by the President as Commander-in-Chief. Non-commissioned officers are appointed by the officer in command.

There are two general grades of non-commissioned officers, sergeants and corporals. The sergeant is designated by a triple chevron worn

on his sleeve, the corporal by a double chevron. There are various grades of sergeants which are designated by devices worn between the "V" of the chevron. Thus a first sergeant has a lozenge; color sergeant, a star; commissary sergeant, a crescent, etc.

The lowest grade of commissioned officer is second lieutenant who is designated by a single gold bar on the shoulder of his coat. The other grades of commissioned officers are given in order of rank from low to high and are designated as follows: first lieutenant, one silver bar; captain, two silver bars; major, a gold leaf; lieutenant-colonel, a silver leaf; colonel, a silver spread eagle; brigadier general, a silver star; major-general, two silver stars; lieutenant-general, one large and two small silver stars; general, coat of arm of United States and two silver stars.

### The New Fuel Order

The war is coming closer and closer to us all. Vice President and General Manager, James T. Hutchings has received the following order from the United States Fuel Administrator for Monroe County, Mortimer R. Miller.

June 13, 1918.

"Rochester Railway & Light Co.,  
Rochester, N. Y.

Attention Mr. Jas. T. Hutchings,  
Vice-Pres. & General Mgr.

Gentlemen: Because of the scarcity of gas coal, fuel coal, and fuel oils, it is hereby ordered that, until the supply becomes more plentiful, no further service connections be made by you for the supply of either gas or electricity to persons or corporations not now receiving this service. We also hereby instruct you to prohibit the use by present consumers of larger amounts of gas or electricity than they have been using in the past and to further prohibit the installation of any additional street lighting. This order is to take effect immediately. Additional gas and electricity required for the successful prosecution of the war may be supplied through special permission from this office.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) M. R. MILLER,  
Monroe County Fuel Administrator."

### Common Sense Means Safety

Safety teaches us how to evade a great deal of trouble by putting into practice its rules, and the inevitable result is a material increase in the dividends of the joys of life. Courage is an admirable trait in any man, but when it borders on recklessness it behooves one to exercise restraint. If a man jimmies himself into eternity by recklessness, little credit is attached to his achievement.

The gist of safety is expressed in a few simple common sense rules:

Look and think twice before you act; it may later develop that you will be glad you did and not sorry you didn't.

Show a little compassion for the new man on the job, and if you notice that he is dangerously near the edge impart a few words of caution or advice.

If you observe any unsafe condition bring it to the attention of the party in charge.

If you know of a way to improve a safety device or a safer method to accomplish a task, get the ideas into circulation so that others may benefit.

If there is a chance to err in judgment always let it be on the right side of caution.

Do not attempt to operate machinery with which you are not entirely familiar.

If obliged to work from a ladder take the necessary precautions to avoid making a rapid descent.

Do not leave tools promiscuously scattered about on some elevation; they are a menace to the men working below.

If you do not know how to tie a safe knot or rig up a chain fall, learn or delegate the job to some one that does.

Above all things, don't try to establish a record for speed if it necessitates a sacrifice of accuracy or safety.

Richard B. Hoag—*Safety Bulletin*.

## GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS

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is given.

Vol. V JUNE, 1918 No. 12

THIS ISSUE of Gas and Electric News completes five full years of publication and the time seems appropriate for a brief comment on the belief that it has found itself and has become a regular operating feature of the Company.

The editors are gratified from time to time to note the increasing number of requests for extra copies and many of our readers take pains to tell us that they find the magazine interesting and instructive. As in the past, it will be our endeavor to continue to faithfully record the happenings of interest throughout the organization, concerning our physical work in gas, electricity and steam, and also concerning our human relations with each other, and with the public.

We repeat that this is an employees magazine. Your contributions are welcome and will be used when possible. Let your co-workers know what you are doing.

### Are You from Missouri?

A LARGE number of people are very proud of the fact that they are, "From Missouri." One often hears the phrase, "You have got to show me," and one as often witnesses patient efforts to instruct.

Now the logical interpretation of the frame of mind of the man, "From Missouri," is that his mind is open to conviction, that upon a knowledge of the facts in the case he is able and willing to form an opinion or belief, and finally that he has the sense and courage to act on that opinion or belief, if some action for his own good is required. In other words, the "Man from Missouri," is the rare character who learns by precept, example or instruction, in distinction to the man who learns by experience only.

When it comes to information on the ways to achieve health and success, why, "The woods are full of it." It must be the case then, that those of us who are not well, and who do not achieve success, have failed to learn the rules. And it is probable that many who have failed to learn the rules have failed because they lacked an open mind. Or to state the case another way, instead of really being, "From Missouri," they are in the position of always being shown and never learning.

If this explains why some are failing in the game of life, it also suggests the remedy, which is simply the cultivation of intellectual honesty, with the courage to follow where it leads.



### Accidents

"VANITY, all is Vanity!"—a rather sweeping statement. But no doubt if every form of vanity were punishable few of us would escape a whipping. At the same time there are certain varieties of this little human failing, as we all must know, that are especially objectionable. For

example—to select one out of many that are perhaps just as bad—there is that type of workman who with no greater skill or intelligence than his fellows, and acutely conscious of the fact, yet strives to attain a spurious kind of superiority in their minds by scoffing at the dangers of their common calling and spurning the precautions necessary to avoid them. This might be called vanity run mad. It almost infallibly results in accidents. The *Safety Bulletin* has something to say about these gentlemen that is worth repeating. Carelessness, it remarks, is no more a sign of efficiency than the recklessness of intoxication is a mark of courage. The drunken man takes chances that in his normal condition he would shudder at. His drink-deadened faculties fail to perceive the danger; his weakened judgment underestimates its extent. He is not courageous, only unafraid; not strong-minded only ignorant; not more capable of self-protection, only less aware of the need of it.

The careless workman in like manner is not physically or mentally more capable than his cautious brother. He is only less imaginative, less able to sense or estimate danger, less educated by the lessons of experience. And because of these deficiencies he is disposed to jeer at his careful work-mate and to deprecate precautions which so far as he can see are unnecessary. His intelligence falls short of the realization that unexpectedness is an essential quality of accidents. And the *Bulletin* continues: The practice of safety principles does not cause and is not intended to cause a workman to be slow-moving, excessively timid, or preposterously cautious. It demands no heavy sacrifice of time, no retardation of progress, no impairment of efficiency, no unreasonable rejection of new methods; but it insists on the adoption of the safe in preference to the unsafe, calls attention to hidden

dangers, discusses the causes of accidents and suggests suitable precautions, emphasizing the importance of seeming trifles where the safety of life and limb is concerned, and giving systematic carefulness its due prominence in the working-day scheme of things. It tends to develop in the workmen an instinct that scents hidden danger, vividness of imagination to foresee possible accidents, strength of reasoning power to weigh possibilities and consequences, and, by repeated warning, to waken in him an abiding, an actuating consciousness of the necessity of always using care.—Synscope.



### Time for Plain Speaking

"The time has come," the Walrus said, "to speak of many things."

The newspapers report that in Washington the feeling is that there is need for more pro-American propaganda.

It is also said by an English general that great as is the heroism of the British troops, none can equal the French, and that the reason is, that they are fighting for their own native land, their homes and firesides. And what wonders they are accomplishing!

What could not America accomplish if every inhabitant of the United States were as pro-American as the French are pro-French!

We sing

"My country, 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,"

but how much do we mean it?

The time has come to cease relying on what we are going to do and concentrate our every thought and effort on doing what we must do and have begun to do to end this war.

—Telephone Review.



It is not by a man's purse, but by his character, that he is rich or poor.

—R. L. Stevenson

## The Company's Part in the War Chest

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I wish through Gas and Electric News to convey my thanks to the Committee who so ably assisted me in the recent War Chest campaign in the Rochester Railway and Light Company.

Reports, not only from our own Company, but from every other source, show clearly that the objects of this campaign were very close to the hearts of the people, and the response for subscriptions put almost every industry in the City in the one hundred per cent class.

The Rochester Railway and Light Company has by far the largest number of employees of any public utility in Rochester, and spread as we are over the entire City, it was somewhat of an undertaking to cover the entire Company, and that we secured subscriptions from 99.105% of the employees is really quite remarkable. Our showing was magnificent and would have been 100% had it not been for the absence of a few on account of sickness. The following tabulations show the departments that were 100% and those who because of sickness were unable to obtain the 100% record.

Departments 100%	
Auditing, General	Electric Distribution:
Payroll	Line
Mailing	Underground
Stenographic	Subway
Tabulating	Arc Lamp
Consumers' Ledger	Motor Department
Janitors	Machine Shop—Inside
Treasury	Station 1
Employment Bureau	Station 2
Safety Department	Station 3
Engineering	Station 4
Record Drafting	Station 5
Design Drafting	Station 6
Laboratory	Station 26
Industrial Sales	Station 33
Purchasing	Station 34
Storehouse	Station 35
Domestic Sales	Gas Street
Coke Sales	Gas Shop
Transportation Dept.	Gas Holder
Electric—General	

Departments less than 100%	
Electric Meter	96.67%
West Station	93.00%
East Station	94.25%
Machine Shop—Outside	92.23%
West Station Construction	82.69%
Average percentage for Company	99.105%

The Committee secured 1,157 subscriptions amounting to \$21,410.84. This does not include 42 subscriptions that were given direct to the War Chest and subscriptions to teams outside of the Company, the amount of which cannot be ascertained. In all there were 1,199 subscriptions from this Company.

As our weekly contributions are taken from our envelopes and sent to the War Chest let us each one resolve that during the war we will constantly keep in mind the sacrifices of the boys who have gone across and how small our contribution is in comparison. We must also remember that the deductions made for the Liberty Bonds are not gifts but loans to the Government. If we look at it in this light it will make it so much easier for us to govern our expenditures and omit the unnecessary things of life, such as cigars, liquor, theatres and other pleasures that we can do without during war times.

The plan of collection in the case of employees changing from one company to another has not been thoroughly outlined as yet. A plan is being worked out whereby the pledge made can be deducted by the new employer should a change of work be made. Provision is also being made for any new employees who may not have subscribed to the War Chest and desire to do so.

In closing let me again thank the Committee and all who so willingly contributed in making the campaign the success it was.

Very truly yours,

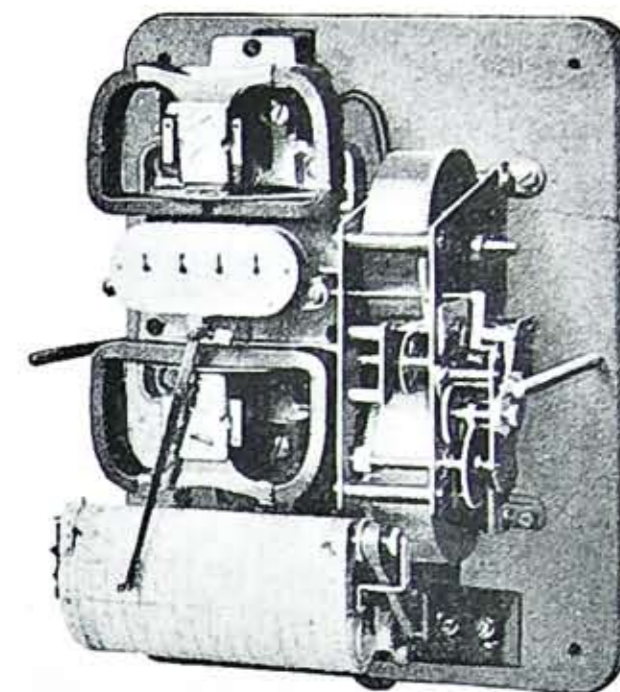
P. J. O'NEILL,  
Captain—War Chest Campaign.

being marked on the edge. There are many places where this meter will have many advantages over some of the earlier types.

There is an unusual metering condition at the Rochester & Lake Ontario Water Co. Power is delivered through a meter at 11,000 volts, alternating current, then transformed to 380 volts to be used for motors operating pumps or converted to 500 volts direct current to be used for variable speed motors or for the Manitou Railroad. Conditions were such that it was undesirable to have a separate converter for the Railroad, therefore it was necessary to install a "dead head" meter and a demand meter on this installation. A Railroad load is a very difficult one on which to obtain a demand and it is here that a meter of the new type is desirable but unfortunately the meter under discussion, as furnished by the manufacturer is built for alternating current only. Therefore the meter department devised a plan to adapt the new type demand meter to operate on a direct current watt-hour meter.

The meter used on the original installation is a General Electric Astatic type, the construction of which is such that it was impossible to place the demand meter in the same case with the watt-hour meter, so a base was made and mounted above the watt-hour meter and fastened to its base. On this base was mounted the clock, paper driving element and pen shaft support.

The Westinghouse gear train was used and as the two manufacturers use different systems of connecting the gear train to the meter shaft and as the speed also differs, it was necessary to place a spur gear on the armature shaft in place of the worm, and to interpose a gear ratio of two to one in the register. After this had been completed and mounted in place another problem was to connect the gear train and pen shaft, as they were some distance apart and not in the same



Type RA Demand Meter—Cover Removed

line, and it was important not to add any appreciable friction.

This was accomplished by placing a small aluminium drum on the shaft in the gear train and one of the same size on the pen shaft also fastening to and passing over these drums a small chain known to the watch maker as a fusee. This worked very satisfactorily. The pen is reset by a perpendicular rod with two horizontal arms one engaging with a lever on the clock, the other with the gear train.

After this installation was complete a regular type R. A. Watt-hour Demand Meter was installed on the total 11,000 volt load, thus giving two demand charts of the same kind making it easier to compute the bills. It took some time and labor to complete this installation but the results obtained in satisfactory records, and more economical maintenance will more than offset the expense incurred in designing the special meter.

The illustrations show the original General Electric Astatic Watt-hour meter, and the new Type RA Demand meter which were so successfully combined. The changes required were designed and fabricated by the Company's expert mechanics in the Electric Meter Department.



## Gas and Electricity in the Home

BY THE GAS DEMONSTRATORS

Miss Frances E. Moore and Miss Irene Walsh

### Efficient Purchasing by the Housewife

THERE ARE few housewives who realize that efficient purchasing and utilization of food is a business based on business principles. The buyer of any line of goods for a retail or wholesale house could not hold his position a week if he knew as little concerning the actual business of buying as the average housekeeper knows about providing the household necessities.

It is up to the women who manage their food problems in a somewhat hit or miss fashion to wake up to the seriousness of the situation. Think about your real job as purchasing partners as you have never thought of it before; seek to know for yourselves about food and methods of buying. A housekeeper must know values as well as costs, that is, she must compare prices with weights and one article with another that will do the same work. Many persons do not realize the importance of considering the proportion of edible material when purchasing. This is particularly true in the case of dried fruits.

The smaller varieties of these fruits, such as prunes, are much more economical than the larger varieties. This is contrary to public opinion but can be proved by purchasing a pound of each variety, cutting out the stones and weighing the amount of edible material left. For instance; one pound of large prunes (20-30 size) yields fourteen ounces of prune meat with two ounces of seeds. One pound of small prunes (60-70 size) yields thirteen ounces of prune meat and three ounces of seeds. The small prunes at fifteen cents a pound yield thirteen ounces of edible material, large prunes at twenty-five cents a pound yield fourteen ounces of edible material. For fifteen cents the large

prunes yield only eight and two-fifths ounces. For the price of one pound of small prunes one then gets thirteen ounces of prune meats from the small variety and eight and two-fifths ounces from the large.

Now consider the grapefruit. Many people say they can not afford to buy the grade of fruit selling at two for twenty-five cents, and purchase the cheaper grade of three for twenty-five cents. It is true, three grapefruit will serve more than two, if the housewife serves halves of the fruit at a meal, instead of the pulp and juice in salads, desserts and beverages. The largest grapefruit purchased for two for twenty-five cents yields fifteen ounces edible portion and four ounces waste, while the smallest grade yields eight ounces of edible portion and two ounces of waste. For twenty-five cents one buys thirty ounces of edible portion if he selects the larger grade, and twenty-four ounces edible portion of the smaller. However, if the smaller grade sold at five cents a piece, the housewife would be wise in the choice of that grade because for twenty-five cents she would get forty ounces of edible portion without the bother of removing seeds.

Most people, it is safe to say, buy a medium priced orange and give the matter little more thought. There are oranges and oranges, thick skinned, with seeds and without. The Florida oranges are generally thinner skinned than the California navel oranges, but are often very full of seeds, so the advantage one has in one respect is counterbalanced by other features. A small sized orange costing fifty-nine cents a dozen proved to be as rich in juice and flavor as the larger sized orange costing seventy-five cents a dozen. It contained only a few seeds and had one ounce of waste and three

ounces edible portion. The medium priced orange costing sixty-nine cents a dozen yielded about  $\frac{1}{4}$  less of juice which did not have the flavor of the smallest and largest oranges, although it yielded as much edible portion as the seventy-five cent orange. The largest orange, having thicker skin, yielded three ounces of waste and four ounces edible portion and is a little more economical for use in punches and ices.

A cheap meat may not prove cheap in the end if we do not take into account the amount of bone, fat, gristle, etc. A piece of neck or flank, rump or round, or beef loaf is just as nutritious as porterhouse or tenderloin, and can be made just as palatable. If you are going to have steak for dinner, consider the proportion of waste and price in the different cuts. Round steak 7% waste costing 38c. a pound. Sirloin 13% waste costing 38c. a pound. Porterhouse 13% waste costing 45c. a pound.

There are a great many brands of goods and almost as many grades of the product, but the housewife must learn by experience which is the best to buy for her needs. Some brands are from five to seven cents dearer but that much expended on a can of corn is a great deal better than trying to eat corn silk and husk or perhaps throwing away  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a can of peas which are spotted.

It is advantageous in purchasing fruits to investigate. If you see two grades of berries, one for twenty-five cents a box, the other for twenty-three cents a box, look under the first layer and see if the fruit is as good on the bottom of the box as on the top; or in buying apples, see if the waste of the second grade is not greater than the extra cost of the selected fruit.

In trying to buy supplies at lowest prices, be sure that the time and nervous energy spent are not out of proportion to the amount saved, and remember that it is no longer unpopular in America to be economical.

### General Rules

Buy less, serve smaller portions.  
Preach the "Gospel of the Clean Plate."  
Don't eat a fourth meal.  
Don't limit the plain food of growing children.  
Watch out for the wastes.  
Full garbage pails in America mean empty dinner pails in America and Europe.  
If the more fortunate of our people will avoid waste and eat no more than they need, the high cost of living problem of the less fortunate will be solved.

"A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men."

### Recipes

#### PRESERVED PAIRS WITH SUGAR

To one piazza add a bench and a chair. Then properly place a man very much in love and a young lady not fully persuaded. Add a brimming cupful of persistency and a few pinches of courage. Season with vows and promises. Then scatter in several gentle zephyrs mingled with sunshine and summer song birds. Stir gently and allow to cool gradually.



#### GREEN EN(GAGE)D PLUMS

To one comfortable sofa add a very slight portion of gas-light, then take two spoons and stir them gently together. Add a plentiful supply of sugar, several ounces of romance and a few whispers. Pour in a pint of milk of human kindness and dust in a pound of mutual admiration; take one ounce of resistance, two of yielding, all the kisses necessary, and a promise to see father. This preparation will probably last a life time.

We've substituted corn for wheat  
And pallid cottage-cheese for meat  
With nobly stimulated zeal  
We chew the drill potato peel  
We've tested every new disguise  
For making rice a glad surprise  
And never throw a bit away  
But mingle all in queer puree  
O doughty Dietetic Guide  
Lead, lead on! We're satisfied.  
—Chicago Tribune.

### Electric Generation

The 11,000 volt tie line, No. 612, between Station 3 and Station 1 was connected into the system June 5th.

The 11,000 volt tie line between the Symington-Anderson Company and Station 1 was made alive the first of June.

Station 15 was completely severed from the tie line and distribution systems June 2nd by the removal of the arc circuits to new Station 5.

The A.C. and D.C. service emanating from Station 34 for furnishing power to Bausch & Lomb will be completed within ten days.

Due to the severe lightning experienced Sunday, June 9th, the lightning arresters on the D.C. board at Station 4 were damaged.

The 200 H. P. motor operating the boiler washer pump at Station 3 was out of service for several hours due to defective bars on the rotor.

Burned A.C. rings on the 1,000 K.W. railway rotary converter at Station 1 caused a shut down of this machine for twelve hours.

Mr. Anthony Ehrstein, operator at Station 25, was slightly burned owing to arc transformer trouble caused by a cross on the overhead Edison system.

The 440 volt oil switch at the Victor Milling Company was damaged through the burning out of the low voltage release coil.

The 200 H. P. motor at the Lawless Paper Company plant developed for the second time within two months a defective coil which necessitated considerable repairing.

### Gas Manufacture

Two new devices have been installed to facilitate the handling of purifying material into and out of the boxes. One is a portable crane with a 40 foot boom and a 1/2 yard clam shell bucket operated by a 4 cylinder gasoline engine, and the other a portable belt conveyor driven by a small electric motor.

The crane is used in the yard in stocking new material and moving other material into positions for rapid handling during the box changing process. It is also used for removing material from the outside boxes, and refilling them. In this operation, it has only been used once at this writing but proved its ability to do the work, and eliminate the need of two dozen laborers.

The portable conveyor is to be used primarily for the inside boxes. These boxes are dumped through man holes in the bottom. The conveyor is also to be used in moving the material out of the building.

All waste heat boilers have been in operation at West Station, but No. 3 failed during May and is now in need of repairs which will probably not be completed for several months. The other two are operating continuously.

Two large Davidson Steam pumps formerly used for operating the hydraulic elevators at East Station are now being relocated at West Station. One will be used as an auxiliary boiler feed pump, the other as a high pressure water pump to operate the hydraulic valves in the retort house.

On account of the encroachment of the Machine Shop into the foreman's office at East Station, a new office is being equipped in what was formerly the coal gas condensing room.



### Auditing



#### New Business

##### Net Increase in Consumers in First Four Months of 1918

	Dec. 31, 1917	April 30, 1918	Increase
Gas.....	78,657	78,779	122
Electric.....	27,774	28,267	493
Steam.....	51	51	—
	106,482	107,097	615

##### Net Increase in Consumers in Twelve Months Ending April 30th, 1918

	April 30, 1917	April 30, 1918	Increase
Gas.....	76,092	78,779	2,687
Electric.....	26,190	28,267	2,077
Steam.....	49	51	2
	102,331	107,097	4,766

##### Statement of Consumers by Departments as of April 30th

Apr. 30	Gas	Elec.	Steam	Total	Increase
1908	37,804	6,102	....	43,906	.....
1909	42,242	6,599	....	48,841	4,935
1910	47,433	7,775	....	55,208	6,367
1911	53,042	9,400	17	62,459	7,251
1912	57,795	11,447	20	69,262	6,803
1913	62,776	14,342	23	77,141	7,879
1914	67,403	16,750	30	84,183	7,042
1915	70,341	20,052	37	90,430	6,247
1916	72,263	23,118	41	95,422	4,992
1917	76,092	26,190	49	102,331	6,909
1918	78,779	28,267	51	107,097	4,766
Inc. in 10 Yrs.	40,975	22,165	51	63,191	63,191

##### Net Increase in Consumers by Months

	1916	1917	1918
Increase in January.....	341	194	54
Increase in February.....	253	(Dec.) 19	56
Increase in March.....	339	386	183
Increase in April.....	684	608	322
	1,617	1,169	615

##### Company's Savings Deposits

###### STATEMENT TO JUNE 1, 1918

No. depositors June 1, 1918.....	31
Decrease during May 1918.....	2
Amt. deposited during May.....	\$240.00
Total deposited to June 1, 1918.....	\$15,276.48

#### Miscellaneous Data

	April 30, 1917	April 30, 1918	Increase
Miles of Gas Main.....	444	487	43
Miles of Overhead Line.....	1,832	1,904	72
Miles of Underground Cable.....	1,067	1,120	53
Miles of Subway Duct.....	951	1,002	51
No. of Street Arc Lamps.....	1,577	1,713	136
No. of Inc. Lamps.....	7,826	8,630	804
Total No. of St. Lamps.....	9,403	10,343	940
No. of Employees.....	1,291	1,314	23
Amt. of Payroll (Mo.)	\$103,683.62	\$125,162.18	\$21,478.56

#### E. B. A. for Month of May, 1918

##### Receipts

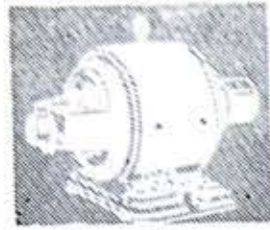
Bal. on hand 1st of month.....	\$2,262.31
Dues—Members.....	\$521.40
Dues—Company.....	521.40
Fees—Members.....	13.00
Fees—Company.....	13.00
Assessment No. 13—16 Mem.	340.50
Assessment No. 13—16 Com.	340.50
Int. on Bank bal. and Inv.....	40.00
Members Additional Life Insurance.....	5.39
	1,795.19
	4,057.50

##### Disbursements

Sick Benefits.....	\$461.31
Accidents off Duty Benefits.....	40.50
Accidents on Duty Benefits.....	11.35
Death Benefit No. 13, 275.00	} 675.00
Death Benefit No. 14, 275.00	
Death Benefit No. 16, 125.00	
Group Life Insurance.....	20.95
Dues and Assessments Military and Naval Service Exp.	55.86

Total payments for month.....	1,264.97
Bal. on hand June 1, 1918.....	2,792.53

Membership ending April 30, 1918.....	754
Loss during May.....	16
Membership ending May 31, 1918.....	738



Sales



The Homeopathic Hospital was placed on the Rochester Railway and Light Company lines for the period of the summer and will have a peak of about twenty kilowatts.

The Archer Building has taken this Company's power for the rest of the summer with a peak of 15 kilowatts.

The Ashley Machine Works is installing an additional 50 H. P. in motors. This will make a total load of 65 H. P. on the Company's lines. The load will undoubtedly be on through the winter as well as through the summer.

The following list shows some of the electric load that has been gained during the last month, together with the estimated maximum demand:

	Kilowatts
McWade Mds. Corporation.....	4
Ardean R. Miller, Jr.....	6
Defiance Checkwriter Corp.....	50
Wilmot-Castle Co.....	50
M. B. Shantz Co.....	70
Henner Automatic Oil & Grease Co.....	6
East and West Guard, Large Canal.....	20
Barrows Shoe Comp.....	25
Interstate Machine Company.....	10
Rochester Vulcanite Tanning Co.....	40

The Wilmot-Castle Company has purchased the factory formerly occupied by the Mowette Camera Corporation on University Avenue and is moving its machinery from the present St. Paul Street Plant to the new location. The Defiance Checkwriter Corporation is moving out of the Woodworth Building and will occupy the building on St. Paul Street formerly occupied by the Wilmot-Castle Company. Both firms were on this Company's lines and are still using its power in their new homes.

The Beech Nut Packing Company on East Main Street is building an addition to the plant 218 feet by 68 feet. The additional load connected to our lines will be 47 H. P. in motors and at least 12 kilowatts in lights.

The Rochester Box and Lumber Company, Culver Road Subway, has contracted for 260 H. P. in electric motors.

The Seneca Engineering Company at Clarissa Street Bridge has contracted for 30 H. P. to be used for construction work at the new Clarissa Street Bridge.

The Rochester Vulcanite Pavement Company is installing one 35 H. P. motor at its Sherman Street plant.

The In-Vu Manufacturing Company, 840 University Avenue, is installing a 20 H. P. Motor.

During the last month the following firms have contracted to purchase electricity from this Company during the summer months. These firms, although they have power plants of their own, have found it more economical to purchase electricity from this Company during the summer months than to generate it in their own plants.

	Kilowatts
Wilder Realty Company.....	25
Archer Building.....	12
B. R. & P. Office Bldg.....	34
Premo Camera Works of the Eastman Kodak Company.....	116
Cutler Building.....	65
American Laundry Machinery Co.....	200
Taylor Instrument Companies.....	60
Burke, FitzSimons Hone & Co.....	60
Bastian Brothers.....	60

Discontinuance of Company Savings Accounts

Owing to the increasing number of deductions now being made by the Treasury Department from the pay envelopes of Company employes for

Mr. George Schrier has been employed as Special Man in the Order Department.

Mr. Herman Russell, Assistant General Manager, has been confined to his home for sometime on account



COMPANY BASEBALL TEAM

Left to right, Top row; Hudson, A. Myers, Otto, Drumm, O'Brien, Heiden, Walker  
Bottom row; Gardner, Spears, Pancoast, Avery, Carpenter, B. Myers, Carlin, Wiegand.

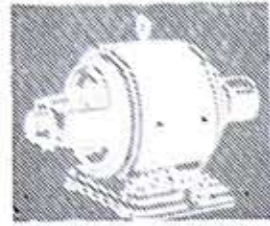
ALTHOUGH the part which the Company Baseball Team has played in the Rochester Industrial League, so far as winning games is concerned, has not been as successful as we had hoped, nevertheless it is gratifying to know that the team fights hard all the way and in the end, if need be, is a game loser. Like all good losers the team has no "hard luck" stories to tell to account for its three defeats and one victory to date. The scores of the first four games are as follows:

Todd Protectograph Company 13, Railway and Light Company 7; Taylor Instrument Company 8, Railway and Light Company 10; Ritter Dental Company 11, Railway and Light Company 2; Vacuum Oil Company 13, Railway and Light Company 7. Baseball is good sport, get out and enjoy it.

ON WEDNESDAY evening, May 15, 1918, a bowling match was played between a team representing the Engineering and Drafting Rooms of the Main Office and a team representing the Gas Works.

The following scores show what happened.

Engineering and Drafting Rooms			
Kay.....	151	159	183
Davidson.....	192	135	183
Keller.....	144	142	128
Hall.....	121	162	163
Alling.....	156	128	124
	764	726	781
Gas Works			
Cooper.....	120	116	104
Reed.....	151	117	126
Palmer.....	149	147	164
Haftenkamp.....	152	140	151
Van Riper.....	147	149	183
	719	669	728



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Bastian Brothers.....	60



## Athletics



COMPANY BASEBALL TEAM

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Bottom row: Gardner, Spears, Pancoast, Avery, Carpenter, B. Myers, Carlin, Wiegand.

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Haftenkamp.....	152	140	151
Van Ripper.....	147	149	183
	719	669	728

## Company Men In Service

### Company Honor Roll Growing

THE ROCHESTER Railway and Light Company is regularly giving up its quota of men to the national army, and the following are the names of those who left us during May for the various camps and stations.

Edward Roeser.....	Army
J. B. Allington.....	Army
John Kohl.....	Army
Ivan Brady.....	Radio Service
James Platt.....	Army
R. Gosnell.....	Navy
H. Greenberg.....	Army
Tom Parks.....	Army
D. Digiancomo.....	Army
John J. Sheehan.....	Army
F. W. Pierce.....	Ordnance
C. M. Reid.....	Officers' T. C.
John Foley.....	Army
George Zorsch.....	Army
H. Davis.....	Army
W. Forstbauer.....	Army
Tony Tucci.....	Army
S. Mitrona.....	Army
F. Caffino.....	Army
L. Herron.....	Navy
J. Dumitto.....	Army
Walter Melody.....	Army
Peter Mayes.....	Army
George Thrall.....	Army

To these boys, as to their predecessors from our organization to the Colors, go our good wishes. As they gave the Company loyal service, so will they give Uncle Sam loyal service. We shall be proud of their records.



### Letters From Men In Service

Camp Greene, May 23, 1918

Dear Mr. Fisher: Arrived safe after a long, tired, lonesome journey, but in one way glad to get here. During my short stay at home, I was very lonesome for the "Boys."

Both the Third and Fourth Regiments here have organized baseball teams, and judging from the material it will be a good season. At present they are playing a five games series. The Third won the first, score of 2 to 1 in 16 innings, and the Fourth won the second, score of 3 to 2 in eleven innings, so you can see for yourself how well matched they are. Wednesday we had a fine boxing

exhibition. Four bouts with two complete knockouts and one wrestling match, which ended in a draw.

At present I'm on detached service, and work with the sport committee. There is a nice Buick Six touring car that I drive and it seems just like home to get back to the old cars. At the same time I'm studying practical aeronautics which will help me later on.

I was very sorry not to see you before I left. Give my regards to all the Boys, and I wish you good fortune and health.

Your friend,

A. F. McDERMOTT.



Meteorological Section, A.S.S.C.,  
Texas A. and M. College,  
College Sta., Tex., May 23, 1918

Dear Mr. Brown: I have thought several times of writing you and telling what I have been doing since joining our military forces. I think this a fine time to do so as I am about to leave Waco, Texas, for your old college, Texas A. and M.

I was accepted as a Mechanical Engineer on a special call and upon arriving here found that I am in the Science and Research Department of the Aviation Section, Signal Corps. I am to study meteorology at College Station.

I arrived here on Tuesday noon, April 23, having left Rochester on Saturday previous at 5:23 P. M. I had a fine trip via Chicago and St. Louis. At the latter place I fell in with several other fellows who were bound for the same place. I was then placed in a detention camp of the Aviation Section at Waco for two weeks where we had medical inspections for two weeks and also received our inoculations and vaccinations. Also we received a second-hand outfit, uniform, etc., while there. On leaving there we were placed about a stone's throw away in Squadron 34—3d Prov. Regt. A.S.S.C., where we remained until orders came today that we leave tomorrow noon for College Station. We shall probably spend at least two months at school there.

There are about two hundred and fifty of us, all college men, and mostly graduates or men with experience, and are an excellent bunch to be with. I have enjoyed it very much in spite of the many devilish annoyances due mostly to lack of routine and a definite purpose as yet—for instance, having a perfectly good card game broken up by a whistle call to run out and carry wood to the kitchen, or being called out when you have just finished shaving one side of your face. However I hope to be able to make good even if the name of the work doesn't appeal to me.

Write to me and tell me what you all are doing, and give my regards to the boys.

Sincerely your friend,

GEORGE E. DAVIS.

### Discontinuance of Company Savings Accounts

Owing to the increasing number of deductions now being made by the Treasury Department from the pay envelopes of Company employes for Liberty Bonds, Company stocks, Insurance, etc., it has been decided for the further duration of the war to discontinue handling employes' savings accounts through the Company. Pass books will be distributed to owners at an early date, and each individual will take care of his or her own account from that time until further notice.

Do not let your account dwindle!

Remember what James J. Hill said about saving money, "If you have not learned to save money the secret of success is not in you."

### Personals

Miss J. Ely has left the Company to return to her home in Lockport.

Miss Florence McVea has been employed as a telephone operator.

Miss Anna McCarroll has been employed in the Order Department.

Mrs. Catherine Fleming has been employed in the Relief Department.

Mrs. Gabrielle Hough was confined to her home for several days on account of illness.

Mrs. Sontag and Miss Klock have been employed for night work in the Credit Posting Department.

The Transportation Department has a five ton White dump truck making good on coke delivery.

You can help us improve our telephone service by eliminating unnecessary personal calls.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Roger D. DeWolf are happy over the recent arrival of a son, Daniel Whitcomb.

Mr. Charles Walter has been employed in the office of the Meter Reading Department.

Mr. George Schrier has been employed as Special Man in the Order Department.

Mr. Herman Russell, Assistant General Manager, has been confined to his home for sometime on account of illness.

Mr. Edward Crane, formerly of the Gas Street Department, has been transferred to the Gas Shop as Report Clerk.

Mr. William Spears has succeeded Mr. Walker as Manager of the Company's Baseball team in the Industrial League.

Miss Lulu Ketterer has been employed in the Appliance Department in place of Miss Leason who has resigned.

Mr. James Casey of the Transportation Department has been accepted for service in the Navy. He left for duty on June 14th.

Mr. V. C. Hoddick, Foreman of the Gas Shop, was confined to his home with rheumatism, but is now able to be back on duty.

Miss Marion L. Spellmen has been employed in the Laboratory for the period of summer vacation. She expects to return to Syracuse University in the fall.

Mr. Charles Royce has received a post card from Mr. Floyd Owen, formerly with the Employment, Claim and Safety Department and now with Base Hospital 19, saying that he has arrived safely overseas.

Thirty members of the senior class in electrical engineering at Cornell University made an inspection of the properties of the Company June 7th and 8th, under the direction of Mr. Joseph F. Putnam, who is connected both with the Company and the University Faculty.

The trip was in the nature of a first hand investigation of the practical utilization of scientific knowledge in the field of Electrical Engineering.

Mr. Fred Gunther, steam fitter at East Station has been accepted for military service and expects to be called during June.

Mr. Tom Parks, step son of Foreman Tom Aldred of West Station has joined the Marines and is now training at Chicago. Mr. Parks has been a water gas operator at East Station.

Mr. William H. Spears has been transferred from the Gas Street Department as Assistant General Foreman to the West Station where he will do special work.

Four Generations of the Gould Family attended the christening at the First Presbyterian Church, of Edward Collin Brown, grandson of Mr. Harry P. Gould of this Company.

Mr. J. B. McCarthy, formerly of the Tabulating Department, and also a member of last year's baseball team, is now with the Signal Corps, Camp Meade, Maryland. He was home on a short furlough this month and reports that army life is fine.

Mr. Charles E. Hague, formerly of the Laboratory, has been transferred to the Department of Steam Generation at Station 3 where he will assist Messrs. O'Neill, Drumm and Wilson in their efforts to maintain and improve the efficiency of operation.

Miss Marie Hutchings, daughter of Vice-President and General Manager Jas. T. Hutchings, won a Gold Medal at Columbia Preparatory School recently for excellence in scholarship. Miss Hutchings expects to enter Smith College in the fall.

Mr. Norman H. Davison, of the Engineering Department, left on the 14th of June to join the "Colors" at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan. Mr. Davidson came with the Company March 12, 1917, and has been active in engineering work on construction.

The editors have received a postcard showing a birds-eye view of Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., from Arthur

McDermott, who is a member of the Motor Mechanics Aviation Section at this camp.

Mr. H. O. Stewart, Engineer in the Industrial Sales Department, on leave of absence from the Company, is now with the Rochester District Ordnance Department of the War Department. Mr. Stewart has been with the Company for over nine years, and his absence is felt.

Mr. Samuel Cohen, of the Engineering Department, is now with the Ordnance Training School at the Carnegie Institute of Technology where he is taking an eight weeks' course preparatory to getting a commission in the Ordnance Department. He reports that he is kept busy at study and lectures from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lieutenant Roger D. DeWolf, Mechanical Engineer for the Company, while on leave of absence from Uncle Sam's naval forces, visited friends in the Company. Lieutenant DeWolf is on the Nevada, one of the largest battleships of the U. S. Navy. He has seen considerable convoy service and is enjoying himself immensely.

Miss Grace Marquis, formerly a telephone operator for the Company, and Mr. F. William Pierce, formerly of the Line Department, were married Thursday, May 23rd, at the Asbury Methodist Church. Mr. Pierce left shortly after for service at Camp Dix where he has already attained the rank of Sergeant. Mr. Pierce was presented with a Comfort Kit by his friends in the Electric Distribution Department.

Mr. John B. Allington, of the Industrial Sales Department, has enlisted in the Coast Artillery Corps of the National Army. He has received an appointment to the Training School for Non-commissioned Staff Officers of the Coast Artillery at Fort Monroe, Va. His friends

throughout the Company wish him success in his new work.

Mr. Charles Walker, Assistant Engineer at Station 3, has left the employ of the Company to accept a position as Superintendent of the Hornell Electric Company, Hornell, New York. Mr. Walker has been an active member of the Company's organization, and was Manager of the Baseball Team at the time of his resignation.

Mr. Charles B. Evans of the Auditing Department, has been transferred to the Employment and Safety Department as Assistant Editor of GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS. For the past eight years Mr. Evans has kept the general books of the subsidiary companies recently merged with the Rochester Railway and Light Company.

Mr. J. P. Haftenkamp, Superintendent of Gas Manufacture, has received leave of absence to take up Y. M. C. A. work in France. He has gone to Springfield Y. M. C. A. College for a month's preparatory training.

In his departure the Company temporarily loses one of its most efficient and popular superintendents. Mr. Haftenkamp came to the Company as a draftsman in 1905 under Assistant General Manager Herman Russell, then Superintendent of Gas Manufacture. "Joe" quickly learned the business of making gas and he already knew how to make friends by nature. In 1907, as a full-fledged Civil Engineer, he was made Assistant Superintendent. With the promotion of Mr. Russell, Mr. Haftenkamp became Superintendent of Gas Manufacture and as such, has operated East Station, built and operated the Blossom Road Holder and the new West Station. Mr. Haftenkamp, during his absence, will leave in the the Company and in the City many friends who wish him success in his new work with the "Colors."

Mr. Roy R. Darron of the Employment, Claim and Safety Department has resigned to enter the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. "Roy" has been a member of the Company since July 1917, when he was employed in the Gas Street Department. In December 1917, he came with the Employment Department, as an assistant on the editorial staff of GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS.

Chief Draftsman, Mr. Leonard I. Hall, has entered the Y. M. C. A. War Work at Camp Dix and is on leave of absence from the Company. Since 1912, Mr. Hall has been a member of the Engineering-Drafting Department, and as a result of his knowledge of drafting and design, and his close application to the Company's interests, he has been in charge of the Department for the past three years. Practically all the complicated drawings required for the new extensions were prepared under his direction, and he has also been responsible for many improvements in drafting room practice. While absent from us in the Service he will have the good wishes of the many friends which his personality has made for him.

Miss Helen Eugenia Roe and Mr. Lloyd M. Keller were married in Rochester on May 18th, 1918. Mr. Keller was formerly connected with the Engineering Department of the Company, and left to manage the Northern Wayne Electric Light & Power Company, with headquarters at Wolcott, N. Y. He later returned to the Rochester Railway & Light Company as an Assistant Engineer, and for a short time was Assistant Manager of the Employment, Claim and Safety Department. Mr. Keller resigned on May 24th to go to Camp Dix, from which he expects to be transferred to the Service Department of the Merchants Shipbuilding Corporation of Bristol, Pa.

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*"Issue of \$4,000,000 7% Preferred Stock by the Rochester Railway and Light Company. Passed by the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board (Opinion No. 66) as not incompatible with the interest of the United States, but without approval of the merits, security, or legality hereof in any respect."*

#### INQUIRY COUPON

.....1918

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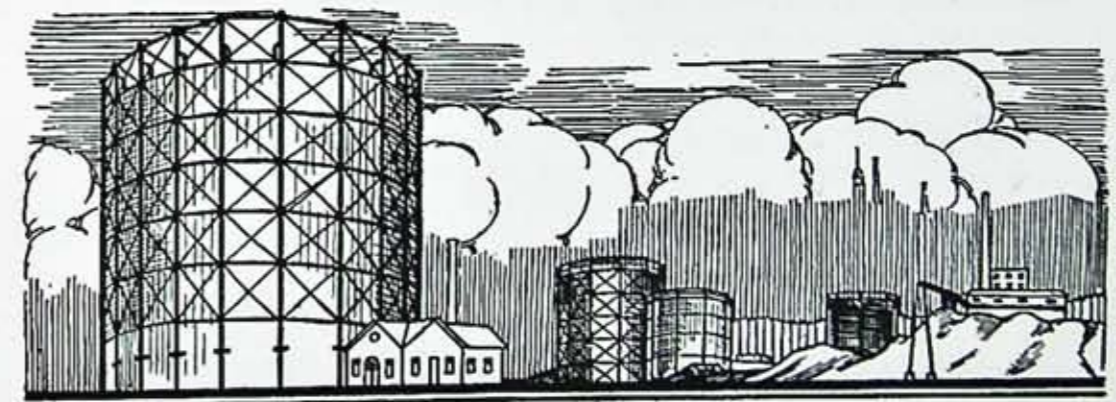
Home, Stone, 3960

## In the Long Run

Every dog will have its day  
In the long run;  
Every year will have its May  
In the long run;  
Therefore sing your gladdest lay,  
Hope for little things, and say—  
"Fortune's tide will come my way  
In the long run."

Every sorrow finds its smile  
In the long run;  
Every path leads to a stile  
In the long run;  
If the way seems long and drear,  
Struggle onward, do not fear,  
All find home and welcome cheer  
In the long run.

—J. M. Cox



## The Enemy at the Gate

The enemy at the gate is the man whom an ancient prophet described as "crying Peace, Peace, where there is no peace." He is with us now. The closed mind or the selfish heart, open or responsive to the subtle propaganda of the Hun, alike are responsible for this cry.

These near-by foes are not all males. One of the very few American mothers who are without vision and unconsecrated in this hour, whose own son is in cantonment, a commissioned officer, and most happily placed, has but one desire, an openly expressed ambition regarding her boy—that the war will end before he gets to France.

Such souls aid Germany. They are the enemy within the gate.

Our protection against them is those mothers—and fathers—who own openly the spirit of the French mother who wrote from France to her son in Canada:

"My dear Son:

"Your two brothers are dead. Their country needed them, and they gave themselves to her. Your country needs you. I will not suggest that you return. But if you do not come at once, never come."

Only the terrible need of the hour, the supreme crisis of this moment, justifies such Spartan sternness. But it is the sternness of a truly great love, and it will never be found crying, "Peace, Peace, where there is no peace," never be found strengthening the enemy at the gate.—*Philadelphia Record*.