

New England Association

—of—

FIRE CHIEFS

1933

MAXIM Fire Apparatus

ALL SIZES OF PUMPING ENGINES

ALL TYPES AND SIZES OF LADDER TRUCKS
Both Single and Double Bank

FOREST FIRE TRUCKS

HOSE CARS

MAXIM BUILT TRUSSED TYPE LADDERS

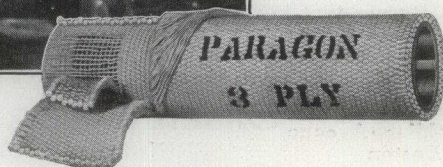
MAXIM BUILT BOOSTER TANKS

MAXIM BUILT BOOSTER PUMPS

**“Maxim Construction Means Maximum
Service”**

MAXIM MOTOR COMPANY

MIDDLEBORO, MASS.



Make Your Fire Hose A Real Investment

When you buy Fire Hose you make an investment—an investment in efficient, dependable fire protection. Why continue to buy hose on a compromise basis when often if but ten cents a foot were added to the purchase price you could buy the finest hose on the market—hose that will outlast the cheaper hose at least two or three times!

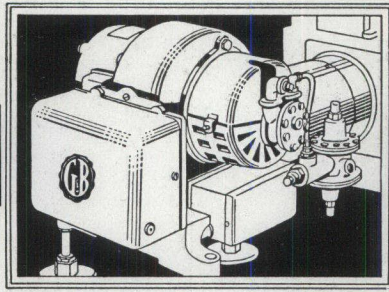
Stop jeopardizing the dependability of your hose equipment by short-sighted purchasing. For over fifty years Paragon and other famous brands of Eureka manufacture have been the recognized standards of fire hose quality and service.



EUREKA FIRE HOSE MFG. COMPANY

50 Church Street, New York City

ATLANTA	DALLAS	KANSAS CITY	PHILADELPHIA
BOSTON	DENVER	LOS ANGELES	PORTLAND
CHICAGO	DES MOINES	MINNEAPOLIS	SYRACUSE
COLUMBUS	DETROIT		



YES SIR—

Just as YOU protect the citizens from law-breakers; so does the GILBERT & BARKER FLEXIBLE FLAME OIL BURNER protect the health and comfort of you and your family during the fall, the long, cold winter and spring seasons.

Regardless of your duty hours, you can be assured that a G&B Burner will heat your home the modern way — the G&B way, quietly, economically, and *automatically*. No coal and ashes for your wife to shovel while you are on duty. No dust and dirt. Forget your furnace troubles this year, next year and forever. NOW is the time to change to oil heat.

Enjoy all the steaming hot water you want all year round from the same G&B Burner that heats your home.

Write for complete information on this *most heat per dollar* burner. An accurate heating survey by our local authorized dealer can be arranged at no cost to you.

Factory Branch
66 Brookline Avenue
Boston

Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Co.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS, U. S. A.

Factory Branch
327 Bridge Street
Springfield

*We also make a complete line of Stove Burners for Kitchen Ranges, Parlor Stoves;
Warm Air Room Heaters and Storage Water Heaters.*

SOCONY

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

GASOLINE and MOTOR OIL

MADE BY A COMPANY THAT IS
FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS OLD

STANDARD OIL COMPANY of New York

26 BROADWAY

LIST OF ADVERTISERS

A	
Abington Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	31
Alkalol Co.	32
American Chain Co., Inc.	66
American-Canadian Properties Corporation	72
American Fire Equipment Co., Inc.	39
American Insurance Co.	15
Amoskeag Savings Bank	79
Asnice Chemical Co.	30
Attleboro Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	50
Augusta Lumber Co.	54

B	
Babson's Reports	26
Baker, Charles	30
Balf, The Edward Co.	67
Ballard, Arthur H., Inc.	18
Batchelder, Fred M. Co.	16
Bay State Merchants National Bank	103
Beacon Dye House Co.	127
Benoit, A. H. & Co.	56
Berry Paper Co.	56
Big Three, Inc.	38
Blue Hill National Bank of Ayer	28
Boit, Dalton, Church & Hamilton	14
Boston Automatic Fire Alarm Co.	16
Boston Five Cent Savings Bank	18
Boston Insurance Co.	6
Boston Stove Foundry Co.	127
Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co.	24
Bradford Conant & Co.	54
Bradford of Boston	25
Bridgeport Public Market	72
Broadway Savings Bank	40
Brockton Last Co.	30
Brockton Morris Plan	28
Burke Roydon	25
Burnitt	66

C	
Cambridge Electric Light Co.	38
Cambridge Garage, Inc.	24
Chandler St. Store	40
Chase, Richard D. & Co.	28
Church Truck Service Co.	16
Clifford, James H. Co.	109
Collins Manufacturing Co.	85
Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co.	54
Continental Baking Co.	14
Coolidge Dye House, Inc.	20
Copeland, Charles C. Co., Inc.	28
Corkum, P. B.	20
Cummings, Wm. H.	56

D	
Davis' White Front Bakery	50
DeWitt Hotel	62
Dupont's Bakery	54
Dupont de Nemours & Co.	73
Dutchland Farms	36
Dyer Clark Co.	103

E	
Egyptian Chemical Co.	32
Essex Savings Bank	40
Eureka Blank Book Co.	91
Eureka Fire Hose Mfg. Co.	111

F	
Fay, C. E. Company	9
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.	4
Fisher Hill Co.	40
Florence Stove Co.	x
Ford Motor Co.	8
Franco-American Furniture Co.	40

G	
Gale & Stone	128
Gamewell Co.	xi
Georgian Cafeterias	14
Gilbert & Barker	iv
Glenwood Range Co.	109
Goodhue, George A.	26
Graphic Press	20
Grayson Hotel, The	23
Gulf Refining Co.	6
Gustie's Restaurant	24

H	
Hall & Knight Hardware Co.	54
Hartford Gas Light Co.	67
Harvard Co-operative Society	24
Haskell Implement and Seed Co.	56
Hass, L. B. & Co.	72
Hingham Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	129
Holyoke Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	x
Hotel Continental	42
Hotel Littleton	56
Hoffman's Bakery	24
Hood Rubber Co.	12
Howe & French, Inc.	40

I	
International Shoe Co.	79

J	
Jenney Aero Gasoline	38
Johnson, Howard D Co.	32
Jones, E. C. & Co., Inc.	63
Jones, Edward F.	32
Jordan Lovett & Co.	14
Joslyn, Richard	24
Judkins Laundry, Inc.	54

K	
Kirkland Garage, Inc.	22
Knight, Thomas B. & Co.	34

L	
Lafayette Hotel	63
Lee National Bank	91
Lowell Five Cents Savings Bank	96
Leonard, Ray Mason	72
Lever Bros.	4
Lewiston-Auburn Local Board of Insurance Underwriters	57
Lord Polish Co.	24
Lynn Daily Evening Item	34
Lynn Last Co.	34
Lynn Products Co.	39
Lynn Shoe Co.	30

M	
M. I. Service, Inc.	36
Manufacturers National Bank	54
Maplewood	91
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	22
Marmon Shoe Co., Inc.	36
Marshall Bros.	28
Mason, Ralph W.	20
Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co.	51
Mathews Motor Co.	20
Mathewson Machine Works	26

M	
Maxim Motor Co.	ii
McCarthy, Justin A. Co.	19
McKesson & Robbins	65
Mercier, L. O., Inc.	54
Merrimack River Savings Bank	96
Meserve Lumber Co.	56
Metropolitan Auto Body Shop	40
Metropolitan Coal Co.	22
Metropolitan Ice Co.	34
Mexican Petroleum Corp.	25
Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Co.	45
Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	9
Miller Insurance Co.	56
Miller Oil Co.	96
Milliken, Tomlinson Co.	56
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.	14
Morgan Linen Service, Inc.	72
Moulton Ladder Manufacturing Co.	22

N	
Nash New England Co.	14
Natick Box Board Co.	32
National Fireworks Distributing Co.	2
National Shoe & Leather Co., Inc.	34
New England Gas & Electric Association	38
New England Transportation Co.	42
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co.	12
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.	32
Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	19
Norfolk Paint & Varnish Co.	26
Norris Hillis Oil Co., Inc.	24
Noyes Buick Co.	16

O	
Obrion, Russell & Co.	18
Old Colony Insurance Co.	6
Osterlund, August, Inc.	22

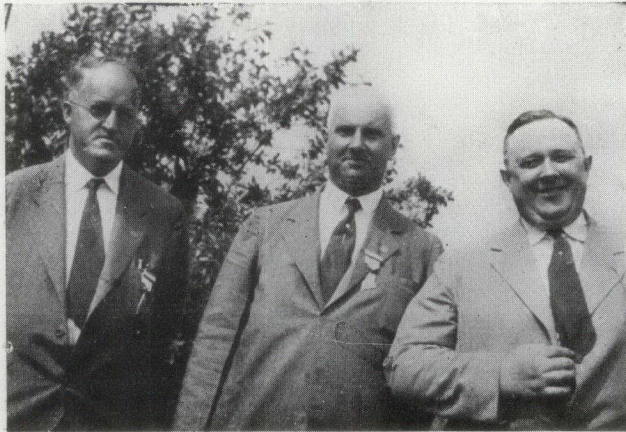
P	
Paine Furniture Co.	97
Parker House	10
Patterson, Wyld & Windeler	16
Peerless Pressed Metal Corp.	20
Peerless Unit Ventilation Co. Inc.	73
Pembroke, H. E.	34
Pennsylvania Oil Co.	22
Pequosette Press	127
Peoples Savings Bank	30
Petroleum Heat & Power Co.	18
Pier Machine Co.	50
Pierce & Cox	16
Pierce Manufacturing Co.	72
Pieron's Sea Grills	16
Pine State Express	57
Pittsfield Coal Gas Co.	121
Plummer, F. H. & C. C.	63

Q	
Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	2
Quincy Oil Co.	52

R	
Raytheon Production Corporation	22
Reed & Barton	30
Renton Heel Co.	34
Richmond, L. & Co., Inc.	28
Riverside Boiler Works, Inc.	26
Russell, Fairfield & Ellis	38

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

S		U		W	
Sabins, W. A. & Son	31	Taunton Oil Cloth Co.	32	Walker & Pratt Mfg. Co.....	15
Safety Blue Flame Oil Burner		Thompson Tire Co.	28	Wadsworth, Howland Co., Inc....	115
Co., Inc.	30	Treat Hardware Corporation....	40	Waltham News-Tribune	97
Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp...	8	Travelers	65	Warsaw's, Inc.	115
Sleeper & Dunlop	14	Tubular Rivet & Stud Co.....	10	Waterman & Son, Inc.	129
Smart's Oil Co.	96			Watertown Builders Supply Co.,	
Springfield Fire and Marine In-				Inc.	20
surance Co.	85	Underwood, Wm. Co.	20	Watertown Co-operative Bank....	121
Standard Brands, Inc.	42	Union Market National Bank....	15	Weitz, Carl A.	42
Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	iv	United Oil Co.	129	West Paint & Varnish Co.....	32
Stetson Shoe Co.	26	United States Mutual Liability		Wetmore Savage Electric Sup-	
Suburban Home Laundry of		Insurance Co.	50	ply Co.	109
Newton	22	Universal Winding Co.	45	Wheeler, John R.	26
				Wilson, Francis M.	34
T		V		Woodhull, John R.	72
Taft Oil Burner Co.	36	Voltax Co.	72		
Taunton Gas Co.	30				



OUR REGISTRARS: George W. Austin, P. Hildredth Parker
Herbert K. Pratt, Box 52, Boston, Mass.

ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page
CHIEF DANIEL B. TIERNEY, President, Arlington, Mass.	9
CHIEF JOHN W. O'HEARN, Secretary-Treasurer, Watertown, Mass... 15	15
CHIEF HENRY A. FOX, Boston, Mass.	19
CHIEF JAMES M. CASEY, Board of Directors	25
CHIEF FRANK DICKINSON, State Vice-President, Brockton, Mass.... 31	31
CHIEF GEORGE L. JOHNSON, Waltham, Mass.	39
CHIEF SELDEN R. ALLEN, Past President; President International Fire Chiefs' Association, Brookline, Mass.	45
CHIEF WILLIAM J. SANDS, Quincy, Mass.	51
CHIEF REUBEN E. ESTES, Lewiston, Me.	57
CHIEF OLIVER T. SANBORN, Board of Directors, Portland, Me.	63
CHIEF JOHN C. MORAN, Past President, Hartford, Conn.	67
CHIEF THOMAS F. BURNS, Bridgeport, Conn.	73
CHIEF CHARLES H. FRENCH, Past President, Manchester, N. H.	79
CHIEF PATRICK J. HURLEY, Past President, Holyoke, Mass.	85
CHIEF T. H. MAHONEY, Board of Directors, Westfield, Mass.	91
EX-CHIEF JOHN P. DOYLE, First President, Wellesley, Mass.	97
CHIEF ARTHUR W. SPRING, Laconia, N. H.	103
CHIEF ALFRED H. KOLTONSKI, Past President, Rutland, Vt.	109
CHIEF CARL D. STOCKWELL, Burlington, Vt.	115
CHIEF JOSEPH S. LAWTON, Past President, Newport, R. I.	121
CHIEF J. W. RANDLETTE, State Vice-President, Richmond, Me. ...	127
OUR REGISTRARS	vi
OUR ORGANIZERS	ix

New England Associations of Fire Chiefs

INDEX TO PROCEEDINGS

	Page
BOARD OF OFFICERS	5
OPENING OF THE CONVENTION BY PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI....	7
ADDRESS	7
By Dr. Joseph H. Scannell, Lewiston Fire Commissioner	
ADDRESS	11
By Hon. Robert J. Wiseman, Mayor of Lewiston	
ADDRESS	13
By Hon. Louis J. Brann, Governor of the State of Maine	
RESPONSE TO ADDRESSES OF WELCOME	21
By Chief John C. Moran, Hartford, Conn., Fire Department	
ROLL CALL OF DECEASED MEMBERS	21
RESOLUTIONS	23
MEMORIAL ADDRESS	27
By Dr. Clifton D. Gray, President of Bates College	
BENEDICTION	35
By Rev. Father Edmund Mullen, Chaplain Lewiston Fire Department	
REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER	35
By Secretary-Treasurer John W. O'Hearn	
MINUTES OF DIRECTORS' MEETING	35
By Secretary-Treasurer John W. O'Hearn	
CORRESPONDENCE	47
ADDRESS	55
By J. Z. Franklin, Manager Special Hazards, Automobile Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.	
ADDRESS	62
By James M. Hurley, State Fire Marshal of Massachusetts	
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON INCENDIARY FIRES	68
By George O. Mansfield, Chief Fire Inspector of Public Safety of Massachusetts	
ADDRESS: Making the Sprinkler Help the Fire Chief	70
By William J. Carroll, Rockwood Sprinkler Co., Worcester, Mass.	
ADDRESS	76
By Peter Steinkellner, Chief of Milwaukee, Wis., Fire Dept.	
FOREST FIRE DIVISION	81
Chairman, Chief J. W. Randlette, Richmond, Me., State Vice-President	
ADDRESS: Education and Forest Fires	82
By Prof. John M. Briscoe, University of Maine	
ADDRESS: Fire Fighting Equipment and Prevention	86
By John P. Crowe, Assistant State Fire Warden, Massachusetts	
ADDRESS	90
By Charles F. Young, State Forester, Concord, N. H.	
ADDRESS: Forest Fires in Organized Towns	93
By Austin H. Wilkins, Organized Towns Supervisor, Maine Forest Service	
ADDRESS: Forest Fire Pumps	99
By A. A. Cushman, Keene, N. H.	
REPORT OF COMMITTEES ON COURTESIES	108
ELECTION OF OFFICERS	116
REPORT OF REGISTRARS	119
DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBITS; REPORT OF EXHIBIT COMMITTEE	123
REPORT OF PRESS COMMITTEE	126
DEMONSTRATIONS	128
MEMBERSHIP LIST	130

Eleventh Annual Convention

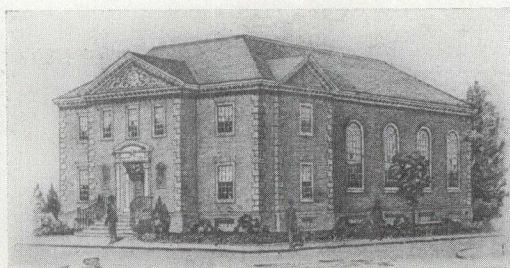
OF THE

**New England
Association
— of —
Fire Chiefs**



June 20, 21 and 22, 1933

LEWISTON, MAINE



SPECIFY

Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company

57 Washington Street
Quincy, Mass.

Established 1851

**The
National Fireworks
Distributing Co.**

60 NORTH WASHINGTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

Telephones, Richmond 4731-2-3

Eleventh Annual Convention

OF THE

**New England
Association
— of —
Fire Chiefs**



June 20, 21 and 22, 1933

LEWISTON, MAINE

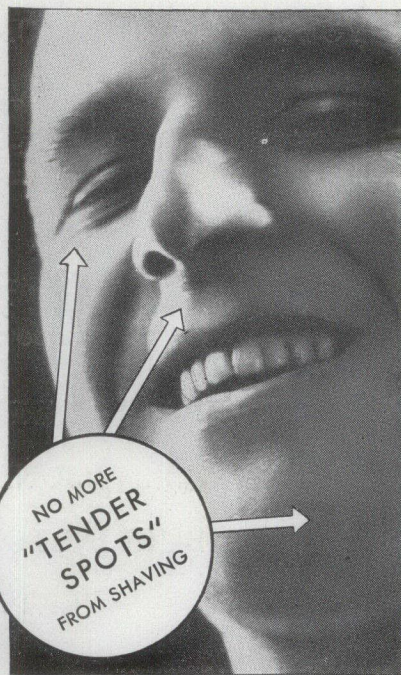
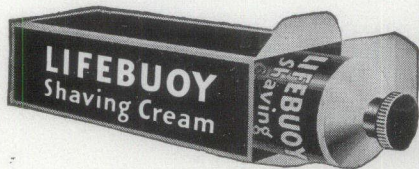


THE FIREMEN'S FUND IS
IN THE FRONT RANK IN
FIRE, MARINE AND AUTO-
MOBILE INSURANCE.

Treat yourself to a soothing shave

LATHER up with Lifebuoy—shave as you usually do. Tender spots will feel the difference at once. The razor skims over them light as a feather—shaves them clean. Even the toughest stubble comes off smoothly. No pulling, no razor rash—no sting or burn, *while shaving or after*. The reason? Lifebuoy lather *soothes, shields, lubricates*. Get the big red tube of Lifebuoy today. Or send for a free trial tube.

LEVER BROTHERS CO., Cambridge, Mass.

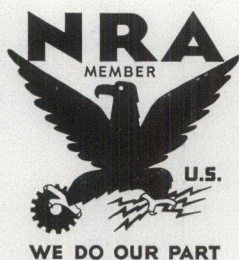


THE NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS WISH TO THANK OUR ADVERTISERS AND FRIENDS FOR THEIR SUPPORT BY ADVERTISING IN OUR ANNUAL REPORT.

We respectfully call your attention to advertisers who have so generously taken space with us and sincerely trust that when making purchases you will give them consideration.

WARNING TO ADVERTISERS

We warn our advertisers against fraudulent solicitors. None but members of our association with proper credentials bearing the signature of the secretary are authorized to solicit advertising. REPORT SUSPICIOUS PERSONS TO YOUR FIRE CHIEF, OR TO THE SECRETARY.



TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

JUNE, 1934

BURLINGTON, VERMONT

LET'S GO!

ONE CLEAR FACT

. . . Out of a tangle of claims about gasoline . . . one clear fact stands out . . .



THAT GOOD GULF GASOLINE

is bought more places by more people in
Gulf's 27 states because car owners buy on
performance . . . the only fact that counts.

GULF REFINING COMPANY

FIRE - AUTOMOBILE - MARINE - TOURIST FLOATER
MOTOR CARGO - PARCEL POST
SPRINKLER LEAKAGE
USE AND OCCUPANCY
RENTS - TORNADO - RAIN- EXPLOSION
RIOT AND CIVIL COMMOTION

BOSTON INSURANCE CO.
OLD COLONY INSURANCE CO.

87 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

**ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS
HELD AT
LEWISTON, MAINE
JUNE 20, 21, 22, 1933**

* * *

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1933

11 A. M.

(Opening of the Convention held at Bates College Chapel)

Organ Recital, Professor Seldon T. Crafts

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: I now declare the Eleventh Annual Convention of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs open for business. We will listen to Commissioner Scannell.

ADDRESS

BY DR. JOSEPH H. SCANNELL

Lewiston Fire Commissioner

Your Excellency, Your Honor, Mr. President, Members of the Association and Invited Guests: As Fire Commissioner of the City of Lewiston I extend to this Association and their guests a sincere welcome in behalf of not only the members of the department but the people of the city in general. We have looked forward to this day when our city and the fire department would have the honor of entertaining this noble organization and what you gentlemen represent here at your convention.

The question arises—Who is a chief? Who is your chief? Not many years ago, I am sorry to state that the fire department was merely looked upon as a body of men that just hung around stations and went to fires and saw how much destruction could be done. That was the laity's idea. Today it is not only a science, fire fighting, but the men at the head of the departments and their assistants, with the study and pains they have put into research, both by the insurance company and the departments themselves, drill schools and the way in which they are trying to pick out the best men for the best positions, it is a profession and one that is to be honored.

Seeing these gentlemen not only this morning but when I had the honor to be your guest in Boston, I could not help but notice the kind and loving spirit, the greeting you men give each other, like a lot of boys at play. Then when it comes to a time of danger, it is you gentlemen and the men under you that we look to, not only to protect property but to save the lives of those that are near and dear to everybody, whether they be rich or poor.

SILENT GLOW

TRADE MARK REGISTERED, IN U.S. PAT. OFF.

OIL BURNER

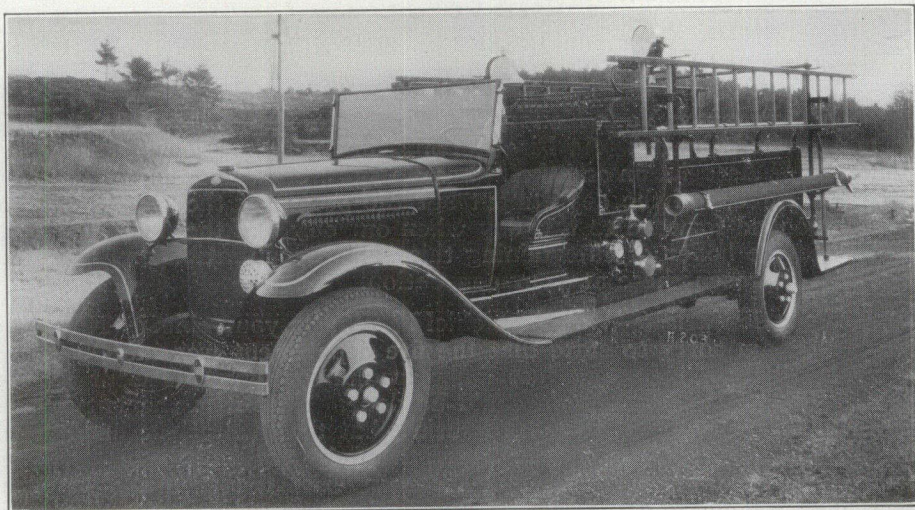
Silent Glow has the most complete line of oil burners in the world. The recognized leader in the range burner industry produces a full line of heating burners for all purposes—models and types that exactly suit every kind of heating system from small home to giant office building. Every model the last word in Quality, fully protected under patents . . . at a Low Price. Before you invest . . . investigate Silent Glow.

THE SILENT GLOW OIL BURNER CORP.

BOSTON FACTORY BRANCH—790 Commonwealth Avenue

Telephone, LONGwood 5700

FACTORY—HARTFORD, CONN.



Ford Fire Fighting Equipment has during the twenty-eight years of unequalled manufacturing processes proved its dependability, high quality, durability, quick acceleration, ease of and low cost of operation, also that it adequately meets the requirements for which this type of equipment is intended.

Many types of Ford Fire Apparatus are now available with Booster Tanks, Rotary and Centrifugal Pumps, Ladder Combinations, Forest Fire Apparatus, and other necessary equipment.

In addition, there are many standard body types, covering every transportation need, together with the choice of forty Standard Colors and various combinations thereof.

Detailed information may be obtained from your local Ford Dealer or the Ford Motor Company, Permanent Commercial Transportation Exhibit, 400 Brookline Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Chrysler and Plymouth Motor Cars
C. E. FAY COMPANY

730 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston



Chief DANIEL B. TIERNEY, President, Arlington, Mass.

One Hundred and Seventh Year

Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

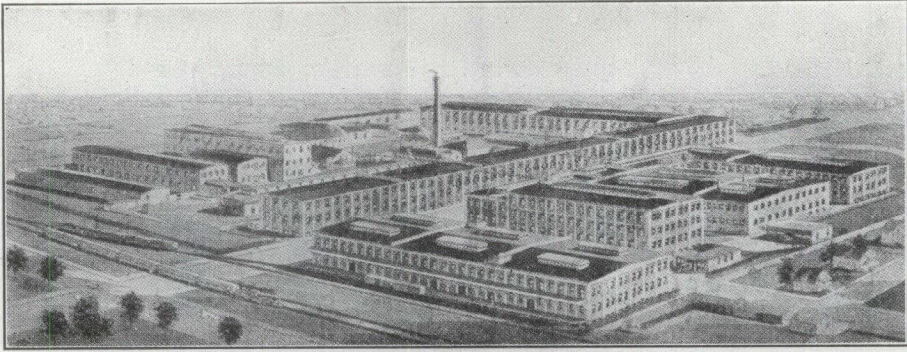
Concord, Massachusetts

Incorporated 1826

FIRE AUTOMOBILE TORNADO RENT INSURANCE

Agents Throughout New England

COMPLIMENTS OF
TUBULAR RIVET & STUD COMPANY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



WORLD'S LARGEST
MANUFACTURERS
TUBULAR AND SPLIT RIVETS

Boston's Famous Hotel
PARKER HOUSE
Greets the
**NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION
OF FIRE CHIEFS**
their families, and their friends



GLENWOOD J. SHERRARD
President and Managing Director

I don't blame you men for being proud of your organization and the class of men that are in the fire department. The fighting of fires, the prevention of fires and everything that pertains to it is certainly getting the higher type men, in fact, men that have had college experience. Some that are graduates are chiefs of the fire departments in some of the larger cities. The older a man grows in your profession the more he is loved, respected and admired, providing he has the right stamina to win that love and respect of the citizens of that city he represents, and as he comes along in his local community into this wonderful organization and the International Association, and also the smaller cities that have community groups, they are adored, respected and admired. The man who rides in the red car, a great many with white hair, some who have not, certainly is admired. I really feel the chief today is looked upon as one of the outstanding men in the community that he represents.

The scientific side of your fire fighting, with the demonstrations that I have seen at the meetings that I have been invited to by you gentlemen in Boston, was wonderful to me. I am sorry they could not be brought into our schools, taught to the youngsters from the time they are out of the primary grade up to the time they are in college; and it certainly would not hurt the general public to have the cities have demonstrations at least once or twice a year as shown at the Statler Hotel in Boston.

I wish to state again that we certainly feel honored to have such a wonderful representation of fire chiefs and their wives, sweethearts and daughters here with us today, and even though you are in a small city, we will certainly try to make your few days here so enjoyable that you will remember Lewiston, and I sincerely hope you will want to return. I want to welcome you all again and hope you have a wonderful time.

Baritone Solo, Sylvester Carter, Bates College.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: The next will be an address by His Honor Robert J. Wiseman, Mayor of the City of Lewiston.

ADDRESS

BY HON. ROBERT J. WISEMAN

Mayor of Lewiston

Your Excellency Governor Brann, Mr. President, Commissioner, Invited Guests, Fire Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen: Ever since I was informed that the fire chiefs were to hold their convention in the City of Lewiston, naturally I began to think and said to myself, "What is the fire department for, anyway?" I can well remember the days of the old hand pump, and those were wonderful days as Dr. Commissioner Scannell just told you. It was nothing serious, it was nothing but fun all the way through. When they heard the clang of the bell in that old spire, it was great fun to gather together, harness up the old hand pump, and then away to the fire, and there the people of the village would also gather. Then came the horsedrawn apparatus; that was still better. It was an advance, it was progress; nevertheless, it was good fun. They would clang the bells on the apparatus so as to say that this particular man was a fireman and had the fattest job in the land. That is the way they were regarded. But today the thing is altogether different. The first thing we see is this mighty apparatus going along the street, the red car of the chief in front of his department who are following him to the fire, and then we hear the fire bell a few minutes after when the apparatus

New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

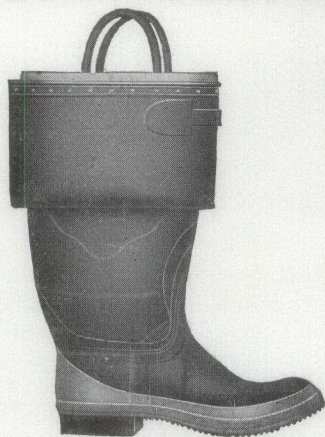
CASH CAPITAL \$3,000,000

SIXTY-FOUR
YEARS
OF PROGRESS



ORGANIZED
1869

A Slight but Sincere Acknowledgment of a Debt of
Gratitude Due to the Brave Fire Chiefs
of Our Country



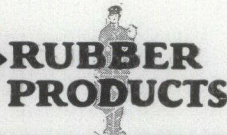
A FIREMAN'S BOOT

MADE IN
SHORT AND STORM KING
HEIGHTS
KNITWOOL LINING

At All Good Stores Everywhere

HOOD

BETTER RUBBER PRODUCTS SINCE 1896



Rubber Footwear - Canvas Footwear - Rubber Heels and Soles - Pneumatic and Solid Tires - Rubber Specialties

is well on its way or at its destination. And you see that man at that mighty wheel of that mighty apparatus going through this traffic, you can see by his face that his nervous system is strung to the highest pitch; and who can tell but what in a few moments he may be coming down a ladder with a prostrated form, or probably the fire is not under control and there is death there. His errand is not one only to protect property but to protect life. Probably a whole family may be wiped out. It is the most important organization in any community.

I am not here to make a speech, but as Mayor of the City of Lewiston I certainly do wish to congratulate you for coming in such large numbers and certainly extend to you a most cordial welcome to our city. In fact, I want to present to you the key to the City of Lewiston. If by any chance you forget to leave it, just put a stamp on it and put it in the mail box and it will come back all right. (A seven foot golden key was produced). This is the key of Lewiston. With this key it is possible for you to visit any part of our city. You can visit our beautiful churches; you can also visit beautiful Bates College, which is known the world over. You can also visit our various manufacturing plants; you can also visit our various residences and our citizens, and I am sure if you open their hearts with this key you certainly will find it beats for this organization. There is one thing for which you do not need this key. You need no key to visit our banks, because our banks are all open. (Applause). This key is also known as the key to the solution. This key, it is said, has a history and it is this: If you are able to stretch your arms and touch both ends with the tip of your index finger of both hands, if you make a wish, it will come true. That remains to be seen.

Nevertheless, I know that in this convention you are to hold there will be many serious problems, and if you will remember the key, I think it will help you in coming to the rescue. And I do, in closing, wish you all a happy sojourn in this city and that you will have as far as the Mayor is concerned, and I know the Fire Commissioner agrees with me, a standing offer to come and hold your conventions here every year.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: The next is an address of welcome by His Excellency, Governor Brann.

ADDRESS

BY HON. LOUIS J. BRANN

Governor of the State of Maine

Mr. President, my Friends, Fire Chiefs of New England, and Ladies and Gentlemen: I might say by way of introduction to the very brief remarks I shall make here this morning that when this convention shall have concluded, I wish that you would kindly send that big key over to Augusta, because if that is the key to the solution, as the distinguished Mayor has said just a moment ago, I feel that we can make very good use of it over there at the Capital City of the State of Maine.

I can only, my friends, reiterate what the distinguished Commissioner and the equally distinguished Mayor of the City of Lewiston have said to you. It is always a very great privilege for the people of Maine to be permitted to entertain any of the four thousand rank organizations of New England or of America, and I certainly can appreciate the very great part that you men play in the life of New England. I can understand some of the responsibilities of your position. In a measure you and I are attempting to

NASH STEPS OUT AHEAD

N A S H

Motor Cars of Value

NASH NEW ENGLAND CO.

**640 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON, MASS.**

SLEEPER & DUNLOP

Real Estate

**31 MILK STREET
BOSTON, MASS.**

Liberty 5393 Walter S. Crowinshield
 Highlands 4367

PIER MACHINE CO.

Marine Engines

Crude Oil and Gasoline Engine Installing
and Repairing—Electric and Gas Welding.
Marine Electrical Work. Machine Work of
All Kinds. Boiler Repairing. Coppersmiths.

**257 NORTHERN AVENUE
BOSTON, MASS.**

**BOIT, DALTON, CHURCH &
HAMILTON**

Insurance

**89 BROAD STREET
BOSTON, MASS.**

Telephone, Hubbard 0645

**New York Office
85 John Street**

CONTINENTAL BAKING CO.

**Wonder Cut
Wheat Bread
It's Sliced**

**New England Office
BOSTON, MASS.**

**MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL
REGULATOR CO.**

WILLIAM J. HAJEK, Manager

**New England Branch Office
285 COLUMBUS AVENUE
BOSTON, MASS.**

Telephones, Kenmore 1781-1782

Executive Office, Minneapolis, Minn.

**GEORGIAN
CAFETERIAS**



JORDAN LOVETT & CO.

Insurance

**BOSTON, MASS.
40 BROAD STREET**

The Union Market National Bank

Established 1873

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,000,000

ASSETS OVER \$10,000,000

WE OFFER YOU COMPLETE BANKING FACILITIES

Two Conveniently Located Offices

**Watertown Square and 635 Mt. Auburn Street
Watertown, Mass.**



Chief JOHN W. O'HEARN, Secretary-Treasurer, Watertown, Mass.

WALKER & PRATT MFG. CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**CRAWFORD, COAL, GAS AND ELECTRIC COOKING
RANGES AND HEATERS**

31-35 Union Street, Boston, Mass.

Factory at WATERTOWN, MASS.

**AMERICAN INSURANCE
COMPANY**

NEWARK, N. J.

Organized 1846

New England Department
RALPH G. HINKLEY, Manager

**141 MILK STREET
BOSTON, MASS.**

COMPLIMENTS OF

NOYES BUICK CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

PIERCE & COX

Engineers and Contractors for

Plumbing and Heating

**143 KINGSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.**

Telephone Connection

PIERONI'S SEA GRILLS

**Broiled Live Lobsters
Steaks and Chops**

**13-15 STUART STREET
601 WASHINGTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.**

**H. B. CHURCH TRUCK
SERVICE CO.**

**26 READING STREET
BOSTON, MASS.**

COMPLIMENTS OF

**BOSTON AUTOMATIC
FIRE ALARM CO.**

**141 MILK STREET
BOSTON, MASS.**

**PATTERSON, WYLDE &
WINDELER**

Insurance

**40 BROAD STREET
BOSTON, MASS.**

Established Telephone, Hancock 2380

BATCHELDER UNIFORMS

FOR FIREMEN

Whatever price you pay for a Batchelder Uniform it is the best value you can get for that money anywhere. Ready to wear and made to measure.

**FRED M. BATCHELDER
COMPANY**

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

**120 HARRISON AVENUE
BOSTON, MASS.**

perform a line of public service, you in your sphere of protecting property and life and the Chief Executive of Maine at least, very imperfectly probably, is attempting to carry into the affairs of the state that same thought of protecting the property of our citizens and protecting also their lives; so that I speak to you this morning as one who with you is engaged in the public service of the present day.

I believe there was never a time in the history of America when the public were more critical of the efforts of the public servant, and let me say to you that I never yet have heard any criticism of those who are engaged in the service of protecting property and life. I think it is probably true that criticisms are very often made of the public official and very many times they are justified, but I believe that the public very properly have withheld any criticism of those that are engaged in the fire fighting service of this state and of the New England states.

I believe we are very fortunate in New England, in the first place, in the type of citizenry that we have here, and in the second place in the manner in which our people in New England have approached the very trying times of the depression. I believe we have turned that mythical corner we have heard so much about, and I rather feel and I believe it is the opinion of those engaged in manufacturing that we have not only turned the corner but are out on the broad highway of rehabilitation and of subsequent prosperity perhaps better than any known before. I think the American people, and especially the people of New England, should be congratulated on the way in which they met the shock of this depression.

You are engaged here in this convention in a co-operative enterprise. I rather believe that we have come in America to perhaps the end of an era and the beginning of a new era. I think the new era in this country is based upon the spirit of your organization, namely, co-operation. You noticed in the morning paper that those engaged in the Trade Code are to co-operate in arranging the price of labor, in perhaps raising the price of the raw material and regulating the price of the finished product, and so perhaps what you typify here, co-operation, is to be the major spirit that is to dominate America from now on until we have seen the last of this thing which we have heard of as depression.

I thank you very much, my friends, for letting me say to you, as the Mayor so very ably and eloquently said, that it is a very great pleasure and privilege to have you here in the State of Maine.

Let me say to these very delightful ladies that Mrs. Brann is making preparations to entertain you at the Blain House. Many times the Blain House is termed the Blain Mansion. Let me say to you that the Governor of the State of Maine does not live in a mansion but in a very modest New England home, and he takes very great pleasure in extending to you the type of welcome that is very typically New England.

Let me finally say that I am not only extending a welcome but I also want to say to you that I trust your deliberations here in Maine may be profitable to you, may be profitable to your respective communities and to all New England, and may I wish for you that success to which I know you are very justly entitled. And may I just thank you for listening to me and wish you a very cordial welcome to this fine old State of Maine. Good morning.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: The response to the addresses will be made by Chief Moran of Hartford.

**THE BOSTON FIVE CENTS SAVINGS
BANK**

INCORPORATED APRIL 7, 1854

30 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

West Roxbury Office—1906 Centre Street

Jamaica Plain Office—696 Centre Street

Compliments of

**PETROLEUM HEAT
AND POWER CO.**

**Fuel Oil Petro
Oil Burners**



**137 Newbury Street
Boston, Mass.**

Years of experience and a well equipped engineering staff enable us to give clients and prospective clients assistance in the safeguarding and elimination of fire and accident hazards, thereby assuring them proper rates for their insurance.

**OBRION, RUSSELL
& COMPANY**

Insurance

**108 Water Street
Boston, Mass.**

**115 Broadway
New York City**

Arthur H. Ballard, Inc.

OIL BURNING ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS

Automatic Oil Burners and Fuel Oil

535 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

Compliments of
JUSTIN A. McCARTHY CO.
Headquarters for Finest Quality
Fire Hose and Fire Fighting Equipment
of Every Description
176 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



Chief HENRY A. FOX, Boston, Mass.

Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company
DEDHAM, MASS.

Incorporated 1825

Liberal Dividends Paid on All Expiring Policies

JAMES Y. NOYES, President and Treasurer

THEODORE T. MARSH, Secretary

One of the oldest and strongest companies in the world
Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the State

P. B. CORKUM

Hardware

Kitchen Supplies Bay State Paints
Electrical Appliances and Bosch Radios
Electric Washers and Refrigerators

587 WASHINGTON STREET
WELLESLEY, MASS.

Wellesley 1046-1047

RALPH W. MASON

Flowers

PERSONAL SERVICE

113 MT. AUBURN STREET
at Phillips
WATERTOWN, MASS.

Middlesex 4972—All Hours

Geo. W. Johnson Thomas J. Kavanaugh

THE GRAPHIC PRESS

Printers and Linotypers

Commercial and Society Work
Book, Pamphlet and Job Printing

8-12 CENTRE AVENUE
NEWTON, MASS.
Opposite Post Office

Telephone, Newton North 0077

WM. UNDERWOOD CO.

Makers of

Fine Canned Goods

Office, 85 WALNUT STREET
WATERTOWN, MASS.

Stores Everywhere Phone, Middlesex 6500

COOLIDGE DYE HOUSE, Inc.

**Cleansers and Dyers
Since 1902**

Plant and Main Office
110 COOLIDGE HILL ROAD
WATERTOWN, MASS.

MATHEWS MOTOR CO.

Hudson-Essex Motor Cars

12-18 WATERTOWN STREET
WATERTOWN, MASS.

Telephone, Middlesex 3500

**WATERTOWN BUILDERS
SUPPLY COMPANY
INC.**

Masons' and Builders' Supplies

418 ARSENAL STREET
WATERTOWN, MASS.

Manufacturers of Granite Face Concrete
Blocks and Concrete Brick-Red and Gray

Telephones, Newton North 4760, 4761, 4762

**PEERLESS PRESSED METAL
CORP.**

191 ARLINGTON STREET
WATERTOWN, MASS.

RESPONSE TO ADDRESSES OF WELCOME

BY CHIEF JOHN C. MORAN
Hartford, Connecticut, Fire Department

Ladies and Gentlemen: In responding to the very cordial welcome extended to the members of the New England Fire Chiefs Association, in their behalf I thank you most sincerely for your kind welcome.

This convention we are holding in the City of Lewiston is the eleventh which this organization has held since the fire chiefs of the New England states decided to organize for the purpose of advancing and improving methods for fire prevention and fire extinguishing.

At such a convention as this when the officials of our New England fire departments meet to listen to and discuss the various papers and topics presented for their consideration, the efficiency and welfare of not only the members of this association but also the fire service throughout New England is greatly benefited.

At present the chiefs of nearly all fire departments throughout the country are and have been for the past few years passing through a very trying period. At a gathering like this association they have an opportunity to discuss with each other the various problems that they are confronted with and these problems in these times seem endless, ranging from reduced budgets, reduced personnel, and reduced equipment to various suggestions for utilizing firemen for other duties than fire duty. Some of these suggestions if carried out would seriously reduce the efficiency of a fire department and increase the fire hazard. These are a few of the problems that now concern every fire chief in this country. We recognize the fact that everyone should economize and otherwise help our city and town officials to make ends meet in these strenuous times, but this should not be to the extent of reducing the efficiency of the fire department, for during business depressions our business does not generally drop off with other lines of business; it usually picks up. This is why fire officials are more anxious to have their forces and equipment strengthened instead of reduced.

It is discussing with each other matters of such prime importance as these that has a tendency to benefit every member of this organization, and when he returns to his home, he is much better fitted to resume his duties in a business that is a never ending battle against an enemy that is just as ready to do a good job during a depression as during times of prosperity.

Now, in conclusion, I again express and extend to you, Your Excellency, Your Honor and Mr. Commissioner, the sincere thanks of the members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: We will now have the Memorial Service.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES

Baritone solo, Sylvester Carter, Bates College.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: We will have the Roll Call of deceased members.

SECRETARY O'HEARN:

Warren B. Gardiner, Chief, Saylesville, R. I.
Died July 11, 1932.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL CO.

Penn Petroleum Products

Warehouse
MYSTIC AVENUE AT AUSTIN STREET
SOMERVILLE, MASS.

Telephone, Somerset 8510

JAMES C. SCANLAN

**MASSACHUSETTS
INSTITUTE of TECHNOLOGY**

CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS.

**METROPOLITAN COAL
COMPANY**

BOSTON, MASS.

AUGUST OSTERLUND, Inc.

Nash Sales and Service

Serving Newton Motorists since 1919

724 NEWTON STREET
NEWTON CENTRE

Telephone, Centre Newton 2660

AUGUST OSTERLUND

KIRKLAND GARAGE, Inc.

Our Chauffeurs Drive Our Patrons to and
from the Garage

Day and Night Service by Experienced
Mechanics

431 WASHINGTON STREET
SOMERVILLE, MASS.

Telephone, Porter 2046

L. J. HICKSON, Manager

**MOULTON LADDER
MANUFACTURING CO.**

Fire Ladders

SOMERVILLE, MASS.

**SUBURBAN HOME LAUNDRY
OF NEWTON**

225 CALIFORNIA STREET
NEWTON, MASS.

**RAYTHEON PRODUCTION
CORPORATION**

Manufacturers of

Eveready Raytheon
Radio Tubes

NEWTON, MASS.

John C. Fox, Fire Commissioner, Rutland, Vt.
Died July 23, 1932.

Joseph A. Dolan, Deputy Chief, Boston Fire Department.
Died August 25, 1932.

William C. Green, Chief, Concord, N. H.
Died October 27, 1932.

Thomas O'Connor, Battalion Chief, Washington, D. C.
Died November 20, 1932.

Willard W. Estabrook, Fire Commissioner, Brookline, Mass.
Died December 3, 1932.

Sewell M. Rich, Ex-Chief, Somerville, Mass.
Died December 9, 1932.

Howard C. Spaulding, 65 Western Avenue, Augusta, Me.
Died January 27, 1933.

Joseph A. Cribby, Ex-Chief, Somerville, Mass.
Died February 17, 1933.

Thomas G. Ward, Chief, Shelton, Conn.
Died March 9, 1933.

Charles La Croix, Ex-Chief, Millis, Mass.
Died March 17, 1933.

Michael McPhee, Ex-Chief, Lawrence, Mass.
Died April 25, 1933.

Herbert E. King, Ex-Chief, Mansfield, Mass.
Died May 15, 1933.

"Taps" by Private Eugene Beaudoin, Bugler Lewiston Fire Department and Grant LaRose.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: Reading of resolutions by Chief Eugene T. Ricker of Biddeford, Maine.

RESOLUTIONS

Places now vacant. Earthly voices forever stilled amidst us. At this time, assembled are we for this, our Eleventh Annual Convention, and possessed are we with a sorrow, deep and profound, because the great Eternal Chief from on High, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to summon to answer His Heavenly Roll those of our members whose places are now vacant.

We grieve, not for them who have been enrolled as members of that Great Heavenly Host welcomed by these words of spiritual comfort, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," but for ourselves who remain, who suffer the loss of their comradeship, their true loyalty, and their courageously inspired leadership.

It is for us the living, who share this heartfelt sorrow, to dedicate ourselves to the great task that our departed comrades have left for us to carry on. We miss their cheery smiles and friendly handclaps of goodfellowship. We miss their kind words of greeting, which must remain forever silent in our midst.

**NORRIS-HILLIS OIL CO.
INC.**

5 BOYLSTON STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

LORD POLISH CO.

Lumino Metal Polish
Nu-Blac Stove Polish
Infuso Silver Polish
Anti-Spot Cleaner
Disinfectant

41 HOVEY STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

HOFFMAN'S BAKERY

91 HAMPSHIRE STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Telephone, Porter 2994-W

RICHARD JOSLYN

Cleaning — Dyeing

162 SIDNEY STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Telephone, Porter 1919

CAMBRIDGE GARAGE, Inc.

128 MT. AUBURN STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Jenney Gasoline

Telephone, University 8044

GUSTIE'S RESTAURANT

Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner
Soda, Ices

18 BOYLSTON STREET
Harvard Square
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

COMPLIMENTS OF

**BOSTON WOVEN HOSE and
RUBBER CO.**

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

COMPLIMENTS OF

**HARVARD CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETY**



CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

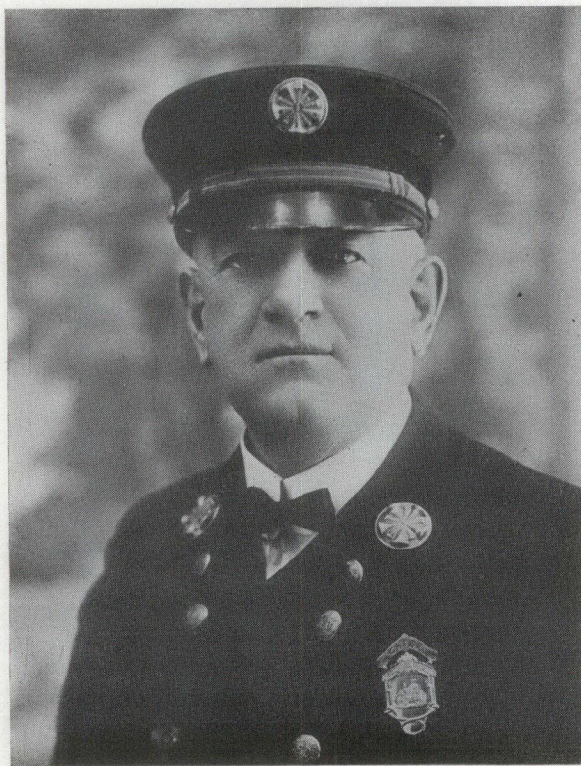


Now a United Hotel

THE BRADFORD of BOSTON

Finest appointments and cuisine. Every room with tub or shower bath, running ice water and servitor. Single room \$2.50 up. Extra person \$1 additional.

Tremont Street, opposite the Met.



Chief JAMES M. CASEY, Board of Directors, Cambridge, Mass.

Pan-Am Gasoline

PURPLE
ANTI-KNOCK
QUICK STARTING

HAS PICK-UP
CLEAN BURNING
NO EXTRA COST

MOTOR OILS

GREASES

DOMESTIC FUEL OIL

MEXICAN PETROLEUM CORP.

CAMBRIDGE

CHELSEA

Porter 1390

1390

Distributing Plants and Service Stations Throughout New England

"Riverside" Oil Tanks
BASEMENT OBOUND TANKS
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS
RANGE BURNER OIL TANKS

All tanks for use in Massachusetts conform to latest regulations of the Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire Prevention and bear the required brass label.

Underwriters' Tanks
RIVERSIDE BOILER
WORKS, Inc.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Norfolk Paints and Varnishes

Manufacturers of
INDUSTRIAL FINISHES
A Paint and Varnish for Every Purpose
NORFOLK PAINT AND
VARNISH CO.
NEWPORT AVENUE
Norfolk Downs Station
ATLANTIC, MASS.
Telephone, Granite 6700

GEORGE A. GOODHUE

Insurance
1095 HANCOCK STREET
QUINCY, MASS.
Next Door to Registry of Motor Vehicles
Telephone, President 1211

COMPLIMENTS OF
THE STETSON SHOE CO.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MASS.

BABSON'S REPORTS

Help to Increase Business and
Financial Profits

ROYDON BURKE

Insurance of All Kinds

1400 HANCOCK STREET
QUINCY, MASS.

Telephone, President 0156

MATHEWSON MACHINE
WORKS

Engineers and Machinists

QUINCY, MASS.

JOHN R. WHEELER

Pierce Arrow, Studebaker and
Chevrolet Sales and Service

Telephone, Hull 0498

They have inspired us to maintain the traditions of this association by their memorable services, splendidly rendered, and unselfishly contributed.

To the members of their beloved families, whose lives were so dearly interlocked by bonds of love and devotion to theirs, who have so painfully suffered by reason of the vacant chairs in the family circle, we extend our sincerest and heartfelt sympathy.

Let us stand for one minute, with bowed head, and respectfully pay tribute to our departed comrades.

(All stood for one minute in silence.)

"To duty all! The time for tears has passed. Now each to work, while life to each shall last."

Chief Eugene T. Ricker,
Committee on Resolutions.

Organ Selection, Professor Seldon T. Crafts.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: We will have the Memorial Address by Dr. Clifton D. Gray.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS

BY DR. CLIFTON D. GRAY

President of Bates College

Mr. President, Fire Chiefs of New England, and Ladies and Gentlemen: As I have been sitting here during this solemn service, my mind has been thinking of the contrast between what took place yesterday in this chapel and the acts in which we are engaged at the present moment. Yesterday nearly 150 members of the Senior Class received degrees. The thought was not of death but of life. The atmosphere and spirit of the occasion yesterday was something in which we looked forward and not backward, and these young representatives of the new generation had no single thought of death, and they ought not to have, but we, a bit older than they, this morning are compelled by the circumstances of life at least once in a while to think of death, and there will surge into our minds the memories of departed friends and loved ones. And it is right and proper today that for a moment at least we should pause in the business of life and remind ourselves that there is a life hereafter.

On the walls of the chapel at Rugbee College in England you will find one of the war memorial inscriptions that is, I think, one of the finest which I have ever read. You know Rugbee, the scene of Tom Brown's School Days, and this memorial was built to commemorate 682 sons of that school who died in the great war, and this is the inscription that refers to that: "Who left all that was dear to them, endured hardship, faced danger and finally passed out of the sight of men by the path of duty and sacrifice, giving up their own lives that others might live in freedom." No one, I think, can fail to be stirred by such words as these, but it occurs to me that these same words might be written of these brothers who have passed away during the last year, and I would change only the last word of that inscription: "Who passed out of the sight of men by the path of duty and sacrifice, giving up their own lives that others might live—" not in "freedom" but in safety. And that might well be the memorial of every member of this organization who has passed out into the Great Beyond during the last year.

I am conscious of the fact that among the members of this association there is a peculiar sense of brotherhood which I fancy is due to the fact that

Telephone, Bluehills 6835

Sweet Apple Cider in Season

**CHARLES C. COPELAND CO.
INC.**

Manufacturers of

**Milton Spring Beverages and
Ginger Ale**

"Made in the Blue Hills of Milton"

Wm. Jas. Marshall

Jos. H. Marshall

MARSHALL BROS.

Florists

**8 BELMONT STREET
BROCKTON, MASS.**

Store Tel. 7931

Res. 1682-R.

THOMPSON TIRE CO.

BROCKTON, MASS.

D. W. SULLIVAN

Phone 2855

Established 1843

L. RICHMOND & CO., Inc.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
**Paints, Oils, Glass, Dry Colors
and Chemicals**

**Paints and Wall Papers
Painters and Decorators**

**61 MAIN STREET
BROCKTON, MASS.**

Telephones 4050-4051

**THE BLUE HILL NATIONAL
BANK OF MILTON**

Incorporated 1832

THE GRAYSON HOTEL

32 HIGH STREET

Near Main

BROCKTON, MASS.

BROCKTON MORRIS PLAN

BROCKTON, MASS.

RICHARD D. CHASE & CO.

(STURGIS H. HUNT)

Real Estate and Insurance

Savings Bank Building

**1372 HANCOCK STREET
QUINCY, MASS.**

Telephone, Granite 2100

Established 1887

you are comrades in danger, in emergency, in those critical moments, the time of which one never knows, when together men fight and win at the risk of their own lives.

There floats into my mind as I speak a picture of the Custer battlefield out on the Crow reservation in Montana. Immediately after that fight, in which most of our men were killed by the Indians, they placed wooden headstones where the men fell and these were subsequently replaced by markers of stone; and I noticed one interesting thing about those markers, walking over the battlefield. With but three or four exceptions, and I think there must have been nearly one hundred markers on that battlefield—with not more than three or four exceptions these markers were placed two by two. Now what does that mean? It means, of course, if you can bring the picture before yourselves, that two men stayed together with their horses. And these Indians were circling around, and as long as two stayed together, one had the reins, and when they circled around, the other man was able to protect himself and his comrade. And these men died fighting and no doubt lived longer than they would have if they had attempted to fight separately. It was the method of fighting the Indians that made them stand by two by two, and when I stood on that battlefield a few years ago, I said to myself that it was a splendid illustration of co-operation and comradeship. And I think it is precisely the same way in fighting the ravages of fire. I think that is the spirit that is in every member of our fire department throughout the country; it is the working together that brings that feeling of companionship and respect and love, a friendship that is beyond ordinary friendship.

And also, perhaps this memorial service this morning bites a little deeper into our inner life, and our heart strings are pulled a little more than they are in ordinary circumstances of death. I am think of another inscription on another war memorial, not in the old country, but in the new. In the City of Toronto at the University there is an inscription which I think carries a note we ought to strike this morning in view of those memories that bring the tears to our eye, make just a little strain upon the throat as we think of these men that have gone, our friends and our loved ones; and that inscription reads on this line. I don't know who wrote it, I think it was President Elliot, but I think this is a note we ought to have this morning. "Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail or knock the breast, no weakness, no contempt, dispraise or blame, nothing but well and fair, and what may quiet us in a death so noble." That is the spirit, I think, in which our minds ought to be this morning.

A great teacher told his disciples, "In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you." The great hope of the Christian religion is the hope of the future life. How hopeless is the future unless somehow there has gripped us the confidence and the faith, "If it were not so, I would have told you." One billion seven hundred thousand of humankind, all of us under sentence of death! Even while we are speaking, the sentence is being executed. Every time the clock ticks off the seconds, more than one human-being here or there has passed from this bright world toward the bourn from which no traveler returns. Some day sooner or later the death clock will mark our own transition. No wonder then that now and then this old question of immortality comes before us with insistent force. How fares it in that unseen world which man brought with him when he first made his appearance on this planet? At three score years and ten a man may well ask, is there granite under my feet? Ah, this mystery of human life, this mystery which Gothic architecture, of which we

**PEOPLE'S SAVINGS
BANK**

221 MAIN STREET
Near Belmont Street
BROCKTON, MASS.

A Mutual Savings Bank

"Organized to Receive, Invest and Safe-
guard the Savings of the People"

Banking Hours: Daily, 9 to 3; Saturdays,
9 to 12 and 6.30 to 8.30

CHARLES BAKER

271 CRESCENT STREET
BROCKTON, MASS.

—
Brockton 1997

ASNICE CHEMICAL CO.

Shu-Shine Polish
BROCKTON, MASS.

LYNX SHOE CO.

149 COURT STREET
BROCKTON, MASS.

—
Brockton 7809

LIBORIO GIARDINO, President
JOSEPH GIARDINO, Vice-President
JOHN MOYNIHAN, Treasurer

**SAFETY BLUE FLAME OIL
BURNER CO., Inc.**

Manufacturers of

**Range Oil Burners and Heating
Appliances**

Telephone 970

14 EAST NILSSON STREET
BROCKTON, MASS.

COMPLIMENTS OF

BROCKTON LAST CO.

COMPLIMENTS OF

REED & BARTON

Silversmiths

TAUNTON, MASS.

—
Established 1824

COMPLIMENTS OF

TAUNTON GAS CO.

TAUNTON, MASS.

W. A. Sabins & Son
MOTOR TRANSPORTATION
COTTON, SUGAR, FUEL OILS, ASPHALT

Taunton Office, 23 Court Street

Telephone 3525

South Boston Office, 42 D Street

Telephones 1060-1061

GARAGE, HIGHLAND STREET, TAUNTON

Telephone 2206



Chief FRANK DICKINSON, State Vice-President, Brockton, Mass.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE
Abington Mutual Fire Insurance Company
INSURANCE AT COST

Abington, Mass.

ASK YOUR LOCAL AGENT

TAUNTON OIL CLOTH CO.

Oil Cloth Manufacturers

TAUNTON, MASS.

EGYPTIAN CHEMICAL CO.

Alcoform Products

507 WARREN STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

ALKALOL COMPANY

TAUNTON, MASS.

NATICK BOX BOARD CO.

NATICK, MASS.

**NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY**

NEW YORK

RICE & WHITNEY, Manager
GEORGE W. HART, Assistant Manager

17 PEARL STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

COMPLIMENTS OF

**WEST PAINT AND VARNISH
COMPANY**

JOHN H. McMULLEN, President

Everett Station
BOSTON, MASS.

**Howard Johnson's Home Made
Ice Cream**

BY THE DEPOT

HOWARD D. JOHNSON CO.

93 BEALE STREET
WOLLASTON, MASS.

Telephone 3470 Office, 193 County Street

EDWARD F. JONES

**Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL**

Hauling Contractor

"Count the Bull-Dogs on the Road"

HAROLD W. JONES, Manager
TAUNTON, MASS.

are reminded by our presence in this building, a sense of incompleteness, a sense of striving upward; back in the middle ages men felt that same mystery and they dotted the continent of Europe over with massive pillars of stones whose towers lift upward in the air, up above the clouds of battle, upward and upward toward the sky, and if the architecture in the Gothic cathedrals in Europe has any message for us, it is a message of that sense of incompleteness.

There lies before us a great divide beyond which our companions have gone. It seems impassable. One thing is sure that immortality cannot be revealed by our five senses. You magnify life a million times and the eye could not see it. A person born without eyes and having only the sense of hearing could not know what light and color mean; and so the great philosophers have doubted and wondered, and they have no great message for us; sometimes the great scientists have no message for us. Not many years before his death the great Thomas A. Edison declared his conviction that there could be no thought without a brain machine, but sometimes a good scientist may be a poor philosopher, and it is a bold scientist that says there are no realms of reality other than those that are discovered by our five senses. Who knows but there are other groups of senses unknown to us? Are there not channels of knowledge that come to us outside of these sense perceptions that come to us through the body? Do not forget that Beethoven, stone deaf, heard magnificent music which he wrote down in great symphonies and great oratorios which have stood the test of time. There is a beauty which the eye cannot see and a music which the ear cannot hear. And so today as we stand in the presence of the great fact of human frailty, of the inevitableness of death that sooner or later is to come to each one of us, the message which I have is one of hope and courage and faith. These men whom you know, who have passed out into the Great Beyond, perhaps are with us, perhaps at this very moment their minds are keener than even when they were upon the earth and they are appreciating and sensing the significance of this service.

I think there is only one way to look at death, and that is with courage and with steadfastness, and in bringing this message to a close, I want to bring to you the words of an old man, one of the great seers and prophets of the generation that has just passed, a man who has looked into the unseen and has recorded for us something of the hope that was born within him, and I refer to Robert Browning. Here somewhere in his eighties, dissolution facing him, he gives us this attitude toward death in his epilogue to *Asolando*, and I have a sort of instinctive feeling that this is perhaps the attitude you of all men might have for the danger and difficulty which are parts of your daily experience:

One who never turned his back but marched breast forward
Never doubted, clouds could break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake.

No, at noonday, in the bustle of man's work-time
Greet the unseen with a cheer!
Bid him forward, breast and back as either should be,
"Strive and thrive!" cry "Speed,—fight on, fare ever
There as here!"

RICHARD CUTTS, President
EDWIN C. COTTON
Vice-President and Asst. Treasurer
ARTHUR W. PINKHAM, Treasurer

RENTON HEEL CO.

63 ALLERTON STREET
LYNN, MASS.

LYNN LAST CO.

703 WASHINGTON STREET
LYNN, MASS

Telephone, Breakers 1839

G. H. STEVENS

THOMAS B. KNIGHT & CO.

Insurance

SECURITY TRUST BUILDING
LYNN, MASS.

Laurence U. Fuller Fred H. Vickary

COMPLIMENTS OF
DAILY EVENING ITEM
LYNN, MASS.

**NATIONAL SHOE AND
LEATHER CO., Inc.**

226 BROAD STREET
LYNN, MASS.

Telephone, Breakers 4726

H. E. PEMBROOK

for Economical Transportation



Sales and Service

286 WASHINGTON STREET
LYNN, MASS.

Telephone, Breakers 9700

METROPOLITAN ICE CO.

General Offices

321 WASHINGTON ST., SOMERVILLE

Telephone, Somerset 3400

Efficient Refrigerators

Pure Ice

Household Fuel Oils — Nasco

**FRANCIS M. WILSON
INC.**

Funeral Directors

Office and Chapel
28 COLLEGE AVENUE
WEST SOMERVILLE

Telephone, Somerset 2379

Residence Telephone, Somerset 0330

EDWIN G. BLOIS, Manager and Treasurer

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: The next will be the benediction by Rev. Father Edmund Mullen.

BENEDICTION

BY REV. FATHER EDMUND MULLEN
Chaplain, Lewiston Fire Department

O God of Love, O God of Wisdom, O God that is everywhere, we know that Thou art watching over this convention which is taking place in this the year of the nineteen-hundredth anniversary of the Passion and Death of Thy Divine Son. Guide the minds of these our commissioners, chiefs, officers and privates of the Fire Department here represented that they may understand the advances which have been made in the art of Fire-Fighting. Teach them to realize that when they perform their duty they are carrying out one which is most Christlike. For in so doing, they protect the lives and property of their fellowman and in this do they imitate the Master who gave His All for the Salvation of mankind.

O God to whom it belongeth always to show mercy and to spare, we humbly beseech Thee for those associates of ours whom Thou hast called out of this world either through sickness or an untimely death in the performance of duty, that Thou deliver them not into the hands of the enemy, nor forget them forever; but command that they be received by Thy holy Angels and taken into Paradise their true home, and as they have believed and hoped in Thee, they may not suffer the pains of hell, but have joy everlasting: Through Christ our Lord.

Yes, remember us O Lord, forget us not O Savior of Men, and Thou O Spirit of Truth descend upon us and may the Blessing of All Three, the One Eternal God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, descend upon us and remain with us forever.

Organ Selection, "Star Spangled Banner," Professor Seldon T. Crafts.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: This concludes the morning service.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1933
7 P. M.

ANNUAL BANQUET AT BATES COLLEGE GYMNASIUM

Prayer by Rev. Father Edmund Mullen, Chaplain, Lewiston Fire Department.

After the banquet, there was community singing led by "Sandy" Chapman and Jack Kenney.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1933
9.30 A. M.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: The convention will come to order. We will listen to the report of the Secretary.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Mr. President and Members of the Association, this report covers the business transacted by your directors since the last annual convention.

Boston, December 21, 1932.

The first meeting of the Directors for 1932-33 was held on above date at the Parker House.

The meeting was called to order by President Koltonski with the following present: Directors Casey, Pacht and Sanborn, Chief Daniel B. Tierney,

MARMON SHOE CO., Inc.

WOMEN'S FINE FLEXIBLE SHOES

299 Centre Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.



GRADE **A** ICE CREAM

Registered Trade Mark

MADE BY

DUTCHLAND FARMS

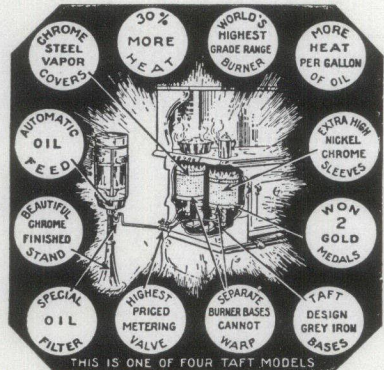
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ESTABLISHED 1897

BROCKTON, MASS.

**Dutchland caters to the
motoring public**

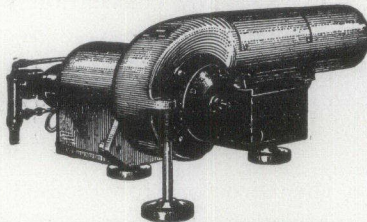
Listed as Standard by Under-
writers' Laboratories
Approved by Massachusetts De-
partment of Public Safety.



**TAFT OIL BURNER
COMPANY**

M. I. SERVICE, Inc.
Milton, Mass.

Built by Bethlehem
Foundry and Machine Co
Est. 1831



DOE OIL BURNER
Three Year Guaranty

FOR SPECIAL PRICE CONCESSION TO MEMBERS OF THIS ASSOCIA-
TION CALL BLUEHILLS 2220-2221-2222-9300-9301

Fire Commissioner Joseph W. Scannell of Lewiston, Me., Mr. Alfred Miner of Massachusetts Safety Council, Mr. W. C. Hill, Harry Belknap and the Secretary.

The Secretary reported the following deaths since our convention in June: John C. Fox, Fire Commissioner, Rutland, Vt., died July 23, 1932; Joseph A. Dolan, Deputy Chief, Boston, died August 25, 1932; William C. Green, Chief, Concord, N. H., died October 27, 1932; Thomas O'Connor, Battalion Chief, Washington, D. C., died November 20, 1932; Willard W. Estabrook, Fire Commissioner, Brookline, Mass., died December 3, 1932; Sewell M. Rich, ex-Chief, Somerville, Mass., died December 9, 1932.

The Secretary reported that the usual floral tribute was sent, that newspaper and postal notices announcing the deaths were published and sent out and that the association was represented at services for the deceased.

The Secretary reported the illness of Chief William C. and Mrs. Shepard and Edwin D. Moore, that letters of sympathy, flowers and fruit were sent to above.

The coming convention was discussed at length. Commissioner Scannell of Lewiston spoke on possibilities of the convention in his city, reported on hotel accommodations, number of rooms, rates, etc., and was of the opinion that his city would be able to give us as good a convention as any previously held.

On motion of Chief Sanborn it was voted that we hold our next convention in Lewiston, Me., that it be of three days duration from June 20 to 22 inclusive.

On motion of Chief Sanborn it was voted that we charge a registration fee of \$2.00 and that this amount to include banquet or dinner, and that the banquet be held on Tuesday Evening, the 20th.

The advisability of publishing a fire journal twice a month by the association was discussed at this time. Harry Belknap spoke on the possible success of such a journal, gained from information obtained from publishers of like nature and his knowledge of newspaper work, and was of the opinion that it would be hard to make such a journal a financial success. At this point Mr. Belknap was excused from the meeting.

Mr. Miner spoke on the possibilities of a journal of our own. Chief Tierney outlined the work and scope, also advantages of our own journal. Chief Sanborn suggested that Chief Tierney place the subject before the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs Club for an expression of opinion as they were holding a large meeting today.

Mr. Hill, a gentleman with experience in publishing of the nature outlined the work, spoke on its possibilities and gave as his opinion that it would cost about \$10,000.00 to finance it the first year and that with the return of prosperity it could be made a paying proposition.

At this point the meeting adjourned, 12.45, to join with Massachusetts Fire Chiefs Club at dinner. Meeting re-convened at 3.15 P. M. On motion of Chief Tierney it was voted to send out a letter to all members outlining the proposed journal with return notice indicating support in order to get an expression of opinion from a larger number of members than those present at this meeting. On motion of Chief Sanborn it was voted that Chief Tierney dictate the letter.

Russell, Fairfield & Ellis



INSURANCE

NINETY NINE - MILK STREET - BOSTON

COMPLIMENTS OF

New England Gas and Electric Association

719 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge

Cambridge Electric Light Co.

46 Blackstone St., Cambridge

23 Brattle St., Cambridge

BIG THREE, Inc.

Transportation

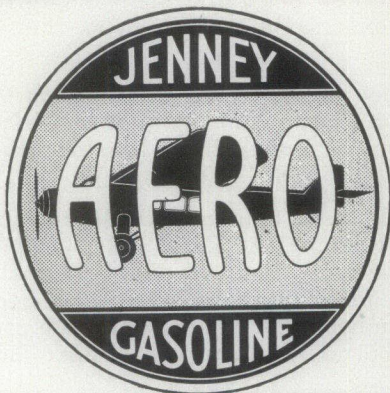


SERVICE — RELIABILITY — RATES

General Office, Room 621, North Station Industrial Building
Boston, Mass.

Telephones, Capitol 4806—4807

For Service, Call University 1140



An unusual Premium
Gasoline which more
than gives back in
economy and perform-
ance the premium paid.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

AMERICAN FIRE EQUIPMENT CO., Inc.

Fire Hose
Chemical
Fire Engines



Fire Department
Supplies
Fire Extinguishers
Etc.

45 BROAD STREET, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.



Chief GEORGE L. JOHNSON, Waltham, Mass.

COMPLIMENTS OF

LYNN PRODUCTS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

LYNN OIL BURNERS

7 to 17 WILLOW STREET, LYNN, MASS.

Approved by the Massachusetts State Safety Board

Established 1834

HOWE & FRENCH, Inc.

Chemicals

General Offices

99 BROAD STREET, BOSTON

Telephone, Hancock 5910—All Divisions

Telephone 26979

Louis Drouin, Prop.

**FRANCO-AMERICAN
FURNITURE CO.**

A Complete Line of

**Furniture, Stoves, Ranges, Oil
cloth, Carpets, Linoleums**

**117 BROADWAY
LAWRENCE, MASS.**

**TREAT HARDWARE
CORPORATION**

Jobbers and Retailers

Hardware and Mill Supplies

**ESSEX STREET and BROADWAY
LAWRENCE, MASS.**

Body and Fender Dents Quickly Repaired
Accident Jobs a Specialty
Glass and Upholstery Work

**METROPOLITAN
AUTO BODY SHOP**

Automobile Painting

Dupont Duco Finish

Worcester — Cambridge — Allston

341 SOUTH BROADWAY, LAWRENCE

Lawrence 31147

COMPLIMENTS OF

ESSEX SAVINGS BANK

LAWRENCE, MASS.

THE CHANDLER ST. STORE

All Wool and Worsted
Suits and O'Coats
\$15.00

Boys' Suits and O'Coats \$5.50, \$7.50, \$9.50

Open Tuesday and Friday until 9 P. M.

Saturday until 9.30 P. M.

All other days until 6 P. M.

**46 CHANDLER STREET
LAWRENCE, MASS.**

BROADWAY SAVINGS BANK

Organized 1872

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Harold G. King

Ernest A. Thompson

FISHER HILL CO.

Petroleum Products Division

Socony Gasoline and Motor Oil

Plant and Main Office

975 OLD COLONY PARKWAY

Near Pope's Hill, DORCHESTER, MASS.

Telephone, Geneva 9278

Boston Office, 18 TREMONT STREET

Telephone, Hubbard 9448

It was voted to take no action at this time on the publishing of our annual report, or until such time as we have more information regarding the proposed journal.

Voted to adjourn at 4 P. M.

JOHN W. O'HEARN,
Secretary.

January 4, 1933.

After further consideration by correspondence with officers it was decided that for the coming year, regardless of action upon a journal, it was good business for the association to publish our annual report, in the same manner as previous years and the Secretary was instructed to go ahead with the work.

On January 18 the second meeting of the directors was held in the Parker House.

The meeting was called to order by President Koltonski. Those present were directors Casey, Pachl and the Secretary, Chief Sanborn not reporting.

The Secretary reported attending a meeting with Commissioner Scannell and Chief Sanborn at Lewiston and August on January 9-10, in the interests of the association. Addressed a meeting of the Maine Fire Chiefs Association. Had a very fine meeting at headquarters in Lewiston with visiting chiefs and others interested in the convention including Ex-Chief Fortin of Lewiston.

At Lewiston visited DeWitt Hotel, proposed headquarters for the convention, visited Armory, place of exhibits, and Chapel at Bates College where the opening exercises will probably be held. Both of these buildings are admirably located for the convention. At Maine State Meeting all appeared enthused and we have assurance of their co-operation.

The Secretary reported returns from circular letter sent out to members regarding proposed journal as follows: Whole number of letters sent out, 727, with replies as follows: From 73 ex-chiefs and associate members, 54 would take 1 copy, 4 would take 2 copies, 6 answered no or would give no support, 9 no answer on the card returned or doubtful.

From 78 Chiefs now in office as far as known, 64 said they would take 1 copy, 3 would take 3 copies, and 5 would take 2 copies, 4 returned, no answer, and 2 would not take any. Total 78 chiefs in office, 73 out or associates, a total of 151 answers from 727 letters. In addition to above some 12 letters were received for or against the proposition which are on file.

After discussion at length on the advisability of going ahead in the face of lack of interest as shown by the returns, the directors voted that because of present economic conditions and apparent lack of interest in the publication of a journal, it was deemed inadvisable to take any action at this time.

JOHN W. O'HEARN, Secretary.

The third meeting of the directors was held on April 24 at Statler Hotel, Boston.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 10.30 A. M. with the following in attendance: President Koltonski, Directors Sanborn, Casey and Pachl, Fire Commissioner Scannell of Lewiston, George Austin of Registration Committee, and the Secretary.

STANDARD BRANDS, Inc.

Cambridge Office, 100 Inman Street

University 7420

Boston Plant, 200 High Street

Hancock 5700



Hotel Continental

GARDEN AND CHAUNCY
STREETS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



Chartered Busses FOR ALL OCCASIONS



Courteous Operators
Railroad Responsibility

Regular Schedules to All
New England Points

Providence	\$1.00
Hartford	2.00
New Haven	2.50
New York	3.00

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

Carl A. Weitz

SAUSAGE MANUFACTURER

READY-TO-SERVE MEATS

FRANKFORTS A SPECIALTY

Factory and General Offices

67 South Street, Somerville, Mass.

Retail, 105 Stuart Street, Boston

Wholesale, 7 Blackstone Street, Boston

Records of the previous meeting were read and approved; secretary announced death of members since our last meeting. A letter from Ex-Chief Howard Stanton of Norwich, Conn., was read by the Secretary in which he requested that he be granted an Honorary Life Membership. Chief Stanton was one of our organizers and was the only Connecticut Chief present at our organization meeting in Boston, July 12, 1922. On motion of Chief Casey the request of Chief Stanton was granted.

A letter from Jay Stevens was read by the Secretary telling of the experiences of the Pacific Coast Chiefs' Association in connection with their publication of a Fire Chiefs' Journal.

Further consideration of topics and speakers were discussed and upon motion of Chief Sanborn an invitation was extended to Chief Peter Steinkellner of Milwaukee, Wis., to address the convention.

On motion of Chief Casey, an invitation was extended to Mr. Alfred N. Miner of Massachusetts Safety Council to address the convention.

Because of time involved it was voted that the Forest Fire Division be allowed one-half day on Wednesday the 21st, and that Mr. M. C. Hutchins, State Forester of Massachusetts, be invited to arrange the program and work in conjunction with the Maine Forestry Department.

On motion of Chief Pachl, it was voted that the opening program including Memorial Exercises, be left entirely with Fire Commissioner Scannell.

Fire Commissioner Scannell outlined at length what had been done, their plans and tentative program for the convention with banquet and dance on Tuesday evening, the 20th, lunch provided Wednesday, the 21st, at noon at the Armory, and cabaret in Armory Wednesday evening to include the ladies.

The Secretary was instructed to extend further invitations to Asst. Chief Dougherty, N. Y., William J. Carroll of Rockwood Sprinkler Co., Mr. T. Alfred Fleming of the Nat. Board, State Fire Marshal James M. Hurley of Massachusetts, Mr. George O. Mansfield, Chief Fire Inspector of Massachusetts; Neil Voilette, State Fire Warden, Maine.

On motion of Chief Casey, Chief John Moran of Hartford, Conn., was invited to respond to the addresses of welcome.

Commissioner Scannell announced that all persons wearing the badge of the convention would be welcome to theatres in Lewiston with the compliments of the Maine, N. H. Theatre Co., Inc.

Voted that other matters of detail be taken care of by Commissioner Scannell and the Secretary.

Voted to adjourn at 12.10 P. M., after which all joined with Massachusetts Safety Council, who were holding a meeting at the Hotel.

JOHN W. O'HEARN, Secretary.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Those are all the meetings of the directors, Mr. President, and you have before you a copy of your Annual Report, and I move you, sir, that you air that report and these records as read be approved as the business done by the Association since our last convention.

(Motion seconded and carried).

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: We will hear the report of the Treasurer.
(Report of Treasurer read):

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

Following the custom of the past few years your Secretary has prepared a brief summary report covering membership and financial standing, since our last convention, at the closing of the books June 15, 1933.

During the past year, thirteen members have answered the last Roll Call; one of these, S. M. Rich, Ex-Chief of Somerville, Mass., was with us at our organization meeting and always took a keen interest in our affairs. We have lost an unusual number of members during the year, due to various causes, leaving our net membership 31 less than in June, 1932.

Although the membership has shown a slight decrease, we have been fortunate in keeping our finances on the up-grade, and this in spite of the fact that the receipts from exhibits at our Newport Convention were practically nil; also our advertising receipts have fallen off because of business conditions.

Members are urged to give more encouragement to our advertising program and solicitors, as this is our greatest source of income and is conducted in a business way. We carry out agreements with those who advertise with us to the letter.

Bogus advertising solicitors have continued to use our name to some extent during the past year. We are not the only ones affected as these fellows are using the names of other organizations illegally. Your secretary has appeared in court three times during the past year as a witness against these people, and as near as I can find out is the only one trying to prosecute them.

The past year has been a most trying one. A great amount of missionary work was necessary to encourage our advertisers and exhibitors. Your directors have worked hard to conserve our funds, with the result that I believe we are in a better condition today than any similar sectional organization in the country.

I believe we have turned the corner and from now on should show a more healthy growth, as there are many chiefs who should become members of our association.

Out of a total membership of 715, 118 owe \$3.00 each, and 51 owe \$6.00 each, in addition to the advance payment of \$3.00 for the coming year now due. This is probably our worst showing of any year as far as arrearages are concerned, but as previously stated, Old Man Depression may have something to do with it, and from now on I look for better results.

Because of the small number attending the International Convention in October, 1932, at San Diego, but six attending from all New England, your secretary was instructed by letter from the Directors to attend the convention and represent the Association, expense to be borne by the Association. Your secretary did attend the convention and tried to make known there that New England Division was alive. Resolution regarding marking of hydrants by Chief Randlette of Richmond, Me., were presented and acted upon favorably. Your secretary also had the pleasure of nominating Chief Allen for First Vice-President.

On October 11, 1932, I drew upon the Treasury the sum of \$200.00 as a portion of the expense to the convention, and on December 28, 1932, having become conscience-stricken and believing it was against the best interests of the Association to spend money of the Association in this way, I returned to the Treasury the \$200.00 drawn, as I believe we can at all times have

**MIDDLESEX & BOSTON
STREET RAILWAY COMPANY**

Newton North 0780

797 WASHINGTON STREET, NEWTON, MASS.



Chief SELDEN R. ALLEN, Past President, Brookline, Mass.
President International Fire Chiefs Association

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

95 SOUTH STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

someone represent us at these conventions without any expense, and trust that this will always be so.

The directors have my sincere thanks for the consideration given me, and it was a pleasure for me to officially represent this Association at that convention. I might add that of all the International conventions I have attended, that the San Diego Convention was the best from every point of view.

Your Treasurer has continued to invest the funds of the Association in what has proven to be sound institutions, having passed the banking crisis without any trouble and with but slight loss in reduced interest, which I am happy to say is on the up-grade. In relation to funds invested in the Watertown Co-operative Bank, I have the following statement to make:

June 14, 1933.

Mr. John W. O'Hearn,
New England Fire Chiefs' Association,
Watertown, Mass.

Dear Sir:

At your request we are pleased to submit the following statement regarding the holdings of the New England Fire Chiefs' Association's accounts in this Bank as of June 29, 1933.

The Association holds a Matured Share Certificate for ten shares, No. 9272, worth \$2000. On pass book No. 27402 they hold thirty-nine shares in series 81; the value of these shares on June 29, 1933, will be \$7223.58. On account No. 29198, they hold eight shares in series 119; the value of these shares on June 29, 1933, will be \$166.68.

These foregoing figures show the Association's total deposit on June 29, 1933, to be \$9390.26. Our last report to you in June, 1932, showed the Association's total deposit to be \$9054.09.

The following information is submitted to enable you to show your Association the transactions that took place.

Account No. 27402

In June, 1932, the dividend went to the purchase of another share, and the same took place in December, 1932.

Account No. 29198

Of the dividends amounting to \$75.00 that have been declared in the past year on the \$2000 Certificate, \$64 was added to this account. Dividends of \$3.65 were added to this account during the year.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES H. PARKER,
Assistant Treasurer.

On June 20, 1932, the total membership was 746. Since that date we have admitted to membership 57 new members, we have lost by death 13 members, and 75 members have been dropped for non-payment of dues, or resigned.

The total membership on June 15, 1933, is 715, classified by States as follows:

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

Maine	38	Louisiana	1
New Hampshire	37	New Jersey	2
Vermont	32	New York	22
Massachusetts	401	Ohio	3
Rhode Island	55	Pennsylvania	3
Connecticut	119	Oregon	1
Illinois	1		

On June 20, 1932, the cash balance was \$20,489.87. On June 15, 1933, the cash balance was \$20,996.22. \$822.88 of this amount is deposited in the Union Market National Bank, Checking Account, Watertown, Mass., and \$10,783.08 in the Savings Department of the same bank. The balance, \$9390.26, is deposited in the Watertown Co-operative bank.

The Secretary-Treasurer's books are here at the convention and are available to members who desire further knowledge of source of receipts and each item of expenditure, as all receipts and expenses are included in separate items in our method of bookkeeping, but for the best interests of the Association are not published in our annual report.

Your secretary as usual urges continued co-operation with your officers during the time intervening between conventions, as in this way we can keep in closer touch with the members, for, after all, you are the organization, your officers are your servants.

During the past year we have had more cases of sickness and death made known to us when it was too late to be of assistance, and this would not occur if everyone was on the job.

Notify us at once of sickness, injury or death, of promotions, retirements and change of address, as all of these things are very essential to our success.

At all times little acts of kindness, a word of cheer to the afflicted and recognition of special events are appreciated among our members, so let's show them we are on the job by attending to these things.

Your secretary again expresses his appreciation for your assistance and co-operation and trust that we may continue to carry on with renewed efforts to the end that our Association will hold the confidence and respect of the communities we serve.

JOHN W. O'HEARN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Now, Mr. President, in connection with that report, I have been very unfortunate in getting the auditors together to have the books audited. They have not been audited, and I trust that the report will be held over until the afternoon session until such time as the auditors may report.

I have a few communications; they are not very lengthy.

* * * * *

Belmont, June 16, 1933.

Dear Chief:

Sorry I can't be at Lewiston, but doctor absolutely refuses to permit me to go. All best wishes for a successful convention and regards to everyone.

PARKER.

Parker is one of the registrars who has been with us since we have been organized, and some five or six weeks after the Newport convention he became unwell and had a very serious illness. Just now he is able to walk around. He is coming along all right, and we look forward to seeing him next year. He has been a very efficient worker with no expense to this convention.

* * * * *

Burlington, Vt., May 31, 1933.

Chief John W. O'Hearn,
Watertown, Mass.

Dear Chief:

What chances have I if I ask the convention to meet in Burlington next year? Should like to know so I can put it up to the City Council at regular meeting, Saturday, June 3, 1933.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Yours truly,

CARL D. STOCKWELL,
Chief.

I told Carl that no invitation had been received nor had I heard of anyone who wanted the convention; get around and present your invitation at the Lewiston convention.

* * * * *

One from Ed Moore. Ed Moore of Bennington, Vermont, has been one of our most enthusiastic members, and he and Mrs. Moore have been ill for quite some time.

June 13, 1933.

Mr. John W. O'Hearn,
Watertown, Mass.

My dear John:

Please find attached check for \$3.00 dues to the New England Fire Chiefs' Association.

Much as I regret it I will have to cut out the Convention this year. I am much better than I expected to be at this time, but the Doctor bars me from any excitement, won't let me ride alone in my car, take my time going up stairs, and walk about a block a day with a helper. No smoke and no 3.2, so there you are.

Take it as a whole, I am mighty glad to be in as good condition as I am and I am just beginning to realize what a devoted wife, a cheerful nurse, and an honest doctor means to one who had passed out of the picture for several weeks.

Kind regards from Mrs. Moore and myself to any friends who may inquire about us, and our thoughts will be with you all before, during and after the Convention.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN D. MOORE.

June 8th, 1933.

My dear Chief:

Your letter received O. K. and I must tell you that I had made up my mind not to attend this year, but your letter has made me change in my ideas.

I will do my best to be at the convention, as I feel Chief McElligott will approve of my going.

Nice of you to make the offer, but I pay my own expenses, and on this I must have my own way.

You certainly have in your literature over-rated me as a speaker.

I hope, Chief, that Mrs. O'H. and yourself are enjoying good health and happiness.

Yours truly,

T. F. DOUGHERTY.

While I am on that letter, Sunday evening at my home, late at night, I got a call from Chief Dougherty and the message said, "Call me again in the morning at seven o'clock before I go to work." And I called him Monday morning at seven o'clock, and it appears that something suddenly turned up over in New York and "as much as I regret it I cannot get away." Now he said, "John, I can get away and I will leave it up to you. I am on the program Wednesday. I can leave New York at eight o'clock, travel all night and get to Lewiston Wednesday morning. I may have three or four hours in Lewiston and then I have got to race back to work." And when he told me that story and he has been so good to us, I said, "Tom, stay at home. You have been so good to us, but I think it would be asking entirely too much for you to do that." He has been very generous. I received this telegram last evening addressed to me as Secretary:

Deeply regret my inability to be with you at this convention.
Success to the Association and best wishes to all officers and members.

CHIEF DOUGHERTY.

* * * * *

May 19, 1933, Pittsfield, addressed to me as Secretary:

Friend John:

Inclosed check is for 33-34 dues New England Association. It will be impossible for me to attend convention this year on account of Mrs. Shepard's health. With kind regards to you and my friends, I remain

Very truly yours,

W. C. SHEPARD.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepard have both been unwell for quite a while. I received another letter saying he regretted very much that he could not attend the convention and she would like to come also. Before the convention adjourns, I propose to make a motion to the convention that Chief Shepard be made an honorary member. He has retired from the department, and from his length of service I think it is no more than we should grant to a chief, and I will make that motion before we adjourn.

United States Mutual Liability Insurance Company

14 Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass.

F. L. TORREY, President

E. A. REMINGTON, Vice-President

J. S. PALMER, Secretary and Treasurer

Attleboro Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Incorporated 1844

**Office, 316-17 Bronson Building
Attleboro, Mass.**

Liberty 5393

Highlands 4367

WALTER S. CROWNINSHIELD

Pier Machine Company

MARINE ENGINES

CRUDE OIL AND GASOLINE ENGINE INSTALLING AND REPAIRING—
ELECTRIC AND GAS WELDING. MARINE ELECTRICAL WORK. MA-
CHINE WORK OF ALL KINDS. BOILER REPAIRING. COPPERSMITHS.

257 Northern Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Davis' White Front Bakery

1213 Sea Street

Quincy (Houghs Neck) Massachusetts

YOURS FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE

Compliments of

The Quincy Oil Company

General Offices

56 Federal Avenue, Quincy

OCEAN TERMINALS — QUINCY AND CHELSEA



Chief WILLIAM J. SANDS, Quincy, Mass.

FIDELITY AND SURETY BONDS AND CASUALTY INSURANCE

Specify to your agent or broker a strong and firmly established Massachusetts Company, transacting a national business and with a successful record extending nearly a quarter of a century.

Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company

T. J. FALVEY, President

14-20 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

I have a telegram from the New Ocean House:

New Ocean House at Swampscott, Massachusetts, sends greetings and best wishes to the members of the New England Fire Chiefs' Association. In connection with future meetings, please feel that the hospitality of this house is always open to you.

CLEMENT KENNEDY, President.

* * * * *

I have another letter from the Bradford in Boston which is quite lengthy. They understand our convention has a possibility of coming to Boston next year, and if we do, they invite us to make the Bradford our headquarters. That is all there is in that letter.

That is all, Mr. President.

* * * * *

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: You have heard the reading of the communications. What is your pleasure? I guess we will have to put them in the records.

Mr. T. Alfred Fleming is not able to be here this morning, and Chief Allen has something to say.

CHIEF ALLEN, Brookline, Mass.: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention, after listening to the Secretary tell about paying his own expenses, and also Chief Dougherty, I want to say I propose to keep these two gentlemen away from the citizens of Brookline. As your representative to the International Association, they have requested me to bring to your attention two matters. First, the details of the coming International convention, and I thought the best way to go about that was to bring a representative of the American Express Company, for they are handling the details, and I now present him.

REPRESENTATIVE OF AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.: Many of you have probably received circulars from the American Express and Chief Allen. There is not very much to it except that August 21st of this year we have chartered a boat for you gentlemen to have your convention aboard. The trip consists of about six days, and while you are at Chicago, the steamer is your hotel. We are leaving Monday, August 21st, from Cleveland, arriving in Chicago, Thursday, August 24th, and back again to Cleveland, Sunday, August 27th. Of course, you are interested in the cost, and the minimum expense is \$55.00 per person. This enables you to have a decent room aboard the steamer. The \$55.00 room naturally is an inside room, but it makes no difference on these steamers. The S. S. Seeandbee I believe was the steamer the officers thought they would like. It is one of the larger boats. I am not asking you to make your reservation now; I just thought I would tell you about it, and those interested may address me care of Mr. Sherman, care of the American Express Company, The Statler, Boston. The dates again are Monday, August 21st, from Cleveland, and returning again August 27th back to Cleveland. Now from your home town to the convention with the purchase of this ticket on the steamer there are special convention rates which will be offered. If you will tell me the town or city you are from, I will be very happy to quote them to you. Understand, when the boat is in Chicago, the ship is your hotel. You don't have to worry about getting into the hustle and bustle of the city or coming in contact with the thousands of people that will be at the Exposition. On the visit to the World's Fair,

American Express Company guides will meet you at the steamer; we will have probably about fifty boys there to take you completely around the Exposition. Let me remind you again if there is any information you would like, simply address me care of the American Express Company.

CHIEF ALLEN, Brookline, Mass.: The next matter which I have been requested to present to this convention is a matter which deeply concerns not only the economic situation of every municipality, but really the life of the fire fighters of this country; and as you know, Congress recently passed among many acts one that has to do with reparation of municipal activities, and so I have asked George Morley—you will have rather hard work seeing him, he is rather a small chap and may have to stand on a chair so you can see him—and he is going to present to you this reparation act. I want to say that usually when we speak together that out of consideration for George—won't you please sit down until I get through—because of my reduced height, he generally speaks sitting while I speak standing.

MR. MORLEY: Mr. President and Members of the New England Association, we have given this National Industrial Recovery Act some little study, and we believe that Item A of Title 2, regarding construction, repair and improvement of public highways, public buildings and any public owned instrumentalities paves the way for the cities who are badly in need of fire protection, particularly fire alarm systems, to secure aid through this act in procuring same. It appears—Well, I will go back a little further and say that your Vice-President and the President of the International Association when this Act was being considered took some steps to try to get it specifically stated or include fire protection, and they were told that it was not necessary, that the Act was broad enough to give consideration to these projects; and I think it is possible for the city that is badly in need of a fire alarm system to secure aid through this Act, but it will be necessary for the chief to get at this matter just as soon as he gets home. From a clipping that came out the other day, it appears there will be appointed within a short time state deputy administrators. He will be the one for the chief and the officers of the city to take the proposition up with, but to succeed in the thing I think it will have to be done immediately, because there will be a lot of other propositions presented for consideration. Thank you. If there are any other questions any of the chiefs would like to ask, I will be very glad to answer them.

MEMBER: What amount will the federal government give the city?

MR. MORLEY: As we understand it, they will loan them on very reasonable terms the full amount necessary, but there is a clause in this act in which the government can make a grant, which we understand is a gift of about thirty percent of that, but that will depend a great deal on the merits of the individual case.

CHIEF ALLEN, Brookline, Mass.: Now, Mr. President and Gentlemen, in closing, you have heard me speak so many times over this long period of years that I will just grasp this opportunity to say just a few words. At the last International Convention I had the honor as your representative of being elected First Vice-President, and I want to here now acknowledge my indebtedness to this organization as a whole and to thank you for your loyalty and for all these offices you have honored me with. And if fate is kind to me and I am elected to President of the International at this coming convention, I want you all to realize I owe my start and all the progress I have made to the wonderful friends that I have in this organization. Thank you.

**THE MANUFACTURERS
NATIONAL BANK**

"The Bank of Personal Service"

LEWISTON, MAINE

L. O. MERCIER, Inc.

Dyers and Cleaners

**AUBURN — PORTLAND
BIDDEFORD — WATERVILLE
SANFORD, MAINE**

SONNY BOY

**PHILIPPE DUPONT'S
BAKERY**

**Temporary Location
45 CEDAR STREET
LEWISTON, MAINE**

JUDKINS LAUNDRY, Inc.

**193-195 MIDDLE STREET
LEWISTON, MAINE**

BRADFORD, CONANT & CO.

**Furniture, Carpetings and
Draperies**

**Dinner Sets, Glassware, China
Let Us Show You a Sterling Range**

**199-203 LISBON STREET
Corner of Pine
LEWISTON, MAINE**

Incorporated 1889

**W. A. KNIGHT, President
D. G. HALL, Vice-President
H. S. COBURN, Treasurer
C. L. BALL, Assistant Treasurer**

**HALL & KNIGHT
HARDWARE CO.
Manufacturers' Agents
WHOLESALE
LEWISTON, MAINE**

COMPLIMENTS OF

**COMMONWEALTH SHOE and
LEATHER CO.**

GARDINER, MAINE

Established 1861

AUGUSTA LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

Spruce and Pine Lumber

AUGUSTA, MAINE

Telephones, Augusta 2158-2159

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: The next address will be by Mr. T. Z. Franklin, Manager, Special Hazards, Automobile Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

ADDRESS BY T. Z. FRANKLIN

Manager, Special Hazards, Automobile Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention: I do not happen to be a public speaker. I wish I could borrow the voice of the two gentlemen who preceded me; I might get some place.

On this subject of fire prevention, I am sorry Mr. Fleming wasn't here to start this thing because he is a real speaker. On the subject of fire prevention I have found that the average person is not particularly interested; that is, we people that speak on fire prevention usually can tell people the things that they should not do and by that time, after we have quoted a few statistics, they have got a little bit tired of the subject, so that in endeavoring to work out something that is of general interest I have tried here through this method of demonstration to bring out a few of the common hazards, showing what occurs and the cause for some of the troubles that we do have. Now I will simply go ahead with this without any further preliminaries on this score.

I want to call your attention first to the dust hazard. Now, in any property where dust of a burnable material is either made or handled, we get a very definite dust explosion hazard; that is, dust of a burnable material, if it is fine enough and mixed with air in proper proportion, behaves identically like a gas. It explodes or burns just the same as gas will do, and I am going to endeavor to show you how ordinary corn starch, the kind the ladies use for making puddings, thickening gravies, things of that kind, explodes and see if I can show you what a small dust explosion is. I will use about a teaspoonful of ordinary corn starch which we will put in this chamber, and then I am going to blow that up into a cloud in here in the presence of some form of ignition. I am using a spark for ignition. It will take just a little air pressure in the tank in order to blow that up into a cloud. If you find a dust cloud that is thick enough, almost any cloud that is thick enough in air to be seen, there may be an explosion. I will blow this up in the air in the presence of this ignition and see what will happen. (Explosion). That is just a teaspoonful of ordinary corn starch. You have about the same energy with this as you would have in an equal amount of dynamite if the dust could be confined. As a matter of fact, you could run fire trucks with corn starch if you had a carburetor to take it, but I think we better run them as we do for a while.

Now there is a hazard that has become quite common and which is causing us not only a great many fires but also is causing quite a lot of loss of life, and that is this use of gasoline, of inflammable cleaners, around the home. Women will use gasoline or naphtha or liquids of that type for cleaning; and there is only one place I can think of for it in the home, and that is in the tank of the family automobile. The reason gasoline is a hazard is this. At all temperatures, down to probably forty or more below zero, gasoline gives off a vapor. That vapor is about two and one-half times heavier than air. Mixed with air, it is inflammable and explosive. Now, being dense and being heavy, it sticks together. It tends to flow in a stream, like water flows in a stream. Therefore, if you are using gasoline, those vapors it is continually giving off, flow in the air in a stream as water flows in a stream. We have had flashbacks in invisible vapor streams as far as five hundred feet or more in the open air, so you can readily see why that is a very definite hazard.

H. A. BENOIT, President
R. E. BENOIT, Vice-President

A. H. BENOIT & CO.
FORMERLY LOW-KING CO.

**Gentlemen's Clothing, Furnishing
Goods, Hats and Shoes**
CORNER ASH AND LISBON STREETS
LEWISTON, MAINE

Branch Telephone, Mechanic Falls 100
Branch Telephone, Norway 600
Telephone, Lewiston 3674

MESERVE LUMBER CO.

Dealers in
Lumber and Building Material
178 MINOT AVENUE
AUBURN, MAINE
Mill at Mechanic Falls, Maine

COMPLIMENTS OF
MILLIKEN TOMLINSON CO.
LEWISTON BRANCH

Insurance without Regrets
MILLER INSURANCE CO.
Delivering Insurance Service to the citizens
of Auburn-Lewiston for over 42 years
R. E. G. BAILEY, President
H. A. BAIRD, Treasurer
34 COURT STREET
AUBURN, MAINE
Telephone 1020

COMPLIMENTS OF
HOTEL LITTLETON
LEWISTON, MAINE
G. H. JENNINGS, Manager

**HASKELL IMPLEMENT and
SEED CO.**
P. O. Box 435
20-24 CHAPEL STREET
LEWISTON, MAINE

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS

Auburn Motor Sales, Inc.

BERRY PAPER CO.
**Fireproof Safes and Office
Furniture**
49 LISBON STREET
LEWISTON, MAINE

Lewiston-Auburn Local Board of Insurance Underwriters

E. M. DUNLAP
LINWOOD S. DURGIN
GEORGE A. EMERSON & CO.
A. T. GASTONGUAY
GLEDHILL-HUSKINS AGENCY
PHILIPPE LAURENDEAU
A. L. PARENT
ROMEO R. PROVOST
WM. F. TEWHEY
ARTHUR E. VINCENT
WHITE-BERMAN, INC.
AIME ASSELIN

MEMBERS

HENRY J. FORGUES
BEARCE RICHARDSON, INC.
E. A. BICKFORD AGENCY
CHAS. S. CUMMINGS Insurance Agency
HARVEY-CLOUGH Insurance Agency
J. P. HUTCHINSON & CO.
A. Q. MILLER, INC.
HARRY RUBINOFF
A. P. SAINDON CO.
REUEL W. SMITH
A. R. THURSTON
MALCOLM WINTER PHILBROOK Agencies



Chief REUBEN E. ESTES, Lewiston, Me.

**When Shipping Goods from
BOSTON TO PORTLAND, LEWISTON, AUGUSTA**

CALL

PINE STATE EXPRESS

54 North Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Telephones, 9855-9956

**From Lewiston and Portland to all points in Massachusetts,
Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York call**

Call Lewiston 3937; Portland 3-2914-2915

Now I want to picture that for you here. Up here we will assume a woman is washing garments in an open pan of gasoline. It is continually giving off vapors. We will assume she is doing that, and vapors are formed and flow off here, finally reaching some form of ignition. I am going to vaporize this quickly so you can see the vapors. Ordinarily they are invisible. Then I will try to give you a picture of that flashback through the vapor stream, and you can make up your own mind whether it is possible for that woman to get out of the way in case the vapor stream became ignited. Note those vapors are heavy. Notice how they flow in a stream, how they flow down hill just exactly like water. Now if I ignite that vapor stream at this end, it will flash right back to the source, and it is an utter impossibility for a person to get out of the way.

There is another hazard in connection with that which I will try to illustrate to you. It doesn't always work; but you know they keep this gasoline in a can or in a bottle, and then they will empty the can and set it alongside of them. They think the can is empty; it doesn't mean anything, so there is nothing to worry about there. Let's put about four or five drops of gasoline in the can and then we will shake it up a bit; we have a presumably empty can; the gasoline has been poured out of it. We will again do this same thing and see whether we can make this can show up its tendency to be a bomb. Again the stream of vapor flashes. (Explosion.) That illustrates the point.

On this gasoline thing there is also this point. When working around an automobile, it is necessary to use a portable light. I don't know what the proportion is, but eight out of ten persons when they use a portable light do not provide this guard to prevent breaking the globe, and therefore they pull the lamp under the car where there is usually gasoline, they hit it against the car or the cement floor and break the globe. Of course, if they break the globe where gasoline vapor is present, it will explode. The average garage worker doesn't believe that because he says the light will go out. It does go out, but not quickly enough. One way I know of to prove whether this thing will or will not happen is to vaporize some gasoline in there and break one of these globes and see if it will fire. (Explosion.) So there isn't any question at all but what it will happen.

Now we will go on from that—I will come back to the gasoline matter later—but one thing that is causing a lot of fires today is the electrical hazard. It is the misuse of electricity and not the use of it that causes our trouble. The National Electric Code has been in use now for I don't know how many years, but long enough so most of our equipment should be put in in a standard manner. I say should be, because a lot of people like to fool with it. But the ordinary equipment is standard and we put it in the house, and then turn it over to the owner to have and to hold and to live with as he sees fit. Now the owner may not know anything about electricity, and if he doesn't, he is probably fairly safe because then if he blows a fuse he calls the service company and has the fuse put back. If he knows a little about it, he adds on things. He adds on equipment and puts in all sorts of wiring, and blows a fuse and then blows another fuse; and then he begins to wonder why he can't fix it. A fellow told him the other day if he would put a penny back of this fuse block, it would work. Well, we took sixty-one cents in pennies out of the fuses in an apartment house in Hartford where the janitor was just that type. If you do that, you short-circuit your fuses and you have destroyed your safety valve. The whole thing is this. Today we are using so many kinds of electrical devices in the homes, ranging all the way from

curling irons to washing machines, toasters, electric ranges, and everything, the result is danger.

Suppose we look at this. Put on a little too much load and the fuse goes. I am this janitor, and I put a penny in here. We are going to have a party in this place and we put on a load. If you watch the house, in a very short time under those conditions probably we are going to send for you fellows, if I keep adding a load to it. All you have to do is load it up to a point where the wiring gets hot in some portion, due to too much current being forced through it, and that is what you get. If you try to put more current through the wire than the line is designed to carry, you will produce heat. Another picture of this; suppose that one of the wires goes through the walls upstairs. We certainly don't want heating to go on there, but if you overload it, you get heating. If that heating takes place in the toaster, you want it, but you don't want it in the concealed wiring in between the walls. You see, if you put on more and more load, you melt the wire. And that, I think, is one of the things that causes a great deal of trouble today, together with careless home-made installation, where a man doesn't know what he is doing.

Now we will go back just a little bit to this cleaner matter. We get a lot of inquiries sometimes when we begin to talk about this sort of stuff. A woman says, "If I can't use gasoline, what can I use?" And I say, "Chloroform," and they go up in the air and say they don't want to go to sleep. It will not put you to sleep any quicker than the others will. There has been developed particularly and primarily for dry cleaning purposes a so-called safety solvent, which has about the hazard of kerosene. The flash point is up around 105, whereas gasoline runs from zero down to 18 or 20 below. If you take this so-called safety solvent and try to light it, it will not burn, but the hazard of this stuff is merely this, that if I warm it a bit, and some of them do like to warm the solvent, and put a match to it, you will note I have reached a point where I might just as well be using gasoline. As you see, it burns, and as it keeps on burning it gets warmer and warmer and burns more and more freely. I would say a woman, if she insists on washing garments in a dry cleaner at home, if she would buy safety solvent, take it outside, use it with all the precautions she ought to use with gasoline, she would be fairly safe, but only that.

Now there are other solvents that can be used for home cleaning that are absolutely non-inflammable. I am going to show you here. I am going to put a little gasoline in the lower pan, and in the upper one I will put a small amount of non-inflammable solvent which is particularly good for use in the home. If I light the gasoline, you will note it burns readily; but if that gets the non-inflammable solvent to a boiling point, when it begins to vaporize, the vapor of the non-inflammable solvent will flow down over the inflammable vapors and put out your gasoline. That is also an illustration of a certain type of extinguisher. The same fluid we use for safety fluid is about the same as we use in this type of extinguisher—carbon tetrachloride.

There are one or two other things which might interest you. We all know the liking of people in this country for Christmas decorations. At home we get Christmas trees in, and if we are particularly good about it, we go out and buy a good natural tree and put it up in the living room. We have introduced a very bad hazard immediately and particularly so after the tree has had about eight or ten days to dry out. In connection with this, we have to have snow with these things, so use cotton batting. If you take ordinary

cotton batting and light it, you will note it fires immediately. You can buy cotton batting like this; you will note it does not burn at all, merely chars. That is a cotton batting made particularly for that purpose. So if you must have snow fields, get the people to use this type of stuff rather than ordinary cotton batting.

You all remember the Cleveland Clinic fire that took place a few years ago when some 122 people were either poisoned or burned as a result of a fire in nitrate films. Now, the National Board of Fire Underwriters has made requirements to take care of nitrate film storage, but with all those requirements the human element enters in, and then they leave half a ton stored in some place where if it once starts it is the hardest matter in the world to put out. We are trying to get people to use the safety film. If you try to light it, it doesn't light very readily, but if you burn a nitrate film, it burns almost explosively. You can imagine a ton or half a ton of it stored in a hospital.

There is one of the worst things (exhibiting a celluloid doll) that you can put in the hands of a child, what we call "celluloid." Imagine a child who brings it to the stove where the mother is working; you can see what happens (doll burns). You can't put it out. Those things are responsible for a lot of bad fires and extremely sad cases of burned children and women. Toys of that kind are best some place else.

Now we all hear all the time of fires that are caused by spontaneous ignition. Spontaneous ignition, I think, is responsible for a good many of our fires, and spontaneous ignition is nothing more nor less than a heating or oxidization that takes place at such a rate that heat is produced faster than it can be taken away; and when it does that, it will build up a temperature until it reaches the burning point. It may start by chemical action. I am going to show you two or three cases of spontaneous ignition. This is very rapid-acting. Suppose that you have in your town a warehouse, a big, public warehouse, where they are storing all sorts of things. Now in that warehouse they may be storing starch, sugar or hay, almost anything of a carbonaceous nature. Also in the same warehouse you have storage, at least transient storage, of acids of various kinds and chemicals that give up oxygen freely. Suppose a man is trucking some sacks of sugar along and there is a little tear in it and he spills some on the floor, and a man comes along with a can of Chlorate or nitrate, and some other man comes along with a carboy of acid and wants to draw some out and breaks that. That combination together produces spontaneous ignition and produces it very quickly, and a fire of such nature is hard to put out if in quantity, because it produces its own oxygen. In here I have a mixture of sugar and chlorate, and here I have a some ordinary sulphuric acid. I am going to put in a drop of sulphuric acid, and you see almost immediately we have a tremendous fire. The oxygen is given up very quickly and fire takes place almost at once.

There is another one; you might time this one. You know this spontaneous ignition thing takes place almost at once or it may extend over a period of forty-eight hours or more, depending on conditions and how long it takes to build up temperatures. There is a quite commonly used chemical for use in manufacturing purposes. You will notice the color, it has red glints in it. We will call that one of these nice red-headed girls, and here is Old Man Glycerine. You can't conceive of that being any sort of fire hazard at all. We put it in hand lotions and things of that kind. Old Man Glycerine is quite a peaceable old fellow until he gets acquainted with this

red head. Let's time that, and I think in about two minutes and thirty or forty seconds, we ought to get some action. It takes quite a little while for this heating effect, and I make this to show the time action. That red head is quite a fast worker but Old Man Glycerine is not, but when he gets to real work we may get some place. In the meantime, we will fix this one up. How long have we run now? About a minute. He ought to have at least another minute and a half to go to get some place. Sometimes this thing fools me. Sometimes it will go around forty-five seconds, but this particular combination I have here may work out. We will try it. If this thing fools me, I am going to shoot somebody; I am going to tell you that right now. In another ten or fifteen seconds that ought to go. You see your heating is taking effect all this time. Merely another case of spontaneous ignition, this time delayed, to show the fact that sometimes they are fast and sometimes slow.

Now I only have one other thing I am going to show you here, and that is the point of a very definite hazard in a man that chews tobacco. He may be a definite hazard. Let's find out whether he is or not. In there I have some ordinary sawdust, and let the sawdust represent the scarred wooden floor in the bleach room in one of our textile mills where the floor is scarred through trucks going through, and I am one of the unemployed who goes in and is set to work in the bleach room. All I have got to do is weigh this bleach and put it in the vat, but they don't tell me not to spill it on the floor, and of course not knowing any better, I spill it on the floor, and walking around on the floor a little bit in the process of getting the work done, I have ground that down into the woodwork, and then my chore being over, I decide to take a good chew of tobacco. I will use a stick of Wrigley's. And as you know, when you take a fresh chew of tobacco and begin chewing on it, the salivary glands begin to work and you accumulate a mouthful of tobacco juice; I look around and no cuspidor being provided, I merely spit on the floor. (Fire.) If that doesn't prove the tobacco chewer is a fire hazard, I don't know what else can do it.

If you gentlemen have any questions, I will try and answer them as far as possible.

MEMBER: Some have just arrived that didn't see your dust explosion.

MR. FRANKLIN: I will be very glad to do it if we have time. For the benefit of you fellows who didn't see this, I am using ordinary corn starch in here. You know you can produce a dust explosion where there is a fine dust around the plant by turning in a fire stream. Turn in a fire stream and turn the dust into a cloud and you are very apt to get an explosion that will wreck the place. (Explosion.)

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: Anybody any questions to ask Mr. Franklin? Gentleman, you have heard and seen a wonderful demonstration by Mr. Franklin, what is your pleasure?

MEMBER: I move it be accepted, Mr. President, with a vote of thanks. (Motion seconded and carried).

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: The next will be an address by Mr. James M. Hurley, State Fire Marshal of Massachusetts.

ADDRESS BY JAMES M. HURLEY

State Fire Marshal of Massachusetts

Mr. President, Members and Friends of the Fire Chiefs' Club: This convention seems to be getting better as it goes along. Every member seems to be an improvement over the one before. This happens to be my first convention with you. I joined the organization about a year ago, a few months after I was appointed by Governor Ely to the position of State Fire Marshal in Massachusetts, and certainly my impressions here during this convention have been most favorable. In fact, it was the Fire Chiefs' organization that first invited me to attend a function of any kind after my appointment. I took office in January of 1931, and in the course of a week or two I received an invitation from the Fire Chiefs' Club of Massachusetts to attend their January meeting, which I did, and at that meeting I received the assurance of the president that that organization would work and co-operate with me in my new position, and I want to here and now acknowledge the co-operation and assistance of the Fire Chiefs' Club of Massachusetts.

Shortly afterward my good friend, the Chief from Watertown, your secretary, called in to see me and told me of this wonderful organization of New England Fire Chiefs' Association, and says, "It is an organization you ought to belong to." My experience with the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs' Club wasn't very hard to convince me, and I was glad to join the organization, and I want to assure you that it will be quite a job to keep me away from your convention in the future.

I have been impressed by many things since coming here. I have been

THE DeWITT HOTEL

EXTENDS A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL
MEMBERS OF

**The New England Fire Chiefs
Association**

We are fortunate in being designated as Headquarters Hotel and we believe our traditional friendship and courtesy will help to make your stay in Lewiston a pleasant one.

FRANKLIN E. HODGKINS
Managing Director

FRANK H. PLUMMER

CHARLES C. PLUMMER

F. H. & C. C. PLUMMER

GENERAL INSURANCE

16 Monument Square, Portland, Maine

Telephone Dial 3-1636



Chief OLIVER T. SANBORN, Board of Directors, Portland, Me.

Insurance of All Kinds
E. C. JONES & CO., Inc.
41 EXCHANGE STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE
Dial 2-1974

WITH BEST WISHES
THE
LAFAYETTE HOTEL
—
PORTLAND, MAINE

impressed by the local fire department here, in their assisting the delegates in any way they can. When I arrived at the hotel Monday evening, I was met by a member of the fire department in Lewiston, offered information and assistance in any way he could; and yesterday morning, certainly I am sure every delegate was impressed by that wonderful program yesterday—the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the City, the President of the College, your Chaplain, all contributing to the wonderful program.

Now, today I am sure you have enjoyed yourself. We are getting some very wonderful and helpful information, information that will make us better fitted for our jobs when we get back home. Living at a time when we have to keep pace with all these new developments, we are living at an age when new inventions to increase speed and increase danger are all about us. You only have to read the front page of any morning newspaper to see the things that are happening because of these things. The automobile, for instance, is a very wonderful thing. It is a wonderful thing to expedite travel, but when you look at the figures, you realize the tremendous toll we pay for all of those gains. In Massachusetts, 750 people are annually killed on the highways. In our own particular line, in the way of fire protection and fire development, this demonstration here this morning is evidence of the things that are going on and the things that are coming in, the tremendous loss we suffer in the country when we realize we lose five hundred million dollars in fire loss. In our own particular field we realize we are challenged with a situation that requires a lot of attention. There are two ways of meeting the situation and the great losses we are experiencing in the country.

The first is our good fire departments. We have good fire departments. If it wasn't for the efficiency of our fire departments, God only knows what the loss would be. But in this particular time when the cry seems to be cut, cut, cut, it seems to me it is our particular job to do our level best to impress upon our local authorities the importance of maintaining the efficiency, of maintaining the standards of our fire departments, because I think in no field is greater danger attached than in the field of our fire departments, and cutting appropriations will reduce the efficiency. It is an economy that may strike back a thousand times worse in loss of property and loss of life than in the sum of money of curtailment in the fire appropriations.

Now the other line by which we must meet this situation is in the way of fire prevention work,—good rules and regulations governing such things as we have seen demonstrated here today. It is absolutely necessary that these things be properly regulated, either by state regulations or by local ordinance and by-laws where the cities and towns are authorized to regulate these things. It is essential that we have regulations if we are to successfully meet these new dangers. So I am glad to come here and give you the benefit of some of the experiences I have had in the short time I have been in office.

I want to congratulate you on your wonderful fraternity. The letters read here by your secretary show the good fraternity. The fellows who could not come for one reason or another are interested to send letters to tell why. I was interested in hearing the figures of membership, and I hope your organization will continue to do well. You have certainly held your membership well. I want to congratulate you on your organization, on the spirit that dominates it, and I sincerely hope and trust I may be able to participate in many of your conventions in the future.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: You have heard the address of Mr. Hurley.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: I move it be accepted and spread on the records and a vote of thanks extended to the Marshal for coming here.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

CHIEF CASEY: Mr. President, I am just going to ask our Marshal here of a thing in Massachusetts, what is enforced on people in buying fuel oil. Fuel oil is a terrible thing in these houses, and according to our Marshal, they have to have a permit from him and I would like to have him state to these people that people must have a permit from him, and that oil men delivering oil shall not deliver oil to anybody in a house unless they have a permit.

FIRE MARSHAL HURLEY: We have a law in Massachusetts that places in the State Fire Marshal authority to make State rules and regulations and also gives the right to delegate the fire chief in his respective community to enforce those regulations. In the burning of fuel oil in New England we have seen a tremendous development, and of course if that is not properly regulated, it can be attended with great danger. Now Chief Moran from Hartford, I heard him at Springfield last November and he has a wonderful ordinance in Hartford. Last April we put into force a new set of regulations. A permit must be obtained from the fire department when more than ten gallons is stored. That permit must be displayed, and unless it is displayed, the oil company is prohibited from delivering oil to any of the premises where authority is not shown. We put in that new regulation and required that the permit be displayed and the company prohibited from delivering any oil unless it was displayed, and it has driven a lot of home owners to the fire chief and then it gave the chief an opportunity to go to the home and look the situation over. The chief goes there and inspects the premises, and if conditions are not right, he requires that they shall be and then the oil is delivered. That is just one phase of the way our statute operates. I think it is a wonderful thing to have the authority vested in the state department and have those regulations placed in the hands of the local officials for enforcement. We have had a Fire Marshal's office in Massachusetts since 1886, and it was entirely revised in 1930. I think we have a splendid working statute, and under it it is possible to do real good work along fire prevention lines.

MEMBER: I would like to inquire if the State of Massachusetts has any regulations governing the type of oil trucks that transport oil through the towns.

FIRE MARSHAL HURLEY: We have not. That is, we have been working on it but we haven't at the present time any regulations governing the type of truck. I know that New York City has a very good regulation on trucks. I hope that we will have them soon. The larger companies, I think they have good trucks. I think they have about as good trucks as money can buy, but in this development of this oil situation, fellows get an old truck, grab any oil tank and put it on the truck, and they are not equipped for the work. I hope we will be able to take care of that situation.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: The next will be an address by Mr. George O. Mansfield, Chief Fire Inspector, Department of Public Safety, Massachusetts.

McKESSON & ROBBINS

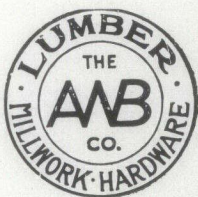
INC.

Bridgeport, Conn.

MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF

DRUGS AND DRUG PRODUCTS

Serving the public health for over a century through physicians
dentists and druggists



**QUALITY BUILDING
MATERIAL**

SINCE 1893

BURRITT
BRIDGEPORT
CONN.



The Travelers

Home of the largest multiple-line insurance
organization in the United States.

Hartford, Conn.

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY

INC.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.



In Business for Your Safety

Compliments of
Hartford Gas Light Company
Hartford, Conn.



Chief JOHN C. MORAN, Past President, Hartford, Conn.

The Edward Balf Company
CRUSHED STONE, CERTIFIED CONCRETE
ASPHALT, CONCRETE and MACADAM PAVEMENTS
Quarries: Newtonington, Conn., Tariffville, Conn.
Office: 173 State Street, Hartford, Conn.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON INCENDIARY FIRES

BY GEORGE O. MANSFIELD

Chief Fire Inspector, Department of Public Safety of Massachusetts

Today I am going to discuss from a practical standpoint the investigation of incendiary fires with particular reference to the part that the fire department plays in this most important function of Fire Prevention.

First, let me state that I am very pleased to be here today, because General Daniel Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety, and James M. Hurley, State Fire Marshal, of the Department of Public Safety, want to continue the splendid co-operative spirit which exists between the fire departments and the Department of Public Safety. My superiors mentioned above, as well as myself and all fire inspectors, realize that the success with which our department has met in the apprehension and prosecution of fire-bugs is, in no small measure, due to the splendid co-operation we have received from the fire chiefs of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Perhaps you chiefs of other states will be interested to know that during the year 1932 the State Police fire inspectors of Massachusetts made 168 arrests, secured 85 convictions, had only 32 "not guilty" cases, while the balance of cases were pending at the end of the fiscal year.

When Mr. A. Bruce Bielaski, head of the Arson Division of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, stated at the Fire Marshals' Convention in Milwaukee two weeks ago that Massachusetts had the best record in the country and the best system in the handling of arson cases, State Fire Marshal Hurley in replying to this high tribute voiced the opinion that this record was made possible by the splendid co-operation of the fire chiefs of Massachusetts, and I, from my own personal experiences in the field, endorse Fire Marshal Hurley's statement.

Chief Inspector Mansfield then went into an extended talk on the procedure in the investigation of fires of suspicious and incendiary origin. He stated that even before a fire occurs that the fire department can be of value in preventing an incendiary fire, inasmuch as firemen may come in possession of such facts that may be of such a suspicious nature as to indicate that somebody is planning to have a fire. Then, if such is the case, a check of the premises to ascertain the amount of insurance, the state of the man's business, and the condition of the premises may be the means of causing this party to change his mind, and thus no fire will occur; or the facts may be such that the authorities can put a watch on the premises and apprehend the party in the actual commission of the crime. Very frequently inspection of premises by fire department inspectors with casual inquiry at the time as to the amount of insurance, etc., may also prevent incendiary fires, even where there is nothing in advance to indicate that such fires might occur.

The next point brought out by Mr. Mansfield was the observance made by the fire chief and his officers as they approached the scene of the fire. They may have noticed more than one fire in the building, or seen an unusually heavy black smoke which would indicate that an inflammable liquid was burning, or the unusual color of the flames, or the rapid spreading of the fire, all of which would make the chief and his men suspicious of these unusual circumstances.

Next, was the building securely locked and if so, it is essential to remember just who forced an entrance, so that this evidence can be later pre-

sented to the Court to support the claim that the owner or occupants had the exclusive opportunity to set the fire inasmuch as they had the only keys and the building had been found locked by the firemen. Then upon forcing or gaining an entrance,, it is important to remember if any unusual odors are detected such as would come from gasoline, benzine, turpentine, paint remover or other similar highly inflammable liquids. Also immediately upon entering, if there are two or more separate fires burning, the location of these should be firmly fixed in mind because upon "ventilating" these fires may join as one. The odors, intensity of flames, color of flames, and the spreading of the flames on the application of water, of course, all indicate the use of inflammable liquids or materials. If separate fires can be promptly extinguished without disturbing trailers that may lead from one to another, it is well to do so, so that these trailers can be preserved as evidence. If fire traps or trailers are found, they should be closely guarded until photographs can be taken of the layout. Fire traps and trailers may be of many kinds, such as candles, alarm clocks rigged to cause a spark, match boxes with lighted cigarettes, soldering irons left turned on, electric toasters, electric heaters, electric flatirons, oily rags, oil soaked or gasoline soaked Turkish towels, rolls of cotton batting, tissue paper and scores of similar articles. With these may be found gasoline, kerosene, paint remover, alcohol, benzine, turpentine, rubber cement, or any other highly inflammable liquids or powders.

Mr. Mansfield impressed the importance of securing photographs of the actual layout, as the jury in the trial of cases can then be clearly shown just how the evidence was found. These various exhibits should be given into the custody of a competent officer, who shall take charge of them and hold them until turned over to the prosecuting authorities. Gasoline, kerosene and oil soaked rags and other articles already mentioned should be placed in air-tight containers, such as a glass jar with rubber band and screw top, so that the odor and liquid can be retained for examination by a chemist, and later for presentation to the jury at the trial.

Mr. Mansfield then showed approximately one hundred stereopticon views of actual fire cases in which convictions have been secured, all of these illustrating the various points in the investigation of incendiary fires, pointing out the essential features. These views showed practically every type of incendiary fire which has come to the notice of the officials of the State Fire Marshal's office, and clearly illustrates the various points which Mr. Mansfield wished to bring home to his listeners.

Chief Inspector Mansfield in closing stated that he would not go into motive for incendiary fires and the technical features of the prosecution of cases inasmuch as that was a police function which should be left to the prosecuting authorities. That is to say, he distinguished between two types of evidence: the material evidence found at the scene of the fire, such as trailers and inflammable liquids, etc., as entirely separate from the type of evidence that can only be developed by the investigation by police authorities who are familiar with rules of evidence, police practice and procedure.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: Lunch is now ready and we will adjourn until 1.30. We have some very good speakers on, so please everybody come back.

(Luncheon for Chiefs and members served at the Armory.)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1933

1.30 P. M.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: The meeting will come to order. We would like to hear the report of the Auditing Committee if it is ready.

CHIEF SANBORN: The Auditing Committee have audited the report and moves the Secretary-Treasurer's report be accepted.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: After the report of the Auditing Committee, somebody ought to make a motion to accept the report of the Treasurer.

MEMBER: I make that motion.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: As Chief Dougherty isn't here, Mr. Carroll of the Rockwood Sprinkler Company will be the first to talk this afternoon.

MAKING THE SPRINKLER HELP THE FIRE CHIEF

By WILLIAM J. CARROLL

Rockwood Sprinkler Company, Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is always a pleasure to talk to the New England Fire Chiefs, but it is an especial pleasure in this particular case because the subject I want to talk to you about is making one unit of the two most effective agencies for fire protection that exist, namely, the fire department and the sprinkler system. I think it will make my talk more intelligible, and perhaps more interesting, if we use these charts here to illustrate some of the points.

I have said that the Sprinkler Watchman makes a unit of the two most important branches of fire protection that there are. I know that there is no need to elaborate on the importance of the fire department in protecting the lives and the property of the citizens of any city. That record speaks for itself. There is hardly any more need for pointing to the record of the sprinkler in fire protection work. You men know, out of your day to day experience, of what help the sprinkler system is to you, but I wonder if you really appreciate what a marvelous record the sprinkler has over the last thirty-five years. This chart shows that there have been about 50,000 fires in the last thirty-five years, and that in 96 per cent of the cases the sprinkler system has either extinguished the fire or held it in check. When you consider that this covers all types of sprinkler equipment, all types of installations, all types of maintenance, and all types of risks, I know you will agree that as a fire extinguishing agent, the sprinkler system is a wonderful aid to the fire department. Here is a chart that interested me rather strongly. It is based on fires in what the insurance companies classify as miscellaneous mercantile risks. You know the type of fire in the smaller building containing miscellaneous mercantile stores. In these risks which were equipped with sprinklers, 89 per cent of the fires were small. In these risks which were not sprinklered, 80½ per cent of the fires were large.

In my work with the fire chiefs of the country I have been impressed for a long time with the fact that you men do not get the full support that you should when you are looking for improvements in your department.

The average man gets a thrill out of seeing the fire engines go down the street. He gets a further thrill out of running to the fire and blocking up the streets in order to make it difficult for you to get second alarm apparatus in, but when it comes to going out and doing work for you to improve the standing of your department, you find all too few who are willing and able to do it. Some of you chiefs have connections in your town with representative and influential men who will go out and help you get improvements. I believe that this connection of the sprinkler system to the fire department can be of the greatest possible help in interesting general managers of business concerns in the work of your department. If you put a fire alarm box in each one of these business establishments, you can make sure that the owner of that establishment or the general manager is going to be interested in the appropriations which are made for the fire department and for the fire alarm system because he will then realize that he has a personal interest in seeing that your department is maintained at the proper efficiency. We are all interested in things that affect us personally. The business men of your city are no different than you or I. If they have a connection between their sprinkler system and your fire alarm system, they will be interested because it does affect them personally.

The question of connecting sprinkler systems to fire alarm is not new. Chief Dahill of New Bedford has had these connections for years and has been very enthusiastic about them. Scores of places throughout New England have been protected for a number of years. Here is a letter from the Eureka Blank Book Company of Holyoke which gives an account of a fire in their plant, which was protected with a Sprinkler Watchman, in which the insurance adjuster says, "The loss was lower than the average loss in a plant where a watchman would have shut off the sprinkler system immediately upon the head going off." Here is a letter from the Priscilla Braid Company down in Central Falls. They say, "On Sunday morning at 1.35 the automatic alarm hookup which you installed rang in the fire department and within a few minutes they had responded, entered the building, and turned off the water supply, thus avoiding material damage which might have taken place if the leak had been allowed to run any great length of time." Here is a letter from the Superintendent of Fire Alarm right here in Lewiston. They have had them in for three years and have not yet had a false alarm, although they have had some real alarms that have been helpful.

You men naturally want to know of what this system consists. I appreciate that there are some of you who are familiar with the principles of this system. I know that there are some others who have been to our plant in Worcester and have seen this in operation. I am going to ask you men who are familiar with this to be patient for a moment or two because some of the men have not had an opportunity to examine it as closely as you have. I will be very brief in my description of what the system is.

As you know, generally speaking, there are two types of sprinkler systems, the wet and the dry system. The equipment for a wet system consists of a Gamewell Shunt Type Box installed outside of the plant and connected to the municipal fire alarm circuit. From there a pair of No. 10 wires are run in rigid conduit to a circuit opener on the alarm valve or valves. When there is a flow of water from a sprinkler head, it operates the circuit opener which opens the shunt loop and trips the box the same as if it had been tripped by hand. It is a standard practice now to install with the shunt type box a supervisory panel connected to the shunt loop so that when the

**THE MORGAN LINEN
SERVICE, Inc.**

205 ASH STREET
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.


COMPLIMENTS OF
L. B. HASS & CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.

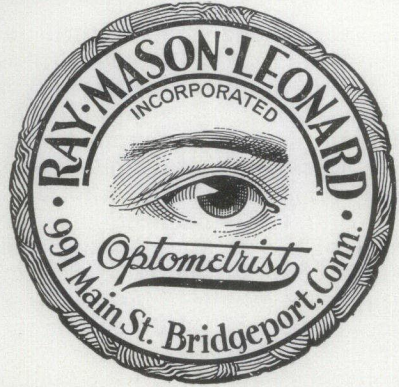
JOHN R. WOODHULL
Dressed Beef
Provisions

526-528 WATER STREET
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Telephone Connection

THE
**AMERICAN-CANADIAN
PROPERTIES CORPORATION**


62 CHERRY STREET
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.



THE VOLTAX COMPANY

Manufacturers of
Paints, Varnishes and Enamels

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Howard Clark, President and Treasurer
James J. Casey, Secretary
**THE PIERCE MANUFACTUR-
ING CO.**
Contractors for Sewers, Drains
Concrete Walks
Dealers in Masons' Supplies
Red-E-Mix Concrete, Sandblasting
Office and Pipe Works
785 HOUSATONIC AVENUE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Telephone 4-2764

**THE BRIDGEPORT PUBLIC
MARKET**

The MacKenzie Bros. Co.
The Largest Distributors of Food Products
In Connecticut

96 to 128 STATE STREET
31 to 51 BANK STREET
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Peerless Unit Ventilation Co., Inc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**PEER VENT HEATING AND VENTILATING UNITS
PEER HEAT UNIT HEATERS**

Bridgeport, Conn.



Chief THOMAS F. BURNS, Bridgeport, Conn.

Compliments of

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Fairfield Plant

FAIRFIELD, CONN.

shunt loop is opened, a light burns and a bell rings. This permits supervision of the shunt loop and makes certain that there will be no possibility of the shunt type box being left unset. For a good many years it was the standard practice on wet systems to use a pump to build up the system pressure about 15 pounds above the street pressure. This acted as a cushion so any water hammer which might occur would not result in a false alarm. These pumps were either of a hand type or an automatic type and a very substantial number of installations have been using them and they have given long and satisfactory service.

You perhaps know that some time ago the Gamewell Company purchased the Rockwood Sprinkler Company. We, who for a number of years had seen the practical value of prompt alarms, immediately appreciated that the outstanding need in the sprinkler industry was improvement in the method and the speed of transmitting alarms. As a result of development work which was done at our plant in Worcester, the Sprinklarm has been developed which is now used on wet pipe systems in place of a hand or automatic pump. The Sprinklarm has three definite advantages over any previous type of alarm, either for local alarm purposes or for connection to municipal fire alarm circuits. In the first place, it gives a faster alarm. Secondly, it eliminates entirely the possibility of false alarms, and in the third place, it provides an alarm even though the water supply is shut off. If I had an opportunity to have you men at our demonstration room in our Worcester plant, you could convince yourself in five minutes of the startling improvement that has been made. We have set up there a regular sprinkler system with the conventional form and alarm and with this new Sprinklarm. At 85 pounds city water pressure we get an alarm from the Sprinklarm in three or four seconds. At 35 pounds pressure we get an alarm in five or six seconds. It takes about two minutes with the conventional system.

Sometimes it is claimed that sprinkler systems should not be connected to fire alarm circuits because of the danger of false alarms. The one thing that causes false alarms more than anything else is a water hammer. The use of pumps, either hand or automatic, has been successful in eliminating these false alarms. We, however, wanted to make this fully automatic and this has been done with the Sprinklarm.

The Sprinklarm has been so successful because it is based on a new method of operation. Instead of depending on a flow of water, as have all previous sprinkler alarms, this device depends on a drop in pressure. The Sprinklarm is connected to the sprinkler system on the building side of the alarm valve. The water enters from the sprinkler system through this pipe, passes through the screen, up into this lower chamber and then through an equalizing device into this upper chamber. This equalizing device is a small orifice which permits the water to flow slowly from one chamber to the other. When the Sprinklarm is first connected, the water is permitted to enter the lower chamber and after a short period, the pressure in the upper and lower chambers becomes equalized. Between the upper and lower chambers is a flexible diaphragm connected to a valve which, when open, permits the water to flow into the circuit opener or circuit closer and transmit an alarm. Now let's see what happens. The Sprinkler is connected to a regular sprinkler system and the pressure in the upper and lower chambers is the same as in the sprinkler system. A sprinkler head opens and immediately the pressure in the entire system drops, but because of the equalizing device between the lower and upper chambers, the pressure in the upper chamber cannot drop as quickly. As a result, the diaphragm between the

chambers is pressed down, the valve is opened, the circuit opener is operated and an alarm is sent to headquarters as well as sounding a local alarm. You can understand that water hammers cannot result in a false alarm because all the water hammer will do will be to increase the pressure in the lower chamber, and if you are going to get an alarm, you must get a decrease in this chamber and not an increase.

You can understand, also, why this device will transmit an alarm even though the water supply is shut off. Virtually all sprinkler systems have what is known as an O. S. & Y. Gate Valve or a post indicator between the alarm valve and the city water connection. These valves are sometimes closed by the maintenance force to make changes on the sprinkler system. Insurance inspectors have found repeatedly that these valves are left closed on completion of the work and there is, therefore, no supply of water in case of fire. With the Sprinklarm, even though these valves are closed, there still remains a certain amount of pressure in the system, and when a head opens, this pressure drops and results in the sounding of an alarm both locally and in fire headquarters.

Early in the talk I spoke about there being two types of sprinkler systems, the wet and the dry. The Sprinklarm is designed for use on wet systems. A dry system, as you probably know, is installed in buildings where there is danger of the water in the sprinkler pipes being frozen. A dry pipe valve is installed instead of an alarm valve and the piping is filled with compressed air. When a sprinkler head operates, the compressed air escapes, which permits the dry valve to trip and allows the water to flow into the sprinkler system and on to the fire. You can appreciate that as long as the air is kept in the sprinkler system, the valve cannot open and there will be no false alarms. If the air is permitted to drop down, the water will enter the system and there will be danger of freezing. As a result, most plant superintendents are extremely careful to see that the air is kept pumped up. In order to assist them in preventing the air from dropping down to a point where the valve can be tripped, we have designed a special device which gives them a warning signal when the pressure has been dropped down half way to the tripping point.

The Sprinkler Watchman connection to the dry system consists of the shunt type box, the shunt loop supervising panel and the circuit opener connected as previously described.

The Sprinklarm has already been put through the Mutual Laboratories and has been endorsed by them for use on Mutual risks. It is now under examination at the Stock Laboratories and we expect that a report will be received shortly.

As I said to you in the beginning, it seems to me that the connection of sprinkler systems to municipal fire alarm ties together the two finest fire fighting forces in the world, namely, the sprinkler system and the fire department. For the first time it really extends the fire alarm service in the same way that the other services of the city have been extended. The water department does not stop at your property lines. They make the connections which enable you to have water any place in the building where it is needed. They make the connections which enable you to carry the water which might stop at hydrants to sprinkler heads scattered all over the property. When you extend your fire alarm circuit from the box on the building to the circuit opener on the sprinkler system, you are doing simply what the water department has already done. You are putting your department in a position

to increase substantially the value of fire alarm to the taxpayers of your city. There is a considerable amount of money invested in your fire alarm system for central office equipment, for circuits on the street, for underground circuits, and alarm and engine house devices. The connection of the sprinkler system to the fire alarm system enables your city to get a much more adequate return from the investment that has already been made.

I say to you men in closing what I said in the beginning, and that is to my mind you have before you the finest opportunity that there has ever been to make the service of the fire department valuable to the people who pay taxes and to give those same taxpayers an opportunity to appreciate the importance of the fire department.

Thanks for your courtesy.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: Before going on to the next speaker, we will hear from Mr. Sherman, who spoke this morning about the trip to Chicago.

MR. SHERMAN: The question came up after I left that a few of you may have some questions about this particular trip to the convention. Then, another thing, this boat has been chartered and we thought we would like to know some time this afternoon or right now if any of you gentlemen are tentatively thinking of going to the Exposition. If so, will you just raise your hand so we can get some idea of the number that might go?

SECRETARY O'HEARN: You don't obligate yourself in raising your hand in any way. We just want an expression of who might go.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: The next speaker, whom I am very happy to introduce, is Chief Peter Steinkellner of the Milwaukee Fire Department.

ADDRESS BY PETER STEINKELLNER

Chief of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Fire Department

Mr. President and Brother Fire Chiefs: When I received the invitation to come to the New England Fire Chiefs' Convention, I felt very much pleased and I accepted it for two reasons. One was to prove to Dan Tierney that he was wrong. Dan Tierney and I made the trip to Havana, and he made the statement that there wasn't a man in the world could understand me, so I made this trip and I leave it to you gentlemen as the jury to decide if you understand me. Secondly, it means we have established friendship with the New England Fire Chiefs, and that is worth something in our lives.

The subject assigned to me was "Fire Prevention." I feel as if the general talk on fire prevention is well known to you men and there is no need of talking on that question. But in fire prevention I think we have only scraped the surface, and when I say we have only scraped the surface, I mean this: that individually we don't amount to anything, collectively we can do a whole lot. Personally, I believe the real action for fire prevention should come through the International Association of Fire Chiefs. To have real fire prevention you must provide that the respective departments in the various states are free, that the chiefs can act as they think they ought to act, that the chief can take a stand for good legislation. Today many of the chiefs in this country are stopped by the fact they don't know how long they are going to be in office, and I think that is one of the biggest questions before the fire chiefs of this country today, the fact that men are handicapped by someone in power. I maintain that the International

ought to do this. We work under different laws in different states, and certainly from the various laws that we operate under the International ought to be able to draft a law which could be applied to every state in the Union, and not only which could be applied but have the International Fire Chiefs support a move of that kind in every state legislature when they are in session.

You have some states that operate under a one-man commission. Other states operate under the five men commission or three men commission. In some cities the chiefs have the right to hire; in other cities he hasn't got that right. Some cities have competitive examination, and others have not. Some cities have chiefs today who are in fear of disciplining the men under them, because if there is a new mayor in his city, probably the man under him will be his boss. When you have a condition of that kind, you can't have an efficient fire department and consequently cannot practice fire prevention. If the International should do that and support that move to bring about a uniform law or as uniform a law as possible in all the states, then the chiefs would be free to act and have good legislation, and when you have good legislation, you can decrease the fire losses.

You heard the Fire Marshal of the State of Massachusetts speak this morning, and I want to congratulate them for the prosecution of arson. I asked the question this morning if they were under civil service, and I was answered, all but the heads of departments. If they weren't under civil service, I don't believe they would be as successful as they have been. In the State of Wisconsin we made an attempt last session to remove the fire marshal's office from under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Insurance. It is a combination there, and we were not successful. Where you have the fire marshal's department as demonstrated this morning, where they have the right to prosecute, you have better success than in the cities and states where they must depend on the district attorneys to issue warrants and prosecute. It might interest you to know that in the year 1931 in the State of Wisconsin there were five convictions of arson where the district attorneys refused to issue warrants.

Now I can say as individuals in the State of Wisconsin I think we are freer to act there than any place else. All appointments in the departments are made through competitive examination. The chief of the department has the right to remove for cause, but the man who is removed or suspended, over a period of thirty days, has the right to appeal to the fire and police commission, and then can appeal to the Supreme Court. Consequently, with a law like that we are freer than in a state that doesn't have it, so there are a few go to Madison and try to get good legislation through.

In the State of Indiana I recall after election in those cities there were just exactly eight chiefs after election left from what chiefs there were before. Every time you go to a convention, International, or even your own here, I venture to say there are rumors that some man has been removed. Whether he has been removed for cause isn't the question; he has been removed. I maintain if any individual or any board is justified in removing a man from office they ought not to fear any group of men or any citizens looking into the question of why he was removed.

You must also bring about that the fire marshals—that goes together with the fire departments—are in the same class, that they are free to act as they think they should for the best interest of all.

There is one other factor that I think is the cause of a great deal of losses by fire, and that is the insurance company. You heard the Governor mention yesterday at a talk over at the University that years ago or prior to the depression it was competition; today he says it is co-operation. There has been as much competition in the insurance company business as in any other line of work. Over-insurance has caused more losses than any one thing I know of. The State of Wisconsin has a law that if I want to get insurance from half a dozen different companies and they will insure me for a certain amount without going over to see if I have the value, in case of a fire, every company pays a pro-rata of losses. I maintain if an insurance company insures my place of business for twenty thousand and I have only five thousand, there ought to be some law to compel them to pay the full amount. They say the insurance companies can't regulate it. The federal government regulates banks, the federal government regulates railroads and everything. Possibly we would have to get some federal law passed to regulate the insurance companies. Various states regulate utilities; they allow a certain rate of money on investments. If we can bring about a condition whereby the insurance companies would have a clearing house the same as your banks have, I think we will get somewhere. By that I mean, before you or I could get insurance with any company they must first go to this clearing house to find out whether I carry insurance with another company or whether I have that value. I venture to say if we could bring about conditions somewhere along that line, losses would be reduced about 25 per cent. I will qualify that by saying this. During this depression many people have had to drop their insurance, and you will agree with me that the losses in this country have been reduced. Why? Because they haven't the money to carry insurance, and it makes them a little bit more careful and does away with the fellow who is pressed. Regardless of what you may say or think, if any one of us sees a way out, if he is pressed one way or the other, there is always the weak side of us. Many people have thought if they had a successful fire they would get the full amount out of the insurance company, but after the fire, they can't get it all.

If the few words or message I have brought here is worthwhile, I would like to see a reorganization of the International. The International has been in existence somewhere around sixty years. They have brought wonderful messages to you, brought many things back from the convention, but there is one thing they haven't done and that is, make you secure in your position. What I would like to see is this. The International consists of eight divisions. How many of those eight divisions have a voice in the International? I happen to be President of the Great Lakes Association. I made a suggestion two years ago in Havana. They appointed me a committee of one to revise the constitution and by-laws. I think it was too much. I did make a recommendation that instead of a board of directors of three members there should be eight, together with the officer, and every division should have a representative on this board of directors, and then let the whole board revise the constitution and by-laws. And then when you have your convention here and want the International to undertake a question vital to you in your neighborhood, you can have your representative there to the board of directors and he can bring it to the International. When they do that, I think it will be more successful; you can create more of a friendly feeling. If we have men satisfied to have the job during good behavior or while some man is in power, we as a group of fire chiefs should not be in support of that type of man, because that

AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK

This is our eightieth anniversary year. For four-fifths of a century we have paid liberal dividends upon every dollar entrusted to our care. As we look backward with pride we also look forward with confidence. Deposit with us.

MANCHESTER, N. H.



Chief CHARLES H. FRENCH, Past President, Manchester, N. H.

Compliments of

INTERNATIONAL SHOE CO.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

type of man will usually take a hand-out when the time comes and therefore cast reflections on the fire chiefs.

This morning you had a wonderful demonstration of how fire starts, and I hope when you go back to the cities you won't keep it to yourself but give it to your men.

In closing I want to say this, that I have attended seven International conventions, I have attended many other conventions, and I must say that this has been the best convention of all the conventions I have attended. I thank you.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: Gentlemen, I think the Chief brought up some good food for thought, and I would like to hear a discussion on some of the things the Chief brought out. Has anybody any questions to ask the Chief? If not, what is your pleasure?

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Mr. President, the Chief spoke of one thing I think the New England agrees with him on. We talked of that at Havana, and that is in regard to the eight sectional divisions being represented through the board of directors at the International meeting. I thought by the time we went to San Diego a complete report would be made and a complete reorganization brought about, but nothing was done there. And I move you, sir, it be the expression of this meeting that the board of directors as constituted or outlined by Chief Steinkellner be adopted or a committee appointed at the Chicago meeting to go ahead with that. I think by that way we will get a better interest of the sectional organizations, we will know just what is going on and we will be able to bring back better reports. In that way we will always have a delegate of the different sections at the meeting of the board of directors. I move you, sir, that be the expression of this meeting and that our delegate or whoever of our officers are going to Chicago will bring that up at that meeting.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

CHIEF MAHONEY: Mr. President, part of the remarks of our good friend from the West struck me in particular, and that is the protection afforded fire chiefs. The protection lacking in the office of fire chiefs I lay great stress on, and I lay a large part of the blame to the individual fire chief himself. I have had some experience in legislative work, and for the past four years in Massachusetts we tried to pass the tenure in office bill, and the only reason the bill has not been passed is because the chief that it applied to was lacking in interest to do something to promote it; and I have received that report from legislative committees and members of the legislature I have approached. I have appeared before the committee and conversed with them as individuals, and they tell me the chiefs of their districts not under tenure of office or civil service never had the interest to approach them and do something for it. At the last session of the legislature, personal letters were written to the chiefs of Massachusetts and one reply was received. Our letter informed every member of our state association that the matter was before the legislature. And I say now as I have said on previous occasions that fire prevention is going to come down to the local head of the department, how much push he puts on it, and if he wants protection, he had got to be number one.

CHIEF STEINKELLNER: My experience of the lack of interest of the chief in that state is my reason for the International taking up the question. I want to show that the chief has the fear of the loss of his own

job. In the State of Wisconsin we have three forms of government. One is the mayor, one is the governor, and one is the commission form. They gave the city manager full power to hire and fire. That was final. That not only applied to firemen but to all employees of that respective city. We had a case here recently in the city of Two Rivers where the chief of police was removed. They elect a manager, and the manager must do as the aldermen wish him to do. They made a demand of the city manager that he ask the chief of police to resign. The chief of police refused to resign. Then the council went to the city manager and said, "We demand that you dismiss him." The chief asked for a public hearing; they wouldn't give him a public hearing, but the city manager, to hold his job, had to remove him. We have put through a bill in which we were successful in putting back the fire and police commission in those cities where they have the manager form of government. In putting it back, we make plenty of enemies. In those cities where they had a manager form of government they could not appear in behalf of a bill of that kind. That is why you have no success with the chiefs here to go out and get legislation. That is why it should be done by the International body. They owe it to you that the International take hold, and I think that is the only way we will be successful.

CHIEF MAHONEY: I still contend that no fire chief in New England should ever be afraid to approach a member of the House of Representatives elected from his district to ask him to vote or support a statewide bill, and the bill I refer to would be a statewide bill. I have appeared before legislative committees for the past ten years. I don't think I have made any enemies. I might have, but when you go in there with an honest and just argument, I don't think any man has anything to fear. I know from the representatives within the length and breadth of Massachusetts if the fire chiefs of their district had told them they wanted that legislation, they would have stood behind it. You see the men who went up are the men already protected. My bill went on the ballot and carried every ward in the city. I had to go in and do it. The fact is that I made friends because I was elected for life on that job, and there isn't anybody in the confines of these states who would approach a man who is fair-minded, who wouldn't at least listen to it. And I say the trouble is with the individual fire chief who doesn't push himself up, and I think the fire department will be a local issue and lay with the aggressiveness of the man holding that office.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: Any other discussion? If not, I will turn the meeting over to Chief Randlette.

CHIEF RANDLETTE: I think in view of the time and long distance from which Chief Steinkellner has come that we should show him an expression of our appreciation, and I move you, sir, that his remarks be incorporated in the proceedings of this association and he be given a rising vote of thanks.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

FOREST FIRE DIVISION

Chairman, Chief J. W. RANDLETTE, Richmond, Me.

State Vice-President for Maine of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs

CHIEF RANDLETTE: Mr. President, Members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs: I surely appreciate the honor and privilege of

presenting to you today the speakers on what I consider one of the most important branches of fire-fighting for the preservation of property, especially in the northern New England states. Within the last few years, I think the matter of forest fire-fighting has become a study, and the future preservation of those forests has meant a great deal of time and study for those men interested in forestry work. Not only that, but it has come to that point now where universities of learning who are instructing students in the forestry work have included in that education the importance of the preservation and control of forest fires; and I believe we have on the program this afternoon for your instruction men who are well posted in the subjects which they are to present you. And without any further preliminaries it gives me a great deal of pleasure to introduce to you a man who has taken a great deal of time and interest in his subject to come here and present to you the educational side of forest fire-fighting, and allow me to introduce Professor John M. Briscoe.

EDUCATION AND FOREST FIRES

By PROF. JOHN M. BRISCOE

University of Maine

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen: I want first of all to give you the greetings of the Forest Commissioner, Mr. Neal R. Violette, and his regrets that he cannot be with you. He has asked me to tell you something of the work that we are doing at the University of Maine in Forestry Education.

Briefly, there are two major problems. First, the four-year undergraduate course leading to the B.S. degree in Forestry, for the training of professional foresters and, second, general courses in forest conservation and wood-lot forestry which are open to all students of the University as electives. It is the purpose of the four-year undergraduate curriculum to give the men a training in the fundamentals of professional forestry work to fit them for positions in the field of forestry either in State work or private work, or to enable them to pursue their studies by graduate courses where the degree of Master of Forestry (M.F.) may be obtained by one additional year's work.

All forestry students are required to take the general course in economies of forestry, which is really an orientation course, and covers the whole field of forestry in an introductory manner. Besides this, all men registered in the forestry curriculum have a special course in fire protection (Fy 10). I would like to go into more detail in regard to this work in particular, since it is the subject in which this group is most interested.

Probably the latest and most reliable statistical data on forest fires, and indeed, in forest work of all kinds, is to be found in the so-called "Copeland Report" (Senate Document Number 12, Seventy-third Congress), entitled "A National Plan for American Forestry." This report brings out the fact that complete fire exclusion is rarely attainable. The allowable annual burn of up to 1-10 of 1 per cent in white pine and spruce forests, and up to not more than 2-10 of 1 per cent for northern hardwoods is usually inevitable. Of the twenty-eight million acres needing forest fire protection in New England, the burned area amounted on an average to 95,884 acres, and there were 3,645 fires during the period of 1926-30. Nearly one-half of this area is in Maine, but the records for Maine during a similar period show lower figures on the average, than those for the area outside of Maine.

The causes of forest fires might be grouped under two headings: Those caused by human agencies and those caused by natural agencies. In the East more fires are of human origin, while in the West a very much higher percentage are from natural causes—chiefly lightning. The entire elimination of human caused fires cannot be expected any more than it is obtainable in cities and homes, but it might be very greatly reduced by proper and efficient educational measures. As in the preservation of human health, prevention is a very important part of the task, so with forest fires, prevention is paramount. If we could obtain 100 per cent prevention, of fires caused by ignorance or carelessness, our forest fires would be reduced to a very small amount in this region, being confined to those caused by lightning and those of incendiary origin. In spite of twenty-five years and more of educational effort, the number of human caused fires is surprisingly high. The general public seem to have, so far, failed to grasp the nature and extent of the forest protection problem and have made little progress towards eliminating the causes of forest fires. These causes during the period as cited, 1926-1930, as given in the report, are as follows:

Period 1926-1930—New England

Lightning69
Railroads	18.74
Campers	2.39
Smokers	29.16
Debris burning	15.23
Incendiary	4.54
Lumbering69
Miscellaneous	10.01
Unknown	18.56

It can be seen from this table that a very small proportion, less than 2 per cent of the total fires definitely classified, are entirely outside of the realm of human control by educational and proper preventive measures. It would seem, therefore, that the first task of any adequate fire control program is to formulate by carefully designed educational means a proper and sympathetic public attitude towards forest fires and to build up among the leaders of thought in the country an intelligent understanding of the damage that forest fires may inflict and the means whereby their destruction may be checked.

It is a well recognized maxim, that in a democracy, just as soon as a sufficient number of people really want to accomplish some reform and are willing to work together to obtain it, they can get it. This has been proved again and again not only locally but in the country at large, and extends even to such important changes as amendments to our Federal Constitution. Educational and propaganda work are the basis of such reforms and changes. We will never attain the complete co-operation and assistance of the general public in the matter of preventing and suppressing forest fires until that public is so well and so intelligently informed as to understand and appreciate not only the monetary loss involved, but also the economic and indirect losses caused by the destruction of our forests by fire.

The State of Pennsylvania has a very excellent slogan that is used extensively on all fire signs and bulletins. It is, "Everybody Loses When Forests Burn." That covers the situation in a nut-shell, and if that idea can be brought home to the public much good will be accomplished.

Not only must the general public be better informed and instructed in the matter of forest fire control measures, but leaders and executives must be trained in the technique of this work in order to accomplish satisfactory results.

As cited in the "Copeland Report," above all else, fire control organization requires skilled and trained leadership of a high degree of executive and managerial capacity.

"The next step in the program, which must be predicated upon an educated public consciousness, involves the enactment of sufficiently stringent local, State and Federal fire laws providing for the employment of reasonable safeguards in the legitimate uses of fire in the woods and the punishment of carelessness, neglect and arson. Forest property, whether in private, State or Federal ownership, must have legal protection against the careless or recalcitrant fire setter. It is true that even the best forest-fire laws are of little consequence unless there is widespread public support for enforcement. But frequently the apprehension of the vicious or careless fire setter will bring forcibly to a community the first gleam of appreciation of the individual's responsibility for care with fire.

"In the main, three different types or groups stand in the way of local progress in fire control in each region, and unless they are recognized and dealt with intelligently, all the physical features of a fire-control program, no matter how well conceived, will fail to insure success. There is first the group that definitely approves the use of fire in the woods and shows antagonism to any fire-prevention program. This attitude is usually founded in ignorance of the ultimate effects of burning or else interest is centered on the advantages to the burner without regard to the community welfare. Second, is the group that shows no interest in the effort to halt the setting of forest fires. Third, are those who may, under careful stimulation, become the leaders in the community's fight against fire, but who at present condone fire setting as a necessary or unavoidable evil. Reasonably suitable fire laws are already on the statute books in practically every important forest region. Here and there they require strengthening, but what is needed above all is an urgent demand from the leaders of thought in each community for their enforcement.

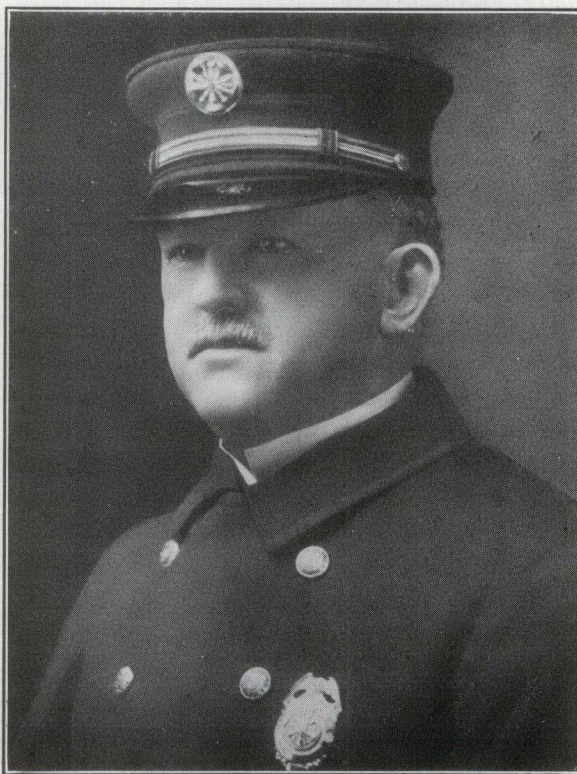
"To insure continuous and effective fire control on State and private land, the third step required is organic laws providing for active and positive State responsibility for organizing and directing fire-control effort on a State-wide basis. The States that at present are treating fires as a common enemy and taking full financial responsibility, without dependence on private funds, are generally showing the best results.

"The fourth essential feature in an adequate program of fire control is the establishment of an assured and continuous financial support for building and sustaining the protection organization. In all forest regions funds are required for some or all such specific purposes as fire-prevention programs, competent executives, a trained field force; capital investments for roads, trails, fire lines, lookout houses or lookout towers, and other physical improvements; equipment and tools for prevention and suppression of fires; and special workers for suppressing going fires. Fire fighting is a technical task requiring preparedness, specialized equipment, and an effectively trained organization under a high standard of executive direction. It cannot succeed with haphazard methods; with loose organization; with unskilled leaders hurriedly assembled when an emergency arises."

COLLINS MANUFACTURING CO.

Paper Manufacturers

HOLYOKE, MASS.



Chief PATRICK J. HURLEY, Past President, Holyoke, Mass.

**SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE CO.**

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**INSIST ON A SPRINGFIELD POLICY
"IT PAYS"**

Among the means that may be used for accomplishing educational measures in general may be listed: (1) The courses in forest education given at the University of Maine; (2) Courses in or lectures on forest fire protection in schools, academies and colleges; (3) Special short courses for forest rangers, lookout men and patrols; (4) Lectures to civic groups, Women's Clubs, Granges, and other organizations; (5) Moving pictures, used effectively with all of these; (6) News and instruction by means of radio; (7) News and special articles particularly with reference to the use and care of fire in the woods; (8) Warning signs and printed matter posted along highways and in the woods wherever the public is likely to travel on business or pleasure; (9) Special advertising material such as blotters, safety matches, ash-holders, and other small miscellaneous articles, calling attention to the necessity of care with fires in the woods.

Summarizing the needs of educational measures in regard to adequate fire control: First, a comprehensive fire prevention program designed to create positive interest and active support on the part of the public. This necessitates broad educational measures and continued publicity. Second, State laws providing direct State responsibility for the protection of State and private forest lands. Third, local, State and Federal forest fire laws and regulations. Fourth, continuing appropriations by capital investments in transportation, detection and communication systems until an adequate layout is provided. Fifth, the annual appropriation to provide capable trained personnel, equipment and labor for suppressing fires. All of which means first and foremost that men properly trained and educated for their respective duties and responsibilities are the backbone of efficient forest fire prevention work.

CHAIRMAN RANDLETTE: Are there any questions anybody would like to ask Professor Briscoe?

MEMBER: There is a question I would like to ask Professor Briscoe. Do you really think there is danger of fire from bottles if the sun's rays get to it?

PROFESSOR BRISCOE: I have heard of one authentic case where they were focussed just right. It is perfectly possible. I heard where the cause of one fire which was turned in was because of a beer bottle. A lot of fires are caused by beer bottles, but not in that way. I have heard, as I say, one authentic case where a broken bottle was so focussed that it caused the fire. It was found after in a condition where it was perfectly possible of doing that. As I say, the vast majority of fires from beer bottles are from other causes.

CHAIRMAN RANDLETTE: Our next speaker is one who has had experience in fire-fighting in Massachusetts, and I think perhaps was one of the first of the New England states to establish forest fire-fighting crews, and it gives me great pleasure to introduce John P. Crowe, Assistant State Fire Warden, Massachusetts.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT AND PREVENTION

By JOHN P. CROWE

Assistant State Fire Warden, Massachusetts

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I want to take exception to one thing the Professor said, about the beer bottle being the cause of fire.

I just don't believe it. It may be some other kind of bottle, but it wasn't a beer bottle.

Many of you men will probably miss the familiar figure of our State Fire Warden here today, and I want to say to you men that he has a very good reason for not being here. It is not because he has lost interest in the work, but because he is just buried in a very important work in our State today and couldn't get away. He has the responsibility of furnishing employment for some eight thousand men who are coming to work in our Massachusetts state forests before the first of July. That is that civilian conservation corps. We expect to have eight thousand men working before the first of July, and that is the only reason why he isn't here.

However, I am very glad to substitute for him, and I am particularly glad that this association for the past three years has taken up this forest fire branch of the fire work. I believe it belongs in this New England Association just as much as any other fire work, and I hope you live to see the day when it will be taken up by the International Association, because who follow forest fires and read the news know that New England suffers less from forest fires than many other parts of the United States. Consequently, I think it is something the International should take up, and I told Selden Allen that one of the first things he should do if he is elected to the presidency is to see that forest fires take a place in the International.

The Professor has covered the ground pretty fairly well, and he has told you what prevention amounted to in forest fires; and as you have listened to the talk on prevention in this convention, there is a way of preventing fires by inspection and having the risks located where you can put a finger on them, but it might be more successful in building fires than in forest fires. Prevention in forest fires is all right, and in Massachusetts we are using all known means to prevent forest fires and still they burn. We have a permit law that if properly enforced will eliminate a great number of fires in each and every town. That is entirely up to our fire warden. No man can build a fire in Massachusetts without permission from the forest fire warden of that town. Still we have fires being built, and they get away and burn up all creation and nothing is done about it. It may be because of Chief Steinkellner's idea that the man is afraid of the fellow high up, and we don't have prosecution for a lot, and that depends on some of our judges.

I will recite a case that happened to me fifteen years ago, coming down from a small town on the Connecticut border into Massachusetts. Coming out of Wales to Brimfield, I saw a man set three distinct fires. He was walking and I was coming along in an automobile. I saw him set the first fire. I got out and stamped it out. I saw him touch a match to the second fire, and I saw him touch a match to the third fire. Before he could set another I caught up and put him under arrest and took him to Palmer and locked him up. He came into court the next morning, and it was also testified that he was drunk. The Judge said he would find him guilty for being drunk and he gave him three months in the House of Correction for being drunk, but because of being drunk he didn't know what he was doing and therefore wasn't guilty for setting the fires.

Then we have a slash law, and that is up to the forest fire warden. We can protect ourselves, and we do as much as possible, but we all know the automobile is a great source of a lot of fires in the woodland today. There are thousands in the woods today against one twenty years ago. Almost

every Saturday, Sunday and holiday our Massachusetts wood roads are crowded with automobiles. Picnic parties stop at the side of the road and heat coffee. They don't know any of the danger because they come from the city, and they go away and leave the fire burning. To overcome that we are using a patrol system. On Saturdays and Sundays during the dry season most of the towns put out a patrol, whose duty it is to travel in an automobile or on a motorcycle on the wood roads, and if he does his job, he will eliminate a good many fires, but that is up to the patrol man. If he simply rides along the country roads and says nothing to the people camping along the road, he might just as well stay at home, for he might be in the farther section of the town when there is a fire over here, but if he stops at every party he sees picknicking at the side of the road and cautions them against the danger of fire, whether they have a fire or not, he is going to be successful there.

We have the automobile to contend with, and down in our section we have the aeroplane. We had five fires a year ago in Massachusetts that we can't find any other cause for only an aeroplane. There wasn't a man in sight or anything that could possibly start the fire in the place it started, but this aeroplane went over fifteen or twenty minutes before smoke was seen. Our fishermen and campers are taken care of pretty well by our fishing deputies, and they caution every party in the woods. The first thing he says to the fisherman is, "Have you a license?" and he sees the license, and then he says, "Be careful with your matches because you are in a bad spot to get at." Nevertheless, we have fires. In this work, Mr. Hutchinson is engaged in it is not only being carried on in Massachusetts but in every state in New England. There are quite a few campers in the New England states. In each camp there are two hundred young men between 18 and 25 years old. Many of them have had no experience in the woods. In addition to that there are ten per cent who are woodsmen, men who know how to handle an axe. They are put among the men as instructors. They are going into our state forests. I wish they might be put in all our forests, but they are going into our state forests. Their job is to put in a road good enough for fire apparatus but not good enough to make it a pleasure road, but only where they might make a picnic ground where they could make a fireplace and a place to eat and to put up a tent. Then we see that they take particular precautions to protect the fire, but all other roads through our forests are to be built in what they call automobile tote roads, good enough to run a piece of fire apparatus and get the men in there; and then we are making a water hole in that forest, build some sort so we can put in a suction pump and get on the fire. I wish it might be extended to all our forests.

These men are under the control of a captain, a lieutenant, two sergeants and a corporal, entirely in control of the army. They are turned over to the foresters after breakfast in the morning and taken out and put to work, and delivered to the captain at night. It is a hard job, and that is what Mr. Hutchinson is engaged in now.

As I say, we are doing all we can in the line of prevention, and that is about an outline and I don't know as I can go any farther. It is harder than prevention in buildings. In the absence of that prevention, where we can't prevent, then we are preparing for suppression and extinguishment of fires.

I was to say a word about equipment. I want to say in the beginning that I for one am very well satisfied with the progress made in Massachusetts with equipment. Comparatively speaking, it took two thousand years or more to develop and build the apparatus to its present state of efficiency,

and in about twenty years we have come up to what I call a fairly efficient forest fire department in a great many of our towns. I remember going out twenty-two years ago; my first duty was district fire warden. I had 157 towns, and my first job was to go in and find out what they had for equipment in fighting forest fires. In almost every instance I came back and reported nothing, absolutely nothing but what they had on the farm. If they had long-handled shovels, all the better, but most of them had short-handled shovels. My first job was to see if I couldn't interest the officials of the town to get something special. I mean it when I say special, because the best equipped fire departments in Massachusetts are poorest equipped for forest fires. The ordinary fire department in the city probably has two pieces for use in forest fires, and that is the pony extinguisher. I have seen in this past spring in one of my neighboring cities a large number of pieces of up-to-date modern firefighting equipment, and only eight pieces could be used on a forest fire without pulling a 2½" line in the woods; and if any of you have pulled a 2½" line into the woods, you won't encourage them to use it. That is what I mean by special. We found absolutely nothing, and then we go to work and get these men to get something in this line of equipment. We have been successful, and I would say that down in Massachusetts we have some of the best combinations of building and forest fire-fighting equipment that they have in the country.

We don't want to belittle a shovel in a forest fire. A shovel handled right in a forest fire is a good piece of equipment. Years ago you could get them to handle the shovel right after teaching them a little bit. Try it now. The boys have got all over shoveling. You all know the old story they tell about the Irishman who was listening to the praise of a friend who was dead; and one said, "He was a good shoveler." "Yes," he said, "he was a good shoveler but he wasn't a fancy shoveler." We haven't any fancy shovelers any more.

The next thing I picked up was the 2½ gallon extinguisher. That was a good piece of apparatus; it is good today if properly used. A 2½ gallon extinguisher is a hard thing to carry into the woods, but if it is worked right, it will repay you if it is carried in. Most of our fighters believe there is some magic in that can and think they have got to aim it at the fire and the fire will go out. It is simply used to put down the blaze and follow it with some shoveling and put the fire out. You can do the same thing with a shovel full of dirt and then go in and rake it in when you stand on the fire line. They tried to put the fire out with the extinguisher, and then they came out with the pump can. They are all right, only the extinguisher will do the same thing. Then they came along to the knapsack pump and put it on the back. It is a very good piece of equipment. I don't want you fellows to think we belittle the small equipment. There are times when we have to use small equipment in addition to the pumping engine. And now for the last six or seven years we have been using a pumping outfit to pump water onto our forest fires. Seven years ago was the first time we ever used them, the first time they were used in Massachusetts, and the results were not satisfactory. We had one kind of an engine; it was not satisfactory. Then we had the old rubber hose that was very hard to handle, heavy, cumbersome, and we couldn't get along with it much better than the 2½" line; but it was better than nothing.

But today we have some very good pumping engines on the market, and no town in New England is doing itself justice that doesn't furnish the forest fire department with its equipment. There is a piece standing in front of this hall, standing on the road, which I would like to have every forest

warden look over. Twenty years ago any man who brought out that piece of equipment would be put in an insane asylum, but it is here today and people are beginning to believe that we should have special equipment, too. I am going to tell you something that pump will do. It is eliminating to a great extent that greatest menace to the forest fire today, the back-fire. I can see some of you men believe in backfiring, saying, "There he goes; he has spoiled that whole thing." I don't want to say that a back-fire isn't necessary. There are times when it is necessary probably, but I am talking now about back-firing as it is practiced. I say when all other means fail, use the back fire. I have seen some back-fires successful, but I have seen many back-fires that only increased the main fires and burned over a lot of territory that might have been saved with a little bit of intelligent work. In some sections men go out to fight a fire in the woods and the only equipment they have is a bottle of kerosene and a pocket full of matches.

I am going to stop because we have an expert pump man here and he is going to tell you about the pump. I want to leave one message with you men here. Don't stop with your city or town officials simply because they tell you now you can't have fifty thousand or one hundred thousand dollars for a piece of apparatus but keep after them until you get what you want, because you need special equipment for the forest fire just as you need aerial ladders or rotary tower that you don't need in the woods; and I say, go get them.

CHAIRMAN RANDLETTE: I think the person who made up this program changed that old adage, "Let George do it," and is going to let John do it. If you will notice the program, there are three Johns listed here. The first two have been fine, but I am sorry to say that John H. Foster is unable to be here today, but he has sent a very able substitute in his place, and it gives me great pleasure to introduce Mr. Young.

ADDRESS

By CHARLES F. YOUNG
State Forester, Concord, N. H.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs: It gives me a great deal of pleasure to come over here and to accept your hospitality and listen to the demonstrations that have already been given. One can't help but take away from an association meeting of this kind something of value to take back to your home town, and that is my case in my own state to take back something to some of the men of our department who were not able to be here.

In the matter of forest fires it has always seemed to me that the men associated with the large fire departments in the towns and cities should be interested in the forest end, and as has already been said, one can never tell outside of a thickly populated city when they are going to have a forest fire from a building or a building from a forest fire. Why shouldn't they be under the same head? Why shouldn't one man handle all of them, as Mr. Crowe has said; and I hope every fire warden in the State of New Hampshire will be a chief. It isn't so at this time because some of the chiefs don't want to take that responsibility, not because they are not interested in the forest end but because there is so much red tape to state work and paying the men and making out the report; and that is what they don't like to do, but possibly there are a few who could be prevailed upon to do it.

Our state has been advancing, we think; we hope so. We have had some

EUREKA BLANK BOOK CO.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

Holyoke, Mass.

Commercial Printers

Commercial Lithographers



Chief T. H. MAHONEY, Board of Directors, Westfield, Mass.

THE MAPLEWOOD

**PITTSFIELD
BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.**

Open June to November

LEE NATIONAL BANK

LEE, MASS.

**Capital and Surplus and Profits
Over \$300,000.00**

disastrous fires this spring, but I hope we are making a fairly good showing. The southern part of the state has been divided into another fire district, so we have six fire districts in New Hampshire now. The warden system remained the same. There is a warden in every town.

But Mr. Crowe has spoken about back-fires. I listened to a speaker from Massachusetts who, I thought, advocated the back-fire. He came from a section of Massachusetts where the conditions are a little different than perhaps the northern parts of his state and New England. That is down on the Cape, but they evidently thought back-fires there were perhaps as a last resort; but in the State of Maine I understood that they didn't care very much to start a back-fire. We consider that the proper policy. There are times when a back-fire is justifiable, but we prefer to go in if we can and put them out.

We had a disastrous fire just outside the city of Nashua in the town of Merrimack, which burned about eighteen hundred acres, going into a section of pines; and a rather singular instance happened there as in a good many fires, an unusual thing that I cannot explain, and that is, when the fire was sweeping across a forty acre pine plantation, it cleaned out a filling station with night cabins behind it, swept across the Daniel Webster Highway, but it never burned a small outhouse that was back of those cabins directly in that inferno, and they moved it off the other day and they are using it. If you can explain that to me, I would like to have you tell me; I can't understand how that building escaped.

Now brush burning, I noticed that ran fifteen percent. That is just about what we figure in our state, and we tried to make a drive on brush burning this year. We have a law in our state making it a liability for the person who starts a fire if it gets away from him; he is to pay the expense of putting the fire out. That has helped. The way we go at this is this. The fire warden gives out the permit and it is printed on the permit; and he is supposed to read the permit and the applicant signs that he has read it. It is null and void in certain conditions when the wind blows and there is not help enough on hand. The way we reason is this way. A man gets out a permit; he is supposed to have enough help there, but the wind comes up and it gets away. In the past, the state and town has been paying for the burning over of large areas, and he has his pastures burned over at state and town expense and we are sick of that. And now if the fire gets away so that the man has to hire additional help, we say the state and town will furnish that help but he has to pay for it. We believe that provision is making people really feel that they are responsible, and they will have more help on hand when they start a fire and be more careful when they do it.

I won't take much more of your time. We of course have fire pumps; have have bought two or three more this year. We bought six thousand feet of 1½" hose, we bought a great many knapsack sprayers and pump tanks and are doing all we can to put the water into play, although we still use the shovel.

CHAIRMAN RANDLETTE: I am sure we are all very interested in these different messages the representatives of the different states have brought to us, and we will hear now from a man who probably has more to do with forest fire-fighting in Maine than any one man under the commissioner, and I introduce to you Mr. Wilkins, and I think he has some good pictures to show you in addition to his talk.

FOREST FIRES IN ORGANIZED TOWNS

By AUSTIN H. WILKINS

Organized Towns Supervisor, Maine Forest Service

Mr. President and Members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs: The problem of forest fires in Maine today is nothing new. In fact, it is one which has confronted the people of this state for over three hundred years, dating as far back as the early Colonial days. But it is only within the last twenty to thirty years that any real progressive measures have been made to solve or check it. Within these two or three decades, much has been done so that today Maine has a forest fire protective system of which she can be justly proud. It is therefore the purpose of this paper to explain in an instructive and interesting manner the acts of public co-operation in the present-day function and organization of the Maine forest service with particular reference to forest fires.

A brief historical background is first necessary in order that you may more fully appreciate the work which is being done. It should be realized at the start that the forests of Maine have for over three hundred years proved to be the most valuable heritage of the people of this state, and it is for the protection and preservation of this heritage that her people fight annually against the ever-threatening menace of forest fires.

This great natural resource of Maine covers an enormous area, and is strikingly shown by the fact that the total land area of this state is 19,132,800 acres, of which 15,000,000 acres are forested. This means that 78 per cent of Maine is covered with a forest growth which in proportion to the total land area is the largest forested area than that of any other state in the Union.

During the course of the three hundred years of forest cutting and exploitation in Maine, many of her forest products have gained national and international prominence. It is not out of place here to mention a few of the important trees and their uses. White pine will be considered first. So important and abundant was this species that during the colonial period it did much to establish Maine as a leader of the world in lumber production, ship construction, and clapboards, shingles, and staves. Much of this early lumber went to the West Indies, which was exchanged for rum, molasses, wines and silks. It must be understood that this lumber leadership was during a time of small-scale production and is not to be compared with the present day tremendous large scale of over-production. White pine became so important that the Maine legislature in 1895 officially adopted the white pine cone and tassel as the floral emblem of Maine and the state afterwards became commonly known as the Pine Tree State.

The supply of the good quality of pine soon began to diminish, and it was not long before spruce replaced it; but for an entirely new use. It became tremendously important for the new and rapidly growing pulp and paper industry. Since 1914 Maine has led the entire United States in the production and consumption of newsprint paper. Spruce is the chief species for this industry, with others used proportionately.

A third important species in this state is the white birch. So far as is known, Maine has the largest toothpick and spool and spool bar mills in the United States, and these products are manufactured exclusively from this species.

There are about 75 different kinds of trees in this state, 50 of which are of commercial importance in one form or another. From these trees many articles are manufactured. In addition to the lumber and pulp industries, there are the all important wood-turning industries of which there are approximately 400 manufacturing plants. It has been estimated that there are 5000 distinct and separate uses of wood. A prominent conservationist has said that there is nothing we can eat, wear or use that can be produced, manufactured, or transported without the aid of wood.

This gives a sufficient background of the tremendous importance of forests and their products in Maine and the necessity of preventing and protecting them from forest fires. This question of forest fires will now be confined to the organized towns and to those particularly in southern Maine. There are approximately 5,000,000 acres of forest land in about 364 of these towns.

One notable feature about these forests is that they are for the most part small broken up areas which are easily accessible by roads, streams, lakes and ponds. This is in direct contrast to the Maine forestry district which is made up of wildland townships with a vast unbroken forested area.

As a result of several disastrous fires prominent citizens in these towns began to petition to the state for some kind of forest fire protection. Now it must be understood that the state has no jurisdiction over any organized town in regard to forest fires. It is only through acts of co-operation with the approval of local town boards of selectmen and city or town managers and city fire chiefs that the state can take any action in forest fire prevention and suppression. All costs of fighting forest fires are borne by the towns. In event of bad fire losses the towns can petition to the legislature for financial aid.

The first action to be taken by the state to help and co-operate with these towns was to erect and maintain two lookout stations in 1918. These lookouts of Agamenticus in York and Ossipee in Waterboro were erected in a locality which was particularly troubled by fires each year. It is interesting to note that they more than paid for themselves in a short time by quickly detecting and reporting fires to the proper authorities. The state since then has added eleven more so that today thirteen steel lookouts guard over approximately the 5,000,000 acres of forest land in the organized towns. It is worth mentioning here that the first lookout to be erected in the state was on Squaw Mountain in 1905 and today there are eighty-six of them located on various peaks in Maine.

The towers in the organized towns were erected, maintained and financed by state and federal appropriations. One striking fact in their usefulness is shown clearly by the noticeable decrease in the area burned over by each fire. This can be attributed to quick detections and promptness in reporting fires, and the quick despatchment of crews and equipment.

Another feature of these lookouts has been their educational value. A compilation was made of last year's registration books and it was found that over seven thousand people visited nine lookouts with a representation from every state and eleven foreign countries. Most visitors come away with a greater knowledge and appreciation of what the Maine forest service, in co-operation with the towns, is doing in forest fire protection work. Of particular importance has been the education of thousands of boys and girls from the many summer camps. Some camps even make it a compulsory act to visit these towers.

One most encouraging act of co-operation was the visit to one of these lookouts by a group of railroad officials whose line ran over a territory overlooked by this tower. After these officials saw how well the trains were observed, the watchman later on was given a free ride over that particular railroad line. The watchman benefited greatly by such a trip in being able to more accurately locate and report fires. Such acts of co-operation make the Main forest service more efficient.

Many of the towers have been visited by foresters and fire wardens from other states who were interested in the system used in Maine. Also many local boards of selectmen have made trips to these lookouts to see for themselves how fires could be reported so quickly and accurately to them.

In the spring of the year just prior to the opening of the fire season lists of the towers with the names of the selectmen and fire wardens together with their telephone numbers are prepared for each lookout. The organized towns have co-operated splendidly by quickly filling out the form letters to prepare these lists.

Before leaving the subject of towers, it is well to speak of the co-operative arrangement between Maine and New Hampshire. Several towers in Maine overlook territories in New Hampshire and the neighboring state has been fine in submitting prepared lists of towers with name of selectmen, wardens and their telephone numbers. One tower at Effingham, N. H., overlooks woodlands in Maine and this state co-operates by paying the salary of the watchman of that lookout the last half of the fire season.

Shortly after these thirteen towers were erected, the state went a step further in helping the towns. With the approval of the local boards of selectmen, eleven county fire districts were formed each in charge of a county warden. The state pays the salaries of these wardens and furnishes them with a half ton Ford truck with equipment for twenty to thirty men. Each spring these county wardens visit the local boards of selectmen in their district and plan for the coming season. In most instance the towns, in case of a fire, turn over full authority to these men. The services and equipment of these men is of no expense to the towns and thus this system meets with great favor. One fault prior to this system was that towns sent men to the fires too late and left too soon. Under this new plan the warden sees that an adequate patrol is maintained and stays till the fire is dead out. The gratifying results of this system are shown by the low acreage of the fires. These wardens are trained men who know how to fight fires and handle men, and by good organization and generalship have quickly extinguished many fires.

In addition to fighting fires, these county wardens check up bad slash areas, locenses of portable sawmills, posting of signs, and supervise the burning of brush, slash and blueberry land.

Now comes the question of burning permits. In this state there is a law for any one to burn slash, brush, blueberry land or grass land adjacent to timberland one must have a written permit. These permits can be secured from the selectmen of each town, and each is signed by the forest commissioner and countersigned by the chairman of selectmen. A great responsibility rests upon the selectmen in issuing these burning permits. It is entirely up to them to determine whether or not conditions are safe for burning. To show how serious this problem is one has only to look at last year's fire record. Some 42,000 acres were burned over and 22,000 acres or 50% were attributed to the cause of careless brush burning. This year a vigorous campaign was made to reduce this cause of forest fires. Early spring burn-

SMART'S OIL CO.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

BEACON RANGE OIL

ESSO HEAT, LIGHT, MEDIUM AND HEAVY

Telephone, Waltham 3000

MERRIMACK RIVER SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1871

228 CENTRAL STREET
LOWELL, MASS.

Bank Hours, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Saturday, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

THE LOWELL FIVE CENT SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1854

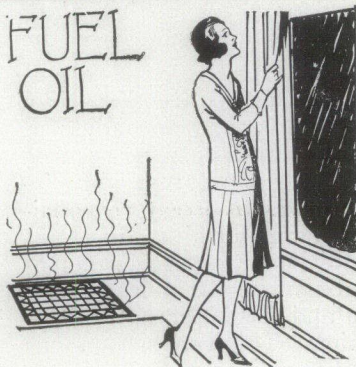
Banking Hours

9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Thursday, 9 a. m. to 12.30 p. m.

Saturday, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

34 JOHN STREET
LOWELL, MASS.



Miller Oil Co.

GASOLINE

WALTHAM 4200

THE
WALTHAM NEWS-TRIBUNE

The only daily Newspaper in Waltham, a city of 40,000 population and a natural trading center for over 100,000 people.— Telephone, Waltham 7670.

Commercial Printing of Every Description



EX-CHIEF JOHN P. DOYLE, First President, Wellesley, Mass.

Compliments of
PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

81 Arlington Street, Boston

ing has always been a problem, and it was urged upon all selectmen to issue a permit for one day only. If an individual wished to burn for more than one day, the permit should be renewed each day. This restriction of a permit a day was made as the result of too much liberty granted to farmers to burn. Here are a few cases. One man was granted a permit to burn "any suitable time," another from "April 29 to June 1," and still another "all season." In a good many cases the individual farmer is not always aware of the danger of brush burning under certain conditions and therefore the proper time should be determined by the selectmen or he should get in touch with the county warden. Approximately 4,000 burning permits are issued each year. One most satisfying thing about this whole job is that today some selectmen will only issue a permit to burn a large tract of blueberry land or slash when the county warden is available to supervise it. A few of the county wardens are kept very busy each spring supervising such burning jobs. In some cases appointments are made weeks ahead. The watchmen are also notified when a particular burning job is to be made.

In these organized towns regular city standard pieces of fire equipment respond to forest fire calls. It often happens that the trucks are too heavy to go in on small roads, and it becomes necessary to lay down long lines of hose. To cope with this problem several city and town fire departments have taken it upon themselves to build a special light body fire truck which is capable of getting around over woods roads. These trucks are equipped with either a rotary Pacific Northern or Evinrude gasoline pump with one and a half inch hose, small portable knapsack pumps, shovels, pails, maddox, and forestry axes. Many fires have been quickly extinguished by the service rendered by these specially designed and equipped forestry trucks. In other instances big city fire pieces have helped on forest fires by laying down standard hose and then by means of reducers one and a half inch hose laid down to reach the fire. A tribute should be paid to the city and town fire chiefs who have co-operated so splendidly with the county fire wardens.

Too much praise cannot be given the portable five gallon knapsack pump. Hundreds of these are sold to towns and individuals each year. Their effectiveness on fire is known to all. Fires have been entirely extinguished by them, and in other instances the flames are deadened sufficiently to allow a crew to get near enough to work with shovels. The light shovels and maddox are also useful on a fire. By good organization of men and with these pieces of fire fighting equipment, fires are quickly brought under control.

One interesting thing with fires in these towns is that there is never a lack of man power. The volunteers to these fires is more than expected. With the confidence of these men in the county wardens, it is no problem to get full co-operation on fire. Most towns co-operate together, but there are cases where petty prejudices exist. There is one instance where a certain town waited on their town waited on their town line for the fire to come to them rather than cross into the neighboring town to extinguish it. Such small town prejudices should be forgotten when there is a threatening forest fire.

The part played by the state in co-operating with the organized towns on forest fires is interesting, in that it creates a certain moral effect upon the local town folk. The attitude of the men on a fire is astonishing when a state fire warden arrives with his truck and equipment and takes charge. The same thing is true with a forest fire aeroplane which is on patrol and drops messages of shifting conditions to the chief warden below, who

cannot see the situation so clearly. Another moral influence is the state's readiness to rush a pump and hose and tanks to assist on a bad fire. Some towns are even organizing regular fire fighting units and the state warden meets these groups and gives a lecture on forest fire protection. These meetings are very beneficial as methods of fighting fires and organizing of men are freely discussed.

In conclusion, the Maine forest service stands ever ready to co-operate with the organized towns on forest fire protection work. Much has been accomplished and the results obtained are most satisfying. A tribute should be paid here to Neil L. Violette, forest commissioner, who has been largely responsible for the great progress made thus far. As each year comes, plans are made for promoting an even greater efficiency to gain that goal of the 100 per cent fire-proof forest.

(A motion picture was shown at the conclusion of Mr. Wilkins' address.)

CHAIRMAN RANDLETTE: In connection with your forestry program, I think you are fortunate in having with you today a man who is a better authority on forestry pumps than perhaps anybody in New England, and I take pleasure in introducing Mr. Cushman, who will talk to you on pumps.

FOREST FIRE PUMPS

By A. A. CUSHMAN

Keene, N. H.

Do you believe that the public in general understands how severe is the service that is required of a forest fire engine? Have you ever taken the citizens of your town out to a demonstration and let them see what that engine had to do? Do you realize, if you compelled an automobile engine to work as hard as your portable fire pump has to work, that the automobile engine would be ready for the repair shop long before the fire was out? Take your car out some hot summer day, step on it, push the throttle down to the floor board, shove it up to seventy miles per hours and keep it there, find some stiff, long hill and keep on climbing it for three or four hours, step on it—if your engine holds together! And you will have some idea of how hard your little fire engine has to work.

There is only one limit for a forest fire pump—all the water it can pump as long as the fire lasts.

Suppose you put your automobile into a shed and left it there for four or five months, and suppose sometime around midnight you tore out into the dark night and dug around the shed to find some gas and some oil and water to get it started. What would you expect? And yet we demand of a forest fire engine portability, reliability, sturdiness. Portability—we must be able to carry it around, not on wheels like an automobile engine,—in our hands, for miles, through the woods. Reliability—sometime on a dark night after four months, it has to start at once. If it does not? It is no good! And the citizens of our town will tell us all about it for days and years. Yes? Sturdiness—a spark plug goes foul, and you have to stop, shut off the water. A bearing burns out—Heaven help you—who bought that pump, anyway? Sturdiness, reliability, portability—that's all. Why, an automobile wouldn't begin to stand up under it.

Let me tell you a story! A short while ago it was my good fortune to witness the operation of a series of forest fire pumps. There were no curi-

ous crowds, no spectacular staging, no trick performances. Just a plain, simple, private trial of some good fire pumps. Two-cycle, four-cycle, one-cylinder and four-cylinder, two-cylinder—"In Line" and Horizontal opposed—and several kinds of pumps. We can forget the pumps. Oh, pumps, go bad, but nobody seems to mind a pump going bad. But let an engine stop, and then the riot begins. Now remember, this was not a public contest. They were all good pumps, they were in fine condition, and they had made some fine demonstrations. Then it was suggested that we see how they would act under fire conditions, just as though we were going down to a fire. So we made them ready. It took several hours to do it; in fact, it was the next morning before they were started. Everybody agreed they were ready, all the hose out and nozzles on and a man at every engine. So they were set for the signal, everybody ready. They gave the signal, off they started, all of them. It was a beautiful and pleasing sight to see those streams.

The first to start was a four-cycle; the last to start was a four-cycle. One two-cycle started at the first pull of the cord. Another two-cycle just got under the wire. It put, put, putted along for a couple of minutes, and the operator had to pull the suction hose out of the water to keep it going. But listen to this, and remember all the care that was taken. Inside of five minutes, with one exception, every pump was down, stopped, dead, couldn't run, and there wasn't any water. Think of it! And it took fifteen minutes to get the last one started again.

Probably every one of us has seen this same thing, and we understand it. But the public stands up and roars; they do not understand. We must teach them, so let us examine the causes of troubles. One of the engines ran out of gas—that's a fact—ran out of gas inside of three minutes. Somebody had forgot to fill the tank. Well, it took seven minutes to get them going again. It was a four-cycle, so it started easily—when it got the gas.

Another engine lost its flywheel. It was a two-cycle—got to keep the honors even. Well, you know I feel pretty good about that flywheel. The day before I had been trying to find out how it could be kept on. It rather tickled me to see it get loose. They had it going again in about three minutes—good work—and I want to compliment them for having all the tools handy, but I am still suspicious about that flywheel staying on.

There was another two-cycle there; I want to tell you about it. It was a little one but it made a good showing, so good in fact that the operator got excited and was down on his knees with a screw driver and pliers busily getting the last ounce out of the carburetor. Well, he did, and he stopped dead. It took him five minutes to get straightened out again.

I told you it was a four-cycle that started first, remember? Well, he ran about four minutes and he quit. He had some sort of fancy gadget for his gasoline tank, kept the gas from running out if the engine stopped; and he got to fooling with it and flooded his engine. Of course, all of us went right over and told him about it. It did not help any. In fact, he was the one that took fifteen minutes to get going again. But the day before he had been telling about a new pump. Every time anyone came near he would call out and say, "See!! I can pull my pump off. I can pull my pump off." We listened to it for a while, and then a gentleman near me stepped over and said, "That's fine. Now, what are you going to do with it?" He looked a little foolish; he had not thought of that. So the next day we were glad

enough when the engine was flooded to go over and suggest that he pull his pump off.

Well, one operator sucked air for a few minutes, the suction hose was loose, and the engine got so hot he had to stop and cool it. And he was down for several minutes.

And so it went. All of this could be avoided, all unnecessary. Only one of these pumps started and didn't stop. I went over to the man operating it later and I said, "Bildil," said I, "why don't you speed up your pump and clean them up for water?" "Cush," said he, "we have them all licked now, and we are not trying any tricks. We stay right here till we are through." He did and finished the best. But he was not getting all his pump could do. For him it was a fine performance, but was not a true fire performance. But he kept the water going.

Please notice, excepting the flywheel, every one of the faults were simple and did not ruin the pump or engine. Suppose you were at a fire and were hard pushed, with a four-cycle engine, and the exhaust valve got so hot it cracked. Suppose you had a two-cycle and the spark plug got so hot it began to drip porcelain and you had to stop. Suppose you were driving hard and the oil got low and burned out a bearing; or a hole burned through the piston head; a piston pin seized, or the rings cracked; sand got into the pump and cut out the gears, or mud got into the air vent and plugged the engine full of clay? I have seen that happen. The crankshaft bent from heat or lack of oil; the head got hot and down you go. And suppose you work for an hour and can't get it to start. Those are the things that make you swear, and the public also.

Some of them belong to you and some to the manufacturer. And you have to ferret them out and tell the citizens of your town how to avoid them. They will never know any other way. And in the last analysis they look to you to tell them. You would not have it any other way. After all, you are one of them, and it may be your house or wood lot that is on fire.

Let us consider these pumps and the engines. There are two kinds—two-cycle and four-cycle—and with all due respect, these both have decided limitations. First, it is impractical to build a two-cycle as large in horsepower as a four-cycle can be built. Second, existing four-cycles cannot be built as powerful in power for a little engine as can the two-cycles.

Now it so happens that in the field of the present day portable fire pump the little two-cycle has fitted in beautifully. Probably excepting in the outboard field, it is at its best. It has done good service. Without the huge outboard field it might not have gone so far, but in all fairness we must compliment those companies that put their brains and money into this two-cycle and made it work in a hard, hard job. And it is a hard job, a far harder job than the outboard is built for.

And I compliment those companies that are trying so earnestly to make a four-cycle fit into the fire engine field. Everyone knows the difficulties with the two-cycle. They are unavoidable, and the manufacturer cannot overcome them. Am I speaking fairly when I say he cannot overcome them? Up to four horse-power per cylinder with a certain bore-stroke ratio he can avoid some of them. Above this it is increasingly difficult and finally is impossible. And the more the compromise to avoid two-cycle trouble the easier it is for the four-cycle to attack the field. It is there that

you will see these two types meet in contest. Four-cycle will have the advantage in starting, particularly as the horse-power increases. There are no two-cycle automobile engines. Four-cycle will have the advantage in fuel consumption; it will always have. Four-cycle will run cooler up to a certain speed and load. There is a place within the range of forest fire engines where this point is in contest.

Two-cycle are lighter, that is within the range of forest fire engines. And although the mean effective pressure is lower, those two wallops instead of one help to produce more power. That is, they do until the heat loss of the two-cycle begins to overtake it and then the four-cycle will outperform it.

Now these are technical arguments. Every engineer is aware of these limits; no manner of conversation will alter them.

The hardest engine in the world to build and meet the load it has to carry is the portable forest fire engine. Automobile engines are simple compared to the forest fire engines. Even boat engines are easier on the builders. Tell that to the citizens of your town, and if you can't do it, then let me go up and tell them. I would like the job.

But if we sat down and folded our arms, we would get nowhere. If those men back in the old days, who took a crude, heavy, upright single-cylinder engine and hooked a cruder pump to it, had been without vision, the forests would have been destroyed by fire long ago. Some of them are here today, and they have not quit, despite the fact that two and four-cycle are not enough. Some of them are responsible for a little story. One of them in particular started this story about two years ago. He came to the conclusion that to go on forever with the existing type of forest fire engine was not progress. So he sat down and wrote some letters. He said he wanted a new forest fire engine. Just like that. In the course of time his letter came to a man in New Hampshire, and the man in New Hampshire knew a man in Massachusetts. It is a long road. And the man in Canada and the man in New Hampshire and the man from Massachusetts, and by that time they had added another man from the United States Government and another from the Massachusetts central department and two more from New Hampshire, and one from New York and New Jersey. You see what happens when you write a letter and say you want a better forest fire pump. These men went to work. Some others began to build, and it happened. Today there is a revolution in all gasoline engines, the most radical change since gasoline engines began. They made it a four-cycle, of course, but they threw away the hot exhaust valve and the springs. And they built the compression ratio up to 10 to 1, double of present day engines. They have all the horse-power of the two-cycles; that means it can be built without too much weight. They have not hot valves to bother; that means speed and full load. They have no springs to fail and to trip the valves.

Some of the members of your organization here today have seen this pump and engine running. It runs so cool that you can hold your hand right over the exhaust-port and not get burned. I have seen an automobile engine of this same type run 15,000 miles on the road without a fan of any kind on the radiator. It is very economical of fuel. It can start and run on kerosene if it is desired. It weighs 125 pounds to 130 pounds, and it pumps two 3-8-inch nozzles full and four of 5-16-inch and six of 1-4-inch. It pumps a 3-4 nozzle over a five-story building. It has six rings on the pistons. It has poppet valves as big as a truck. It produces 50 per cent more horse-power than any existing type of four-cycle engine. It has roller bearing

Compliments of
DYER-CLARK COMPANY
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
Wholesale Only
262 Lowell Street, Lawrence, Mass.



Chief ARTHUR W. SPRING, Laconia, N. H.

Compliments of the
Bay State Merchants National Bank
of Lawrence, Mass.

every place. The crankshaft is 1 1-8 inches in diameter. It starts like a four-cycle should. There is no carbon, never has any carbon; no spark plug trouble. Lubricant in the fuel—can't forget the oil. Uses any kind of gas anywhere. It will pump water at 4,000 R.P.M. right on this table top and not jar off the table.

Well, it sounds like a dream, but it is a fact. Some of the folk here today that have seen it can tell you about it. That is what one letter did one day. Suppose you write one sometime. Some day this fire engine will be in your town. Then you can decide for yourself. But there are many things to determine on a forest fire pump that have nothing to do with the engine.

Now for sake of an attack, let me go ahead and ask some questions. How long will you go on using gear pumps? Did you ever write a letter and ask anyone to build a good centrifugal that would fit a fire engine? Sand won't hurt a good centrifugal pump. Did you ever try to make or scheme out a good primer to put on a centrifugal? How long will you try to use high pressures? Do you know that under high pressure the efficiency of your pump can go down over 75 per cent in water volume? That if you will take two engines and pump into tanks from one to the next up a hill, you will get almost four times as much water and save your pump? That if your pump is made with a two-way outlet, a Siamese, that you can pump more water with the same pump than you can with one outlet? That the pump will feed more water into the same nozzle through two lines of hose than through one and you do not have to use a very long line to find it for yourself? That you cannot get any more water through the hose than the pressure at the nozzle, no matter what you have at the pump? A mile of hose is a fine sight, but it is a terribly wasteful affair.

Did you ever try to start a little fire pump in the winter time, in the freezing weather? Do you know that one style of grease packed pump will chill so hard that you can't start the engine? I wonder if that is not the cause of slow starting many times in cold weather instead of the engine?

Do you know that if you have a two-cycle loaded with cold oil that you will have difficulty in starting? That a very cold four-cycle engine with a low compression, as many of these little engines have, is as hard start in cold weather as a two cycle? That an engine standing for a long time and suddenly started can do a great deal of sad damage to the bearings? Maybe that is why bearings burn out sometimes so soon after starting. That a little air cooled engine can vary as much as a hundred degrees at a forest fire? And it will not keep on going long under such conditions. That most gear pumps do well to be 60 per cent efficient? Most of them run around 50 per cent at heavy pressures. If you would use a pump built for the pressure you were using, you could almost double the water? And if you could get a more efficient pump you could increase the water volume without varying the weight of your pumping unit. That it costs a lot of money to get oil and gas down to a fire? If you had a more efficient fire pump, you save money but what is more save a lot of hard work.

Pumps as such are in three classes—gear pumps of several kinds, often called Rotary pumps; Centrifugal or Impellor pumps; and Plunger or Piston Pumps.

Each pump has a virtue. This has nothing whatever to do with the engine. The pump does not know what kind of motor is driving it. The

virtue of a Rotary Gear and a Centrifugal lies first in weight. It is physically impossible to build a Piston pump that can compare for weight. This accounts probably for the demand for Gear and Centrifugal in areas where portability is of greatest importance.

But a Plunger or a Piston Pump will operate at very high pressure, even to 300 to 500 pounds if need be. And it will pass some sand or grit without ruining the pump. And where high pressure is demanded, the Plunger or Piston pump, if properly built, has made a good showing. It is heavy; it will be heavy always. And that cannot be changed as in the case of the Rotary or Centrifugal because the top speed of a Piston pump is fixed by laws of mechanical design.

Gear pumps are light in weight and are capable of large volumes at high speed, but they will not pass sand or grit without damage to the pump. They are self-priming. They can be built about as efficient at general fire pressures as can a plunger but not as efficient as a Centrifugal. Where portability is important, the Rotary Gear will hold its position for some time. It is a low cast pump and generally repairs will compare very favorably with any other type.

Centrifugals have received a great deal of attention from one company for forest fire work, particularly. They are highly efficient at their designed pressure, probably the most efficient mechanically at their favorite point of action of any small pump. This efficiency may not hold at higher pressures, but they compare favorably with a worn plunger or gear pump. They are not self-priming, unless made with some priming device. Up to 250 pounds pressure it is possible mechanically to build a very fine type of single stage Centrifugal. Up to 200 pounds a Centrifugal can be built that will merit attention for weight, efficiency and of course for ability to pass sand. No pump today equals the centrifugal for use in dirty water.

Remember, efficiency in a pump is important, as much so as in an engine. But although my approach to efficiency is through the engine, I am vitally interested in finding that pump which is best suited to local conditions. So today, and until we are in possession of a motor that can operate with greater flexibility, we shall be forced to select the pump itself with attention to the motor. I hope before long that we can find ourselves relieved from some of these limitations.

All I have talked about is the pump and the engine, nothing about hose or nozzles or fittings or many other things. And yet I know one man that has cut his load over 30 per cent just by studying his fittings. It is a hard job to get stuff down to a fire. But I can tell you about a good, a very good engine. And I hope to see you pumping twice the water soon with half the weight of pump; and the citizens will no longer say things about how fires should be handled and pumping engines operated.

I thank you.

CHAIRMAN RANDLETTE: Now, immediately after this meeting is over, we will have some demonstrations outside, as I understand it, in the rear of the building. There will be demonstrations of Pyrene and Stop Fire and Fire Freeze. The forest fire pump will lay a hose to show what it will do, from this hydrant here in front of the building, and I believe some test will be made by the Morse people where they have got to get in touch with a hydrant.

I might say by way of explanation to you men of this forest truck. This simply shows what can be done by a crowd of interested men, interested in fire protection. This truck and entire equipment has been built by the men of my department without expense to the town. They purchased this chassis and went to work in spare hours, I don't know how long it took to complete it, but you can see how this truck works in response to any alarm of fire. In the time we have had this truck in service, we have only had occasion to call the big pump out once; and it has all been done at no expense to the town.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: There will be demonstrations outside, but before you go out, I want to say that we would like you all to come to the cabaret tonight and bring the ladies with you. They have gone to a great deal of expense for entertainment, and I would like to see as many as possible there.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1933

9:30 A. M.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: The meeting will come to order. In the absence of Mr. Miner, Chief O'Hearn will read the paper Mr. Miner was going to speak on.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Mr. President and Members of the Association, this morning's mail arrived and I found this letter from Mr. Miner, addressed to the Secretary of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, dated June 21, 1933:

"I had hoped until the last moment that a physical disability would clear up and I would be with you on the 22nd, but trouble with my throat makes it unwise for me to attempt the trip to Lewiston. I am awfully disappointed, for I wanted to be with you all and renew friendships and acquaintances, and be with men who look straight, shoot straight, and are always on the level.

"Please extend my best wishes. I know the convention will be successful and that all will receive inspiration for another year's activity.

"My message is one of encouragement. A long step ahead has been taken since your last convention at Newport, and all states are actively engaged in developing fire prevention activities. The Fire Chiefs Club in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and the new arrival in New Hampshire are active. As for Connecticut, although her losses are low, I am informed she is active in fire prevention work.

"By this time you have undoubtedly heard from Mr. Hurley, our Massachusetts State Fire Marshal, of the work that has been accomplished in Massachusetts during the past year, and I want to again bring before the members from the New England States where there is not a State Fire Marshal independent of all other affiliations, that such an Office should be set up to administer the fire prevention activities of the State and see that proper state regulations are enacted and enforced. The Fire Marshal's Office is not rightly a part of the Insurance Commissioner's Office, as it has entirely to do with public safety and conservation of our created resources.

"Arson fires are still on the increase. It is in order that the New England Chiefs Association should pledge every member to co-operate with the state authorities in stamping out this menace to life and property. Unfor-

unately, Maine has experienced two fires which do not fall under the classification of malicious arson burnings, but were due to unbalanced mentalities. Such should be ferreted out and supervised and placed where there will be no danger of their injuring themselves or others. Arson control and enforcement should be under the supervision of an active state fire marshal.

"The Massachusetts State Fire Prevention Committee, through its Divisional Committee on Farm and Suburban Fire Prevention, has sponsored and developed the plan for the training of firemen. Many of you are probably already familiar with the plan. There will be ten training schools in Massachusetts and there are several of your members present who are on this Committee and can give you detailed information regarding the plan, or if you care to address me, I should be glad to furnish you with all the information that I have.

"Our new Fire Department and Fire Prevention Magazine, The New England Fireman, the first issue of which was published April 14th of this year, should be the means of keeping all constantly posted on all developments in fire fighting and fire prevention. This publication will be of great educational value in New England, and is worthy of your heartiest support.

"The bill of our Fire Marshal which required the compulsory reporting of fires was defeated this year, but by no means has this subject died. The proposed addition to Chapter 148 required that whenever a fire occurred, which resulted in property damage, the occupant of the premises, or if unoccupied, the owner should forthwith report to the head of the Fire Department and fill out a state questionnaire regarding the fire. I want briefly to call to your attention the following points:

"The fact that the person having a fire must call upon the head of the Fire Department and explain the cause of the fire to the best of his ability, cannot but develop a sense of personal responsibility for having a fire which responsibility does not exist today in the United States.

"It will enable the head of the Fire Department during these interviews to bring to the attention of these people fundamental fire prevention facts which should spread through the particular family and to the neighbors nearby so that in time a large number of our citizens will learn that they have a responsibility in the protection of their property. The chief of the Fire Department must report a fire. From personal experience I know that it is necessary for you chiefs to make many calls before being able to contact the proper parties. This takes of your time and effort. If such a law was on our statute books, it would bring these people to you and save you this unnecessary waste of time.

"Fire prevention educational work must go on through the press, schools, clubs, etc. There is no one closer to this activity than you yourself, and I know the closest co-operation will exist between you and the local city or town fire prevention in the furtherance of this work.

"In Massachusetts we are now laying the foundation for an inspection of dwellings week this fall. This is under the guidance of Chief Mahoney of Peabody, who is Chairman of this Divisional Committee of the State Committee.

"One has to but discuss this subject with Chief Tierney of Arlington, Chief McCarthy of Worcester, Chief Charlesworth of Providence and other chiefs who have put this plan into operation, to learn of its definite effect in

reducing the number of dwelling house fires. Please consider it in your own state.

"There are many other subjects which might be discussed at this time, but I do not want to burden you. We should be encouraged to know that there is an active fire prevention movement on foot in New England which cannot but remove New England from the class where our per capita loss is running well over \$4.00 a year and our fire losses average between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 a year.

"If I may be personal for a moment I want to thank everyone for their support, encouragement and assistance during the past year. If at any time I can be of assistance in any way you have but to call.

"Again extending my best wishes,

Sincerely,

ALFRED N. MINER."

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Mr. President, I move you, sir, that this paper be received and spread upon the records of the association.

(Motion second and carried).

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: Is the Committee on Courtesies ready to report?

CHIEF ALLEN:

Report of Committee on Courtesies

Mr. President and Members of the Association:

As the eleventh annual convention of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs draws to a close and we leave for our homes, we take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation for the many courtesies extended during our stay.

Our visit to Lewiston, the Industrial Heart of Maine, has been a most enjoyable one; the memories of its wonderful hospitality will long remain fresh in our minds.

To the members of the General Reception Committee, headed by His Excellency, Louis J. Brann, Governor of Maine, His Honor, Dr. Robert J. Wiseman, Mayor of Lewiston, Dr. Joseph W. Scannell, Lewiston Fire Commissioner, and T. Martin Kerrigan, Ex Fire Commissioner of Lewiston, who so efficiently planned for our entertainment; to Chief Reuben E. Estes, Chief of the Lewiston Fire Department, and members of his department, to Chief George E. Bancroft, Chief of the Auburn Fire Department, and members of his department, and Edgar E. Ramsdell, Chairman Exhibition Committee; to Frank Hodgkins, Manager of DeWitt Hotel, 103rd Infantry Band, Norman H. Merrill, Conductor; to Frank Allen, Proprietor White Line, Inc.; to St. Cecilia's Boys Band; to John H. Ashton, Chief Lewiston Police Department; to Dr. Clifton D. Gray, President of Bates College; to Reverend Father Mullen, Chaplain Lewiston Fire Department; to Harold N. Skelton, President Lewiston Chamber of Commerce; to Lewiston Council, Knights of Columbus; to Lewiston Chapter, American Red Cross; to George W. Lane, Jr., Treasurer of Bates College; to Jack Kenney, Master of Ceremonies; to Kora Temple Band and Drum Corp, Conductor; to our Registrars who have greeted each upon his arrival; to all our other good friends in Lewiston, too numerous to

Compliments of
Wetmore-Savage Electric Supply Co.
BOSTON, MASS.

Branches:
SPRINGFIELD WORCESTER PROVIDENCE
Mass. Mass. Rhode Island



Chief ALFRED H. KOLTONSKI, Past President, Rutland, Vt.

THE JAMES H. CLIFFORD CO.

430 ESSEX STREET
LAWRENCE, MASS.

Decorators and Furnishers
"Makers of Home Beautiful"

Wall Papers, Hangings, Draperies, Curtains
Rugs, Carpets and Linoleums
Visit our "Gift Shop Beautiful"
for Wedding or Anniversary Gifts

Coal, Oil, Gas and Combination
RANGES

Heating Stoves and Hot Air
HEATING SYSTEMS

Glenwood
GLENWOOD RANGE
COMPANY
TAUNTON, MASS.

mention by name, who have done so much to make our stay a most enjoyable one, we again extend our sincere thanks and appreciation.

CHAS. F. FRENCH
CARL D. STOCKWELL
SELDEN R. ALLEN

SECRETARY O'HEARN: I move you, sir, the committee's report be accepted and spread on the records.

(Motion seconded and carried).

CHIEF ALLEN: Now, Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Convention, one of the greatest privileges that has been extended to me during this convention I am now about to avail myself of. More today than ever before in the history of firefighting, we feel the need of moral public support. We must merit the approbation of the citizens of this country if we are ever going to lift these organizations into the professional class and command the respect of our citizens. This community has been particularly fortunate in having at the head of its organization one of Maine's outstanding surgeons and a man who commands the respect of the citizens of not only this commonwealth but far beyond its confines, and his service to the firefighting forces of this country really is outstanding. And so, without lauding him any further, for he needs no laudation from me, it is now my great privilege, my honor, to nominate Fire Commissioner Scannell for honorary life membership in this organization. (Applause.)

CHIEF STOCKWELL: I second the nomination.

(Motion unanimously carried by a rising vote.)

FIRE COMMISSIONER SCANNELL: Mr. President, Members of the Association and Guests, I assure you this is something certainly that was never dreamt of in my life. As I have stated before and as my friend here, Chief Allen, knows, I have been extremely interested in the welfare of the firefighters and sincerely hope we can continue, with the aid of our men and such a wonderful organization as this backing up, where I now feel I can ask for help and assistance in any problem that I as a surgeon would not be familiar with and get results. I cannot help but say that this has been one of the finest weeks that I have ever put in. The friendships, the associations, that I have come in contact with and made here is something I will always remember to my dying day. The honor which you have just conferred on me is deeply welcome, because I did not know that you had honorary members that were not men that really were fighters, and it is another honor that has been bestowed upon me that I will put away and treasure as long as I live. The citizens of this city and Auburn and the surrounding towns have certainly been very pleased and honored to have you gentlemen here. If you could hear the wonderful things that come to me from the associates in my profession and business people and generally along the street, their statement was it was the finest bunch of men that had ever been here to a convention;; their wives are charming; they have entered into the spirit of a convention in a small city, and what we have lacked in big hotels and beautiful parks and things of that sort we have tried to give the best we have in our community, both in Lewiston and Auburn. In closing, I sincerely hope we may meet each other often, and no doubt I might many times bother the officers and men about things I would like to know. But rest assured if at any time I can be of assistance in any way, I will be glad to be called upon. I sincerely hope as the conventions continue

they will grow in momentum, and I hope in the years to come you will have outstanding men from the New England states in the profession you represent. Good-by and thank you.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: The Secretary has some communications to read.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: I received the following telegram from Newport:

New England Fire Chiefs,
Lewiston, Maine.

Regret unable to attend convention. Regards and best wishes to present and future officers.

BILLY BULL.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Mr. President, at the opening session yesterday I notified the convention that at some time during the convention I wanted to present a motion to make our good friend and Past-President, Chief Shepard an honorary life member. Chief Shepard has done over fifty years in the service and been retired. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shepard have not been well, and that is the reason they are not here now; and I now present the name of Chief William C. Shepard of Pittsfield, Mass., for honorary life membership.

Motion seconded and carried.)

CHIEF TIERNEY: Since we are in the business of making honorary life members, I would like to place in nomination our good friend Chief Peter Steinkellner of Milwaukee as an honorary life member.

Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: The Secretary has some more communications to read.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: I have an official document, a "Resolution relating to Invitation to New England Fire Chiefs Association to hold its annual convention in Burlington in 1934.

CITY OF BURLINGTON

In the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-three

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Burlington as follows:

That a cordial invitation is hereby extended by this Council to the New England Fire Chiefs Association to hold its annual convention in 1934 in this city, and the Mayor and the Chief of the Fire Department are hereby authorized and requested to communicate this invitation to the annual convention of said Association to be held this month in Lewiston, Maine.

LOUIS F. DOW,
President of the Board."

One from the Fire Department in the City of Burlington:

"Burlington, Vt.,
June 15, 1933.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION
IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED

Gentlemen:

The Fire Commissioners of the City of Burlington extend to you a cordial invitation to hold your Convention of 1934 in the City of Burlington, Vermont.

We are sending to your convention Fire Chief Stockwell, who will present this invitation in person and we assure you that it will not only be a pleasure for us to have you here, but we will do all that we can to make your visit a merry one.

Very truly yours,

BURLINGTON BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS,

J. H. Middlebrook
G. D. McBride
F. A. Deyette."

One from the Burlington Chamber of Commerce:

"June 16, 1933.

To the Delegates
Firemens' Convention:

Gentlemen:

The Burlington Chamber of Commerce sincerely hopes that your body will accept the invitation of Chief Carl D. Stockwell to hold your next annual convention in Burlington, Vermont.

Burlington needs no introduction to your body, situated as it is on Lake Champlain with its facilities for entertainment to visitors. Burlington as the Queen City has exceptional facilities for conventional purposes and in addition to its characteristics, its citizenship will extend to you a warm and very cordial welcome.

You will find here all Municipal Officials, our Board of Directors and the citizenship generally, will be happy to see you here and will do all they can to make your stay a very pleasant one. Please plan to come.

Sincerely yours,

WM. H. A. MILLS,
Executive Secretary."

One from the Rotary Club:

NEW ENGLAND FIRE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION
IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED

Gentlemen:

The Rotary Club of Burlington takes pleasure in extending to you an invitation to hold your 1934 Convention in Burlington, Vermont.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

We understand that the Chief of our Fire Department, Carl D. Stockwell, is to present this invitation in person and we want to assure you that it will not only be a pleasure for us to have you here but we also shall do all that we can to make your visit a happy one.

Very truly yours,

THE ROTARY CLUB OF BURLINGTON,

By John O. Baxendale,
Secretary.

One from the Lions Club:

Burlington, Vermont.
June 15, 1933.

New England Fire Chiefs Association,
Lewiston, Maine.

Gentlemen:

The Lions Club of Burlington, Vermont, cordially invites your association to hold its 1934 convention in our city.

We pride ourselves on our convention facilities. The scenic beauty of our city and the splendid accommodations of our hotels and public buildings are well adapted to handle all the business and entertainment activities of your convention.

We assure you that this club and all Burlingtonians will do their best, co-operating in any way to help make your visit worthwhile and pleasant.

Yours very truly,

F. E. SEARS,
Lions Club of Burlington, Vermont,
F. E. Sears, Secretary.

P. S.—The last time you held your convention in Burlington, we even provided you with a nice fire to fight. We cannot guarantee such co-operation in 1934.

One from the Elks, addressed to Chief Stockwell:

"I understand that the Fire Chiefs convention of New England is to take place in the near future here in Burlington.

The members of the Burlington Lodge, No. 916, wish to extend an invitation to the Fire Chiefs for that next convention.

If there is anything that the Elks can do to help toward the success of the convention I hope you will not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. LaBARGE,
Exalted Ruler."

Mr. President, I move you, sir, these be laid on the table for the time being and be taken up in their proper order.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: Is the Registration Committee ready to report? Is the Exhibit Committee ready to report? We will take up unfinished business then.

CHIEF WOODWARD: Mr. President, last night a few of the old war dogs got to talking, and strange as it may seem, they reciprocated an idea. In order to get this idea before the convention, I move you, sir, that we elect an advisory committee of Past Presidents to act in conjunction with the Board of Directors in case of emergency, or any emergency the board may ask of them, this board to work without power.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: I arise for the purpose of seconding the motion. I think I understand the purpose of it, but the motion he puts before you, is just what we have been doing for eleven years. Each year we add a Past President, and I want to assure you men that many, many times we do what he suggests with the Past President. His motion covers just what we have been doing since we have been in business, and I am glad to second the motion.

(Motion carried.)

CHIEF RANDLETTE: Mr. President, at the last annual convention in Newport, if you will remember, a paper was presented at the convention in regard to the marking of fire hydrants, and a committee was appointed to investigate and report at this convention. Preliminary to the report, I might say for the benefit of those who were not at the convention at Newport that I have here some hydrants which conform to that report which was made at the Newport Convention, which I will display here. For the benefit of those that did not hear that report I would say that the paper that was presented at the Newport convention was in regard to the marking of fire hydrants to make it simple for the fire department to know the quantity of water that they could expect from certain hydrants, and the idea was gotten up as simple as possible and to conform with the traffic regulation of colors; green hydrants to be 1,000 gallons or more, yellow top to be 500 gallons or less than 1,000, and red top (meaning danger) was a hydrant you could expect only less than 500 gallons from. Your committee during the year has investigated the idea of marking fire hydrants to some extent and beg to make the following report this morning:

To the President and Members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs:

Your committee which was appointed at the last annual convention on the marking of fire hydrants, beg to make the following report:

We have made investigation of the subject matter, extending our survey beyond the limits of New England, and have been in contact with engineers and chiefs of fire departments. While some have been favorable along the lines suggested in the paper presented at our last convention, yet we find that many sections of the country vary greatly on hydrant markings. In view of the fact that the idea of hydrant markings was the adoption of a scheme that he could recommend to the International, for a national marking, your committee feels that still further time should be given to the subject matter, and we report as follows: That the committee be granted further time and a continuance of the consideration of this important subject.

J. W. RANDLETTE.
SELDEN R. ALLEN.
ALFRED H. KOLTONSKI.

BLUEHILLS. 8000

FOUNDED 1892



WARSHAW'S, INC.

PRODUCERS OF
GRADE "A" CLEANSING

Executive Offices and Plant, 6 Projecta Rd., E. Milton, Mass.

Operating 14 convenient stores

First signers of the NRA Code in New England



Chief CARL D. STOCKWELL, Burlington, Vt.
Convention City, 1934

Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc.

PAINTS

General Offices: Green Street, Malden, Mass.

Telephone, Malden 6500

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Mr. President, I move you, sir, that the committee's report be accepted.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

SECRETARY O'HEARN: This same thing was presented in the International Convention; that is, a resolution was presented at the International Convention. It was acted on favorably at the Convention and referred to a committee, the same as we are doing here.

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: Is there any other business? That brings us up to the next place of the convention.

CHIEF WOODWARD: I move you, sir, that we accept the invitation of Burlington.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: That brings us up to the election of officers. Nominations are now in order.

CHIEF SANBORN: It gives me great pleasure to place in nomination for President the name of one of our members who has worked hard to make of this organization the success that it is, and in making him our President we would not only be honoring him but we would be honoring ourselves. I place in nomination the name of Chief Daniel B. Tierney of Arlington, Mass., for President.

MEMBER: I second the nomination.

CHIEF ALLEN: I move the nominations be closed and the Secretary cast one ballot.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: The Secretary has cast one ballot and you have elected Chief Daniel B. Tierney as President. (Applause.) If Chief Tierney will step up, please.

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: Fire Chiefs of New England, I fully appreciate the splendid honor you have bestowed on me by making me the President of this organization for the coming year, and I will strive to the limit of my capacity for the greatest improvement and good of the organization and to justify the confidence you have placed in me. (Applause). My first official duty is a pleasant one, that of presenting a Past President's badge to the retiring President. He is going to join our group of Past Presidents whom we have just made an Advisory Board; and having Chief Koltonski on the Advisory Board, I know we will benefit greatly by his experience.

CHIEF ALLEN: It has been my great privilege in behalf of this organization to make several presentations to these "old timers" that go out of office but never go out of our memories. And so I want to present on behalf of this organization, carrying with it the esteem and affection of the entire organization, this little gift to Chief Koltonski, your retiring President. We want this to remind you every time you look at it of the affection and respect that goes with a real gift to a real chap, and so we ask you to accept it in the spirit in which it is presented.

(Past President Koltonski is presented with an electric clock.)

PAST PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: That clock will never catch up to the time I have had up here.

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: Gentlemen, the next business is the election of a First Vice-President.

CHIEF MORAN: It gives me a great deal of pleasure to place in nomination Chief John S. Pachl of West Haven Annex, Connecticut.

MEMBER: I second the nomination.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: I move you, sir, that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of Chief Pachl, and the Secretary is about to do that.

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: The Secretary has cast one ballot which elected Chief John S. Pachl First Vice-President.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT PACHL: Mr. President and Friends, I want to thank you for this honor, and if I only had the silver tongue of Mr. Allen, perhaps I could express my feeling. I also want to take this opportunity in behalf of Mrs. Pachl and myself to thank the Commissioner and all others in Lewiston for the wonderful time we have had here.

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: Nominations for Second Vice-President.

CHIEF ALLEN: We have in Massachusetts an outstanding chief, a man who has contributed greatly to the uplift of the fire service. He has had a wide experience, he has been in the permanent service many years, and he has served us well in the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs Club as our president; and without further ado, I nominate Chief DeCourcy of Winchester for Second Vice-President. And along with that I move the nominations be closed and the Secretary cast one ballot for the nomination.

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: The Secretary has complied, and Chief De Courcy is elected for Second Vice-President.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT DE COURCY: Gentlemen, I certainly appreciate the honor you have given me by electing me Second Vice-President. Being a neighbor of Chief Tierney, I promise you that I will co-operate with him in every way to make this association a lot better, if it is possible to be done. I thank you all, gentlemen, for the honor.

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: The next officer to be elected or re-elected is Secretary and Treasurer.

MEMBER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: It is moved and seconded that the President cast one ballot for Chief O'Hearn for Secretary and Treasurer.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: It is the old customary remark—I thank you. And it has been a pleasure to work with you although we are passing through trying times, and we are going to have a difficult time to get the dues from the men who are not here. Men, we are engaged in a serious work, and I trust that every man here will try to get his neighbor in the association, for many of us know that in unity there is strength, and while he is in the outside, we are working for him just the same. It only costs three dollars a year at least, if he doesn't come to the convention, and he gets our support. If we didn't have any other activities, we would have no treasury. I have been your Secretary-Treasurer for ten years and know what to expect; and so increased membership will give us increased impetus and more enthusiasm. I am going to try and continue to work for you, if God saves me, in the same manner I have, and I appreciate all the things that

have been done for me. I have been doing a lot of outside work other than fire department work, and recently had to undergo an examination, and my doctor wanted me to give up something and I said I would give up everything but being a fire chief and Secretary of this Association. As I said in my report to you, we are probably the strongest and best organization in this country of ours.

You know the International is in such a financial condition it could hardly get out the report. The officers are working without salary, and the mere fact that we are back of them and trying to strengthen them will encourage them. As far as our work is concerned, we must each and every one of us across the country do our best to keep down the great loss of life and property, and it is only through organizations such as ours taking sectional interest in our work that we may expect to be successful. The conditions in firefighting cannot be the same throughout the country, so these sectional organizations have their own problems. Again I thank you.

CHIEF ALLEN: Mr. President, I move you that we extend a rising vote of thanks for the very wonderful service he renders this organization.

(Motion seconded and on rising vote carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: And I want to tell Chief O'Hearn that this year the officers will relieve him of some of his duties, or try and make it easier for him. I know that he has on many occasions had to carry on all alone, and now that we are either side of Watertown, we will be very willing and able to help him in many things.

CHIEF RANDLETTE: I believe under the By-laws of this organization it is necessary to vote the Secretary's salary each year, and I move you his salary be eight hundred dollars.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

SECRETARY O'HEARN: It is customary to say, "I won't take it." I am going to it this year. This year just closed is the first year I have taken what you have voted me. I took it because of the expense of the San Diego meeting. The directors said there must be someone officially to represent them, and I took what was half of the expense and then I put two hundred dollars back, and then I said, "I guess I will take it this year." Thank you.

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: The directors are appointed by the President, so I will appoint Chief Sanborn of Portland for three years and Chief William C. Mahoney of Peabody to fill out the unexpired term of Chief Pacht, which I think is one year.

The next in order is the election of your State Vice-Presidents, the first to be Maine. What is your pleasure regarding Vice-President for Maine.

CHIEF SANBORN: We have a man in Maine who besides being Chief of the fire Department is superintendent of the water department in his home town, he is Justice of the Peace, and in fact, I think he fills all the town offices. He told me this morning he had some spare time to do something else, so I place in nomination the name of Chief Randlette of Richmond, Maine, for Vice-President.

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: The Secretary has cast one ballot for Chief Randlette. The next is State Vice-President for New Hampshire.

MEMBER: Mr. President, I would like to place the name of Chief Charles

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

F. French of Manchester, New Hampshire, for State Vice-President for New Hampshire.

PRESIDENT: The Secretary has cast one ballot for Chief French. State Vice-President for Vermont?

PAST PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: Mr. President, I nominate Chief Carl D. Stockwell of Burlington.

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: The Secretary has cast one ballot for Chief Stockwell. Massachusetts?

MEMBER: I move that Chief Frank Dickinson of Brockton serve as Vice-President.

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: The Secretary has cast one ballot for Chief Dickinson. Rhode Island?

MEMBER: I nominate Chief Earl H. Batchelder of Centerdale, Rhode Island, as Vice-President.

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: The Secretary has cast one ballot for Chief Batchelder. Connecticut?

MEMBER: Mr. Chairman, I would like to nominate Chief Henry Taft of Norwich.

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: The Secretary has cast one ballot for Chief Taft. The next is the election of Sergeant-at-Arms.

MEMBER: I place the name in nomination of John J. Kennedy of Bridgeport as Sergeant-at-Arms.

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: The Secretary has cast one ballot for John J. Kennedy as Sergeant-at-Arms. The President appoints the Press Representative and the Registrars and the Reservation Committee; and I will appoint Harry Belknap who now serves as Press Representative, and the same Board of Registrars: P. Hildreth Parker, George W. Austin and Herbert K. Pratt.

Are the Registrars or the Exhibit Committee ready to report?

MR. AUSTIN: In making the report last year, I passed a few comments on the work of our committee and the number of years we have been serving, and possibly it was a bad feature. One of our men has been sick ever since the last convention, so we have had a substitute this year; so this year I don't think we are going to make any remarks about ourselves. Perhaps it is bad luck.

REPORT OF RECEIPTS BY THE REGISTRARS

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, LEWISTON, MAINE

Membership:

152 @ \$3.00	\$456.00	
5 @ 6.00	30.00	
		\$486.00

New Members:

27 @ \$3.00	81.00	
-------------------	-------	--

Total from all sources		\$567.00
------------------------------	--	----------

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

Receipts at:

Pittsfield	1925	\$492.00
Manchester	1926	570.00
Portland	1927	864.00
Burlington	1928	835.00
New Haven	1929	871.00
Rutland	1930	824.00
Boston	1931	1,095.50
Newport	1932	798.00

GEORGE W. AUSTIN.
HERBERT K. PRATT.
CHARLES J. CURTAZ.

ATTENDANCE REPORT OF THE REGISTRARS
ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, LEWISTON, ME.

JUNE 20-22, 1933

		Members		Guests		Day	Grand		
		Active	Assoc.	Male	Fem.	Total	Total		
June 19	Old	47	28	33	47	155			
	New	1	6			7	162		
June 20	Old	41	21	47	36	145			
	New	10	5			15	160	322	
June 21	Old	16	15	46	26	103			
	New		4			4	107	429	
Total	Old	104	64						
	New	11	15						
Grand Total		115	79	126	109			429	

TOTAL ATTENDANCE AT THE EIGHT PREVIOUS CONVENTIONS:

Boston	1924	426
Pittsfield	1925	459
Manchester	1926	634
Portland	1927	632
Burlington	1928	621
New Haven	1929	635
Rutland	1930	507
Boston	1931	902
Newport	1932	638

GEORGE W. AUSTIN.
HERBERT K. PRATT.
CHARLES J. CURTAZ.

CHIEF RANDLETTE: "Mr. President, I would move you the report of the Registrars be accepted and this Association in appreciation of their service extend to them a rising vote of thanks.

(Motion seconded and carried by a rising vote.)

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: Is the Exhibit Committee ready to make a report?

GAS
The Better Fuel

is the safe fuel whether you use it for cooking, house heating, refrigeration, incineration, or any of the many uses for which gas is used.

**PITTSFIELD
COAL GAS CO.**

South St., corner Bank Row

PITTSFIELD, MASS.



Chief JOSEPH S. LAWTON, Past President, Newport, R. I.

COMPLIMENTS OF
**WATERTOWN
CO-OPERATIVE
BANK**
WATERTOWN, MASS.

COMPLIMENTS OF
BROCKTON GAS CO.
BROCKTON, MASS.

CHIEF STOCKWELL: Mr. President, before the convention adjourns I wish to thank the convention for accepting the invitation to Burlington. I want you all to come; we will give you a good time. Perhaps we can't put on as much as they have here in Lewiston, but we will do our best. Come to Burlington, and you will want to come the next time.

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: Is there any unfinished business or anything anyone wishes to take up?

CHIEF PACHL: Mr. President, I think a committee was appointed in Newport to look into Chief Dougherty's suggestion of skylights.

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: Was anything done about that?

SECRETARY O'HEARN: No; nothing was done about that.

CHIEF MELENDY: I have a resolution I would like to bring before the convention. Resolved: That the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, appreciating the efforts of Mr. William Carroll Hill and his associates in instituting and publishing The New England Fireman, of which four most interesting and highly commendable numbers have now been published, hereby gives its encouragement to that publication by adopting it as the official paper of the association and allowing the publication to so indicate its endorsement in the paper. And I would make a motion, Mr. President, that the New England Association adopt it.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: While we are waiting for the chairman of the Exhibit Committee, I want to say to you that I have some definite plans for the next convention, and one of them is the reading of papers by chiefs. Four have already promised, and as many more as would like to I would like to hear from them and have them do it voluntarily, but in any case there will be many more asked to do so. This is a chiefs organization, and at our own organization we always furnish our own subjects and have our own debates; but at these conventions it doesn't seem there are as many chiefs reading papers and discussing them, so that will be one thing you can look forward to next year, that there will be a group of chiefs bring some subjects for discussion before the convention.

Is "Sandy" Chapman here?

MR. "SANDY" CHAPMAN: Mr. President, it has been a wonderful thing, dear friends, to appreciate the fact that so much has been done, and there is no word of mine that can add to the congratulations that have been extended to Dr. Scannell. I know a lot of work has been put in, and he has had a very able assistant in the person of Mr. Ramsdell and also in the person of Jack Kenney. But Carl Stockwell said to me last night, "I am going to do the best I can in Burlington, but I can't give you anything like this." I know the major-domo is ready to make his report on the Exhibit Committee. This has been the most enjoyable convention I have ever had occasion to attend, and the entertainment was fit for the Palace.

MR. RAMSDELL: Mr. President and Secretary and Members of the Convention: On account of having a whole lot to attend to for the last two or three days, I have been unable to get to the bank to deposit and pay the few bills that are due. Outside of two exhibitors who are local, from whom I will collect this morning, everything has been paid in, and I will give a complete report to your Secretary and turn in the balance after the bills are paid. I thank you.

PRESIDENT TIERNEY: I want to congratulate you on the wonderful job you have done, you and your helpers, on the exhibit.

MR. RAMSDELL: I thank you. If I hadn't had other things to attend to, I would have had a better report to give to the Secretary.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Before we adjourn, I move that the report of Mr. Ramsdell be received as progressive, and I will print his report in the annual report.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PAST PRESIDENT KOLTONSKI: I move we adjourn.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

(Meeting adjourned at 11.10 A. M.)

DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBITS AND REPORT OF EXHIBIT COMMITTEE

The state armory in Lewiston, with its wide and spacious floor, provided an ideal setting for the exhibition of fire department supplies, apparatus, and accessories. Although there were no ladder trucks on display this year and only four motor pumping engines, the lack of large motor equipment was made up for by the varied collection of smaller and attractively arranged exhibits. The meeting hall where all the convention sessions with the exception of the opening memorial exercises took place, was situated in the armory, opening from a hall at the side of the main hall.

The Maxim Motor Company, of Middleboro, Mass., showed two handsome motor pumping engines, one of a capacity to pump 1000 gallons of water per minute, and one of 750 gallons per minute capacity. The exhibit was in charge of A. F. Alger, sales manager, and W. A. Shaw, service manager.

A Mack 750-gallon centrifugal motor combination pumping engine with 100-gallon booster pump and capacity for carrying 1200 feet of two and a half inch hose was shown by the Mack Motor Truck Company, E. C. Fenner, of New York City, was in charge.

A small motor pumper and hose combination mounted on a Ford chassis was shown by the Wade and Dunton Motors, of Lewiston. The pumper had a capacity of 300 gallons per minute and was in charge of Ralph Haskell.

The Gamewell Company, of Newton, Mass., was represented by Frank M. Tiffany and William Phillips. The display consisted of two of the latest type three-fold succession fire alarm boxes, which will sound an alarm even when a wire is broken. Punch recording registers and tapes were also shown.

The Gorham Fire Equipment Company, of Boston, Mass., had a fine display of fire fighting equipment including Atmos Inhalators, Wheat lights, Burrell All-Service Gas Masks, automobile name plates, safety lamps, chimney tongs, and pump cans for use in fighting grass and woods fires. Joseph T. Gorham was in charge.

The American LaFrance and Foamite Industries, Inc., had an extensive showing of fire equipment, hose, lights, and supplies, including the new LaFrance Warner hose shut-off. The representatives at the convention were

Leslie J. Creaser, New England District Manager of Fire Equipment Sales; James P. Winchell, Maine representative; Stephen R. Jones, New Hampshire representative; Harris Hunt, Connecticut representative; Captain W. N. Crowell, and Joseph P. Webber of Boston, New England District Manager of Motor Apparatus Sales. Foamite generators, LaFrance nozzles, Goodyear hose, Oxford metal polish, and LaFrance inhalators and gas masks were among the goods shown in the LaFrance booth.

The Arthur H. Blanchard Company, representing the New England Fire Hose Division of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company, of Cambridge, showed fire hose, Pacific pumps for forestry and town protection, and a line of fire department supplies including the Eastman deluge gun, couplings, and foam charges. The booth was in charge of Arthur H. Blanchard, Edward L. Blanchard, and Linden Brule.

Andrew J. Morse and Son, of Boston, showed the Morse portable nozzles and play pipes, couplings, gates, rescue outfits, and diving equipment. C. E. Gorman and E. W. Sibley were in charge.

The American Fire Equipment Company displayed a complete line of fire department supplies, including equipment for fighting forest fires. John J. Scully, of Boston, was in charge.

Harry J. Lovell, of 259 Middle St., Portland, Me., had an exhibition of B. F. Goodrich fire hose, Goodrich tires, boots, rubber coats, and flash lights. In this booth there was an interesting display board showing crude rubber and different stages in the manufacture of fire hose.

The Homelite Corporation, of Portchester, N. Y., exhibited a 1250-watt generator that weighed only 86 pounds; also 2-inch self-priming pumps and Crouse-Hinds searchlights. R. M. Lawton, New England factory representative, was in charge.

The Amesbury Metal Products Company, of Amesbury, Mass., showed fire apparatus lighting equipment, including red flashers and flood lights. John Killduff was in charge.

The latest types of Lux and Fyre Freez extinguishers were shown by Harold W. deVeer, of the Lux-Fyre Freez Company, of Boston, and P. W. Eberhardt, of Walter Kidde & Company, of New York. An interesting item on display was the new Lux Fyre Freez Water conversion unit showing the method of changing soda and acid tanks to water, using CO₂ for pressure. The Kidde water and carbon dioxide units were shown and there was a display of motion pictures which attracted crowds to the booth.

Louis W. Bills, of Lexington, Mass., had a fine display of fire alarm equipment, including pedestals, red lights, fire alarm boxes, punch registers, and Cunningham air whistles.

The C. G. Braxmar Company, of New York, had a very striking display of fire and police badges of all kinds, sizes, and shapes. John O. Veit was in charge.

The Colonial Badge Company, of Providence, R. I., showed badges and rank emblems for use on uniform coats; also name plates. Gordon Johnson was in charge.

The Hodges Badge Company, of 166 Essex Street, Boston, Mass., showed badges and insignia. Frederick J. Hodges was in charge.

The Justin A. McCarthy Company, of Boston, showed Manhattan Fire Hose, M and M syphons, Cooper hose jackets, play pipes and nozzles, axes, fire hats, and a complete line of supplies. Justin McCarthy and Franklin W. Haines were in charge.

The D. B. Smith Company, of Utica, N. Y., showed their famous Indian forest fire pumps, including the latest type of 5-gallon can with form-fitting ventilator shield to prevent moisture and cold from being felt by the person carrying the pump. Thomas M. Burton was in charge.

Charles Niedner's Sons' Company, of Malden, Mass., displayed Red Chain Forestry Hose. A. L. Niedner was in charge.

The Mine Safety Appliances Company exhibited the H and H inhalators, Burrell All-Service gas masks, M.S.A. ammonia masks, protector hats, and oxygen breathing apparatus. Alfred Kinsella was in charge.

Other exhibits were as follows: Reo cars shown by the Darling Automobile Company; quart size gas type extinguishers shown by Stop-Fire, Inc., of 621 East 216th Street, New York City, represented by J. Preston Miller; firemen's coats and quick hitches shown by the Midwestern Manufacturing Company, of Mackinaw, Ill., represented by I. A. Luft; firemen's uniforms, coats, caps, and badges shown by Wallace Brothers, of Portland, Me., represented by William W. Wallace; Vio Gen treatment for burns shown by F. E. Burnham, of West Medway, Mass.; oil of salt for first aid, rubber hats, and Bullard first aid kits shown by the Direct Sales Company and E. D. Bullard Company; fire hose manufactured by the Fabric Fire Hose Company, of Sandy Hook, N. Y., represented by Robert Many; firemen's uniforms and caps shown by the Rosenfield Uniform Company, of Boston, Mass.; Pyrene and Phomene extinguishers shown by the Pyrene Manufacturing Company, of Newark, N. J., represented by C. J. McClasken; waterproof paints shown by the Bauer Hardware Company; and Maine mill products shown by the Worumbo Manufacturing Company and the Androscoggin Bates Hill Company. Highland Springs beverages and popcorn completed the exhibits.

The trade magazines, "Fire Engineering," "Fire Protection," and "The New England Fireman," had attractive booths and sample copies of "The American City Magazine" were also distributed. "Fire Engineering" was represented by I. Herbert Case, vice-president and general manager, and W. J. Gibson, advertising manager; "Fire Protection" was represented by E. J. Odell, of the Circulation Department; and "The New England Fireman" was represented by William Carroll Hill, managing editor.

On Tuesday evening there was a concert in the armory by Kora Temple Shrine Band, followed by dancing with music by Dwight F. Marble, and on Wednesday evening there was a 10-act vaudeville show, staged by Jack Kenney and Charles "Sandy" Chapman.

The Exhibit Committee was composed of Edgar E. Ramsdell, Reserve Deputy Chief, Lewiston Fire Department, chairman; Chief George C. Bancroft, of Auburn, Me.; and Harry J. Lovell, of Portland, Me.

24 Spaces (190 sq. ft.) @ \$9.50	\$228.00
14 Spaces (250 sq. ft.) @ 12.50	175.00
1 Space (250 sq. ft.) @ 14.00	14.00
½ Space (125 sq. ft.) @ 6.25	6.25
2 Table Spaces @ \$5.00	10.00
1 Table Space (3 hours)	2.00
Total	\$434.25

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

J. W. Boyington, labor and material for 44 booths @ \$4.00	\$176.00
George H. Barron, making plan of the Lewiston Armory and supplying 200 copies	30.58
Charles F. Griffin, wiring post on booths for lighting	25.00
Maliar Brothers, trucking of tables and chairs	14.00
"Mack the Signist," 2 beaver board signs	8.00
Edgar E. Ramsdell, postage and telephone message	8.27
Jack Stretton, 18 gallons gasoline	3.00
Total	\$264.85
Balance forwarded to John W. O'Hearn, Secretary....	\$170.40

EDGAR E. RAMSDELL,
Reserve Deputy Chief,
Chairman Exhibit Committee.

REPORT OF PRESS REPRESENTATIVE

Advance stories on the convention were mailed to every daily and weekly newspaper in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Special articles with photographs were furnished all the Boston newspapers, the Lewiston papers, and the "Portland Press-Herald."

A feature article on Lewiston and its fire department was prepared for the magazine, "Fire Engineering," and copies of the program were mailed to the magazines, "Fire Engineering," "Fire Protection," "The New England Fireman," and "The American City."

A press table for use of the reporters was furnished in the Bates College Chapel and at the guard room in the armory in Lewiston.

At the funeral services held for the deceased members of the Association, reporters were furnished with the names of the chiefs in attendance.

Obituaries were written for the fire service journals and reports of the directors' meetings were prepared for the same papers.

The election of officers was sent out over the wires of the Associated Press, the United Press, and the Universal News Service.

In Lewiston the press representative visited the local newspaper offices and prepared much of the material used, as the staffs of the papers were short-handed.

Abstracts or copies of the principal addresses delivered at the convention were prepared for the press. Accounts of the demonstrations and exhibits were prepared for the fire journals and the Year Book, and a complete report of the proceedings was written for "Fire Engineering."

HARRY BELKNAP,
Press Representative.

DEMONSTRATIONS

On Wednesday afternoon, June 21, demonstrations were held on the street and in the vacant lot opposite the armory. The firms represented in these tests were the Arthur H. Blanchard Company, Andrew J. Morse and Son, Pyrene Manufacturing Company, Stop Fire Company, Lux-Fyre

Beacon Dye House, Inc.

CLEANSERS AND DYERS

**Plant: 10-20 Freeport Street
Dorchester, Mass.**

Telephone, GENEva 6000



Chief J. W. RANDLETTE, State Vice-President, Richmond, Maine

**BOSTON STOVE FOUNDRY
COMPANY**

Manufacturers of

**Premier Coal and Combination
Ranges**

**119 JOHN STREET
READING, MASS.**

PEQUOSSETTE PRESS

Printers of Quality

**17 MAIN STREET
WATERTOWN, MASS.**

Telephone, Middlesex 0356

Freez Company, and Charles Niedner's Sons Company. The new forest fire truck of the Richmond, Me., fire department was on exhibition and gave several demonstrations.

Pits were dug in the vacant lot and filled with gasoline to show how fires of this nature could be quickly extinguished. Shallow pans of gasoline were also used in some of the tests. Before the gasoline was ignited, a hose line was run from Engine 5, of the Lewiston Fire Department, under direction of Captain Zepherion Drouin and Lieutenant Charles Whitehouse. This piece of apparatus is a 400-gallon Maxim motor pumper and combination wagon. It was also used to furnish streams for a demonstration of the new Morse invincible nozzles and portable deck guns.

Tests were held of Pyrene extinguishers, a new type of gas extinguisher, foam streams, and carbon dioxide extinguishers. The Neidner firm showed a new type of knap-sack canvass bag for carrying forestry hose. The Blanchard Company showed the powerful stream that may be obtained from a Morse nozzle with one and one-half inch tip. The water was supplied by two hose lines from Engine 5, which was connected to a hydrant at the corner. The Pacific Marine Company's portable gasoline pump for forestry work was also demonstrated.

Fire Commissioner Joseph Scannell, Chief Reuben D. Estes, of Lewiston; Reserve Deputy Chief Edgar E. Ramsdell, Harry J. Lovell, and Harold W. deVeer had general charge of the tests which were witnessed by a large crowd.

GALE & STONE, Agents

GENERAL AGENTS FOR
MUTUAL INSURANCE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

BEACON AND RALEIGH STREETS

At Kenmore Station
BOSTON, MASS.

TELEPHONES, KENMORE 1728-1729-1730

Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company

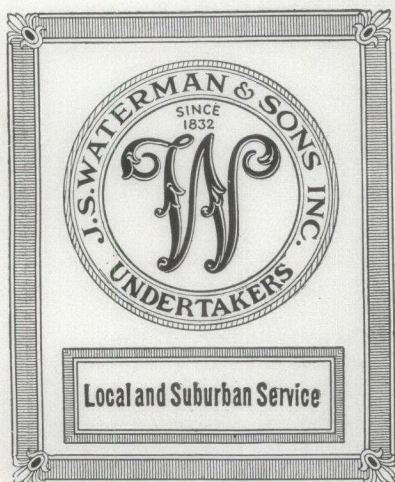
INCORPORATED IN 1826

HINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

Telephones, Hingham 0841-0842

IRA G. HERSEY, President
ALAN F. HERSEY, Secretary

WILLIAM B. FEARING, Vice-President
WINTHROP J. CUSHING, Treasurer



COMPLIMENTS
OF
FRIENDS

Compliments of
UNITED OIL COMPANY
965 Massachusetts Avenue
Boston, Mass.

Membership of New England Association of Fire Chiefs

MAINE

Ayer, Herbert D., Chief, 6 Connor Ave., Fairfield, Maine.
Bancroft, George C., Chief, Auburn, Maine.
Barnes, George L., 54 Pleasant St., Auburn, Maine.
Barter, Miles F., Asst. Chief, Boothbay Harbor, Maine.
Berry, W. W., Ex-Chief, 103 Main St., Waterville, Maine.
Bradish, F. L., Chief, Eastport, Maine.
Brown, George W., Chief, South Berwick, Maine.
Brown, Walter H., Chief, 15 Iredale St., Bridgton, Maine.
Butler, James H., Chief Engineer, Berwick, Maine.
Coleman, George H., Chief, Fryeburg, Maine.
Doyle, Irving T., Chief, 165 North Main St., Brewer, Maine.
Eldridge, John F., Chief, Kennebunkport, Maine.
Estes, Reuben E., Chief, Lewiston, Maine.
Fahey, William J., 101 Pine St., Lewiston, Maine.
Fortin, Charles E., Ex-Chief, 299 Pine St., Lewiston, Maine.
Griffin, Charles, Chief, Skowhegan, Maine.
Hamor, Roy, Chief, Bar Harbor, Maine.
Hartford, Clyde E., Chief, Springvale, Maine.
Hill, Charles E., Chief, Cape Elizabeth, Maine.
Hinkley, J. A., Asst. Chief, Richmond, Maine.
Hogan, Walter E., Chief, Orono, Maine.
Huart, V. C., Chief, Farmington, Maine.
Hurd, G. Walter, Chief, Oldtown, Maine.
Hutchinson, Edward J., Chief Engineer, Boothbay Harbor, Maine.
Jones, Weston B., Chief, Sabattus, Maine.
Keenan, Leo V., Chief, Mars Hill, Maine.
Kerrigan, T. Martin, Ex-Fire Commissioner, Lewiston, Maine.
Kirk, Kenneth A., 526 Main St., Lewiston, Maine.
Liscomb, John I., 1 Woodbury St., South Portland, Maine.
Lovejoy, Grover D., Chief, Waterville, Maine.
Lovell, Harry Joseph, 259 Middle St., Portland, Maine.
Mason, W. S., Chief, Bangor, Maine.
McAlary, Walter, Waterville, Maine.
McCarthy, George S., Ex-Fire Commissioner, Lewiston, Maine.
McCarthy, John J., Captain Fire Dept., 49 Walker Ave., Lewiston, Maine.
McGlauffin, Floyd E., Chief, Presque Isle, Maine.
Mercier, Solomon A., Chief, Rumford, Maine.
Ouellette, Joseph H., Chief, 91 Scammon St., Saco, Maine.
Pate, Edmund, 2nd Asst. Chief, Biddeford, Maine.
Payson, Allen F., Chief, Camden, Maine.
Provencher, Arthur D., Lewiston, Maine.
Ramsdell, Edgar E., Reserve Deputy Chief, 569 Main St., Lewiston, Maine.
Randlette, J. W., Chief, Richmond, Maine.
Ricker, Eugene T., Chief, Biddeford, Maine.
Sanborn, Oliver T., Chief, Portland, Maine.
Scannell, Dr. Joseph W., Fire Commissioner, Honorary Life, 471 Main Street,
Lewiston, Maine.
Shaw, Daniel T., Economy Fire Alarm, 105 Preble St., Portland, Maine.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

Skelton, Harold N., President Chamber of Commerce, Lewiston, Maine.
Spear, Charles O., Jr., Chief, South Portland, Maine.
Tedford, Kenneth E., 567 Main St., Lewiston, Maine.
Wallace, William W., 82 Concord St., Portland, Maine.
White, Charles A., Diamond Rub. Co. and Am. Fire Eq. Co., 85 Grove St.,
Augusta, Maine.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Austin, C. H., Fire Commissioner, Nashua, N. H.
Chase, Raymond C., Chief, Rollinsford, N. H.
Colby, Harry E., Ex-Chief, Franklin, N. H.
Connell, Harry J., Chief, Hudson, N. H.
Crowley, Roger, Chief, International Shoe Co., Manchester, N. H.
Dauphney, Charles A., Chief, Gorham, N. H.
Dolley, Herbert A., Chief, Tilton, N. H.
Driscoll, Timothy E., Chief, P. O. Box 33, Peterborough, N. H.
Estabrook, A. Ralph, Chief, Newton, N. H.
Fancy, F. W., Chief, Mirror Lake, N. H.
French, Charles H., Chief, Manchester, N. H.
Goodrich, Ralph S., Chief, Box 235, Epping, N. H.
Happny, William T., Chief, Concord, N. H.
Hathorn, R. C., Chief, West Lebanon, N. H.
Hilchey, Harry D., Chief, Bedford F. D., R.F.D. No. 7, Manchester, N. H.
Hildreth, Albert F., Ex-Chief, Hollis, N. H.
Hough, Willis F., Chief, Lebanon, N. H.
Lewin, Charles H., Chief, 3 Pleasant St., Hanover, N. H.
Lewis, George E., Chief, Box 453, Newport, N. H.
Lewis, Percy R., Chief, Ashland, N. H.
Lintott, H. C., Fire Commissioner, Nashua, N. H.
Mansfield, L. P., Chief, Wolfboro, N. H.
Melendy, Albert C., Chief, Nashua, N. H.
Monahan, H. J., Chief, Berlin, N. H.
Nash, Carroll M., Chief, Dover, N. H.
Newman, William E., Ex-Chief, Hillsboro, N. H.
Post, A. H., Chief, Spofford, N. H.
Riley, E. B., Chief, Keene, N. H.
Robinson, George E., Samuel Eastman Co., Concord, N. H.
Rumrill, Eugene C., Chief, Hillsboro, N. H.
Sargent, Fred M., Chief, Sunapee, N. H.
Sears, C. E., Chief Engineer, Claremont, N. H.
Spring, Arthur W., Chief, Laconia, N. H.
Stevens, George B., Chief, Kingston, N. H.
Tucker, Arthur P., Kingston, N. H.
Whiting, Homer B., Chief, Hampton Beach, N. H.
Woods, William F., Chief, Portsmouth, N. H.

VERMONT

Burt, Earl C., Chief, Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Burt, George C., Central Fire Station, Burlington, Vt.
Carty, William E., Asst. Chief, Burlington, Vt.
Collin, Henry A., Chief, Proctor, Vt.
Dunn, J. C., Ex-Chief, Rutland, Vt.
Duso, Carmi J., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Dutton, J. M., Box 63, West Hartford, Vt.
 Dwinnell, James E., Chief, Wells River, Vt.
 Ferguson, F. Howard, Supt. Fire Alarm, 234 Grove St., Bennington, Vt.
 Gunther, Paul, Chief, Winooski, Vt.
 Heney, John C., Chief, Barre, Vt.
 Hurlbut, Charles H., Chief, Richford, Vt.
 Hutchinson, Fred A., Chief, White River Junction, Vt.
 Keery, Thomas D., Chief, St. Albans, Vt.
 Koltonski, Alfred H., Chief, Rutland, Vt.
 Montgomery, C. L., Chief, West Rutland, Vt.
 Moore, Edwin D., 700 Gage St., Bennington, Vt.
 Persons, Vaney P., Chief, Montpelier, Vt.
 Pike, Edward S., Rutland, Vt.
 Preble, A. G., Fire Marshal, State House, Montpelier, Vt.
 Read, Myron S., Chief, Woodstock, Vt.
 Shepard, Harley, Chief, Bethel, Vt.
 Smalley, D. B., Chief, Sterling Hose Co., Johnson, Vt.
 Stockwell, Carl, Chief, Burlington, Vt.
 Whalen, Richard T., 78 Front St., Burlington, Vt.

MASSACHUSETTS

Abel, Henry F., Chief, Westwood, Mass.
 Abbott, William F., Fabric Fire Hose, 1018 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
 Adams, Bertram E., Buffalo Fire App. Corp., 24 Williams St., Brookline, Mass.
 Adams, Delmont C., Ex-Chief, Millis, Mass.
 Adams, John T., Ex-Chief, Marblehead, Mass.
 Alger, Fred B., Maxim Motor Co., Middleboro, Mass.
 Allen, E. W., Medfield, Mass.
 Allen, Selden R., Chief, Brookline, Mass.
 Ambrose, George C., Boston Cons. Gas Co., 100 Arlington St., Boston, Mass.
 Ambrose, William M., Supt. Fire Alarm, Framingham, Mass.
 Atkins, W. H. H., Chief, P. O. Box 243, Marblehead, Mass.
 Austin, George W., Box 52 Assoc., U. S. Gauge Co., 170 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
 Bacon, J. R., Chief, 240 Washington St., Weymouth, Mass.
 Baer, Louis, Jr., Smiths Point, Manchester, Mass.
 Baggs, M. C., Chief, Belchertown, Mass.
 Bailey, Harold L., Chief, 18 So. Main St., Randolph, Mass.
 Barker, John J., Boston Coupling Co., 293 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
 Bartlett, Ernest N., Chief, Billerica, Mass.
 Barton, R. W., Chief, Foxboro, Mass.
 Belcher, E. Foster, Fire Department, Winthrop, Mass.
 Belcher, Warren H., Chief, Winthrop, Mass.
 Belknap, Harry, 512 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 Belmore, Arthur, Chief, Webster, Mass.
 Berggren, Karl R., Chief, Oxford, Mass.
 Berry, W. A., Ex-Chief, School St., Danvers, Mass.
 Bills, Louis W., Supt. Fire Alarm, Lexington, Mass.
 Blair, William J., Chief, Nantucket, Mass.
 Blaisdell, Harry E., Chief, Rowley, Mass.
 Blanchard, Arthur H., 25 Hampshire St., Cambridge, Mass.
 Blois, W. C., Chief, Westboro, Mass.
 Blossom, Fred C., Ex-Chief, Cohasset, Mass.

Bousquet, Peter D., Chief, East Brookfield, Mass.
 Bowen, George H., Sect. Eastern Assoc., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
 Box 52 Association, Room 230, 30 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Breagy, Richard T., Chief, Dover, Mass.
 Breslin, Charles J., Box 52 Assoc., 45 Shattuck Road, Watertown, Mass.
 Breslin, James E., Jr., Box 52 Assoc., 45 Shattuck Road, Watertown, Mass.
 Brock, Patrick J., Chief, Woodland Road, Southboro, Mass.
 Brooks, E. W., Amer. Dist. Tel. Co., 60 State St., Boston, Mass.
 Brown, Albert T., Chief, Hingham, Mass.
 Brown, Russell G., Foxboro, Mass.
 Bryant, William A., Architects and Engineers, 334 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.
 Buchanan, L. B., Ex-Chief, 10 Bennett St., Woburn, Mass.
 Bugbee, Percy, N.F.P.A., 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass.
 Bunyan, Albert, Chief, Chicopee, Mass.
 Caldwell, John S., Engineer, New Eng. Ins. Exchange, 40 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
 Campbell, John, Supt., 182 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
 Carey, John H., Fire Commissioner, Fall River, Mass.
 Carlow, Harry, Ahrens-Fox Co., 60 Church Green, Taunton, Mass.
 Carolan, Lawrence, Jr., La-France-Foamite, 241 Webster Ave., Chelsea, Mass.
 Carr, Peter E., Ex-Fire Commissioner, 72 Eutaw St., Lawrence, Mass.
 Carroll, William J., Rockwood Sprinkler Co., 36 Harlow St., Worcester, Mass.
 Cartwright, Archibald, Asst. Chief, Nantucket, Mass.
 Carter, L. W., Captain Fire Department, Manchester, Mass.
 Casey, Herbert J., 129 Langdon Ave., Watertown, Mass.
 Casey, James M., Chief, Cambridge, Mass.
 Casey, John L., Chief, Abington, Mass.
 Chapman, Charles "Sandy," Gamewell Fire Alarm Co., Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
 Charnock, P. C., New Eng. Ins. Ex., 40 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
 Chase, Edward E., Ex-Chief, 21 Euclid Ave., Lynn, Mass.
 Childs, Alexander S., Chief, Cotuit, Mass.
 Clark, Fred A., Chief, Attleboro, Mass.
 Clark, L. N., Fyre-Fyter Co., 29 Richardson St., Newton, Mass.
 Cobb, George F., Box 52 Assoc., 99 So. Bay Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Coleman, Joseph W., Russell Fire Club, 22 Granville St., Dorchester, Mass.
 Collins, Waldo A., Chief, Holliston, Mass.
 Comins, Charles E., Chief, P. O. Box 591, Warren, Mass.
 Connelly, L. C., 381 Columbia Road, Dorchester, Mass.
 Conron, Harold J., Chief, North Reading, Mass.
 Corbett, George W., Dep. Chief, Arlington, Mass.
 Corcoran, William B., Box 52 Assoc., 75 Palfrey Road, Belmont, Mass.
 Cornell, Bert H., 1315 Commonwealth Ave., Allston, Mass.
 Cotton, Edwin C., Renton Heel Co., Lynn, Mass.
 Cowles, A. Lee, Eureka Fire Hose Co., 560 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Cram, William Bartlett, Box 52 Assoc., 17 Leicester Road, Belmont, Mass.
 Crandall, Leroy H., Andrew J. Morse Co., 221 High St., Boston, Mass.
 Creaser, L. J., Amer. LaFrance Co., 24 Brighton Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Cressy, John, Chief, Beverly, Mass.
 Crowe, John P., Ex-Chief, Westboro, Mass.
 Crowley, F. J., Asst. Chief, Monson, Mass.
 Cuneo, M. J., Deputy Chief, Woburn, Mass.
 Curtaz, Charles J., Box 52 Assoc., 10 Linnet St., West Roxbury, Mass.

Daggett, W. H., Ex-Chief, 72 Westminster St., Springfield, Mass.
 Dahill, E. F., Chief, New Bedford, Mass.
 Damon, J. F., Ex-Chief, Milford, Mass.
 Daoust, Samuel, Chief, Marlboro, Mass.
 Daniels, Albert W., Box 52 Assoc., 127 Harvard St., Allston, Mass.
 Davison, William E., Chief, Sudbury, Mass.
 Dawson, L., Gamewell Fire Alarm Co., Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
 Day, Edwin L., Chief, Wilmington, Mass.
 Day, Hardee G. V., 1 River St., Middleton, Mass.
 Day, John H., Captain F. D., 47 Ocean St., Lynn, Mass.
 Deastlou, Francis J., 38 Sherman St., Cambridge, Mass.
 DeCoursey, D. H., Chief, Winchester, Mass.
 DeCoursey, Harold N., 14 Westley St., Winchester, Mass.
 Deibel, Andrew F., Arthur H. Blanchard Co., 25 Hampshire St., Cambridge, Mass.
 Delheim, Richard B., 1476 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
 Deslauriers, Theodore, Chief, Ware, Mass.
 deVeer, Harold W., Fyre-Freeze, 950 Park Square Bldg., Boston, Mass.
 Devine, John R., Fire Equipment Co., 2 Moore Ave., Worcester, Mass.
 Dickinson, Frank F., Chief, Lincoln, Mass.
 Donnell, Chester L., Chief, Walpole, Mass.
 Donovan, J. A., Ex-Chief, Lynnfield, Mass.
 Donovan, Lawrence C., Boston Globe Editor "Among the Firemen," 18 Richie Road, South Quincy, Mass.
 Dooling, William J., Chief, Malden, Mass.
 Dow, Thomas, Chief, 75 Union St., Methuen, Mass.
 Doyle, John P., Ex-Chief, Honorary-Life, 37 Atwood St., Wellesley, Mass.
 Drew, C. R., Chief, 109 Summer St., Kingston, Mass.
 Duchesneau, Joseph E., Chief, 200 Main St., Southbridge, Mass.
 Duncan, Thomas W., Duncan Equip. Co., 31 Exchange St., Lynn, Mass.
 Dyer, S. B., Ex-Chief, Whitman, Mass.
 Eames, Hugh L., Captain F. D., Reading, Mass.
 Earley, Charles G., Chief, Turners Falls, Mass.
 Edmands, J. Wiley, Chief, Central Railway Signal Co., 272 Centre St., Newton, Mass.
 Edwards, Fred A., Chief Electrician, Melrose, Mass.
 Egan, John H., Ex-Chief, 88 Spruce St., Milford, Mass.
 Eldridge, F. Otis, 43 Fort St., Fairhaven, Mass.
 Ellis, Benjamin M., Ellis Fire App. Co., 79 Cambridge St., Boston, Mass.
 Endicott, Charles K., Chief, Canton, Mass.
 Erwin, Francis K., Pelham Island Road, Wayland, Mass.
 Evans, Walter H., Lieut. Fire Dept., 15 Chase St., Lynn, Mass.
 Fahey, Joseph J., Chief, Milford, Mass.
 Fairbanks, Sheldon H., Sheldon Fairbanks Expositions, 260 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
 Fales, Howard A., Asst. Chief, West Medway, Mass.
 Fallon, M. J., Fire Marshal, L. C. Chase Co., Watertown, Mass.
 Fay, Robert E., Box 52 Assoc., 36 Park Ave., Winchester, Mass.
 Ferris, Herbert, Chief, Greenfield, Mass.
 Fiske, Howard, Ex-Chief, Framingham, Mass.
 Fitzgerald, John F., Kohler Co., 23 Revere St., Malden, Mass.
 Fleming, William B., Chief, Barre, Mass.
 Floyd, Frank L., Ex-Chief, Manchester, Mass.
 Flynn, Daniel W., Chief, 54 Russell St., Great Barrington, Mass.

Foster, Frank W., Ex-Chief, 10 Elm St., North Brookfield, Mass.
 Fox, Henry A., Chief, Boston, Mass.
 Gage, Charles H., Supt. Fire Alarm, Amesbury, Mass.
 Galvin, Thomas F., Commissioner Public Safety, Lawrence, Mass.
 Gane, C. Elmer, Box 52 Assoc., Stone & Webster Co., 49 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
 Gannon, Thomas G., Buffalo Fire App. Corp., Box 353, Weston, Mass.
 Gardner, Burton Arthur, Ford Fire App., 231 Tremont St., Newton, Mass.
 Gardner, H. G., Ex-Supt. Fire Alarm, 8 Orange St., Nantucket, Mass.
 Gately, John J., Chief, Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.
 Geyer, John, Chelsea Fire Dept., Chelsea, Mass.
 Gillis, Augustine C., 3 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.
 Gillis, J. A., Chief, Uxbridge, Mass.
 Glazier, Harry A., 371 Columbus Ave., Suite 8, Boston, Mass.
 Glynn, Theodore A., Ex-Fire Commissioner, 18 Vine St., Roxbury, Mass.
 Good, John F., 255 Lexington Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
 Goodwin, Floyd L., 135 Ocean St., Lynn, Mass.
 Goodwin, Fred M., Boston Cons. Gas Co., 100 Arlington St., Boston, Mass.
 Gorham, Joseph T., 136 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
 Gorman, Charles E., A. J. Morse & Son, 221 High St., Boston, Mass.
 Graham, Fred D., Chief, Wakefield, Mass.
 Grant, E. H., Jr., McNeil-Olson Co., Vernon St., Norwood, Mass.
 Grant, F. M., Arthur H. Blanchard Co., 10 Colonial Ave., Newtonville, Mass.
 Gravelle, Charles L., 57 Pleasant St., Woburn, Mass.
 Haddock, Henry, Asst. Chief, Lynn, Mass.
 Hall, Frank P., Chief, Athol, Mass.
 Hall, Ralph S., 61 Plymouth Ave., East Milton, Mass.
 Haller, Julius, Box 52 Assoc., 9 Coulton Park, Needham, Mass.
 Ham, P. E., Ex-Chief, Everett, Mass.
 Hammond, Irving C., Chief, Westport, Mass.
 Hanna, James F., Dep. Chief, Milton, Mass.
 Hannigan, John J., Ex-Chief, Norwood, Mass.
 Harding, Harry J., Ex-Fire Commissioner, Revere, Mass.
 Harrigan, Henry J., Chief, Dedham, Mass.
 Harrison, Frank R., Chief, Onset, Mass.
 Hartson, William A., Asst. Chief, Orange, Mass.
 Hawkins, William H., Chief, Haverhill, Mass.
 Healy, D. Edward, Opr. and Elec., Fire and Police Depts., 25 Blossom St., Worcester, Mass.
 Hill, William H., Chief, Belmont, Mass.
 Hiller, Albert E., Chief, Plymouth, Mass.
 Hiser, Charles, Chief, Adams, Mass.
 Hodges, Frederick J., 166 Essex St., Boston, Mass.
 Hollis, John T., Ex-Chief, Hingham, Mass.
 Holmes, Dennis D., Assistant Chief, 642 Maple St., Fall River, Mass.
 Holmes, J. Harry, Chief, Milton, Mass.
 Horne, William D., Chief, Millbury, Mass.
 Hoyt, Rev. H. Chester, 175 Mayfield St., Worcester, Mass.
 Hudson, David M., Chief, Chelsea, Mass.
 Hurley, James M., Commissioner of Civil Service, Boston, Mass.
 Hurley, Patrick J., Chief, Holyoke, Mass.
 Hutchins, Horace W., Jr., Dep. Chief, Somerville, Mass.
 Hutchinson, Oscar R., Chief, Lenox, Mass.

Hyland, D., Capt. F. D., Ware, Mass.
 Ickrath, W. M., Eagle Signal Corp., 406 Page Blvd., Springfield, Mass.
 Inkley, Clyson P., Chief, Rockland, Mass.
 Jameson, Frank J., 4 Mellen St., Dorchester, Mass.
 Jenkins, Allen, Asst. Chief, Shrewsbury, Mass.
 Jenks, Fred A., Ex-Fire Commissioner, Plymouth, Mass.
 Johnson, George L., Chief, Waltham, Mass.
 Johnson, Robert H., Ex-Chief, Holden, Mass.
 Jones, Bradford, 22 Holden Green, Cambridge, Mass.
 Jones, Elam B., Ex-Chief, West Springfield, Mass.
 Joy, Mellen R., Chief, Saugus, Mass.
 Keane, James M., Town Engineer, 10 Jason Court, Arlington, Mass.
 Keane, John W., Ex-Dep. Chief, Marlboro, Mass.
 Keddie, L. A., Deputy Chief, Malden, Mass.
 Keene, John H., Mack Motor Truck Co., 75 North Beacon St., Allston, Mass.
 Kelley, John J., Captain F. D., 99 Main St., Watertown, Mass.
 Kelley, Joseph E., Chief, Danvers, Mass.
 Kellogg, Samuel E., Chief, Hopedale, Mass.
 Kingman, Stanley R., Box 52 Assoc., 21 Gould Road, Arlington, Mass.
 Kingsbury, Allan A., Chief, Medfield, Mass.
 Kinsella, Alfred, Mine Safety Appliances, 30 Chenery Terrace, Belmont, Mass.
 Kitchen, Louis Edgar, Chief, U. S. Vet. Hosp. No. 89, Rutland Heights, Mass.
 Kleinfelder, Henry C., 3 Park St, Boston, Mass.
 Knight, John F., Comm. Lines and Lights, 263 Medford St., Somerville, Mass.
 Knowles, C. H., Ex-Chief, Lock Box 32, South Hamilton, Mass.
 Koen, James S., Chief, Salem, Mass.
 Kurth, Frederick W., Box 52 Assoc., 2032 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Lane, Charles E., Chief, 64 East Main St., Orange, Mass.
 Lane, Philip T., Cen. Rly. Signal Co., 195 Summer St., Newton Centre, Mass.
 Lawrence, Edward W., E. W. Lawrence Fire Equip. Co., P.O. Box 1025, Worcester, Mass.
 Leavitt, Charles F., Chief, 81 Spring Road, Nahant, Mass.
 Leonard, Fred A., Chief, P. O. Box 442, Taunton, Mass.
 Lindh, Arthur E., Justin A. McCarthy Co., 176 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
 Linnane, Thomas F., 38 Alicia Road, Dorchester, Mass.
 Little, Robert W., Box 52 Assoc., 512 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 Longden, Ralph L., Cen. Ry. Sig. Co., 272 Centre St., Newton, Mass.
 Looney, Daniel J., Sec. Mass. State Firemen's Assoc., 448 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.
 Loring, Mason L., Dep. Chief, Hingham, Mass.
 Lucier, John L., Chief, Northampton, Mass.
 Lyons, C. W., Room 1008, Statler Bldg., Boston, Mass.
 Mahoney, Thomas H., Chief, Westfield, Mass.
 Mahoney, W. C., Chief, Peabody, Mass.
 Mansfield, Lucius R., Ex-Chief, Rehoboth, Mass.
 Many, Robert, Fabric Fire Hose Co., 1018 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Mara, James J., Dep. Chief, Concord, Mass.
 Marchant, Homer R., Chief, Gloucester, Mass.
 Martin, Bert L., Supt. Fire Alarm, 95 Union St., Mansfield, Mass.
 Martin, Frank F., Chief, Cohasset, Mass.
 Mason, William K., American Elec. Co., 858 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
 Maxim, C. W., Ex-Chief, Middleboro, Mass.
 Maxim, E. L., Maxim Motor Co., Middleboro, Mass.
 McCall, William F., Chief, Stoneham, Mass.

McCarrick, Thomas J., Chief, Revere, Mass.
 McCarthy, Charles L., Chief, Worcester, Mass.
 McCarthy, E. J., Gamewell Fire Alarm Co., Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
 McCarthy Co., Justin A., 176 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
 McClaskey, Clarence J., 205 Columbia St., Malden, Mass.
 McCorkle, W. J., Amer. LaFrance Co., 24 Brighton Ave., Boston, Mass.
 McElroy, William C., Capt. F. D., 564 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown, Mass.
 McGonigle, Michael, 448 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.
 McKeen, Francis S., 29 Lyndhurst St., Dorchester, Mass.
 McLaughlin, Edward F., Ex-Fire Commissioner, Honorary-Life, 221 Pond St., Boston, Mass.
 McLaughlin, J. A., Amer. Fire Equip. Co., 45 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
 McLean, Walter E., Mack Motor Truck Co., 75 No. Beacon St., Allston, Mass.
 McLean, Walter M., Dep. Chief, Boston, Mass.
 McNally, John C., Chief, Somerville, Mass.
 McNamara, Fred T., Capt. F. D., 15 Rockland St., Swampscott, Mass.
 Merchant, Walter H., Jr., New Eng. Ins. Exch., 40 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
 Merrill, Guy R., Box 52 Assoc., 149 Upland Road, Cambridge, Mass.
 Merry, H. E., Chief, Duxbury, Mass.
 Metcalfe, Herbert L., Jr., Fire Dept., 11 West Central St., Franklin, Mass.
 Miguel, Manuel S., Chief, Manchester, Mass.
 Miller, Dean H., Chief, Box 56, Ashland, Mass.
 Minehan, Edw. C., Ex-Chief, 134 Howe St., Marlboro, Mass.
 Miner, Alfred N., Mass. Safety Council, 40 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
 Mitchell, Melvin P., Chief, Hudson, Mass.
 Moloy, James E., State Forest Warden, 17 Elijah St., Woburn, Mass.
 Montle, John H., Dist. Fire Warden, 284 President Ave., Fall River, Mass.
 Montmeny, Arthur, Ex-Chief, Chicopee, Mass.
 Morley, George E., Gamewell Fire Alarm Co., Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
 Morris, F. J., Ex-Chief, Honorary-Life, 67 Middlebury St., Lawrence, Mass.
 Moulton, E. G., Ahrens-Fox Co., 79 Lincoln St., Worcester, Mass.
 Moulton, James G., Box 52 Assoc., Jordan Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.
 Mulock, Arthur F., Hewitt Gutta Percha Rubber Co., Weston, Mass.
 Mulock, Franklin C., Chief, Newton St., Weston, Mass.
 Murray, John O., Chief, 11 Washington St., Monson, Mass.
 Neary, John H., Chief, Natick, Mass.
 Nelson, George L., Ex-Chief, Groveland, Mass.
 Newhall, Terry A., 470 Broad St., Lynn, Mass.
 Newman, Frank C., Chief, Melrose, Mass.
 Newman, John L., B. F. Appl. Corp., 166 Union St., Everett, Mass.
 Nicolls, John T., Ex-Chief, Malden, Mass.
 Northrup, Paul C., Pyrene Mfg. Co., 34 North St., Stoneham, Mass.
 O'Connor, James F., Ex-Fire Commissioner, Everett, Mass.
 O'Hearn, John W., Chief, Watertown, Mass.
 O'Keefe, Vincent P., Ex-Supt. F. A., 89 Gardner Pkwy., Peabody, Mass.
 Oliver, John T., Chief, 262 Washington St., Marblehead, Mass.
 Olson, Albert T., McNeal & Olson Co., Box 53, Walpole, Mass.
 O'Neill, E. J., A. H. Blanchard Co., 25 Hampshire St., Cambridge, Mass.
 Ordway, O. O., Chief, Reading, Mass.
 Otis, Donald K., Union Water Meter Co., 33 Hermon St., Worcester, Mass.
 Packard, H. R. & Sons, 8 Hope St., Attleboro, Mass.
 Page, Charles N., 146 Traincroft Road, Medford, Mass.
 Palmer, C. F., Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., B. & M., 123 Highland Ave., Somerville, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

Parker, P. Hildreth, Box 52 Assoc., 81 Benjamin Road, Belmont, Mass.
Partenhemer, Philip, Ex-Chief, 22 Leonard St., Greenfield, Mass.
Peterson, Leon A., Chief, Whitman, Mass.
Philbrook, George A., Chief, Middleboro, Mass.
Phillips, Laurence J., Box 52 Assoc., 154 Goden St., Belmont, Mass.
Pierce, Walter, Ex-Chief, Arlington, Mass.
Poor, J. H., Supt. Fire Alarm, Winthrop, Mass.
Pratt, Herbert K., Box 52 Assoc., 24 Spring Hill Ave., Bridgewater, Mass.
Price, Alexander J., Ex-Chief, Fairhaven, Mass.
Qualey, Thomas, Chief, Medford, Mass.
Quinlan, Henry J., 66 Cleverly Court, Quincy, Mass.
Quinlan, Henry M., 294 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Quinlan, T. Robert, Chief, Needham, Mass.
Rabichaud, Philip J., Chief, Hanson, Mass.
Randlette, Clarence W., Chief, Newton, Mass.
Ray, LeBarron L., Lieut. F. D., 34 Union St., Nantucket, Mass.
Reddy, Edward N., Chief, Clinton, Mass.
Regan, Francis W., 419 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Reth, John W., Ex-State Fire Marshal, 5 Metcalf St., Roslindale, Mass.
Richardson, Guy H., Chief, Dracut, Mass.
Richardson, Irvin Fogg, Vacuum Oil Co., 18 Woodbine Road, Medford, Mass.
Robertson, Ralph C., Chief, North Attleboro, Mass.
Robinson, George E., 80 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
Rocco, John J., Fire Commissioner, 70 Revere St., Everett, Mass.
Rounseville, C. C., Jr., Fire Commissioner, 264 French St., Fall River, Mass.
Rustic, J. B., Am. Dist. Tel. Co., 60 State St., Boston, Mass.
Ryan, James J., Gamewell Fire Alarm Co., Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
Sanborn, H. L., Sanco Products Co., Box 48, Westwood, Mass.
Sands, William J., Chief, Quincy, Mass.
Saulnier, John E., Chief, North Adams, Mass.
Saunders, E. F., Ex-Chief, Honorary-Life, 112 Clark Road, Lowell, Mass.
Saxon, Harry, Ex-Chief, 9 Winter St., Saugus, Mass.
Scanlon, Joseph E., Asst. Chief, 112 Walnut St., Lynn, Mass.
Schindler, Paul E., Fire Commissioner, 32 Jackson St., Holyoke, Mass.
Scully, John J., Box 52 Assoc., 45 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
Sennott, Daniel F., Ex-Chief-Honorary-Life, 112 Landseer St., West Roxbury, Mass.
Shaw, M. A., Maxim Motor Co., Middleboro, Mass.
Shea, Michael J., Chief, Fitchburg, Mass.
Sheehan, Frank, 497 Boylston St., Newton Centre, Mass.
Shepard, W. C., Ex-Chief, Honorary-Life, 63 Pollock Ave., Pittsfield, Mass.
Sibley, Frederick H., Chief, West Springfield, Mass.
Skelton, Walter W., Chief, Burlington, Mass.
Slaman, T. H., Chief, Wellesley, Mass.
Smith, Charles T., 17a Forest St., Cambridge, Mass.
Smith, Edward H., Chief, 84 High St., Ipswich, Mass.
Soper, Arthur E., Chief, Mansfield, Mass.
Spooner, Edward G., Jr., Chief, Fairhaven, Mass.
Sprague, Myron E., Chief, Leicester, Mass.
Stahl, Ernest J., W. A. Wood Co., 45 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.
Stanhope Garage, 66 Stanhope St., Boston, Mass.
Steere, Burton, Dist. Chief, Springfield, Mass.
Stephens, George, Dep. Chief, Clarence Ave., Bridgewater, Mass.
Stevens, Henry J., Chief, Hull F. D., Nantasket Beach, Mass.

Stewart, Preston B., Chief, Hopkinton, Mass.
 Stone, E. V., Chief, Ludlow, Mass.
 Sullivan, Francis A., Chief, Lawrence, Mass.
 Sullivan, James C., Chief, Lowell, Mass.
 Sullivan, Jeremiah F., Chief, Fall River, Mass.
 Sullivan, John E., Ex-Chief, P. O. Box 14, Plymouth, Mass.
 Sullivan, Col. Thomas, Ex-Fire Commissioner, Honorary, Boston, Mass.
 Taft, Frank, Seagrave Company, 1022 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Tappen, Robert M., Chief, 167 Main St., Gardner, Mass.
 Taylor, Edward W., Chief, Lexington, Mass.
 Tenney, Fred A., Chief, South Braintree, Mass.
 Thorne, Clark C., Chief, Millis, Mass.
 Tierney, Daniel B., Chief, Arlington, Mass.
 Tiffany, F. M., Ex-Chief, Gamewell Fire Alarm Co., Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
 Tighe, William A., Box 52 Assoc., Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.
 Torrey, Archie W., Chief, North Scituate, Mass.
 Tourtellotte, Fred F., Fire Equip. Co., P. O. Box 272, Springfield, Mass.
 Tracey, Frank E., Chief, Woburn, Mass.
 Tracey, Hubert W., Amer. Fire Equip. Co., 45 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
 Trevett, LeRoy, Chief, Framingham, Mass.
 Tuckerman, Charles D., 212 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
 Turnbull, Charles A., Box 52 Assoc., 215 Winslow Road, Waban, Mass.
 Tyler, Bartlett, Box 52 Assoc., 156 Common St., Belmont, Mass.
 Viles, Walton W., Chief, Box 18, Raynham, Mass.
 Waite, Irving C., Chief, Bedford, Mass.
 Walden, Lorton C., Supt. Prot. Dept., 57 Exchange St., Worcester, Mass.
 Wall, Arthur M., Box 52 Assoc., 16 Warwick Road, Brookline, Mass.
 Walsh, Peter E., Ex-Chief, 124 Theodore Parker Road, West Roxbury, Mass.
 Walton, Henry, Fire Commissioner, Plymouth, Mass.
 Ward, Bernard J., District Chief, State Road, Wayland, Mass.
 Warnock, James, Chief, Swampscott, Mass.
 Webb, Fred, Dep. Chief, Engine 5, South Weymouth, Mass.
 Webber, Joseph A., Amer. LaFrance Co., 24 Brighton Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Wedger, Walter L., 18 Bellevue Road, Belmont, Mass.
 Welch, William F., Chief, Lynn, Mass.
 White, Ralph H., Chief, Auburn, Mass.
 Whitney, George H., Fire Equipment, 222 Highland St., Milton, Mass.
 Wiggin, Leslie S., Chief, Franklin, Mass.
 Williams, E. W., Asst. Chief, P. O. Box 1, Lynn, Mass.
 Williamson, Edward E., Supt. Maint. Fire Hdqs., Boston, Mass.
 Wilson, Waldo, Chief, Carlisle, Mass.
 Winslow, Herbert H., Comm., Life-Member, 221 Market St., Lynn, Mass.
 Wood, Philip A., Fabric Fire Hose Co., 1018 Comm. Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Wood, Robert M., Fabric Fire Hose Co., 1018 Comm. Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Woodbury, Edward B., Chief, Topsfield, Mass.
 Woodcock, Chester C., Dep. Chief, Rochdale, Mass.
 Wookey, Henry P., Chief, Stockbridge, Mass.
 Wordell, Augustus H., 10 Kent Square, Brookline, Mass.
 Yarter, William D., Chief, Amherst, Mass.
 Yelland, Fred W., 309 Waltham St., West Newton, Mass.
 Young, Fred S., Ex-Chief, 428 Front St., Weymouth, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND

Alexander, Carl A., Shepard Stores Broadcasting Sta., Providence, R. I.
 Almond, Thomas, Chief, Central Falls, R. I.
 Anderson, Clinton M., Captain, P. O. Box 307, Oakland Beach, R. I.
 Anderson, Robert J., Chief, Bristol, R. I.
 Barker, James W., Chief, Middletown, R. I.
 Batchelder, Earl H., Chief, Centerdale, R. I.
 Black, Irving S., Ex-Chief, Johnson Hose Co., No. 3, Manton, R. I.
 Bonner, Robert J., Chief, Westerly, R. I.
 Branigan, Thomas, Chief, Berkeley, R. I.
 Brown, Frederick A., Sr., Chief, 23 Spruce St., Apponaug, R. I.
 Bull, William T., 23 Powell Ave., Newport, R. I.
 Capwell, Elmer A., Chief, Coventry Fire Dept., Anthony, R. I.
 Charlesworth, Frank, Chief, Providence, R. I.
 Chevalier, Albric, Chief, P. O. Box 441, Arctic, R. I.
 Comber, Edward, Ex-Chief, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
 Coughlin, Frank H., Chief, Johnson Hose Co., No. 3, 104 Greenville Ave.,
 Manton, R. I.
 Cote, A. J., Chief, Woonsocket, R. I.
 Drew, Morris R., Ex-Chief, Valley Falls, R. I.
 Ebbs, Lawrence K., 78 Catherine St., Newport, R. I.
 Fogarty, Michael, Fire Dept., 1703 Smith St., North Providence, R. I.
 Fortier, Henry E., Chief, Manville, R. I.
 Fox, Arthur, Chief, 24 Angell Ave., Graniteville, R. I.
 Fraser, Robert J., 42 Greenville Ave., Johnson, R. I.
 Griswold, Arthur A., Chief, 100 Grosvenor Ave., East Providence, R. I.
 Hall, Willard B., Ex-Chief, Fruit Hill, R. I.
 Johnson, Gordon W., P. O. Box 206, Providence, R. I.
 Kelley, Joseph B., 38 Robert St., Pawtucket, R. I.
 Kelley, Joseph L., 5 Meadow St., Pawtucket, R. I.
 Kelley, Patrick J., Ex-Chief, Apponaug, R. I.
 Kernick, Herman O., Ex-Chief, Baker St., Greenwood, R. I.
 Lawton, Joseph S., Chief, Newport, R. I.
 McLaughlin, Daniel F., Ex-Chief, Commissioner of Labor, Providence, R. I.
 Nichols, Daniel A., Chief, R. F. D. 185, Barrington, R. I.
 Nichols, Leon A., Barrington, R. I.
 Patt, Everett I., Lieut. Fire Dept., Central Falls, R. I.
 Patt, Irving F., Ex-Chief, Central Falls, R. I.
 Patton, John M., 2 Newton Court, Westerly, R. I.
 Rhodes, Elisha H., Chief, 570 River Road, Valley Falls, R. I.
 Rodman, R. W., Chief, North Kingstown Fire Dept., Wickford, R. I.
 Savage, John A., Chief, 270 Broad St., Valley Falls, R. I.
 Scheminger, John, Aetna Mfg. Co., Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I.
 Shannon, Walter E., Chief, Wakefield, R. I.
 Smith, George W., Ex-Chief, Whitford St., Wakefield, R. I.
 Titus, William E., Chief, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Wallace, George M., Chief Fruit Hill Fire Dept., 66 Homewood Ave., North
 Providence, R. I.
 Weekes, Reuben, Ex-Chief, 181 Doyle Ave., Providence, R. I.
 Whipple, Nathan W., Jr., Chief, North Cumberland Vol. F. D., Valley Falls,
 Rhode Island.
 Young, Daniel F., Chief, Cranston, R. I.

CONNECTICUT

Ahern, William A., Fire Marshal, 42 Harrison Ave., Branford, Conn.
 Anderson, Albert E., Chief, Pleasant St., Cos Cob, Conn.
 Bartois, George E., Chief, Noroton Heights, Conn.
 Bennett, Larry, The Livingston Co., 61 Day St., New Haven, Conn.
 Blatchley, F. O., Supt. Motor App., New Haven, Conn.
 Bogardus, George M., Chief, Norwalk, Conn.
 Boyle, Thomas J., Chief, Noroton, Conn.
 Brockett, Myron R., Chief, North Haven, Conn.
 Brown, Ellsworth F., Chief, Ridgefield, Conn.
 Burns, Thomas F., Chief, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Burr, Edwin R., Chief, 81 Stratfield Road, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Bussmann, Herman, Fire Commissioner, 71 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.
 Cameron, Lloyd J., Chief, West Haven, Conn.
 Carrigan, C. J., Chief, P. O. Box 33, Terryville, Conn.
 Case, Lyman P., Assistant Chief, Winsted, Conn.
 Chesson, Frederick W., Fire Commissioner, Waterbury, Conn.
 Clark, Horace B., 43 Prospect St., Hartford, Conn.
 Combs, P. C., Fire Commissioner, 33 Grant St., Meriden, Conn.
 David, Fred M., Ex-Chief, 265 Thames St., Groton, Conn.
 Delagrang, R. M., Chief, Stonington, Conn.
 Donnelly, T. H., Chief, Center Fire Dist., West Hartford, Conn.
 Dumas, Alphonse, Chief, Putnam, Conn.
 Dunnigan, F. P., Chief, Westport, Conn.
 Enquist, Roy C., Chief, 89 Hopson Ave., Branford, Conn.
 Everly, James, Ex-Chief, R. F. D. 35, Westport, Conn.
 Fancher, Rufus R., Ex-Chief, 136 Dwight St., New Haven, Conn.
 Flynn, Thomas F., Jr., Asst. Chief, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Foley, Arthur J., Chief, Portland, Conn.
 Foy, Albert B., Chief, South Manchester, Conn.
 General Products Co., John R. Small, Treas., Norwalk, Conn.
 Gisborne, F. R., Chief, Sound Beach, Conn.
 Glenn, Russell A., Sr., Gamewell Co., 335 Fairview Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
 Gray, Joseph D., Chief, General Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
 Griffin, John H., Chief, Norfolk, Conn.
 Griswold, Henry G., Jr., Fire Commissioner, 759 Woodward Ave., New Haven, Conn.
 Griswold, Henry H., Ex-Chief, 749 Woodward Ave., New Haven, Conn.
 Griswold, Stanley W., Chief, Westbrook, Conn.
 Hagarty, Timothy L., Ex-Chief, 619 North Colony St., Meriden, Conn.
 Hanmer, Henry F., Chief, Wethersfield, Conn.
 Harford, D. W., Ex-Chief, 10 Chestnut St., Norwalk, Conn.
 Hayes, John H., Chief, Bristol, Conn.
 Heitman, Henry H., Chief, Waterbury, Conn.
 Hoadley, G. W., Ex-Chief, Naugatuck, Conn.
 Hubbard, Isaac M., Chief, Greenwich Center Fire Dept., Greenwich, Conn.
 Ingals, Francis E., Chief, Chaffinch Island V. F. D., Guilford, Conn.
 Jopson, Harold E., Chief, Deep River, Conn.
 Judson, Allen D., Chief, Stratford, Conn.
 Kaiser, Harry C., Ex-Chief, New Canaan, Conn.
 Kavanagh, J. D., Chief, Remington Arms Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
 Kennedy, John J., Chief, Bryant Elec. Co., 246 Vine St., Bridgeport, Conn.
 Knickerbocker, Daniel E., Chief, P. O. Box 63, Springdale, Conn.
 Knowlton, George H., Chief, Woodbridge, Conn.

Lamphere, L. L., Ex-Chief, Naugatuck, Conn.
 Lawton, M. W., Chief, Middletown, Conn.
 Lehman, William F., Chief, South Fire Dist., Elmwood, Conn.
 Loller, Charles P., Chief, 956 Dixwell Ave., Hamden, Conn.
 Luby, John J., Chief, 108 North Whitlesey Ave., Wallingford, Conn.
 Mabbett, Frank A., Chief, Mystic, Conn.
 Main, Charles D., Ex-Chief, Stonington, Conn.
 McCoart, Charles B., Stonington, Conn.
 McDermott, Robert J., Hampton Hill Garage, Hampton, Conn.
 McGrath, Patrick J., Ex-Chief, 98 Pleasant St., Meriden, Conn.
 Meaney, Leon R., P. O. Box 931, Greenwich, Conn.
 Meunier, Frank, Chief, East Hartford, Conn.
 Miller, Channing, Chief, Nichols Fire Dept., 3010 Nichols Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
 Milne, George B., Chief, Rockville, Conn.
 Moran, John C., Chief, Hartford, Conn.
 Moroney, John F., Chief, Meriden, Conn.
 Murphy, Ernest J., Chief, Oswegatchie Fire Co. No. 4, 404 Main St., New London, Conn.
 Murray, F. A., Ex-Chief, 211 Townsend Ave., New Haven, Conn.
 Noble, William J., Chief, New Britain, Conn.
 Norton, Clarence E., Asst. Chief, 78 Boston St., Guilford, Conn.
 Pacht, John S., Chief, Annex Fire Dept., 23 Chamberlain St., New Haven, Conn.
 Page, Harry B., Chief, 592 Thompson Ave., East Haven, Conn.
 Palmer, John A., Chief, 176 Winsted Road, Torrington, Conn.
 Palmer, Ray, Chief, Watertown, Conn.
 Palmer, S. Pierson, Asst. Chief, Sound Beach, Conn.
 Park, H. H., Chief, P. O. Box 315, Noank, Conn.
 Peiper, H. J., Fire Commissioner, 59 Trumbull St., Meriden, Conn.
 Peterson, Carl G. R., Chief, Trumbull F. D., Box 293, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Pickett, E. W., Ex-Chief, 671 Post Road, Fairfield, Conn.
 Potter, Stuart M., Assistant Chief, Sound Beach, Conn.
 Prior, E. P., Chief, 18 Lincoln St., Plainville, Conn.
 Purtill, Joseph, Chief, Pawcatuck, Conn.
 Ramsden, Henry, 67 Euclid St., Hartford, Conn.
 Ramsden, Robert H., 275 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.
 Reif, Lawrence E., Chief, 152 Court St., New Haven, Conn.
 Reynolds, Charles A., Chief, Willimantic, Conn.
 Rich, I. L., Fire Marshal, State Hospital, Middletown, Conn.
 Russell, William G., Captain F. D., Waterbury, Conn.
 Sanger, John Joseph, Captain F. D., Forest Ave., Sound Beach, Conn.
 Shannon, Frank J., Chief, Stonington, Conn.
 Sherwood, William D., Chief, Southport, Conn.
 Shipman, Thomas H., Chief, New London, Conn.
 Smith, Fred, Chief, R 55, Springdale, Conn.
 Stanton, Howard L., Ex-Chief, Honorary-Life, 6 Linden Parkway, Norwich, Conn.
 Stapley, Sidney R., Chief, 37 Hilltop Drive, Nichols, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Stepp, Ernest H., East Haven, Conn.
 Stowe, Lewis F., Chief, Milford, Conn.
 Sturges, William F., Asst. Chief, Ridgefield, Conn.
 Sullivan, James N., Ex-Chief, Greenwich, Conn.
 Sullivan, John J., Fire Commissioner, 182 Elm St., West Haven, Conn.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

Taft, Henry R., Chief, 18 Coit St., Norwich, Conn.
Thorpe, George W., Chief, Cheshire, Conn.
Veit, Victor H., Chief, Stamford, Conn.
Von Holtz, Edward A., Fire Commissioner, P. O. Box 413, Southport, Conn.
Walker, Thomas W., Chief, Naugatuck, Conn.
Wardinski, George A., Ex-Fire Commissioner, 128 Vernon St., Hartford, Conn.
Warren, Ira A., Dep. Chief, Danielson, Conn.
Whalen, M. J., Hamden, Conn.
White, Frank M., Chief, 32 State St., Guilford, Conn.
White, Herbert P., Chief, Groton, Conn.
Williams, Roland L., Long Hill St., R.F.D., East Hartford, Conn.
Wiltse, James R., Chief, Elm Forest Fire Co. No. 1, 45 Sanford St., East Haven, Conn.
Woodward, A. P., Chief, Danielson, Conn.

ILLINOIS

Dugas, Lodias J., Dugas Fire Ext. Co., 4815 Cortez St., Chicago, Ill.

LOUISIANA

Evans, John, Chief, Honoràry, New Orleans, La.

NEW YORK

Ball, C. K., Mack Motor Truck Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Barry, William A., Eureka Fire Hose Co., 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Bradbrook, G. E., Braxmer Co., 242 West 55th St., New York, N. Y.
Dougherty, Thomas F., Asst. Chief, Honorary, 153 West 68th St., New York.
Dwyer, John T., Eureka Fire Hose Co., 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Fenner, D. C., Mack Motor Truck Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Gillooly, Frank, Federal Electric Co., 60 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
Kenlon, John, Ex-Chief, 401 West 59th St., New York, N. Y.
Meigs, Charles H., Dugas Fire Ext. Co., 11 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
Morley, G. Monroe, Jr., Corn Exch. Trust Co., Herald Square Hotel, New York, N. Y.
Mulcahey, James J., Ex-Chief, 16 Franklin Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
Outwater, S. B., Eureka Fire Hose Co., 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Perry, Cyrus W., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Smith, D. B. & Co., Utica, N. Y.
Stenberg, John J., N. Y. Tel. Co., 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stewart, C. D., American LaFrance Fire Eng. Co., 250 West 57th St., New York, N. Y.
Sullivan, Joseph N., Chief, Utica, N. Y.
Taylor, George F. C., Shell Eastern Pet. Products, 122 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
Woodhouse, D. A., 156 Chambers St., New York, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY

Fallon, Edmund F., Pyrene Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J.
Zeigler, William, Chief, Hackensack, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

OHIO

Fox, Charles H., Ahrens-Fox Fire Eng. Co., Cincinnati, O.
Schellin, John C., Akron Brass Mfg. Co., Wooster, O.

OREGON

Voleske, John, Voleske Tool Co., 690 York St., Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA

Arner, Harrison W., Buffalo Fire App. Corp., 820 Lincoln St., Reading, Pa.
Fernberger, Herman W., 543 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wood, R. D. & Co., 400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN

Steinkellner, Peter, Chief, Honorary Life, Milwaukee, Wis.

TOTAL MEMBERS 700, OCT. 15, 1933.

MAINE	52
NEW HAMPSHIRE	37
VERMONT	25
MASSACHUSETTS	394
RHODE ISLAND	48
CONNECTICUT	115
NEW YORK	19
ILLINOIS	1
LOUISIANA	1
NEW JERSEY	2
OHIO	2
OREGON	1
PENNSYLVANIA	3
WISCONSIN	1

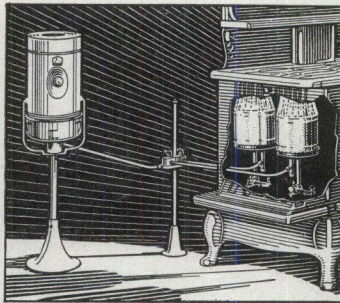
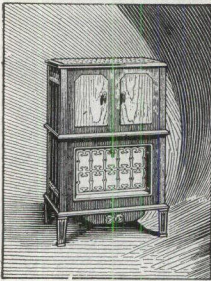
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISERS

MACK THE SIGNIST 115 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.	LOCKE, PERKINS & WILLIAMSON Augusta, Me.
BEARCE & EDWARDS Auburn, Me.	FIRST-AUBURN TRUST CO. Auburn, Me.
JAMES P. MURPHY CO., Inc. Lewiston, Me.	J. E. GOOLD & CO. Portland, Me.
LEWISTON BUICK CO. Lewiston, Me.	COLD SPRING BREWING CO. Lawrence, Mass.
DILLINGHAM & SON Auburn, Me.	TWIN CITY WOOD HEEL CO. Auburn, Me.
SOMERSET SHOE CO. Auburn, Me.	LEWISTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Lewiston Me.



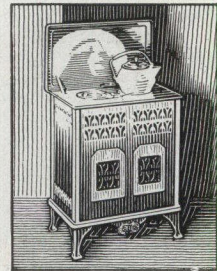
OUR ORGANIZERS

Circulating
Heater
4 or 5 Rooms



Florence Range Oil Burner in green and ivory with 3-gallon metal tank and twin one-turn valves.

Circulating Heater
with Concealed
Cooking Top



FLORENCE "6-point" FIRE PROTECTION

- 1 Fire Underwriters list Florence Range Burners as standard, and have established many Florence features as basic requirements.
- 2 Good Housekeeping Institute, the leading domestic science testing laboratories, approve Florence Range Burners for cooking and heating.
- 3 Massachusetts State Fire Marshal has examined and approved Florence Range Burners.
- 4 Leading Retailers, jealous of their own good reputations, install Florence Range Burners in complete accordance with local regulations.
- 5 Hundreds of Florence users sing its praises: dependability, comfort, economy.
- 6 Backed by more than 61 years experience in the development of oil burning devices for cooking and heating.

FLORENCE STOVE CO., GARDNER, MASS.

Holyoke Mutual Fire Insurance Company

114 WASHINGTON STREET
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

ESTABLISHED 1843

New England's First
3-Fold Fire Alarm Central Office
Completed at Watertown, Mass.



View of operating room of new Watertown Gamewell 3-FOLD Fire Alarm Central Office.

To the Secretary of your Association, Fire Chief John W. O'Hearn of Watertown, Mass., go the honors for completing the first Gamewell 3-FOLD Fire Alarm Central Office in New England.

Watertown now has the most modern fire alarm central office in New England and one of the few of its kind in the country. It is an office that offers the 3-FOLD features, the last word in fire alarm, which combined with the new 3-FOLD street box provides protection against loss of alarms from broken or shorted fire alarm circuits.

Next time you are in the vicinity of Watertown it would be well worth your while to drop in and let Chief O'Hearn show you his new office and point out its advantages.

THE GAMEWELL COMPANY

NEW ENGLAND SALES OFFICE

1238 CHESTNUT STREET

NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS