Publicity Utility Extends Steam Mains
29 Years of Successful Operations

NORTHEASTERN SERVICE
Aids in DESIGN and CONSTRUCTION

This Great Eastern Utility* made its original District Steam Heating installation 'way back in 1903. Increasing interest in District Heating, in which the satisfactory performance of the existing distribution system has played no small part, has made frequent extensions necessary, the latest of which is under construction at the present time.

Northeastern can do the same kind of a job for you. Why not assure yourself of the utmost in serviceable pipe line installations?

* Name on Request

NORTHEASTERN
PIPING & CONSTRUCTION CORP.
NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y.

Subsidiary of
AMERICAN DISTRICT STEAM COMPANY
NORTH TONAWANDA, N.Y.

Branches and Agents in all Principal Cities
Over Fifty Years in Business

At right: A service line showing ADSCO Red Diamond Brand Wood Casing installing a 5 in. service line: also use of ADSCO Anchor Clamp.

Above: View of 8 in. main carved in ADSCO Multicell Tile Conduct.

At right: 10 in.
8 in. and 6 in.
main showing valve installation and offset construction.
See how PIPEKOTE Prices compare with other paints of similar quality.

Use ADSCO
“PIPEKOTE 505”

After several years experimenting and testing to obtain an economical metal covering that would stand up under all kinds of service ADSCO perfected “PIPEKOTE 505”.

Tests prove that in resistance to heat and cold, to moisture, alkalis and acids, in all-round durability, toughness and elasticity, PIPEKOTE is equal to paints selling from two to four times its price.

It is the product of a treated asphaltum base—and is entirely free from coal tar or coal tar products.

You’ll find it one of the best protective paints you’ve ever used for steam, water, oil or gas piping, underground or aerial tanks, stacks, boiler fronts, bridges or other steel and iron structures. ADSCO PIPEKOTE is the best protection we have found against corrosion.

And it will save a lot of money for you!

District Heating
hits hard at Depression in Aggressive Development of Systems and Service

Today, business authorities are preaching the doctrine of preparedness—preparedness for the time when America will suddenly wake up to find itself in the race of a new prosperity. When that day arrives, as it surely will, demands for machinery, new equipment, experienced labor will tax the sources of supply. Again buyers will complain about the slowness of deliveries—the inadequacies of production. Everyone will “want” at the same time. Only a share will “get”. If history repeats itself—this is certain to happen.

The industries that reap the reward of the new prosperity—will be the ones that are getting ready now. District Heating is doing it by aggressively developing new systems, and by extensions to its present steam lines.

In the face of subnormal business conditions, District Heating has shown above normal activity. Seemingly, District Heating Utilities have adopted a tempo of their own with which to set the pace to better times. Instead of waiting for business to adjust itself back to normal, they are doing their own adjusting.

On February twenty-eighth of this year, this headline blazed forth on the
front page of a Washington paper: "$750,000 Heating Unit to be begun after long delay." The first few words of the text told the story—Uncle Sam that day had decided to build his long-deferred $750,000 heating plant for the buildings in the Potomac Park Area.

Almost simultaneously, the New York papers reported that the New York Steam Corporation had just consummated the largest steam contract ever made in the world. This contract calls for delivery of two million pounds of steam per day to the two hundred million dollar Radio City Group.

These are merely two of many district heating expansion projects that have been launched since the beginning of the New Year. Many more are in the planning.

Nor, can this activity be construed as something new or as a momentary flash in the pan. During 1931, in every part of the country, District Heating companies were active in expanding their systems. On October 5th, the Philadelphia Electric Company started its $4,000,000 expansion program on new mains and plants for the distribution of heat. In commenting on its plans, Wm. H. Taylor, President of the Utility, said, "One of the most fortunate aspects of the estimated $4,000,000 expenditure is that this sum is to be used in construction work. It is worthy of repetition that economists declare a dollar spent on construction has greater value, in supplying employment, than one spent... upon any other activity. The construction dollar touches more payrolls, due to the diversity of materials as well as the number of workmen engaged on the actual construction project."

While Philadelphia was beginning its construction work, in the mid-west St. Louis was just completing a four months installation. This work, which was handled by the Northeastern Piping and Construction Corp. included the laying of 6,532 feet of conduit, with 43 manholes. The installation was started June 1st and was completed October 20th.

Some estimate of the progress being made by Union Electric Light and Power Company of St. Louis may be gained from an article by J. E. Hillemeyer of that utility. Mr. Hillemeyer says— "The new business for the year 1931 included twenty-eight added ac-
counts and twenty-two successor contracts, comprising thirty-seven building heating jobs and fourteen process steam customers with 136,415 square feet of radiation—heating nearly 12,000,000 cubic feet of building volume, estimated annual steam requirements being above 63,500,000 pounds, nearly 11,000,000 pounds of which is for process requirements."

"To supply the buildings now under construction and for the business prospects of the year 1932 now contemplated, additional 400,000 M. to 500,000 M. pounds of steam per annum will be required from its district system. Further extensions of its system will be required to supply some of this new business if and when contracts are entered into."

During 1931 Boston also made extensive additions and improvements to its systems. Commenting on the Boston Edison Company's activity, the Boston American, on March 23rd, said, "The installation of 5,658 feet of underground steam mains in the streets of downtown Boston during the past year is additional proof that district heating is rapidly becoming one of Boston's most prominent public utilities."

"This added length to the system, plus 19,187 feet installed as of January 1, 1931, makes a grand total of 24,845 feet, or slightly more than four and one-half miles of pipe."

"The first extension of the year which was started May 27, 1931, consisted of 680 feet of 12-inch main installed in Washington and School Street and through School Street to Tremont Street. This 12-inch tie line was primarily installed to support that end of the system and also to enable the shutting down of a small leased heating plant which has been operated since 1907."

"Not content with serving downtown Boston with Edison steam, the steam heating department is now working on plans for the establishment of a district heating system in Back Bay. This system, which will (for the time being), be more or less centered around the Christian Science buildings, for which (Continued on Page 14)
EUROPITIS

The American District Steam Company engineer now in Europe, ostensibly to study district heating systems in France, Germany and Denmark, should get lots of live material in Paris.

SCOTCH

The picture above shows a group of Ansco Expansion Joints recently shipped to Scotland. Leave it to the Scotch to pick the joint that can be depended upon to give economical service.

NORTHEASTERN

It's becoming an old story; but once more Northeastern has proved that they can be relied upon to handle a "rush" installation according to schedule.

The important installation of high pressure transmission steam lines just completed for the Indianapolis Power and Light Company was finished and ready for service two weeks ahead of the promised date.

KERNELS

BrainS

Some forty-odd large Universities and schools throughout the country have recently used Ansco Expansion Joints on their steam and hot water lines—which merely substantiates our claim that the "wise" ones choose Ansco. Some of these temples of learning are:

- American University, Washington, D.C.
- Idaho Ind. Training School, St. Anthony, Idaho
- University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
- Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
- University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.
- Mt. St. Dominic's Academy, Caldwell, N.J.
- Alfred University, Alfred, N.Y.
- University of Buffalo Buffalo, N.Y.
- Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
- Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
- University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.
- Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.
- Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio
- University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
- University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

CONGRATS

The fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of central station steam service in New York City has just been celebrated. The first building in New York City to be supplied with steam heat generated at an outside plant was the old home of the First National Bank at Wall Street and Broadway, which was connected on March 3, 1882, to the steam mains of the New York Steam Company, formed in the preceding year. The steam company obtained a perpetual and unrestricted charter from the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York in December, 1880, permitting it to lay mains and pipes in any of the streets on the island of Manhattan and to supply steam for power, heating and cooking.

SAVINGS

the Basis of Independence

An Article by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks

These are times when every one thinks of saving. It is an old-fashioned virtue that applies not only to money, but a great many other things. Saving may take the form of economy in time, in the use of materials, in the management of property and personal affairs, even in the words that we use for speech and thought.

It always has been true that the person with a cash capital is in position to take advantage of opportunities. Just now one of the best opportunities of recent years lies in the home-building field. The family that has wanted a home, but could not afford to pay the high prices of the last decade, now finds that home purchase or home building can be made to great advantage.

The same thing is true of the industry that finds plant construction or other expansion necessary. At a time like the present every effort will be made to introduce economies of operation, whether in a new plant or one already operating. It is certain that in industrial operations there are few greater economies than the use of steam supplied from a central steam plant. We know of many large industrial plants operating their own central steam generating plants, while others find greater economy in purchasing steam from an outside source. Particularly is the latter true when there exists a local steam utility service operated on a large scale with volume steam available like water, gas or electricity.
With ADSCO Duplex Sleeve Expansion Joints in their high pressure lines, Indianapolis Power and Light Company is assured of long, trouble-free service. This patented ADSCO joint with a duplex air-insulated sleeve that reduces the temperature at the packing from 25 to 45%—prolongs the life of the packing and lengthens the intervals between gland adjustment.

The ADSCO Duplex Sleeve Expansion Joint is one of a complete line of ADSCO Matched Units for underground steam lines, each for a specialized purpose.

In the Indianapolis steam lines, ADSCO Roller and Alignment Guides support and guide the pipe, insuring true thrust of the slip and maximum operating efficiency.

When you install underground steam lines, select ADSCO Matched Units—the equipment used by an overwhelming majority of America's largest district steam utilities.

Write for bulletins on ADSCO "Matched Units".

AMERICAN DISTRICT STEAM COMPANY
OVER FIFTY YEARS IN BUSINESS
Then, we may consider individual needs in this matter of saving. Today, as never before, the need of savings to insure personal independence has been forcibly impressed upon the American people. At a moment when values of all kinds have swiftly depreciated, the savings account alone has been immediately available to millions of Americans. This impressive illustration may logically lead us to an examination of just how financial independence can be obtained by the average man or woman. It is by no means so difficult a matter as many persons seem to think. On the contrary, the goal of independence achieved by saving requires no more than a clear perception of that goal and a reasonable application of effort.

Every man entertains a hope in the back of his mind that some day he need not work so hard. Perhaps he sees himself ready to retire at 60 or 55, maybe even 50. It depends largely upon the point of view. At 20, the mark looks far away, like some distant land, never to be reached. But it arrives soon enough. And in these latter years we have adopted the happier philosophy that no one need grow old in spirit, so that the question as to when we shall retire is reduced to one of financial independence.

The working life of the average man or woman usually begins at 20 years of age. For the next five years it is plain that a worker in any field cannot expect more than a modest income. But for the following 25 or 30 years it is fair to expect an income that will allow a margin for satisfactory savings.

There was a time when the savings doctrine went hand in hand with long faces, a dismal present, and a mournful outlook. Then a large part of the public saved for calamity only. Today we save for pleasant prospects—for homes, for education, for the things that make life happy. Saving for Christmas, for travel and vacations has become a recognized goal. But the basis of all saving should remain the accumulation of enough capital to insure financial independence.

To many persons, thrift means only the saving of money. But it has a much broader meaning and may be said to include our whole plan of life. If we set ourselves to think out the matter we must realize that thrift includes the proper care of all resources, whether of money or other possessions, or of opportunity and health, and if we practice thrift as regards money alone, and neglect the other factors, we will not be good practitioners of this virtue.

Thrift should represent prudence, but never penuriousness. It is as unwise to save too much as too little. Every person's saving should be reasonable as to amount, for reasonable purposes. It is an inspiring influence for the saver to have some definite objective, some regular schedule, some explicit plan before his eyes at all times—perhaps a new home, more life insurance, a few more bonds, or the fulfillment of any other desire that will add to the wealth and happiness of life.

Banks of almost every kind seek savings accounts today. The total of savings of every kind in the United States is now the greatest sum of small capital ever gathered together in the history of the world. It is close to $29,000,000,000. That was equal to the national wealth of Canada in 1927 and about $3,000,000,000. more than our national debt just after the World War. And this total of small savings is approximately one-twelfth of the total wealth of the country. Approximately $10,000,000,000. of the total $29,000,000,000. is savings of every kind in the United States is held by the mutual savings banks as institutions were established soon after the War of 1812, the first such bank having been incorporated in 1816. Founded to encourage the practice of thrift, it serves to earn individual or industrial, is an important part of every save. The practice of true thrift, whether individual or industrial, is a contribu- tion to stability and a forward toward the return of improved conditions.

The steam sales in 1931 were $471,146.

STEAM SALES CLIM IN BALTIMORE

The 1931 Report of the Consolidated G. Electric Light and Power Company shows increase of 9.37% in steam sales over 1931 although the electric sales increased only 0.46%, and gas revenues declined 0.29.

The steam sales in 1931 were $471,146.
COLLEGES EXTEND DISTRICT HEATING SYSTEMS

One of the most noticeable tendencies in this country today is the tremendous increase in the number of young people enrolled in our Institutions of higher learning. This rapid increase in attendance at our Colleges and Universities is throwing a considerable strain on the existing facilities in practically all of these Institutions. Not only is there the natural increase in attendance, but this is further magnified by the ever broadening scope of the Colleges’ curricula. This increase in pressure of students and studies presents urgent demands for new and larger buildings. The business managements of our Institutions are realizing that today’s low prices enable tremendous economies to be effected in the execution of any plan for major expansion or improvements.

It is not surprising that a progressive Institution such as the University of Maryland should, during the past two years install a complete new District Heating System to serve their large group of buildings at College Park, Maryland. Several new buildings have been added and more are under construction. All of these buildings require steam for heating purposes, some for cooking and others for process work. The new Central Heating Plant and underground steam distribution system were designed by Mr. Huldreich Egli, Consulting Engineer of Baltimore. The installation was handled by the Northeastern Piping and Construction Corporation. During 1931 further additions were made to the Distribution System delivering steam to new buildings then ready for service.

Had an investigation of District Heating activities been conducted last year, it would have revealed a considerable amount of steam distribution work being undertaken at various Universities and other Institutions are taking advantage of extremely low prices to effect improvements.

View of completed manhole, University of Maryland steam line. Note increased wall thickness at point of anchorages.

Mansfield construction at University of Maryland. Note large drain connection and solid three-point anchorages.

Coming North from Maryland, considerable activity would have been noted around Pennsylvania State College at State College, Pennsylvania. Here, Mr. R. Y. Sigworth, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings was a very busy man watching the erection of several new buildings and supervising the design and installation of a new 14" underground steam line to deliver steam from their beautiful new Boiler Plant. The accompanying photograph shows the ADSCO Multicell Tile Conduit selected for this installation, because of its high efficiency and its great strength and durability. In the foreground rise the perpendicular anchor members of the second Expansion Joint. Note particularly the application of the ADSCO Insulation Supports, two of which are visible where the insulated line enters the manhole. This is another installation where (exclusive of trenching) Northeastern handled the complete construction.

Coming still farther North, another District Heating installation would have been found in progress at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. For many years ADSCO and Northeastern have worked very closely with the officials and Engineers of Syracuse University assisting in matters of design and assuming full responsibility for construction of extensive underground steam distribution lines serving high pressure steam to a number of the University buildings.

The pictures at the left show the high pressure steam and return line installed at State College, Pa. District Heating installation would have been found in progress at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. For many years ADSCO and Northeastern have worked very closely with the officials and Engineers of Syracuse University assisting in matters of design and assuming full responsibility for construction of extensive underground steam distribution lines serving high pressure steam to a number of the University buildings.

With prices continuing low during the coming summer to be followed most certainly by price advances, we may reasonably expect that a large number of other institutions will effect major improvements in their Heating Plants. ADSCO Engineers’ Service Department has been used extensively by consulting engineers of colleges, hospitals and other building groups to assure the most modern materials and practices in underground steam and hot water distribution. Many inquiries are looked for by the Service Department this Spring since many heating installations are now under consideration.
UTILITIES HIT HARD AT DEPRESSION (Cont'd from Page 5)

the Edison Company has contracted to supply all present and future steam requirements, will eventually be connected to the present downtown system.

Other major installations, all by Northeastern, were made for the District Heating Utilities of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Scranton, Pa.; Sidney, Nebraska; Milwaukee, Wis.; Grinnell, Iowa; Youngstown, Ohio; Boston and Pittsfield, Mass.; and York, Pa.

Had these utilities been dominated by the excessive caution which has retarded the activity of numerous industries, the installations might have been long delayed. But, the controlling powers recognized two obvious truths: that they could benefit by today's lower installation costs, and at the same time would be doing their part toward relieving unemployment.

These utilities, long experienced in public relations, probably are closer to the public's pulse than any other enterprise. They see that the people cannot be expected to step out alone and pull business out of the mire. Business has got to do something for itself—especially as every average citizen adjusts his step to the pace of business. They realize that there must be a mutual agreement to move ahead, among both business interests as well as the public before industrial stabilization can be accomplished.

It is a credit to their vision that they have the courage to launch new projects while the storm signals are still flying. But even more to their credit, is the confidence they are displaying in the rapid return of better times. They are applying Franklin's homely but wise formula for success; “The Lord helps those who help themselves.”

...and now
ROCKEFELLER'S
RADIOS CITY

NEW YORK STEAM CORPORATION

Radio City at New York which will use two million pounds of steam per day.

AND

HEADS

quite often, are better than one!

HAVEn you ever noticed how the finest surgeon call in another men of his profession to make sure his own judgment is correct?

That's what we n when we say two heads, quite often, are better than one and that's why we invite your Engineering Department to consult with our Service Department, when a steam installation is being planned.

Perhaps there's nothing our Engineers can do but congratulate your engineers on their excellent work. But many instances, through their years of specialization in the engineering of steam distribution systems, they have been able to offer important money-saving suggestions.

In other instances they've pointed out ways and means to secure increased efficiency from the application of modern methods in the design and construction of steam transmission lines.

That's why we say that the barest possibility of being able to help, justifies any engineer in calling . . .

ENGINEERS' SERVICE DEPARTMENT (always at your servi

AMERICAN DISTRICT STEAM COMPANY

NORTH TONAWANDA, N.Y.

Specialists on Steam Distribution for over 50 years
DEMAND for District Heating is not concerned with depressions. During 1932 several representative utilities made major extensions to their lines.

Typical of this steady progress is the extension just completed by Northeastern which adds 3400 feet of line to the old system of a leading Eastern Utility.

An interesting phase of this installation is the speed with which the work was completed, despite the fact that all street crossing operations were done at night. Excavating began on August 8th; and the job was complete on October 10th.

Put your steam line installation problems to Northeastern Piping & Construction Corp. North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Branches and Agents in All Principal Cities Over Fifty Years in Business
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