Addison B. Day Passes

After an illness dating from a stroke suffered July 18, 1939, Addison Blanchard Day passed away at the Santa Fe Hospital at 5:15 o’clock p.m., Tuesday, November 28, 1939.

Mr. Day retired from the active service last September 1, prior to which date he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the merged Company. At the time of his passing he was a member of the Board of Directors. He also was a director of Industrial Fuel Supply Company, Union Bank and Trust Company, Pacific Indemnity Company, and All-Year Club of California.

He was a Trustee of University of Southern California and a Life Member of California Institute Associates.

44 Years of Service

Mr. Day’s business career began in the ranks of Los Angeles Lighting Company, 1895, and terminated within the successor organization, Southern California Gas Company, upon his death, thus embracing a span of 44 years. His service record, which follows, tells the story of a rise from the bottom and steady advancement through the ranks.

1903—Manager Appliance Department, L. A. Lighting Company.
1906—Assistant Secretary.
1921—General Superintendent.
1924—Vice-President and General Manager.
1927—Executive Vice-President and General Manager.
1928—President and General Manager.
1937—Chairman of the Board of Directors, Southern California Gas Company.
1939—Retired, September 1.
1939—Died, November 28.

Among his past affiliations were: President of Pacific Coast Gas Association (1920), of Pacific Coast Electrical Association (1932), of All-Year Club of Southern California (1933, 1934), and of L. A. Community Welfare Federation (1938).

In 1932 he was named by the Los Angeles Realty Board as “the most outstanding citizen of Los Angeles,” and received the service watch award of that body.

Family History

Mr. Day was born in Chicago, March 19, 1874. His parents were Alphonso C. and Elnora Blanchard Day. He came to Los Angeles at the age of 12, with his parents. Was married, March 14, 1900, to Mabel C. Godfrey, of Los Angeles. Besides Mrs. Day, he leaves two sons, Herbert Godfrey Day and Robert Addison Day.

A host of friends, within the ranks of the Company and on the outside, will deeply mourn his passing and will wish GAS NEWS to convey to the family their expressions of sympathy.
What You Don't Have to Do in Our Company.

You don't have to have anything but good qualifications in order to get a job with our Company; for our employment is based upon practices which leave no opportunity for the working of “influence” or “pull” of any kind. And you don't have to do anything but good work, in a courteous and business-like manner, in order to receive any of the benefits of employment, such as raises, promotions, or advancements that come to Company Employees.

You don't have to be a “relative.” In fact, you can't be. Because of all Company rules, one of the strictest is the one which prohibits anybody from working under the supervision of a relative. Favoritism through family relationship just “isn’t” in our Company.

You don't have to regulate your personal affairs to suit your supervisor's whims, either. Because your work is rated regularly, not by one, but by three of your supervisors. One of them might be impressed by the high polish you give the apple. But in the long run, the only one of your qualities which will prejudice all three of them in your favor is your ability to do a workmanlike job.

No Favorites, No Special Privileges

You don't have to be in a special district or department which is supposed to be favored above all others. All districts, all departments, all divisions, of the Company are treated with equal consideration. Nothing is done for one department or district that isn’t done for all of them.

And you don't have to join (or stay out of) any organization in order to be “in” on “special privileges.” There are no such things as “special privileges”—there are only the privileges that are extended to anyone and everyone who is on the Company payroll. Any proposals which Employees or Employee groups may submit to the Management are given courteous attention. But changes are made only if they can be applied equitably to all Employees, on a Company-wide basis.

In brief, all Employees get equal treatment. What you have to do in order to get these benefits is but one thing—a good job. What you don't have to do are the hundred and one irrelevant things which might mean a lot in some places—but which just don't count here.

Obituary

We announce with sincere regret the passing of two of our alumni and one of our active fellow employees. Deepest sympathy is extended to their families and friends.

Benjamin Truehaft passed away October 25, at age 77. He had been with the Company since 1919, and last served in the capacity of Meter Repairman. Since his retirement in 1933 he had been living at Lakeside, California.

Charles Stokesberry died November 7 at General Hospital, as the result of a stroke. He was born in April, 1857, and entered the employ of the Southern California Gas Company in December, 1919. He retired from active service November, 1930.

John M. Hahn, gang foreman, Los Angeles, passed on November 11. He was 56 years of age and had served with our Company since June, 1921. His fellow workers will miss John and his ever friendly smile.

Deaths in the Family

We are sorry to hear of the loss of some of those near and dear to our fellow workers.

Mrs. Mildred Jackson and R. M. Meadows, both of the Eastern Division, recently lost their respective mothers.

The brother of J. B. Smith, Distribution, Compton, passed away quite suddenly.


D. F. McEwen, Distribution, Compton, suffered the recent loss of his mother.

J. L. Duggan, Street Department, Los Angeles, has told us of the loss of his sister.

Condolences to Luigi DeGravina, Fitter-Welder in the Street Department, Los Angeles, in the death of his father. Luigi has, himself, been laid up from an accident since March, 1939.
5. Anticipating Peak Demands

(Distribution and Utilization)

LAST MONTH'S article on "Anticipating Peak Demands—Production and Transmission"—brought our natural gas supply from the oil fields and turned it over to the three departments whose function it is to make it available, as needed, to our 700,000 customers.

The Manufacture, Storage and Compression Department ("M.C. & S.,” for short) performs a function with respect to our distribution system in the Central Division which is analogous to that of an engine flywheel. In a single cylinder, four-cycle gas engine, energy is supplied during one stroke in every four. The surplus is stored in the flywheel to meet the demand during the other three. That is why such engines usually have double flywheels. To obviate the necessity of large flywheels and give smoothness and flexibility in operation, automotive engineers have developed engines with as many as sixteen or more cylinders.

We receive gas at twelve different metering stations in the Central Division, located at such widely separated places as Pasadena, Glendale, West Los Angeles, Inglewood, and Spence Street. These many supply points give our system a smoothness and flexibility of operation analogous to the multicylinder gas engine. However, we still need a "flywheel," and this is supplied by our holders and compressor stations. During the hours when the supply exceeds the demand, gas is stored in our 44 storage holders of 99,000,000 cubic feet total capacity (entire system). When the demand exceeds the supply, gas is pumped out of the holders into the trunk lines or directly into the distribution system by the various compressor stations. The accompanying chart will illustrate.

During the months of December, January, February and March, when the greatest demands for gas occur—occasionally beyond our anticipation—and when storms infrequently interrupt our source of supply, it is necessary to make gas from oil. (See also the article, "Standing by 'Til the Cold Days..."

In the Central Division a generating plant at Aliso Street Station and another at Central Station are held in readiness for this purpose. These plants are kept "hot" throughout the first three and a part of the fourth of these months. At the Aliso plant it is necessary to keep a crew of about 70 men in three shifts to be ready to "go" on short notice. At Central Station the compressor plant crew keeps the generators warm and when it is necessary to make gas a force is recruited from other departments.

The Distribution Problem

Gas distribution is a transport problem: to get the commodity where it is wanted, when it is wanted, and in sufficient quantity to meet customer requirements.

Other necessities essential to our daily domestic life are kept on the premises or secured as required from the neighborhood merchant. The gas consumer, however, is not burdened with replenishing the fuel supply, for gas is always on "tap" from the common fuel bin—the pipes that underlie the city thoroughfares.

Delivery of gas to the consumer at uniform pressure is the responsibility of the distribution system. To maintain ample supply and insure uniform pressure requires a knowledge of customer characteristics with respect to their gas-using habits. Such information has been accumulated over years of observation and this information makes distribution design and operating control somewhat of an exact science.

It may be interesting to know that the storage capacity of a distribution system is equal to about a fifteen-minute demand at the time of maximum use. To cover the area served by our Company requires over 9,000 miles of pipe, more than 1,000 miles greater than the diameter of the Earth. The gas capacity of the piping system serving Los Angeles and environs is replenished four times during the hour of greatest demand. On a peak day the system is restocked at least 60 times.

Meeting Peak Requirements

To accomplish this is not as difficult as it appears. Advantage is taken of three factors.

The pipes are not all of the same diameter. Large diameter pipes, up to 30 inches, classed as trunk lines, are used to transport gas in bulk from the source of supply to various unloading stations, where it feeds the distributor pipes from which the customers draw their supply.

Pressure is another aid. All trunk lines operate at variable pressures, high at periods of maximum demand. Gas is a compressible fluid and a 15-pound pressure rise will put two cubic feet in the space occupied by one at atmospheric pressure. Advantage is taken of this and pressures are built up to thirty, sixty and, at times, 100 pounds, to move large volumes of gas from storage stations to centers of distribution loads.

Velocity is a factor in the movement of gas. Speed records are not shattered, but velocities of 30 miles per hour are normal on distribution trunk lines; however, this steps up to 40 miles per hour over the period of maximum demand.

To assure uniform pressure of gas supplied to the consumer a regulator, which is a device for controlling pressure, is introduced. (See "The What and Why of the Gas Regulator," by H. S. Harris, Gas News, May, 1938.)

Some of the distributor mains are operated at pressure suitable for domestic appliance use. These areas are known as the low pressure system, and constant pressure is maintained by the district regulator installations at each point gas is received from a trunk line.

There are advantages in operating the distributors at pressures higher than normal; that is, above the domestic pressure requirements. These areas are classed as high-pressure, and pressure is secured by the installation of an individual regulator on the

How Gas Holders Serve

The chart shows that from 9:00 o'clock P. M. until 7:00 A. M. more gas was being received on our system than was being used by our customers, the surplus being stored in our holders to meet the greater demands to follow during the day. From 7:00 o'clock A. M. until 7:00 P. M. and from 4:00 to 9:00 P. M. more gas was being used by our customers than we were receiving over our transmission lines, the excess requirement being supplied from our holders. From 2:00 to 4:00 P. M. supply and demand were approximately equal. Our gas holders "took up the slack" and enabled us to render dependable service. (Actual record for a winter day of very heavy demand.)

Continued on Page 7
Producing Dependable Service

1. Air View of Aliso Street Plant
2. Hollywood Compressor Station
3. Measuring Station, 9th and Santa Fe
4. One of the Compressors at Ducommun Street
5. Station 40, at Taft
Peak Demands
(Continued from Page 5)

service riser at each individual residence.

Though pressure is a constant on the
premises of the consumer, pressure is never-
theless the variable that makes a flexible dis-
tribution system, for it is the force that
transports the gas where, when and as
wanted.

Customer Service Problems

Supervisors of the Customer Service De-
partment are preparing for the usual above-
normal number of customer service requests
prompted by colder temperatures. These re-
quests include the normally required service
requests and are augmented by the cus-
tomers' desire to have all appliances in-
spected and put into service before winter
comes, as well as answering service requests
for immediate attention after winter is here.
The latter requests cause our extreme peak
service order days. The customer service re-
quests include: domestic customers' requests
for appliance adjustment involving ranges,
water heaters, Electrolux, and heating equip-
ment such as forced air or gravity furnaces
and unit heat installations, as well as porta-
ble heating equipment; industrial and com-
mercial customers' requests to adjust heavy
duty equipment, such as large gas-fired in-
dustrial installations and restaurant appli-
cances.

“When Winter Comes”

The Customer Service Department anticip-
ates an average of 150,000 service requests
monthly during the winter season, with a
daily demand varying between 6,000 and
9,000 orders. This preparation involves con-
siderable planning and co-ordination, so that
the maximum number of trained service em-
ployees is available when the zero hour or
day makes its demand for our service. Rout-
eine work, such as meter changes for test-
ing; miscellaneous field repairs on Company
equipment; monthly and yearly service calls
on public, private, and parochial schools;
regular restaurant service calls; and other
miscellaneous work, are brought up to date
so Servicemen* normally assigned to this
work may be used on the more urgent cus-
tomer service requests prompted by a sudden
change in temperature.

A very important line of co-operation ex-
ists between the Industrial Sales Engi-
neering staff and the Customer Service De-
partment. The Industrial Sales Engineering
staff prepares a special list of industrial cus-
tomers whose contracts with the Company
permit re-assignment of the natural gas, nor-
mally used by these clients, to our domestic
customers, if the demand prompted by sub-
normal weather warrants or necessitates
such action. A courtesy call is made by our
Industrial Service staff on these accounts,
advising them that their source of supply

Bassinet Chorus

Congratulations to the parents and wel-
come and best wishes for the little ones who
have entered Gas Company families:

Richard Charles Mareckmann, on November
2, arrived in the home of Charles E. March-
mann, Paint Shop Foreman, Los Angeles.
Baby tipped the scales at eight pounds, eleven
ounces.

John Harbeson Kemper, seven pounds, nine
ounces, was born November 10 at the Hunt-
ington Hospital. Proud parents are Mr. and
Mrs. M. H. Kemper. Mr. Kemper is a Meter
Reader at Pasadena.

Karen Heard is the name selected for the
daughter of Winston S. Heard, Serviceman
at Glendale. She was born July 20.

Arthur John Partridge, seven pounds, three
and one-half ounces, is the brand-new
son of A. C. Partridge of the Construction
Engineering Department. Baby was born
November 5.

Dean Allen Longress was welcomed Octo-
ber 5 into the home of J. H. Longress, Store-
room Clerk at Glendale. The scales at Los
Companas Hospital weighed him in at seven
pounds.

Wanda Lavelle Bebout, seven pounds and
ten ounces, was the blessed event on October
14 for A. T. Bebout, fitter-welder at Delano.

Nancy Joan Snidecor, on October 14, was
born to Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Snidecor. The
father is a member of the Industrial Sales
Section at Los Angeles.

Robert Day, son of R. L. Day, Sales De-
partment, Los Angeles, arrived October 30.

Jeanne Elizabeth Beckley was born at St.
Bernardine's Hospital November 1. The
father, J. E. Beckley, is a Serviceman at
Banning.

Cecil Gary Smith put in his appearance on
October 23 at the University Hospital in
Culver City. The daddy is C. H. Smith of the
Compton Office.

Douglas Lawrence Pitchford is the name
chosen for the new son of L. D. Pitchford,
Distribution Department, Compton. He was
born September 13, and weighed seven
pounds.

may be diverted, and suggesting that they
inspect their stand-by equipment in prepara-
tion for "when winter comes."

*See front cover, this issue.
OUR COVERS

"The Serviceman" on the cover is R. E. Fessenden, San Bernardino. The housewife is Mrs. W. Merle Oquez. The kibitzer is Ernest Hobbs, who has charge of commercial and sales operations for the Crestline area.

Both pictures are by Mel.

WE VOTED!

Nobody can point the finger of scorn at Southern California Gas Company folk and say, "You didn't vote!" Not if they are talking about the special state election of November 7, they can't.

Eighty per cent of the members of our organization voted on Election Tuesday morning before they came to work. Department heads thereupon rearranged work schedules so that all employees would have an opportunity to vote.

Very definitely, we voted.

A NATIONAL THREAT

Civic leaders have long sounded the cry of warning that too few of our citizens take the trouble to vote. Civic organizations have made feeble efforts to induce people to go to the polls, but with far from complete success.

Many elections are decided by the ballots of fewer than fifty per cent of the potential votes; some by as few as twenty-five per cent. Decisions can be made, in most cases, by a mere majority of the votes cast, which means that some elections have been decided by the votes of around ten per cent of the citizens who could have voted if they had registered and gone to the polls.

This is a serious threat to our free institutions and system of government.

WHEN WE FIGHT

Americans get their dander up and fight when any of their rights are in danger of being taken away from them. One of those rights is the right to elect their own public servants. A development of that right, more recently acquired, is the provision in our State constitution for the recall of elected officials and for legislation by the initiative and the referendum.

But the thing we too often overlook is that these "rights" are also responsibilities. If we have the right to vote, we cannot at the same time escape the responsibility to vote. While we would fight at the drop of a hat to retain our voting rights, too frequently we show our contempt of those very rights by not exercising them.

WHY THE FUSS?

Why all the fuss about voting? What does it matter how many vote? Is it possible to know how to vote when the ballot is large, the candidates unknown and the measures obscure? Why not "let George do it?"

That's just the point. They are "letting George do it" in Russia, in Germany, in Italy, and in several other places. We don't want "George" to do it in America!

A long trail of experience has shown that minorities with selfish interests will go to the polls and vote in a block; and many times have carried elections by so doing, contrary to the general public interest. No longer dare we take the easy position that it doesn't matter whether we vote or not. We must vote and vote as we please. In no other way can we preserve our liberties as free citizens and our happiness as human beings.

TWO SPRINGS THIS YEAR?

Everybody has observed some of the effects of the hot October weather which is just behind us. Trees and shrubs that normally "bloom in the spring, tra, la, la," have shown insolent disregard of season and propriety, and are flaunting their blossoms to the bewildered gaze of a people used to October frosts and November chilliness. Orange, locust, nut and fruit trees have expressed their rebellion in "off-season" blooms and in the formation of tender leaf and stem growth which would fare badly indeed if the weather should suddenly turn "normal."

And don't think that the gas meters have been unaware of the "unusual" October
weather! Not they. They have slowed down to the tune of three and one-half per cent, compared with October, 1938, and of eight per cent, compared with normal October experience.

WHAT ABOUT 8 PER CENT?
No business that operates on such a conservative basis as a public utility could indefinitely stand a reduction of 8 per cent in income. Rates for service are established on the basis of a guess that certain amounts of the service will be in demand by the public throughout the year. If that demand for service fails to materialize in full, it follows that the expenditures of the organization will have to be adjusted to the new level of income.

While of course the hot weather of October is no threat to our Company's existence, yet it may be the forerunner of one of those annoying "mild" winters, and ought to be a tip for each of us to be economical as possible in the use of Company supplies and equipment.

Brenson McCormick, of the Hollywood Office, is rehearsing with an opera company under the direction of Messrs. Lert and Strelitzer, who are planning to present "Mignon" and "Tales of Hoffman" some time this winter.

Ice Skating
ICE SKATING at Pan Pacific Auditorium during the early session, 6:30 to 7:30 on Tuesdays, has been reserved for employees of the Gas Company and their friends, and identification tickets are being issued to entitle them to take advantage of this preferred session, as well as to stay over for evening skating if they desire.

These tickets may be procured by written application to Mrs. Lefebvre, Room 602, Flower Street Building.

The regular admission price is 55 cents (not including skate rental), but a book of six tickets may be purchased at the box-office at a reduced rate ($2.50), the ticket being good for an entire evening of skating if presented with the pass during the early session.

Left—Meredith G. Deaton
Right—John W. Collins

Retired with Honors
THREE members of our organization here make their "debut" as annuitants under our Uniform Pension and Benefit Plan. Due to his recent change of address to the northern part of the state, we were unable to secure a suitable photograph of William N. Stewart. Congratulations and best wishes are extended to all three of these employees who enter into the inactive relationship.

Meredith G. Deaton joined our alumni September 1. He has served in the capacity of Carpenter in the Construction Engineering Department since his employment in 1920. He is a resident of Glendale.

John W. Collins retires from active duty December 1. In 1920 he started with the Company as a Helper in the Distribution Department, and later became a Gas Main Serviceman. Since July, 1938, he was a Gang Foreman in the Street Department, Los Angeles. Mr. Collins was a graduate of Woodbury's Business College and a former member of the National Guard.

William N. Stewart also will enjoy the benefits of our Pension Plan after December 1. He has purchased a small ranch in Caruthers, California, where he plans to take things easy. Since 1916 he has been associated with the M. C. & S. Department; his last position being that of Terminal Operator. Mr. Stewart has been on the disability payroll since July, 1937.

Crestline Area people will find greater enjoyment in their mountain homes since gas service has been made available to another portion of the San Bernardino Mountains.

During October, 1939, the construction of approximately 160,000 feet—30 miles—of pipeline was complete, to serve the communities of Crestline, Valley of Enchantment, Clifton Heights, Valley View Park, Skyland, Horse Shoe Bend, Great View, Arrowhead Highlands, Squirrel Inn, Strawberry Flats and Alpine Glens Park.

The main was installed up Waterman Canyon, the old Incline Road to Skyland, and thence east, and tied into our Lake Arrowhead system at Agua Fria, with lateral lines to supply the customers off the main line.

The need for gas service in this area is indicated by the fact that we have already received nearly 900 applications.

—R. G. Trimm

What's In the Pictures

2. Gang installing service for H. O. Bugg, Strawberry Flats.
4. Typical street in Skyland.
5. Lunch time at Alpine Glen. In the street main gang are shown J. A. Watenberger, foreman, and S. D. Lewis, C. Garman, R. E. Waycott, D. L. Martin, Bud Gilman and C. M. Lake.
6. Main installation at Alpine Glen.
7. Typical home, Strawberry Flats.
8. Service installation, Alpine Glen.
They Took the Guess out of the Gas Bill

By Frank S. Honberger, Meter Shop

(Concluded from last month)

Suppose we now go into the detail operation of a simple two-diaphragm meter. The accompanying diagram (Figure 10) shows the meter in four operating positions. With the meter not operating, the pressure will equalize throughout all compartments, and will be the same on both the inlet and outlet. In A (Figure 10) we see that the left, or case, compartment of the left diaphragm is connected through the D section of its valve to the outlet. The right, or diaphragm compartment of this same diaphragm, is connected to the inlet. In the right diaphragm we see that the diaphragm is at the end of its stroke and the ports to both the case and diaphragm compartments are closed by the valve. When the cock-on any appliance connected to the outlet of the meter is opened, the pressure on the outlet line will immediately start to decrease, and decrease the pressure in the case compartment of the left diaphragm. The pressure on the opposite side of this diaphragm remains at the inlet pressure valve; therefore, due to unbalance of pressure, the left diaphragm will start to move to the left, forcing its case port gas into the outlet pipe. The right diaphragm, being connected to the left diaphragm through the crank mechanism, will also move and in a short while the meter will be in position B. When the left diaphragm is at its stroke’s end, with the valve covering both ports, the right diaphragm has moved until the valve connects the inlet pressure to its left or diaphragm port, and connects the slightly lower outlet pressure to its case port.

Let us follow this stroke of the two diaphragms, we can theoretically make this “swept” or displaced volume of a given value, and by providing a counting mechanism to totalize in cubic feet the amount of gas which has passed through the meter.

Like a Steam Engine

Continuing the analogy between the steam engine and the gas meter, it has been mentioned that the disc of the meter is equivalent to the piston. The piston rod of a steam engine has its equivalent in the meter in the flag rod and flag arm assembly, the latter being connected to the tangent on the crank, the crank in turn actuating the valve links. On this crank is placed a worm gear which drives a gear attached to a spindle shaft, the end of this latter shaft being connected to the registering mechanism of the meter, called the “index.”

This index can be seen to be a train of gears, the ratio of the number of teeth in each succeeding gear wheel being 1/10 of the number of teeth in its predecessor, or if one has a circle over each gear divided into 10 equal parts so that the passage of an indicating hand over each part indicates the passage of (for instance) 1/10 of 1000 cubic feet, or 100 cubic feet, a complete revolution of a hand over the other circles indicates the passage of 10 times as much gas as one revolution of the hand of the circle of the next lower denomination.

The amount of gas passed by a meter is dependent upon the volume of gas expelled through the valves during one complete movement of the diaphragms and discs. The complete revolution of the tangent attached to the crank indicates this complete movement since in one complete movement all four chambers have been affected.

The volume expelled may be fractions of a cubic foot or several cubic feet, depending on the size of the meter. Through the use of the necessary gear ratio these odd volumes are converted to the decimal system. Once con-

Continued on Page 14
10. Sketch of the four Diaphragm and Valve Positions taken in a complete cycle in the operation of a gas meter.

11. Meter Index in position

12. Dry Gas Meter Index

13. Tangent Control of Valve Action

14. Meter Provers

15. Diagram of Bell

16. Hydro-Pneumatic Tester

17. Pilot Flow Bench
Gas Meters

(Continued from Page 12)

When a meter is brought into the prover room after it has been in service, it is customary to check its incoming accuracy. This is called the incoming test. However, before the meter, after manufacture or repair, is placed in use it is necessary to “prove” its accuracy; that is, to see that the valve movement has been properly adjusted so that it will measure the gas passed through it accurately. The act of making this test is called the “proof” or the “outgoing proof.” To do this the meter is connected to the outlet of a “meter prover.”

The prover consists of a reservoir containing a light oil or water, in which there is immersed a “bell,” or capped cylinder. This bell is carefully balanced with weights to compensate for its weight. The inner dimension of the bell has been very accurately determined and calibrated against a standard cubic foot bottle, which in turn has been previously calibrated by the United States Bureau of Standards. These calibrations have been stamped into a brass rod which is attached to the side of the bell.

The object in proving the meter is to cause the volume of gas passed through the meter to coincide with a measured volume in the prover bell.

Important Details

On the meter dial is a small test hand which may indicate a small volume of one, two, or ten cubic feet, etc., depending on the size of the meter. The volume indicated by the test dial should equal as closely as possible, within certain limits, the standard volume shown on the gauge attached to the side of the prover bell. At the time this work is done, the temperatures of the bell, meter and the surrounding atmosphere are kept as close together as possible. To bring the volume of gas passed by the meter as close as possible to the standard volume in the prover bell the mechanism described as the “tangent” is used. The accuracy of the meter is signified in per cent “fast” or “slow” in relation to the standard volume indicated on the prover bell gauge.

There are various steps taken during the manufacture or repair of a meter to insure a properly finished product, such as testing for leaks in the case, and pilot flow testing. The former is obvious but the latter bears a moment’s description. Here a minute volume of gas is permitted to flow through the meter over a determined period of time. The flame is of the height of a pilot flame. The object is to determine the accuracy with which the valves have been fitted or ground.

It required the pioneers of the gas industry fifty years to eventually consummate what is probably the most inherently necessary factor required to make the business a really commercial success.

For almost a century now the principles contained in the positive metering devices of today have been altered very little. This speaks very highly of the mechanical ability of the inventors three generations past.

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Hundreds Preview 1940 Models of Servel Electrolux

APPROXIMATELY 800 Electrolux dealers, Company sales personnel and others directly interested in promoting sales of gas refrigerators, recently gathered at the Embassy Auditorium, Los Angeles, and witnessed a “premiere showing” of the new 1940 “L” model Electrolux gas refrigerators. Our Company was the host, and J. E. Kern, General Supervisor of Domestic Sales, presided; and through C. A. Miller, Regional Sales Manager of Servel, Inc., and A. L. Spring, local representative for the same organization, presented two very interesting talking pictures. One film served as a demonstration of the new product, and the other one afforded the equivalent of a trip through the Servel factory. Subsequent showings of the factory film will be made later throughout the Company and all employees will have an opportunity to see it.

A “Classy Number”

The new 1940 model Servel Electrolux gas refrigerator features improved flexible metal grids that end the usual “ice cube fight”; dew-action fresheners for vegetables and fruit; a double-action door handle that’s easy to grasp; new attractive shelves that are non-tipping; trigger releases that free trays in a jiffy; dry or moist meat storage, as the housewife desires; plus a 3-position sliding shelf that can be raised or lowered without removing the food. In addition, the 1940 Servel Electrolux has one-piece steel cabinet construction—the most advanced type ever developed; a handy temperature control for defrosting and controlling the speeds of freezing; a cold indicator that tells the housewife at a glance that her food is well protected; lustrous Newtone finish that won’t chip, soften or break; a handy flat top that provides extra shelf space in the kitchen; and most models now have interior lighting that operates automatically. Further streamlining of the cabinet has materially enhanced its beauty.

Known as “the refrigerator you hear about but never hear,” Servel Electrolux for 1940 will creditably live up to that reputation. At current retail prices it is the best value ever offered in gas refrigeration.

Two Weeks Per Year

Three vacationers—Lorna Wilson, Sales Department, Glendale; Sidney Frishey, Sales Department, Van Nuys; and Jean Niersback, Stores Department, Los Angeles—report vacation trips to the Atlantic seaboard and the New York World’s Fair.

Mary Louise Savage, San Bernardino Division Office, recently returned home from Honolulu via the S. S. Lurline.

E. J. Hampton, Chief Order Dispatcher, Glendale, is back at the board after a trip to the Ozarks.

J. A. Collins, Customers, Riverside, drove “back home” to Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Decker, Burbank and Los Angeles, respectively, report a vacation trip to Vancouver.

Helen Mikkelson, Eleanor Ekman, Anita Savage, and Priscilla Hermsmeier, all from the Los Angeles Customers Department, banded together at a guest ranch near Victorville.
There's No Let-up in the Fight Against the "Bugs"

By E. E. ELLIS, Safety Engineer

FIRST AID treatment is available to employees of Southern California Gas Company regardless of their duties. In offices, on field crews, on service trucks, in plants, outside transmission stations—in fact, all over the system the employee always has ready access to a First Aid kit.

These kits, besides the usual disinfectant for small wounds, contain bandages, ammonia inhalants, burn ointment, and sterile adhesive compresses. Used materials are quickly replaceable through the Central Tool Depot or at any of the outlying tool cribs.

Since infection of small wounds is one of the most feared happenings in modern industry, these First Aid kits are our first line of defense against the suffering, loss of limbs, and even death, which too frequently result from neglected cuts, bruises, etc. Prompt attention to these minor injuries, plus care in keeping them clean, results in immeasurable benefit to injured employees.

All injuries, however slight, should receive prompt first aid treatment. In conjunction with the treatment, a first aid report slip should immediately be filled out and forwarded to the General Agent's office. First aid reports are to be made up each time an injury is treated, regardless of the severity of the injury.

Avoid Blood Poisoning

These first aid reports are filed immediately after receipt in the General Agent's office. They are referred to as a means of establishing the time, place, and nature of the original injury only in cases of infection, or any subsequent aggravation of the injury which may have made medical care necessary. Many times an accident report will
refer back to first aid slip made on the date of an apparently trivial injury which later grew to require medical attention. In such cases prompt filling out of the first aid slip serves as an evidence of employee good faith and as a concrete record of the original injury.

In most cases infection in small wounds can be checked by prompt first aid treatment. In some cases, however, due to circumstances not always predictable, the most innocent of scratches may result in blood poisoning and protracted medical treatment. Our accident files are dotted with such cases.

A natural tendency among outside workmen is to disregard small cuts and bruises. This practice results in many serious cases of secondary infection. For example, a workman scratches his hand. The wound is trivial. It is disregarded, and perhaps the workman, during the routine performance of his job, manages to handle certain infectious materials. In a few days the insignificant little scratch has grown serious enough to require medical attention. Prompt first aid would have prevented the infection.

Use of first aid treatment, because it checks infection with its sometimes fatal results, is the duty of every person receiving a minor injury. The proper use of First Aid report slip, form 951-A, is a common sense safeguard against an unlikely but possible secondary infection. Let's take full advantage of both of them.

IT IS a terrible indictment of our civilization that so many people are capable of inflicting injury on their fellows and so few are capable of rendering aid to the injured. It takes time to learn how to administer emergency treatment. When the emergency has arrived it is too late. A little first aid training may mean the difference between saving and killing a member of your family in some future accident. Maybe Mr. Ellis will tell us in a later article how and where to secure training in the practices of first aid to the injured.

**Strikes and Spares**

**BOWLING** is once more taking the lead in popularity among the sports-minded employees. The Central Division, with two leagues in the field of 14 teams each, monopolizes the Studio Academy alleys, 1953 So. Vermont Avenue, every Tuesday evening. Theirs is the second largest group of bowlers in the city.

The Southern Division supports 12 teams, which compete at Lynwood every Wednesday night, while the Northern Division, with the same number of participants, rattles the pins at Glendale each Thursday night.

From San Bernardino we hear that six teams are busy “mowing ‘em down” at the local alleys. Also, the gang at Ventura reports that they have a team entered in the Industrial League of that city.

These make a grand total of 59 teams, for which the Company has purchased more than 300 blue, green, and tan shirts emblazoned with the Company name in contrasting colors. Of course, the shirts will help the boys in finding the groove down the alley.

**Girls Vie with Vim**

Our feminine bowlers have been practicing diligently on strikes and spares, and, spurred on by the high scores which are being rolled by the masculine contingent, are aiming for new heights in the scoring line. Some interesting prophecies have been hazarded on the outcome of the season’s games, and the rivalry for first honors is really keen.

**Hollywood and Compton Compete**

Bowlers from the Hollywood and Compton Offices met for a match game at the Vine Street alleys in Hollywood, October 6. The women took the honors for the home team, but the men’s team from Compton saved the reputation of the visitors. High-scorers were Carl Weiss and Nadine Holliday, of Hollywood, and C. H. Smith and Mildred Buress, of Compton.

After the game they all adjourned to the Hollywood Office auditorium for refreshments.

**Bridge Tourney Winners**

**TWO Company teams participated in the semi-annual Industrial Duplicate Bridge Tournament, held in Los Angeles recently. The team, composed of Frank Murray, Harold Preston, Charles Beck, and Jack Pennell, won first place in the opening session of the tournament, and finished in second place for the two sessions. This team, which has been playing together for several years, has been a consistent winner in these tournaments. They twice scored first place, and have never been lower than third.**

—Elizabeth A. Tidd.
**Cupid's Score High**

To those couples who recently have joined hands in marriage go our best wishes and congratulations.

Annabel Lathrop, of the Pasadena Office, became the bride of Richard Martin on November 12. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's sister in Westwood. Mr. Martin is a member of the Pasadena Fire Department.

William D. Hearns, Meter Reader at Pasadena, and Dolores R. Dairs exchanged vows November 23 at the All Saints Episcopal Church in Pasadena.

Lorraine B. Sharp, Customers, Los Angeles, was married Armistice Day, November 11, at Yuma to Edward R. Yeakel. They will make their home in Hermosa Beach.

Frances M. Dunn, Division General Office, Taft, joined hands in matrimony with Alfred Calderaro, of the Standard Oil Company, in Reno on October 14.

Ruth Andis, San Bernardino Office, and our Eastern Division Gas News Staff Correspondent, became Mrs. Walter Owen Hahn on October 29. The wedding ceremony took place in Riverside.

Charles C. Weir, Stores Department, Los Angeles, and Anna Maria Gilb right, Auditing Department, have recently plighted their troths.

William S. Seidel, Design Engineering, Los Angeles, took for his bride Frances Z. Williams, Stores Department, on October 16. The ceremony was performed at Santa Barbara.

Delbert G. Mack, Street Department, Los Angeles, recently changed vows with Ruth E. Ingersoll at the home of her sister.

Virginia I. Burt, Customers, Compton, became the bride of Cyrus McNew at a wedding held at the Lakewood Village Wedding Chapel on the afternoon of October 29.

D. E. Grandstaff, Distribution, Compton, announces his marriage to Catherine York, which took place July 21.

Forrest F. Spence, Distribution, Downey, on October 20 married Doris Couse at the Lynwood Community Methodist Church. Mr. Spence is the popular pitcher on the Compton softball team.

John R. Stratton, Sales Department, Redondo, took Landess Cottle, of San Jose, for his marriage partner October 14. The nuptials took place at the St. Patrick's Church in San Jose.

John C. Gonzales, Redondo Office, is the most recent bridegroom of that office. Jane Murphy, of Riverside, became his bride on November 4 at the St. Francis De Sales Church in Riverside. The couple plan to live at Hermosa Beach.

**The Social Whirl**

Honoring their two newest pairs of newly-weds, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Malone (Barbara Bass) and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Mayer (Marian Knoll), Riverside employees and their families gathered for a steak bake at the home of their new manager, R. T. McFadden. The honorees were presented with gifts of linen.

**Hollywood**

Thirty members of the Hollywood Office gathered for an informal supper at the Pig and Whistle to honor P. J. Hoshaw before he left to take over his new assignment at Bakersfield. James Walker led the group singing. The climax of the evening was the farewell speeches made by Mr. Hoshaw's fellow supervisors: F. T. Mayes, Earl Adair, Nathan Sandusky, and Neil Snyder. An appropriate gift was presented on behalf of all those present.

**Visalia**

Complimenting two recent brides and one bride-elect, women employees at Visalia gave a dinner party October 5. Gifts were presented to the three guests of honor, Mrs. Betty Gilmer, Mrs. Letha Searcey, and Edra Mellinger.

Those attending were the Misses Jeff Wells, Lorraine Rising, Elfie Scott, Edwina Barnett, Ruby Ellen Gibson, Hilda Thiesen, Ida Johnson, Daisy Phillips, Verle Lipscomb, Hilda Orchard, and Amy Thompson, and the Mesdames Lela Sherman, Margaret Lynd, Maurine Borador, Marie Hyde, Corda Shepherd, Margaret Avery, Evelyn Mills, and Pauline Tuthill.

**Glendale**

Under the tutoring of Nora Friebie, the "Glendale Gals" have become Cubertson conscious, resulting in the organization of a contract bridge club. The original club members include Nora Friebie, instructor; Virginia Black, Betty Falconer, Crystal Hitzke, Mary Alice Powroznik, Mildred Richards, Josie Spicer, and Lorna Wilson.

W. H. Morgan, retired, is now living at 717 So. Budlong. Asked what he is doing to employ his time, he replied, “Just running around and looking them over.” Must be great to be an annuitant.
**Third Quarter EEABB Winners**

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<th>Number of Points</th>
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Total number of employees who earned awards during the quarter, 830. Highest group of awards was won by Group A; second highest group won by Group B.
BORING THROUGH