

TABLE 3. DEGREE-DAYS FOR CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Col. A	Col. B	Col. C	Col. A	Col. B	Col. C
State	City	Degree-Days	State	City	Degree-Days
Ala.	Mobile	1,439	Nev.	Tonapah	6,069
	Birmingham	2,527		Winnemucca	6,266
Ariz.	Phoenix	1,446	N. H.	Concord	7,335
	Flagstaff	10,913	N. J.	Atlantic City	5,250
Ark.	Hot Springs	2,665	N. Y.	Albany	6,542
	Little Rock	2,861		Buffalo	6,750
Cal.	San Francisco	3,450		New York	5,303
	Los Angeles	1,517	N. M.	Sante Fe	6,064
Colo.	Denver	5,880	N. C.	Raleigh	3,287
	Grand Junction	5,570		Wilmington	2,493
Conn.	New Haven	6,039	N. D.	Bismark	8,498
D. C.	Washington	4,562		Grand Forks	9,724
Fla.	Jacksonville	1,080	Ohio	Cleveland	6,096
Ga.	Atlanta	2,880		Columbus	5,426
	Savannah	1,517	Okla.	Oklahoma City	3,827
Idaho	Lewiston	4,924	Ore.	Portland	4,449
	Pocatello	6,459		Salem	4,629
Ill.	Chicago	6,007	Pa.	Philadelphia	4,950
	Springfield	5,495		Pittsburgh	5,327
Ind.	Indianapolis	5,331	R. I.	Providence	6,111
	Evansville	3,355	S. C.	Charleston	1,770
Iowa	Dubuque	6,744		Columbus	2,600
	Des Moines	6,464	S. D.	Pierre	7,213
Kans.	Topeka	5,282		Sioux Falls	7,683
	Dodge City	5,035	Tenn.	Knoxville	3,517
Ky.	Louisville	4,366		Nashville	3,550
La.	New Orleans	1,044	Texas	El Paso	1,912
	Shreveport	2,097		Galveston	1,050
Me.	Eastport	8,676		San Antonio	1,362
	Portland	7,267	Utah	Salt Lake City	5,358
Md.	Baltimore	4,591		Logan	6,750
Mass.	Boston	6,055	Vt.	Burlington	8,123
Mich.	Alpena	8,319	Va.	Richmond	3,789
	Detroit	6,202		Lynchburg	3,849
	Marquette	8,866		Danville	3,316
Minn.	Duluth	9,650	Wash.	Seattle	5,156
	Minneapolis	7,953		Spokane	6,085
Miss.	Jackson	1,920	W. Va.	Elkins	5,813
Mo.	St. Joseph	5,289		Parkersburg	4,884
	St. Louis	4,583	Wis.	Green Bay	8,201
	Springfield	4,650		La Crosse	7,309
Mont.	Billings	6,983		Milwaukee	7,366
	Havre	8,608	Wyo.	Sheridan	8,113
Nebr.	Lincoln	6,231		Cheyenne	7,360
	North Platte	6,479			

Col. A	Col. B	Col. C	Col. A	Col. B	Col. C
Province	City	Degree-Days	Province	City	Degree-Days
B. C.	Victoria	5,777	Ont.	Toronto	7,732
	Vancouver	5,976		Montreal	8,705
	Kamloops	6,724	Que.	Quebec	8,628
Alb.	Medicine Hat	8,152	N. B.	Frederickton	9,099
Sask.	Qu Appelle	11,261	N. S.	Yarmouth	7,694
Man.	Winnipeg	11,166	P.E. I.	Charlottetown	8,485
Ont.	Port Arthur	10,803			

that should be considered in addition to the bare fuel costs. Rental value of the floor space occupied by the boiler installation and of the space required for fuel and ash storage, may have a strong bearing on the true cost of heating. When gas is burned the added feature of cleanliness resulting from the elimination of coal delivery and ash removal may add materially to the attractiveness of the building. It is difficult to evaluate the reduced necessity for redecoration when gas is used, because the frequent changes in tenancy encountered in this class of building always necessitate redecoration. There are many cases however, where this factor has a tangible value.

TABLE 4. GAS REQUIREMENTS FOR LARGE BUILDINGS

STEAM RADIATION	B.T.U. PER SQUARE FOOT PER DEGREE-DAY
1,000	114.5
2,000	110.0
3,000	107.0
4,000	105.0
5,000	104.0
6,000	102.0
7,000	100.5
8,000	99.0
9,000	97.5
10,000	96.0
11,000	94.5
12,000	92.7
13,000	91.0
14,000	89.5
15,000	88.0
20,000	80.5

The supervision of a gas-heated plant is reduced to a minimum. The methods of control produce a uniform temperature at all times, with the minimum requirements of making sure that the pilots are operating and that the temperature controls are set at the proper joint. It is often possible to eliminate on many engineers and coal-passers, substituting therefor about a half-hour's supervision of a building supervisor or porter. Gas companies generally provide necessary engineering attention to the installations, such as periodic inspections; which include cleaning, washing down and adjustment of controls and burners.

Gas-fired installations for heating larger buildings are controlled by the usual methods, or by the application of distinctive gas methods designed to prevent sudden large demands on the services at the instant when the boilers are called upon for heat. Where a battery of boilers is installed, magnetic valves bleeding gas from the tops of unbalanced snap-action diaphragm valves may be employed under the control of an intermittent timing device or of a conventional type of thermostat. By drilling the bleed orifice on each of the boilers of a different size, the boilers will come on at intervals, depending on the size of the bleed orifice. In this way the full demand is not allowed to come on the meters or gas service instantaneously and full-line pressure is available for each of the boilers