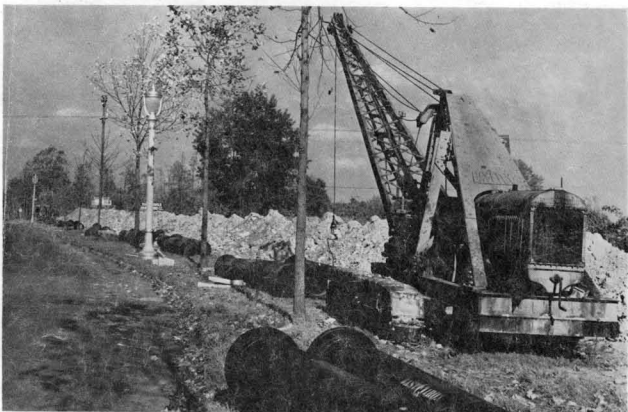


Major Improvement Program for Philadelphia Water System is Under Way

Phases Most Essential to War Effort Given Green Light by W. P. B.



16" Pipe Strung Out Along One of Main Traffic Arteries

CITIES have a tendency to outgrow their utility facilities. The history of the water systems of the three largest cities in this country furnish substantiating evidence of this fact. New York's water problems were solved for many years in the future when the famed Croton Aqueduct was completed in 1842. Shortly after the turn of the century, it was indicated that provisions should be made for an additional supply, so the Catskill Aqueduct was built and put into service in 1917. Growth of the city with a corresponding increased demand for water made it advisable

to start construction of the Delaware Aqueduct, which will, when completed, bring about 500 M.G.D. from the East Branch of the Delaware River and its tributaries.

Chicago's problem has been similar to New York's as far as the demand for more water is concerned. Since Chicago has long used Lake Michigan as its source of supply, it was not necessary to construct long lines from distant watershed to increase their supply. It involved the construction of more intake cribs in Lake Michigan with the necessary pumps, pipe and appurtenances to handle the

increased quantity of water.

Philadelphia has two convenient sources of supply as it is situated along the Delaware River and has the Schuylkill River running through the city and joining the Delaware River within the city limits. Philadelphia's first water works was built along the Schuylkill River in 1799. Water was pumped from this station along Chestnut Street to a reservoir in Center Square from which it was distributed. In 1822 several thousand feet of 10-inch cast iron pipe were laid along lower Chestnut Street passing in front of Independence Hall. This line is still in service and is the oldest cast iron water pipe in this country. As the city grew and water demand increased, pump stations were built along both the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers. It is from these two rivers that Philadelphia obtains its



Long Straight Run of 16" Super-Lowland Pipe

water today.

With the increased growth of population and industrial activity along the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers above Philadelphia, the quality of the raw river water became increasingly worse. Cognizant of the quality of the present river water supplies, a commission was appointed in 1920 to study the advisability of continuing to use filtered water from these sources or develop an upland supply. Their recommendation was in favor of an upland supply, however, the recommendation was never carried out. There were two schools of thought about Philadelphia's future water supply problems, those who favored continued use of the existing sources with improved water treatment facilities and those who advocated a much purer and distant upland supply. Until this fundamental question was



Lowering Length of 16" Pipe Into Trench

settled, there was little incentive to expend large capital sums to improve existing supply and treatment facilities.

As a result of a very thorough study and after careful consideration, the Mayor and City Council decided to submit a \$19,000,000 bond issue to the voters based on the continued use of present sources of supply and the improvement of the water quality by added treatment facilities. The bond issue was approved in the 1940 election. Thus the water supply question was definitely settled and funds were provided to proceed with this major rehabilitation and improvement program.

The program includes construction of facilities for double filtration at the purification plants. Steam pumping stations will be electrified and new stations built. Larger mains will be laid in districts where existing mains are too small. Feeder mains will be installed



12" Pipe Strung Out Along Line of Installation

to reinforce deficient sections of the gridiron. Extensions will be made to eliminate dead ends and supply newly built-up sections of the city.

Unfortunately, the normal time required to carry out this program coincided with our accelerated defense program of 1941 and our rapidly expanded war effort since December 7th of that year. The ability of manufacturers to make various types of needed equipment was no longer the controlling factor in how long it would take to complete a certain project. Materials needed were in many cases critical materials that required high priorities as a condition precedent to their procurement. As a result, some phases of the contemplated work have been completed, others are now under construction and some will have to be postponed until after the war.

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Corporate Personnel Changes

AFTER fifty-four years of valuable and devoted service to this Company and one of its predecessor companies, the Addyston Pipe and Steel Company, David P. Hopkins has resigned as Vice-President in charge of operations. Speaking for his host of friends within and without the Company, the Editor wants to express regret over his relinquishment of active participation in the affairs of the Company and wish him many more years of the best that life has to offer.

Richard K. Haughton has been elected to succeed Mr. Hopkins as Vice-President in charge of operations. He was formerly manager of our Birmingham, Alabama Plant and

has been for the past three years General Works Manager.

Donald Ross has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of this Company filling these offices which have been vacant since Donovan H. Tyson, former Secretary-Treasurer, resigned to join the U. S. Army as a Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) in the service of Supply.

John S. Coleman, president of the Birmingham Trust and Savings Company, was elected director of this Company replacing James C. Brady, who resigned to serve as a Lieutenant in the Navy.

Christopher R. Wynne, acting comptroller, was appointed comptroller.

PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA WATER SYSTEM IS UNDER WAY

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Two projects involving the installation of cast iron pipe were started early and have now been completed. One project required 4100 feet of 12-inch cast iron pipe. This was laid in the University of Pennsylvania section of West Philadelphia to reinforce the gridiron system in that area. The other project included 20,000 feet of 16-inch cast iron pipe. This was laid in the northeast section of the city to serve as a supplemental feeder main to that area. All the pipe for these two projects was furnished by this Company. Standard cement lined pipe with seal coat was used throughout. With the exception of a short run of 16-inch pit-cast pipe, all was Super-deLavaud centrifugally cast iron pipe. Both of these installations were made by M. & J. B. McHugh, Contractors, Philadelphia.

SALVAGE AND REUSE OF CAST IRON WATER PIPE BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

(Concluded from Page 7)

one large M1A locomotive, illustrated herewith, can hold 21,000 gallons which it will consume in ninety miles when pulling a train of capacity length.

In addition to furnishing the necessary water for the operation of the railroad, these water companies are of great potential value to the communities adjacent to their lines. They represent an alternate source of water supply which could be utilized in case an emergency was caused by the bombing of the municipal supply. Most of these water companies are already interconnected with community systems and many other communities could be connected if the dire need arose.

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12" Pipe Being Installed Under Sidewalk