

YEAR BOOK
AND
**DOCKETED GAS AND
ELECTRIC NEWS**



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1910

YEAR BOOK

ROCHESTER GAS & ELECTRIC NEWS

*A Resume of the progress made by
the Company during the year of 1929*



ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION

89 EAST AVENUE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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WALTER N. KERNAN	<i>Vice-President</i>
EDWARD G. MINER	<i>Vice-President</i>
JOHN M. DALY	<i>Vice-President</i>
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JOSEPH P. HAFTEKAMP	<i>Assistant General Manager</i>
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FREDERICK H. PATTERSON	<i>Auditor</i>
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KATHERINE PRICE	<i>Transfer Agent (Rochester)</i>

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JOHN M. DALY	HOWARD C. HOPSON	JOHN I. MANGE
HERMAN RUSSELL	EDWARD G. MINER	



ANOTHER
MILESTONE
SUCCESSFULLY
PASSED

YEARBOOKS measure the degree of progress attained by organizations. They tell a constructive story of growth and prosperity. Articles, charts and tabulations of growth, however, do not tell the

entire story. Written between the lines, I like to visualize the whole-hearted contributions of all persons who helped to effect progress.

It means the co-operative and enthusiastic efforts of our large family of employees, to those of our officers and directors and to the thousands of stockholders and customers, whose confidence has been reflected in our business intercourse throughout the year.

I believe that our continued usefulness in the communities we serve depends upon our combined ability to render our varied services increasingly attractive and satisfactory. In the solution of this interesting problem I am confident that the fine spirit of loyalty and traditional accomplishment which has ever characterized our public services will be continued.

As an important division in the Associated Gas and Electric System, we shall have ample opportunities to demonstrate our usefulness in a constantly broadening field, one in which there shall be many demands for trained minds and loyal hearts.

If there is inspiration for you in reading these pages of progress from our 1929 Year Book, it is my desire that you also experience the keen satisfaction which should be yours for having been a necessary part of it.

I thank you all for your untiring efforts and confidently count upon you to exemplify during 1930 the same spirit of loyalty and accomplishment which has again brought us to another milestone of progress.

Herman Russell
President.



EDWARD G. MINER
Vice-President, Director, Member
Executive Committee



HERMAN RUSSELL
President, Director, Member Executive
Committee



WALTER N. KERNAN
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JOS. P. HAPTENKAMP
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Vice-President, Assistant Treasurer,
Director, Member Executive Committee

OFFICERS - DIRECTORS
1929-30



CHARLES A. GREENIDGE
Director



JOHN L. MANGE
Director, Member Executive
Committee



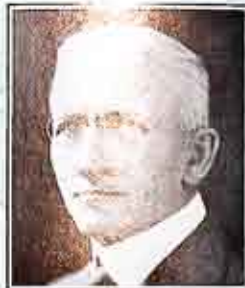
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ELLIS L. PHILLIPS
Director



DANIEL STARCH
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EDWARD BAUSCH
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Director



LIBANUS M. TODD
Director

OFFICERS - DIRECTORS
1929-30



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Assistant Treasurer



ERNEST C. SCOBELL
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CHARLES A. TUCKER
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FREDERICK H. PATTERSON
Auditor



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Rochester Transfer Agent



HOWARD L. REICHART
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C. A. DOUGHERTY
Assistant Secretary



JOSEPH F. MCKENNA
Assistant Treasurer

OFFICERS - DIRECTORS
1929-30



ELECTRIC GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

ALTHOUGH no additional generating equipment was installed during 1929, the gross generation of Company plants totaled 405,921,682 kw-hrs, or an increase of 7.74% over 1928. The value to the electrical system of the non-condensing units at Stations 8 and 9 was borne out on several occasions when it became necessary to call upon those stations to take care of electrical peaks beyond the remaining generating capacity of the system.

STATION 3 STEAM PLANT

The generating capacity of this station reached a high peak of utilization with an increase in gross generation of 48%, or a total generation of 158,830,600 kw-hrs. Operating efficiency was improved as indicated by the fact that while the net kw-hr. generation increased 51.4%, the fuel for electric generation increased only 36.9%. The maximum steam generation was reached on October 2, when 1,021,000 pounds of steam was generated in a single hour. The maximum electric peak occurred on October 22, with the successful handling of an electrical demand for 57,000 k. w.

OPERATING DIVISION

An important activity of the operating division last year was the inauguration of a system of daily reports from outlying districts. They have been of great benefit in making the best possible use of power, from the standpoint of the Company as a whole, rather than for each individual district. In two



A total of 1,556 underground-fed lamps were installed last year as well as 157 of the overhead-fed type. Shown above is a section of Lake Avenue Boulevard where between Winchester Street and the B., R. and P. Railway bridge forty-five 400-candlepower lamps were installed on concrete standards.



instances, through this plan, generators not in use were operated as synchronous condensers, thus improving voltage conditions and reducing the load on transformer banks.

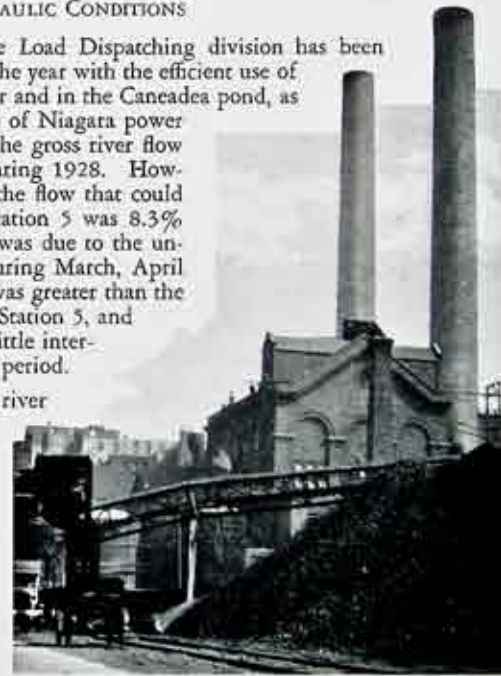
The monthly report of relay operations was revised to cover all protective equipment, rather than just the relays. This makes such reports more comprehensive as relays are only links in the chain of devices necessary to clear trouble from the electrical system. This method also accentuates cases where failures of protective equipment due to system planning, rather than to poor maintenance or defective equipment, is responsible for the failure to properly clear trouble.

The operation of the generator at Station 9 has been found to be a very satisfactory expedient in relieving the load of the tie-lines and lowering transformers at Station 37, particularly in carrying the reactive load of that station. One interruption was thus avoided when a lowering transformer cable failed and separated the distribution bus at Station 37 from the system. The generator at Station 9 maintained this load until the other transformer was placed in service. The new generator at Station 8 has resulted in greatly lessening the load taken through the lowering transformers at Station 6, and makes unnecessary there a third transformer bank as spare capacity.

HYDRAULIC CONDITIONS

The attention of the Load Dispatching division has been largely concerned during the year with the efficient use of water in the Genesee River and in the Caneadea pond, as well as in the interchange of Niagara power with Geneva. In 1929, the gross river flow was 12% greater than during 1928. However, the usable flow, or the flow that could be used by turbines at Station 5 was 8.3% less than in 1928. This was due to the unusually high river flow during March, April and May, when the flow was greater than the capacity of the wheels at Station 5, and there was spilling, with little interruption during this entire period.

With the available river flow lower than during 1928, hydraulic generation last year naturally fell below that year's record. A small increase in the efficient use of water is indicated, however, in comparing a decrease in generation for 1929 of 6.3% with a decrease in usable river flow of 8.3% for the same period.



Station 3 steam plant as seen from West Station. This station's maximum electric generating peak was reached on October 22, when an electrical demand of 57,000 k. w. was successfully handled.



At Caneadea, water was stored and discharged so that the full storage capacity of the pond was utilized 1 3/4 times. In addition to the utilized storage, some water was unavoidably spilled through the necessary holding down of the upper elevation of the pond to accommodate construction work.

POWER CONTRACTS

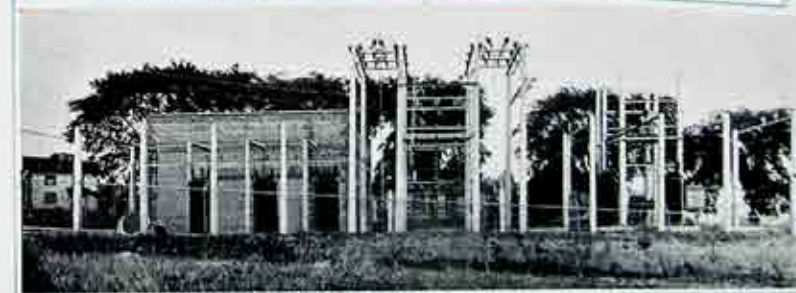
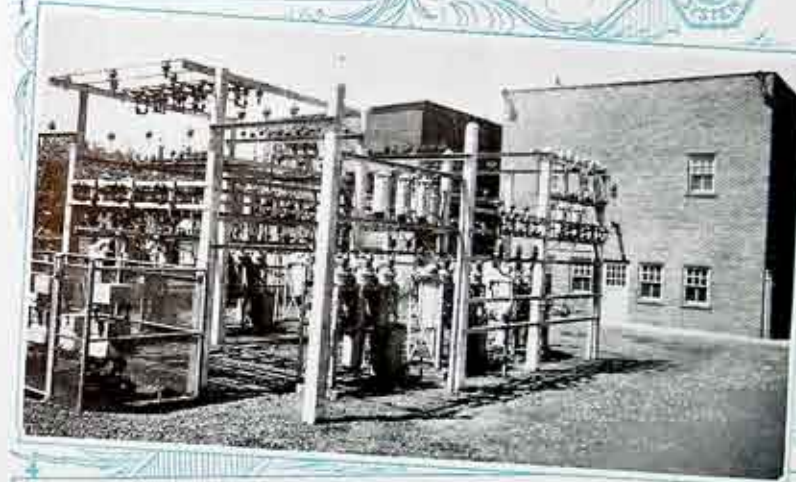
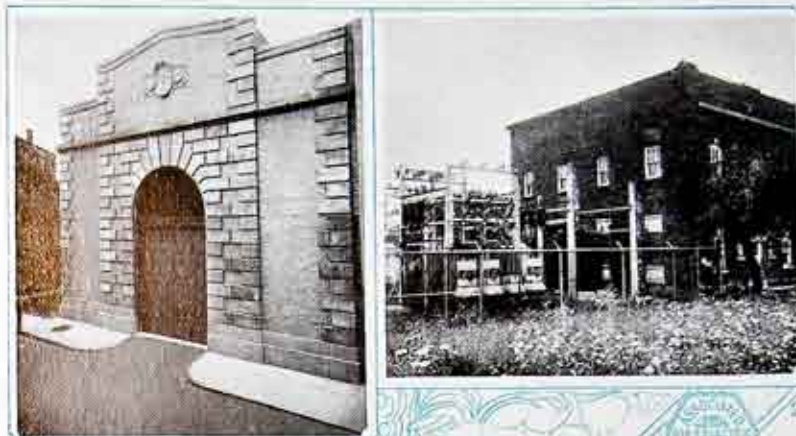
Originally, separate contracts for the purchase of Niagara power existed for both Geneva and Rochester, calling for a minimum amount of Niagara current to be purchased by each company. In July, these contracts were combined so that it now is possible, as operating conditions permit or require, for either company to take such part of the combined minimum amount as may be agreed upon between them. This provides a more flexible use of Niagara power and under this arrangement, beginning August 1, Geneva has taken approximately 64% of our minimum Niagara bill from August to December.

STREET LIGHTING

The work of keeping Rochester one of the best lighted cities in the country progressed steadily during the year. Among the larger installations completed was one on Clinton Avenue North from Main Street to Central Avenue of 39 twin magnetite arc lamps. On Lake Avenue from Lyell to Driving Park Avenue, 127 600-candlepower underground fed incandescent lamps were installed on brackets on steel trolley poles. On Lake Avenue from Winchester Street to the B. R. & P. R. R., forty-five 400-candlepower lamps were installed on the new type concrete standards. On Lake Avenue from Stutson Street to Beach Avenue sixty-six 600-candlepower underground fed lamps were installed on brackets on steel trolley poles. On Genesee Street from Main Street West to Brooks Avenue eighty-three 400-candlepower underground fed lamps were installed on brackets on steel trolley poles. On Plymouth Avenue from Olean Street to Barton Street forty-nine 400-candlepower lamps were installed on the new type concrete lamp poles. A total of 1,556 underground fed lamps were installed during the year and 137 overhead lamps.

UNDERGROUND CONDUIT

Most of the underground conduit work carried out during 1929 was done in connection with street improvement work of such a kind that it was necessary to enlarge existing conduit lines or install new ones in advance of the laying of new paving. On Plymouth Avenue from Olean Street to Barton Street a seven duct subway was installed in connection with the street improvement. New conduit was installed on Buffalo Road from West Avenue to Mt. Read Boulevard, also in connection with new pavement. On Lake Avenue from Stutson Street to Beach Avenue the existing conduit was enlarged in advance of the improvement of this section of Lake Avenue. A new seven duct conduit was installed on Hudson Avenue from Dayton to Norton Street, in connection with the installation of new street lighting, to provide for the removal of overhead wires in this section of Hudson Avenue. On Clinton Avenue North and State Street manholes were repaired and in some cases rebuilt and additional duct installed in connection with the work of laying new pavements on these streets.



A few Automatic Substations: 1—Station 38, Swan Street, 2—Station 57, Lincoln Park, adjacent to Steam Station 9, 3—Station No. 46 at Charlotte, 4—Canandaigua Substation.

DISTRIBUTION LINES

During the later part of the year work was commenced on the first section of alternating current underground secondary network which will provide service for customers in the central part of the city of a quality equal to that obtained from the present D. C. Edison system. A gradual extension of the A. C. Network will finally displace the D. C. system completely.

Underground cable was installed on Lake Avenue from Stonewood Avenue to Beach Avenue and all overhead wires were removed from Lake Avenue from Stutson Street to Beach Avenue, the old poles being removed to make way for a new street improvement. On Plymouth Avenue from Queen Street to Barton Street underground cable was installed and overhead wires and poles removed at the time this street was widened and repaved. On Joseph Avenue underground cable construction was completed from Hermon Street to Clifford Avenue and overhead lines removed from this section where the overhead facilities of this Company and the Telephone Company had become quite congested. A new underground distribution circuit was run from Station 6 through Water and Mortimer Streets to the Keith Albee Theater, supplying current to this theater and the vicinity. A new distribution circuit was made for the Products Company, located on Whalen Road.

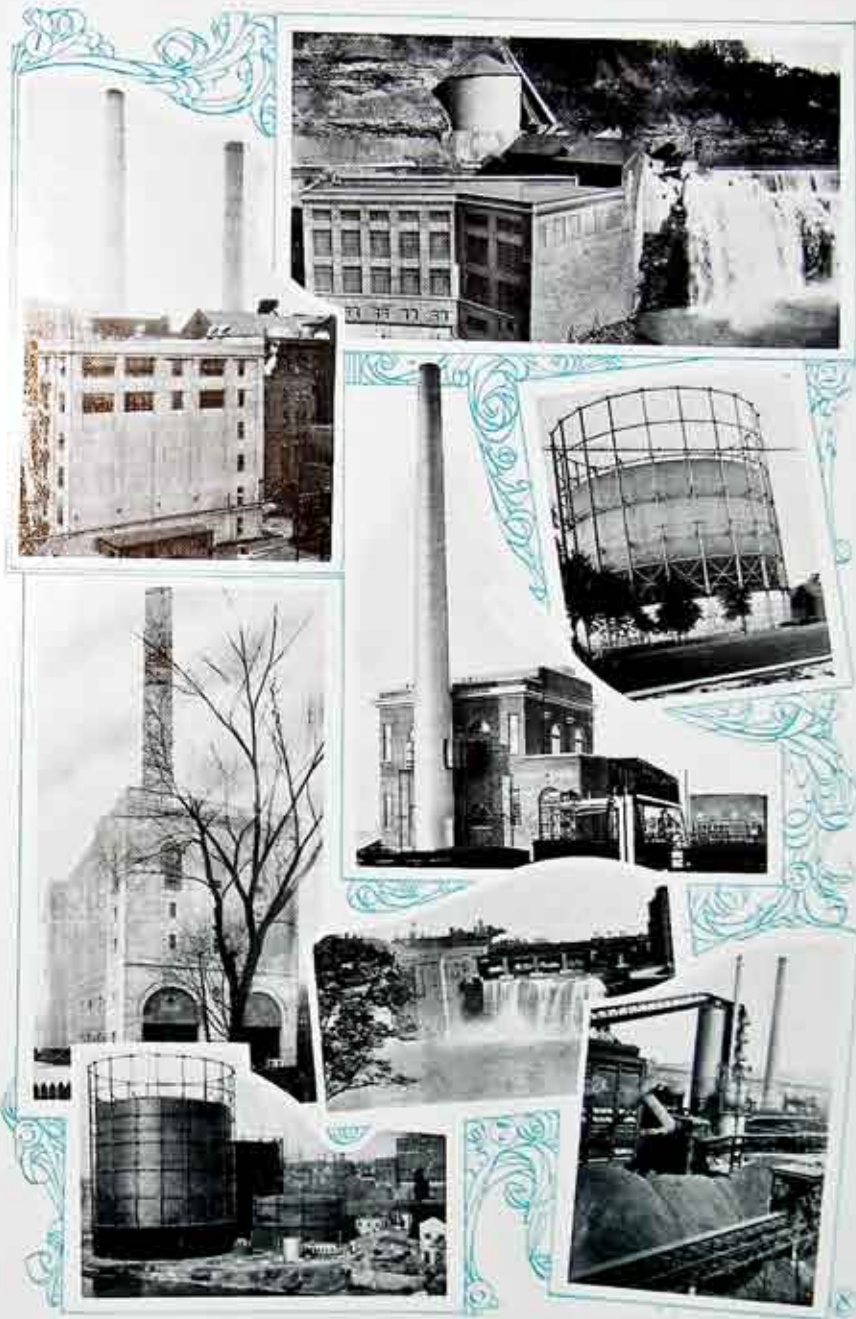
A total of 30 miles of rural lines was constructed during the year. This total would have been considerably greater if work on several new extensions had not been halted during December by adverse weather conditions.

TRANSMISSION LINES

Early in 1929 work was commenced on a 33,000-volt line from our substation at Canandaigua to a new substation at Manchester. This line is six and one-half miles long and was built to insure continuous electric service in the Villages of Manchester and Shortsville. It also forms the first section of a 33,000-volt connection with the system of the Empire Gas & Electric Company. This line and the substation at Manchester were completed and put into service in July.

During the spring a new 11,000-volt cable was installed from Station 3 to the intersection of University Avenue and Culver Road, connecting at this point with an existing cable from Station 1 to East Rochester substation. An all cable connection was thus provided from Station 3 to East Rochester which will insure continuous service in the territory supplied from that substation. During the Fall a new 33,000-volt line was constructed from Bolivar to a point near Friendship, a distance of about eleven miles. This line will be placed in service as soon as a short connecting line to be constructed by the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company is completed. It is designed to furnish a second source of supply for Bolivar which is at present dependent upon a single line from Portville.

Two 11,000-volt, 60-cycle lines were extended from existing lines to a new substation at the Rochester and Lake Ontario Pumping Station at the west end of Beach Avenue. These lines supply a duplicate service to a new installation of pumping equipment at this plant, and being 60-volt lines, comprise an additional step toward eliminating the 25-volt system.



A few of the Rochester plants of the Company: 1—Station 3 switch-house, foreground, and a portion of Station 3 Steam plant showing in the distance. 2—Station 5 hydroelectric plant at the Lower Falls of the Genesee River. 3—Station 8 steam generating and substation. 4—No. 10 gas holder, Blossom Road. 5—Station 9 steam generating station, Lincoln Park. 6—Portion of East Station Gas Manufacturing plant. 7—Upper Falls of the Genesee River, Station 4 hydraulic and substation at left, Station 2 hydraulic station, not visible, is at the foot of the Falls, to the right. 8—West Station Gas Manufacturing plant.

GAS MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION

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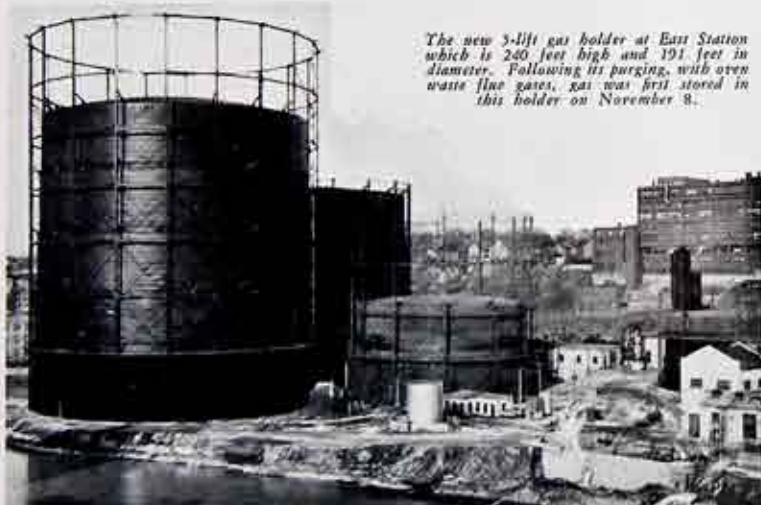
THE year 1929 saw nearing completion at West Station the third battery of Koppers Becker type gas ovens, 37 in number, thus raising the total number of ovens to 97. Each new oven has a capacity of 6.6 tons of coal and may be heated either with coal gas or producer gas. Coal can be coked in 12 hours, and the maximum amount of coal carbonized at this station will amount to 1,280 tons per day. This is equivalent to a daily coal gas production capacity of about 16,000,000 cubic feet when the ovens are underfired or heated with producer gas, and the coal gas is mixed with producer gas to 547 B-t-u. The new ovens will be placed in operation in April.

NEW 5,000,000 CUBIC FEET GAS HOLDER

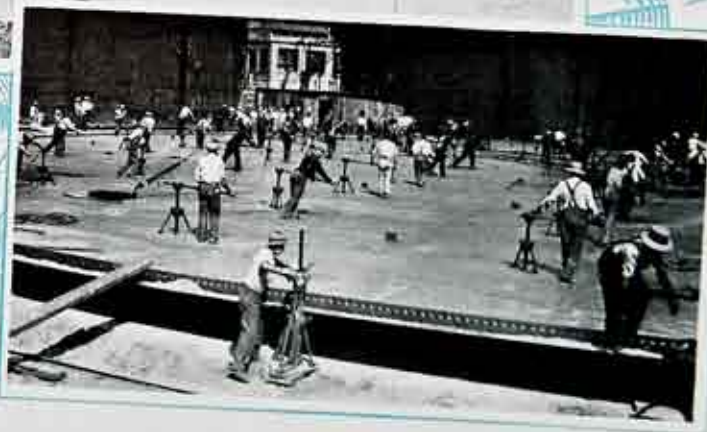
This new holder is located at East Station. It is a 5-lift water type holder whose foundations, comprising 97 reinforced concrete piers sunk to bed rock, required special consideration. Purging this holder before its initial use received the specialized attention of the Engineering Department and the Chemical Laboratory, whose studies on "The Explosive Limits of Gas Mixtures" showed that any gas or mixture handled in our gas manufacturing processes cannot possibly explode if the oxygen content is kept below 4.9%.

NEW TAR DISTILLATION PROCESS

A new tar distillation process for use in connection with the Koppers ovens at West Station was inaugurated last year. It makes use of part of the



The new 5-lift gas holder at East Station which is 240 feet high and 191 feet in diameter. Following its purging, with oven waste fine gases, gas was first stored in this holder on November 8.



The new holder in construction: top, center, bottom, stages in the construction of the huge welded steel pancake, or base, of the holder. This base was first constructed on supports, then lowered by an ingenious plan which utilized 125 men and scores of screw-sacks, the lowering of the tremendous weight being accomplished without mishap.

waste heat of coal gas as it leaves four of the ovens, and distills from the coal tar pumped to the plant creosote oils, which have a greater market value than tar. Pitch is also obtained in the process, and is subsequently mixed with coke breeze, the resultant mixture being utilized as boiler fuel.

DUSTLESS COKE PROCESS

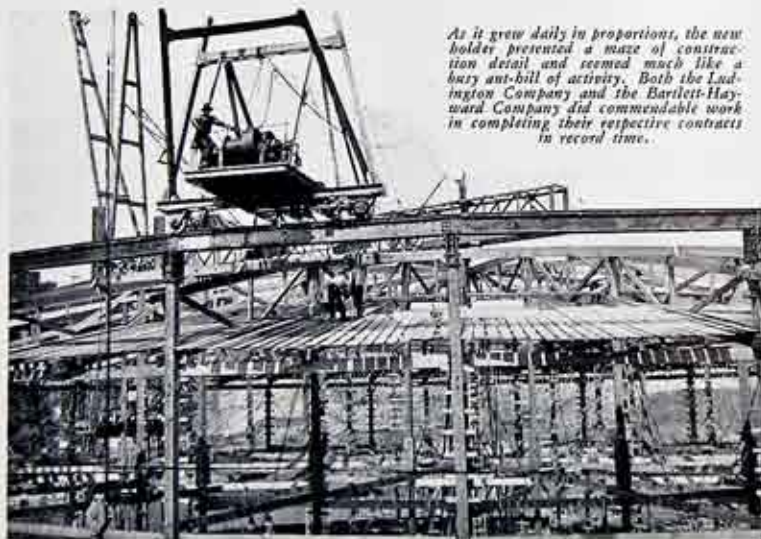
A process consisting essentially of a system of sprays, pipe lines, storage tanks, pumps and a supply of compressed air and steam has been used since the 7th of October for rendering dustless our Guaranteed Coke product. The coke is sprayed with a fine mist of calcium chloride solution, the application preventing dust formation and comprising an additional selling point for this popular domestic fuel.

GAS LINES AT EAST STATION

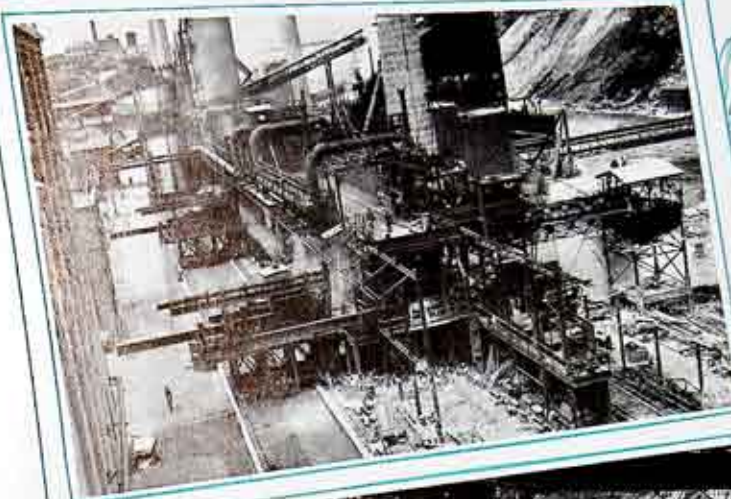
A new 30-inch gas main was installed at East Station to function in connection with the new holder, and cut down pressure losses on the coal gas system there. It proceeds from the purifier boxes to the meter house thence to the inlet of the new holder. The new holder now ties-in to existing gas mains at the station as well as into the East Side low-pressure 30 inch main, the latter insuring an adequate gas supply for the East Side system without resorting, as formerly, to pumping high-pressure gas into the main. Substantial savings in pumping costs were made thereby.

NEW EXHAUST STEAM LINES

A new 8-inch exhaust steam line at East Station insures an even distribution of exhaust steam and constitutes a saving in high-pressure steam requirements. To install this line across the yard, use was made of a non-oper-



As it grew daily in proportions, the new holder presented a maze of construction detail and seemed much like a busy ant-hill of activity. Both the Ludington Company and the Barlett-Hayward Company did commendable work in completing their respective contracts in record time.



Scenes at West Station Gas Manufacturing Plant. Top, where the 37 new Koppers Becker type ovens, the third battery, hooked on to the CO ovens of the same type already in service; center, the new tar distillation process at the end of the second battery of Koppers ovens, and bottom, constructing the foundations for the new ovens, all these activities being supervised by employees from the Engineering and Gas Manufacturing departments alike.



ating steam line formerly leading to the Brown Company's plant. Existing A-frames carrying other lines were utilized. It is expected that the new line will easily pay for its construction in less than a year's time.

EAST STATION HOLDER HEATING

The new No. 11 gas holder necessitated the changing of existing holder heating system. The new system utilizes all the waste hot water from the station plant as well as the condensate from the Bausch & Lomb steam line. This is led into a hot water well, 18-feet in diameter and 12 feet in depth, and is maintained at a temperature of about 150 degrees F. by exhaust steam at the well. Then it is pumped through a 4-inch line by a new Terry driven centrifugal pump, to gas holders No. 8, 9 and 11. The new pump will deliver 325 gallons per minute at a pressure of 165 pounds. An 8-inch return is provided for No. 9 holder only. Under the new system it is not necessary to heat cold water in boiler feed water heaters, as heretofore.

CYANOGEN REMOVAL AT WEST STATION

The successful removal of cyanogen from gas before it enters the liquid purification plant has actually been discovered through the co-operative efforts of Company engineers and engineers from the Koppers Company, at West Station. In this connection use was made of an idle Seaboard scrubbing tower in which part of the oven gas is passed counter-current to a shower of weak ammonia liquor and sulphur by-products obtained from the East Station liquid purification plant.

About 98% of the cyanogen is now removed by the new process in which is produced a by-product called thiocyanate. Thiocyanate can be sold as such or can be run through the ammonia still to obtain its ammonia constituent. This new product, thiocyanate, promises much in the industrial manufacturing field and effort is now being made to develop desirable markets for its sale. The new process mentioned will eventually be utilized in the removal of cyanogen from all the coal gas manufactured at West Station.

Inside the barn-like shed built to facilitate construction of the 37 new ovens during the wintry months.



The illustration shows a portion of the top of the ovens during the process of installing the brick work.



GAS DISTRIBUTION ACTIVITIES

Last year, 150,207 feet of new mains and 3,056 services were installed and the Gas Distribution Department's activities included the pumping of 10,316 drips, the repairing of 12,952 meters and the installation of 121 gas house heating jobs, 138 Electrolux refrigerators, 720 gas instantaneous and storage water heaters, 525 tank water heaters and 534 gas ranges. The pleasing increase in the year's business was accomplished with a reduction of a total of 901 in street and shop service calls.

CLIFTON SPRINGS-CANANDAIGUA LINE

The installation of 470 services and 300 meters in Shortsville and Manchester resulted in an increase of 20% in the gas sales in that section. The gas required to serve these two large towns and the city of Canandaigua is purchased from the Empire State Gas and Electric Company's coke plant at Geneva and is supplied from Clifton Springs over 11.5 miles of 6-inch steel welded line. This transmission line as well as nearly 9 miles of 2-inch and 3-inch distribution lines were installed during the year.

OTHER NEW LINES

The installation of 3 miles of 6-inch steel welded line on the Ontario Lake front, along the line of the old Manitou Railway between Charlotte and Grandview Beach, provides a gas supply for many new consumers in that section. Besides constructing this line there were installed in this vicinity last year nearly 2 miles of 2-inch distribution lines, 356 services and 260 meters. Thus, in less than six months following the beginning of the new line, services have been installed to over 75% of the homes.

The construction of over one mile of 8-inch and 16-inch mains on Norton Street and Culver Road during 1929 assured an adequate gas supply to about 1,250 new customers in the Sea Breeze district.

Nearly two miles of 8-inch steel welded transmission line was extended on the Buffalo Road and two miles of 2, 4 and 8-inch lines were run from this line to serve 110 new customers.

A vista of West Station Gas Manufacturing Plant, from the Coke Bins, showing the new holder at East Station, across the Genesee River.





STEAM SALES, GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

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THE confidence of customers of the Company in its ability to provide at all times a continuous, adequate, dependable and generally satisfactory steam service is reflected in many ways. One of them is that a survey made during the year 1929 brought out the fact that 77% of our steam sales is distributed to customers who are entirely dependent upon the service of the Company for steam. Another indication of this public confidence is the increasing numbers of large industries and buildings which yearly decide to make use of this modern and delightfully clean service for heating and industrial purposes. The total number of steam customers is now more than 300, thirty-eight of which represent the new business for the past year.

The new business represents an increase in annual load of 140,000,000 pounds of steam and an added annual revenue of about \$138,000.00.

MANY LARGE CUSTOMERS ADDED

Among the larger customers of the year are: the Medical Arts Building, on Alexander Street at Gardiner Park, constructed and owned by Mr. John Pike; the Genesee Valley Trust Company's new building, on Broad Street, at Exchange; Sears, Roebuck & Company's new building, on Monroe Avenue; the general office building of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway, on Main Street West, and its large warehouse in the railroad yards at the local terminal; the new home of the University Club, on William Street; Christ Church, on East Avenue; the Little Cinema Theater, East Avenue; Rochester City Hall, Broad and Fitzhugh Streets; the Continuation School, Number 2, Jay Street; the Lincoln-Alliance Bank branch, Exchange Street; the E. P. Reed Shoe Company, the Stecher Lithograph Company, the Schlegel Manufacturing Company, East High School Annex and the Cutler Manufacturing Company buildings, all on South Goodman Street.

LARGE PRIVATE PLANT DISCONTINUED

The purchase by the Company of the steam and electric generating plant of the Stecher Lithograph Company provides an added steam load of approximately 80,000,000 pounds annually, as well as an ad-



The Genesee Valley Trust Company, on Broad Street, which is to be heated with Company steam.



A few of the 58 steam customers taken on Company lines last year: 1—The Little Theater; 2—B., R. and P. Railway General Offices; 3—Christ Church; 4—Sears, Roebuck & Company; 5—The University Club, and 6—The Rochester City Hall.



ditional yearly electric load of over 2,000,000 kw-hours. It also marks the discontinuation of one of Rochester's largest private boiler plants in favor of the more modern method of providing steam supply and is the first step in the development of a district steam system to serve many industries in the east side of this city.

COMPARISONS REFLECT PROGRESS

A comparison of the total steam and the by-product electricity generated in the steam plants for the past two years is given below.

	1928	1929	Per. chg.
Station No. 5—Steam, Pounds	739,830,000	753,394,000	2%
Station No. 8—Steam, Pounds	463,674,400	491,689,500	4%
Station No. 8—Electricity, Kw-hrs.	8,388,320	10,699,860	27%
Station No. 9—Steam, Pounds	140,757,000	196,364,200	40%
Station No. 9—Electricity, Kw-hrs.		1,568,400	
Station No. 34—Steam, Pounds			
Station No. 34—Electricity, Kw-hrs.	987,700	1,192,740	21%
Station No. 35—Steam, Pounds	50,082,000	54,000,500	8%
Station No. 35—Electricity, Kw-hrs.	289,610	295,990	8%
Total Steam, Pounds	1,394,343,400	1,495,448,200	7%
Total Electricity, Kw-hrs.	9,665,630	13,756,990	42%

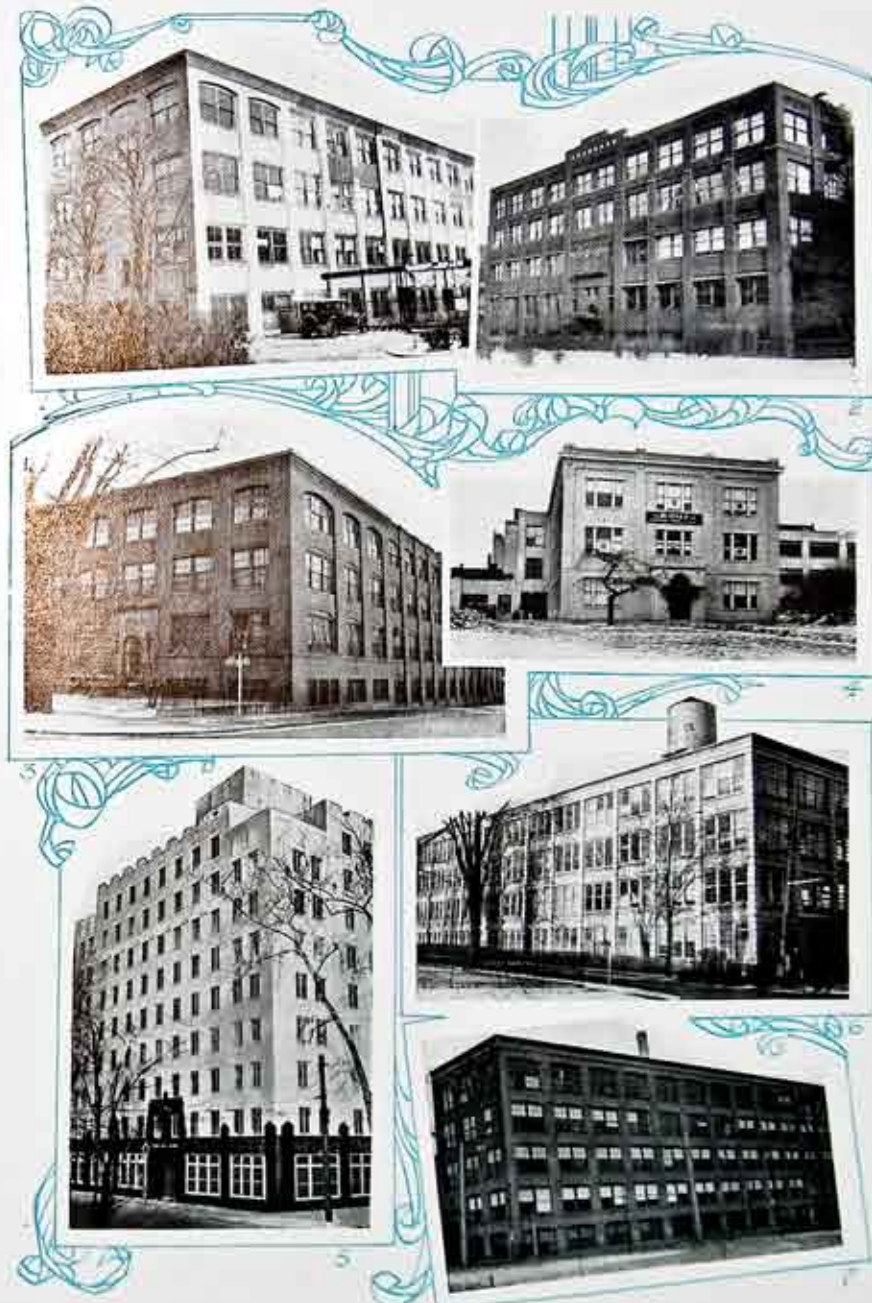
NEW MAIN EXTENSION SERVES SEARS, ROEBUCK & COMPANY

The largest steam main extension of the year was the construction of a 6-inch high-pressure line from the end of the Genesee Hospital line to serve the new store of Sears, Roebuck & Company, on Monroe Avenue.

Several shorter extensions were made to supply additional office buildings in Rochester's downtown district. The total expenditure for mains and services made during the year was approximately \$70,000.00.



With more than 300 private boiler plants and their smoking chimneys discontinued in favor of the Company's steam service, the effect upon Rochester's skyline is becoming noticeable. Central station steam service is a constructive contribution toward smoke prevention.



A few more of the larger steam customers taken on last year: 1—East High School Annex; 2—Sticher Lithographic Company; 3—E. P. Reed & Company; 4—Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company; 5—The Medical Arts Building; 6—The Schlegel Manufacturing Company; 7—Continuation School No. 2.



SALES ACTIVITIES

LAST year was an active and successful one from a sales standpoint, many special campaigns being run. In early summer, a total of 945 electric refrigerators were sold during a period of sixty days, by one hundred and fifty regular salesmen and salesmen-employees. In September came the Debenture campaign in which Company employees co-operating with salesmen in the Investment Department sold 170.40% of their allotted quota, or a total of 35,787 6% Debentures. Versatility seems to have been the watchword in sales activities, for no sooner had the Debenture campaign closed than one was begun on gas water heaters. In this campaign, 647 water heaters were placed in the Rochester territory through the special activity of an augmented sales force.

DOMESTIC SALES

For the year 1928, the Domestic Sales Department sold gas and electrical merchandise, equipment, lamps, etc., totaling \$847,768.39. The larger items combining to make up this total are: \$275,592.00 representing gas and electric refrigeration sales; \$92,268.00 representing sales of storage and tank water heaters; \$134,922.00 in washers and ironers; \$52,107.00 in electric lamps; \$61,792.00 in gas and electric ranges; \$41,051.00 in electric cleaner sales, and \$30,252.00 from the sale of electric signs.

Among the larger sign installations placed last year may be mentioned the following: Loew's Rochester Theater signs, Clinton Avenue South; F. B. Rae Oil Company, 10 signs; The J. J. Williams Company; The Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company. A total of 63 signs were installed last year through the activities of the Domestic Sales Department.

INDUSTRIAL SALES

The total connected electric load added during 1929 by the Industrial Sales Department was 6,084 kilowatts. The larger installations are as follows:

Dolomite Products Co.	610 kilowatts
Samson-United Corporation	400 kilowatts

Stecher Lithographic Co., a private plant which was purchased by the Company and which added 300 kilowatts

The estimated industrial kilowatt-hour consumption added during the year is 8,686,000 per annum with a corresponding income of \$207,337.

The Industrial Sales Department engineered a large number of lighting installations during the year, the total connected load thus obtained amounting to 2,330 kilowatts.



A total of \$9,184,607.11 represents the investments of local stockholders, including exchanges, in Associated securities last year.



Some of the varied activities of the Industrial Sales Department are reflected in the above illustrations: Top, modern lighting installation at the Davenport Machine Tool Company; center, new kitchen at the new Masonic Temple; and, bottom, 92-foot Baker-Perkins conveyor belt now installed at the General Baking Company's plants.



RURAL ELECTRIC SERVICE

The Company's rural lines expanded last year to the extent of 37 miles of new lines with a total of 200 new customers. The estimated kilowatt-hour consumption from this new business is 197,465, corresponding to an income of \$10,951 yearly. Much of the expense of these lines was borne by the customers under the Company's Financing Plan.

During the year the Rural Service Men made a total of 6,076 calls upon customers in the rural field. The sales made amounted to \$23,064 and the estimated maximum kilowatt demand from equipment placed in use is 970 kilowatts while the estimated revenue per year is \$10,041 and the estimated kilowatt-hours added during the year are 278,950.

COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION

The gross sales for the year amounted to \$30,089, the number of sales totaled 40 and the total estimated annual revenue amounted to \$2,964.

INDUSTRIAL GAS INSTALLATIONS

The industrial gas appliances added during 1929 have an estimated annual consumption of 81,137,000 cubic feet of gas and provide an annual income of \$51,703. A few of the notable installations for 1929 are as follows:

General Baking Co.—Baker-Perkins Indirect 92 ft. Conveyor Oven.

Hart's Food Stores Inc.—Baker-Perkins Conveyor Shelf Oven and Gas-Fired Boiler.

Ritter Dental Mfg. Co.—7-R-3 Maehler Universal Heaters installed on Young Brothers' Japanning Ovens.

GAS HOUSE HEATING

During the year 1929 a total of 145 new installations were made having an estimated annual consumption of 97,009,000 cubic feet of gas per year with a corresponding revenue of \$76,432. The homes now heated by gas in the Rochester area total 534.



A few of the hundreds of old water heaters discarded during the campaign on gas water heaters last year, when 647 new gas-fired heaters were sold to customers in Rochester and vicinity.



HOTEL AND RESTAURANT BUSINESS

A total of \$88,244, or an increase of 73% over the preceding year, was the amount representing the sale of hotel and restaurant equipment for 1929. The estimated annual gas consumption added to our system amounts to \$14,188,000 cubic feet with a corresponding revenue of \$13,334. In connection with the kitchen equipment, motors and heaters were required which will require annually 25,000 kilowatt-hours with a corresponding revenue to us of \$1,047. This department not only sells complete equipment for hotel, restaurant and institutional kitchens, but also makes a complete layout of the kitchen so that satisfaction is assured.



Electrically lighted insect trap as installed in orchards by rural service men.

sells complete equipment for hotel, restaurant and institutional kitchens, but also makes a complete layout of the kitchen so that satisfaction is assured.

STEAM LOAD INCREASES

New steam business obtained during 1929 amounts to 155,611,000 pounds, representing a 77% increase over 1928. The added revenue is \$138,895, or a 90% increase in revenue over 1928. This load was taken on with very little steam main construction. In practically every case the load was easily added to our existing mains.

COKE SALES, TRANSPORTATION

The outstanding feature in connection with the merchandising of Guaranteed Coke last year was the adoption of a process for making this ideal Company product also a dustless one. With the adoption of this process also came a permanent change in this fuel's name, the proper designation now being "Dustless Guaranteed Coke".



Dustless Guaranteed Coke has thousands of boosters to whom it is an ideal domestic fuel. In delivering this product to customers, Company trucks operated a total of 3,750,510 miles, a substantial increase in distribution activity for the year.



ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

DURING 1929 the Company spent approximately \$2,916,900.00 in new construction, segregated into departments as follows: Electric Department, \$1,632,855.92; Gas Department, \$727,690.56; Steam Department, \$402,297.88, and general, \$154,035.08.

The Gas Manufacturing Department furnished two major construction jobs during the year 1929. The first a new 5,000,000 cubic feet Holder at East Station, and the second a new battery of 37 Coke Ovens at West Station.

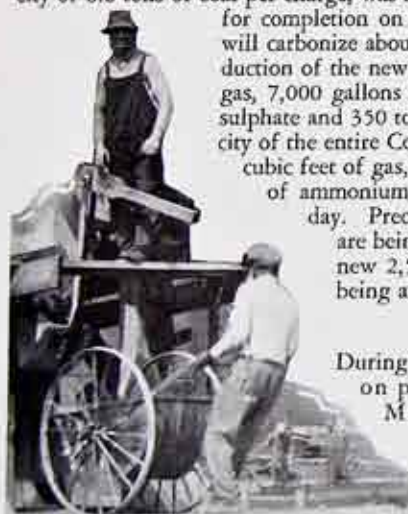
The Holder offered a very interesting foundation problem. After a careful study of the various types of foundations a reinforced concrete flat slab design was adopted. This concrete pad is supported on 97 piers to rock. The pad itself is 27½ inches thick. Work on the foundation was started on May 6th and gas was put into the Holder on November 8th. The inlet and outlet pipe consisted of about 1,000 feet of 30 inch and 36-inch diameter pipe with the necessary connections around the oxide boxes, meters and boosters. It is of interest to note that the average daily sendout from the time the Holder was put into operation until January 1, 1930, was about 14,100,000 cubic feet. This was comfortably handled due to the added holder capacity. The gross holder capacity is now 14,000,000 cubic feet.

NEW KOPPERS OVENS

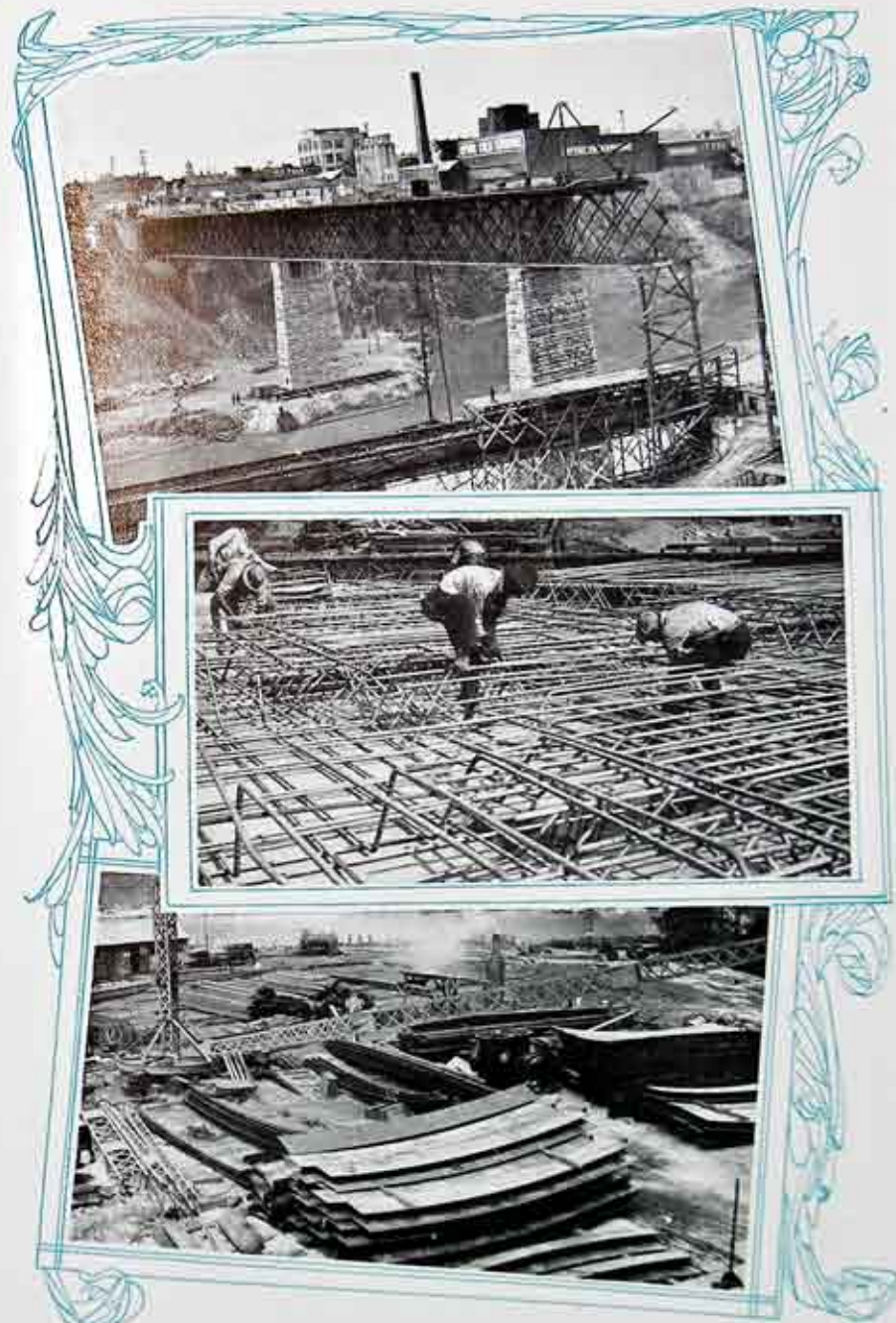
The battery of 37 Koppers Ovens of the Becker Type, each with a capacity of 6.6 tons of coal per charge, was started on June 26th, and is scheduled for completion on April 1st of this year. These ovens will carbonize about 500 tons of coal per day. The production of the new plant will be 6,000,000 cubic feet of gas, 7,000 gallons of tar, 11,000 pounds of ammonium sulphate and 350 tons of coke. This will make the capacity of the entire Coke Oven Plant of 97 ovens 16,000,000 cubic feet of gas, 18,000 gallons of tar, 29,000 pounds of ammonium sulphate and 910 tons of coke per day. Precautions to insure smokeless operation are being incorporated in this installation. A new 2,500 gallons per hour ammonia still is being added to the sulphate plant.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK

During the past year work has gone ahead on prospective plans for the Mount Morris Dam, the largest single development yet considered by the Company. Although it is expected that the available storage will afford the Genesee Valley below Mount Morris considerable protec-



Over 300 cartloads of materials were used in construction work last year at East Station alone.



Top, protecting the Company's two 36-inch coal gas lines and its 48-inch water gas line during the dismantling of the Smith Street bridge. Four inspectors were on the job to see that nothing interfered with these vital gas lines which transmit practically the entire gas supply from West Station across the river to holders at East Station. Center, tying the reinforced steel of the new holder base. Bottom, just a bit of the 2,700 tons of steel that went into the construction of the holder.



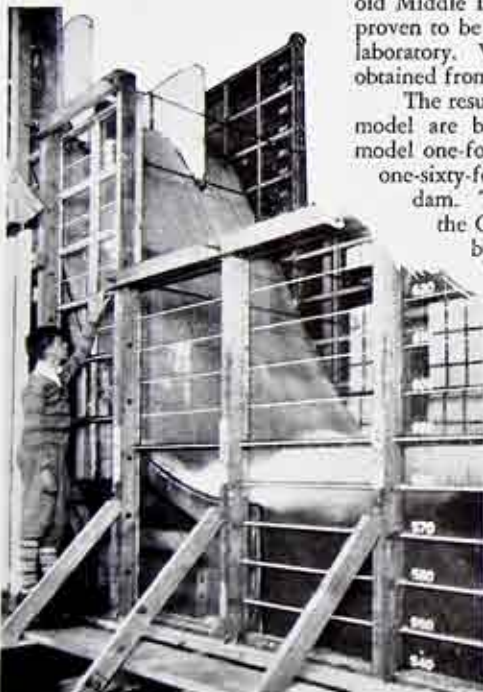
tion from floods, safety of the structure demands that the dam be designed to discharge any possible flow in the river without depending on the reservoir storage to lessen the flood discharge. This maximum has been estimated at 100,000 cubic feet per second which is at least twice the largest known flow in the river at Mount Morris during the past thirty years.

Because of the height of the overfall, the spillway is undoubtedly the most difficult feature of the entire project from the standpoint of safe design. 100,000 cubic feet per second would develop almost two million horsepower at the foot of the dam.

WORKING MODEL PROVIDES DATA

Therefore a working model of the spillway was built with the object of determining such a design for the toe of the spillway as to be certain that the flood waters may be discharged over the dam without eroding the rock in the river bed immediately downstream from or beneath it.

The model reproduces to a scale of one to sixteen all the dimensions of one-quarter the total spillway width of the proposed dam. It is set up in the building known as Station 15 at the north end of Station 5 headworks at the old Middle Falls in Rochester. This has proven to be a very satisfactory hydraulic laboratory. Water for the experiments is obtained from Station 5 pond.



Model of section of spillway of proposed Mt. Morris Dam built in glass-walled flumes. Over 50 separate record experiments were run representing the flow in the Genesee River at flood heights of from 10,000 to 100,000 cubic feet per second.

The results obtained on this large size model are being checked on a smaller model one-fourth as large as this one, or one-sixty-fourth the scale of the big dam. These tests are being made at the Cornell Hydraulic Laboratory by students for their Civil Engineering College thesis. The results are awaited with keen anticipation in the confidence that they will "paint a similar picture" to that produced on the larger sized model.

The results of these experiments should justify the effort. The greater confidence alone in the safety of the projected structure should be well worth the cost of this preliminary study. Also it is quite probable that the direct savings in the original cost of the dam may be several times the cost of the experiments.



Construction activities, top, progress of work of installing new gas lines at East Station in connection with the new holder; center, building the foundations for the new Koppers oven; at West Station, and, bottom, building the foundation of the new holder in which a concrete bed 27.5 inches thick and the largest yet used in construction circles, was supported on 87 piers sunk to bed rock.



HOME SERVICE DEPARTMENT

A GOOD criterion of the attitude of Rochester women toward the Home Service Department is found in the daily inquiries received by letter, telephone or personal calls. The reliance of these inquiring women upon the value of the information they confidently expect to receive, surely indicates a solid foundation of past helpfulness. Figures submitted below give a reasonable estimate of the activities of this Department, but the constant and varied contacts mentioned above portray a vivid picture of the service that the Home Service Department is rendering to homes.

We quote from a recent "fan" letter as a typical example: "You could never find a name which better suits your particular department of the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation than 'Home Service'. It means just that."

6,366 WOMEN ATTEND CLASSES

The Department uses gas and electricity through its daily work in exactly the same manner that each housewife uses them in her home, but with this difference, the Home Service worker, because of her scientific training is able to work out better methods for the utilization of our products and therefore obtains better results through those methods.

This constructive information is passed on in many classes of varying kinds. There are two large groups of activities, termed inside work and outside work, respectively. The inside work is carried on at the Gas and Electric Building with groups irrespective of class, club affiliation, religious denomination or age and is advertised by the Department. Through the past year, 6,366 women availed themselves of these free classes in the Department.

The outside work is generally with some definite group which has, itself, sought the contact. Home Bureau groups, Church societies, Parent-Teachers Associations, Y. W. C. A. meetings, the Catholic Women's Club and the Girl Scouts. There were, last year, 112 of these outside meetings which were at-



Quiet corner in Home Service Department as sketched by Jessie Cary Grange, who also did the other illustrations appearing with this article.



Scene at the Christmas Party which was enjoyed by 230 women.

tended by 2,690 persons. These groups, however, whether of the inside or outside classification, receive practically the same constructive demonstrations.

We must not forget the parties which are occasionally given by the Home Service Department. One such was the Christmas party, attended by 230 women. Two chefs from the Seneca hotel demonstrated the correct manner of preparing a suckling pig for roasting, and how to make the intriguing spun sugar decoration for desserts. Invitations to this party were extended through the "Home Service News", radio broadcasting and the newspapers. Miss Helen Smith, Director of the Department, introduced and supervised the work and Miss Muntz explained the work as it progressed.

CLASSES WITH CONCRETE RESULTS

While attendance is larger in the demonstrations, some of the smaller classes enjoy a peculiar benefit in the shape of directed personal work, the concrete result of which is either a lamp shade to take home, or cake, rolls, or a pie made by the woman herself to be enjoyed by her family. During 59 lamp shade lessons, 254 shades were made. In the baking classes, 443 women did their own work, while 452 others watched them with interest. The Children's classes came under this classification as well, as in every case the child had something to take home that he or she had created. Members of the Girl Scout classes, the laundry class for example, after instruction were required to bring in some articles which had been laundered by them in order to pass the test. There were 409 of these Scouts who benefited by this instruction.

FRIENDSHIP THROUGH ASSISTANCE

No woman in Rochester need suffer from the incorrect working of any appliance, whether it is large or small. A total of 321 waffle irons, 11 percolators, 6 cornpoppers, and so on down through a long list of appliances, ending up with 283 gas ranges and 57 electric ranges, were serviced by the department. This was free service, as is all the rest of the Home Service work. Most of the women who received Home Service workers into their homes for this appliance work, in time made personal calls to the Department, greeting their Home Service friends as old acquaintances and eventually attending a great many of the meetings.



During 59 lessons 254 lamp shades were made.



MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES



UTILITY'S prosperity and the satisfaction with which its service is rendered to the public is not entirely reflected in the usual items which comprise a Year Book. Many other features enter into this equation, and in most of them the enthusiastic support of the personnel, or employee body is an obvious requisite. Some of the miscellaneous activities are mentioned below.

EMPLOYEES BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

This organization has been functioning for a period of 14 years and has the support of 2,046 employees, or 88% of the entire personnel. During this time, the E. B. A. has paid to employees or the families of employees the following regular benefits:

Paid in sick benefits, \$146,089.21; paid for off-duty accident benefits, \$12,304.48; paid for on-duty accident benefits, 13,146.12; paid in death benefits, \$132,573.50; paid in family sickness benefits, \$181.72. Total benefits paid to employees during the last 14 years, \$304,295.03.

Features of the year in E. B. A. activities were the increase in the amount of insurance carried by each member under the Aetna group insurance plan from \$1,000 to \$1,400, and the inauguration of a disability clause providing a cash settlement of a member's premium in the advent of permanent physical disability occurring to members under sixty years of age.

Through the excellent management of the Association, its wise investments and the foresight of its Trustees, its finances are in excellent condition, the surplus on hand as of December 31, 1929, being \$15,404.20.

WOMEN'S SECTION ACTIVITIES

During 1929, the local Women's Section organization of the Empire State Gas and Electric Association held educational meetings twice monthly, which were attended regularly by all women employees. These employees are divided into two groups, each group attending a regular meeting once each month.

Varied phases of Company activity were stressed by speakers during the year, to the general enlightenment of employees. The topics presented by the



During 1929, District 9 of the Public Speaking Committee of the Empire State Gas and Electric Association, of which the Rochester office is the headquarters, made a total of 1,014 talks, lantern slide lectures and motion picture presentations to audience numbering 46,311 persons.



speakers last year were: Lighting and Decoration, Lighting and Wiring, Entrance Applications, Electrical Refrigeration, Radio Broadcasting and Reception, Investment, Bonds and Stocks, and Home Planning.

124 Company broadcasts were presented last year over Station WHAM, including sales talks and the regular weekly "On Wings of Song" and Home Service programs.



The constructive work of the Women's Section helps to broaden employees, acquaints them with the details of Company operation, policies and ideals for service and creates a satisfaction in their work which makes them better and more useful employees.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

The Rochester office is the headquarters for District 9, of the Public Speaking Committee of the Empire State Gas and Electric Association. The importance of these educational presentations in fostering public good will is generally recognized.

Talks, lantern slide lectures and motion pictures are utilized in telling to the public the story of utility operation and service. Last year, the total number of presentations made by the speakers in District 9 was 1,014. These engagements were before audiences totaling 46,311 persons and were given by 201 speakers from this District. Of these presentations, 207 comprised lantern slide lectures and motion picture showings before a total audience of 17,070. The Company has available four films, featuring the manufacture and distribution of gas, the generation and distribution of electricity, prone pressure resuscitation and a historical film detailing the evolution of the use of electricity on the farm. All of these activities are available without cost and may be scheduled well in advance of the requirements of clubs, schools or other organizations or groups by telephoning Main 3960, or calling personally or writing the Company at 89 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

NEW EMPLOYEES MEETINGS

During the last four years all new employees have been initiated into Company service through meetings planned to get them started with the proper spirit. They are at the very start brought to visualize some of the responsibilities which the Company feels are the background of its service ideals through a comprehensive lantern slide lecture. Since 1926, a total of 886 new employees have received the benefits of this first constructive and educational contact, 189 having been among those who entered the Company's employ during 1929. These meetings are held intermittently, 13 of them having been held during the past year.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

For some time it has been the policy of the Company to train all of its employees in prone pressure resuscitation and to instill in their minds the need for constant vigilance in accident prevention.

All new employees are initiated into their work through talks acquainting them with the ideals underlying utility operation and service.





This, and adequate supervision over personnel, plants and operation in general is a factor in maintaining an organization as free as possible from accidents and the penalties which they cost in time, money and injury.

Since 1926, records of the Company's accident experience show that the yearly total number of accidents has been reduced from 754 to 549, number of no lost time accidents from 510 to 416, lost time accidents from 244 to 133, number of days lost from 3594 to 1816, accident frequency from 48 to 24 and the accident severity exclusive of fatalities from 0.714 to 0.33. In this connection, accident frequency is based upon accidents per million hours worked and accident severity upon the number of days lost per thousand hours worked.

COURSES FOR LINEMEN

Last year a training school was inaugurated for linemen which is planned to cover both instruction to new men and intermediate and advanced instruction to those who are prepared to receive it. The school has four different courses and includes expert demonstrations in the proper technique of line work and how it may be accomplished with economy and safety.

DEPARTMENTAL MEETINGS

Most departments have their regular get-together meetings for their employees, more than twenty such weekly or monthly meetings being held regularly. Such meetings help to coordinate effort, eradicate misunderstandings and stimulate employees to their best efforts. Most of these meetings are the natural result of the weekly Friday Morning meetings held by the Management at the Main Office for heads of departments. The inspiration from these sessions which have been a Company feature for many years, disseminates itself through department heads to even remote corners of the organization and indirectly stimulates employees to earn the commendation of a Management which is ever mindful of consistent employee effort.

SALES MEETINGS

In order to stimulate employees and salesmen to their best efforts, especially during special sales campaigns, many educational sales meetings were held last year. Employees received specific sales instruction under the leadership of skilled salesmen, learned facts about the product they were to sell and were encouraged by mass meetings addressed by members of the Management and others. That these sessions were beneficial is reflected in a resume of the results of some of these campaigns which has been mentioned in the section devoted to sales, previously presented.



FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE YEAR 1929

WE again submit the annual financial report of your Company, conscious of the fact that the number and diversity of its stockholders is constantly growing, and that included in the list are some of the great financial and other institutions. It is an evidence of faith and confidence in the Company and its achievements past and prospective which is greatly appreciated.

INCOME STATEMENT

	Twelve Months ending Dec. 31, 1929	Twelve Months ending Dec. 31, 1928	Increase	Incr. Per Cent
ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT REVENUE	\$ 9,595,697.37	\$ 8,651,220.42	\$ 944,476.95	10.92
This includes the amount billed for electricity to 116,157 consumers in 1929 and 105,651 in 1928.				
GAS DEPARTMENT REVENUE	4,379,956.08	4,227,586.89	152,369.19	3.60
This includes the amount billed for gas to 109,259 consumers in 1929 and 106,803 in 1928.				
STEAM DEPARTMENT REVENUE	813,694.98	766,635.57	47,059.41	6.14
This includes the amount billed for heating and industrial steam to 346 consumers in 1929 and 319 in 1928.				
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>\$14,789,348.43</u>	<u>\$13,645,442.88</u>	<u>\$1,143,905.55</u>	<u>8.38</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES	\$ 7,023,081.00	\$ 6,501,727.44	\$ 521,353.56	8.02
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.				
TAXES	1,889,163.95	1,758,006.66	131,157.27	7.46
This was the total amount paid or accrued for Federal, State and Municipal taxes.				
TOTAL REVENUE DEDUCTIONS	<u>\$ 8,912,244.95</u>	<u>\$ 8,259,734.10</u>	<u>\$ 652,510.85</u>	<u>7.90</u>
GROSS INCOME	<u>\$ 5,877,103.50</u>	<u>\$ 5,385,708.78</u>	<u>\$ 491,394.72</u>	<u>9.12</u>
This amount remained after all expenses and taxes have been deducted.				



INCOME STATEMENT—Continued

	Twelve Months ending Dec. 31, 1929	Twelve Months ending Dec. 31, 1928	Increase	Incr. Per Cent
INCOME DEDUCTIONS	1,655,303.15	1,608,604.89	46,698.26	2.90
This represents the cost of money such as bond interest of \$1,603,150 for 1929 and other interest payments, bond discount and expense, and the Federal tax on bond interest paid by the Company.				
NET CORPORATE INCOME FOR YEAR	\$ 4,221,800.35	\$ 3,777,103.89	\$ 444,696.46	11.77
SURPLUS FIRST OF YEAR	\$ 2,708,371.64	\$ 2,946,165.40	\$ 237,793.76	8.07
	\$ 6,930,171.99	\$ 6,723,269.29	\$ 206,902.70	3.08
DIVIDENDS	\$ 4,163,092.95	\$ 3,811,874.64	\$ 351,218.31	9.21
This is the amount of dividends paid to stockholders or income appropriated but not actually paid.				
NET DEDUCTIONS FROM SURPLUS	33,394.01	203,023.01	169,629.00	83.55
This represents miscellaneous charges and credits to surplus, such as charges applicable to prior years, donations to charitable institutions and other items not included in operating expenses.				
TOTAL SURPLUS AT CLOSE OF YEAR	\$ 4,196,486.96	\$ 4,014,897.65	\$ 181,589.31	4.52
This is the surplus accumulated since the incorporation of the Company in 1904.	\$ 2,733,685.03	\$ 2,708,371.64	\$ 25,313.39	.93

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS

	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1928	Increase or Decrease
FIXED CAPITAL—COMPLETED	\$65,619,123.04	\$62,320,269.03	\$3,298,854.01
UNCOMPLETED CONSTRUCTION	2,478,129.71	602,481.22	1,875,648.49
These two items cover the total cost to date of the plant and equipment of the Company. This includes 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	\$68,097,252.75	\$62,922,750.25	\$5,174,502.50

Heavy face type denotes decrease



BALANCE SHEET—Continued

CURRENT ASSETS	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1928	Increase or Decrease
CASH	\$ 654,314.61	\$ 541,861.25	\$ 112,453.36
The cash in bank and on hand for wages and current obligations.			
NOTES RECEIVABLE	450,000.00	1,158,107.48	\$ 708,107.48
Demand note and advances to affiliated companies.			
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	2,054,560.30	1,812,997.17	\$ 241,563.13
The amount of money due the Company for gas, electricity, steam, coke, merchandise, etc.			
MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES	1,002,059.97	1,041,936.63	39,876.66
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.			
PREPAID INSURANCE	50,192.68	20,749.63	29,443.05
The amount of insurance premiums paid in advance and not as yet chargeable to expense.			
SUBSCRIBERS TO CAPITAL STOCK	66.00	23,851.00	23,785.00
The amount of money due from purchasers of the Company's 6% Preferred Stock on partial payment plan.			
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	\$ 4,211,193.56	\$ 4,599,503.16	\$ 388,309.60
MISCELLANEOUS ASSETS			
INVESTMENTS	\$ 100,213.30	\$ 796,106.52	\$ 695,893.22
This represents funds invested in miscellaneous securities.			
SPECIAL DEPOSITS	352,863.67	357,616.50	4,752.83
This includes cash deposits for specific purposes, such as funds for the payment of interest on bonds and deposits with trustee in lieu of property sold under mortgage.			
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS ASSETS	\$ 453,076.97	\$ 1,153,723.02	\$ 700,646.05
SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS			
UNAMORTIZED DEBT, DISCOUNT AND EXPENSE	\$ 1,084,858.18	\$ 1,134,863.38	50,005.20
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.			
OTHER SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS	1,024,234.78	770,986.16	\$ 253,248.62
Miscellaneous expenditures, the final disposition of which has not been determined and items being written off over a period of years.			
TOTAL SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS	\$ 2,109,092.96	\$ 1,905,849.54	\$ 203,243.42
TOTAL ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS	\$74,870,616.24	\$70,581,825.97	\$4,288,790.27

Heavy face type denotes decrease



BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES AND OTHER CREDITS

	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1928	Increase or Decrease
CAPITAL STOCK _____ The total of all classes of capital stock outstanding at par value, held by 8,957 stockholders who are the owners of the Company.	\$32,770,308.00	\$32,560,608.00	\$ 209,700.00
CAPITAL STOCK SUBSCRIBED _____ The amount of Preferred Stock purchased and either fully or partially paid and for which certificates had not been issued.	1,000.00	67,100.00	66,100.00
LONG TERM DEBT _____ 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.	29,541,000.00	29,321,000.00	220,000.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
NOTES PAYABLE _____ Loans to meet current construction expenditures.	\$ 900,000.00	—	\$ 900,000.00
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE _____ The total bills rendered for materials, services, and other items, audited and passed to Treasurer for payment.	1,719,384.50	836,024.87	883,359.63
CONSUMERS' DEPOSITS _____ The amount deposited with Company by gas and electric consumers as security for payment of their bills.	136,926.01	128,235.19	8,690.82
MATURED INTEREST UNPAID _____ Bond interest due, but for which coupons have not been presented. Funds to pay are on deposit with Fiscal Agents.	289,820.75	282,320.00	7,500.75
DIVIDENDS DECLARED _____ This represents the amount due those preferred stockholders who have not cashed their dividend checks, and for which funds are deposited with Fiscal Agents.	5,522.50	13,786.00	8,263.50
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES _____	\$ 3,051,653.76	\$ 1,260,366.06	\$ 1,791,287.70

Heavy face type denotes decrease.



LIABILITIES AND OTHER CREDITS—Continued

	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1928	Increase or Decrease
ACCRUED LIABILITIES			
TAXES ACCRUED _____ The total of taxes applicable to 1929 which were accrued but not due.	\$ 198,963.93	\$ 405,133.34	\$ 206,169.39
INTEREST ACCRUED _____ Bond interest accrued but not due, interest on stock installment payments, etc.	343,386.56	345,385.48	1,998.92
TOTAL ACCRUED LIABILITIES _____	\$ 542,350.51	\$ 750,518.82	\$ 208,168.31
RESERVES			
RETIREMENT RESERVE _____ 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.	\$ 2,622,293.63	\$ 2,393,167.72	\$ 229,125.91
CASUALTY AND INSURANCE RESERVE _____ This amount reserved to settle claims of the general public for personal injuries or property damage.	125,871.11	224,160.72	98,289.61
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EXTENSIONS _____ The amount paid for service connections by consumers. For this the Company maintains and is responsible for the service.	780,755.43	672,821.70	107,933.73
MISCELLANEOUS RESERVES _____ Reserves for coal stock losses, and other minor reserves.	152,993.40	43,655.67	109,337.73
TOTAL RESERVES _____	\$ 3,681,913.57	\$ 3,353,805.81	\$ 348,107.76
MISCELLANEOUS UNADJUSTED CREDITS _____ The amount on deposit with Company to finance gas and electric extensions. To be refunded as consumers are added.	\$ 558,705.37	\$ 580,055.64	\$ 21,350.27
SURPLUS:			
APPROPRIATED SURPLUS _____ Income appropriated for common stockholders but not actually paid.	1,990,000.00	—	1,990,000.00
FREE SURPLUS _____ The accumulation of twenty-five 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.	2,733,685.03	2,708,371.64	25,313.39
TOTAL SURPLUS _____	\$ 4,723,685.03	\$ 2,708,371.64	\$ 2,015,313.39
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OTHER CREDITS _____	\$74,870,616.24	\$70,581,825.97	\$4,288,790.27

Heavy face type denotes decrease.



ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION

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TEN YEARS' GROWTH

	For the year of 1929 or as of Dec. 31, 1929	For the year of 1919 or as of Dec. 31, 1919	Increase	%
Plant and Equipment	\$68,097,252.75	\$29,605,173.45	\$38,492,079.30	130.02
Gross Revenue	14,789,348.43	6,027,923.56	8,761,424.87	145.35
Total Wages		1,821,044.35		
Total Taxes	1,895,787.10	604,437.12	1,291,349.98	213.65
Kw-Hr Electricity Sold	326,633,158	138,801,284	187,831,874	135.32
Cubic Feet Gas Sold	4,660,358,800	2,542,583,500	2,117,775,300	83.29
Number of Employees	2,344	1,300	1,044	80.31
Electric Consumers	116,157	30,978	85,179	274.97
Gas Consumers	109,259	79,816	29,443	36.89
Steam Consumers	346	75	271	361.33
Total Consumers	225,743	110,869	114,874	103.61
Pop. of Territory Served	511,078	339,358	171,720	50.60
Hydraulic K. W. Capacity	47,870	39,660	8,210	20.70
Steam Kw. Capacity	76,975	46,725	30,250	64.74
Total Kw. Capacity	124,845	86,385	38,460	44.52
Coal Gas Capacity per day	8,670,000	13,250,000	*4,560,000	*34.47
Water Gas Capacity per day	12,660,000	8,560,000	4,100,000	47.90
Total Gas Capacity per day	21,330,000	21,790,000	*460,000	*2.11
Number of Street Lamps	24,673	10,629	14,044	132.13
Miles of Overhead Wire	6,315	2,426	3,889	160.31
Miles of Undergro'd Wire	2,787	1,218	1,569	128.82
Miles of Subway Duct	1,933	1,006	927	92.15
Miles of Gas Main	778	492	286	58.13
Tons of Steam Coal used	252,494	89,311	163,183	182.71
Tons of Gas Coal used	289,241	152,337	136,904	89.87
Gallons of Gas Oil used	3,385,585	4,230,602	*845,017	*19.97
Tons Coke Made	199,187	110,424	88,763	80.38
Tons Coke Sold	184,406	63,388	121,018	190.92

*Decrease



Average Daily Gas Sendout in Thousands of Cubic Feet

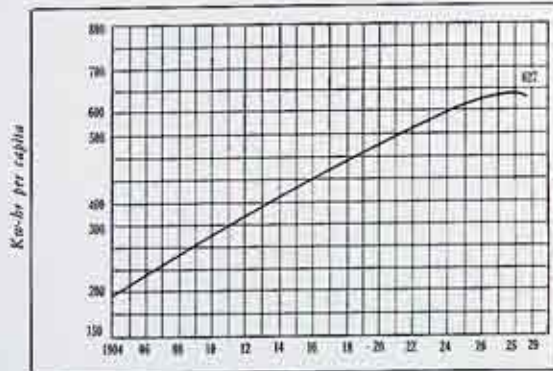


Millions of Kilowatt Hours Generated and Purchased since 1910

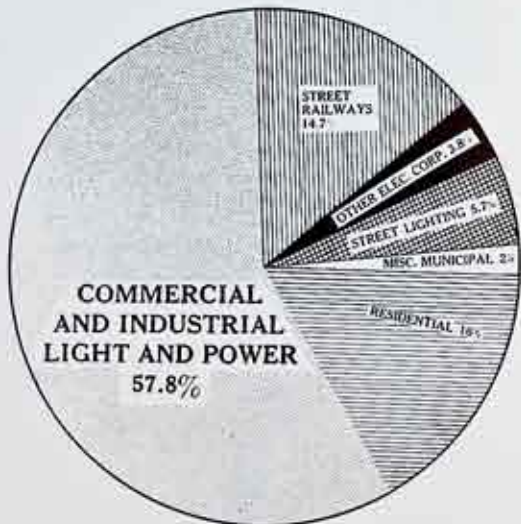




Per Capita Consumption of Electricity per year since 1904



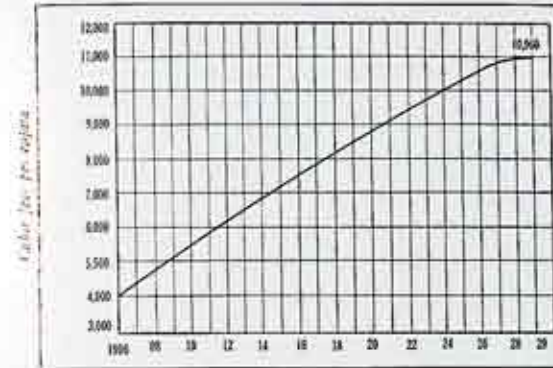
This temporary drop is due to undeveloped territories added during the year.



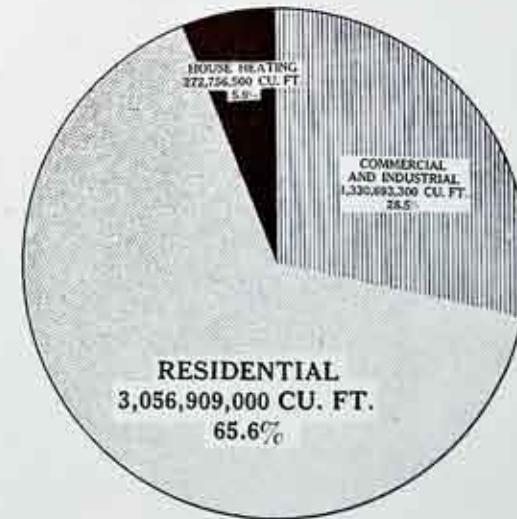
Division of Electric Load during 1929



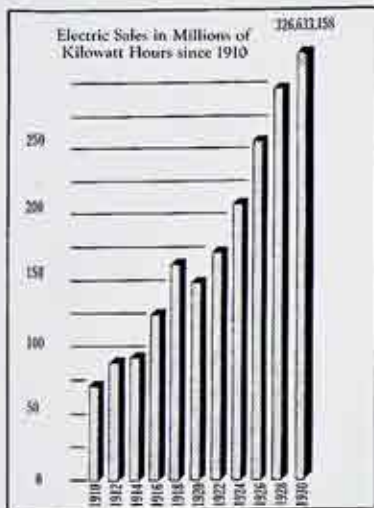
Per Capita Consumption of Gas per year since 1906



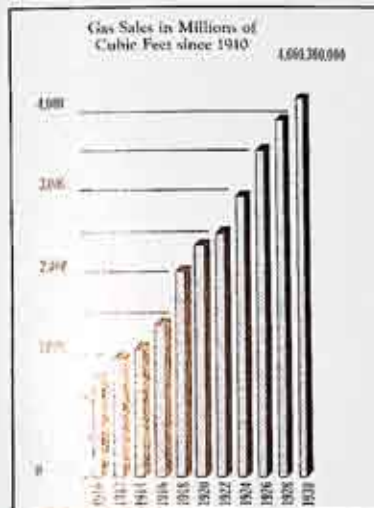
Scale of years since 1906



Division of Gas Output during 1929

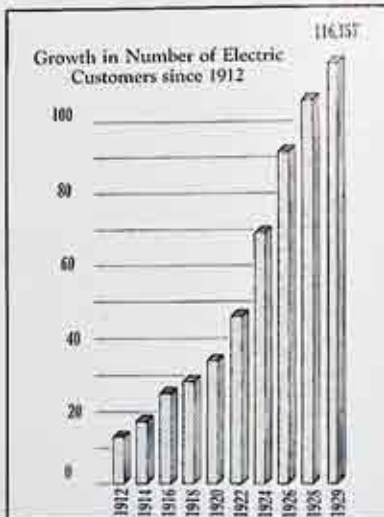


Year	KWH
1910	78,695,278
1911	84,168,511
1912	95,011,380
1913	101,000,676
1914	97,861,688
1915	98,114,391
1916	117,215,682
1917	123,644,055
1918	161,572,923
1919	138,801,284
1920	155,843,125
1921	149,815,791
1922	170,613,730
1923	199,983,448
1924	213,042,379
1925	231,449,752
1926	256,647,913
1927	278,679,359
1928	299,114,582
1929	326,632,198

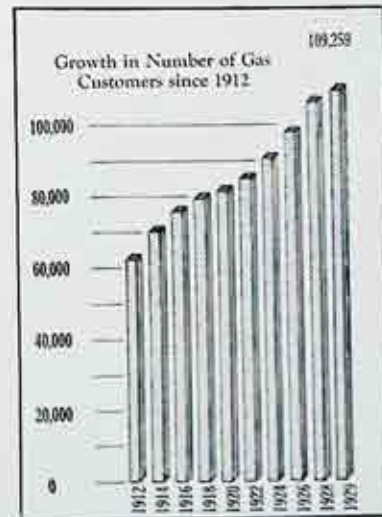


Year	Cubic Feet
1910	1,219,816,200
1911	1,297,451,400
1912	1,446,054,100
1913	1,521,957,800
1914	1,576,850,600
1915	1,585,700,000
1916	1,862,012,900
1917	2,155,201,000
1918	2,512,736,700
1919	2,542,583,500
1920	2,839,460,200
1921	2,724,403,700
1922	2,961,035,400
1923	3,408,967,100
1924	3,480,950,200
1925	3,571,679,100
1926	3,995,657,800
1927	4,206,355,300
1928	4,409,686,700
1929	4,660,360,000

Year	Electric Customers
1910	8,972
1911	10,789
1912	11,458
1913	13,997
1914	16,687
1915	19,664
1916	22,282
1917	27,774
1918	28,907
1919	30,978
1920	34,742
1921	40,391
1922	48,911
1923	59,455
1924	70,715
1925	81,063
1926	90,160
1927	99,328
1928	105,651
1929	116,157

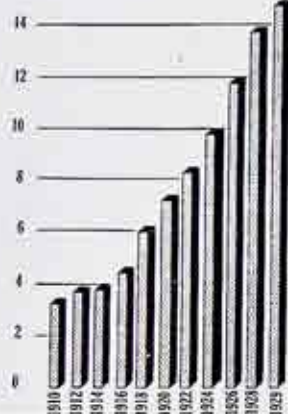


Year	Gas Customers
1912	59,667
1913	64,532
1914	67,763
1915	69,090
1916	72,721
1917	78,657
1918	79,037
1919	79,816
1920	81,241
1921	81,585
1922	84,460
1923	87,121
1924	90,700
1925	94,484
1926	97,889
1927	102,782
1928	106,803
1929	109,259



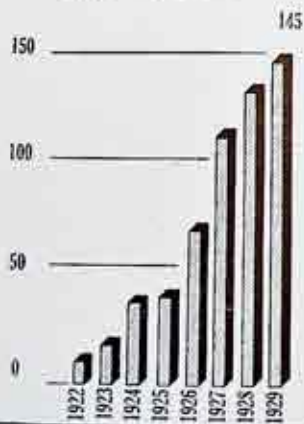


Gross Revenue in Millions of Dollars since 1910 14,289,348



Year	Gross Income
1910	\$ 3,186,920.92
1911	3,375,572.05
1912	3,633,611.28
1913	3,638,230.30
1914	3,758,766.90
1915	3,786,003.41
1916	4,342,572.23
1917	5,036,308.08
1918	5,983,963.06
1919	6,027,923.56
1920	7,175,456.77
1921	7,489,938.40
1922	8,212,271.17
1923	9,183,960.60
1924	9,894,813.22
1925	10,493,264.44
1926	11,674,459.95
1927	12,739,608.81
1928	13,645,442.88
1929	14,785,348.43

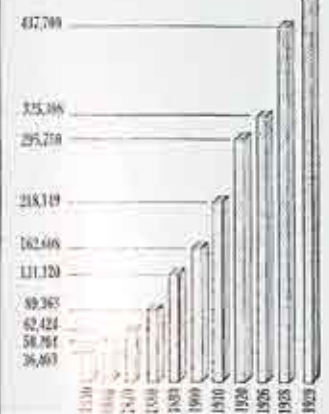
Number of House-Heating Installations Sold



Year	No. of Installations Sold
1922	4
1923	13
1924	32
1925	35
1926	66
1927	110
1928	131
1929	145
Total	536



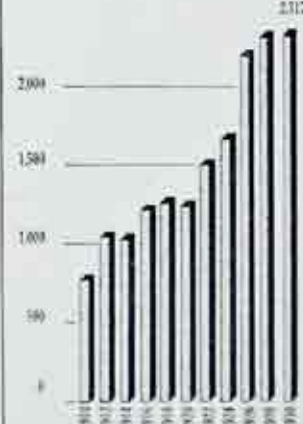
Population Growth in Territory Served by Company 511,078



Year	Population
1917	322,800
1918	330,000
1919	339,300
1920	346,600
1921	354,200
1922	363,750
1923	373,400
1924	383,400
1925	393,700
1926	406,000
1927	426,400
1928	437,700
1929	511,078

Year	Employees
1910	811
1911	982
1912	1,189
1913	1,271
1914	896
1915	1,019
1916	1,168
1917	1,247
1918	1,254
1919	1,300
1920	1,241
1921	1,384
1922	1,602
1923	1,814
1924	1,822
1925	1,998
1926	2,200
1927	2,390
1928	2,258
1929	2,317

Growth in Number of Employees since 1910 2,317





FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING
PLANTS AND PROPERTIES, COMMUNICATE
WITH THE COMPANY, 89 EAST AVENUE,
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

