

GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS

PUBLISHED BY

THE ROCHESTER RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.

VOL. 5

MARCH 1918

NO. 9



Rochester Series—The Cobbs Hill Reservoir

THE MOTE

*If thy beholdest thou the mote
that is in thy brother's eye?*



LITTLE as we may think it, what we find in others is often but a reflection of what we reveal of ourselves to them. If we are courteous to one, he will usually—if not always—be courteous to us. If we are considerate of him, he will be considerate of us. If we are rude to him, he will be rude to us. If we insult him, he will return the insult. If we strike him, he will repay the blow. To influence others, then, we should first be ourselves what we would have them be. They will rarely be slow to respond.—*Selected.*



ROCHESTER RAILWAY & LIGHT CO
COKE SALES DEPT

CASH _____ DATE _____

CHARGE _____

DELIVER TO _____

ADDRESS _____

TONS _____ ONE TON _____ PRICE _____

NUMBER'S SIGNATURE _____

CALLER'S SIGNATURE _____

Copy of form to be used in getting coke orders.
Ask your foreman for a supply.

than an employee gets a signed order on Company Form G-37 (sample illustrated) from John Doe, his neighbor, for one ton of Genuine Gas Coke. Doe can either pay the cash to employee, have the Coke sent C.O.D., or have his credit approved by the Credit Department of this Company. After the coke has been delivered the employee's commission account is credited with the 25c commission which is paid to him during the month succeeding that during which delivery was made, or as soon thereafter as possible.

Further, the employee's commission account is credited with 15c for each ton of Coke ordered from the Company by Doe during the balance of the year to March 1st, 1919.

As another illustration of the application of this commission, assume that the employee gets a signed order from William Doe for five tons, or all his bin will hold, but during the year Doe actually uses fifteen tons. In this case the Company would deliver the five tons at once, and the employee's account would be credited with the \$1.25 commission. Later, as the Coke is delivered, the employee's account would be credited with \$1.50, (10 tons at 15c), so that the employee's total commission on this customer's account would be \$2.75. A hundred customers under similar circumstances would mean \$275.00. If the employee is a live wire he will follow up the initial sale to see that his customer is using the

Coke in such a way as to get the best results, and he in turn is recompensed for his efforts by receiving his commission on reorders which will then be sure to follow.

This arrangement will continue in effect until March 1st, 1919, or until such time as the Management may find it necessary to restrict the taking of orders.

The employee, to be a good salesman, should use Coke in his own home so that he may know how to fire it properly and be himself convinced of its economy and convenience. The employee will pay the regular price for the Coke, but will be allowed the commission applicable to this sale, namely, 25c per ton on the first order, or 15c per ton on subsequent orders, so that this is equivalent to a reduction in the price of Coke to employees.

Inasmuch as the Company's sizing plant is not yet completed, it will not be advisable to take orders for Coke for use in kitchen ranges or small heaters. Until that time, which will be about May or June 1st, the Company will deliver the crushed grade which is suitable for furnaces and larger heating plants.

FORGET IT

If you see a tall fellow ahead of a crowd,
A leader of men, marching fearless and proud,
And you know of a tale whose mere telling aloud
Would cause his proud head to in anguish be bowed,

It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a skeleton hidden away
In a closet, and guarded and kept from the day
In the dark; and whose showing, whose sudden display,
Would cause grief and sorrow and life-long dismay,

It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a thing that will darken the joy
Of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy,
That will wipe out a smile, or the least way annoy

A fellow, or cause any gladness to clop,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

—*Ford Times.*

GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS

Published Monthly by the
ROCHESTER RAILWAY and LIGHT CO.
34 Clinton Ave. N., Rochester, N. Y.

FREDERICK W. FISHER *Editor*
ARTHUR C. RISSBERGER *Assistant Editor*
DWIGHT C. ROCKWOOD *Photographer*

Department Correspondence Staff

Sales

FRANK A. TAYLOR *Industrial*
JOSEPH P. MACSWEENEY *Domestic*

Electric Operation

ARTHUR S. WAGNER *Generation*
SYDNEY ALLING *Distribution*

Gas Operation

WILLIAM H. EARLE *Manufacture*
FRANK HERRING *Distribution*

Auditing

FREDERICK H. PATTERSON

Engineering and Construction

HOWARD HARDING

Material may be copied provided proper credit is given.

Vol. V MARCH, 1918 No. 9

The Duty of being Happy

A WELL known writer once said, in effect, that what the American people needed to do most of all was "To Practice the Religion of Healthymindedness." From entirely another angle a famous cartoonist has illustrated the same thought with pictures in series. These portray the common weakness of humanity to go after useless things, the concluding picture of each series showing the useless thing as finally obtained, with the caption, "What are you going to do with it?"

Both educators have justifiably criticized the lack of poise in individuals which is a result of careless thinking. In the struggle for personal success, far too many strive for useless things. So, also, many work too hard for useful things. That is to say that those who work too hard for

success often forget to enjoy life while it is being lived, but hope to be happy some day in the dim and distant future when they have made their pile or finished their career.

Now, real success is a frame of mind. It consists in that satisfaction of living which comes as a result of the full discharge of duty. And duty includes not only one's obligations to employer, family, friends, and country, but to oneself. It is of the latter that we wish to comment. Success comes to each and all as a reward for service. Intense application to business brings the reward in money. Thoughtfulness for the welfare of others ensures the reward in respect or affection. Right living brings the reward of a clean conscience. So, ultimately, the performance of duty earns the reward of physical comfort and of intellectual satisfaction.

It is in intellectual satisfaction that the reward for being true to oneself is experienced. This cannot be complete without recognizing all the complex desires of the human heart. "Man does not live by bread alone." This is as true today as ever. And according to our individual nature we need to experience something of the stimulus of affection, music, literature, the contemplation of nature's beauty, or whatever our better self demands.

This little screed is a plea for a rounded life, for a frank consideration of those ideals which we all have, but which too often are pushed into the background by the stress of every day work. Let us learn to shun artificiality, to be true to ourselves, to cultivate our poise and our serenity through honest reflection, perhaps with the help of religion or philosophy. Let us learn to properly estimate the duty of being happy, by forgetting the sting of past failures and our anxiety for future performance, in the discharge of present

duty and in the appreciation of what life does really bring to us now.

The requirement of poise makes the practice of the Religion of Healthymindedness more easy. This in turn leads to efficiency, to knowledge and growth, and to appreciation of present success and possibility of happiness. The ultimate result is a realization in due time of the promises, tangible and intangible, of the future.



Checking Personality

ONE OF the newest and most far reaching innovations in the business world is the development of the age old problem of employment. In the old days men were classified as hands and one man was as good as another. This obtained until very recent years, when economies in production were made by the invention of highly intricate machines. With an ever increasing variety of machines came an enormous diversification of labor specialization, which extended up through the executive and administrative fields of business. Finally as the complexity of the modern world increased, came a still more searching classification of men and women, to ensure the placing of the right person on each job, so far as it lies within human power to do so. The movement was inevitable and is irresistible. It makes for cheaper production, more contented and better paid employees.

The effort is now being made to classify the information on personal characteristics, which successful judges of human nature acquired by experience, but practiced without method in the selection of assistants. This brings into prominence many features of personality which formerly did not receive adequate attention, and the net result is to make recognition of the deserving more certain.

Throughout the world the members of the industrial armies are being

scrutinized as they pass from job to job, or as they are slated for promotion. The process is the same, and depending on the importance of the job the examination is more or less severe. It was not realized until a very few years ago that men and women should injustice to all concerned be checked in addition to their special knowledge or experience against some such list of qualities as this: Walk, appearance, manner, conversational ability, ambitions, sociability, optimism, enthusiasm, health, nervousness, sensitiveness, criticalness, combativeness, tact, ability to reason, ability to plan, ability to analyze, quickness or slowness to perceive thought, quickness or slowness in action, of a practical or theoretical turn of mind, concentration, openmindedness, adaptability, initiative, industry, persistency, honesty, etc.

General observation shows that most of the qualities listed are under individual control to a large extent, and can be developed or retarded as desired by the exercise of that fundamental quality, "common sense." How little we use it after all. The qualities by which we will win or lose are in many cases all the capital which we have. Effort to develop ourselves into what we deserve to be will always be worth much more the cost in trouble or inconvenience to ourselves.



What Builds Success?

Inactivity is the sepulchre of the living man. Nature knows no pause and attaches a curse to all inaction. Bicycles and men fall the moment they cease moving. The first external indication of dryrot in a man is a tendency to lurk and lounge. Laziness grows on people. It begins a cobweb and ends in iron chains. *Do it now!* Take the tide of the flood. Don't wait until it runs out and leaves you stranded on the flats.—By W. C. Holman.

If Germany Should Win!

SUPPOSE Germany should win. The Kaiser would name the terms of peace. We, the only nation rich enough to do so, would pay their entire cost of the war plus any imaginary damages this war lord chooses to assess us. England would lose her grand fleet that has been our protection, as well as hers, for years. Germany would take such battleships and cruisers as she could use and probably scrap the rest. Britannia no longer and never again would rule the wave. The Monroe Doctrine that we have maintained for a century would go to the discard. Germany's navy would, undoubtedly, pay us a visit and demand payment, and force it from us. The Kaiser could land half a million trained soldiers on our shores within thirty days and a million in three months more. He could force his will upon us, tax us as he pleased.

We may be sure the iron hand of Prussianism would be heavy and hard. It knows how to wring blood and tears from its victims, but it knows not mercy nor justice. We cannot conceive the cruelties, the indignities, and the humiliation that would come upon us. "Might is right" is the Prussian creed. With such a priceless stake as our freedom, our ideals, our civilization, shall we not at once and forever decide that, come what may, our flag shall never be lowered at the behest of Germany or of any power, and that we dedicate in defense of it, all that we are, all we have and all we hope to be?"

Amalgamation of the A. G. I. and the N. C. G. A.

The members of two associations affected, as well as the entire gas industry, will be interested in knowing something of the developments to date, concerning the proposed amalgamation of the American Gas Institute and the National Commercial Gas Association.

At a dinner given by President Jansen Haines of the N. C. G. A., at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, on the evening of November 15, 1916, to the Public Policy Committees and Boards of Directors of both associations, the question of having a single gas association in place of the two existing organizations was informally discussed, and voted desirable.

Subsequently the Boards of Directors of both associations referred the matter to their respective Public

Policy Committee, which appointed a "Joint Committee" of eight men, four from each association, with power to draft a plan for one new gas organization. The Joint Committee held meetings during the year 1917, and finally prepared a comprehensive plan of organization, which was referred to the Public Policy Committees and Boards of Directors of both associations.

The two Boards of Directors met separately and then jointly on December 13, 1917, and went over the plan in detail suggesting certain changes which the Joint Committee was instructed to include in the plan.

The Boards of Directors of both associations will meet in March to consider finally the revised draft of the constitution and by-laws and the plan of procedure which is in course of preparation.

Rochester is conducting a Safety Campaign—Do Your Bit!

Mr. E. Santangelo, of Station 3, injured his finger quite badly by wedging it between the edge of the ash car body and the clinkers which had fallen down.

While dismantling an electric truck with a chisel and hammer, Mr. Clarence Houck, of the Garage, had his face injured by a small piece of steel which lodged in his jaw.

Mr. Spelman, of Station 3, scraped his leg against a piece of iron and later it became infected.

Mr. Vincent Hasselwander, of the Line Department, slipped on the ice and injured his knee, necessitating him to be away from his work about five weeks.

Mr. Charles Harned, of the Line Department, froze two toes on his right and one toe on his left foot while changing crossarms on a pole.

Mr. John A. Heislein of the Meter Reading Department hurt himself quite badly when he slipped and fell down four steps while delivering a bill.

Mr. Cummings of Station 3 accidentally hit his knee with a bar while breaking clinkers in one of the boilers of the Station.

Mr. Clarence A. Smith of the Meter Reading Department was bitten in the leg by a dog.

Mr. Frank Marra of the Watchman Department had the muscles of his leg strained quite badly by a door which was blown off its hinges by a severe wind storm while he was passing through.

Mr. Petrali of the Gas Works was injured by a cinder in his left eye. No report of the injury was made until the next day when the eye was noticeably irritated.

Mr. James Casey of the Transportation Department bruised the middle finger on his left hand when he slipped and fell while carrying a fire extinguisher.

General Repair Shop Established

The Management has established a separate department known as "The Railway and Light Shop." Mr. E. R. Crofts will be in charge of this Department and the Shop is located for the time being at the East Gas Works. Mr. William H. White will be Foreman of the Shop and will have direct charge of the men and work. The purpose of the Department and Shop will be to supplement repair and maintenance forces now maintained at the various Company plants and yards. The main idea in establishing the Shop is to provide a competent force of skilled mechanics, machinists, carpenters, blacksmiths, welders, painters, mason, millwrights, electricians, etc., constantly available for those repairs and construction jobs which are larger or require more help than the Station's daily operating force can handle. The Shop will also manufacture and fabricate such material and apparatus as its facilities will permit it to handle, and only those things will be purchased outside which the Shop can not make economically or promptly. It is also planned to keep the Shop open day and night so that emergency work can be handled at any hour.

Copyright Omitted

We regret that due to an engraver's error the picture of the Capital at Washington which appeared in the February issue of the Gas and Electric News, did not contain copyright notice crediting Underwood and Underwood of New York City for the original photograph.

Good News

Lawyer: "Judge, I plead for the dismissal of the defendant. He's deaf."

Judge: "Not granted. He'll have his hearing in the morning."

Get a worthwhile hobby and ride it hard.

Company Men In Service

B Co., 104th Inf.,
26th Div., A.E.F.,
In France, Feb. 3, 1918.

Dear Parents: I received no mail this week except a bunch of papers from Rochester which I was glad to get.

We've been drilled on gas this week and there's sure a lot to it. This certainly is a complicated warfare, although the opinion did prevail in the States that there wasn't much to trench warfare. There's about three times as much to it as the old warfare in the open. Soon we'll get practical instructions on trench mortars, machine guns and other larger guns.

As to gas, there are many kinds of it, of course, and it's the most dreaded thing in the whole war. However, we have the best of it there. The Germans say that they would never have started it if they'd known that the Allies had such a comeback, as they (the Germans) sure are getting the worst of it. Owing to lack of materials their masks will last only three or four hours while . . . (censored) that we use lasts . . . (censored).

The more I see of this war the more willing I am to take my hat off to the British. They are clever and in my opinion their army is better than Germany's, taking point for point. Combined with us when we have a couple of million men over here, the Germans will sure catch hell.

Don't worry about me, dad, it will be some time before I reach the trenches, at least a month. Why worry? Everything will come out O.K. This war will see it's end before another year is gone. Three-quarters of casualties are due to carelessness. However, the folks at home have a harder struggle than their boy who is in it and this opinion is often voiced.

I hope everything is well with you. I'm in A1 health and fine spirits, well fed and quartered and luckily free from live ones so far. Many boys have had 'em. Your loving son,
PETE CROFTS, Qm. Sgt.



Company D, 303rd Engineers,
Camp Dix, N. J.

Dear Sir: I trust that you will pardon the delay in answering your letter, as I fully intended to call on you in person when I was at the main office at Thanksgiving time. However the gentlemen with whom I talked were so very interesting that my limited time was gone before I realized it.

There is not very much work of a special nature that I have been engaged in as yet. A very good idea of engineering work in the Camp can be gained by glancing through the

Engineer's Field Manual. Some of the men in the Engineering Department have them.

Thank you for the monthly magazine, as I am very much interested in all the developments and happenings in the Company. There is no better way I know of to keep the men in service in touch with Company affairs.
SGT. BERNARD MEYERING.



Camp Joseph E. Johnston,
Jacksonville, Fla.,
February 26th, 1918.

Dear Mr. Patterson:

We are still doing business at the same old stand. I'm delimiting and crediting property the same as I have been doing ever since I landed in the camp. The principal thing that makes me contented to be here is the regular summer weather we are enjoying. It seems strange to be sitting in the shade, with the thermometer above eighty and read in a Rochester paper of the zero weather you are enjoying (?) there.

One week ago, accompanied by an old friend of mine from home who is also stationed here, I went to St. Augustine. A lady from Rochester requested one of the boys here to extend an invitation to a couple of soldiers from her home town to come and be her guests at dinner. Imagine my surprise when I was received by a close neighbor of mine in Rochester. Needless to say we surely enjoyed our visit. We saw all the places of interest in the oldest city in the United States, the oldest house, the old Spanish fort and last, but by no means the least, the greatest tourist's hotel in the world, The Ponce De Leon, which is a sight in itself. The rates there are ten dollars a day and up, mostly "up". In design and surroundings it reminded me very much of the Pan-American Building in Washington. The furnishings and decorations are most elaborate and "a treat for the eye to behold."

Washington's Birthday was a holiday for us so my side-partner and I went through the ostrich and alligator farms in South Jacksonville. We have a young 'gator in our office. I sent a mate to him to a friend up North. I don't know whether I will be thanked or bawled out. I think they are great for pets if you keep your fingers away from their mouths. Ours is just waking up to the fact that he can snap at you so we are following Fred Fisher's pet doctrine of "Safety First."

Duties prevent me writing more at this time but I will do so shortly. I want to thank both you and Mr. Russell for your kindness and hope the time isn't far distant that I will be with you again. Very gratefully yours,
L. G. KNAPP, Corporal.

Barracks Detachment,
Quantico, Va.

Mr. Dear Mr. Brown: It has been quite some time since I have gone forth to conquer my honorable brethren (the German) but nevertheless I am still living on in hope that some day soon I may be one of the men to "go over the top." I have had many experiences since I left Rochester and perhaps you will be interested in a few, for as you know, Mr. Brown, I was just as good as a humorist as a chemist. When I left Rochester it was with the big expectation of becoming an aviator. I was sent to Brooklyn, New York, where I took my examination. Now, Mr. Brown, if I were up in the coal bunkers of Station 3 sampling coal I would think that the warmest place in the world was right there, and that I surely could stand any heat but much to my surprise I found that warmer places existed than the rafters above the boilers at Station 3. To begin, I was put in a room filled with steam at about 200 centigrade and then pushed under an ice-cold shower. If one showed any signs of physical weakness when he hit the cold water, his heart was weak. I passed this test. Then I was spun around on a chair at the rate of one hundred revolutions per minute, blindfolded and then asked to walk a straight line. These tests were only a few of the many circus stunts performed by me that day. Then I was sent to Philadelphia where I began my career as an aviator, but first of all I was put to work at repairing the machines and engines and then (that is, two months later), I was sent to a school of aviation at Bear Mountain Camp where we studied the balloon and it is here where I heard of a chance to get back in the old chemical game. I was going to make a trial flight the following month and within a short time I would be an undergraduate of the air but I thought if I could get back in the chemical game I would be able to be of some service after the war was over so I wrote to Headquarters and received my transfer and today I am at Quantico, Va., in one of the finest of Uncle Sam's Laboratories. Although the building is not yet completed I am busy setting up apparatus and checking up chemicals. There are only two of us, Dr. Mann, who rates as Major Chemist, and myself. I rate as Chief Petty Officers Warrant. Dr. Mann has taken much of his time in the past week to show me the schemes of qualitative analysis and he thinks we will be able to do much as soon as our Laboratory is completed. The Government has given me a new Indian motorcycle for my use in making trips to Washington and about camp.

Perhaps, Mr. Brown, I have left out the most important part, and that is the eating or "chow" as we call it. We are getting plenty of beans, bacon and "spuds." We are also having fine chicken dinners, and some-

times, at least once a week, oyster suppers. We always have plenty of good butter, milk and jam. Yours very truly,
HOWARD V. RETTIG.



Y. M. C. A. Headquarters,
Camp Greene.

Mr. F. W. Fisher, Editor Gas and Electric News.

Dear Sir: Much to my delight I found the mail had brought me the books I had missed so much during the past few months and I am grateful in every way. It is as good as a tonic to get a reminder from the folks you were with and to see some of the articles written by old friends like E. R. Crofts, L. J. Sullivan, Philip Stephens and the rest of the old crowd. You have no idea what it's like until you have been in an army camp a few months. I was very much surprised this morning when I was looking over a copy of a magazine, The Independent, to see an article by Donald Wilhelm on ROCHESTER'S BIT. I could see the reason why so many men have gone into the munitions work after reading the piece.

Every one in the country is familiar with the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the war work and there is no need for repeating, so all I shall say is that it is really of some benefit to the men in this camp. Yesterday I had the pleasure of going to the Base Hospital with Mel Trotter and his quartette to sing for the patients in the wards. During the visit every man was given the opportunity to make a pledge to renew his Christian living. I can not explain how this work appeals to a man but the results are wonderful. After lying for a long time almost dead and away from friends and home they are ready for the New Life and the way in which they talk and understand is most inspiring. In the contagious ward the men say that if it were not for the Y. M. C. A. men they would soon forget that they ever went to church. My little job is to supervise the organization of all athletics, to see that all games are played in the proper way and to organize leagues in baseball, basketball, etc.. No need to say that I enjoy the work in every way. I have the best baseball team in camp and my team has won five out of eight games in the basketball league.

I hope that the Gas and Electric News will continue to come as it is a real pleasure to read about Station 5 and the Gas Works. I know that I am going to enjoy looking over the plant when I come HOME. In a short time I plan to go and see men of the Southern Power Company at this place. They tell me they have a wonderful place and I would like to compare notes with them.

I must get busy so will say "so long" for this time. Give my regards to the fellows and ladies of the good old Company. Yours truly,
GEORGE H. AVLSWORTH.

Gas and Electricity in the Home

BY THE GAS DEMONSTRATORS

Miss Frances E. Moore and Miss Irene Walsh

Do You buy Package Goods or in Bulk?

THE great problem of providing food for our families makes it necessary for each one of us to make every penny we spend count. Present conditions make it necessary as never before that we study carefully the problems of buying and learn how and where to buy to the best advantage. With many of us, buying has meant making out a list of what seemed our present needs and then telephoning it with no regard to comparison of prices or a study of our future needs. One phase of the question to which we could give much more thought than hitherto is the great proportionate difference in small packages and large ones and the premium which we are paying for fancy packages. Any grocery store under sanitary conditions with a fair patronage ought to be able to sell goods in bulk that are clean and fresh. We are listing a few staple articles below showing a few ways to save on our purchases.

The price of coconut also illustrates another point that is worth our consideration. Small package goods, for instance cocoanut, cocoa, crackers, etc., are more expensive proportionally than the larger packages and both are more expensive than the bulk.

Crackers are at least twelve cents per pound cheaper when bought in bulk and if bought in a reliable store one can depend upon them being fresh. Crackers are a luxury when it is figured that for the equivalent flour content one pays about \$40.00 a barrel for flour.

Another factor which enters into the high cost of our groceries is the location of the store. Many of us could buy to good advantage at stores in the cheaper rent localities and at places where cheaper prices prevail because the purchaser carries home her own goods. A little study of the newspaper advertisements and a little experimenting will reach new possibilities in economical buying. If any of these prices seem to be incorrect or in any way different than you find the prevailing prices, the demonstrators will be glad to furnish any information concerning them.

This year potatoes are very cheap when compared with other foods and it seems as if more ought to be used. Uncle Sam feels that the idea is worth pushing and has given over a week for boosting the use of potatoes. Are you taking advantage of the low price and using them to a greater extent?

(Look for more helpful hints next month.—Ed.)

	In. Pkg.	Avg. per lb. in pkg.	Price per lb. Bulk
Macaroni	9 oz. for 12c	21c	14c
Rice	1 lb. for 15c	15c	9c to 12c
Barley	1 lb. for 15c	15c	8c
Raisins	15 oz. for 18c	19c	10c
Molasses	1 qt. for 30c	Gal. for \$1.20	Gal. for \$1.00
Corn Flour	1 lb. for 8c	1 lb for 8c	8c
Rock Candy Syrup	1 lb. for 15c	Gal. for \$1.80	Gal. for \$1.25
Cocoanut	¼ lb. for 10c	¼ lb. for 10c	
	½ lb. for 14c	½ lb. for 14c	
	1 lb. for 27c	1 lb. for 27c	
		40c to 50c	25c
Cocoa			
Peanut Butter	3½ oz. for 15c	50c	25c to 30c
	12 oz. for 40c		18c to 20c
Crackers	¼ lb. for 8c	32c	

CORNMEAL SCRAPPLE

2 lbs. beef (shank is best)
1 pig's hock
Water to cover

3 cups cornmeal
Celery salt
Onion
Poultry seasoning.

Put meat in kettle and simmer until tender. Take from fire and remove from kettle. Let meat stand until cold then chop. There should be five cups broth. If there is not, add water to make that amount. Add two teaspoons salt and in this broth cook the cornmeal. When well cooked, stir in chopped meat. If desired add celery salt, onion juice and poultry seasoning. Let cook over water until hot throughout. Then turn into small bread pans. When cold cut in slices, pat in cornmeal or flour and let cook in hot fat until brown. This is especially good when served with a tomato sauce or a brown sauce with a little catsup in it.

POTATO PANCAKES

3 large potatoes (grated) 1 egg
½ cup grated bread crumbs
2 tbsps. flour

1 tsp. baking powder
2 tbsps. milk

Squeeze grated potatoes through a cheese cloth, add other ingredients and bake on a hot griddle.

POTATO CRUST

(For Meat Rolls or Meat Pies)

1 cup mashed potato
2 tbsps. shortening
6 to 8 tbsps. flour

1 tsp. baking powder
Water

Add shortening to potato, then flour and baking powder. Add water enough to make a crust that will roll.

Try this for a supper dish on a meatless day.

MACARONI and POTATO EN CASSEROLE

Into a covered baking dish put a layer of sliced raw potatoes, season with pepper and salt, add a layer of dry uncooked macaroni and then a layer of raw sliced onion. Repeat until dish is full. Over the whole pour enough milk to cover. Cover the dish and bake about forty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

POTATO SOUP

2 cupfuls hot rice or mashed potatoes
1 quart milk
2 slices onion
3 tbsps. butter
2 tbsps. flour

1½ tsp. salt
Celery salt
Pepper
Cayenne
1 tsp. chopped parsley

Scald the milk with the onion, remove the onion, add the milk slowly to the potatoes. Melt the butter, add to it the dry ingredients, stir the mixture until it is well blended. Add this to the liquid mixture, stirring constantly, and boil the soup for one minute. Strain it if necessary, add the parsley, and serve.

CHEESE and TOAST ON CASSEROLE

Put a layer of buttered toast in the bottom of a casserole, cover with a layer of grated cheese seasoned with salt and paprika. Repeat until the disk is full. Add just enough

milk to come to the top of the last layer of toast. Bake uncovered in a moderate oven.

CORN BREADS

CORN BREAD

1 cup cornmeal, 1 cup sour milk,
1 tsp. baking powder, 1 egg,
½ tsp. soda, 2 tbsps. fat.
1 tsp. salt.

Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Add the sour milk, the egg, and the fat. Bake the bread in a shallow pan for 25 minutes in a moderate oven.

RICE and CORN BREAD

1 cup cornmeal, 1 cup milk,
2 tsp. baking powder, 1 egg,
1 tsp. salt, 1 or 2 tbsps. melted fat.
1 cup cold boiled rice,

Mix the ingredients in the order in which they are given, sifting the dry ingredients together. Bake the bread in a shallow pan in a moderate oven for 25 to 30 minutes.

EGGLESS CORN MUFFINS

1 cup cornmeal, 1 cup milk,
½ cup flour, 2 tbsps. sirup,
1 tsp. salt, 1 or 2 tbsps. fat, melted.
3 tsp. baking powder,

Mix the ingredients in the order in which they are given. Pour the mixture into muffin tins, and bake it for 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

MUFFINS

CORNMEAL MUFFINS, I

1 cup cornmeal, 1 egg beaten,
½ cup flour, 1 cup sour milk,
½ tsp. soda, 1 tbsps. sirup,
1 tsp. baking powder, 2 tbsps. melted fat.
1 tsp. salt.

Mix the dry ingredients, and add them to the milk and beaten egg. Add the fat last, and bake the muffins in greased tins in a moderate oven for 25 minutes.

CEREAL MUFFINS

1½ cups flour, ½ cup milk,
3 tsp. baking powder, 1 cup cooked cereal,
½ tsp. salt, 2 tbsps. sirup,
1 egg, 1 or 2 tbsps. melted fat.

Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Add the well-beaten egg and half the milk. Mix the remaining milk with the cooked cereal, and add it to the first mixture. Add the sweetening and the fat, and pour the mixture into well-greased tins. Bake the muffins in a moderate oven for 30 minutes.



If Each Home Saves

One ounce of meat daily it means 465,000,000 pounds annually.
and one slice of bread, 365,000,000 loaves annually,
and one piece of butter, 114,000,000 pounds annually,
and one cup of milk, 912,000,000 quarts, or the product of 400,000 cows annually.

LET US DO OUR PART—Food Bulletin.



Auditing



New Business

Net Increase in Consumers in First Month of 1918

	Dec. 31 1917	Jan. 31 1918	Increase
Gas	78,657	78,606	(Dec. 31)
Electric	27,774	27,879	105
Steam	51	51	
	106,482	106,536	54

Net Increase in Consumers in Twelve Months Ending January 31, 1918

	Jan. 31 1917	Jan. 31 1918	Increase
Gas	75,817	78,606	2,789
Electric	25,496	27,879	2,383
Steam	43	51	8
	101,356	106,536	5,180

Statement of Consumers by Departments as of January 31st

Jan. 31	Gas	Elec. Steam	Total	Increase
1908	37,937	6,025	43,962	
1909	41,503	6,483	47,986	4,024
1910	46,211	7,327	53,538	5,552
1911	51,927	9,028	60,955	7,417
1912	57,021	11,003	68,024	7,074
1913	61,904	13,709	75,613	7,589
1914	66,885	16,199	83,084	7,471
1915	70,142	19,417	89,559	6,475
1916	71,587	22,518	94,105	4,546
1917	75,817	25,496	101,313	7,208
1918	78,606	27,879	106,485	5,172
Inc. in 10 Years	40,669	21,854	62,523	62,574

Net Increase in Consumers by Months

	1916	1917	1918
Increase in January	341	194	54

Thrift is a Virtue!
Are you a depositor?

Company's Savings Deposits

STATEMENT TO MARCH 1, 1918	
No. depositors, March 1, 1918	45
Decrease during February, 1918	1
Amr. deposited during Feb. 1918	\$294.38
Total deposited to March 1, 1918	\$14,493.98

Miscellaneous Data

	Jan. 31, 1918	Jan. 31, 1917	Increase
Miles of Gas Main	487	480	7
Miles of Overhead Line	1,907	1,815	92
Miles of Underground Cable	1,093	1,062	31
Miles of Sub-way Duct	994	942	52
No. of Sr. Arc Lps.	1,714	1,576	138
No. of Sr. In. Lps.	8,637	7,461	1,176
Total No. of Sr. Lps.	10,351	9,037	1,314
No. of Employees	1,274	1,097	177
Amr. of Pay roll (M.)	\$125,871.84	\$96,065.02	\$29,806.82

E. B. A. for Month of Feb. 1918

Receipts	
Bal. on hand 1st of month	\$3,274.25
Dues—Members	\$ 305.59
Dues—Company	505.59
Fees—Members	10.00
Fees—Company	10.00
Assessment No. 8-12 Mem.	161.75
Assessment No. 8-12—Co.	161.75
Mem. Addi. Life Insur.	252.44
Receipts for Month of Feb.	\$1,607.12
Total	\$4,878.37
Disbursements	
Sick Benefits	\$ 430.63
Acci. Off Duty Benefits	106.07
Acci. On Duty Benefits	74.15
Group Life Insurance	2,410.76
Medical Examiner's Exp.	1.50
Mem. Addi. Life Insurance	403.24
Mem. on Mil. & Nav. Duty	
Expense	33.88
Total payments for month	\$3,460.23
Balance on Hand March 1, '18	1,418.14

Membership

Membership Jan. 31, 1918	758
Terminated during month Feb.	13
New Members month Feb.	6
Loss	7
Membership ending Feb. 1918	751

More Efficient Layout for Appliance Department

ROY H. HOUSTON

ONE can not but notice the good results of the recent enlarging and rearrangement of the Appliance Department. It has not only been beneficial to the members of the department themselves, but has materially aided those from other departments who have had to refer to the appliance records in connection with their work.

The entire South isle formerly the home of the Mailing Division under Mr. Crandall, and the Appliance Department under Mr. E. A. Augenstein, is now entirely given over to the Appliance Department with the exception of two desks still retained by the Mailing Division.

The Current Ledger racks have been placed at the entrance to the department in such a manner that the work of the members of the department is not interfered with by members of other departments referring to the ledgers, a feature beneficial to all concerned, but especially appreciated by those outside the department as they have full and free access to these ledgers and feel entirely at ease in using them, knowing they are not hampering or bothering their fellow employees. The ledgers are none the less accessible to members of the department than before, the change being very favorable to them also.

The desks of the head of the department, Mr. E. A. Augenstein, and the duplicate bill and information clerk, Miss Nettie E. Marriott, have been placed in direct connection with the ledger racks thereby greatly increasing the efficiency of the department in quickly looking up and disposing of problems for the administrative, adjustment, claim and associated departments. By this arrangement the routine of the de-

partment is much less interfered with and the members are interrupted only as a particular case requires special attention or reference to their individual branch of the work. These changes and the earnest co-operation and application of all its members has greatly aided in keeping its work up to schedule so that now it is probably in its best condition and ranks well with its many associate departments.

Members at present are, Mr. E. A. Augenstein, in charge, Miss Nettie E. Marriott, Miss Margaret Coleman, Miss Mary Kinghorn, Miss Florence Nicolay, Miss Lillian Leason, Mr. Earnest Kennard, and Mr. Roy H. Houston.

In order to help assist in collecting appliance accounts which are delinquent, these accounts have been placed on the regular gas and electric bills. This method has proven a success and will be used in the future.



Mr. F. H. Patterson is Assisting the American Red Cross Association

The services of Mr. F. H. Patterson, Assistant Auditor, have been placed at the disposal of the Red Cross Association for a period of three months at the request of Mr. H. E. Andrews, President of the Company, who is vitally interested in the Red Cross activities. With the assistance of two other accountants Mr. Patterson will devise and put into effect methods of accounting for subscriptions, memberships and disbursements of the Red Cross funds. His duties will probably keep him in Washington during the entire time.

The United States is at War. Every citizen will be needed for service to his country. Protect the Nation, the industries and the homes by stopping unnecessary accidents.



There is generally a middle ground where intelligent people can meet and agree, provided there is an honest desire.—*Felix Slay*.



Sales



The Symington Forge Corporation has recently put into operation a number of motors, including several two and three hundred horsepower units. Considerable additional work was required during installation to dry out the 2300 volt motors before putting them into service. The motors had been left in an unheated building for several weeks and their temperature was consequently the same as that of the outdoors. When the weather warmed up suddenly the motors became coated with frost which reduced the insulation resistance to such an extent that very careful drying was necessary. Steam and electric heaters were installed under the motors which were covered with a heavy canvas. The motor windings were also heated electrically. This process was continued until the insulation resistance was raised to normal.

♦

A contract of the Seldon Motor Vehicle Company to supply a large number of 4-1/2 ton trucks has necessitated their utilizing a wooden structure on their property, formerly used as a warehouse, for the assembling of trucks other than those described above. The building contained no lighting and it was necessary to run a 3-phase line across Probert Street to supply the two buildings there with energy. In order that protective interior lighting and portable motors might be used it was necessary to run this character of line so that serious unbalancing would not effect the Company's transformers. This additional load will add approximately 25 kilowatts to the Company's lines.

The Kondolf Brothers Ice Company has been operating its 150 H.P. motor driven ice machine from 10:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M. throughout the winter. This method of operation results in the manufacture of a large quantity of ice at a minimum cost for electricity.

♦

The M. D. Knowlton Company recently installed 45 additional horsepower of electric motors which will be used to replace a part of the old line shaft drive connected to a steam engine.

♦

The contract for re-wiring the three upper floors of the Vredenberg Building on South Avenue, has been let to Wheeler-Green Electric Company, and the work is now nearing completion.

Gas Installations

The Company just completed an installation of two semi-continuous gas fired case hardening furnaces at the Rochester Motors Company, for case hardening cam shafts. An order has also been received from this same firm to convert the second coal fired case hardening furnace to a gas fired recuperative type.

The Pfaudler Company has just completed the installation of a large oven furnace and two crucible furnaces in its new Chemical Laboratory.

Henry Wray & Sons, Inc., has placed an order for five additional twin type gas fired brass melting furnaces.

The Hawkeye Camera Works is converting its steam heated japanning ovens to the indirect gas fired type.

The Barry Tire Company has purchased a gas fired steam boiler for its Vulcanizing department.



Electric Generation



Operating Kinks and Troubles

On receipt of five 300 H.P., 2,200 Volt A.C. motors ordered by the Symington Forge Company for installation at its new plant they were found to have suffered a severe wetting during transit. Not being familiar with conditions of this kind, the Symington Company decided to enlist the co-operation of Mr. Charles Miller's Department to restore the motors for service. The Megger test was applied and exposed a bad water saturation in the windings. The stator was removed clear of the rotor and full load current applied for a period of 58 hours. At the expiration of this time the Megger test was again applied and the motors found to be in condition for service.

Owing to the favorable river conditions which permit the two 12,000 K.W., 60 cycle turbines at Station 5 to operate and thereby further the saving of coal at Station 3 by discontinuing the operation of the 25 cycle steam turbines, the 3,000 K.W., frequency changer at Station 3 was put into operation. This machine received energy from the 4,150 volt, 60 cycle system and generates 25 cycle energy at the same voltage. It was necessary to make several changes with the tie lines, but this was accomplished at slight expense.

Four 3,000 K.V.A., 6,000 to 11,000 volt, 25 cycle transformers formerly used for reducing the voltage from the Niagara transmission line at Station 33 have been sold to the Union Carbide Company at Niagara Falls. These transformers have been in continuous service for thirteen years, and were shipped in as good

condition as when originally purchased.

The 180 K.V.A., 6,600 volt, 60 cycle Hydro-Generator at Littleville developed a bad short circuit in the windings caused by water which entered the station and came in contact with the machine. The Electric Construction Department worked night and day for three days to repair the damage before the machine was again placed in service.


The 3,000 K.V.A., 11,000 volt, 25 cycle Hydro-Generator at Station 2A was connected to the system at the high water period. A defective coil necessitated the prompt elimination of this machine from service and required twenty-four hours for repair.

After undergoing extensive repairs by Mr. Miller's Department the three 300 K.W. transformers bought for temporary installation at the Symington Forge Company have been connected to the Railway and Light Company's system.


Old Station 5 was shut down March 4, the two 12,000 K.W., turbines at the new plant taking the load. An average of 10,000 K.W., is carried by each machine.

Two 5 H. P., A.C. motors and one 7 1/2 H.P. motor installed at the Gas Works developed faults in the windings which necessitated three days steady work for repairs.

The work of numbering the various switches, transformers and other interconnecting apparatus is proceeding under the direction of Foreman Mr. George Bailey of Station 33. This work when completed will render the operation of the Stations much easier and safer.



Gas Manufacture



Severe weather conditions, inexperienced workmen and other factors contributed to a hard beginning for Mr. Haftenkamp and his assistant engineers in starting up the new plant. But to quote an ancient maxim: "Every beginning is difficult." It is gratifyingly demonstrated that no difficulties of an essentially serious nature have been encountered; none which indicate basic errors in design or principle, consequently none which time and experience cannot eradicate.

The official guarantee test of the new gas plant designed to cover a year's operation became effective on March 1st. To meet the requirements of the test, considerable additional testing of gas and its by-products must be undertaken in a systematic routine manner. At least two shifts will be maintained in the laboratory force so that all candle power heat units and other tests will fully represent each day's operations. Additional clerical work will be required to tabulate the data obtained. The United Gas Improvement Company, designer and builder of the carbonizing equipment, will also retain a corps of supervising engineers throughout the period of the test.

Coke was offered to the public in February and has met with a considerable initial welcome. The coke house at the head of the hill on Mill Street is nearing completion, and the conveyor for moving coke from stock to the new building is well started. This equipment will provide ample facilities for sorting and grading the product into sizes suitable for various uses. Thus, after a retirement of several years from the coke field the Company will soon be in position to cater to a variety of fuel needs.


Extensive alterations for purification equipment are now in progress at East Station. This comprises rebuilding part of the old purifiers into three layer boxes instead of two, and so arranging the pipe connections that greater flexibility of the entire system will be obtained. In addition a gasoline driven crane has been purchased for loading and unloading the outside boxes, and a portable belt conveyor has been ordered to facilitate the handling of material into and out of the old inside boxes.

The offices of the Gas Manufacturing Department have been consolidated and the staff is now occupying the new office building at West Station. The former East Station office has been turned over to Mr. E. R. Crofts, Superintendent of the recently created Railway and Light Shop.


An inter-communicating telephone system has been installed at East Station and West Stations operated through the Home phone board at Andrews Exchange. In addition to the office there are three phone stations at East Station and six at West Station, making all important locations of both plants readily accessible.

Owing to the protracted gas oil shortage the light oil recovery plant was not operated during the month of February. It was impossible to obtain sufficient oil for gas making purposes to compensate for the extraction of light oil products from the finished gas, and still maintain adequate quality for the consumer.

A Recording Pitot Tube instrument has been received from the Bocharach Industrial Instrument Co.



Courtesy



TREATING a customer like a rich uncle, so that you may extract his coin, is not courtesy—that's foresight.

Offering a seat to the man who enters your office is not courtesy—that's duty.

Listening to the grumbings, growlings, and groanings of a bore without remonstrating is not courtesy—that's forbearance.

Offering your companion a cigar when you light one yourself is not courtesy—you'd be ill bred if you didn't.

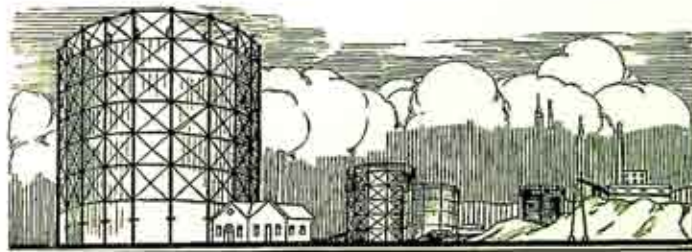
Helping a pretty girl across the street, holding her umbrella, carrying her poodle—none of these is courtesy. The first two are pleasures, and the last is politeness.

COURTESY is doing that which nothing under the sun makes you do but human kindness.

COURTESY springs from the heart; if the mind prompts the action, there is a reason; if there is a reason, it is not COURTESY, for COURTESY has no reason.

COURTESY is good will; and good will is prompted by a heart full of love to be kind.

—Selected.



Promotion

Promotion comes to him who sticks
Unto his work and never kicks,
Who watches neither clock nor sun
To tell him when his task is done;
Who toils not by a stated chart,
Defining to a jot his part.
But gladly does a little more
Than he's remunerated for.
The man in factory or shop
Who rises quickly to the top
Is he who gives what can't be bought;
Intelligent and careful thought.

No one can say just when begins
The service that promotion wins,
Or when it ends; 'tis not defined
By certain hours of any kind
Of system that has been devised.
Merit cannot be systemized.
It is at work when it's at play,
It serves each minute of the day;
'Tis always at its post, to see
New ways of help and use to be
Merit from duty never slinks,
Its cardinal virtue is—it thinks!

Promotion comes to him who tries
Not solely for a selfish prize,
But day by day and year by year
Holds his employer's interests dear.
Who measures not by what he earns
The sum of labor he returns,
Nor counts his day of toiling through
Till he's done all that he can do.
His strength is not of muscle bred,
But of the heart and of the head.
The man who would the top attain,
Must demonstrate he has a brain.