

There are up to date 26,000 services installed, 1,150 hydrants and 1,600 meters, the meters being used only where the supply is given to manufacturers or other large consumers.

COST OF WATER WORKS SYSTEM

1891—Original purchase of Capilano system.....	\$110,000.00
1892—Completion of system.....	60,000.00
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	\$500,000.00
1891-1912—City extensions and reservoirs.....	\$2,032,857.82
City extensions and reservoirs.....	1,000,000.00
1906-1912—Capilano extensions.....	165,611.00
1906-1912—Scymour Creek Extensions.....	1,063,921.30
1906-1912—Submerged Mains.....	138,571.00
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Total Cost to end of 1912.....	\$3,900,991.21
Estimate of work in 1913 on city extensions, Scymour and Capilano extensions—	
City extensions and reservoirs.....	1,000,000.00
Estimated cost to end of 1913.....	\$ 800,000.00
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	\$1,700,991.21

LIFE OF STEEL PIPES

A portion of the original 16-inch steel riveted supply main from Capilano Creek was recently uncovered on Georgia Street, where it had been in use for about 22 years. Upon making a careful examination of this pipe it was found to be in a good state of preservation. The only pitting observed was at a few of the field connections, where the joint had been scraped off in order to make the lead joints and through careless workmanship had never been repainted.

Judging from its present state of preservation this pipe will probably last as long again, so that its total life should not be under 15 years. It has a shell of only 1/8-inch in thickness, coated with an asphaltum compound by dipping the pipe into a bath raised to a temperature of from 300 to 350 degrees Fahrenheit.

Since the year 1905, the minimum thickness adopted for the shell of steel pipes used in the system is 3/16-inch. With good coating and proper care in laying the pipes, they should last for 50 years, under the conditions which exist in Vancouver.

LIFE OF CONTINUOUS WOODEN STAVE PIPE

When the conditions are such as exist in our supply mains, where the pipe throughout its entire length is constantly full of water under pressure, the wood is kept saturated, and if the timber used is carefully selected sound fir, free from sap-wood, the life of the pipe will be fixed by that of the steel bands.