



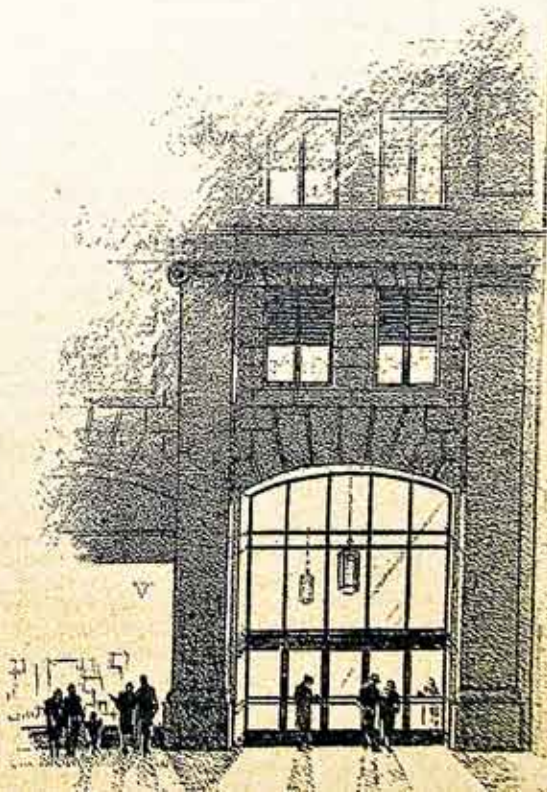
GAS &  
ELECTRIC  
NEWS  
&  
YEAR  
BOOK

FEBRUARY

1927

ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

GAS  
AND ELECTRIC NEWS  
AND YEAR BOOK  
1927



**GAS AND ELECTRIC  
NEWS and YEAR BOOK**

FEBRUARY NINETEEN TWENTY-SEVEN



ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC  
CORPORATION

## Gas and Electric News and Year Book

6

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## The Purpose of Our Year Book

**I**t will be no surprise to The Company's stockholders, employees and other friends to be reminded throughout the pages of this Year Book of the notable progress made by The Company in every phase of its varied activities during the year 1926. The ample publicity policy of The Company keeps the public quite thoroughly in touch with its activities, throughout the year. This is accomplished mainly through newspaper stories, articles in technical and trade journals and through the data and information concerning The Company which is published monthly in Gas and Electric News.

The Company's educational moving picture film, "Serving Rochester," which is available to any group, large or small, in the territory served by it, as well as its varied lecture service and lantern slide programs also aid greatly in keeping the public acquainted with what The Company is accomplishing in this community.

It will be appreciated, therefore, that our Year Book will comprise, to many of our readers, a synopsis or tabulation of data and information, portions of which have been presented during the year in The Company Magazine, or through various other mediums. This yearly resumé of Company activities, however, will no doubt be welcomed because of its utility as a handy, comparative reference for everyone interested in Company progress.

The Company's recently added stockholders will find it of educational value in becoming better acquainted with the ideals, accomplishments and services of the organization in which they have invested portions of their incomes. But to old friends and new, we trust that the Year Book will help to further strengthen the confidence which their investments must have warranted.

It is of genuine concern to The Company that the public, which is closely linked with it in a cooperative effort toward enhanced civic, industrial and personal progress and well-being, should fully understand its work in serving this community to its entire satisfaction. That is the spirit of this organization from the Management down through the stockholders to the rank and file of the personnel. It is the foundation of satisfactory public service.

To those who desire more complete information than that presented in the following pages, The Company offers its further assistance. It solicits public interest in its activities and is at all times glad to receive letters or personal calls from any interested persons. Upon reasonable notice, its offices and plants will be shown to you, and it is hoped that through this Year Book many persons will be encouraged to seek a more intimate acquaintance with The Company than is possible of attainment through this publication.

# Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation

89 EAST AVENUE, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

## Officers

R. M. SEARLE,	- - - - -	President
W. M. KERNAN	- - - - -	Vice-President
EDWARD G. MINER,	- - - - -	Vice-President
HERMAN RUSSELL,	- - - - -	Vice-President and General Manager
CHAS. L. CADLE,	- - - - -	Assistant General Manager
J. C. COLLINS,	- - - - -	Secretary and Treasurer
C. A. TUCKER,	- - - - -	Assistant Treasurer
H. L. REICHAUT,	- - - - -	Assistant Secretary
H. G. SNELLING,	- - - - -	Assistant Secretary
E. C. SCOBELL,	- - - - -	General Auditor
F. H. PATTERSON,	- - - - -	Auditor
KATHERINE PRICE,	- - - - -	Transfer Agent
A. W. STONE,	- - - - -	New York Transfer Agent
HARRIS, BRACH AND MATSON,	- - - - -	Attorneys and General Counsel

## Directors

EDWARD BAUSCH,	- - -	Rochester, N. Y.
DANIEL M. BRACH,	- - -	Rochester, N. Y.
PATRICK E. CROWLEY,	- - -	New York City
THOS. W. FINUCANE,	- - -	Rochester, N. Y.
LOUIS S. FOULKES,	- - -	Rochester, N. Y.
ALBERT H. HARRIS	- - -	New York City
WALTER N. KERNAN	- - -	New York City
EDWARD G. MINER,	- - -	Rochester, N. Y.
HERMAN RUSSELL,	- - -	Rochester, N. Y.
ROBERT M. SEARLE,	- - -	Rochester, N. Y.
LEBANUS M. TODD,	- - -	Rochester, N. Y.
H. S. VANDERBILT,	- - -	New York City
WM. K. VANDERBILT,	- - -	New York City
WM. H. VANDERBILT,	- - -	New York City

## Executive Committee

ROBERT M. SEARLE	ALBERT H. HARRIS
EDWARD G. MINER	PATRICK E. CROWLEY
HAROLD S. VANDERBILT	WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT



## 1926—Another Year of Service and Satisfaction

EVERYONE who had a part in this "bumper" year—and this includes the public which has whole-heartedly cooperated with us—will appreciate the pride with which I present the 1926 Year Book.

All units in The Company's varied activities functioned harmoniously and efficiently. Notable improvements, refinements and extensions were effected; much new construction work added needed potentials, to physical properties; and capacities were increased in present equipment, thereby modernizing and endowing it with renewed vitality.

Thousands of new customers and stockholders were added during the year; the valuation of The Company's plants and equipment, as well as its gross revenue accelerated proportionately, and its good-will assets were enhanced.

All this could not have happened with a personnel that "stood still." And I am convinced that the year's work received the outstanding, vigorous support of everyone who had a part, large or small, in attaining the results which this Year Book details.

For, increased plant capacities and refinements in production and distribution depend for their full fruition upon coordinated human effort; it, also, must advance with constant progress each succeeding year.

Because I believe this is true of the human element backing The Company's excellent physical properties and systems, I can appreciate and enjoy last year's record whole-heartedly, and with full confidence anticipate the coming year with the thought that it will have no problems which such resourcefulness cannot vanquish.

ROBERT M. SEARLE, *President.*

## The Electric Department Makes Notable Progress

**T**HE part played by The Electric Department in Company progress is indicated in data covering the past year's activities, which show that of more than eight million dollars—by which The Company increased the valuation of its plants and equipment—more than three million dollars was invested in The Electric Department.

This department during the year increased its K. W. capacity by 1,850 K.W., its sales of electricity by more than 22,000,000 K.W.H., increased the total number of The Company's electric customers by over 9,000, and effected the following increases in lines and equipment:

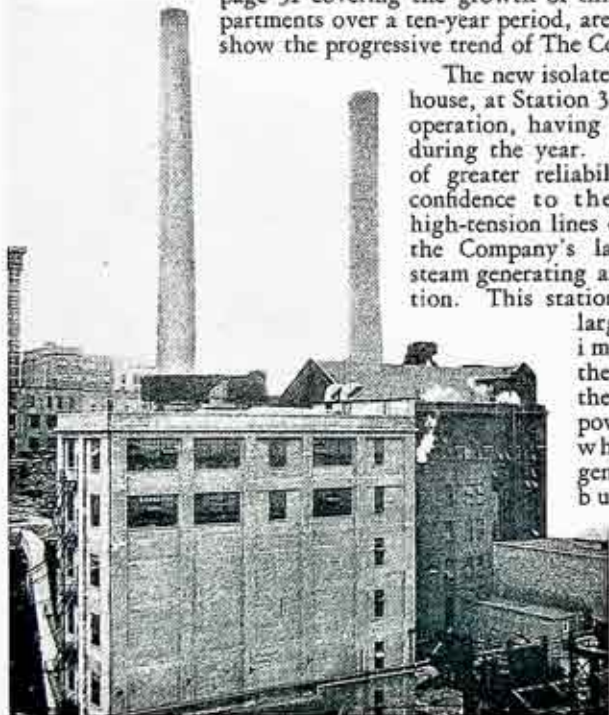
Miles of overhead wires 176, the major portion in new-opened rural sections; miles of underground cable 374; miles of subway duct 242.

These figures for the year, and the tabulation on page 51 covering the growth of this and other departments over a ten-year period, are impressive and show the progressive trend of The Company.

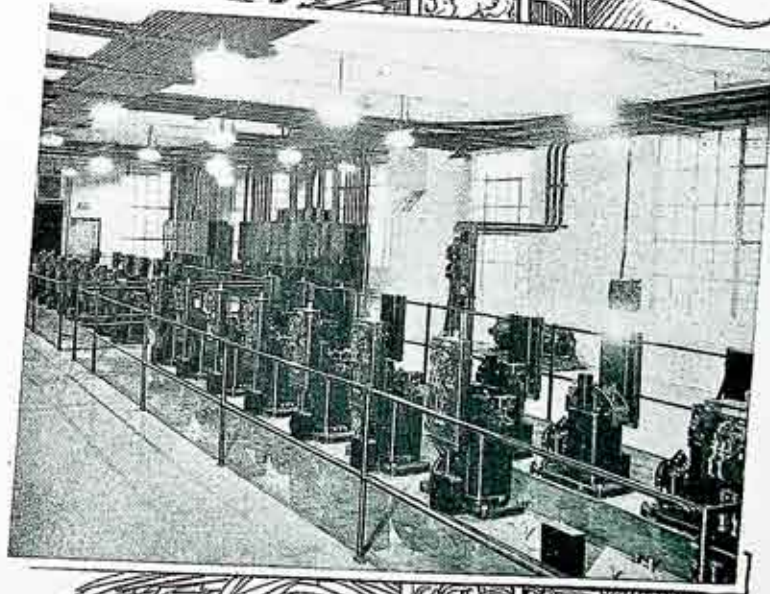
The new isolated phase switch-house, at Station 3, is in successful operation, having been completed during the year. It adds factors of greater reliability, safety and confidence to the switching of high-tension lines emanating from the Company's large downtown steam generating and stand-by station.

This station is one of the largest and most important in the System, and the concentrated power potentials which it either generates or distributes are now

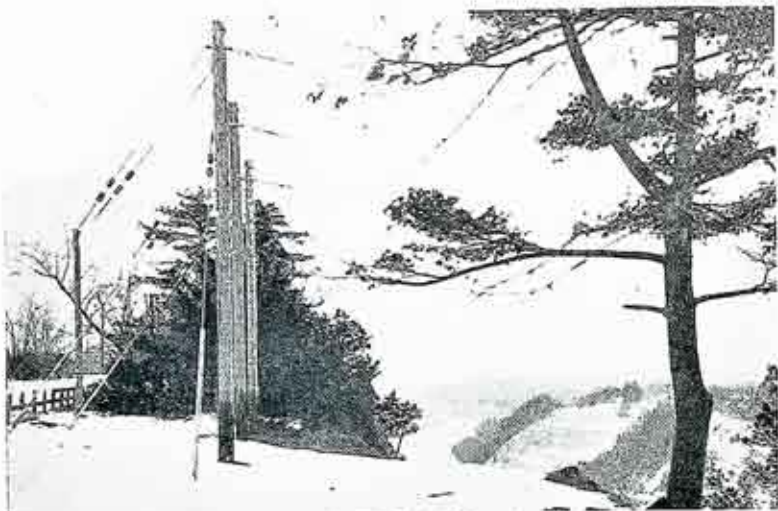
handled thru phases on six different floors. This reduces the possibility of phase shorts to a minimum through the utility of the most modern



Left, the new Isolated Phase Switch House at Station 3, which was constructed last year at a cost of \$642,000. Station 3 Steam Generating Plant is seen at the right. This view was photographed from the Platt Street bridge.



Interior views at the new station 3 Isolated Phase Switch House: Top, General view of Switchboard room showing front panels on which are mounted all indicating instruments; Bottom, View of mechanism floor underneath switchboard; the mechanism shown operates rods, through the floor, to the switches below. Note the conduit running to the switchboard.



The 1000-foot span at the "High Banks," west of Mt. Morris.

and ingenious equipment that the progress of the electrical art has thus far brought forth.

### Improvements At Station 3

There was a notable unity of performance between the hydraulic and steam divisions, resulting in a pleasing synchronism of operation. Improved combustion and boiler settings at Station 3, obviated any radical revamping of that station's layout at this time and transformed present equipment into highly satisfactory, modernized units.

Two traveling grate stokers were removed from No. 1 and No. 2 boilers, the boilers being raised three feet, and two modern underfeed stokers were installed. Also, the bridge was moved back, permitting a greater portion of the tubes to be exposed to the fire. This new arrangement produced a furnace volume that is comparable to that of the most modern setting, and increased the maximum amount of steam generated from 27,000 to 54,000 pounds per hour. Following exhaustive tests at Station 3, ten boilers have been equipped with water backs which, it was found, shorten the time necessary for dumping a stoker and greatly reduce the required labor. Its efficiency is also increased as the quantity of combustible in the ash is much less.

Underfeed stokers were installed in boilers No. 15 and No. 16, together with new forced draft fans. The increase in efficiency is represented in the higher rating of the new stokers when compared with that of the older ones; while the old ones produced 52,500 pounds of steam per hour, the new ones are able to produce 78,750 pounds per hour.

These refinements at Station 3, with others not mentioned herewith, produced an increase of 30% in capacity during the year. On Dec. 29th, 1925, before the changes were made, 717,000 pounds of steam was gener-

ated, with 21 out of the 22 boilers in service, or 15,900 boiler horsepower functioning. On December 8, 1926, with the changes in effect, 751,000 pounds of steam were generated during one hour; and during the next hour 752,000 pounds of steam was generated during a period in which six boilers were out of service, or, with 11,000 boiler horsepower carrying the load. This compares to 63.73 pounds of steam per boiler horsepower, per hour, or an increase in efficiency of 30%.

A new 150 ton-per-hour belt bucket elevator and a two roll crusher were installed at Station 3 to facilitate the adequate handling of the increased amount of coal required there. And in order to keep the engine room capacity up to that of the boiler room and still allow for sufficient stand-by, the engine room capacity was increased by rebuilding the No. 1, turbine from 25 cycles, 1500 r.p.m., into 60-cycle, 1800 r.p.m. In doing this, its capacity was increased from 7500 K.W. to 12,500 K.W.

### Station 8 Steam Heating Plant

The burning of pulverized coal is an art which is developing with surprising rapidity and some pioneering work has been accomplished by The Electrical Department toward its progress. While the equipment at Station 8 was the most modern that could be had when it was installed in 1925, its subsequent operation and close study has brought forth refinements. One of these is the introduction of more air for combustion around the burners. A secondary air fan was installed on boiler No. 2, and the secondary air ducts changed permitting air to be blown into the furnace either around the burners, through the front walls or at both places. Slight changes were also made in the classifiers on the larger mills. These changes have effected easier operation, clearer fire and have reduced the smoke.

A novel feature has been added to the control of the turbine. It consists of placing thermometers on the bearings which form a contact on a relay when temperatures rise above a safe point. The relay automatically shuts down the turbine



Widening Main Street East and other city streets made necessary the alteration of gas and electric underground installations, manholes and lighting poles.

before any great hazard is permitted to develop. A push button control was installed on both the operating floor, and the turbine control panel, so that the plant operator may shut down the turbine from either of these two points.

### Other Refinements In Equipment

Improvements and refinements in The Company's generating equipment at all stations are entirely too numerous to receive detailed attention herewith. We will mention, however, a few of them.

Remote control of all Railway lines at Station 3 was inaugurated so that they may be controlled from the new Switch-house. The Four old Edison Bipolar machines were removed from Station 4, to make room for three Edison rotary converters, making possible the converting into 220-volt D.C. of 11,000-volt A.C. current from Station 5, after it has been stepped down to 4150 volts A.C. at Station 34 and 3. The converted energy is distributed to a fast-growing industrial section surrounding Station 4 and comprises an example of the flexibility of operation typical of The Company's electrical system.

A larger exciter battery and generator set was installed at Station 5 to supply the 440-volt station auxiliary bus and thereby insure adequate continuity of service from this major station.

At Station 6, fourteen sets of oil circuit breakers were installed to increase the rupturing capacity of the switches, making them safer and more efficient. And at Station 1, a 5000 K.V.A., 4150-volt power transformer was installed as well as two bus sectionalizing switches which will help to insure freedom from shutdowns on all lines.

Voltage regulators, of larger capacities, were installed on feeder circuits at Stations 35, 37 and 38, and a new switchboard was installed at Station 52, at East Rochester. Switchboard equipment and three, 333-K.V.A. transformers, were added to Station 60, at Mt. Morris, to provide current for Nunda; a new tie-line at Nunda makes possible the interconnection with the electric line extending between Wiscoy and Perry.

### Overhead Lines

A test of The Company's electric systems—the Christmas Eve lighting peak—gave proof of their adequacy. Of the 4,808 transformers on the electrical system, only four transformers failed to function one hundred per cent, and their troubles were minor in nature and were speedily remedied.

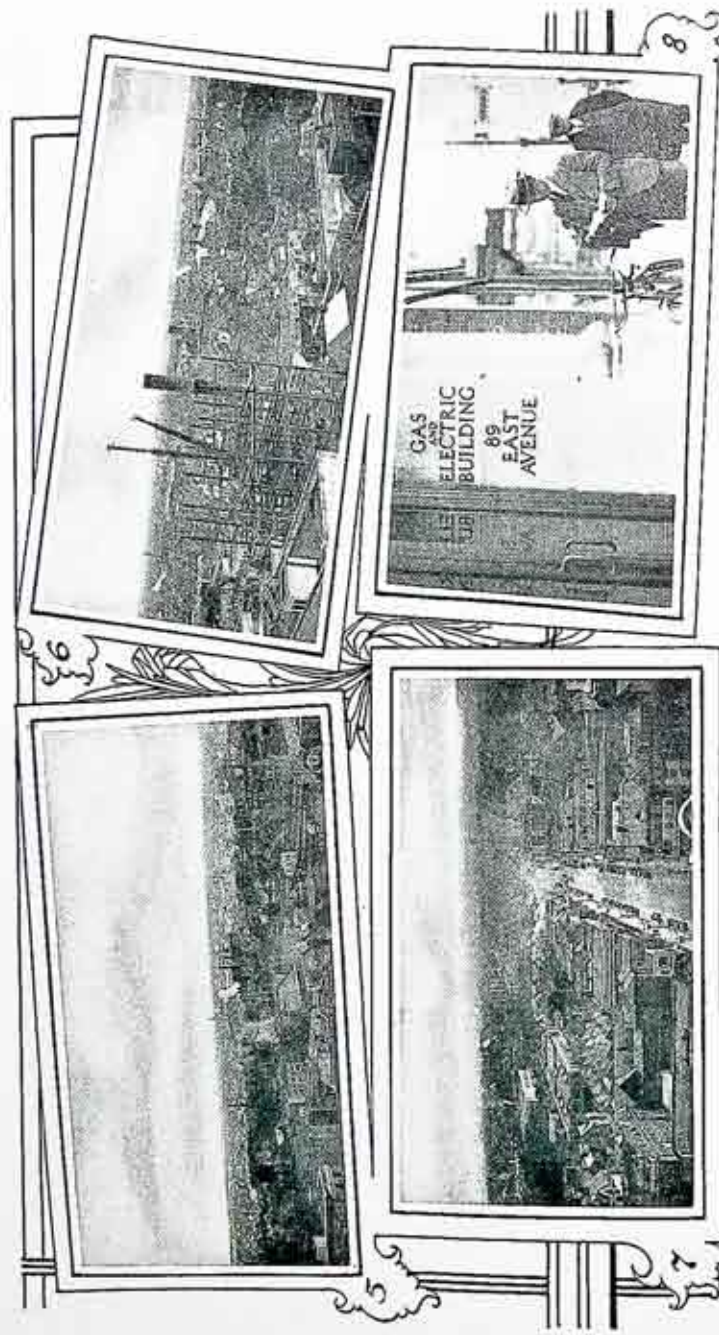
The Company's responsibility in serving a rapidly increasing number of electric customers, predicated an active construction program. During the year the following new lines and equipment, among many others, were installed.

The Adams Basin Electric Company was taken over by The Company, and changed from 25 to 60 cycle, this territory being fed from the Rochester



Three outstanding lighting installations of the year: Top, section of eight-mile model highway illumination, extending between Canandaigua and Bloomfield; center and bottom, "White Way" illumination on Main Street West and East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.





Some snaps from the Gas and Electric Buildings: 5 and 6, looking eastward from the roof; in the latter view may be seen the East High School in the middle right distance and the addition to the Eastman buildings under construction at the left. 7, looking east on East Avenue from the roof. 8, looking west on East Avenue from the entrance, which is but a block from Main Street East.

system; these lines were rebuilt and brought up to the Company's standards. At Hilton, also, the lighting system was rebuilt, new lamps installed and the poles set back for the widening of that town's West Avenue; and a new lighting system was installed at Pittsford.

During 1925, a third transmission line was completed between Rochester and East Rochester by the overhead cable extension installed between East Rochester and Landing Road.

A new 13,000-volt line was completed between Mt. Morris and Nunda. From Mt. Morris it extends westward to the site of the proposed Mt. Morris dam, where in a 1600 foot span the three cables cross the Genesee River Gorge, proceeding thence to the Mt. Morris-Nunda highway, to Nunda, where interconnection is made possible with The Genesee Valley Power Company.

#### Underground and Subway Installations

The 11,000-volt, 60 cycle circuit No. 406, formerly extending overhead from Kodak Park to Charlotte, was installed underground last year, terminating at Station R-109, Charlotte, and a new 11,000-volt tie line was extended from Station 3 to Station 38, at Swan Street.

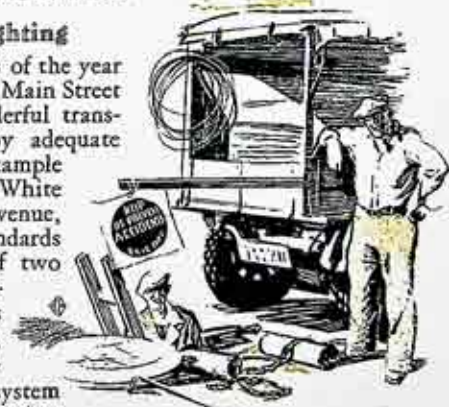
The Subway Department installed over 16 miles of tile and pump log duct; 765 services; 111 crossovers for new streets; 95 lot lines; 136 manholes; erected 450 steel and concrete poles and enlarged or deepened 108 manholes.

The larger Subway jobs were in connection with the widening of Main Street, both East and West and South Avenue. Another outstanding job is that of the subway installations at the Station 3 Switch-house, where more than fifteen high-tension cables emanate and traverse four different subway routes.

Four subways now extend from Station 3 to Station 6, giving four tie-lines for duplicate service at the latter downtown distribution Station to handle rapidly increasing load demands.

#### Rochester Street Lighting

The principal lighting jobs of the year were those of East Avenue and Main Street East and West, where a wonderful transformation, made possible by adequate units, comprises a beautiful example of artistic and ample "Great White Way" illumination. On East Avenue, single lamps on concrete standards were replaced by a series of two lamps on each of the ornamental, iron standards. The lamps are inverted Magnatite arcs, 1400-candle power, and diffuse illumination equivalent to a system utilizing single lamps spaced 25 feet apart in a single row.



Safety in Serving.

## Progress of the Gas Department Features Much Construction Work

**I**MPROVEMENTS and additions to plants and equipment in the Gas Manufacturing Department required a total expenditure of over three and one-half million dollars during the past eighteen months, an average of about \$200,000 per month. These improvements, some of which are examples of the most modern equipment obtainable today, have placed the gas manufacturing resources of the Company well to the front among the most efficient and progressive plants of this country.

The dry coke quenching plant, mentioned at greater length below, is the very first of this type to be constructed in America. Its operation is carefully being watched by gas men all over the country, many of whom have come to Rochester to observe and study it. Its acceptance by The Company came as a result of the careful study of its operation, abroad, by Mr. Joseph Haftenkamp, Superintendent of Gas Manufacture and Distribution. This isolated instance of Company scouting and alertness for newer and better methods applies to many other Company activities, and is one of the reasons for our uninterrupted growth and prosperity.

The high spots of the year in gas manufacture center around The Company's West Station Gas Manufacturing Plant and its East Gas Station, with new construction in the major roll.

### Coke Oven Operation

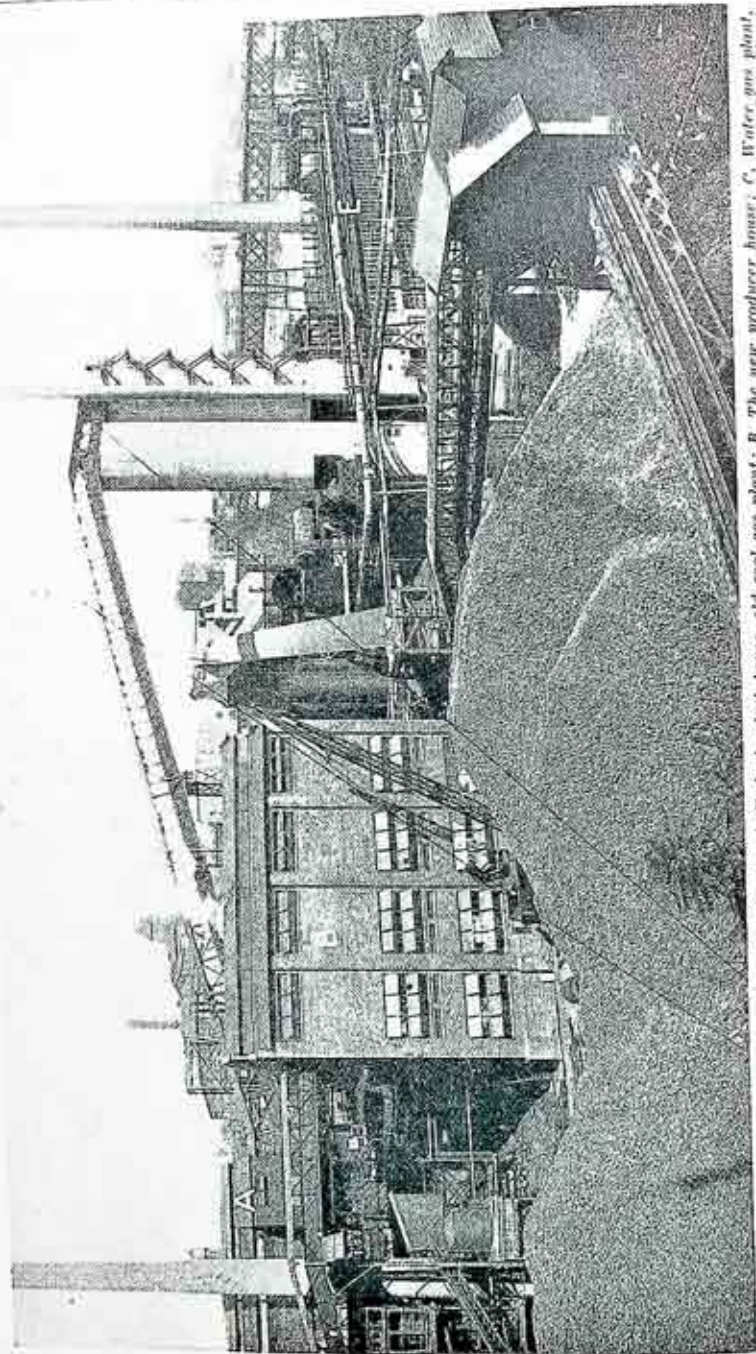
Coke oven operation for the manufacture of coal gas for Rochester was used for the first time in 1926, at the Company's West Station Gas Manufacturing Plant. Following a 10-months period of construction the drying out fires were started January 1st in the first battery of 37 ovens. During January and February while the ovens were gradually being raised to the required temperature, the numerous construction features necessary for the complete plant were finished. One of the many interesting construction jobs during this period was the erection of the new coal conveyor trusses. This work was carried on in zero weather and was erected over existing equipment and important high pressure steam lines. Coal was run over the new belt conveyor into the circular concrete coal bunker February 24th and on March 1st the first load of coal was charged into the new ovens.

This first battery consists of 37 Koppers Ovens—Becker Type. Each oven holds 6.5 tons of coal and may be heated with coal gas or producer gas. The coal is coked in 12 hours and accordingly this



Hauling up the large tanks used in the quenching process at West Station.

Circuit view of West Station Gas Manufacturing Plant: A. End of retort house, old coal gas plant; B. The new producer house; C. Water gas plant, built in 1923; D. Cool breakers, supplying Becker type gas ovens, seen at E. The photograph was taken from the Coke Bins, looking eastward, Platt Street bridge is to be seen in the right distance.



battery carbonizes 481 tons of coal per day. This installation features several new devices and equipment designed to eliminate smoke and to improve working conditions. The double off-take foul mains, the single charging hole, the charging larry, the shed roof on the coke side, two ventilating fans and a 225 ft. ventilating chimney are all employed here for this purpose.

### Liquid Purifier and Producer Plant

To provide requisite facilities for removing the hydrogen sulphide from the additional amount of coal gas, a new Koppers *Liquid Purifier* had been under construction and was placed in operation about March 1st, and in this process, the hydrogen sulphide is converted into free sulphur which may be used by the chemical industries for such uses as the manufacture of sulphuric acid and insecticides.

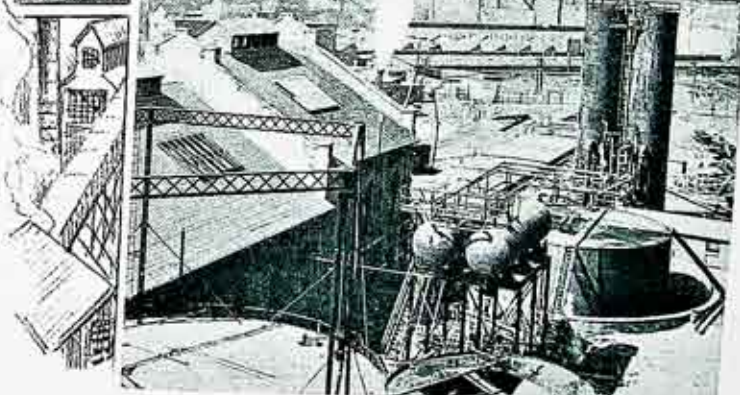
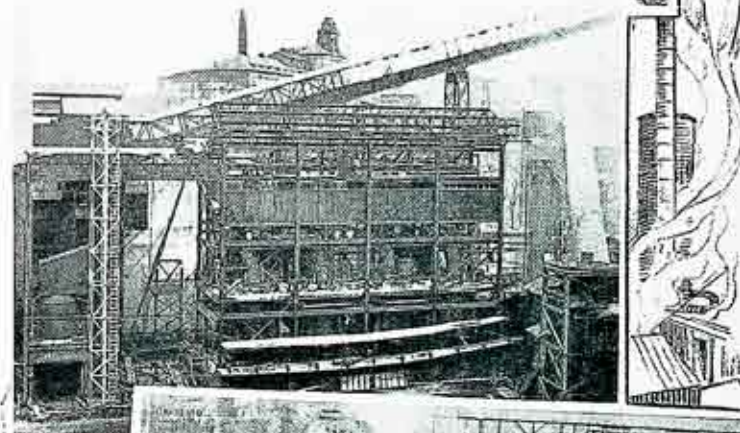
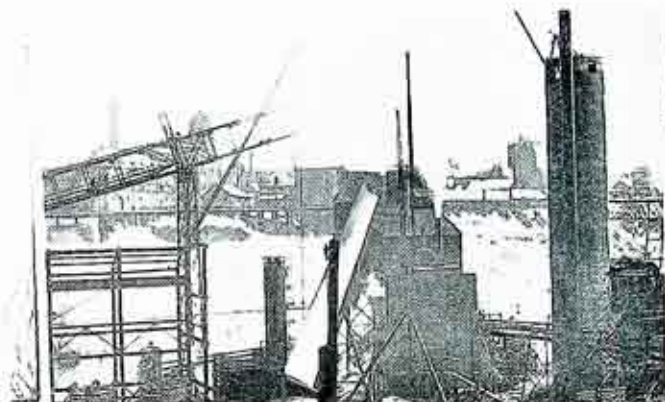
On May 1st the new producer plant containing four, 8-foot, 6-inch ring feed producers went into service. This producer gas is burned at the ovens to provide the heat necessary to carbonize the coal. The use of this producer gas for underfiring immediately released for sale an additional amount of 2,500,000 cu. ft. of coal gas. These producers are strictly modern and represent the best practice of the art, and it is possible to use the fine coke screenings as a fuel.

The Producer Plant layout includes water jackets around the producer fires which act as low pressure steam boilers, and vertical fire tube boilers for high pressure steam production. The producer ash is removed by a water sluice way.

### Ammonia and Sulphate Products

Ammonia as a by-product of coal gas manufacture may be recovered either as concentrated ammonia liquor or as ammonium sulphate. The latter has a wider market and when the large extension in coal gas production was made the construction of equipment used for its manufacture was undertaken. The new *ammonium sulphate plant* began operation June 1st and now has a daily production of 12 tons per day. This ammonium sulphate is 25.5%  $\text{NH}_3$  and as such is one of the best fertilizers for adding to the soil the nitrogen that is so essential to plant and vegetable growth.

During 1926 this sulphate production has been shipped to chemical industries, to manufacturers of agricultural fertilizers, and abroad to Japan. However, early in 1927, R. G. & E. Ammonium Sulphate will be available to the agricultural community surrounding Rochester.



Top: How the coal conveyor trusses were placed during zero weather. Center: Section of the new producer house as it appeared at West Station during construction. Bottom: Section of East Station showing, at the right, the new liquid purification plant and the acid storage tanks.

### Additional Ovens and Dry Quenching Plant

Early in January 1926 foundation work was started on a second battery of 23 ovens, similar to the first installation. This unit was placed in operation September 1st. The 60 ovens in the two batteries have a capacity of 780 tons of coal per day, which is equivalent to a coal gas production of 8,500,000 cu. ft. per day.

About October 1st the Sulzer Dry Quenching plant went into service. This unit, the first of its kind in America, conserves the heat that was formerly wasted in the wet quenching of hot coke. Heat is extracted from the hot coke as it passes thru the apparatus and steam is produced at 150 lbs. per square inch. This plant produces steam to the amount of 450 boiler horsepower—energy which up to this time had not been recovered because no practical means had been devised for its recovery.

### Gas Distribution Activities

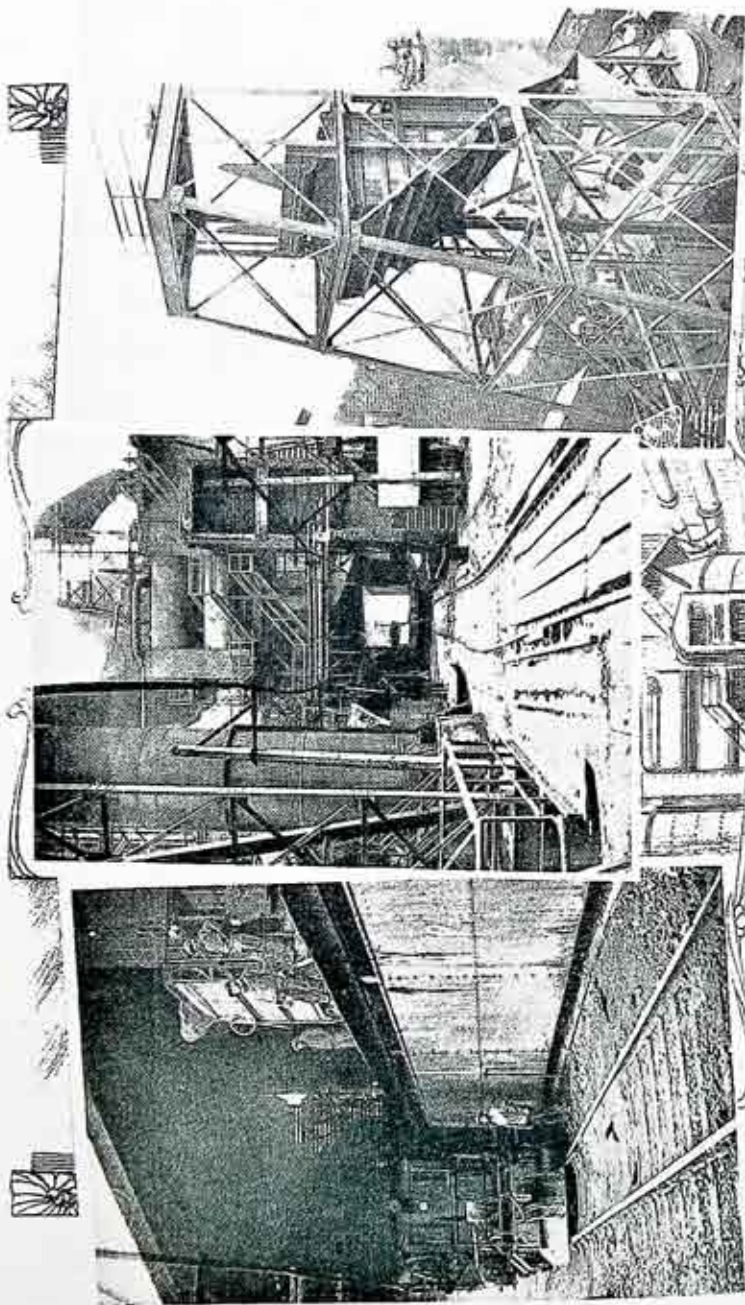
The Gas Distribution Department was exceedingly busy during the year 1926, laying gas mains and pipes to serve the homes of over 3,405 additional consumers, hundreds of whom reside in new subdivisions at the edge of this City or in the adjacent suburban districts. This activity, of course, is just one of many which hooks up the Gas Department to the very happiness and enjoyment of Rochester homes. From the Company's huge holders, its gas supply must be transmitted or distributed to the public, some of which live many miles away from the source of supply.

During 1926, more than forty miles of gas mains were laid; over fifty-one miles of pipe were installed for accommodating 5344 services and laterals, and 6,555 gas meters were set, these figures representing a substantial increase over similar work accomplished during 1925.

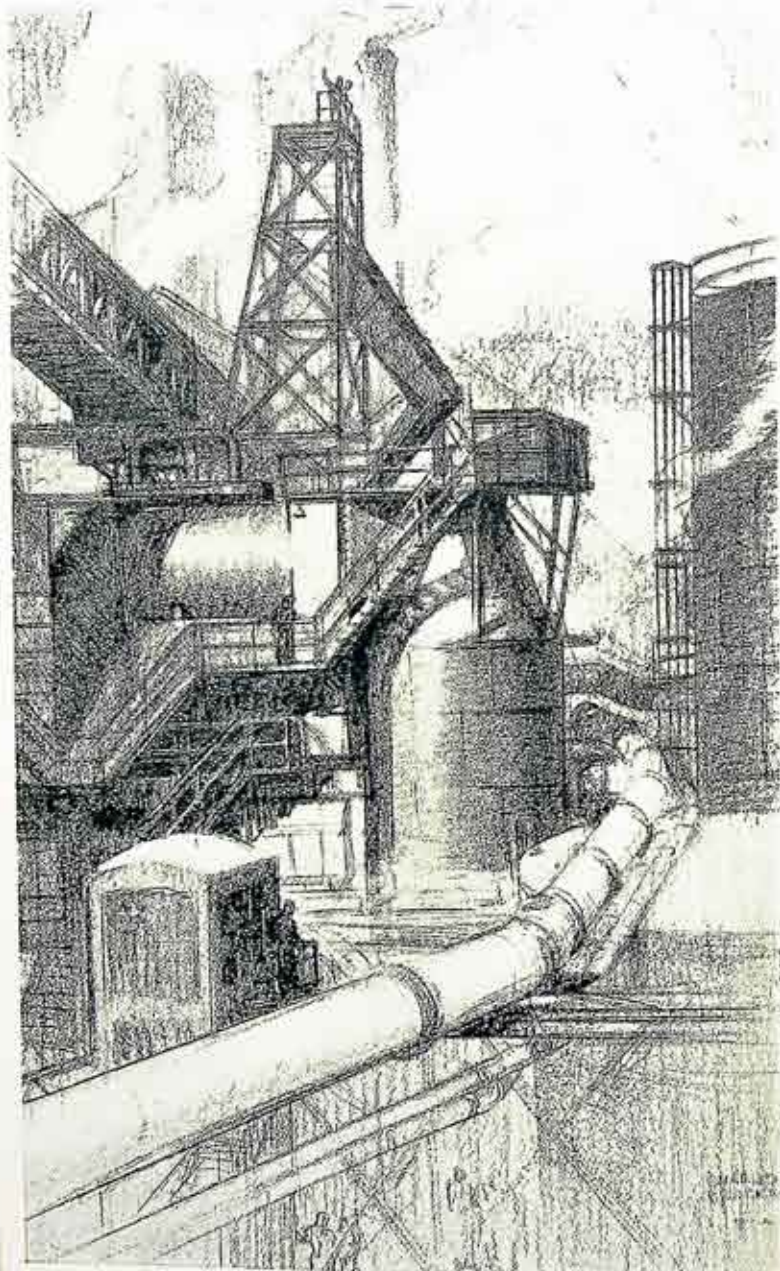
Complaints of trouble with gas consuming equipment—according to a survey of Gas Shop activities—decreased during the year by 1.8% in spite of a greatly accelerated increase in consumers, and an increase of over 25% was effected in industrial gas appliance installations. The Gas Shop investigates and remedies reported troubles with ranges, burners,



Much of the Winton Road gas main subway installation extends through solid rock, which complicated the work.



New construction at West Station: Left, the coke car waiting to receive a load of white-hot coke from one of the Becker ovens. Center, the truck leading from the ovens to the dry quencher, seen in distance. Right, the top of the dry quencher, from which the hot coke is catted into one of the two dry quenching tanks below, which form a part of the dry quenching process.



Pencil sketch by Charles E. Bracker

Pencil sketch of the new dry quencher at West Station. Gas men from all over this country have been in close touch with the operation of this new method of quenching coke, for this plant is the first of its type ever installed in America.

pressures, etc., and the pleasing decrease in trouble calls it received may be partly attributed to the rigid inspections that have been made of gas appliances and devices in the homes of customers throughout the City. The Service Improvement experts of The Domestic Sales Department, who make these inspections, ferret out and remedy many trivial defects before they become genuine complaints.

Several outstanding jobs were completed during the year which are worthy of mention. The increased demand on the 6-inch gas main extending to North Greece, because of the extensive building operations in several subdivisions, necessitated converting that line from low to medium pressure. This conversion involved the installation of 450 service governors and the cutting off and tying-in of several mains.

This entire change-over was effected without loss of service to any of the hundreds of customers.

Another job completed during 1926, was that of extending gas service for about one mile along the Nine Mile Point Road, from Sea Breeze to a place commonly referred to as "Oklahoma," the extension supplying about fifty customers along the road and on the Lake Front.

One of the strenuous construction activities of the year was that of the subway crossing at Winton Road, under the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, where a temporary main, 950-feet in length, was laid along the detour used by motorists while the new 16-inch and 8-inch mains were being installed along the section being excavated for the Winton Road Subway. A large portion of this main is already installed and the job will doubtless be completed in a short time. As some of our illustrations will show, this new main installation traverses a rugged, rocky section, which added complications to the installation.

Two other large main extensions are the one extending along Monroe Avenue for about one mile, from a point near Elmwood Avenue to the "Rowlands" subdivision; and the Beach Avenue extension, comprising about one mile of new main extending from Cloverdale to the new Slater Tract, formerly known as Rigney's Bluff. From one to three gangs of men were busy from Spring until Fall renewing services along the Main Street East and West street-widening jobs. All adjacent services had to be cut-off and inspected, the joints caulked and installations and alterations made to coincide with the requirements of the new street arrangement. Similar work was carried on in connection with the street widening from Broad Street to Griffith Street, along South Avenue.

Installations were also made to serve gas to the large Orchard Park subdivision, the new main extending from the top of Float Bridge Hill to Orchard Park, which is a good-sized town in itself and is growing in extent rapidly.



Over 40 miles of gas mains were installed during 1926.

## Helping to Heat Rochester Through Central Station Steam Service

**T**HE year 1926 closes the most favorable year that the Steam Department has experienced since its inception in 1910. The year was one of expansion made necessary to keep pace with the growing number of users of Central Station Steam. During the year, approximately half a million dollars was invested in new steam mains, services, and metering equipment.

The bulk of the enormous increase in annual load has been in the district of Station 8, the Lawn Street Steam Heating Station. In 1925, the load on this station was about 12,000,000 pounds per year while in 1926 an additional load of 172,000,000 pounds was taken on. This makes a grand total of 292,000,000 pounds per year for this station, which represents an increase in load of 126%. This means that individual boiler plants having a total rated horsepower of approximately 4,750 have been replaced. Due to the greater combustion efficiency obtained in a plant specializing in steam generation, it follows that there is a greatly decreased amount of smoke for the total fuel formerly consumed by these ninety private plants.

### Some Customers Obtained During 1926

Lincoln Alliance Bank, Main Street, East; Liberty Building, East Avenue and Main; Hotel Hayward, Clinton Avenue; Odenbach Coffee Shop, Clinton Avenue; New Rochester Theatre, Clinton Avenue and Court Street; Eastman Theatre, Gibbs and East Main Streets; National Clothing Company, Main Street, East; Neisner Building, Main Street, East; The Cadillac Hotel, Chestnut Street; Rochester Auto Inns, Stone and Ely Streets; Rochester Business Inst., Clinton Avenue, South; Rochester Savings Bank, North and Franklin Streets; Rochester Telephone Corp., Elm and Euclid Streets; C. L. Whiting (New Bldg.), East Avenue; N. Y. S. Railways, State Street; Chapin-Owen Company, St. Paul Street.

### During 1926, Underground Steam Mains Were Installed as Follows:

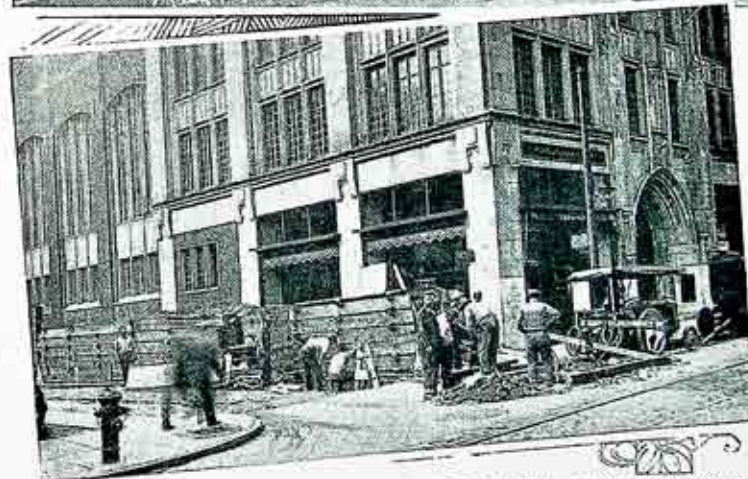
Rochester Savings Bank main: 4 inch high pressure; approximately 100 pounds, 10 inch low pressure; approximately 5 pounds, 3 inch return. From the Baptist Temple across North Street to the Rochester Savings Bank.

Neisner Brothers' main: 6 inch high pressure; 10 inch low pressure; 3 inch return main. From the manhole at the corner of Downs and Stone Street, north on Stone Street, across Main Street, through the Neisner Building to Division Street.

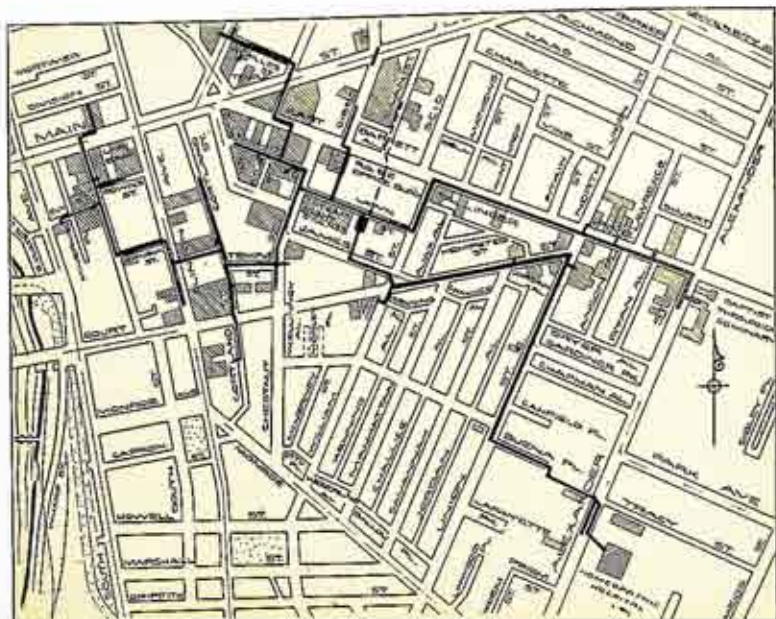
The Rochester Theatre main: 14 inch low pressure; 8 inch high pressure; 6 inch return main. From the corner of Main and Stone Streets, south to the corner of Cortland Street, to the rear of the Rochester theatre.

The Odenbach Coffee Shop main: 4 inch high pressure; 10 inch low pressure; 3 inch return main. From the corner of Downs and Stone Streets, east on Davis Street to rear of Hotel Hayward serving Odenbach Coffee Shop and Hotel Hayward.

The Hutchinson main: 4 inch high pressure; 10 inch low pressure; 4 inch return main. From the front of the Rochester Gas & Electric Building, across East Avenue to Gibbs Street, north on Gibbs to the Hutchinson Building and thence across East Main Street to the northeast corner of Gibbs and Main Street.



New steam main construction: Top, At Main Street East, looking south on Stone Street; Center, On Gibbs Street, at Main Street East, near the Eastman Theatre, and, Bottom, On North Street, in front of Baptist Temple. This line also serves the new Rochester Savings Bank, just across from the Temple Building.



Steam distribution underground mains emanating from the Lawn Street Steam Heating Station. The equivalent of over 18 miles of 8-inch mains was installed last year.

The Rochester Business Institute main: 6 inch low pressure. From the corner of Cortland Streets, across Court Street and south on Cortland to the rear of the Rochester Business Institute. This main also serves the Argyle Apartments.

The Chapin-Owen main: 3 inch high pressure. From the Company's paint shop at the corner of Franklin and North Water Streets, across N. Water Street to the old tunnel, thence east on Franklin Street to the Chapin-Owen Building, at the corner of Franklin and St. Paul Streets.

The Copeland main: 6 inch low pressure; 2½ inch return. From the Smith Surry Building to the Copeland Building at the corner of Court and Clinton Streets.

The Chesterfield main: 2 inch high pressure; 6 inch low pressure; 2½ inch return. From the corner of Temple and Chestnut Streets, across Temple Street, thence south on Chestnut Street to the Chesterfield Apartments.

The Liberty Building main: 2½ inch high pressure; 10 inch low pressure; 2½ inch return. From the corner of Euclid and Atlas Streets, west on Euclid Street to the rear of the Liberty Building.

The Rowerdink main: 2 inch high pressure; 6 inch low pressure. From the manhole opposite the Rochester Savings Bank Building, across North Street, thence north on North Street to the W. H. Rowerdink & Son Company.

The Jay Street main: 6 inch high pressure. From the corner of Jay and State Streets to Frank Street; north on Frank Street with the 4 inch high pressure main to Number 5 school; thence west on Jay Street with the 6 inch; 6 inch high pressure main to the Lincoln-Laundry.

The Ely Street main: 4 inch high pressure; 10 inch low pressure; 3 inch return. From the corner of Ely and Stone Streets, west on Ely to the Eggleston Hotel.

The Otsego Street main: 3 inch high pressure. From the rear of the Woodworth Building on Otsego Street, south to the rear of the New York State Railways at the corner of Commercial and Otsego Streets.

The Eastman Theatre main: 6 inch high pressure; 12 inch low pressure; 4 inch return. From Station 8, through the Sagamore property and the Webb Building, across East Avenue, thence north on Swan Street to the Eastman Theatre and School of Music.

The preceding tabulation indicates the main steam lines installed during the year. Various branches have been taken off these mains to supply customers near them.

In conclusion, it may be well to mention some of the work which is contemplated for the coming year:

Construction has been started at Station 8 to provide for the addition of one new 1,100-horsepower boiler designed to operate on peak loads as high as 400% of rating and utilizing powdered coal as fuel, as the two present 1,100 horsepower units now operate. This battery of three boilers will be capable of producing as high as 430,000 pounds of steam per hour. The present connected load in this district has a maximum of approximately 150,000 pounds of steam per hour, the additional boiler being necessary because of the past year's large increase in load in the Lawn Street District.

Station 39, which may be better remembered as the old Curler Plant, is no longer Company property. The building in which this plant was located has been sold to the Rochester Telephone Corporation and the steam plant has ceased to operate. The old boilers, generators and other equipment have been taken out of service and will be removed. Station 8 is now handling the load formerly taken care of by Station 39.

Station 26 is to benefit by the addition of some new equipment which will do much to help conditions in its district.

It is proposed to run a steam main from the corner of Johnson and Stone Streets, through the new subway to the cor. of Main Street West and Caledonia Avenue, to supply the new Times-Union Building; the Wehle Baking Company and the Folmer Graflex Company plant. Station 26 will cut into this line to help serve customers on Broad Street and adjacent neighborhoods.

Lincoln Park is to have a steam plant similar in construction and equipment to the Lawn Street Steam Heating Station. This proposed plant will be up-to-date in every respect and it is expected that it will do much to increase the desirability of locating new industrial plants in this district. The General Railway Signal Company will probably be the chief customer.

So ends a very prosperous year for the District Heating Department of the Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation.



One of the Company's large locomotive cranes breaking ground for Station 9 Steam Plant, Lincoln Park.

## The Major Construction Activities of the Past Year

**T**HE Company, in common with all large essential utilities, never quite gets "caught up" in its construction program. Each year sees many large jobs completed and still others begun in the endless plan of keeping Company properties, plants, distribution lines and other physical factors adequate to the ever increasing demands of a live community. It may be said that The Company's service responsibilities are constantly accelerating, not only as concerns the requirements of the city of Rochester, but also as relates to those of the progressive territory bounding it on every side. A major consideration in the Company's present and prospective engineering programs is the plan to satisfy the future demand of the fertile and extensive Genesee Country for electric power.

Before speaking of the recently begun Canadea project, we will present the 1926 construction program in detailed tabulation, exclusive of the first Canadea contract of \$710,000 which covers but part of the \$1,250,000 plan for the development of that section.

During 1926, The Company paid for and placed in operation five major construction projects, namely: The Station 3 Isolated Phase Switch-house; a Garage, Shop, and Office Building, at Front Street; a Garage for Coke Trucks, at Brown's Race; the Lawn Street Station & Steam Heating Plant, and the Gas and Electric Building, on East Avenue. The year also saw the partial completion of the Court Street Dam, for the control of the waters of the Barge Canal Harbor Pond, and the practical completion of the second section of the Koppers Gas Ovens at the West Station Gas Manufacturing Plant.

Over one million dollars of the total of \$7,966,000 spent on construction during 1926, exclusive of the Canadea project, comprises equipment placed underground, such as underground lines, subways, gas and steam mains and services. There is required an increasing amount of this kind of construction each year, as a necessary part of the extension of lines and services: also much overhead construction of the same character.

It is easy for a modern utility to place a million dollars underground in equipment that the public seldom if ever sees. However, 1926 was marked by a preponderance of construction that shows up to good advantage in the community, such as the new Office Building, the two new Garage Buildings, the Station 3 Switch-house and others. The new dam at Court Street will present, when completed this Spring, a beautiful appearance and will add to the aesthetic character of downtown Rochester in the vicinity of the Barge Canal Harbor. All of these structures will add something to the present assurance of The Company's stockholders as



Construction work at the Court Street dam comprises the addition of two 110-foot sections of movable sector gate dam to replace the section of Mohawk dam formerly operated there in conjunction with the two 55-foot sections of State sector dam, which will remain intact.



well, and will greatly enhance the ability of The Company to supply dependable, continuous and adequate service for many years to come.

The new Brown's Race Garage affords ample housing for The Company's 45 coke trucks and miscellaneous delivery equipment. It is complete with a superintendent's office, and locker and wash rooms for the 71 drivers and their assistants, and is located in a very accessible section, near to the Coke Bins, West Station and the other Garage Building, at Front Street.

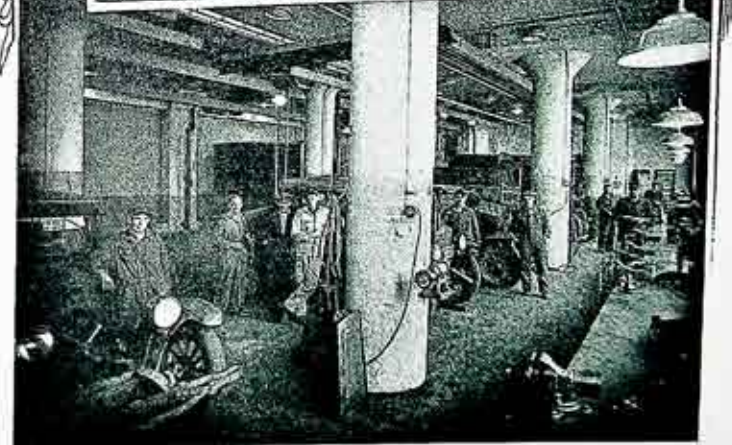
The Front Street Garage Building houses The Transportation Office, and Company Garage and workshop where all repairs on cars are made, and provides modern offices and repair shops for The Motor Department. This new building backs upon the Genesee River and is connected with the other Andrews Street offices of The Company, which makes for efficiency in intercommunication of related activities.

The following tabulation shows the cost of each of these major completed items, and indicates the amounts yet to be spent on the two projects still uncompleted at the close of 1926:

1926 CONSTRUCTION				
	Total Cost	Expended 1926	Total to date	
Koppers Oven Gas Plant	\$3,392,200	\$1,270,000	\$2,945,870	
Lawn Street Steam Plant	886,000	119,000	886,000	Completed
Switch House, Station 3	642,000	346,000	642,000	Completed
Garage & Shop Building, Front St.	215,000	215,000	215,000	Completed
Garage for coke trucks, Brown's Race	50,400	50,400	50,400	Completed
Court Street Dam	500,000	328,000	328,000	
Office Building	1,900,000	810,000	1,900,000	Completed

The total construction expenditures of the year, segregated as to departments and class of work were as follows:

Lands and rights of way	\$170,000
Buildings and equipment:	
Gas Department	\$1,370,000
Electric Department	1,027,000
Steam Department	115,000
General Department	1,461,000
Electric Distribution:	3,973,000
Overhead and Underground line, subway poles, etc.	2,107,000
Gas Distribution:	
Mains and services	586,000
Steam Distribution:	
Mains and services	230,000
	<b>\$7,066,000</b>



Three interior views of the new Front Street Garage and Office Building: Top, Motor Department offices; Center, Store room of the Motor Department, and, Bottom, a section of the Transportation Department's repair shop.

The Gas and Electric Building was featured in the December issue of Gas and Electric News and the new construction as well as the operation of the Station 3 Switch-house and the Koppers Gas Oven Plant at West Station are mentioned, respectively, in the Electric and the Gas department articles elsewhere in this Year Book.

Little has been said heretofore concerning the engineering projects at the Court Street Dam and at Caneadea. In the following paragraphs we present a resume of what has been accomplished to date in these projects, which come under the jurisdiction of the Engineering Department of The Company.

### The Court Street Dam

This project, for which Assistant General Manager Charles L. Cadle is principally responsible, calls for the expenditure of approximately \$500,000, over \$328,000 of which had been expended up to January first, 1927. Substantially, the work comprises the addition of two 110-foot sections of movable sector dam to replace the Mohawk dam, formerly used there. The replaced dam was inadequate to the flexible economical control of the waters of the Genesee River; its failure to provide easy operation, especially in winter and flood time, presented a hazard that the new Cooley type sector dam will overcome. On the contrary, the mobile, hydraulic-controlled sector type dam will make possible the conservation and utilization for power purposes of a vast amount of water, heretofore wasted. This economic saving will express itself in terms of community welfare, the water utilized being bought from the State of New York through the operation of a license granted The Company on March 18, by the State Water Power Commission. For this right to utilize waste Canal waters, The Company will pay an annual fee of \$50,000.

The Court Street Dam will be the largest movable sector type dam yet built in this country, the only larger one in the world being on the River Weser, near Bremen, Germany.

Some innovations never before developed in the movable sector type dam, form a part of this construction. These were applied to the Court Street problem by Mr. L. E. Cooley, who originated this type of dam and who, as Consulting Engineer, personally worked them out with the cooperation of The Engineering Department. Much of the special design work was done by Mr. Carl Cooman.

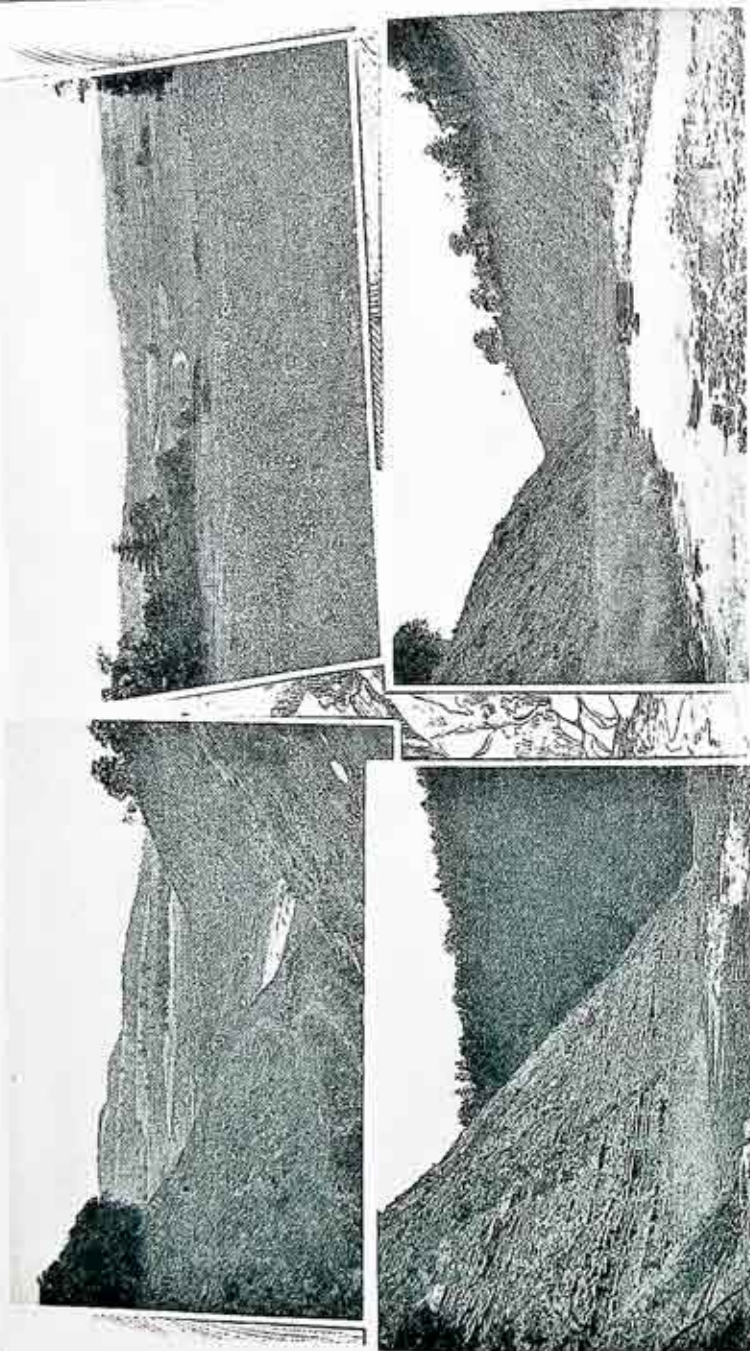
One of the features of the new dam is the installation for steam heating the large hinge mechanism in winter time, making it possible easily to operate it in extremely cold weather. This factor will be appreciated in view of the three-day job required to raise the old Mohawk dam, recently, during a cold spell.

The new dam, it is anticipated, will therefore effect the easy control of river water throughout a pond extending about twenty miles up stream; during all seasons of the year; it makes possible also a great economic saving and will greatly enhance the beauty of the Barge Canal Harbor.

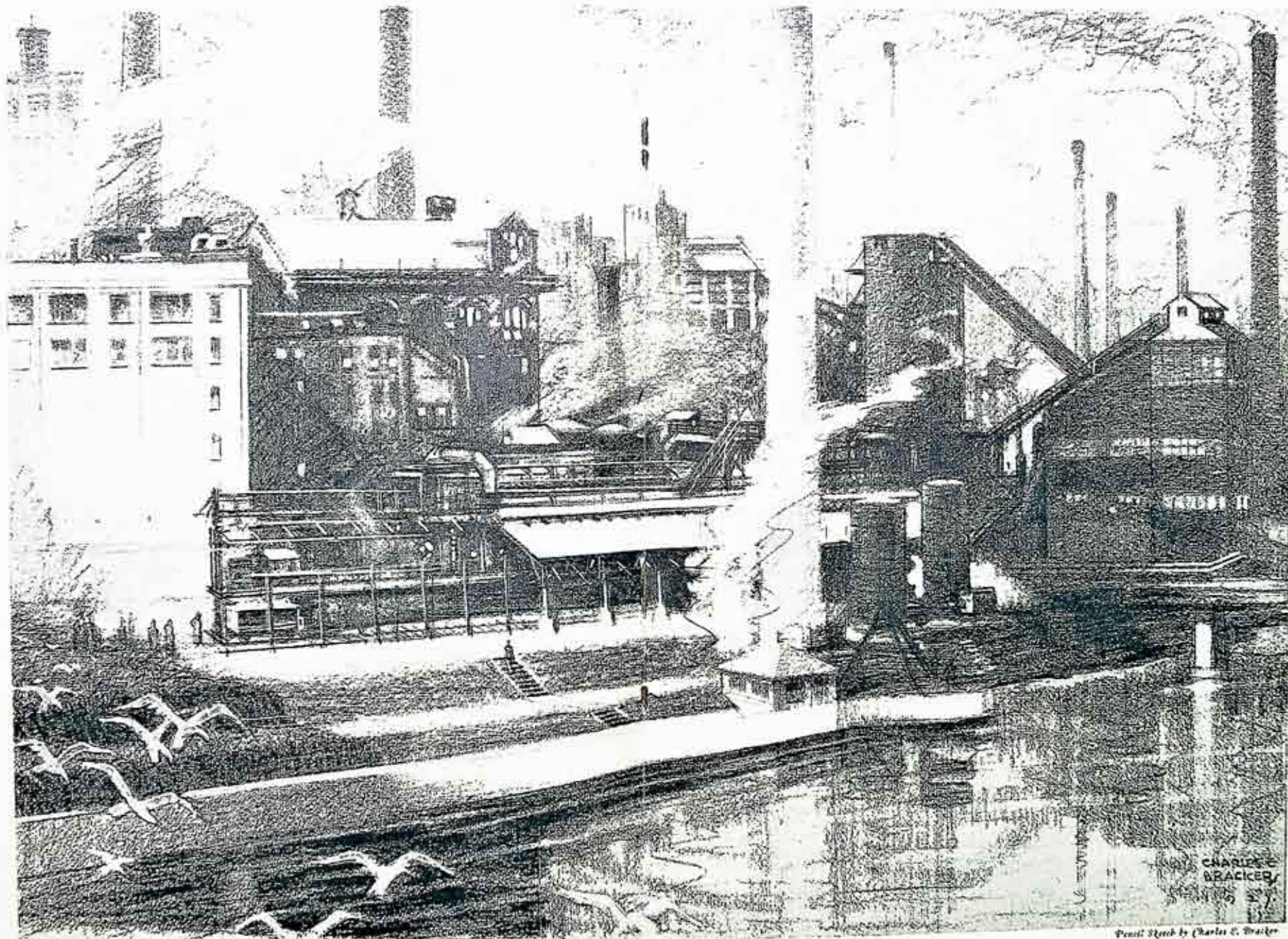
### Progress at Caneadea

The impounding of the waters of Caneadea Creek, just before its entrance into the Genesee River, will form a pond of 800 acres in extent, about two miles long and will control about one-tenth of the estimated

(Continued on Page 34)



Four typical views of the site of the Conandon development: Top, left and right, shows parts of the river to be flooded; Bottom, left to right, shows small portions of the large area, near the proposed dam site, which were deforested in preparation for actual construction work.



*A pencil study of some of the Company's most important physical properties, including, left to right, the new Isolated  
High Sulphur Gas Plant, the new section of West Station Gas Manufacturing Plant.*

*Pencil Study by Charles E. Bracker*

water available in the Genesee at that point. The dam is to be of the constant angle, arch type, constructed of concrete, faced with brick, the top of the dam to rise 125 feet above the present water level of Caneadea Creek. The concave crest of the dam, about 600 feet in length, will curve upstream. Sluice gates, at the end of a 400-foot spillway constructed 30-feet below the top of the dam, will make possible emptying the impounded water at will, without resorting to spilling over the crest of the dam.

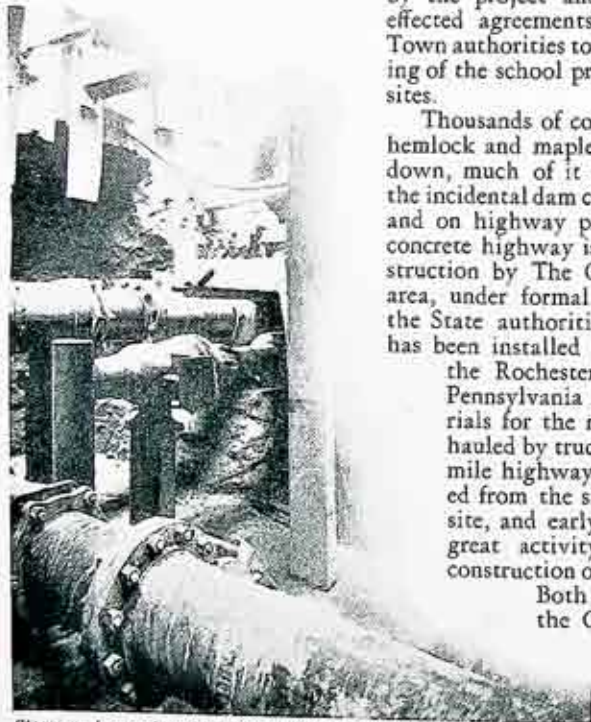
While the sole function of the Caneadea dam at present will be control of water supply, penstocks will be constructed for the ultimate delivery of portions of the water supply to a power house to be located just below the dam. A power line, about two miles in extent, will tie in with the Genesee Valley Power Company's line at Caneadea, and supply electric power for construction purposes.

Most of the work accomplished thus far at the dam site consists in deforesting the area to be inundated, about fifty parcels of land having been purchased by The Company for the purpose. Preparing this area for its new purpose, necessitated the obliteration of some State and Town highways, and the building of new highways, to restore normal transportation facilities in that section. Three school districts were also involved

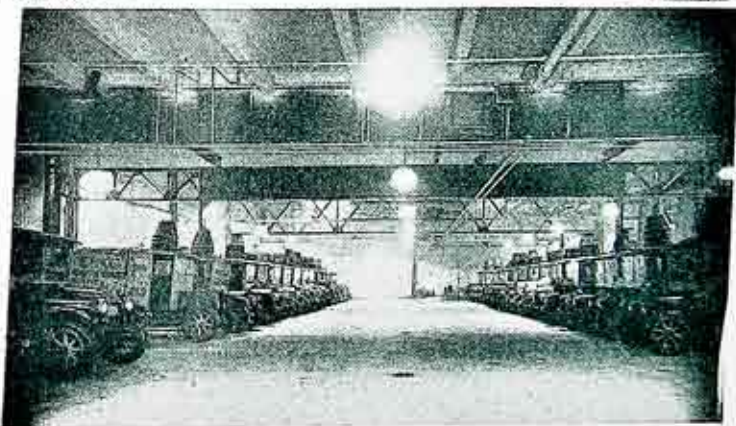
by the project and The Company effected agreements with State and Town authorities toward the rebuilding of the school properties on other sites.

Thousands of cords of oak, pine, hemlock and maple timber were cut down, much of it to be utilized in the incidental dam construction work and on highway projects. A State concrete highway is now under construction by The Company in this area, under formal agreement with the State authorities, and a siding has been installed at Caneadea, on the Rochester branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Materials for the new dam will be hauled by truck over the three-mile highway being constructed from the siding to the dam site, and early Spring will see great activity on the actual construction of the dam proper.

Both the Caneadea and the Court Street projects will result in a more efficient utilization of water power at Rochester.



Steam main construction under Main Street East, opposite Stone Street, showing expansion joints and method used to brace roof of the construction tunnel.



Three scenes in the new Brown's Race Garage: Top, the lavatory and showers; Center, many drivers eat their mid-day lunch in the locker room; Bottom, the spacious truck storage, on the ground floor, showing about 45 trucks lined up for Saturday afternoon inspection.

## A Prosperous Year For All Sales Departments

**A**LL branches of The Company's Sales activities were successful during 1925 in exceeding the goals set for the year. The Company in common with other progressive organizations, felt the acceleration of business resulting from Rochester's continued building activities, a factor which yearly comprises a fairly accurate indication of the City's growth.

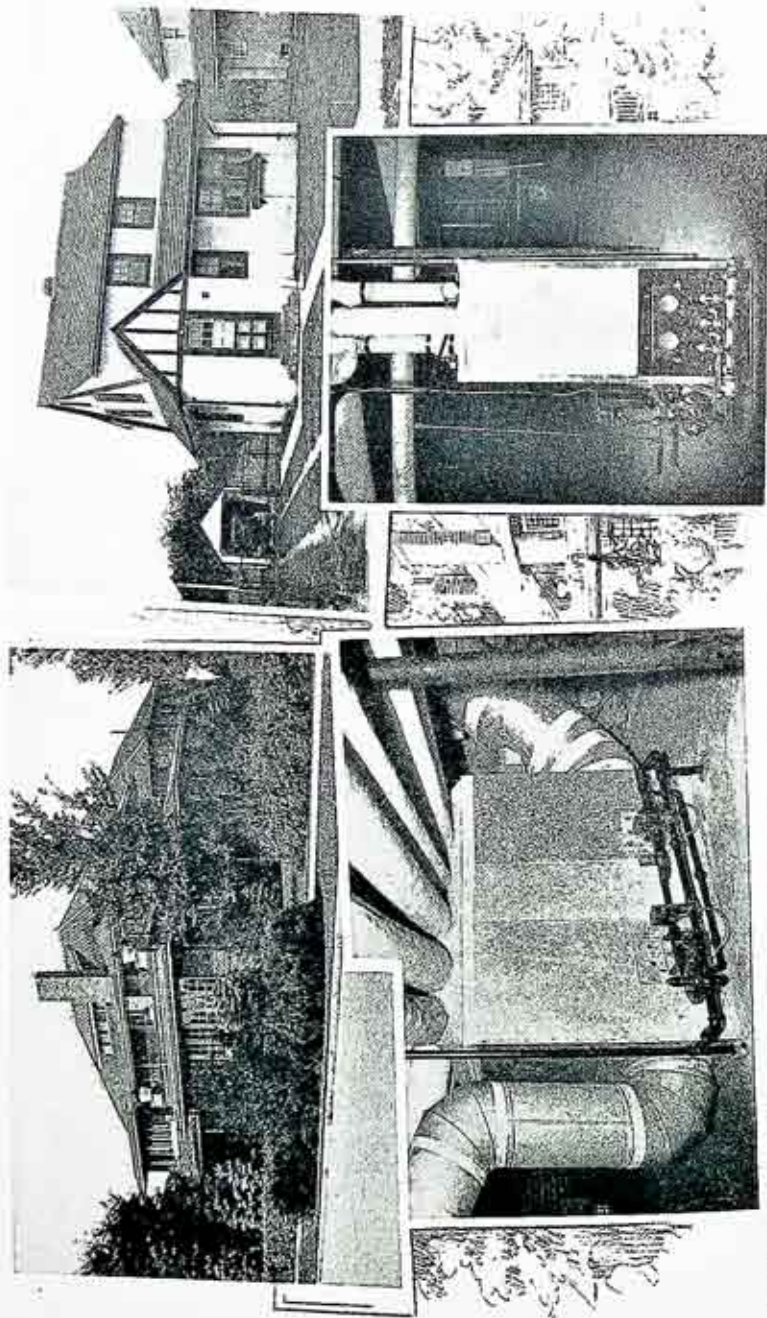
Many new buildings were completed during the year, and additions were made to the physical properties of many long established industries, all of which added materially to the Company's gas, electric and steam loads. Among the structures placed in active use last year may be mentioned the Lincoln-Alliance Bank Building; the new Ramp Garage, on Stone Street; the Rochester branch of Locke and Company housed in one of the large plants on Leighton Avenue formerly utilized for the manufacture of munitions of war, where custom-made automobile bodies are now being manufactured; the large Van Bergh plant, on West Avenue, which is being used by the North East Electric Company in connection with the manufacture of its new product, an electrically operated typewriter; and five large theatres: The Madison Theatre; The Greater Rochester Properties, Inc.; The Riviera Theatre; The Cameo Theatre and The State Theatre.

Increased business made necessary larger electrical demands by many other Rochester companies, among them being The Kondolf Ice Company, The General Ice Cream Company, The Dolomite Company and The Eastman School of Music, whose beautiful new building will soon be placed in use. Among the larger out-of-town users of Company current is the Mt. Morris Valve Company which is now operating on a strenuous production schedule to keep up with the great demand for its product.

The Industrial Sales Department maintains an active contact with Company customers and acts as a clearing house and general information bureau insuring efficient utilization of gas, electricity and steam. It furnishes customers with assistance and information relative to their problems and collects for The Company much valuable data which is utilized in furthering The Company's service ideals. This



New electric sign installed by the Domestic Sales Department on the top of the Taylor Instrument Plant. This attractive sign is easily visible to night or day travelers over the N. Y. C. Railroad's Main Line.



The Company has more than 169 gas heating installations in homes in Rochester. This modern heating method is adaptable to large or small homes as the typical installations shown above indicate.

constructive activity makes for satisfied customers and keeps this branch of Company service on a sound, progressive foundation.

## Industrial Sales Activities

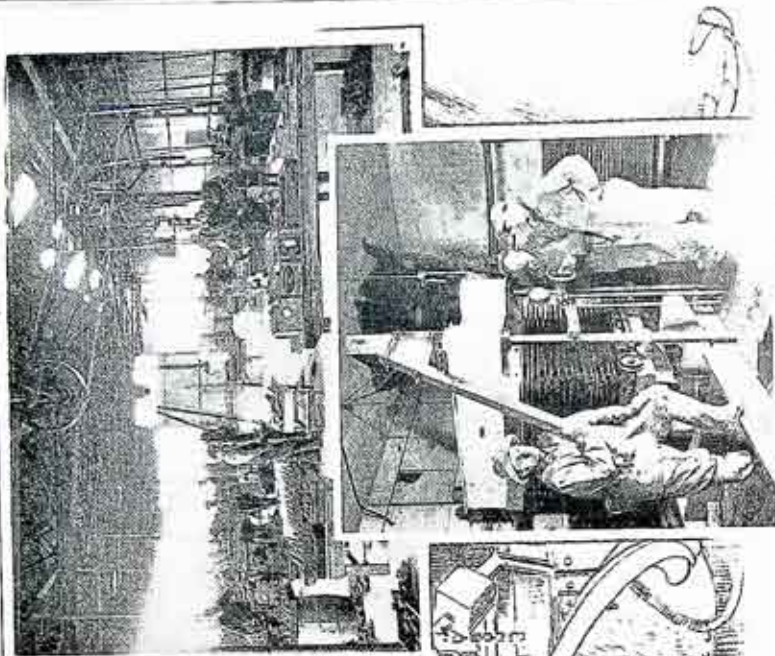
During 1926 there was a permanent increase in electrical demand of 4,666 K.W.; a permanent increase in annual K.W.H. of 9,946,000 K.W. Hours; and a permanent increase in annual income because of these increases of over \$245,410.00. One of the big steam and electric service contracts secured was for rendering complete steam and electric service to The General Railway Signal Company.

### Refrigeration

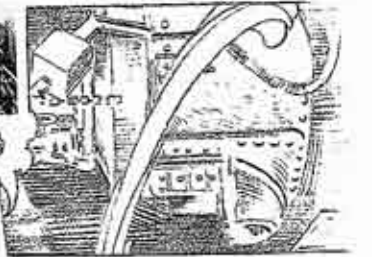
Last year, The Company sold 50 commercial Serv-el units totaling an estimated yearly revenue of approximately \$2,304.00. A noteworthy activity of the Department was its engineering cooperation with the following companies in the application of the Serv-el units to the refrigerating apparatus they build for soda fountains, restaurants, coolers, ice cream cabinets and special fixtures. These companies are: Whitmore, Rauber and Vicinus; The Rochester Headlight Company and the Fearless Dishwasher Company. The Department also carried on this branch of its service with manufacturer's agents representing a number of other large refrigerating units.

### Rural Electric Service Work

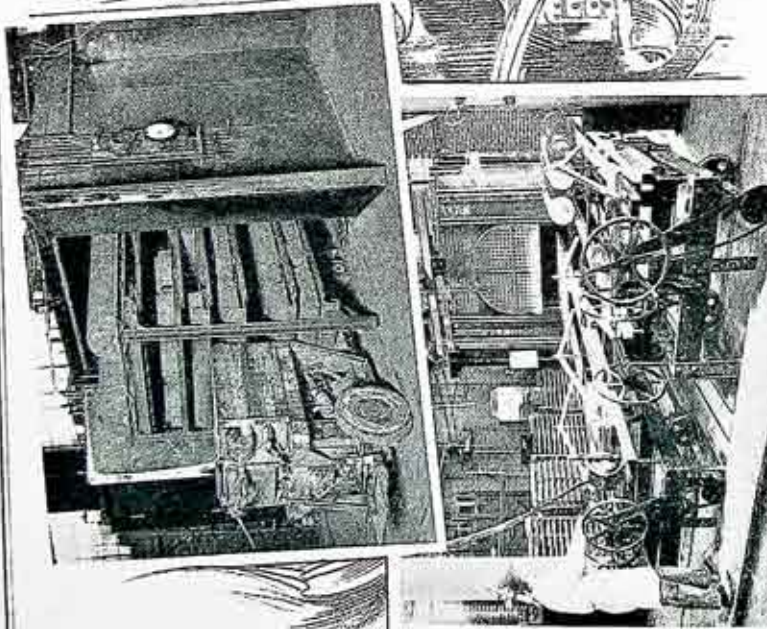
Three men are now employed in this work, forming contacts with customers, explaining rates, making minor electrical apparatus repairs and securing valuable information as to possible future requirements. Some of the equipment sold and serviced by rural service men last year are: motors,



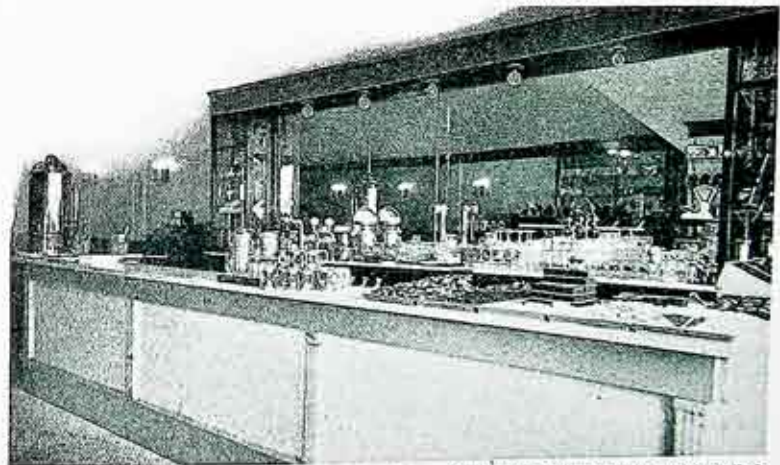
Top, right, Foundry of the Machinery Company's Plant. Bottom, right, Electrically driven Co-operative Foundry, Chitt. N. Y.



Top, left, Electric core bobbing oven at the American Laundry. Bottom, left, Gas nitrous enameling oven at the



Bottom, left, Gas nitrous enameling oven at the Murricker Brothers, Chitt. N. Y. Bottom, right, Apple press at the mill of the Murricker Brothers, Chitt. N. Y.



One of the numerous soda fountain electric refrigeration installations planned and installed for the Peter A. Katsampes Company by the Industrial Sales Department.

15; complete water pumping outfits, 14; domestic electric ranges, 11; two-burner hot plates, 190; Excel cookers, 202; Serv-el units, 3; electric incubators, 3, and electric brooders, 8.

Besides this work, a great many houses adjacent to Company lines in rural fields were inspected and information given as to cost of wiring for electricity. Through the cooperation of electrical contractors, about 35 house-wiring jobs were installed.

### Industrial Gas and House Heating

An additional connected gas load of 86,316 cubic feet per hour was secured last year. This represents an increase of 23% over the 1925 record, some of the notable industrial applications being as follows: Yawman and Erbe Company, japanning oven; Rochester Journal-American and Post Express, type melting pot; Bausch and Lomb Company, 3 pot arches; Beechnut Packing Company, conveyor type oven; American Can Company, 2 tin plate lacquering ovens; Hawk Eye Plant, Eastman Kodak Company, glass pressing ovens; Rochester Packing Company, 12 smoke houses converted to gas; and at The Cooperative Foundry, an enameling oven.

The househeating load taken on during the year comprises 67 new customers having an annual gas consumption of 45,026,000 cubic feet of gas. The Company now has 159 gas house heating units installed in Rochester, totaling a gas consumption of 97,005,000 cubic feet of gas.

### Hotel and Restaurant Equipment Sales

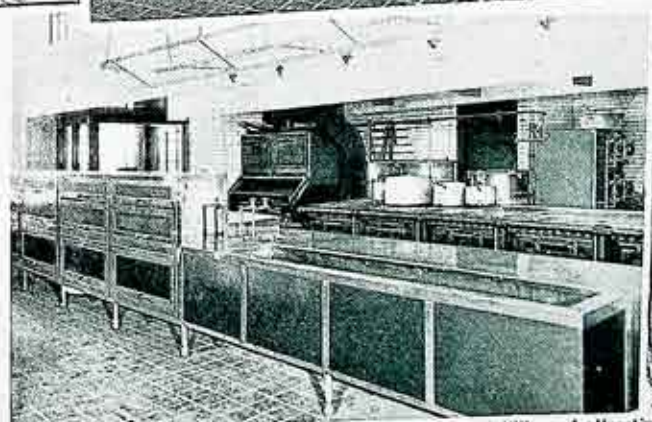
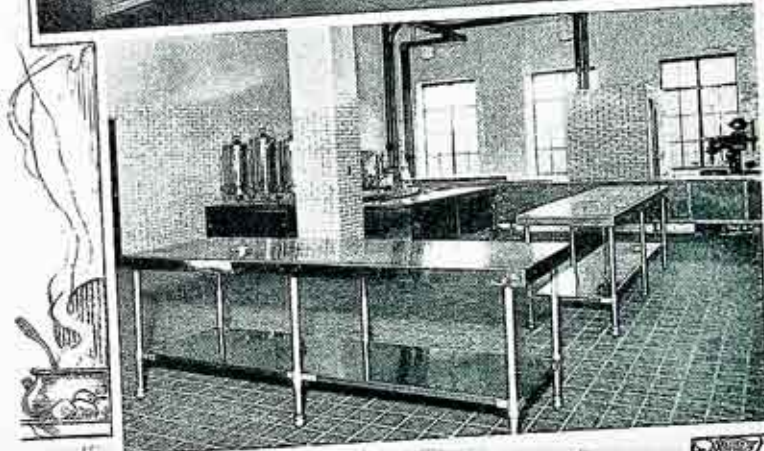
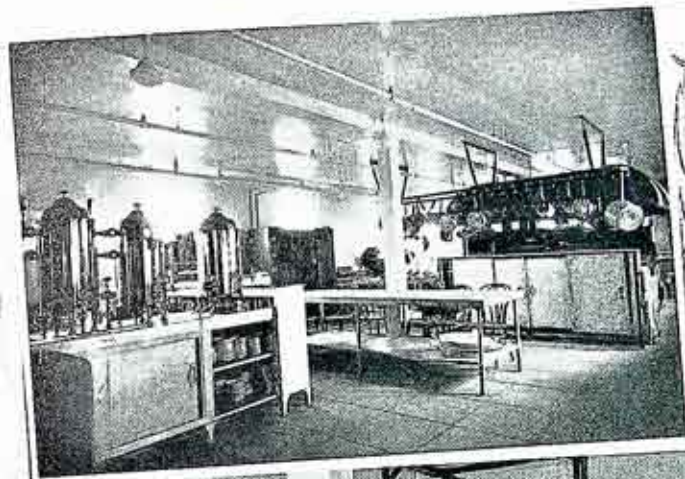
A total of 268 individual items of hotel and restaurant equipment were sold last year, representing a selling price of over \$70,364.34; an estimated yearly gas consumption of 42,000,000 cubic feet, and a total yearly revenue of \$27,581.00. Some of the items included in the yearly sales are: hotel and other ranges, 79; bake ovens, 13; steam tables, 8; coffee urns, 19; electric percolators, 18; cooks tables, 10; dish trucks, 11; short order stoves, 14; dish washing machines, 3; steam boilers, 4; and numerous plate warmers, toasters, vegetable steamers, steam jacket kettles, etc.

The total sales of \$70,364.34 is more than double that of any previous year and at least some of the added business comes as a true reflection of the reputation of the Department for making good kitchen layouts, and the inspection service which goes with the sale of Company equipment.

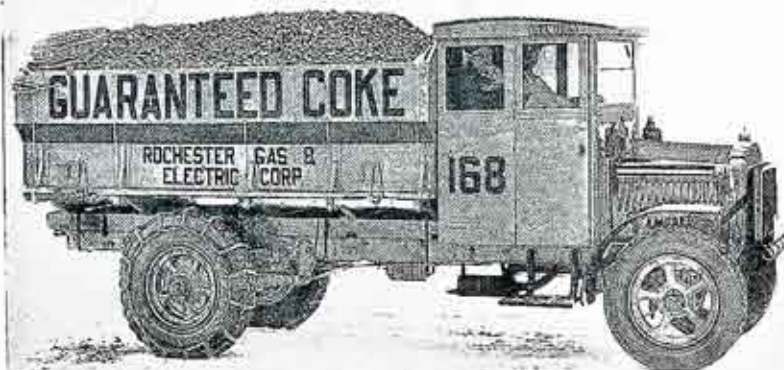
### Expansion of the Lawn Street Steam District

The sales efforts of the Steam division of the Department have been spent principally to increase the load of the Lawn Street Steam District. A more detailed considearate of this work is given on page 22.

During the past year, 43 steam customers were added, totaling an annual steam consumption of 172,404,000 pounds of steam and providing a revenue of about \$163,800.00 yearly. This represents an increase in business of 126% over the year 1925.



The Company has gained a wide reputation for the efficiency, utility and attractiveness of its kitchen layouts. The illustrations above are sections of the kitchens at, top, the Oak Hill Country Club; Center and bottom, the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.



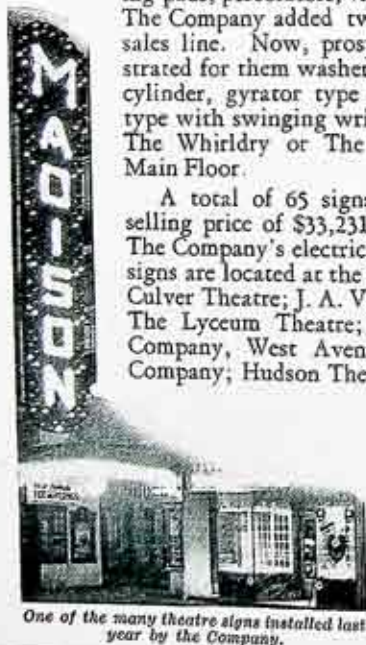
Last year 22,987 more tons of Company Guaranteed Coke were sold and delivered than during the preceding year.

### Domestic Sales

Last year, The Domestic Sales Department sold 3,815 electric irons; 596 toasters; 85 ironers; 26 radios; 140 Serv-el refrigerating machines; 817 vacuum cleaners; 279 washing machines and 2,674 miscellaneous appliances such as Philco socket power units, Violet Ray machines, heating pads, percolators, vibrators and other articles. Last year, The Company added two additional electric washers to its sales line. Now, prospective customers may have demonstrated for them washers of the three best known types: the cylinder, gyrator type with whirling wringer, and gyrator type with swinging wringer. Demonstrations with The Eden, The Whirldry or The Gainaday are given daily on the Main Floor.

A total of 65 signs was sold by the Department, for a selling price of \$33,231.82 and they added 184,409 K.W. to The Company's electric load. Some of the larger of these new signs are located at the following places: The Riviera Theatre; Culver Theatre; J. A. Vanderbilt Company, Monroe Avenue; The Lyceum Theatre; Hotel Hayward; Wallace Furniture Company, West Avenue; Rochester Ice and Cold Storage Company; Hudson Theatre; The Korts Dairy; Taylor Instrument Company; The School of Commerce; Hickok Belt and Buckle Company; H. H. Sullivan and Brother, Broad Street; Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; The Zimmerli Business Furniture Company and The Strand Theatre.

The work of the Service Improvement Inspectors, which comes under this Department continues to be a



One of the many theatre signs installed last year by the Company.

source of real service to Company customers. Without question, this community appreciates the effort The Company is making to insure first-class service from all kinds of electrical devices in the home. The inspections made by the Service Inspectors prevents many annoying equipment lay-ups and has resulted in decreasing the number of complaints in connection with the use of gas and electric current consuming devices, as well as a similar decrease in the number of such articles brought to the Department for repairing.

Last year, the fifteen Inspectors made 39,306 service calls at the homes of customers throughout the city; they totaled 33,160 inspections, made 3,215 sales of equipment and devices, totaling a selling price of more than \$6,000.

### Coke Sales—Transportation

The Coke Sales Department sold 32,937 more tons of coke during 1926 than it sold during the preceding year. This increased demand for Guaranteed Coke, together with the increase in all other Company activities made a strenuous demand upon the trucks and commercial cars operated by The Company, 234 in number.

For the year, 2,440,000 miles were traversed by Company cars of all types. This is equivalent to driving around the world about eight and one-half times. In effecting this record year in sales and operation, The Transportation Department accomplished the lowest cost per car-mile and the lowest cost per ton-mile ever attained by The Company. On a ton-mile basis, the fleet of cars operated more than 522,651,410 ton-miles.

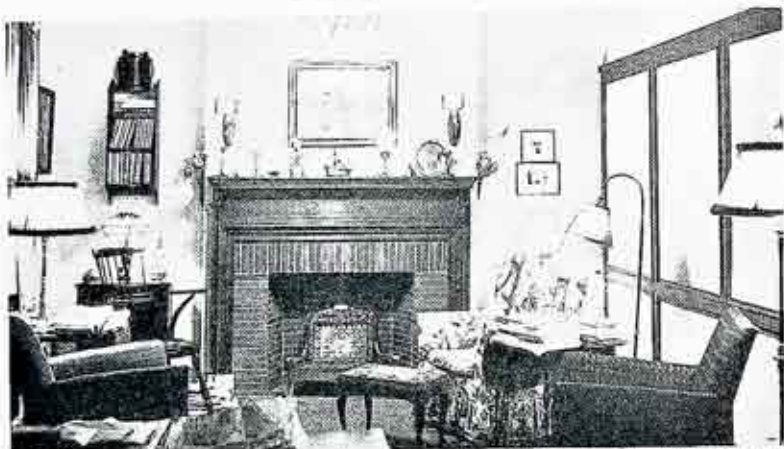
The new Coke Bins addition was finished on January 3, 1927, and increases the original capacity of 1,000 tons to a present capacity of 1,500 tons. The equipment installed consists of two additional conveying shakers and screening apparatus. It is to the credit of all those connected with the construction of this addition that the work was accomplished during the heaviest period of coke demand without interference to the usual prompt delivery service.



The Company thoroughly tests all equipment it handles, making sure that each class of equipment or device measures up to Company standards of performance.



## Scope of Home Service Department Broadened



The living room is equipped to be easily re-arranged to illustrate various furnishing and lighting installations.

**T**HE attractive headquarters of The Home Service Department in the basement of The Gas and Electric Building was opened during June, 1926. During the following summer period, preparations were made for the winter season, which has been a very active one. On September 7, the first class in Home Economy and Domestic Science was held in the Department, and during the first week the attendance averaged seventeen women per day, an average which has been increased to about forty-four.

The well-equipped Department rooms are planned to lend attraction to the scientific classes and demonstrations in varied activities of especial interest to the "woman of the house." They are instructed in cooking and preserving, and learn how to make home more enjoyable through good meals, properly prepared; through the artistic appreciation of good taste in home furnishing, good lighting, etc.; and the economical side of food buying and the efficient use of gas and electricity are not overlooked.

For three weeks preceding Christmas, classes were held after working hours at regular periods for the women employees of The Company, who were instructed in the making of attractive Christmas gifts. And in addition to the regular afternoon classes held since September, seven meetings of a varied character were also held in The Home Service Department, with a total attendance of 171 persons. Many visitors come in during the day, as well, and numerous demonstrations of home equipment are made to buyers or prospective buyers of gas and electric equipment or devices.

Another miscellaneous activity of the Department is that of testing gas and electric equipment in cooperation with The Domestic Sales Department, which thoroughly tries out all such units before adding them to the

line of tried-and-true articles to be sold and substantially backed up by The Company.

The work carried on in the building or office constitutes only about one-third of all the work done. There are meetings and demonstrations in homes, churches, schools and other organizations including those before Home Bureau units. From September to the last of January, over 41 such meetings were held in various parts of the city, and more than 1043 women received the benefit of their constructive service.

The Department is frequently called upon, by persons who know of its service, to assist in preparing the decorating or lighting schemes for social or public functions, or to advise in the laying-out of wiring plans for new homes. The activities of the past six months also include teaching the Prone Pressure method of resuscitation, under the supervision of the Safety Engineer, to women of The Company; and varied work on the committees of organizations whose work is related to the field of Company service.

To insure the continuous operation of the Department's plan to reach as many housewives as possible, one member of the Department arranges interviews with officers of women's organizations, or with other units and schedules meetings at the desired dates. Three other employees follow up with the talks, frequently two or more of the personnel of the Department assisting at a large meeting. Generally, arrangements are made for light refreshments, and this gives opportunity for featuring dainty dishes, prepared under the supervision of the Department demonstration.

One member of the Department made more than 480 calls at the homes of customers to make sure that recent purchasers of domestic appliances were getting the greatest possible satisfaction from their use. About 58 calls were made by two other members in response to requests for information relative to decorating rooms, lighting homes, using Serv-el refrigerating units, waffle irons, gas ranges and other appliances.

If you have not already visited this Department, do so soon and plan to avail yourself of the free service it is equipped to render to Rochester housewives.



Class for home makers, an almost daily scene in the Home Service Department.

## Company Spirit, a Factor in Public Service

**F**OR many years there has been evident throughout this organization a strong Company spirit, an atmosphere or esprit de corps which makes it possible for employees to consider The Company as a sort of family group, all members of which are working for the same good end—public service.

Many items enter into this employee cohesion by which the sincere efforts of hundreds of employees are more or less unified into satisfactory Company service. Merely being a unit in a progressive organization serving vital community needs, encourages one to do his best in fulfilling his share of the responsibilities. The friendly, four-square attitude of the Management is in itself an inspiration to enthusiastic effort; while excellent working conditions and methods also influence this spirit of optimism and happiness, this pride in one's work which has a bearing upon public good will. Some of the major activities which have a part in properly training employees and helping them to attain the right perspective of their work and the Company's mission, are presented herewith.

### Meetings for New Employees

During the first week of their employment, new employees attend an educational meeting, where they hear an illustrated talk planned to give them a correct perspective of The Company, its physical properties, functions, ideals, etc., and their relationship to its scheme of public service. Thus they are initiated into our large Company circle.

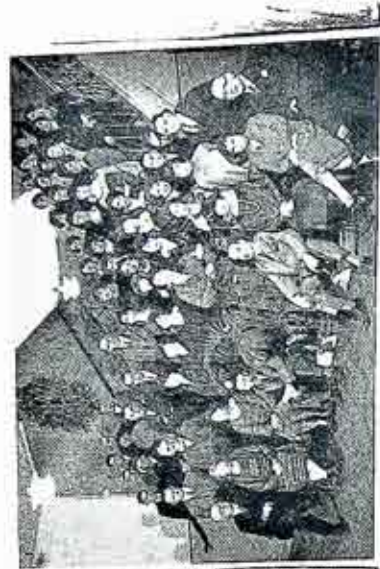
### Departmental Meetings

Practically all departments of The Company have either weekly or monthly meetings at which effort is made to assist employees in becoming more efficient in their work. Obviously, both The Company and the employees benefit by these meetings, and a fine spirit of friendship and cooperation is developed which has its effect upon the quality of Company service. About twenty such group meetings are held monthly.

In these meetings, questions are asked and answered, difficulties are ironed out, complaints are dissected, praise is given, methods improved upon and an attempt is made to apply the constructive features of the meetings to the problems involved in the specific work of each group. As various departments are closely connected with each other through inter-related activities, departments often study the work of other departments, thereby helping to synchronize their own efforts into a more unified part of the whole system of service.

Some of the monthly meetings include courses of study and instruction under a capable head, and in all cases the meetings have instructional value. They encourage results which redound to the public welfare, help The Company to attain greater efficiency and good will in the community and assist employees to progress into a larger circle of usefulness and earning capacity.

(Continued on Page 49)



Throughout the year, practically all Company departments have their social get-together functions which cement friendships and result in a noticeable and commendable esprit-de-corps, which has a beneficial effect upon employees and, indirectly, promotes better service.

### The Weekly Friday Morning Meetings for Heads of Departments

The weekly meetings for Heads of Departments and others, are held in The Library each Friday morning with the exception of a few summer months. These meetings, which are usually presided over by Vice-President and General Manager, Mr. Herman Russell, or quite frequently by President Robert M. Searle, comprise a source of enthusiasm for everyone attending them. Problems, policies, plans, methods or other matters of interest concerning Company activity are discussed. Reports made by employees who have attended conventions or have reports to make on committee meetings, special investigations or other activities comprise an interesting feature of these sessions.

### Social Activities, Athletics, Company Picnic

All of the items we have thus far mentioned have a part in the attainment of Company spirit, but there is another strong factor entering into this industrial atmosphere; it comprises numerous functions in which employees take the initiative and play the active parts. These social activities take the form of dances, parties, showers, picnics, etc., many of them being held after hours in departmental headquarters. They cement friendships and increase the enjoyment of cooperative effort.

The yearly Company picnic emphasizes the utility of a Company function that permits a personal contact of employees from all departments. It increases friendships that might otherwise remain only telephone acquaintances, reacting toward greater respect for and interest in one's fellow-employees, and better cooperation.

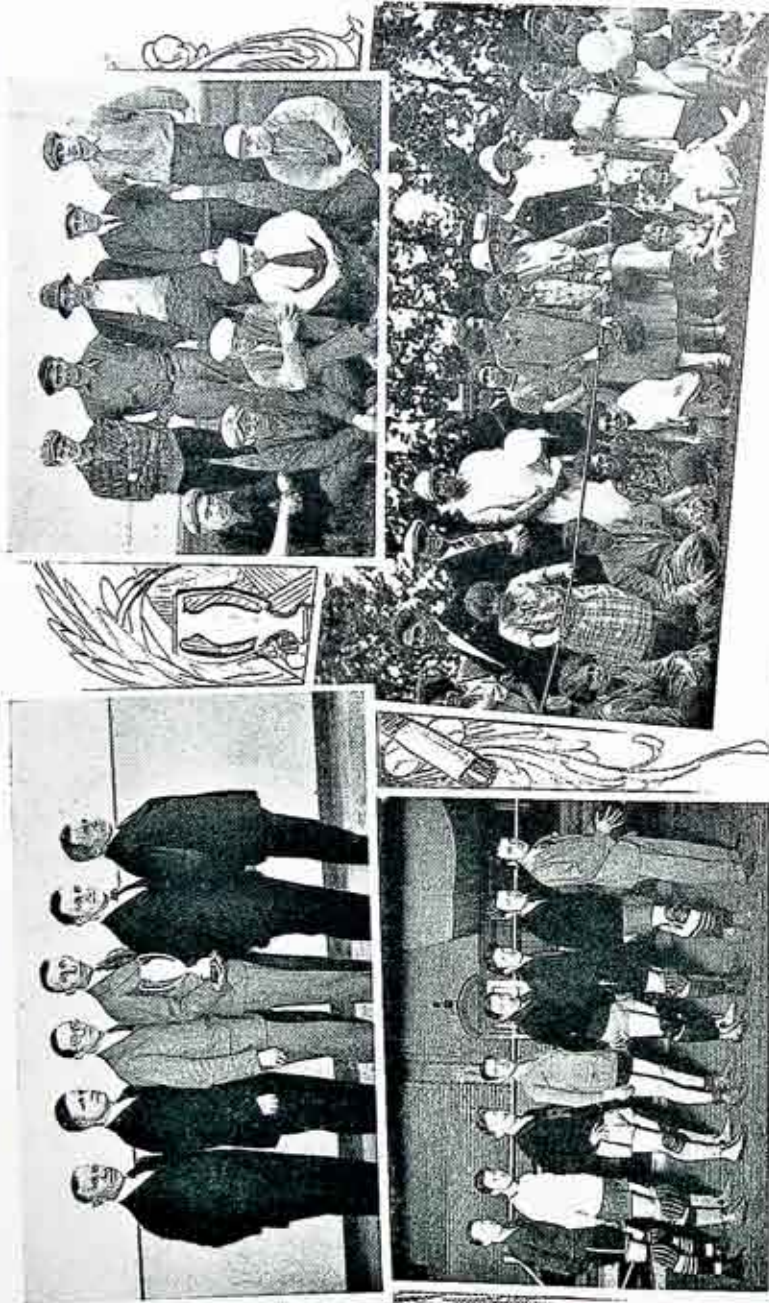
Baseball, bowling and other athletic activities initiated and sponsored by Company employees, are carried on throughout the year and help to stimulate friendly rivalry and pride in one's department.

### The Women's Section

The recently organized Women's Section of The Company indicates a desire on the part of its members to learn more about the broad scheme of Company service. Initiated by a banquet held recently at The Sagamore, this group will hold regular meetings during 1927. It will be addressed on topics of interest by Company officers and heads of departments, and its educational activities will approximate those sponsored by The Women's Section of The Empire State Gas and Electric Association.

### Employees' Benevolent Association

All employees of The Company are eligible to become members of its Employees Benevolent Association, which provides attractive and reasonable sick, accident and death benefit insurance. The Association, which is a cooperative effort linking employees and Company in a mutual plan, The Company paying one-half of all dues, fees, assessments, etc., has been in operation eleven years and during that time it has paid to members and beneficiaries the following amounts: Sickness \$94,396.93; Accident, off duty, \$8,184.24; Accident, on duty \$10,489.06; Death benefits \$92,000.00; Group Life Insurance \$76,645.62. The membership of the E. B. A., on Jan. 31, 1926, was 1,737, and it has a surplus of \$42,546.10.



Top left and right: Winners in the interdepartmental Bowling and Baseball League in which fourteen teams competed in six to six volunteer rounds. Bottom left, typical side-line of a Company picnic, and, bottom right, the recently organized employees basketball team.

### Accident Prevention

The Company, by an active inspection program, by providing necessary safeguards and through the activities of its Safety Engineer and other factors, strives to maintain a satisfactory degree of safety for its employees in their work. Safety topics are discussed in departmental and special meetings, the prone pressure method of resuscitation is taught to all employees, and by precept and publicity, The Company endeavors to instill in employees the proper appreciation for safe practices and conduct.

### Talks to the Public

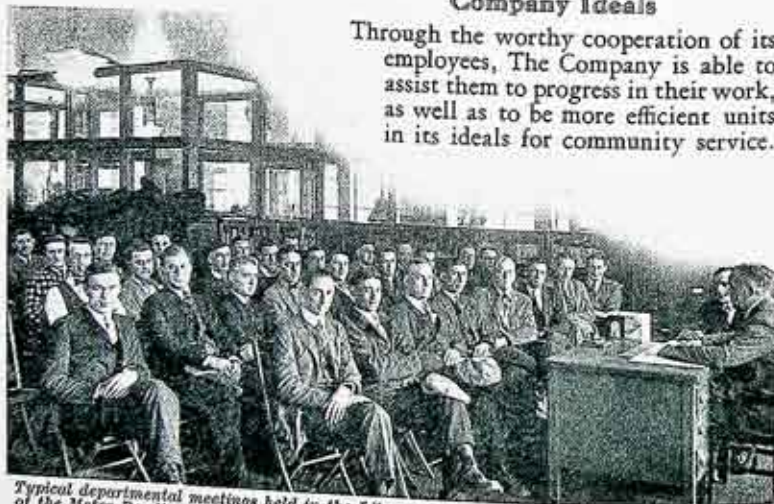
The Company does not limit its activities to the realm of its own employees, but provides a free lecture service to the community covering a broad selection of subjects. Officers, heads of departments and other employees all participate in this function and in general are prepared to present worth-while talks of varied interest upon reasonable notice.

Engineers from the Gas, the Electric or Steam Departments cover the interesting field of engineering in many of its modern applications, especially as related to the gas and electric art; experts from many other departments will visualize to groups the functions of their specific department, and its relation to Company service; the field of hydro-electricity, power plants, water supply, safety, illumination and many other subjects are available for presentation.

One of the features of this service is the educational motion picture film: "Serving Rochester," in two sections, one relating to the generation distribution and utilization of electricity, the other covering the manufacture, distribution and utilization of gas. Last year, these films were shown to 19,000 persons in this community, a lecturer accompanying the film and talking with it.

### Company Ideals

Through the worthy cooperation of its employees, The Company is able to assist them to progress in their work, as well as to be more efficient units in its ideals for community service.



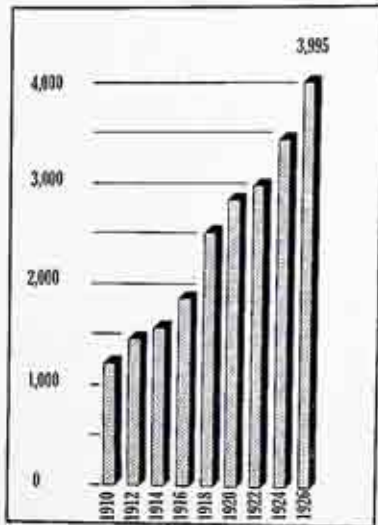
Typical departmental meetings held in the Library. The bi-monthly meeting of the employees of the Meter Reading Department. About twenty similar group meetings are held monthly.

## Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation

### Ten Years' Growth

	<i>For the year of 1926 or as of Dec. 31, 1926</i>	<i>For the year of 1916 or as of Dec. 31, 1916</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>%</i>
Plant and Equipment	\$51,034,376.78	\$22,900,554.12	\$28,133,822.66	122.9
Gross Revenue	11,676,359.95	4,349,572.23	7,326,787.72	168.4
Wages Paid	3,812,024.35	1,142,818.69	2,669,205.66	233.6
Taxes Paid	1,151,539.34	297,522.65	854,016.69	287.0
K. W. H. Electricity sold	256,649,783	117,215,682	139,434,101	119.0
Cubic feet gas sold	3,995,657,800	1,862,012,900	2,133,644,900	114.6
Number of employees	2,200	1,168	1,032	88.4
Gas Consumers	97,889	75,784	22,105	29.2
Electric Consumers	90,160	25,335	64,825	255.9
Steam Consumers	258	43	215	500.0
Total Consumers	188,307	101,162	87,145	86.1
Population of territory served	406,400	312,000	94,400	30.3
Hydraulic K. W. capacity	33,435	16,355	17,080	104.4
Steam K. W. capacity	71,975	36,950	35,025	94.8
Total K. W. capacity	105,410	53,305	52,105	97.7
Coal gas capacity per day	10,370,000	700,000	9,670,000	1381.4
Water " " " "	12,710,000	6,800,000	5,910,000	86.9
Number of street lamps	17,084	9,381	7,703	82.1
Miles of overhead wire	3,660	1,802	1,858	103.1
" " underground cable	2,162	619	1,543	249.3
" " subway duct	1,518	940	640	6.81
" " gas mains	652	460	192	41.7
Tons steam coal used	179,597	89,439	90,158	100.8
" gas " "	277,710	34,162	243,548	712.9
Gallons gas oil used	3,670,008	6,034,126	*2,364,118	39.2
Tons coke made	190,326	21,859	168,467	770.7
" " sold	136,131		136,131	100.0

\*Decrease.

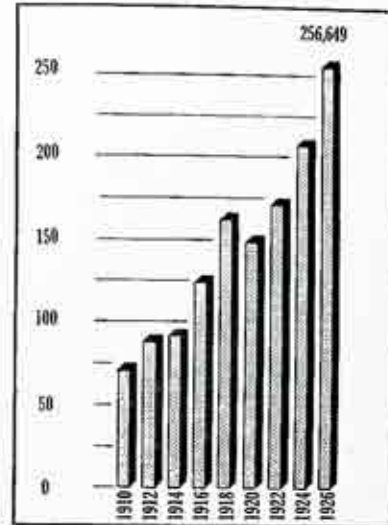
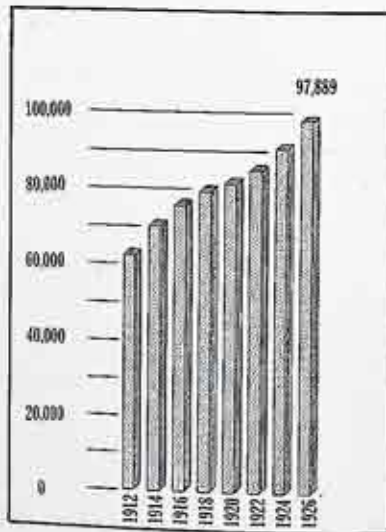


### Gas Sales in Millions of Cubic Feet since 1910

*There are thousands of uses for gas in industry*

### Growth in Number of Gas Customers since 1912

*During 1926 the Company added 3,403 gas customers*

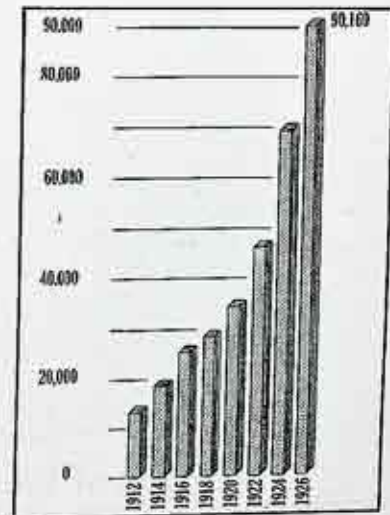


### Electric Sales in Millions of Kilowatt Hours since 1910

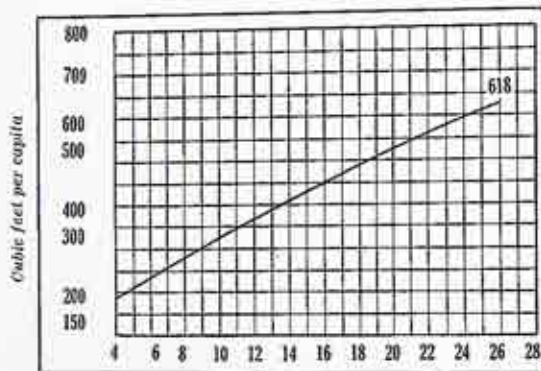
*Ever-increasing demands for electricity indicate its usefulness*

### Growth in Number of Electric Customers since 1910

*The Company added 9,097 electric customers during 1926*

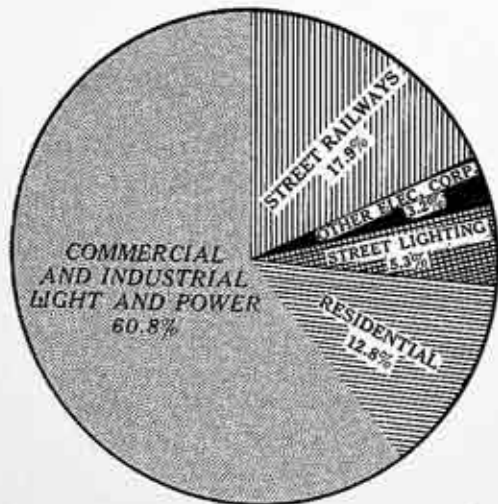


### Per Capita Consumption of Electricity per year since 1904



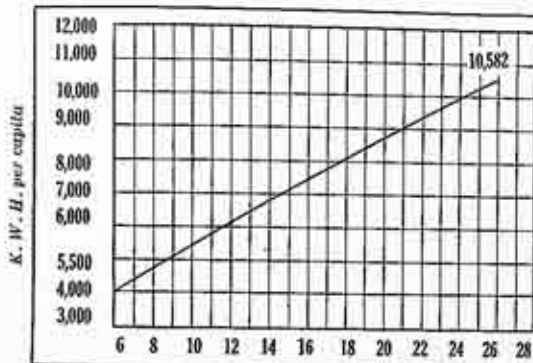
Scale of years since 1904

*Gas and electricity supply the basic necessities: light, heat and power*



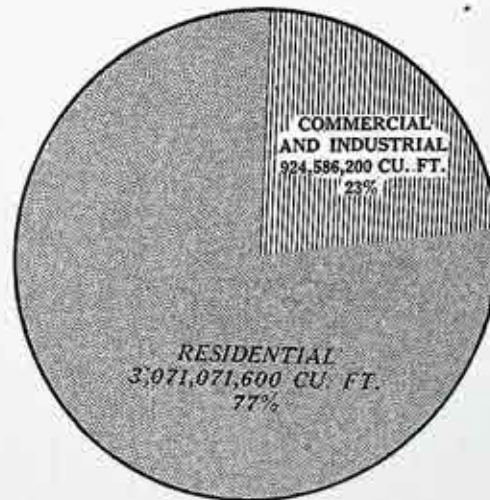
**Division of Electric Load during 1926**

### Per Capita Consumption of Gas Per Year since 1906

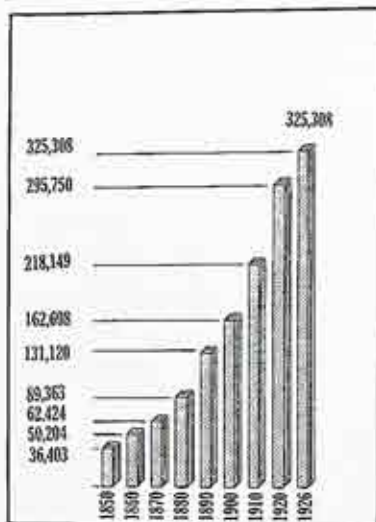


Scale of years since 1906

*The Company instructs customers in the proper use of its products*



**Division of Gas Output During 1926**

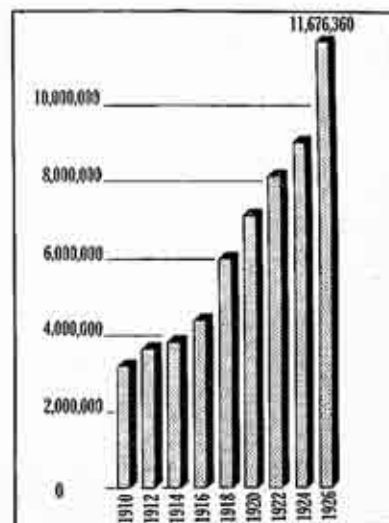
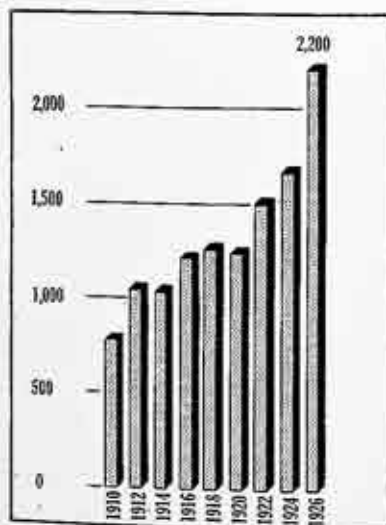


### Population Growth of the City of Rochester

*Utility service paves the way for healthful community growth*

### Growth in Number of Employees since 1904

*Good service reflects the activities of capable employees*

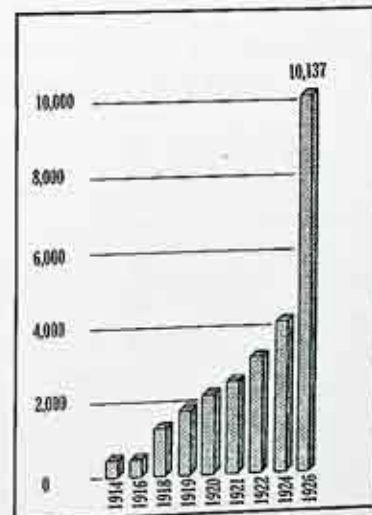


### Gross Revenue since 1910

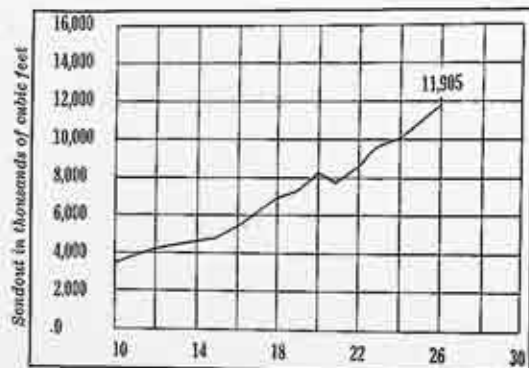
*Money spent for Company products pays big dividends in satisfaction*

### Growth in Number of Preferred Stockholders since 1914

*Our preferred stockholders have received quarterly dividends regularly for 61 years*

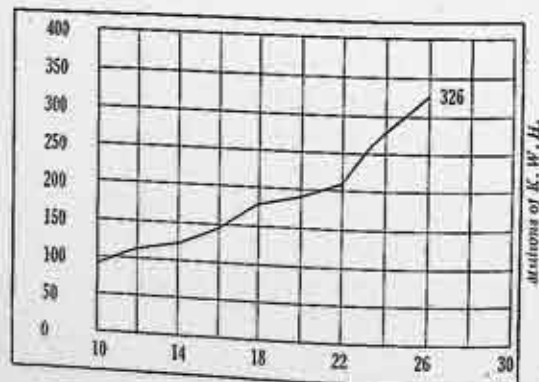


## Average Daily Gas Sendout in Thousands of Cubic Feet since 1910



*Company growth anticipates community requirements several years in advance*

## Millions of Kilowatt Hours Generated and Purchased since 1910



Millions of K. W. H.

*Modern plants and adequate service are essential to community progress*

## Financial Report for the Year 1926

**I**T IS with considerable pleasure and satisfaction that this annual financial report is submitted to the many thousand stockholders, among whom are included some of the great fire and life insurance companies and other financial institutions which have evidenced their faith in The Company by investing in its securities.

The Income Statement and Balance Sheet submitted below are prepared in the detailed manner heretofore adopted and are designed to give a full and ready analysis of The Company's affairs.

### Income Account

	Twelve Months ending Dec. 31, 1926	Twelve Months ending Dec. 31, 1925	Increase	Per Cent
REVENUE FROM ELECTRIC SALES.... This was the amount billed for electricity to 90,160 consumers in 1926 and 81,063 in 1925.	\$7,081,439.53	\$6,327,677.27	\$753,762.26	11.91
REVENUE FROM GAS SALES..... This was the amount billed for gas to 97,889 consumers in 1926 and 94,484 in 1925.	3,792,816.58	3,437,572.07	355,244.51	10.33
COMMERCIAL STEAM SALES REVENUE This was the amount billed for heating and industrial steam to 258 consumers in 1926 and 184 in 1925.	569,851.46	468,560.73	101,290.73	21.62
MERCHANDISE AND JOBBING REVENUE..... This includes the net revenue from the sale of gas and electric appliances, of Bengas and the rental of underground conduits. (The profit from the sale of coke and other residuals is credited to gas operating expense.)	214,640.74	212,098.07	2,542.67	1.20
NON-OPERATING REVENUE BALANCE This was rental of real estate, interest on bank deposits and dividends from minor investments.	17,611.54	50,056.30	32,444.66*	64.82*
<b>TOTAL REVENUES.....</b>	<b>\$11,676,359.95</b>	<b>\$10,495,964.44</b>	<b>\$1,180,395.51</b>	<b>11.25</b>
Total of five preceding items.				
OPERATING EXPENSES..... This covers all the expenses of operation including wages, coal, oil (less all residuals produced from coal and oil), materials, maintenance, purchased electricity, billing, accounting, collecting, management, etc., and the amount accrued for retiring property on account of obsolescence or inadequacy.	\$6,388,219.72	\$5,964,057.50	\$424,162.22	7.11

\*Denotes Decrease



## Income Account—Continued

	Twelve Months ending Dec. 31, 1926	Twelve Months ending Dec. 31, 1925	Increase	Increase Per Cent
TAXES.....	\$1,263,765.64	\$1,075,220.79	\$188,544.85	17.54
This was the total amount paid or accrued for Federal, State and Municipal taxes.				
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM REVENUE FOR OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES.....	\$7,651,985.36	\$7,039,278.29	\$612,707.07	8.70
GROSS INCOME.....	\$4,024,374.59	\$3,456,686.15	\$567,688.44	16.42
This amount remained after all expenses and taxes have been deducted.				
INCOME DEDUCTIONS.....	1,338,164.30	1,393,988.83	55,824.53*	4.00*
This represents the cost of money such as bond interest of \$1,326,172.50 for 1926 and other interest payments, bond discount and expense, and the Federal tax on bond interest paid by the Company.				
NET CORPORATE INCOME FOR YEAR. Gross Income less Income Deductions.....	\$2,686,210.29	\$2,062,697.32	\$623,512.97	30.23
SURPLUS FIRST OF YEAR.....	\$2,346,326.31	\$2,083,658.58	\$262,667.73	12.61
	\$5,032,536.60	\$4,146,355.90	\$886,180.70	21.37
DIVIDENDS.....	\$2,407,393.96	\$1,763,259.10	\$644,134.86	36.53
This is the amount of dividends paid to stockholders of the Company who numbered 7,322 on Dec. 31, 1925 and 10,137 on Dec. 31, 1926.				
NET DEDUCTIONS FROM SURPLUS.....	68,765.61	36,770.49	31,995.12	87.01
This represents miscellaneous charges and credits to surplus, such as donations to charitable institutions and other items not included in operating expenses.				
TOTAL SURPLUS AT CLOSE OF YEAR.....	\$2,476,159.57	\$1,800,029.59	\$676,129.98	37.56
This is the surplus accumulated since the incorporation of the Company in 1904.				
	\$2,556,377.00	\$2,346,326.31	\$210,050.72	8.95

\*Denotes Decrease

Gross earnings increased \$1,180,395.00 or 11.25%, while operating expenses increased but \$424,162.00 or 7.11%. This satisfactory condition is a natural result of an aggressive and continuous sales policy applied in the growing territory of Rochester and its environs, coupled with the installation of the latest and most scientific apparatus for the production, distribution and sale of our products. During the year facilities to the value of \$7,746,000.00 were added to the Fixed Capital Account. The larger items comprising this amount were as follows:—

The new office building at 89 East Avenue  
A battery of 60 Becker type Koppers Ovens for Gas Manufacture  
Ammonium Sulphate Plant  
Dry Coke Quenching Plant  
Switch House at Electric Station No. 3  
Garage Buildings

And the increasingly large expenditures for gas mains, overhead and underground lines, meters, etc.

Taxes amounted to \$1,263,765.00, an increase of \$188,544.00 over the preceding year. Out of each dollar received from sales, eleven cents must be set aside for this purpose.

The dividend expenditures are now participated in by 10,137 stockholders, compared with 7,322 as of the close of the preceding year. This reflects the growth and confidence in the enterprise on the part of the proprietorship element.

The total surplus as of the close of the year after all charges, was \$2,556,377.00, an increase of \$210,050.00 or 8.95% for the year.

The Balance Sheet as of December 31, 1926 is presented below in a detailed and explanatory manner, which will, we are sure, be plainly understood.

## Balance Sheet

## Assets and Other Debits

	Dec. 31, 1926	Dec. 31, 1925	Increase
FIXED CAPITAL—COMPLETED.....	\$51,034,376.78	\$43,287,687.70	\$7,746,689.08
UNCOMPLETED CONSTRUCTION.....	3,414,476.01	4,603,960.20	1,189,484.19*
These two items cover all the expenditures to date on the plant and equipment of the Company including land, gas, electric and steam stations, water rights, gas holders, poles and fixtures, cables and wires, gas mains, electric and gas services and meters, street lights, transformers, office, shop, storehouse and garage buildings, automobiles, etc.			
TOTAL FIXED CAPITAL.....	\$54,448,852.79	\$47,891,647.90	\$6,557,204.89
CURRENT ASSETS			
CASH.....	\$ 656,516.29	\$ 565,056.44	\$ 91,459.85
The cash in bank and on hand for wages and current obligations.			
NOTES RECEIVABLE.....	23,305.24	5,000.00	18,305.24
Demand notes of affiliated companies bearing interest at 6%.			
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE.....	1,753,908.77	1,347,732.12	406,176.65
The amount of money due the Company for gas, electricity, steam, coke, merchandise, etc.			

## Balance Sheet—Continued

	Dec. 31, 1926	Dec. 31, 1925	Increase
<b>MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES</b> .....	\$1,108,457.07	\$983,306.66	\$125,150.41
The cost of all supplies carried in stock necessary for efficient and prompt service. This includes coal, oil, cable, wire, gas pipe, poles, repair parts, etc.			
<b>PREPAID INSURANCE</b> .....	37,497.34	21,045.70	16,451.64
The amount of insurance premiums paid in advance and not as yet chargeable to expense.			
<b>SUBSCRIBERS TO CAPITAL STOCK</b> .....	304,931.00	221,793.50	83,137.50
The amount of money due from purchasers of the Company's 6% Preferred Stock on partial payment plan.			
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,884,615.71</u>	<u>\$ 3,143,934.42</u>	<u>\$ 740,681.29</u>

## MISCELLANEOUS ASSETS

<b>INVESTMENTS</b> .....	\$ 47,780.00	\$ 47,780.00	
This represents funds invested in miscellaneous securities.			
<b>SPECIAL DEPOSITS</b> .....	362,618.25	2,855,187.00	2,492,568.75*
This includes cash deposits for specific purposes, such as proceeds from the sale of Company stock and bonds not available for use of Company until released by Public Service Commission, and funds for payment of interest on bonds.			
<b>TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS ASSETS</b> .....	<u>\$ 410,398.25</u>	<u>\$ 2,902,967.00</u>	<u>\$2,492,568.75*</u>

## SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS

<b>UNAMORTIZED DEBT, DISCOUNT AND EXPENSE</b> .....	\$ 1,010,306.50	\$ 1,058,185.06	\$ 47,878.56*
The discount and expense in connection with the issue and sale of Company bonds, to be charged off over the life of the various bond issues.			
<b>PROPERTY ABANDONED—Cleared in 1926</b> ...		400,000.00	400,000.00*
<b>OTHER SUSPENSE</b> .....	833,512.81	66,422.70	767,090.11
Miscellaneous items, the final disposition of which could not be determined, including cost of preliminary studies of future development and property withdrawals.			
<b>TOTAL SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS</b> .....	<u>\$ 1,843,819.31</u>	<u>\$ 1,524,607.76</u>	<u>\$ 319,211.55</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS</b> .....	<u>\$60,587,686.06</u>	<u>\$55,463,157.08</u>	<u>\$5,124,528.98</u>

\*Denotes Decrease

Balance Sheet  
Liabilities and Other Credits

	Dec. 31, 1926	Dec. 31, 1925	Increase
<b>CAPITAL STOCK</b> .....	\$26,778,500.00	\$21,453,600.00	\$5,324,900.00
The total of all classes of capital stock outstanding at par value, held by 10,137 stockholders who are the owners of the Company.			
<b>CAPITAL STOCK SUBSCRIBED</b> .....	465,700.00	338,600.00	127,100.00
The amount of Preferred Stock purchased and either fully or partially paid and for which certificates had not been issued.			
<b>LONG TERM DEBT</b> .....	23,499,500.00	23,499,500.00	
The total outstanding of all the bond issues at par, secured by mortgages on the property of the Company and held by individuals, banking institutions, insurance companies, etc.			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>NOTES PAYABLE</b> .....	\$ 1,650,000.00		\$1,650,000.00
Demand loans from Rochester banks to meet current construction expenditures. To be paid as new stock is issued.			
<b>ACCOUNTS PAYABLE</b> .....	907,599.97	2,796,085.54	1,888,485.57*
The total bills rendered for materials, services, and other items, audited and passed to Treasurer for payment.			
<b>CONSUMERS' DEPOSITS</b> .....	129,775.19	120,162.19	9,613.00
The amount deposited with company by gas and electric consumers as security for payment of their bills.			
<b>MATURED INTEREST UNPAID</b> .....	290,881.25	292,467.50	1,586.25*
Bond interest due, but for which coupons have not been presented. Funds to pay are on deposit with Fiscal Agents.			
<b>DIVIDENDS DECLARED</b> .....	10,585.00	6,300.50	4,284.50
This represents the amount due those stockholders who have not cashed their dividend checks, and for which funds are deposited with Fiscal Agents.			
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b> .....	<u>\$ 2,988,841.41</u>	<u>\$ 3,215,015.73</u>	<u>\$ 226,174.32*</u>
<b>ACCRUED LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>TAXES ACCRUED</b> .....	\$ 492,710.26	\$ 367,519.87	\$ 125,190.39
The total of taxes applicable to 1926 which were accrued but not due, such as Federal Income Tax.			
<b>INTEREST ACCRUED</b> .....	256,229.55	255,663.36	566.19
Bond interest accrued but not due.			
<b>TOTAL ACCRUED LIABILITIES</b> .....	<u>\$ 748,939.81</u>	<u>\$ 623,183.23</u>	<u>\$ 125,756.58</u>
<b>RESERVES</b>			
<b>RETIREMENT RESERVE</b> .....	\$ 2,487,135.36	\$ 3,149,782.51	\$ 662,647.15*
The amount reserved for replacing or retiring property as it wears out, becomes obsolete or inadequate. Built up by charges to operating expenses, and is for the protection of the holders of the securities of the Company.			

## Balance Sheet—Continued

	Dec. 31, 1926	Dec. 31, 1925	Increase
CASUALTY AND INSURANCE RESERVE.....	\$202,414.96	\$157,429.05	\$44,985.91
This amount reserved to settle claims of the general public for personal injuries or property damage.			
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EXTENSIONS.....	411,852.21	281,606.39	130,245.82
The amount paid for service connections by consumers. For this the Company maintains and is responsible for the service.			
MISCELLANEOUS RESERVES.....	45,439.08	45,856.29	417.21*
Reserves for coal stock losses and other minor reserves.			
TOTAL RESERVES.....	\$ 3,146,841.61	\$ 3,634,674.24	\$ 487,832.63*
MISCELLANEOUS UNADJUSTED CREDITS.....	\$ 402,986.20	\$ 352,257.57	\$ 50,728.63
The amount on deposit with Company to finance gas and electric extensions. To be refunded as consumers are added.			
SURPLUS.....	\$ 2,556,377.03	\$ 2,346,326.31	210,050.72
The accumulation of twenty years operation and belongs to common Stockholders, but is left in the business for the protection of all the holders of securities of the Company and the customers.			
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OTHER CREDITS....	\$60,587,686.06	\$55,463,157.08	\$5,124,528.98

\*Denotes Decrease

In addition to the major statements preceding, a table of statistical and financial data is here given, which we trust will help you visualize the growth, extent and size of this company.

	Twelve Months ending		Increase
	Dec. 31, 1926	Dec. 31, 1925	
TOTAL PATROLL.....	\$ 3,812,024.35	\$ 3,407,589.78	\$ 404,434.57
NUMBER EMPLOYEES DEC. 31st.....	2,200	1,998	202
NUMBER HOURS.....	4,936,222	4,541,883	394,339
AVERAGE PER HOUR.....	77.23¢	75.03¢	2.20¢
TONS STEAM COAL.....	179,597	156,467	23,130
TOTAL COST.....	\$ 769,082.00	\$ 685,560.00	\$ 83,522.00
TONS GAS COAL.....	277,710	192,547	85,163
TOTAL COST.....	\$ 1,387,894.00	\$ 987,506.00	\$ 400,388.00
GALS. GAS OIL.....	3,670,008	5,445,755	1,775,747 *
TOTAL COST.....	\$ 259,177.00	\$ 383,261.00	\$ 124,084.00*
TAXES—FEDERAL.....	\$ 428,662.35	\$ 264,941.79	\$ 163,720.56
STATE.....	98,539.03	74,425.09	24,113.94
COUNTY.....	176,473.30	169,277.15	7,196.15
CITY.....	560,090.96	566,576.76	6,485.80*
TOTAL.....	\$ 1,263,765.64	\$ 1,075,220.79	\$ 188,544.85
K. W. H. HYDRAULIC.....	172,081,577	164,420,024	7,661,553
STEAM.....	92,930,894	88,097,217	4,833,677
NIAGARA.....	61,136,235	44,161,739	16,974,496
TOTAL.....	326,148,706	296,678,980	29,469,726
CU. FT. GAS MADE.....	4,369,590M	3,708,244M	661,346M
ELECTRIC METERS.....	90,160	81,063	9,097
GAS METERS.....	97,889	94,484	3,405

This opportunity is taken to express appreciation and thanks to all the friends of the Company who have, by their loyal support and interest, contributed so largely to the success of the Company, and to those who by their financial support made it possible to extend and add to the facilities required in rendering service to a greater and bigger Rochester and vicinity.

# ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION

- |                                    |                                   |                                   |  |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| ● Pole Lines                       | ----- Steel Tower Lines           | — Underground Lines               | — Railway Power Supplied (intermittent)          |
| ● Electricity Supplied (Wholesale) | ■ Water Power Station (owned)     | △ Water Power Station (not owned) | △ Steam Power Station (not owned)                |
| ● Gas and Electricity Supplied     | □ Water Power Station (not owned) | ★ Electric Substation (owned)     | ★ Electric Substation (not owned)                |
| ● Electricity Supplied (Retail)    | ▲ Steam Power Station (owned)     | ☆ Electric Substation (not owned) | ☆ Lines of Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co. |
| ● Gas Supplied (Retail)            |                                   |                                   |  |

