

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION

OF

FIRE CHIEFS

1939



# MAXIM STREAMLINED QUADRUPE



*There is a Maxim Design for Every Purpose*

**MAXIM MOTOR COMPANY**

**Middleboro, Mass.**



## MINE SAFETY APPLIANCES CO.

Braddock, Thomas & Meade Sts.  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

*Manufacturers  
of a complete line of  
Fire Fighting and Rescue Equipment,  
including:*

**M. S. A. All-Service Gas Masks**  
*with the new All-Vision*

**M. S. A. Lightweight Oxygen  
Breathing Apparatus**  
*Half-Hour, One-Hour and  
Two-Hour Types*

**H-H Inhalators for Resuscitation**  
**Fire Department First Aid Kits**  
**Firemen's Protective Hats**  
**Safety Clothing**  
*Demonstrations Gladly Arranged*

## A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

*Athletic Goods  
Manufacturers*



CHICOPEE :: MASS.

## BRIGHTER LIGHT FOR FIREMEN

### WHEAT SPOTLIGHT

25,000  
Candlepower

Throws Light  
2,500 Feet



Light doesn't fade; focuses at any angle. Permits use of both hands. Gives *more light* than dry-cell battery lights, and costs less to operate. Burns 1,000 hours without battery replacement. Spill-proof; weighs only 97 oz. Spotlight or Floodlight reflector. Used by Boston Fire Department and many others.

*Send for Illustrated Folder*

**KOEHLER MANUFACTURING CO.**

Marlboro

Massachusetts

## Leavitt Shirt Mfg. Co.

INCORPORATED

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

•  
*Shirts Made to Order*

Call at Factory and Save Money

*We furnish the  
Watertown Fire Department Shirts*

•  
107 SPRING STREET  
WATERTOWN MASS.  
MIDDLESEX 2293



# Index to Advertisers

A	Page
Abington Mutual Fire Ins. Co.....	35
A. D. T.....	128A
Akron Brass Mfg. Co.....	128B
American Fire Equipment Co.....	25
American Insurance Co.....	32A
Arlington Five Cents Savings Bank.....	121
Arlington Motor Parts Co.....	121

B	Page
Babson's Reports.....	19
Balsams, The.....	1
Barber-Coleman Co.....	64B
Barber Stockwell Co.....	19
Batchelder, Fred M. Co.....	43
Boit, Dalton & Church.....	48
Boston Automatic Fire Alarm Co.....	127
Boston Janitors' Supply Co., Inc.....	32B
Boston Sparks Association.....	79
Braxmar, C. G. Co., Inc.....	x
Brookline Trust Co.....	x
Buckley and Scott Utilities, Inc.....	32B

C	Page
Chapin Medical Supply Co., Inc.....	32A
Coolidge Cleaners, Inc.....	2

D	Page
Dejonge, Louis Co.....	64B
Dennison's.....	128A
Dorchester Mutual Fire Ins. Co.....	127
Dupont.....	2
Dutchland Farms.....	133
Dyer-Clark Co.....	133

E	Page
Eureka Fire Hose.....	16B

F	Page
Fabric Fire Hose Co.....	96B
Farrar Co.....	39
Ford V-8.....	25
Fitchburg Savings Bank.....	48
Fay, C. E. Company.....	125
Fuller, Brush Co., The.....	39
Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills.....	19

G	Page
Gamewell Co.....	136A
Georgians, The.....	32A
Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Co.....	96B
Goodrich Silvertowns.....	39
Gorham Fire Equipment Co.....	79
Graphic Press, The.....	128B
Grinnell Co.....	32A

Hancock Paint and Varnish Co.....	2
Haskel, Robert W. & Associates.....	9
Heil Co., The.....	59
Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Co.....	9
Homelite Corporation.....	96A

## I

J	Page
Jenney Gasoline.....	103
Johnson, Howard.....	64A

## K

Koehler Manufacturing Co.....	iii
-------------------------------	-----

## L

Leavitt Shirt Mfg. Co., Inc.....	ii
Lodge, John T. & Co., Inc.....	131
Lovell, Harry J. Co.....	19
Lynn Products Co.....	133

## M

Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co. ....	103
Maxim Motor Co.....	ii
McIntire, F. N., Brass Works.....	127
Meade Rubber Co.....	2
Metropolitan Coal Co.....	48
Metropolitan Ice Co.....	133
Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Co.....	131
Midwestern Manufacturing Co.....	85
Miller Oil Co.....	9
Mine Safety Appliance Co.....	iii
Morse, Andrew J. & Sons, Inc.....	125
Moulton Ladder Manufacturing Co.....	133

## N

Nash New England Co.....	127
National Fire Insurance Co.....	111
National Oil Burner Co.....	130
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.....	127
Niedners' Sons Co., Chas.....	97

## O

Obrion, Russell & Co.....	127
---------------------------	-----

## P

Parker House.....	2
Pearl Fire Works Co.....	35
Peerless Pressed Metal Corp.....	43
Peerless Unit Ventilation Co., Inc.....	111
Pennsylvania Oil Co.....	133



## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS—Continued

Q	Page	T	Page
Quaker City Rubber Co.....	133	Town Paint and Supply Co.....	9
Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co.....	64A	Traders and Mechanics Hardware Co.....	2
R		U	
Raytheon Production Corporation.....	85	Union Market National Bank.....	53
Regan, Timothy.....	121		
Rockwood Sprinkler Co.....	96A		
S		V	
Safety Fund National Bank, The.....	19		
Security Federal Savings and Loan Association of Brockton.....	32A		
Simplex Wire and Cable Co.....	39		
Smart's Oil Co.....	59		
Smith, D. B. & Co.....	x-16A		
Smith, John.....	35		
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.....	115		
Spalding, A. G. & Bros.....	iii		
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....	97		
Suburban Home Laundry.....	9		
Sullivan Badge & Name Plate Co.....	9		
Sunoco Oils.....	x		
Surette Storage Battery Co.....	43		
		W	
		Wadsworth-Howland & Co.....	97
		Warren, George A.....	9
		Waltham News-Tribune.....	115
		Waterman, J. S. and Sons, Inc.....	48
		Watertown Builders Supply Co., Inc.....	127
		Watertown Co-operative Bank.....	127
		Watertown Savings Bank.....	53
		Weed American Tire Chains.....	9
		Westinghouse Electric Supply Co.....	x
		Workingmen's Co-operative Bank.....	9

## FIRE PREVENTION

The Fire Department, a civic service for public safety, was organized and is maintained to *prevent* the loss of lives or property of the citizens by fire. Fire extinguishment is "last ditch" Fire Prevention. The Fire Commissioner is therefore empowered and charged by law with the enforcement of Fire Prevention Laws and Regulations. To this end, and to advise the citizens of fire dangers, an Inspection Force was established. The Fire Prevention Inspector should be received as a friend. The fire you read of, or the loss of life by fire, *can* happen to you. The visit of the Fire Prevention Inspector is to prevent this.

*From Boston Fire and Protective Department, Annual Ball Program  
February 5, 1940*



## List of Illustrations



	PAGE
MEMORIAL SERVICES at Providence, R. I. for Honored Dead. Under direction of VINCENT C. STANLEY.....	15
CHIEF SAMUEL J. POPE, President, Boston, Mass.....	25
THE BALSAMS, Dixville Notch, New Hampshire.....	29
CHIEF THOMAS H. COTTER, First Vice-President, Providence, R. I.....	35
CHIEF WILLIAM C. MAHONEY, Second Vice-President, Peabody, Mass. .	43
CHIEF JOHN W. O'HEARN, Secretary-Treasurer, Watertown, Mass.....	53
CHIEF OLIVER T. SANBORN, Board of Directors, Portland, Me.....	59
THE BALSAMS FIRE PROOF SHOW ROOM.....	67
CHIEF CHARLES H. FRENCH, Board of Directors, Manchester, N. H. ...	79
CHIEF ALFRED H. KOLTONSKI, Board of Directors, Rutland, Vt. ....	85
CONVENTION SNAPS, Providence, R. I.....	91
CHIEF WILLIAM J. DOOLING, Board of Directors, Malden, Mass.....	97
CHIEF A. J. COTE, Board of Directors, Woonsocket, R. I.....	103
OUR ORGANIZERS .....	109
CHIEF MICHAEL T. KEENA, Board of Directors, Hartford, Conn.....	111
CHIEF WILLIAM T. HAPPNY, Sergeant-at-Arms, Concord, N. H.....	115
CHIEF DANIEL B. TIERNEY, Past President, Exhibition Committee, Arlington, Mass.....	121
WM. ARTHUR REILLY, Fire Commissioner, Boston, Mass.....	125
VINCENT C. STANLEY, Commissioner Firemen's Relief Fund, Common- wealth of Massachusetts.....	131



## Index to Proceedings

	PAGE
BOARD OF OFFICERS.....	3
PLACES AND DATES OF PAST CONVENTIONS.....	4
OPENING OF THE CONVENTION.....	5
By President Burns	
INVOCATION.....	5
By Rev. Father Michael F. Collins	
ADDRESS OF WELCOME.....	6
By His Excellency, William H. Vanderbilt, Governor of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations	
ADDRESS OF WELCOME.....	7
By the Honorable John F. Collins, Mayor of the City of Providence	
RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.....	8
By Chief William C. Mahoney, Past President of the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs' Club, Peabody, Mass.	
MEMORIAL EXERCISES.....	12
ROLL CALL OF DECEASED MEMBERS.....	12
MEMORIAL ADDRESS.....	21
By Fr. Thomas J. McKitchen, Chaplain, Providence Fire Department	
BENEDICTION.....	22
By Rev. John B. Lyte, Chaplain, Providence Fire Department	
ADDRESS.....	23
By Ernest W. Davis, Electrical Engineer, Simplex Wire and Cable Co., Cambridge, Mass.	
ADDRESS.....	26
By Thomas F. Dougherty, Chief World's Fair Fire Department	
ADDRESS.....	31
By H. E. Newell, Asst. Chief Engineer, National Board of Fire Underwriters	
ADDRESS.....	40
By William J. "Bill" Carroll, President, Rockwood Sprinkler Company, Worcester, Mass.	
ADDRESS.....	45
By Herman S. Hall, State Supervisor, Trade and Industrial Education, State Department of Education, Connecticut	



## INDEX TO PROCEEDINGS—Continued

ADDRESS.....	PAGE 54
By Chief R. E. Motteshead, Dearborn, Michigan, President International Association of Fire Chiefs	
ADDRESS.....	58
By Robert O. Small, Director of Vocational Education, Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
ADDRESS.....	62
By M. Norcross Stratton, Assistant Director Vocational Education, Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
ADDRESS.....	66
By Stephen C. Garrity, State Fire Marshal, Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
ADDRESS.....	68
By George O. Mansfield, Chief Fire Inspector, Commonwealth of Massachusetts	
OUR ROLL OF HONOR.....	72-73
ADDRESS.....	74
Mr. Arthur Myers, The Atlas Company	
ADDRESS.....	76
By Percy C. Charnock, Engineer, New England Rating Bureau	
REMARKS.....	84
By Percy Bugbee, General Manager, National Fire Protection Association	
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COURTESIES.....	86
REPORT OF SECRETARY.....	87
By Chief John W. O'Hearn	
REPORT OF New England Association of Fire Chiefs to International Association, Frisco Convention, September 20-23, 1939.....	89
REPORT OF TREASURER.....	90
ADDRESS.....	93
By Captain A. A. Nichoson, Personnel Manager of The Texas Company	
REPORT OF REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.....	94
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.....	106
MEMBERSHIP LIST.....	112
HONORARY MEMBERSHIP LIST.....	135
INSURANCE BROKERS' SECTION.....	135



Seventeenth Annual Convention

OF THE

New England  
Association

— of —

Fire Chiefs



PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

JUNE 20, 21, 22, 1939

**Our Past President Badges**



are  
**BRAXMAR  
BADGES**

Write for  
New Catalog

**C. G. BRAXMAR CO.  
INC.**

**242 West 55th St., New York, N. Y.**

*Seals      Gavels      Banners*

**Brookline Trust  
Company**

**BROOKLINE, MASS.**

*Member Federal Deposit Insurance  
Corporation*



**New Rust Proof Tank**

**INDIAN FIRE PUMPS**

An increasingly large number of rural and large city fire departments are finding **INDIAN FIRE PUMPS**, manufactured by D. B. Smith & Co. of Utica, New York, just the thing for all of the smaller fires.

Roof and chimney, building, room, partition, rubbish and practically all Class A fires may be handled with **INDIANS** without laying a section of hose. Water damage is held to a minimum. Only clear water is used.

Tank is portably by hand or on the back. Easy pumping throws powerful 50 ft. pressure stream. Large opening permits quick refilling from any water supply. Truck carrying racks available.

Manufacturers will send catalog and copies of testimonials to all who are interested.

**COMPLIMENTS  
OF DEALERS  
SELLING**



Compliments of  
**Wetmore-Savage Division**  
**WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC SUPPLY  
Company**  
**76 Pearl Street**  
**BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS**

Branches: Springfield      Burlington, Vt.  
Worcester      Bangor, Maine  
Providence      Augusta, Maine



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

---

**MEMBERS, PLEASE**

The Advertisers IN THIS BOOK ARE OUR FRIENDS.  
WITHOUT THEIR CO-OPERATION, THIS WORK WOULD  
NOT HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE. WHEN YOU ARE PROVID-  
ING FOR YOUR NEEDS, PLEASE PATRONIZE THESE,  
OUR FRIENDS, WHO HAVE SO WILLINGLY HELPED TO  
MAKE OUR REPORT A SUCCESS.

---

**WARNING TO ADVERTISERS**

Again we warn our advertisers against fraudulent solicitors.  
REPORT SUSPICIOUS PERSONS TO YOUR FIRE CHIEF,  
OR TO THE SECRETARY.

---

---

**Announcing**  
**the 18th Annual Convention**  
**at the**  
**BALSAMS**  
**DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H.**  
**JUNE 25, 26, 27, 1940**  
**KEEP THESE DATES OPEN**

**Traders and Mechanics Insurance Co.**

**Mutual Fire Insurance**

Incorporated 1848

LOWELL

MASSACHUSETTS

Phone: Office, PRES. 2720

**HANCOCK PAINT AND  
VARNISH CO.**

NORTH QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS

(Norfolk Downs Station)

Boston New York Stoughton

**Meade Rubber Company**

**Rubberizers of Fabrics**

STOUGHTON, MASS.

**How Many of these DuPont Products Do You Know?**

"Duco" and "Dulux" finishes

"Cellophane" cellulose film

Rayon, from which fine clothing,  
draperies, upholstery are made

"Pyralin" and "Plastacele" plastics

"Fabrikoid" pyroxylin-coated fabric  
used in superior luggage, hand-  
bags, etc.

Cellulose Sponges

"Tontine" washable window shades

"Five Star" and "Zerone" anti-rust anti-  
freeze solutions for your car

"No. 7" automobile cleaners, waxes, top  
dressings, etc.

"No. 7" Duco Cement

Many other du Pont products serve you daily in the form of goods converted  
or processed by other manufacturers.

*When you seek quality products, look for this trademark—*



**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY (INC.)**

WILMINGTON

DELAWARE

*Boston's Famous*  
**PARKER HOUSE**

greet the  
NEW ENGLAND ASS'N  
OF FIRE CHIEFS

**GLENWOOD J. SHERRARD**

*President and Managing Director*

Stores Throughout  
Greater Boston

Phone, Middlesex 6500

**COOLIDGE CLEANSERS, Inc.**

**Cleansers and Dyers  
Since 1902**

Plant and Main Office

110 COOLIDGE HILL ROAD  
WATERTOWN, MASS.



# **New England Association of Fire Chiefs**

## **Board of Officers for 1939-1940**

### **President**

**CHIEF SAMUEL J. POPE, Boston, Mass.**

### **First Vice-President**

**CHIEF THOMAS H. COTTER, Providence, R. I.**

### **Second Vice-President**

**CHIEF WILLIAM C. MAHONEY, Peabody, Mass.**

### **Secretary-Treasurer**

**CHIEF JOHN W. O'HEARN, Watertown, Mass.  
99 Main Street**

### **Board of Directors and State Vice-Presidents**

**CHIEF OLIVER T. SANBORN, Portland, Maine  
CHIEF CHARLES H. FRENCH, Manchester, N. H.  
CHIEF ALFRED H. KOLTONSKI, Rutland, Vt.  
CHIEF WILLIAM J. DOOLING, Malden, Mass.  
CHIEF A. J. COTE, Woonsocket, R. I.  
CHIEF MICHAEL T. KEENA, Hartford, Conn.**

### **Sergeant-at-Arms**

**CHIEF WILLIAM T. HAPPNY, Concord, N. H.**

### **Representative to International Association**

**CHIEF DANIEL B. TIERNEY, Arlington, Mass.**

### **Press Representative**

**HARRY BELKNAP, 512 Beacon St., Boston**

### **Chaplain**

**REV. MICHAEL F. COLLINS, Marblehead, Mass.  
"Star of the Sea" R. C. Church**

## PLACES AND DATES OF PAST CONVENTIONS



- No. 1 Bridgeport, Conn., June 20-21-22, 1923  
PRES. CHIEF JOHN P. DOYLE, Wellesley, Mass.
- No. 2 Boston, Mass., June 24-25-26, 1924  
PRES. JOHN C. MORAN, Hartford, Conn.
- No. 3 Pittsfield, Mass., June 23-24-25, 1925  
PRES. PATRICK J. HURLEY, Holyoke, Mass.
- No. 4 Manchester, N. H., June 22-23-24, 1926  
PRES. DANIEL E. JOHNSON, Bridgeport, Conn.
- No. 5 Portland, Maine, June 21-22-23, 1927  
PRES. CHARLES H. FRENCH, Manchester, N. H.
- No. 6 Burlington, Vermont, June 26-27-28-29, 1928  
PRES. WILLIAM C. SHEPARD, Pittsfield, Mass.
- No. 7 New Haven, Conn., June 25-26-27, 1929  
PRES. OLIVER T. SANBORN, Portland, Maine
- No. 8 Rutland, Vermont, June 24-25-26-27, 1930  
PRES. LAWRENCE E. REIF, New Haven, Conn.
- No. 9 Boston, Mass., June 23-24-25-26, 1931  
PRES. SELDEN R. ALLEN, Brookline, Mass.
- No. 10 Newport, R. I., June 21-22-23-24, 1932  
PRES. JOSEPH LAWTON, Newport, R. I.
- No. 11 Lewiston, Maine, June 20-21-22, 1933  
PRES. ALFRED H. KOLTONSKI, Rutland, Vt.
- No. 12 Burlington, Vermont, June 26-27-28-29, 1934  
PRES. DANIEL B. TIERNEY, Arlington, Mass.
- No. 13 New Bedford, Mass., June 25-26-27, 1935  
PRES. JOHN S. PACHL, New Haven, Conn.
- No. 14 Hartford, Conn., June 23-24-25, 1936  
PRES. DAVID H. DECOURCY, Winchester, Mass.
- No. 15 The Balsams, Dixville Notch, N. H., June 22-23-24, 1937  
PRES. CARL D. STOCKWELL, Burlington, Vt.
- No. 16 Burlington, Vt., June 21-22-23, 1938  
PRES. JOSEPH W. RANDLETTE, Richmond, Me.
- No. 17 Providence, R. I., June 20-21-22, 1939  
PRES. THOMAS F. BURNS, Bridgeport, Conn.



17th ANNUAL CONVENTION  
NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS  
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

JUNE 20, 21, 22, 1939

\* \* \* \*

TUESDAY, JUNE 20

10:00 A. M.

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** Members of the New England Association, Ladies and Guests, it is indeed a pleasure and a privilege as President of the Association and also personally to see so many present this morning, and without further remarks I declare the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs open for business.

We will have the Invocation by the Reverend Father Collins.

INVOCATION

REV. FATHER MICHAEL F. COLLINS

Chaplain, New England Association of Fire Chiefs

O God, our heavenly Father, today in prayerful spirit we recommend to Thy tender care and loving consideration the members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs assembled here in annual convention. With a deep realization of our own unworthiness and dependence upon Thee, with a realization also that from Thee comes all knowledge, we humbly beseech Thee to bless these members, to increase in them Thy knowledge. These men have assembled from all parts of these New England States. They are men of responsibility in their community. Grant, O Lord, we beseech Thee, that in these days of convention, realizing the opportunities that they have to benefit not only themselves but to benefit the people whom they serve, they will be zealous in their attention to their duties and in acquiring knowledge. We ask of Thee, O Lord, Thy blessings on these members today, and we ask these blessings in Thy name and in the very words which you yourself taught us to use in prayer: Our Father, Who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy Name. Thy Kingdom come, Thy Will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** I wish at this moment to take this opportunity to call on the Secretary to introduce all the Past Presidents of this Association who are present here on the platform.

**SECRETARY O'HEARN:** (Introducing Past Presidents seated on the platform) Chief Alfred Koltonski, Rutland, Vermont. Chief Oliver Sanborn, Portland, Maine. Chief Joseph Lawton, Newport, Rhode Island. Former President and former President of the International Association, Chief Allen of Brookline. Our next President of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, Chief Pope of Boston. Chief French of Manchester, New Hampshire. Chief Tierney, Past President of International, Arlington, Massachusetts. Chief Reif, New Haven,

Connecticut. Chief Pachl, New Haven. Chief Randlette, Richmond, Maine. The next one I am going to introduce to you, whom we are fortunate in having present, is the President of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, Chief Ray Mottesheard of Dearborn, Michigan.

We have one on the platform whom I am sure everybody and especially Providence is glad to have with us. I am going to ask the State Vice President of our Association, Chief Mahoney of Peabody, to introduce former Chief of Providence Department Reuben D. Weekes.

CHIEF MAHONEY, Peabody, Mass.: Reverend Fathers, Your Excellency, Members and Guests: Some seventeen years ago at the formation and organization of this Association there was one man prominent in its work. That man at that time was active in fire department work, head of the largest department, I believe, in your state. He has since retired but even in retirement his activity and his love for this organization that he so ably helped to form still lives on and we find him year after year in our midst, and today in introducing Ex-Chief Weekes of your City of Providence it gives me extreme pleasure to present to him in behalf of the members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs this life membership card. May you enjoy this life membership, Reuben, and may we for many years see your gracious figure at our conventions.

EX-CHIEF WEEKES: I thank you.

PRESIDENT BURNS: We will now have a selection from the Overseas Quartette.

(Selection by the Overseas Quartette.)

PRESIDENT BURNS: I consider it a great honor to have the privilege of presenting to you His Excellency William H. Vanderbilt, Governor of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations and a member of our own association.

## ADDRESS OF WELCOME

BY HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT

Governor of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

Mr. President, Reverend Fathers, His Honor the Mayor, Distinguished Guests, Members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs: I am very glad to be here this morning to officially bring you the greetings of the State of Rhode Island and to welcome all of you to the State of Rhode Island. We are having some very unusual weather, I am sorry to say. We don't generally have weather like this in Rhode Island, especially on convention days, but we hope that in spite of that you will have a very enjoyable time here.

I am very proud, too, to come here because I have the honor of being a member of your Association, and I know a good many of your members, particularly here in Rhode Island, of course.

I want to congratulate your Association on the fine work which you have done and are doing. An association of this kind is of tremendous value to the fire chiefs, the fire departments and citizens throughout New England.

We have recently had a very serious and tragic occurrence in the neighboring city of Cranston, an apartment house fire in which two people lost their lives. The cause of that, the circumstances surrounding it, are being investigated by the City

of Cranston and I want to assure you they will also be investigated by the State of Rhode Island, and while it is too early to say whether some blame attaches to someone connected with that building or not, the investigation is going to be pursued to the end. We are going to get to the bottom of it and take under the law to place the blame if there be blame, and if so, to prosecute those responsible. We are going to take every step possible to avoid similar occurrences in this state in the future. (Applause)

I want again to congratulate all of you as an association and as individuals for your work in guarding the life and property of the citizens of your various communities. You are all conscientious, loyal, hard-working public servants, and you all, I know, do a fine job and the citizens of New England appreciate it.

I hope you will have a pleasant convention here and we will see you back in Rhode Island again in the near future. Thank you.

PRESIDENT BURNS: I wish to present at this moment His Honor Mayor Collins.

### ADDRESS OF WELCOME

BY THE HONORABLE JOHN F. COLLINS

Mayor of the City of Providence

Mr. President, Reverend Fathers, Your Excellency, Officers and Members of the New England Chiefs of Fire Departments, Members of the City Fire Department, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In 1636 Roger Williams with a few followers exiled from the colony of Massachusetts landed on the shores of the Seekonk River, and proceeding across that stream, he was saluted by some Indians. He then proceeded along the line of Tockwotton Point, now known as Fox Point, and following up stream of what was later known as the Moshassuck River, looking for fresh water, he found his objective on the bank of that river at a point what is now known as North Main Street, and there he camped and settled: and from that time on was established what is known today as Providence Plantations. There began the cradle of religious liberty in this state and that has been perpetuated from that time down to the present.

In 1676 the northern part of the city was destroyed by the Indians about the time of the King Philip War, and yet the indomitable will of the early settlers urged them to rebuild, which they did, and to perpetuate the courageousness that was imparted to them by Roger Williams and his followers.

In 1649 the town was incorporated, and the population from that time on started to increase. Yet in 1708 when the first census of the town was taken, we find 1446 souls only, or about 800 less than the town of Newport. Newport had severely suffered from the effects of the Revolution; yet Newport did her share to help populate not only her own town, but the town of Providence. The growth of Providence from that time on was rapid, and we find in 1850, 41,000; 1880, 104,000; and gradually increased until about 1936 we numbered 252,000.

Providence is, as you know, the capitol of Rhode Island. Heretofore we had two capitols, one in Providence and one in Newport. Finally, they settled on the city of Providence, and this is the scene today of the state's affairs.



Providence had originally two branches of the fire department, one the permanent or regular force, and the other the call service; but strange as it may seem that while Providence was incorporated as a city in 1832 and in 1839 the first association of firemen in the city of Providence was instituted, that organization has been perpetuated from that time down to the present time, and it has done noble work for widows and orphans, aided and abetted as they are by the city's resources; and so today, we feel deeply indebted to the safeguarding of our property by the fire department. We scarcely know what we would do without their services.

You who have gone in from the bottom rung know the difficulties you have had to surmount. You know how strong your will has been and you who have gone to the top and become chiefs will transmit to those in your ranks that spirit of good will, that spirit of protection that you have all learned from the time that you first entered the service; and so we welcome you to the city of Providence, which is known for its hospitality, which is known for its manufacturers, which is known for the architectural beauty of its buildings—some dating back to Colonial times—and its beautiful parks.

We welcome you and hope that the weather will change so the bright sun will beam constantly on you. We wish you luck and prosperity and hope you will enjoy yourselves while here, and that you will benefit by your visit as we surely know we will benefit by your attendance.

PRESIDENT BURNS: Response by Chief Mahoney.

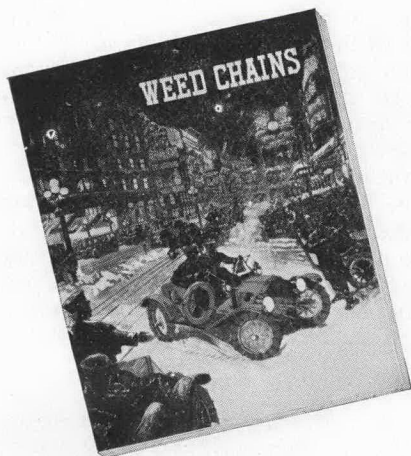
## RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME

BY CHIEF WILLIAM C. MAHONEY

Past President of the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs' Club, Peabody, Mass.

Your Excellency the Governor, Mayor of the City of Providence, Reverend Fathers, Members and Friends of the New England Fire Chiefs' Association: That fire is no respecter of persons, places or time is a factor that has lived with us down through the ages. That factor, as we know, has been centered around the activities of men in their various communities for the protection of life and of property. From the beginning of time to the present day while the evaluations of firefighting may have changed, while fire apparatus century after century may have been advanced, still the spirit of protection of life and of property by the firefighter lives on. Men worked for the purpose of bringing about better conditions in their various departments. They worked for the purpose of giving the citizens of the various communities which they represented a better value of service, to bring to them every and all service that possibly could be brought to any community for the protection of their life and of their property.

Seventeen years ago a small body of men with that point in view organized what we have today, the New England Association of Fire Chiefs. Year after year we have assembled in some city within the confines of the New England States to go over our business, we might say, of the previous year, to bring into our convention halls our ideas and our experiences, that each and every one of us may profit by the ideas and the experiences of the other fellow. We have also brought into our organization that grand fraternal spirit that exists with firemen regardless of where you go or where you might meet them, and this fraternal spirit of this organization has been exemplified down the line during its seventeen years of existence, and today in the City of Providence and for the next three days we want to continue with that same spirit.



## The Right Way on the Great White Way

A striking poster of many years ago depicting a fire chief rounding a corner at famous Times Square, New York in a snow storm, with his car equipped with Weed Chains on all four wheels, is used as the cover design on the current catalog of—

### **WEED AMERICAN**

Bar-Reinforced

### **TIRE CHAINS**

1903-1939—36th Anniversary—Weed Tire Chains

---

## Suburban Home Laundry of Newton

225 CALIFORNIA STREET  
NEWTON, MASS.

---

## PRINTING

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

•  
**GEO. A. WARREN**  
339 WASHINGTON STREET  
BRIGHTON, MASS.

---

Compliments of  
**MILLER OIL COMPANY**  
WALTHAM, MASS.

---

## WorkingmensCo-operativeBank

73 Cornhill Boston, Mass.

*Established 1880*

Guaranty Fund and Surplus over \$850,000

---

## HINGHAM MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HINGHAM, MASS.

●  
*To express our appreciation of your  
efforts in Fire Prevention Work.*

---

## Town Paint & Supply Co.

*Hardware, Paints, Wallpaper*  
Electrical and Plumbing Supplies  
No. Cambridge Arlington  
Natick, Mass.

---

Compliments of  
**Sullivan Badge & Name Plate Co.**  
7 BROAD STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

---

**ROBERT W. HASKEL & ASSOCIATES**  
**FIRE PROTECTION ENGINEERS**  
Fire, Police and Traffic Equipment  
Main Office: CLAREMONT, N. H.

The men of this organization are going to discuss their topics. They are going to the convention hall and see the developments of the past year. They are going to do all things to make them better men in their communities when they return. And today I couldn't close without saying a word of thanks to the men of Providence, to the city government and especially to your Chief Cotter, for the display you made here this morning. From the beginning to the present day he has shown activity and shown us he possesses those things the leader of an organization should possess, and you people in Providence should be proud of the leadership of your fire department which was exemplified in the parade this morning. As I looked up and down the line and saw the uniformed force and saw the bright, neat looking fellows, it was a credit to your city and to your department, and I want at this time to express the thanks of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, to express thanks for your cordial welcome here and for the cordial reception we have received.

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** Chief Cotter would like to say a few words.

**CHIEF COTTER:** As your host chief I ask a few minutes of your time to tell you I hold myself personally responsible to the end that each and every one of you carry back to your home pleasant memories of your visit to Providence to this convention. It is my earnest hope that this convention will be enthusiastically remembered and recalled as we progress in our chosen profession.

I have here a program, copies of which you chiefs and members of the auxiliary have received. I ask each of you during this convention to let this program be your guide while you are here. For the comfort and entertainment of the ladies auxiliary I have appointed a committee of twelve local ladies with Mrs. Weekes and Mrs. Cotter as chairman and co-chairman. At 1:30 this afternoon there will be busses at the Biltmore Hotel that will take the ladies out to the park, to play bridge and have luncheon there. From there they will come back to the Biltmore Hotel. Tomorrow they will meet at the Biltmore Hotel at ten o'clock to go through Newport on the Glen Drive, the Governor Vanderbilt estate, the ten mile drive, and also a dress parade at the Naval Station, which will be put on in a wonderful way. Before going there, you will have lunch at the Viking Hotel in Newport. A police escort will guide you on your way there.

I trust the ladies and gentlemen will wear their badges at all times so that wherever you go you will be recognized.

Now in closing, I again desire to reiterate that we in Providence, ask you to accept our hospitality, and don't forget to hold me responsible should you find anything wanting.

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** The Secretary has a communication he would like to read.

**SECRETARY O'HEARN:** One from the Providence Chamber of Commerce addressed to Chief Cotter:

"We note with great interest that the New England Association of Fire Chiefs is meeting at the Providence-Biltmore Hotel this week. I am writing to tender to you the best wishes of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, and, particularly, of its Fire Prevention Committee for a very successful convention.

"All cities have a very great dependence on their fire departments to not only put out fires when they occur but through the leadership of their chiefs, assisted by everyone of their corps of assistants, to conduct a continual educational campaign of all citizens to guard against fires. We believe in Providence that the fire department that has the least calls to send out its equipment is the best fire department because it has trained its citizens in wise fire prevention.



NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

---

"We have here at our offices the remarkable exhibit that your department prepared for us to send to Washington this year in the Inter-Chamber Fire Waste Contest. We feel that your guests of the week should have the opportunity to see and to study this exhibit and, therefore, have asked that it be delivered to you at the convention where it may be on display.

"Will you kindly convey to all of the visiting Chiefs our best wishes that to each of them shall mean fewer fires than in any previous years.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD B. WATROUS,

*Executive Secretary."*

And one from the Grinnell Company and Rhode Island Electric Protective Association:

"Dear Chief Cotter:

Please accept this letter as an invitation from the Rhode Island Electric Protective Association and Grinnell Company to those Members of the New England Association who might wish to see a joint display and demonstration of fire protection devices and equipment of interest to them during their Convention in Providence.

In addition to this Exhibit, which will be held at Grinnell Company, 260 West Exchange Street, there will also be a demonstration of the Mulsifyre System of Extinguishing Oil Fires on the grounds of the Grinnell's Plant at Elmwood Avenue and Fenner Street in Cranston.

We shall appreciate your informing us as soon as possible as to the number of Members who might wish to attend these demonstrations and also the approximate time.

Yours very truly,

RHODE ISLAND ELECTRIC  
PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

HENRY G. CLARK  
*President*

GRINNELL COMPANY, INC.

RUSSELL GRINNELL,  
*President."*

"The Grinnell Company cordially invites you to visit their Providence Plant at 260 West Exchange Street (8 minutes' walk from the Elks' Home) from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., Tuesday to see an exhibition of a Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler system and Supervisory devices in actual operation.

Refreshments will be served.

On Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Auburn, R. I., a demonstration of the Grinnell MULSIFYRE System extinguishing oil fires with water will be given for members of your Association, if we can have sufficient advance notice to arrange Bus accommodation to meet at the Biltmore Hotel, Thursday at 2:00 p.m. to go to Auburn and return the guests to the Biltmore following the demonstration. Kindly leave your name with the Secretary of your Association.

GRINNELL COMPANY, INC.

June 19, 1939"

The President asked me to make the following announcements. The Auditing Committee are directed to meet at the registration desk at 2:30 P. M. this afternoon, and consists of Chiefs Sanborn, Mahoney and Cote.

The President asked me to announce that he has appointed the following Committee on Courtesies: Chief Reif of New Haven, Chief Lawton of Middletown, Connecticut, and Chief Savage of Valley Falls, Rhode Island.

CHIEF TIERNEY, Arlington, Mass.: I make a motion that we accept the invitation of the Grinnell Company to visit their plant. They have wonderful facilities down there for demonstrations, and as you know, they are tied up with the A D T system, and aside from the educational value, our good and loyal friend Harry Cavanaugh, who knows all of the chiefs of the New England and has always demonstrated with us, I think it would make him happy if we went down.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

### MEMORIAL EXERCISES

Selection by Overseas Quartette.

Processional—Two Boys Choirs.

Selection by Choir.

### ROLL CALL OF DECEASED MEMBERS

SECRETARY JOHN W. O'HEARN

#### CHIEF FRANK M. WHITE

ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP JUNE 13, 1929

Chief White was born July 5, 1874 in Old Lyme, Connecticut, the family moving to Guilford, Connecticut in 1882.

When a mere boy he became associated with Eagle Engine Co. No. 2 of Guilford, continuing in service to become Assistant Chief in 1898.

He was appointed Chief of the Department on April 5, 1923, serving a long and faithful service for over 50 years.

Chief White was a quiet, unassuming, home-loving person who for several years was re-elected annually as a "Burgess."

His passing on June 4, 1938 was a distinct loss to the Community.

#### CAPT. WILLIAM G. RUSSELL

ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP JUNE 25, 1929

Captain William G. Russell of the Waterbury, Connecticut, Fire Department, had been identified with our Association since June 25, 1929.

He was one of that type we run across who interested himself in every form of Fire Life and especially Fire Prevention. He joined this group for the benefit he

always said that would come to him from association with others of greater experience. He was gifted himself in outlining to assembled audiences various situations that now and then hamper the Fire-man in his work, and his promotion to the Marshal's office in 1932 gave him just the opportunity he had always sought for carrying out some of the improvements in prevention activities that should be carried out by the property owner.

From boyhood Capt. Russell endeared himself to fire work; he became a fireman in the first instance upon obtaining his majority, and while he left for awhile, later the urge again struck his mind and he returned to his first love of his boy's life. Possessed of a keen mechanical mind, no one knew fire apparatus better than he, he was among the first drivers of automobile fire apparatus and recognized from the start the great advantages that eventually came by reason of the adoption of the fast going automobile apparatus.

We pause in memory to one deeply interested in our success, a good fireman, and a person whose membership with us shall be remembered by many of us who had the good fortune to know him personally.

He passed away on June 29, 1938, at the age of 52 years.

### ROBERT T. HURLEY

ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP, JUNE 18, 1936

Robert T. Hurley was born in Plymouth, Connecticut, October 25, 1869. Commissioner Hurley was widely known throughout the Country in Police circles as well as the Fire Service.

He entered the State Police Department in 1904 and rose rapidly through the various ranks, being appointed Commissioner in 1927 by former Governor John Trumbull. Mr. Hurley handled many famous murder cases during his career and while Commissioner of Police he was also appointed State Fire Marshal. He had always been keenly interested in Arson investigations. During his years of service he attained a nation-wide reputation for solving such cases, with the result that he continued this work after leaving the State Police, serving until his death, as Arson Investigator for the National Board of Fire Underwriters. He was devoted to this work and became a keen student of the various causes of fire.

He was a member of the Connecticut State Drill Masters' Association as well as the New England Association of Fire Chiefs. He was an ardent supporter of the Regional Training School for Firemen, and contributed much of his time and experience at their regular meetings.

The firemen of New England, and especially the firemen of Connecticut, have suffered a great loss in the passing of the genial "Bob" Hurley.

His death came on August 30, 1938, at the age of 69 years.

### EX-CHIEF HENRY F. HANMER

ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP JUNE 23, 1930

Ex-Chief Hanmer was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, May 12, 1895, the son of Alfred W. Hanmer for many years first Selectman; he was educated in Wethersfield Schools and attended Yale University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In April 1919, he was appointed to the position of Fire Chief. Many improvements were put into effect under his leadership. He resigned from the position October 15, 1935.

In addition to his fire service in which he took a keen interest, he also served as postal superintendant for 15 years. Chief Hanmer was a lovable family man, a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, was active in all Church activities and at all times contributed much time and effort to town affairs, being a member of various town commissions. His passing at an early age will be felt in the Community where his advice and counsel was of so much value.

He passed away September 9, 1938.

### CHIEF HENRY J. STEVENS

ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP DECEMBER 10, 1923.

Henry J. Stevens was born on June 29, 1887 and was a true friend to the Town of Hull in every sense of the word.

In May, 1918 he was appointed by the Selectmen to become Chief of the Fire Department. During the ensuing years Chief Stevens raised the standard and efficiency of the fire forces to a new high, a few of the improvements being expansion of apparatus to eleven pieces from four pieces; one of the first Chiefs to install inhalators, oxygen tents, resuscitators, two-way radio and many things for his men that would be too numerous to mention.

In the year 1930 he was appointed Commissioner of Public Safety, having full charge of the Police and Fire Departments. This position he held until his death.

When a man such as he, so long in public life of the Community of Hull passes on, his spirit remains with the people.

He made the supreme sacrifice in the conscientious performance of his duty as Commissioner of Public Safety, to which task he gave the last full measure of devotion.

Commissioner Stevens passed from this life on September 13, 1938 at the age of 52 years.

### CHIEF MARTIN S. PERCEY

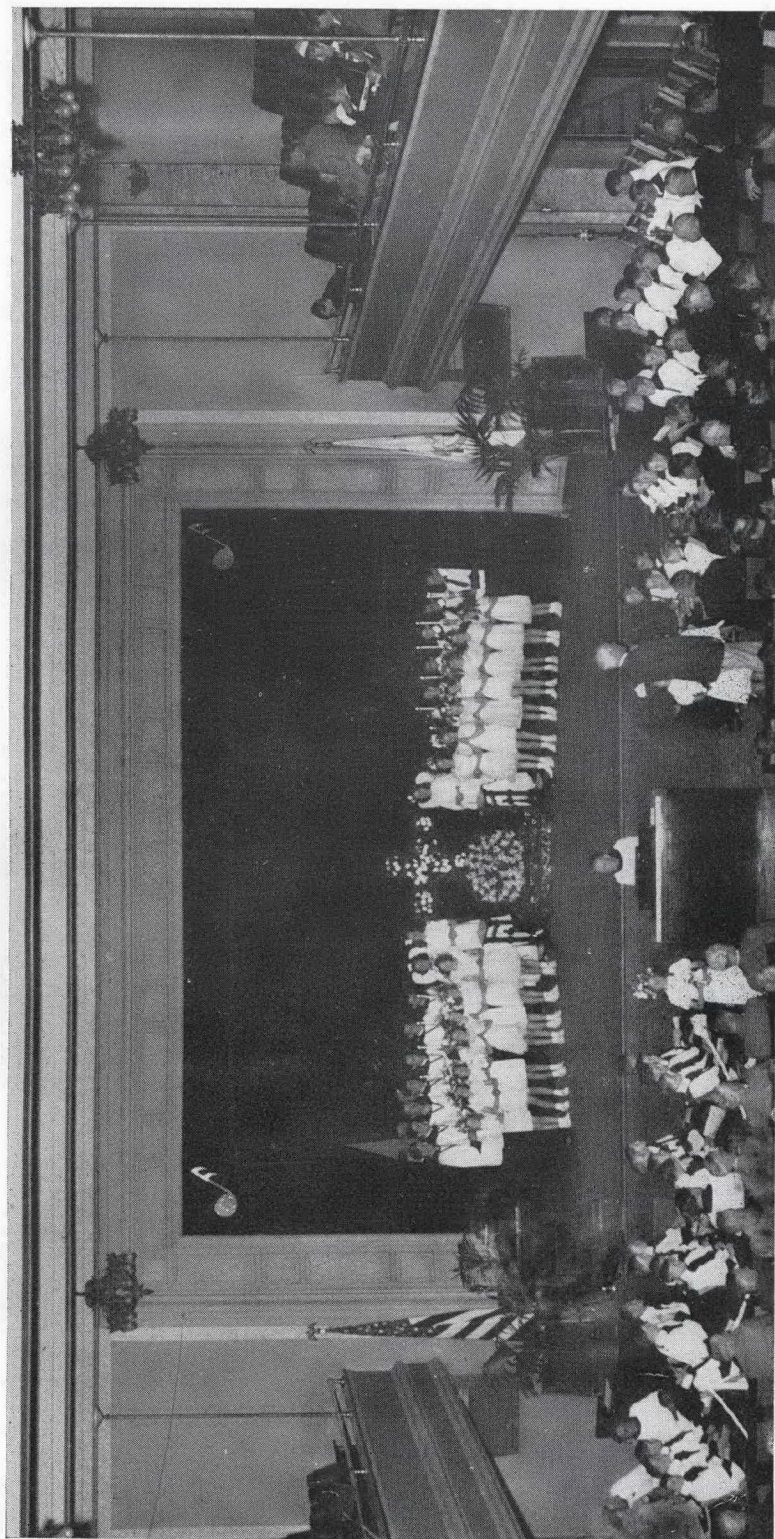
ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP JUNE 24, 1936

The tragic passing of Chief Percy, due to a hunting accident, was a shock to the entire community.

Chief Percy was born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, on April 6, 1899, but spent practically his entire life in North Bennington, where he was affectionately known as "Marty"—and dearly beloved by old and young alike. It is said of him that it was a common sight to see "Marty" walking along the sidewalks with children tagging happily along.

He was successfully engaged in the newspaper business, keenly interested in sports and the betterment of the North Bennington Fire Department, of which he had been Chief for several years. He was Vice President of the Vermont State Firemen's Association, as well as a member of several Fraternal Organizations.





Memorial Services at Providence, Rhode Island, for Our Honored Dead  
Under direction of Vincent C. Stanley

His business brought him in contact with many people, a friend to all, and his interests in young people, his ready co-operation to carry through any worthy cause could always be depended upon.

He passed away on October 15, 1938, at the early age of 38 years.

### EX-CHIEF JOHN T. ADAMS

ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP JULY 12, 1922

John T. Adams, Ex-Chief of Marblehead, Mass., was a leader in the business, social and fraternal life of the Town where he was a life long resident and had endeared himself to the entire community through his genial disposition.

The business life of Mr. Adams started in 1893 with the opening of a small restaurant, specializing in Shore Dinners, located near Fort Sewall. The popularity of the host, together with his desire to please the public resulted in the expansion of the business to such an extent that the Adams House as we know it now, was opened to the public in 1923 where Chief Adams played host to many famous people at the hostelry and weaned the small shanty of 45 years ago into a thriving and prosperous business known all over the Country.

In 1900 Chief Adams became identified with the Fire Department, being elected to the Board of Engineers—which position he held until 1921 when he retired, having served as Chief from 1908 until retirement.

In 1915 Chief Adams was elected to the Park Board, a position he held for 9 years. In 1931 he was elected to the highest office within the power of the electorate, Selectmen, where he served the Town with distinction for 2 years.

Chief Adams was an organizer of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, and because of his wide experience gave freely of his advice and council for the improvement of the fire service.

He was also an organizer of Marblehead Rotary Club, a member of Salem Lodge, B.P.O.E. and director of the Marblehead National Bank. Chief Adams' kindly disposition, his true friendship and love of home town and its traditions, is cherished by us who are left to carry on.

He passed away at his Winter home, St. Petersburg, Florida, December 19, 1938, at the age of 74 years.

### CHIEF WILLIAM H. ATKINS

ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP JULY 12, 1922

The passing of Chief William H. Atkins, following so closely upon that of his predecessor Ex-Chief John T. Adams (with whom he had been associated for a number of years) was a shock to the entire community.

His public life began in March 1909 when he was elected to the Board of Engineers where he served until 1921 as Assistant Chief.

Upon the retirement of Chief Adams, Chief Atkins was elected to fill the vacancy, where he served as Chief until 1928, but returned to office in 1935, serving until he passed away.



# 1<sup>ST</sup> CHOICE OF THE MEN WHO KNOW



More and more departments find INDIAN FIRE PUMPS the solution of the smaller fires. No need to lay a single section of hose. Pressure stream from the 5 gal. tank goes right to the base of the flame. INDIANS are portable on the back or by hand. Truck carrying racks hold pumps firmly in place. Water damage held to a minimum.



SOME OF THE MANY USES  
FOR INDIAN FIRE PUMPS

Roof Fires  
Chimney Fires  
Room Fires  
Partition Fires

Rubbish Fires  
Grass Fires  
Kitchen Fires  
Spot Fires

Made by

**D. B. SMITH & CO.**

411 Main Street

UTICA, NEW YORK - - U. S. A.

## FASTEST, EASIEST, II CHEAPEST WAY TO HANDLE CLASS A FIRES

Partition, Roof, Room, Chimney and Incipient fires are quickly controlled with these all purpose, clear water fire pumps. Handle 70% of your calls with INDIANS!



NEW RUST PROOF TANK

# Remember

- The Indian uses only clear water, obtainable anywhere, anytime.
- The powerful pump gives you constant pressure whenever and wherever you need it.
- All parts are practically indestructible and the upkeep is negligible. **New rust proof tank.**
- The unit cost of Indians is so low that anyone can afford them.

Our files are filled with letters from rural and big city fire departments telling of the many ways they use INDIANS. Let us send you copies of these testimonials and our latest catalog. *Write us today!*



*Does Your Hose*

# WASHBOARD

*When Under Hydraulic Pressure?*

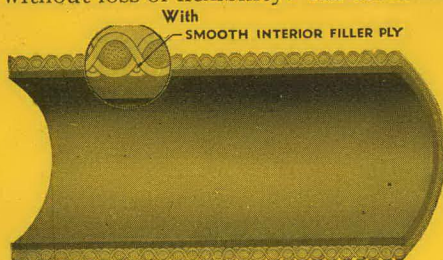
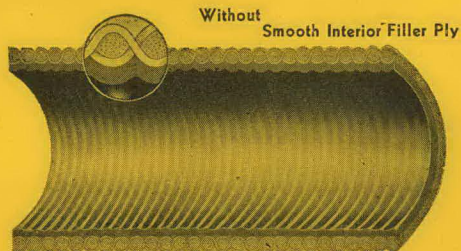
No washboarding in EUREKA "Stream-lined" Fire Hose. EUREKA Smooth-Interior Filler-Ply leaves no valleys in the interior of the inner jacket . . . assures a smooth waterway at all pressures, high or low.

Multiple Woven construction eliminates wriggling . . . writhing . . . serpentineing;

Eureka Fire Hose lies straight under hydraulic pressure . . . and this accomplished without loss of flexibility. All cords woven under uniform tension, assuring greater

strength, durability, and longer life.

All fabric treated with mildew repellant solution. Improved rubber lining made of long-lived rubber specially developed to eliminate the formation of destructive solutions within the hose.



**FOR GREATER PROTECTION TO LIVES AND PROPERTY, SPECIFY EUREKA!**

Have you received your copy of the latest Eureka Catalog? If not, why not send for it today? Write direct to

## EUREKA FIRE HOSE

Division of United States Rubber Company

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.**

**Branches:**

ALEXANDRIA, LA.  
ATLANTA  
BOSTON  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
CHICAGO

CINCINNATI  
DALLAS  
DENVER  
DETROIT  
SEATTLE

KANSAS CITY  
LOS ANGELES  
MARION, OHIO  
MINNEAPOLIS  
SYRACUSE

NEW YORK  
OMAHA  
PHILADELPHIA  
SALT LAKE CITY



Chief Atkins was a recognized fire fighter, an urgent advocate of Fire Prevention and deeply interested in the improvement of the service through better education of firemen. He was an ardent co-worker in the various associations advancing this work, being one of the organizers of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs.

Like his predecessor, Chief Adams, he held the entire respect of the Community where he was born, and to whom he gave the best years of his life.

He passed away on December 20, 1938.

### EX-CHIEF WILLIAM D. SHERWOOD

ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP, MARCH 12, 1929

Mr. Sherwood was born on March 31, 1880 in Southport, Connecticut. He was a gun designer in the Poole Engineering Company in Baltimore during the War.

Mr. Sherwood was known for some time as Captain Sherwood as he owned and operated the Southport Boat yard.

Mr. Sherwood served as Assistant Chief in the Southport Fire Department, and was elected to the roll of Chief in 1928, a position he filled with honor and dignity.

He served as Chief of the department until 1932, and because of failing health retired to civilian life.

Chief Sherwood joined our Association in 1929 and even after his retirement kept an interest in the fire service; we always looked forward to his company at Conventions, which he attended regularly until his death.

He passed from this life on December 27, 1938 at the age of 59 years.

### CHIEF DAVID M. HUDSON

ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP NOVEMBER 6, 1922

Chief David M. Hudson of Chelsea, Mass., was born in Somerville, Mass., December 11, 1860, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Hudson, founder of the New York Express.

He received his early education in Somerville; at the age 10 years, the family moved to Chelsea. While a young man Chief Hudson enlisted in the United States Navy, serving several years.

In 1880 he became a call-member of Chelsea fire department, served as Lieutenant of Engine 2 and Captain of Steamer 3. In 1890 he was appointed a member of the Board of Engineers, serving 4 years. He entered the employ of the Massachusetts Highway Commission as draftsman and continued in that capacity for 4 years.

On February 5, 1902, Chief Hudson was appointed on the Licensing Board for a 6 year term and made Chairman of the Board. Later on April 29 he was appointed Chief of Police.

Chief Hudson's next venture was as Editor of *The Chelsea Pioneer*, a weekly paper, where he displayed a keen mind which distinguished him in other fields of endeavor.

In 1912 he was appointed Chief of the Fire Department, succeeding a most lovable Chief with whom he had been associated for many years, the late Chief Henry A. Spencer. During the 27 years he served as head of the Fire Department, he demonstrated his ability to properly fill the position.

He was a man of a quiet, retiring disposition, little given to talking about himself, preferring rather to have his deeds speak for him. He valued the respect of the entire personnel of his department, and was greatly beloved and respected both in firemen's circles and the entire Community.

He passed from this life on January 2, 1939 in his 80th year.

### CAPTAIN ALFRED KINSELLA

ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP, DECEMBER 27, 1928

Captain Kinsella's boyhood ambition was the attraction offered by the fire department of the great city of New York with which he became associated in 1905.

In 1915 when the first rescue company was organized, he was selected as a member of that company, remaining with it for 6 years, or until his retirement in 1927 with the rank of Captain.

His commanding officer was Captain John McElligott, now commissioner and Chief of the New York Department.

Upon his retirement he continued his interest in life saving devices as a result of his experiences and practices in his departmental work.

He represented the Mine Safety Appliance Company throughout New England. In addition to his salesmanship and introduction of these products, he gave freely of his time in lecture work, teaching and demonstrating that others might gain by his knowledge and experience.

Captain Kinsella's friends were legion among our members. His generosity and kindly genial disposition leaves a pleasant memory.

He passed away after a short illness January 23, 1939.

### CHIEF LEWIS A. WARE, Hanover, N. H.

ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP APRIL 21, 1936

Chief Ware was born in North Thetford, Vermont, on January 15, 1888. His early life was spent in Lyme but he was a resident of Hanover for the past 27 years, where for a number of years he was employed at the College heating plant.

As a young man he became interested in automobiles, owning a one-cylinder car, about the first in the neighborhood. Interested in mechanics, he opened the first repair shop and garage and conducted a very successful business.

For many years he was a member of the fire department, and in 1929 he was appointed officer in charge of motor equipment and Superintendent of Fire Alarm.

In 1935 he was appointed Chief of Department, a most progressive officer, always keenly interested in the efficiency of his department and one of the first



**Shuredry  
SALVAGE  
COVERS**

*Reduce  
WATER DAMAGE  
and  
INSURANCE  
RATES*

Three-fourths of all fire losses are directly chargeable to water damage. Reduce this hazard and better your record. Specify Shuredry Salvage Covers. Drill your men in their use. In every city where Shuredry Salvage covers are a part of regular equipment taxpayers have benefited.

*Write our nearest plant for information and prices*

**Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills**

*Manufacturers since 1870*

ATLANTA	ST. LOUIS	DALLAS
MINNEAPOLIS	NEW YORK	
NEW ORLEANS	KANSAS CITY, KAN.	

*Compliments of*

**The Safety Fund  
National Bank**

**FITCHBURG, MASS.**

COMPLIMENTS OF

**Barbour Stockwell Co.**

CAMBRIDGE - - MASS.

**HARRY J. LOVELL CO.**

1055 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

BOSTON, MASS.

Tel. STadium 9800

New England Agent

**B. F. GOODRICH  
FIRE HOSE**

*Standard of Comparison Since 1870*

**Babson's Reports**

**Help to Decrease**

**Fire Losses**

and

**Protect Firemen**

Chiefs to avail himself of the advantages of Firemen's Training, sending his men to the Arlington, Massachusetts Drill School.

Chief Ware was honored by the Presidency of local and State Firemen's Associations, was beloved by his men and townspeople for his devotion to duty.

He passed away from this life on February 2, 1939.

## FRANK L. EATON, DEPUTY FIRE MARSHAL

State of Vermont

ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP, MAY 29, 1937

Frank L. Eaton was born in Waitsfield, Vermont, May 3, 1883, educated in Waitsfield High School, and located in Waterbury, Vermont in 1909, where he conducted a livery stable for many years. He was a Federal Prohibition Officer and Investigator in the Federal Department of Justice from 1921 to 1934, and on September 14, 1934, was appointed Deputy State Fire Marshal, which position he held until his death, February 27, 1939.

Mr. Eaton's record as an officer was outstanding both in Federal and State Service. During 1938, Mr. Eaton, with the co-operation of the State's Attorneys, Sheriffs and Fire Chiefs throughout the State, obtained twenty-one convictions.

A man of excellent characteristics and kindly disposition, he made many friends throughout the State, and a definite loss is felt by his death.

He passed from this life on February 27, 1939, at the age of 56 years.

## EX-CHIEF ROBERT T. QUINLAN

ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP JULY 18, 1927

Chief Quinlan became a call-member of the Needham Fire Department in 1896 and was assigned to the Needham Heights Fire Station and a few years later was advanced to Company Captain.

In 1913 he was appointed a member of the Board of Engineers, serving in that capacity until 1929, when the Board was abolished and the department placed under a single head with a permanent Chief.

Upon the retirement of Howard Upham, the first permanent Chief, Captain Quinlan was appointed Chief and served with distinction and honor until his retirement December 31, 1938, after a service of 42 years.

Chief Quinlan was a most energetic and progressive executive, and in a great measure, due to his foresight and efforts, may be attributed the erection of a modern headquarters building which was occupied for the first time in 1931.

Chief Quinlan associated himself with various firemen's organizations, where he always showed keen interest in his chosen life's work, being one of the fourteen members of the Advisory Committee of the Drill Masters' Association of the State Department of Education.

He passed away suddenly on March 20, 1939.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS

REV. FR. THOMAS J. MCKITCHEN

Chaplain, Providence Fire Department

Mr. President, Invited Guests, and Members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs:

It is a most kindly thought that prompts you to make one of the first acts of your annual meeting a service in remembrance of the members of your Association who no longer can attend your conventions because they have answered the call that inevitably comes to all—the call that with few exceptions comes without clanging of bells and shrieking of sirens—the call to meet their Creator.

As each year becomes history, on the pages of that history is recorded the passing of some of your members. You have just witnessed a beautiful recognition of those who answered their last alarm during the past year. Some of these were probably present at your last convention. When your annual meeting is convened next year, another list will be read and some of you may be on that list. So when you make a remembrance of your deceased members today, you are doing for them what others will do for you in some future year.

It makes no difference whether or not you knew these men personally. It makes no difference whether their passing was a quiet death as the result of natural causes or whether it was accompanied by all the publicity accorded the tragic or heroic death. They died after years of service to their fellowmen and because of that service they are entitled to all the honor we can give them.

The nation sets aside days for the remembrance of our soldier and sailor dead. First we had Memorial Day and then we added Armistice Day. And the nation does this because we are quick to applaud and just as quick to forget. Most of us remember the hysteria at the close of the World War. The Soldier was king; nothing was too good for him. The young man who gave his life was a hero and a grateful nation honored him and the mother who gave him to the service of his country. But how quickly man forgets. To the child of today Armistice Day is just another event of history just as Memorial Day was for many of us. Apart from the observance of these holidays, I dare say that few of us ever think of the service rendered by these men.

But back of the observance of these days is the recognition of service rendered. Not all died heroic deaths, but all served. The soldier who never trod the battlefield served his country as well as the one who experienced the heat of battle because he was an integral part of that army which served to protect life and property. The difference in the manner of service was a matter of opportunity.

Unfortunately we make a hero of the one and forget the service of the other. But that is life. Let a man do something to strike the fancy and nothing is too good for him. It may be a heroic deed in battle; it may be a successful adventure like a solo flight over the ocean; it may be a thrilling capture of a desperate criminal; it may be a breath-taking rescue of some kind. Imagination is aroused and the hero's name is on every tongue. But the adulation passes quickly and for the most part we forget the heroes of everyday life.

We take for granted the heroism of parents who sacrifice much that they may give opportunities to their children. We give scant consideration to the men and women who undertake dangerous work so necessary to the comfort and safety of the world. We are all too unmindful of the public servants whose lives are dedicated to the protection of our lives and property.



You firemen belong in this class for your lives are lives of service—a service that requires courage. People take much for granted. To the minds of many the word fireman brings a picture of a man with an assured income sitting in a fairly comfortable fire station. They forget the hardships and the dangers that you know only too well. They little realize that you are endangering your lives every time you hurry through the streets to answer an alarm. They little realize the danger to health in nights of broken sleep; in exposure to all kinds of weather; in breathing smoke and maybe poisonous gasses. They little realize the danger involved in unsafe buildings, in slippery ladders or in defective apparatus. But you know these dangers and are willing to face them in order that you may serve your communities. Your departed comrades knew them and faced them for the same reason. All honor to them and to you.

Some of these dangers are inevitable; others can be eliminated. It seems to me that there can be no excuse today for antiquated and outmoded equipment. From the bucket brigade of old down through the hand-pump days and the horse drawn apparatus to the motorized equipment of today vast strides have been made. Fire fighting methods have been made more efficient and I am sure the thinking public is willing to provide the best possible apparatus. All that is necessary is to acquaint the public with the possibilities and I think you should make that a constant effort. Mind you, I'm not advocating the adoption of every new device but I can see no reason why men should be expected to do first class work with worn out tools. I can see no reason why a false idea of economy should make necessary the use of apparatus until it falls apart, perhaps with serious injury to the men.

The Chief of old was expected merely to fight fires. Much more is expected of the Chief of today. He must be not only a firefighter but also an educator and a wise ruler. The public must be taught fire prevention and the men must be governed fairly and in a way that engenders respect. To your credit it must be said that for the most part you have fulfilled all the requirements. You have established a fine tradition by the quality of your service. You may well be proud of your record and when I say that to you, I am praising also your departed chiefs who had a part in establishing that record.

Yours is a work that will go on indefinitely. As long as the world exists there will be fires. There will be fire departments and there will be Chiefs who must accept the responsibility for the conduct of their departments. The men you honor today no longer can contribute to this record. The work must go on but their part in it is done and they are entitled to their rest. You who knew them will miss them but you will preserve the heritage they have left you and as a lasting memorial to them you will strive as they have striven to make your departments better and better, a credit to you and the communities you serve.

Our tribute is ended. There remains just a prayerful expression of grateful appreciation for the help and inspiration these men have given. May they rest in peace. Amen.

Selection by the Overseas Quartette.

Benediction—Rev. John B. Lyte, Chaplain, Providence Fire Department.

A COMMENDATORY PRAYER AND BENEDICTION

said on the occasion of

THE MEMORIAL SERVICE

for the departed members of the

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

June 20, 1939, in Providence, R. I.

We seem to give them back to thee, dear God, who gavest them to us. Yet, as thou didst not lose them in giving, so we have not lost them by their return. Not as the world giveth, giveth thou, O Lover of Souls! What thou givest, thou takest not away. For what is thine is ours always, if we are thine. Life is eternal; and love is immortal; and death is only a horizon; and a horizon is nothing save the limit of our sight.

Lift us up, strong Son of God, that we may see further; cleanse our eyes that we may see more clearly; draw us closer to thyself that we may know ourselves nearer to our beloved who are with thee. And while thou dost prepare a place for us, prepare us for that happy place, that where they are, and thou art, we too may be.

And the Peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord; And the Blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be upon them and upon us; this day and forevermore. Amen.

Selection by Episcopal Boys' Choir.

Section by Catholic Boys' Choir.

TAPS.

RECESSIONAL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20

2 P. M.

PRESIDENT BURNS: Our first speaker this afternoon will be Ernest W. Davis, Electrical Engineer with the Simplex Wire & Cable Company, who will talk on "Electrical Hazards from Poor Insulating Materials."

ELECTRICAL HAZARDS FROM POOR INSULATING MATERIALS

BY ERNEST W. DAVIS

Electrical Engineer, Simplex Wire & Cable Co., Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen: What we plan to show here by means of the voltmeter and various equipment we have around here is what happens when insulating material is abused and what happens when poor insulating material is used. The equipment is so set up that you will see the actual voltage breakdowns we make and actually see the experiments as we do them.

(Demonstrations given by Mr. Davis assisted by Messrs. Gray and Robinson of the Simplex Wire & Cable Co.)

CHIEF POPE, Boston, Mass.: Mr. President, I make a motion that the entire convention express their appreciation of Mr. Davis' very interesting and instructive lecture by giving him a rising vote of thanks.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT BURNS: The Secretary would like to read a telegram he has received.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: I have a telegram from our old friend Sandy Chapman:

"With you in spirit if not in person. Sincerely  
grateful to the organization for every kindness.  
Mrs. Chapman joins in best wishes to everybody.  
Sandy Chapman."

We have two men of considerable note with us this afternoon whom I want you men here to know. The first one is a Chief from the Maritime Provinces whom I believe has put in fifty-eight years of service. He is a prominent chief there, and I trust will bring back an invitation to the Maritime Chiefs in convention in July to sign up with the International as a new division, the Maritime Division. We have been trying that for two years but have not been successful and I know the man I am going to introduce to you will do what he can when he goes back, and I introduce Chief George Ryder of St. Stephens, New Brunswick.

CHIEF RYDER: I am seventy-six years of age next month and fifty-eight years have been put in in the fire service. I have probably fought as many fires on the American side of the river as most of you men here. Last year I fought fifty-four; up to the fifteenth of June twenty-five this year, and we worked right together. On the very first alarm the Calais company come to us, and on the first alarm we go to them and do the best we can. I bring you greetings from the Maritime Association; that is the three provinces. Our association is very grateful to Mr. O'Hearn for the wonderful work he tried to do for us. We have had Mr. Bugbee and Mr. O'Hearn at our convention. In fact, any of you boys that can talk, we will be glad to have you. We have a meeting the 13th and 14th of July at Liverpool, Nova Scotia. I think you are nearer than I am when I am home. Boston to Yarmouth isn't far. I don't know really what to say. I left home on Thursday. We had an International Board of Firemen's meeting at East Machias; from there I came to Bath last Friday and from there onward and upward, and I hope if my health is good to see you at the International. I have attended one meeting of that, and sometimes I think it is over our heads, but at all events we have to do the very best we can.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Mr. President and Members, the usual expression in George's country is, "He must be good" and he admits he is good. We have a younger man here who has come into national prominence very recently, a little town chief, a permanent chief who is the fellow that protects my real estate interest on Cape Cod. While Chief Magee won't agree he is a Cape Codder, he is the only Cape Codder here. He is the only man we know who won that great outboard motor race from Albany to New York twice and got away with it. I want you to see that young fellow, Clayton Bishop, the Onset, Massachusetts chief. Stand up.

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT BURNS: Mr. John H. Kenney of Great Northern Railway would like to take up a little of your time.

MR. JOHN H. KENNEY: I bring to you the best wishes of the railroad fraternity with the hope you have a most successful convention and not only that

# FORD V-8-for power, speed, economy!



Ford V-8 equipment, with proved power, speed and economy, today meets the exacting demands of fire-fighting service better than ever before. To the enviable record of dependable service with money-saving economy, Ford V-8 cars and trucks for 1940 add still easier handling, still more adaptability to your community's exact needs! Before you decide on any firefighting equipment this year—

**SEE YOUR FORD DEALER !**



Chief SAMUEL J. POPE, President, Boston, Mass.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES  
**AMERICAN FIRE EQUIPMENT CO.**

45 BROAD STREET  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS REPUBLIC FIRE HOSE

but a swell time during it. Naturally at the conclusion of the eastern regional meetings you might well drift toward the 67th annual convention of the International Fire Chiefs to be held at San Francisco beginning September 20th and continuing through the 23rd. And that thought will also bring to you another one, a very perplexing one of how you are going to get there. Am I going to chase around railroad offices and ask those questions and these questions and everything else? Happily you have some public-spirited men in your organization, and among them is Chief Keegan of Newark, New Jersey, and your Secretary, Chief O'Hearn of Watertown, Mass. They have taken upon themselves the setting up of an all expense tour which really means that when you get on the Eastern States tour—I think that is the name they are going to designate it—the only thing you will have in your hand is an identification card. That is all you have got to do is show the card. If you want to eat, or sleep, or the conductor wants to see your ticket, show the card. They have set up a grand trip. I make a living selling trips. I have never seen a finer trip. They are going to leave New York and continue up through Minnesota and North Dakota and going into Glacier National Park, and in the Glacier National Park they take you about twenty-two or three hours in there and among one of the trips will be a trip over the entire Rocky Mountains. It is a highway completed two years ago after ten years work at a cost of four million dollars. They start at St. Mary's and go over the east side of the mountain and over the west slope. It is without doubt the finest mountain highway. Then they are going to Seattle, Victoria, down to Portland, see some of these big projects you hear about. Instead of riding down to San Francisco on the railroad train, there will be busses to go through the Red Wood forest. That is set aside as a national park, national forest. They will be in convention in San Francisco, I think, four days, and of course during that time there will be the World's Fair. Then down to Los Angeles and Hollywood and the Grand Canyon. Then they are going up into Colorado Springs; Pike's Peak and all the beautiful gold country in there and then back. Get back home, I think, October 2nd. That is a magnificent trip, and I believe all the members have been furnished with a copy of this itinerary. It is all right to get up a printed itinerary but those blanks are to be used, in order to make this trip a success, it isn't a success with just this book. Therefore, there have got to be some bookings. When you figure out the entire cost of this trip, I think it is around three hundred and fifty or four hundred dollars for everything. I want to urge upon you gentlemen, particularly those accompanied by their family, that you give this thought, and you who haven't copies of this itinerary to get a copy. I will be here, and if anybody wants to discuss anything about that great West, I will be glad to do it.

PRESIDENT BURNS: Is Tom Dougherty in the house? I wish to present H. E. Newell, Assistant Chief Engineer of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and he will speak on "Flammable Liquids and Their Fire Hazards."

#### ADDRESS

#### "NEW YORK WORLD'S FIRE PROBLEMS"

THOMAS F. DOUGHERTY

Chief World's Fair Fire Dept.

June, 1939.

I am glad to be with you today, and regret very much that my stay will be a very short one.

My work at the Fair keeps me tied down as far as leaves of absence are concerned.

Your Secretary, Chief John O'Hearn tendered me an invitation to come here on this occasion to say a few words on the fire hazard problems at the Fair.

I will give you a very short description of this mammoth undertaking carried on under the direction and leadership of President Grover A. Whalen.

First, I will give you a brief description of the land comprising the Site. When it was taken over by the World's Fair Corporation, it consisted of an area of 1216 acres, composed of meadow, bog and mud, including all of the ashes that had accumulated in the Borough of Brooklyn for 35 years and which was transported to and dumped on the Site.

Mounds of ashes often reached a height of 40 ft., which would of its own weight sink in the soft underlying mud-bed and disappear from sight.

You can imagine the difficulties that confronted President Whalen, it being his responsibility to provide an organization to carry on all phases of the work required to transform this most unsightly looking territory, to make it suitable in all its details into the greatest Fair Enterprise that has ever been developed, which will never, in my opinion, be excelled or equalled by any nation in the world.

Grades were established by the Engineers, which required enormous yardage of back-fill and re-fill, dredging of lakes and the building of bridges were necessary to carry out the general scheme of development which included a boat basin and an 1100 ft. pier constructed on Flushing Bay, for the uses and anchorage of all classes of vessels engaged in the transportation of visitors to the Site; miles of asphalt roads were laid, the transplanting of thousands of trees, shrubs, grass lawns and beautiful flowers were planted to grace the Site.

Another phase of the construction, and a very costly one, was the sinking of 25,000 piles, each approximately 95 ft. in length to provide a firm base for the buildings to be erected. These piles were obtained in the far Western States and transported to the Site on railroad flat cars.

If you ever had a view of the Site prior to the beginning of operations by the World's Fair Corporation and made a comparison with conditions as they exist today, you would be amazed and astonished at the wonderful transformation that has taken place.

Where mud, bog, and meadows existed, massive and well designed buildings, each covering large areas, have been erected. The Corporation alone erected 25, and the Federal, State and Foreign Governments, in addition to the large number of American Industrial Corporations, have as participants, at great outlay, erected beautiful buildings to house and display their wonderful exhibits.

At this time I will discontinue any further reference to the Fair Site, except from the standpoint of fire hazards, and naturally they were manifold.

When building operations started, little time elapsed before a great many were under construction. Construction was completed by April 30, 1939, the opening date of Fair operation, except in the case of several Foreign participants who were delayed in the work, for the reason that special building materials, exhibits and equipment, imported from the homelands and required in their construction, failed to arrive on time.

The Site was a veritable lumber yard, within and without its buildings,—a fire hazard alone, to say nothing of the combustible waste materials such as shavings, wood chips, paper, excelsior and straw which accumulated in large quantities and although the quantity would be reduced frequently by its removal in a few hours, hazardous conditions as to waste material would again prevail.



I regret to say that the Contractors and their employees gave us little co-operation, as one and all gave little thought to the fire hazards, except in the case of large industrial exhibitors, such as General Motors, Ford Auto Co., Railroad Building, Westinghouse Co., American Telephone Co., General Electric Co., Firestone Tire Co. and a few other participants, who were unusually co-operative and alert to eliminate any fire danger, and to provide any necessary and required fire extinguishing equipment.

The members of the Fire Prevention Corps, with 20 years previous experience in the New York City Fire Department made inspections of the site at all hours of the day and night to discover fire hazards; and they were always on the alert to recognize dangerous conditions and cause their elimination.

The members of your organization can realize to the full extent what the hazards were on a mammoth undertaking of this size, where plumbers, carpenters, tinsmiths, painters, roofers, electricians, iron workers, plasterers and laborers in the necessary course of their activities used heat or flame producing equipment, such as fire pots, acetylene torches, gasoline-powered mechanical saws, concrete mixers, etc.; painters using inflammable liquids in addition to the storage of surplus gasoline for use in the powered equipment.

The gasoline hazard was taken care of without delay, by storing the drums containing it in a pit outside of the building in a location removed from the building and lumber storage; where filling gasoline was required, standard 5 gallon safety cans had to be provided.

Thousands of men were employed on this Site and the most serious fire hazard that presented itself was the smoking habit, not alone on the part of the employees, but their bosses, the contractor, as well. The use of cigarettes predominated in this practice.

Carelessness in discarding lighted cigarette butts, and the match which was used in lighting them, caused about 80% of the fires that occurred on the Site.

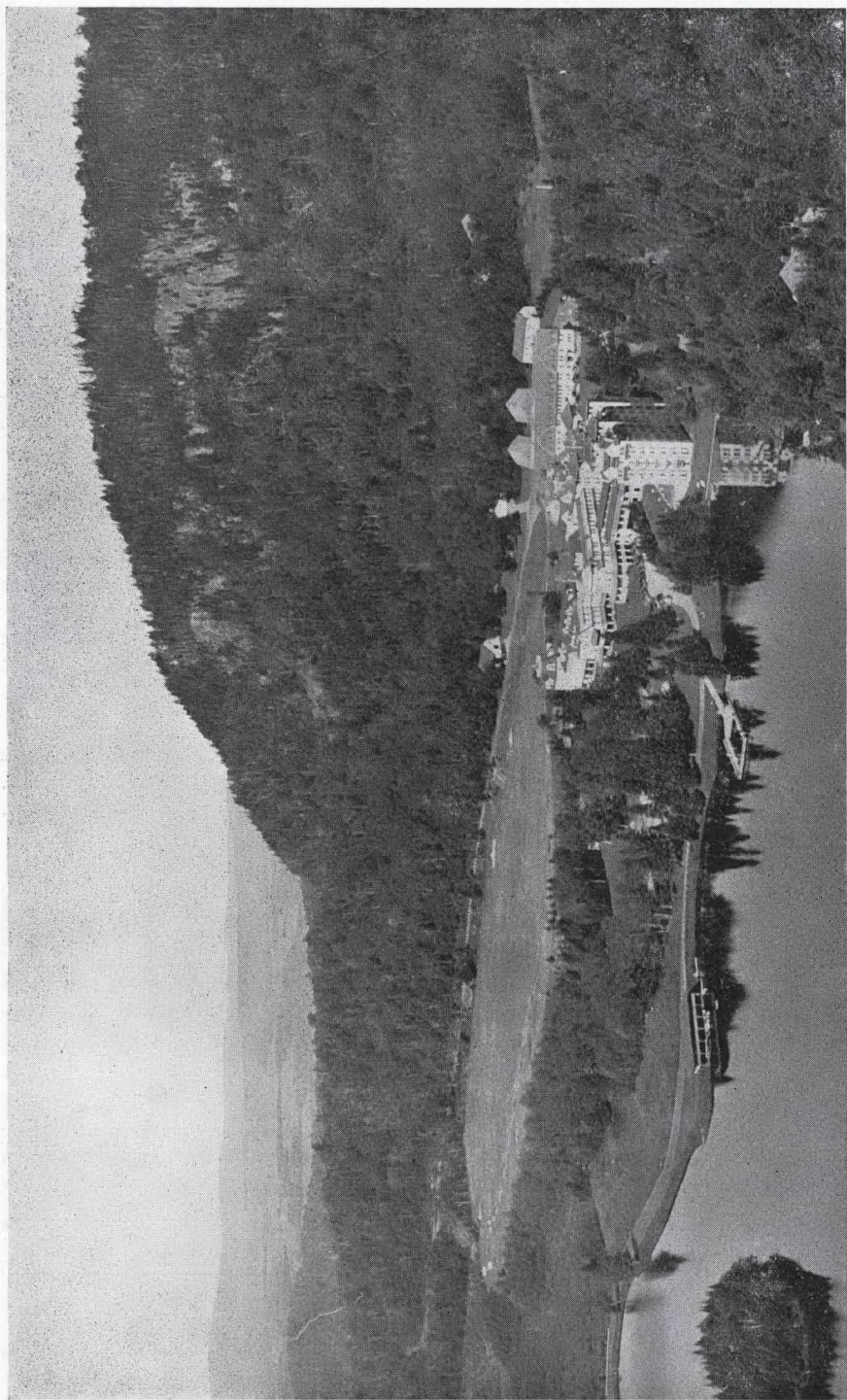
Official No Smoking signs were posted in all buildings, but to no avail. While a Fire Guard was present, no smoking would be carried on, but the moment he left the scene, smoking would be resumed again.

About 20 fires have occurred in the wood floor planking on bridges and ramps, all due to discarded cigarette butts.

The first building completed in 1937 was the Administration Building, fully equipped with standpipe fire lines, extinguishers, hooks, etc.; as for all other buildings, the only extinguishing medium available for a period of many months were portable 2½ gallon fire extinguishers, supplemented by the placing of 50 gallon casks filled with water and 2 buckets at each cask, at various locations throughout the building.

The installation of water mains and fire hydrants was a slow process and dependence had to be placed on the equipment specified above. During freezing weather it was necessary to put non-freezing solution in water casks, during the winter of 1937-1938 and 1938-1939, to prevent water from freezing.

When the mains and hydrants had been completed and water supply turned on, further delays for many weeks were caused by the "Strikes" on the part of mechanics employed on the Site, and the standpipe equipment installation which was so sorely required for fire protection was not available. However, luck was with us and we managed to get by without any serious fire developing.



*18th Annual  
Convention*

The Balsams, in Beautiful Dixville Notch, New Hampshire—  
"The Switzerland of America"

*June 25—27, 1940*

To complete the interior and exterior finish of the buildings it was necessary to erect scaffolding, and the first three buildings were provided with ordinary wood scaffolding, consisting of 2 x 4 and 4 x 4 studs with cross bracings and heavy builders floor plank on the interior of the buildings. This was a very serious fire hazard. The exterior scaffolding did not concern us much as we had a chance of taking care of that if it became fire involved, but absolutely nothing could be done to control the fire if it occurred in the interior scaffolding. Whether one or ten streams of water were at hand, they could not be directed, effectively, through this maze of timbers.

When this hazard was brought to the attention of the construction engineers all scaffolding used in the remaining buildings was of treated lumber or the modern steel type.

In the winter seasons construction was carried on which brought about another major fire hazard.

Every contractor found it necessary to have heat producing devices in their buildings so that their employees would be able to work and also to prevent plastering work from freezing.

The use of building salamanders was permitted under certain specifications, as follows:

Fires had to be started in the salamanders outside of the buildings and when the coke had been ignited, and all flaming and sparking of the material with which the fire was started had subsided, the salamanders could be carried into the building if placed on a 4 inch bed of sand and a layer of concrete or tile blocks, to prevent heat from igniting the wooden floor below; in addition, while salamanders were in use, a supervisor was in attendance. As many as 50 salamanders were used in each of the several buildings at one and the same time.

As to the number of fires about 171 that did occur up to this date, were discovered in their incipency and extinguished with minor losses except in a few cases.

In the Glass Building a fire occurred that the newspapers of the day reported as a \$1,000,000 loss, was only a \$2,500 loss.

The furnace, where a temperature of 2000 degrees Fahr. was developed, due to failure to provide proper insulating material about the smoke stack, ignited a wood partition, but was quickly controlled.

In another instance in the Textile Building, an electric current from the third rail of the subway railroad, 100 ft. distant, was carried through the steel members of the ramp construction to the wire lath in the stucco on the Textile Building, igniting the wood timbers in the ceiling. The damage was slight.

In the men's clothing building a fire originated behind a partition, but two Fire Guards who were passing the building at the moment, stretched a standpipe hose line, used stream effectively and controlled the spread of fire until arrival of the fire apparatus.

Another fire, in the Communication Building, by reason of the circumstances surrounding it may be of interest. At mid-day of a Sunday smoke was noticed issuing from the blind attic, and on investigation six window sills of wood were found to be on fire. It was extinguished with trifling damage. The next morning an inspection of the fire involved area was made at 6:30 A.M. and all was found okay. One of the Fire Guards reporting for duty at 7:20 A.M. was ordered to make a re-inspection of the fire area, and promptly reported that the sills were again on fire.

Sills to the number of 13 had become fire involved the second time, and the cause was the focused rays of the Sun through the large plates of ornamental glass located in front of each window. On taking down one of the glass plates a test was made by placing some excelsior on the ground and standing the plate glass in front of it. In 35 seconds the excelsior burst into flame from the focused rays of the Sun.

For the purpose of taking care of all matters connected with fire hazards, it was decided that retired members of the New York City Fire Department, not over 51 years of age, physically sound, would be employed on an 8 hour day basis.

At the start only 3 men were employed but this number was increased from time to time until the opening day of the Fair when our total force of Fire Guards including Officers numbered 71 men. The total force was divided into three shifts which covered the Site every hour of the day and night.

The duty of the Guards was to make continuous inspections of the field and in all buildings under construction, and to be especially alert as to any condition that might cause fire, and to use their best efforts to eliminate the dangerous condition.

The Fire Guards did a very good job. All were interested in their work and have carried on efficiently up to this date. I thank you.

## FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS AND GASES AND THEIR HAZARD IN INDUSTRY

BY H. E. NEWELL

Asst. Chief Engineer, National Board of Fire Underwriters

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Really today I am here pinch-hitting. My chief, Mr. Mallalieu, was invited to come here and he would have liked to be with you, and one of the things he charged me with doing before I left New York was to extend to you his sincere greetings and the hope that you will have a successful convention.

I was given the subject of flammable liquids to talk about today, and as I looked over the proceedings of the various conventions, I found that a much hackneyed subject. I think many have given it to you from the standpoint of the oil industry, and I thought if I gave you the same story with a sugar coating you might not mind it so much, so I have entitled my talk as "Flammable Liquids and Gases and Their Hazard in Industry."

The insistent demands for greater comfort, more luxuries, and in general a higher standard of living by the people of our country, are largely responsible for the almost miraculous development of American industry. This is without doubt due to the education of our people and their increasing appreciation of the good things in life. It took fifty years to develop the steam engine, and when its practical application to the locomotive and steamboat became accomplished facts, there was a general feeling that the ultimate in improved methods of power and transportation had been reached. Yet, in little more than twenty years the internal combustion engine has been developed and perfected to a degree of adaptability such as to make possible in little more than that period the automobile and airplane of today.

Curiously enough, these and other important steps in the industrial progress of our country have only been made possible by the use of materials possessing inherent hazards. It seems almost paradoxical that science plus ingenuity and the use of such materials could product results of such tremendous value to man.

Such, however, is the case, and these factors coupled together have formed and are still forming equations, the answers to which can only be expressed in terms of progress. This is particularly true of the petroleum and chemical industries and this will be realized when their relation to those other developments and human needs are considered. You and I are vitally concerned in this industrial march of progress. We have a part to play—the important duty of so safeguarding industry as to permit of its safe and normal development. We are accustomed to term this “regulating,” but we should keep ever in mind that our sole object is to maintain safe conditions. Let us keep in mind the fact that unjustified regulation is a brake on the wheels of progress.

Any intelligent discussion of these industrial fire hazards so far as flammable liquids and chemicals included in that category are concerned requires at least a working knowledge of their more important properties. For this reason an explanation of these certain properties may be in order.

*Flashpoint.* By this term is meant the temperature at which any liquid gives off vapor in sufficient quantities to form combustible mixtures with air. While other properties are factors in determining the hazard of a liquid, the flashpoint is the principal measure or yard stick. It should be borne in mind that the hazard increases as the flashpoint lowers or decreases. The significance of this property becomes more apparent when for purposes of illustration we compare liquids of different flashpoint. Let us consider kerosene and gasoline. Kerosene has a flashpoint of approximately 100 degrees F., closed cup tester; hence at ordinary temperature, i.e., 70 degrees F., it is not giving off dangerous quantities of vapor. On the other hand, gasoline gives off vapors at a rate sufficient to form combustible mixtures with air at or below zero degrees, Fahrenheit.

*Ignition Temperature.* By this term is meant the temperature at which a combustible mixture of vapor and air will ignite solely by heat and without the presence of a flame or spark. This is sometimes termed the temperature of auto-genous, or automatic ignition. For instance, the ignition temperature of varying grades of commercial gasoline ranges from 500 deg. F. to 600 deg. F., while that of kerosene varies from 480 to 490 deg. F. This property is highly important to understand and to know in any given case because it bears so heavily on safe processing.

*Explosive Range.* We frequently hear the engineer dealing with gases and vapors refer to the “explosive range” of some certain gas. It sounds rather complicated but actually is very simple and easy to understand. It refers to the range of percentages of air and vapor or gas which are combustible. To illustrate, the explosive range or limits of gasoline is from 1.4 to 6; this means that a mixture composed of 1.4 percent gasoline vapor and 98.6 percent air is explosive as are also all the intermediate mixtures up to and including 6 percent gasoline vapor and 94 percent air. It is well to understand the meaning of this, as it is a material contributing factor to the final conclusion when determining the hazard of any given liquid. Gasoline has a fairly narrow explosive range and this to some extent offsets the adverse factor formed by its extremely low flashpoint. The narrow range of gasoline is emphasized when we compare it with such gases as hydrogen, acetylene and ethylene. These in the order given are 4.1 to 75; 2.6 to 82, and 3.0 to 29.

When considering these properties, it should be borne in mind that what really concerns us is the gas or vapor given off. It is the vapor or gas which burns and not the liquid. The significance of this statement will be better understood if a comparison is made of the properties, flashpoint and explosive range. For this purpose let us consider the flashpoint of gasoline and the explosive range of hydrogen. As earlier stated, gasoline has a flashpoint at or below zero, but after the vapor has



**AMERICAN INSURANCE  
COMPANY**

**NEWARK, N. J.**

Organized 1846

New England Department

RALPH G. HINKLEY, Manager

**61 BATTERYMARCH STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.**

**A  
HOME FINANCING  
AND  
THRIFT SAVINGS INSTITUTION  
SINCE  
DECEMBER 17, 1877**

**Security Federal Savings and  
Loan Association of Brockton**

40 Legion Parkway

Brockton, Mass.



**Grinnell Automatic  
Sprinkler Systems**



There is a type of Grinnell Sprinkler System for every fire hazard. Each is designed to provide the utmost in adequate fire protection for specific conditions. Literature on them is yours for the asking.

1. Standard Wet-Pipe System
2. Standard Dry-Pipe System
3. Simplex Dry-Pipe System
4. Mulsifyre System
5. Open Sprinkler System

Surveys and Estimates furnished without cost or obligation



Executive Offices:  
**PROVIDENCE, R. I.**

Boston Office:  
**131 STATE STREET**

**Aromatic and  
Deodorizer**

**CHAPIN'S GERMICIDE**

**CHAPIN MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., INC.**

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



**THE GEORGIANS**

**Cafeterias Restaurants**



OIL BURNERS

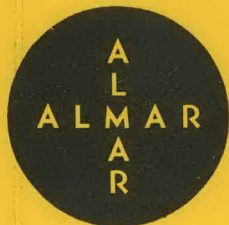
FUEL OIL

## **Buckley and Scott Utilities, Inc.**

**60-70 ARSENAL STREET  
WATERTOWN, MASS.**

New England's Oldest and Largest Automatic  
Oil Heating Organization

---



COMMONWEALTH 6129-6130

## **ALMAR PRODUCTS**

EVERYTHING IN

# **Sanitary & Cleaning Supplies**

**BOSTON JANITORS SUPPLY CO., INC.**

**SPONGES—CHAMOIS—OILS**

**115-117 WEST BROOKLINE STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.**

*JOHN J. MARTIN, President*

*Member New England Association Fire Chiefs*

---

been generated, it must be compared as to hazard with some other material which also is a gas or vapor. If then we compare gasoline vapor with hydrogen, we will find that the latter has an explosive range approximately 14 times greater than gasoline. This in plain English means that the hydrogen will be hazardous under a greatly wider range of conditions.

*Rate of Diffusion.* This, as the term implies, relates to the diffusibility of a gas or vapor. To some extent this depends upon the density of the gas as compared with air and its rate of expansion under varying temperature conditions. Unfortunately there is less information concerning this property of gases and vapors available than practically any other property data. This is a serious handicap in designing ventilating systems and also systems for automatic control of processes.

Under this heading we might also consider the weight or density of a gas or vapor. For this purpose it is usual to compare any given gas or vapor with air, giving the air a value of 1. In this way by consulting tables we find that a gas or vapor is lighter or heavier than air. This, too, is important, as it is a material factor in the designing of a ventilating system.

*Industrial Uses of Flammable Liquids and Gases.* It would not be feasible within the limits of a paper such as this to name and describe the use of all of the flammable liquids and gases used by modern industry. I fear that if we attempted to list them all we would end up with a volume resembling the telephone directory of a good size city. For the purpose of this discussion, however, we will content ourselves by merely mentioning a few outstanding flammable liquids and gases commonly encountered, as follows:

<i>Flammable Liquids</i>		<i>Gases</i>
Ethyl alcohol	Wet nitrocellulose	Hydrogen
Amyl alcohol	Pentane	Ethylene
Butyl alcohol	Soy Bean Oil	Acetylene
Amyl acetate	Carbon disulphide	City Gas
Toluol	Ethyl chloride	Natural gas
Acetone	Ethyl Ether	Propane
Gasoline	Ethylene Glycol	Butane
Kerosene	Linseed oil	Methane
Hexane	Turpentine	Iso Butane

*Character of Use.* The various alcohols, toluol, acetone and amyl acetate are typical of the solvents used in the manufacture of pyroxylin lacquers. One use of hexane, a petroleum derivative, is in connection with the production of soy bean oil, such as used in the manufacture of a more or less new type of lacquer. Ethyl ether and ethyl chloride are anesthetics and the latter is also used as a refrigerant. Ethylene glycol is the familiar non-freezing material marketed under the trade name of Prestone. Carbon disulphide is largely used in the manufacture of rayon and also to some extent as an insecticide. The other flammable liquids listed have uses too well known to require mention.

Of the gases, hydrogen has many uses, one of the most interesting being as a cooling agent for electrical generators. Ethylene is an anesthetic and is also used for synthetically coloring fruits and vegetables. Propane and butane are liquefied petroleum gases and have a wide and steadily increasing range of uses; they are used in industry extensively for heat treatment purposes in connection with metalurgy. Iso-butane is a refrigerant and the others named are largely used as fuels.

*Method of Use.* These liquids and gases are applied or used in many ways. Frequently it is a process too complicated to permit of any worthwhile description in a paper such as this. The liquids, however, are generally sprayed, as in the case

of lacquers, combined with finishing materials such as are employed in connection with flow coat work, dipping, etc. A wide variety of ovens are used for drying purposes. Many materials of a hazardous nature are used by pharmaceutical manufacturing plants. If you have plants of this nature in your city and you haven't made it a point to visit them, do so without delay; a decidedly interesting experience awaits you, and incidentally, you may find some things not to your liking.

The details of these processes and methods of application are of vital importance to the fire chief. Someone might raise the question or claim to the effect that such things do not come within the scope of the fire department or the chief's duties. My answer to that is that everyone has a right to his opinion. I don't subscribe to the view that what you don't know you won't worry about. If I were the chief of a fire department, I certainly would not want to work along from day to day in blissful ignorance of existing dangerous conditions in the plants of my community. Don't forget, that as research continues and new methods and processes involving dangerous materials increase, the demand for greater knowledge and ability on the part of the fire chief increases. There is no business or profession that requires so much constant study by its leaders in order to keep abreast of the times as yours. All the concentrated knowledge of the sciences reflected in thousands of new industrial developments are dumped at your feet with the question "Are they safe?" Do you know they are there and if so can you answer the question? If you don't, gentlemen, you may be sitting on a powder keg. But let us proceed with our discussion.

*Fire Prevention and Safety Measures.* Because of the nature of these liquids and gases, i.e., their properties as previously described, ventilation plays an important part in any program of safeguards. Whether it is a spray booth, spray room, or an elaborate drying tunnel or oven, the object of the ventilating system is to prevent the formation of air-vapor mixtures at or near the lower limit of explosibility of the vapor in question. Sometimes, as in the case of finishing materials, more than one solvent is involved, or in other words, the constituents of the lacquer or other finishing material have dissimilar explosive ranges; in such cases the problem is somewhat complicated, but the system must be designed on the basis of the solvent having the lowest lower limit of explosibility.

Temperature control is also important. For this purpose it may be necessary to provide a system of automatic control. Incidentally, the electric-eye is being extensively used today as a feature of such systems. Some processes are so dangerous that it is also necessary to install a device which will detect the existence of an explosive mixture, record it, and give an audible warning by means of a bell.

In some processes, as for instance those involving the use of dip tanks of material size, it is necessary to provide emergency means for emptying the tank. This is usually accomplished by providing a drain to an outside underground tank and controlled by a quick closing valve.

A very important consideration concerns the type of electrical equipment provided. Obviously ordinary equipment can not be used in the vicinity of flammable liquids or gases. Under the National Electrical Code such areas constitute Class I locations and accordingly require explosion-proof wiring, motors, switches, etc.

Long experience with industry has made me realize that despite the technical skill of those entrusted with the supervision of hazardous processes and the good intention of the management, dangerous conditions are almost certain to develop. I have noted dangerous situations even in cases where the plant was supposed to have a safety engineer. This may be explained on the ground of primary interest on the part of management in production and a more or less perfunctory resting of

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

---

COMPLIMENTS OF THE

**Abington Mutual Fire Insurance Company**

**Abington, Massachusetts**

**1856 — 83rd Year — 1939**

**Fire and Automobile Insurance**

ASK YOUR LOCAL AGENT

---



Chief THOMAS H. COTTER, First Vice-President, Providence, R. I.

COMPLIMENTS OF

**Pearl Fireworks Company**

CENTERDALE

RHODE ISLAND

**"ISKU" PORTABLE FIRE PUMP**

JUST DRIVE YOUR CAR ON  
FRICTION DRIVE      SELF PRIMING  
70 Gallons—75 lbs. Pressure—25 ft. Lift

*Send for Circular or Demonstration*

**JOHN SMITH**

69 Granite St., Westerly, Rhode Island

---

responsibility for safe operation with some foreman or inexperienced young engineer. These situations or conditions are by no means the rule, but they are met with sufficiently frequently to demonstrate the vital need of outside independent inspection service. I can recall enough instances to illustrate just what I mean.

A little more than a year ago my attention was drawn to certain proposed new electrical installations in a plant manufacturing pharmaceutical chemicals and products. The electrician was sufficiently aware of the hazard to realize that the proposed equipment was not suited to that location. Upon investigation I found a large size metal container with an inner metal basket and a paddle at the end of a vertical motor-driven drive shaft. The solution being mixed contained ether and other flammable constituents. The ether fumes were so thick that all of the workmen in the room found it necessary to wear respirators. Yet the motor driving the paddle or agitator was of the ordinary open commutator type, and right above it was a length of lamp cord to which was attached an ordinary type of lamp. Further, the room also contained several ordinary snap switches and a knife switch. Just why a severe explosion had never occurred is hard to understand, but you can rest assured that no time was lost in having the condition corrected.

In another similar plant an indirect fired vacuum type still was being pushed to the limit in order to get out a rush order. The man in charge had to work on the night in question in order to fill the order. The product was a synthetic material and involved distilling off certain fractions from a flammable and explosive base material. As the still was of the vacuum type, no thought to possible internal pressures was given in its design or construction. A single valve was located in the discharge line to condensers. When the work has been completed this valve was closed and the heat cut off. There remained in the still, however, a heavy residuum which coated the walls to an unusual depth due to the abnormal charge in the effort to fill the order quickly. This material had absorbed and held a great deal of heat which continued to radiate after the still was shut down. This heat naturally built up pressure, and finally, there being no relief valve, the pressure exceeded the elastic limit of the metal comprising the shell and head, and a pressure rupture attended by considerable violence occurred. The attendant lost his life and the fire which followed destroyed a considerable portion of the building. There is an interesting sequel to this story. When a new still was installed the management profited by experience and equipped it with a reliable type of safety relief valve, and then they proceeded to largely nullify its life safety value by piping it to discharge on the other side of a partition and into a room where several men were normally at work.

Another case that comes to mind also involves a pressure vessel, a still. At a large research laboratory in my community, they were distilling off fractions from a solution which required a certain acid content. The reaction resulting from the addition of the acid caused the generation of pressure supplementary to that caused by heat. This was normal and was safeguarded by a safety relief valve set to operate at a pressure slightly in excess of the usual operating pressure. It so happened that the attendant who charged the still, for some unexplained reason introduced too much acid. This resulted in the creation of pressure at a rate too great for the safety valve to relieve fast enough, and there followed a violent rupture of the still which forced out the entire side of the building.

An occurrence of more than usual interest took place in the finishing department of a plant located in a New York State city a few years ago. The equipment involved was an indirect fired baking oven for finishing metal parts coated with a finishing material utilizing among others benzol as a solvent. The oven was modern in all respects and was equipped with all the controls considered essential to safe and reliable operation. These included ventilation and temperature control. In



other words, the arrangement was such that in theory at least, no explosive mixture could occur, and if for some reason such a mixture should be formed, there would not be sufficient heat to ignite it. In order to accomplish the latter, the automatic temperature control device was set to shut off the supply of heat when the oven reached a temperature safely below the ignition temperature of the controlling solvent used, i.e., benzol. While the oven was in operation an attendant started to open the door in order to note the condition of the material being finished. He had only partly opened the door when an explosion took place within the oven which blew off the door and killed the workman. Investigation failed to show anything wrong with the installation. The ventilating system and temperature control were not damaged and these when checked were still in operative condition. What, then, could have caused the explosion? Finally, the installation was duplicated in a testing laboratory and after many tests and experiments it was found that the cause was the catalytic action of the particular metal with which the oven was lined on the benzol vapors. In other words, it was found that under certain conditions the metal when heated and brought into contact with benzol vapors, caused them to ignite at a temperature considerably below the temperature normally required for such ignition. Apparently, all that was needed to make possible what occurred was the presence of an explosive mixture, and this was supplied when the attendant opened the furnace door.

*Storage and Handling.* This subject can not be properly covered without devoting some discussion to the storage and handling of flammable liquids in particular. The average city authority is prone to confine his attention to the storage and handling problems of the petroleum industry. Frequently there is an industry maintaining just as large and possibly larger quantities of flammable liquids other than petroleum products in above ground storage tanks. It should be well understood that such tanks even though their contents are other than petroleum oils, require the same safeguards, such as compliance with suitable tank construction requirements, emergency and working venting facilities, dikes, and last but not least, means for fire extinguishment. But the feature that I want to stress is the method of filling these tanks and transferring their contents to points of use.

Such plants usually have a spur track or siding on which oils and solvents are received by tank car. The method of unloading the tank car and the detailed safeguards which should be employed during the unloading process are features of vital interest to the fire chief. Incidentally, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the National Board of Fire Underwriters have issued well thought out regulations on such unloading operations. These should be complied within the interest of safety.

It is basic that in order to avoid danger in the handling of flammable liquids exposure of the liquids be prevented. For this reason they should be handled by means of continuous piping. Where more than one kind of solvent is handled, a special piping system is usually necessary with the pipe lines painted distinctive colors or otherwise marked to indicate their contents.

If the oils or solvents are received in drums a special storage and handling problem is presented. Just how many drums should be permitted inside, at the process, or outside. The situation may be such that an inside main storage will be essential. These cases must be considered on their merits. In doing so judgment must be exercised in order that the reasonable demands of safety are met and no undue hardship imposed upon industry. It is suggested that when meeting these problems, valuable help is available in the form of a new edition of Hazardous Liquid Container Regulations recently issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters; this contains an excellent chapter dealing with drum storage.



Finally we come to the subject of plant protection. Did you ever study your running card and compare the response to a given plant or industrial area with the private protection there provided? I am sure that if you have not, such a study will reveal some interesting facts. If we know the character of processes in a plant, its construction and private protection, any inadequacy in the response of the public fire department will be disclosed at once. This is really an important factor and has often been the answer to a serious fire.

The fire chief is vitally concerned in the kind and extent of protection provided in the plants of his city. If private protection is to fulfill its intent and serve as other than a means of extinguishing fires in their incipency, it should actually be an effective tool for major operations. In fact, in many cases if rightly designed and employed, it will be the major as well as the first line of defense with the fire department supplementing its work. The well designed and installed automatic sprinkler system illustrates my point.

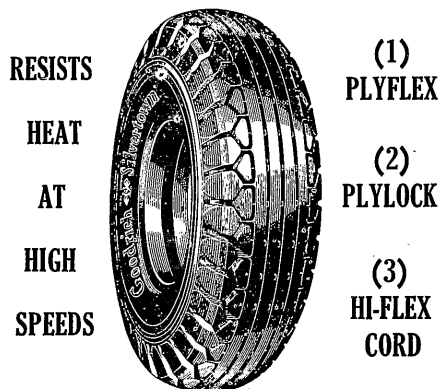
The protection should be suited to the character of fire it will be called upon to control. In plants such as we have been discussing, where flammable liquids and gases are involved, we must first consider the processes, such as dip tanks, ovens spray booths or rooms, etc. The dip tank may be served by a system of foam, carbon dioxide or water and sprays. For the oven a carbon dioxide system may best serve, or as in some types, automatic sprinklers. Sprinklers are indicated as the best method of meeting the hazard in the spray booth or spray room. But all such occupancies involve as a rule a flash fire probability, a possible threat to the sprinkler system, in that the rapid spread or flashing of flame throughout an area containing an extensive vapor concentration may open all or a majority of the sprinklers in the area and thus bleed the water supply. For this reason the protection details of these systems must be carefully engineered. Automatic sprinklers are usually the required type of protection for those major buildings or parts of buildings outside the area of the hazardous processes. For this reason proper segregation of processes is necessary in order to minimize flash fires. They may be cut off by curtain boards, confined to a single floor, or carried on in special rooms cut off from other portions of the plant by proper fire partitions or fire walls. It is of course necessary to prevent vertical fire spread by adequate stair and elevator enclosures.

I realize that my subject is a large one and I have only scratched the surface and shown up some of the highlights, but my chief purpose has been to give some of you gentlemen at least a glimpse of one important phase of a fire chief's duty. The job of being a fire chief is a big one. No head of a municipal operating department carries more responsibility than the fire chief.

But, you may say, how can the fire chief be expert on all these matters—isn't that just a bit too much to expect? Of course you can not be experts, but you can know who the experts are and how to get their advice. You can become acquainted with your individual plants by frequent inspections, knowing the management personally and not being afraid to ask questions.

In my city we are trying to meet this problem to some extent at least by forming a local safety council. This brings in the plant executives, safety engineers, foremen and skilled workmen. Our fire chief will have personal contact with them through meetings, and become even better acquainted through the lecture courses that will be given and by his own personal plant inspections. By getting to know the plant men, from the executives down through the safety engineers, foremen and the ranks of skilled workers he will learn their problems, how they are meeting them and the extent to which his fire department fits into their fire prevention picture. This should result in promoting the right kind of public relations for the fire department and give the chief a brand of co-operation such as he has never had before. Thank you.

**TRIPLE PROTECTION  
FOR SAFETY ON  
FIRE APPARATUS**



RESISTS  
HEAT  
AT  
HIGH  
SPEEDS

(1)  
PLYFLEX  
(2)  
PLYLOCK  
(3)  
HI-FLEX  
CORD

**GOODRICH SILVERTOWNS**

**LIFE SAVER TREAD  
Golden Ply Blowout Protection**

**Simplex Wire & Cable Co.**

79 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

◆  
MANUFACTURERS OF

Simplex-LATOX rubber insulated  
Wires and Cables  
for all types of fire alarm systems

**Light Weight                      Long Life**  
**Small Diameter**

*Fuller*

**BRUSHES**

*for Every Purpose*

**PERSONAL**

**HOUSEHOLD**

**INDUSTRIAL**

**The Fuller Brush Company**

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

49 Pearl Street

PHONE 2-3870

**FARRAR COMPANY**

**Manufacturers of  
Fire Apparatus**

◆  
Direct factory representatives in New England  
for  
Barton-American Duplex-Multistage  
and  
Barton Front-Mounted and Portable  
Fire Pumps

◆  
**WOODVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS**

Telephone Hopkinton 266

*Fire Department Supplies, Hose and Equipment*

CHIEF TIERNEY, Arlington, Mass.: We are especially privileged today in having Mr. Newell with us. Not only is he busily engaged with his duties as one of the outstanding engineers of the National Board of Underwriters, he is also Mayor of the city of Plainfield, New Jersey; and, incidentally, he arranged to have his Chief attend the convention. I move you that we give him a rising vote of thanks for his most able and instructive address.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT BURNS: The next speaker I am going to present is William J. "Bill" Carroll. He is one of our own members.

## ADDRESS

### SPRINKLERS—THE FIREMAN'S BEST FRIEND

BY WILLIAM J. "BILL" CARROLL

President, Rockwood Sprinkler Company, Worcester, Mass.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: It is good to be home. After having spent as many years as I did in the fire alarm business, a meeting of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs seems like home, particularly when it is held in Rhode Island, where I spent so much of my time. When John O'Hearn asked if I would talk briefly about sprinklers, I naturally was delighted because we feel not only are sprinklers the best friend of the fireman, but that the fireman is the best friend that the sprinkler industry has.

Most of you men know from actual fire experience what the automatic sprinkler does in assisting you to extinguish fires. I think that it might be interesting if we briefly looked at some of these charts (indicating charts on a stand) to see what the over-all record of sprinklers is: The records of the National Fire Protection Association cover a period since 1897, or a total of 62,182 fires. They say:

"This record of fires represents only a fraction of the total number of fires in sprinklered property. Numerous fires extinguished by one or two heads with slight loss do not find their way into these records. If it were possible to include a complete record of all fires, the efficiency of sprinkler performance shown by these tables would approach more nearly 100%."

Taking the fires that are reported, they say that the fires were practically or entirely extinguished in 70.2%; fires held in check, 26.1%; unsatisfactory, 3.7%. When you consider that this covers all types of sprinkler systems, all types of installations, and all types of maintenance, I think that you will agree with our claim that the automatic sprinkler is the fireman's best friend. This chart confirms also our statement that the fireman is the sprinkler's best friend, because in 26% of these cases, the fire was held in check until it was extinguished by other means, and in a large percent of these cases, the other means was the municipal fire department. In most cases where the sprinkler system itself practically or entirely extinguished the fire, the municipal department was also of material help in shutting off the system and keeping down the water loss.

The next chart (indicating) shows that in almost three-quarters of the fires, only five heads or less operated. We know that in most fires that a single bucket of water applied in the right place at the right time would extinguish the fire. The automatic sprinkler head comes nearer to being this single bucket of water automatically applied than any other device that has yet been invented. Looking at it

from the fire department's standpoint, it means that a majority of the fires has been extinguished by the equivalent of a two and one-half inch line with a one and three-eighths inch nozzle. Keeping the fires small and keeping down the water loss is, however, only part of the story as far as the fire department is concerned. Simultaneous fires in different sections of the city is one of the most serious problems that a fire department has, especially in the smaller city or town. Automatic sprinklers rob simultaneous fires of most of their danger because they make certain that the fire will not get out of control before the municipal fire department arrives. In many cities and towns, the question of water supply is a serious one, particularly in the summer when reservoirs are low and when there is the particularly heavy drain for watering lawns and for other purposes. At this time the sprinkler system is a particularly valuable right arm for the fire department.

There is one group of tables published by the N. F. P. A. which shows the effect of sprinklers by class of occupancy which, I believe, merits the careful study of you men: To touch briefly on a few of these classifications, we find:

	fires	100 %	Satisfactory	Operation
Apartment Houses	233	99.9	"	"
Clothing Manufacturers	3018	98.8	"	"
Cotton Mills	10681	98.2	"	"
Department Stores	1204	97.9	"	"
Garages	1033	96.5	"	"
Knitting Mills	1046	98.3	"	"
Mattress Factories	1051	97.6	"	"
Mercantile (Misc.)	1495	98.3	"	"
Printing and Lithographing	1688	96.7	"	"
Shoe Factories	1518	96.4	"	"
Tenant Manufacturer	2879	95.7	"	"
Woolen Mills	1935			

When you consider that the record covers over 60,000 fires, the number of those which are listed as unsatisfactory is very low. It may, however, pay us to take a look at these cases to see what is the cause: In a third of these fires the water was shut off the sprinklers. You can't blame a sprinkler system if it doesn't function when there is no water. The other reasons given are defective water supply, un-sprinklered portions, faulty building construction, obstruction to distribution of water, sprinkler system crippled by explosion, exposure or conflagration. These too are not inherent weaknesses in the sprinkler system so that in the final analysis the troubles that have occurred because of fundamental weaknesses in the sprinkler system can be described, as the chemists do, as only a trace.

Here is a chart (indicating) that answers the question that is asked us frequently by men in the fire department, namely, how many degrees do the sprinkler heads come in and where should they be used? The one at the left is the ordinary sprinkler that is rated at either 160 or 165 degrees, and should be used where the maximum ceiling temperature does not exceed 100 degrees. The intermediate head, colored white, is rated at 212 degrees, and should be used where the maximum ceiling temperature runs from 101 to 150 degrees. The hard degree head, colored blue, is rated at 286 degrees, and should be used where the ceiling temperatures run from 151 to 225 degrees. The extra-high degree head, colored red, is rated at 360 degrees where temperatures run from 226 to 300 degrees. All the above heads are, as you know, also furnished with corrosion resistant covering—usually a wax—for installation where acid fumes quickly corrode the ordinary head.

Here's another head, the sidewall head, that has been developed for use in hotels, schools, institutions, hospitals, and other places where appearance is a

factor. Many of you men saw an installation of these sidewall heads at The Balsams Hotel in Dixville Notch, N. H., when you held your convention there. This head, as the name indicates, is mounted on the sidewall of the room, instead of out in the center. It is designed to throw more of the water forward than the regular type head. It permits the piping to be more nearly concealed and in some cases virtually entirely concealed by running it up through a closet. It has succeeded in opening the door to sprinkler protection in properties that before resisted the installation of sprinklers because they felt it would mar the appearance of their building.

The International Association is the parent organization, you might say, of all the state and divisional organizations. However, in some cases, of course, the state organizations are not directly affiliated with the International, but you will find that the men who make up the state organizations are in a great many cases members of the International Association. Therefore, these men that attend the International meetings and conventions learn about the problems of the chiefs of other cities and states and bring back to their state and divisional organizations the knowledge that they have gathered at these meetings. It is an inspiration to them to go out and try and get their brother chiefs and their neighboring chiefs to join with them in this great movement which is being carried on today, not alone by the International Association of Fire Chiefs but by every division and state organization, and that is our educational program.

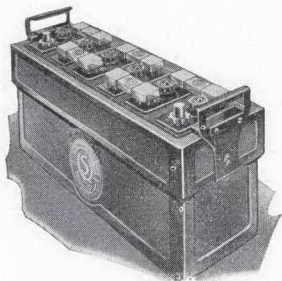
The chiefs have long realized that their responsibility was one of great importance to their communities. They have made it their own business to go out, take their own time and spend their own money in many cases to attend these meetings, to better inform themselves and gain new knowledge and ideas of how to better perform their duties at home.

Today the fire chief's position is becoming one of greater responsibility every day, and unless the chiefs are progressive and go out and find out what the other fellow is doing and how he is doing it, he soon finds himself confronted with the problem that he is not able to solve. Therefore, it is such organizations as the New England and the International that he looks to and to the members of these organizations for help and assistance. If it was not for these organizations, it would be very difficult for him to get the proper information. It is through these conventions that is made possible for you men to attend and study the equipment and the appliances that are being manufactured today for our use that we may better serve our communities.

There is an outstanding reason why each and every chief should be a member of his state organization, divisional organization and the International organization, because today we are living in an age of organization, of combined efforts. Fire chiefs have been somewhat backward in getting together their forces and strength. There are today quite a number of chiefs who are not members of our organizations, particularly the divisional and the International. We extend to you, plead with you today, those of you who do not belong to join up with your division and the International. See that your neighbor chief becomes a member, because he owes it to himself and his community to become a member of this great organization, a great organization of men that are devoting and dedicating their lives to the study and the preservation of life and property. You owe it to yourself to become a member. There are a great many advantages, and by having all of the chiefs join with us we are going to be able to do greater things for our organization and for the people of our community.

Through the International Association we were somewhat instrumental in defeating legislation that was being proposed at Washington to impose a very serious financial obligation upon the chiefs and all the men of our department, namely, the





## **Surette Storage Battery Co.**

*Specializing in the Manufacture of*  
**Special High Capacity Long Life Batteries  
for Fire Apparatus and Radio Cars**

JEFFERSON AVE., SALEM, MASS.

Tel. Salem 4444

---



Chief WILLIAM C. MAHONEY, Second Vice-President, Peabody, Mass.

---

### **PEERLESS PRESSED METAL CORP.**



191 ARLINGTON STREET  
WATERTOWN, MASS.

Compliments of

### **FRED M. BATCHELDER CO.**

**Makers of Quality Uniforms**

Office and Factory  
120 HARRISON AVE., BOSTON

---

income tax. The International put forth their best efforts and aided in having this bill modified to the extent that the retro-active provision of it was abolished. Should that have gone through, it would have been a very serious handicap to many of the chiefs.

I was very much impressed yesterday with the beautiful memorial service, a tribute to our deceased comrades. It is through services of that calibre that we bring to the attention of our prominent public officials and our citizens the seriousness with which we assume our responsibilities. We are not at all selfish in our positions. We are striving to help our communities. It is true, they say you are being paid for that, but however without organizations we would lack in many cases the proper inspiration to go out and carry on.

We run up against obstacles in our own local communities, many of them financial and otherwise, and we become somewhat discouraged and we say, well, what is the use, is it worth while? They can be continuously trampling us down and pushing us back, and it seems as though the fire department is the last thing that we think of. Then we go to our meetings and hear about the other fellow's problems and how he has handled his problems of like nature, and it gives us new courage and we go back home with a determination to shoulder the responsibilities and do a better job because we realize that we are not alone in our difficulties and we are not going to give up, we are going to push on.

In my closing remarks I want to say that it has been a happy privilege for me to visit with you. I trust that you will join your New England Association, put forth every effort possible to join the delegation that is going to San Francisco in September to the International convention. I know it is a long ways to go, but you will never regret it. I have talked to many chiefs that have been attending annually. They look forward to it from year to year. They wouldn't miss it for anything if they can possibly attend.

I am reminded of a little instance that I ran into on my way home from New Orleans last fall. I stopped off at Lookout Mountain. I met Chief Stoner down there and his good wife. He had been attending conventions for a great many years but it happened to be the first year he ever took Mrs. Stoner along with him. They were getting along in years and she was so enthused she immediately began to make plans for the San Francisco convention. He said, "Why, mother, that is a long way to go. We will hardly have time." She says, "We can fly one way." That is how she felt about it. Now, if the ladies feel that they are that much interested in attending these meetings, why shouldn't we chiefs? So I trust you will put forth every effort possible to join your New England delegation and attend our conference.

Next to the New England Division I believe the Pacific Coast has the reputation of being the next outstanding division of our International Association. The Pacific Coast boys have promised us that they are going to show us a real program. They are not only going to have a fine entertainment but they are going to put on an educational program that will be well worth our while to go that long distance and we will learn what they are doing on the Pacific Coast. Looking forward to seeing many of you there, I thank you. (Applause.)

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** The next speaker which I have the pleasure to introduce is Herman S. Hall, State Supervisor Trade and Industrial Education, State of Connecticut, who will speak on the "Firemen's Education."

**SECRETARY O'HEARN:** Mr. President, if you will permit me just one moment before Mr. Hall goes on. I move you, sir, that the remarks of our International President be made a portion of our records and a vote of thanks be extended to Chief Mottesheard who has come a great distance to be with us this morning.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Now, Mr. President, it has been customary when the International President visits us—we have omitted it once and I am going to try to take care of it this morning—there isn't much expense to the Association to carry an Honorary Membership list. All it costs us is the cost on the mailing list. I move you, sir, that Chief Mottesheard be made an Honorary Member of the New England Association.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

SECRETARY O'HEARN: And, Mr. President, at our Balsams convention we had at that time the then President of the International, Chief Bogan of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and this courtesy was not extended and we omitted to make him an Honorary Member. I move you, sir, at this time that Chief Bogan of Baton Rouge, Past President of the International, be made an Honorary Member of our Association.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

## ADDRESS FIREMEN'S EDUCATION

By HERMAN S. HALL

State Supervisor, Trade and Industrial Education,  
State Department of Education, Connecticut

It is customary for a speaker at a meeting of this kind to express his pleasure at being present. Being sandwiched in between your International President and my two good friends, Dr. R. O. Small and Mr. M. Norcross Stratton, all of whom are speakers of most unusual ability, it would be stretching the truth a lot to say that I enjoy being here today. I feel very definitely "on the spot."

When your president, Chief Burns of Bridgeport—and by the way, we in Connecticut think a whale of a lot of Chief Burns. We think our state has real fire chiefs and he is one of them. When Chief Burns asked me to come here to talk, I wondered what I should talk about because I knew a good many friends from Connecticut would be here who had heard me talk many times. Now I find I am very much on the spot because about half of the audience I recognize and can call by name and most of them have heard me sound off before. I beg of them indulgence if my remarks today have a familiar sound.

However, repetition is often necessary for emphasis. Sometimes you may find fault with your junior and senior officers because they do not follow orders exactly. It does not matter whether the orders are oral or written. They fail to get an understanding of an idea by hearing it once or by reading it once. Most human beings are made that way. They do not get a complete understanding of an idea by hearing the thought expressed a single time or by a single reading of a printed statement. This characteristic of humans is one reason why the training of firemen is a difficult job. It is the reason why such training requires much time and a great deal of repetitive drill.

I can illustrate this point with a personal experience connected with this meeting. I thought I had read with care the program mailed to me. I then wrote your efficient secretary, Chief O'Hearn, saying I could not quite make out where this meeting was to be held. He promptly pinned my ears back by sending me

another copy of the program with a red pencil line drawn around the printed statement that all meetings after the opening session and memorial exercises would be held here in the Armory. I am not the only one who fails to read with understanding or hear with comprehension. There are many others built the same way.

In order to avoid too much repetition of things, your Connecticut brethren may have heard me say, I would like to broaden my topic a little bit. According to the program, I am to talk on "Firemen's Education." I would like to expand the subject to include the education of the public, the commissioners and the chiefs as well as the men on the back of the wagon. Perhaps with such a subject I may get in wrong here. In Connecticut they are very tolerant of me. If I say something that their experience leads them to believe to be absurd, they pat me on the back and in a kindly way say, "Herman, now you don't mean that" and proceed to show me the error of my thinking. Bear this in mind, I am not a fireman. I am a layman, a civilian, who has been privileged to work with some of your firemen. You may not agree with all that I shall say but be lenient with me.

My opinion of fire departments has changed very considerably in the past four years and some way should be found to alter the opinion of the general public of your responsibilities and the effective service you are regularly rendering. The general public needs to be educated.

If you will bear with me, I will tell you of some of the things that I think should be and can be done to educate the public who, after all, is the big boss, your commissioners' superior officer.

The general public's concept of what a fireman does is not complimentary to the fire service. I think I know something about that concept because I know the concept I had a few years ago and because I have gone out of my way to find out what the public's concept is. Whether you like it or not, the public has certain ideas of the fireman's job. Many people have the idea that firemen are an untidy bunch of men who sleep in careless positions in tilted chairs on the sidewalk in front of the engine house all summer and tire themselves all out in the winter juggling a deck of cards. Of course, these activities are occasionally interrupted by an alarm that sends them out to do an amateurish job of house wrecking. I really think that I have hardly over-painted the picture. I know that I had some such fool ideas before I learned what your men really do.

Now another thing. The general public evaluates the services of the department in terms of fire loss rather than in terms of loss prevented. Also they say "We don't have any big fires nowadays, we don't need a big fire department any more." That remark was made to me twice in Hartford, Chief Keena's town.

Why don't we have big fires as frequently as formerly? You know the answer and you have educated me so that I know it, too. We don't have as many conflagrations because we have real fire departments that arrive on the fire ground promptly and make an effective "stop" before the fire becomes serious. The public should know this but they don't. Of course, a good job of fire extinguishment is less spectacular than a conflagration and the department gets less credit from the public and the press than when the fire gets away from the fireman and becomes spectacular. The better the job you do the less the public hears of you and the less they think of you. You really need a good working fire in the community every so often to keep the public aware of the necessity of a fire department.

If a fireman knows his job and extinguishes a fire while it is still small a four line statement appears under "Daily Fire Record." If the fireman lets the fire get away from him and the crowd sees plenty of smoke and some flame before the fire is extinguished, a two-inch paragraph on the next to the last page damns the de-

partment with faint praise. If the fireman makes a serious error and loses the whole structure but covers the exposures and prevents the spread of the fire to adjoining property, the department rates a picture on the back of the front page and some kind words. If a real boner occurs and a conflagration results, the department gets front page headlines and a detailed description of the extinguishment operations and warm commendation for all the laddies and their chief.

The public needs to be educated to appreciate the department that keeps fires small.

Chief Bob Hurley, Commissioner of State Police and Fire Marshal in our state for many years, used to dwell on the idea that every fire starts as an easily extinguished spark. He pointed out that the conflagration, the gasoline explosion and the closet fire all begin as a spark. All fires, at their inception, are mere sparks. The speed of growth depends upon the surrounding material and the length of time elapsing before extinguishment. If the fire is put out while it is still a spark, you have little fire damage and little or no water damage. If we could only educate the public to understand this and to realize that any fire, whether an alarm is sounded or not, will become a serious fire, if there is anything handy that will burn, unless someone puts the fire out promptly. If we could educate the public to a point where they would recognize that the smallest fire in a city or village will necessarily become a conflagration unless extinguished by someone or by some automatic device, the value of the fire department would be more highly appreciated. Once started, a fire never goes out of its own accord until there is nothing left to burn or the supply of oxygen becomes exhausted. The urban public at least does not seem to know this nowadays. Some members of rural communities are still cautious of fire.

I was down in Bridgeport, just entering the hotel when Chief Burns' department or part of it rolled up. The police drove us all across the street and four or five companies went to work. Several pumpers "made" their hydrants. A booster line, backed up by a couple of 2½" lines, was taken up into the building. A fine demonstration of good firemanship. In a couple of minutes the order was given to pick up and go back to quarters. A hand extinguisher had put out the fire.

There were the inevitable "curbstone chiefs" on hand. You know what they said: "All those pieces answering a two by twice alarm!" "Some gas burned to get all that apparatus here!" "Who pulled an alarm for THAT fire!" "They were suckers to lay all that hose on a hot day like this!" etc., etc. After what I saw, I slept serenely on the seventh or eighth floor that night figuring I was reasonably safe in case of fire, in Chief Burns' town.

You have to educate the public to understand that there is a good reason for five or six pieces answering an alarm in the high value districts and that it is a damn good idea to have hose lines ready for instant charging when you start looking for a fire in a six story building. The public thinks little of the danger the men on the apparatus face in a quick run on a bell alarm—they think of the gas burned to get the men there. They do not realize what would have happened if a single piece had answered and found a good working fire.

The public should be educated to think of your departments as the first line of defense in the saving of lives—their lives. You know that annually 10,000 lives are lost because of fire. You know that few of these lives were lost as a result of direct contact with fire. Suffocation caused most of the deaths and suffocation often occurred in parts of the building remote from the seat of the fire. At even a small fire, toxic gasses and fumes will result in loss of life unless the fire department arrives promptly and searches the premises evacuating or rescuing the occupants. You know these things, the public doesn't.



*Compliments of*  
*J.S. Waterman & Sons Inc.*  
*Funeral Service*

---

**METROPOLITAN COAL COMPANY**  
**COAL      FUEL OIL      COKE**  
**20 Exchange Place**  
**BOSTON**  
**CAPITOL 8800**

---

**BOIT, DALTON & CHURCH**  
**INSURANCE**

**89 BROAD STREET, BOSTON, MASS.**  
*Telephone, Hubbard 3100*

---

*Compliments*  
**FITCHBURG SAVINGS BANK**  
**745 MAIN STREET      FITCHBURG, MASS.**

---

*Compliments of*  
*A FRIEND*

---

The public little realizes the extent to which it is protected by the inspection work of the fire departments. The individual does not realize that while he may keep his own premises clean, only by inspection can his neighbor's place be kept from becoming a hazard to his property and his life. Through your inspections you are protecting those who avoid fire hazards on their own premises as well as protecting those who would otherwise maintain hazardous conditions. The public needs to be educated to welcome the snappily uniformed fire laddie who courteously requests permission to inspect the premises.

Another thing the public overlooks is that in addition to minimizing the direct fire loss the fire department minimizes the loss of business and loss of employment. Unless the fire is a planned "touch off" there is no profit from a fire in a business establishment. Whenever an industrial plant burns, there is loss of employment, often permanently. Often when a plant burns they say, "Well, since we must rebuild, let us move to so and so for such and such reasons" or "We won't rebuild, we will take care of the business we did here in one of our other plants." The community all too often loses an industry as the result of a fire. The fireman not only protects lives and property, he also protects jobs.

I could go on for hours enumerating things the public doesn't know about fire protection—things that I did not know until some of you men went to work on me—educated me to some extent. However, I will mention only a few more.

The public does not know that in these times we have fire hazards that did not exist years ago and that you have to have equipment that was not needed and was unknown a few years ago. Equipment costs money but to protect the lives and property of the community tax money must be spent for adequate equipment and personnel. A good fire department costs the community a sizable piece of change but it costs very much less than the insurance premiums will cost if the department is inadequate. Premium rates are based on fire loss experience and fire protective devices in the community. A community that has ineffective fire fighting equipment, no paid personnel and an inadequate water supply will pay more in insurance premiums than the cost of good fire protection.

Commissioners in some cases need education. I know that there are some commissioners present. I hope that as a layman I shall not say anything offensive to them. But sometimes a layman or outsider can describe conditions that are apparent to him and make them more apparent to the insider who has lived too close to the conditions to get a good look at them in perspective.

I have been amazed at the extent to which some commissioners have attempted to handle details that properly should be handled by the chief of the department. The chief should be recognized as a technical adviser. The commissioners should seek and largely follow his advice. They should pick as chief a man who knows his job and expect him to handle all the details and advise them on technical matters. If they find him unequal to such responsibilities they should remove him and find a man big enough for the job. A really competent chief will know the abilities and shortcomings of the members of his department. The commissioners should think twice before disregarding his recommendations with regard to promotions. Failure to accept a chief's recommendations, and recommendations should come from him, indicates a lack of confidence in the chief. It raises a question as to his ability to handle his job. The chief is going to make mistakes. He is human and entitled to an occasional mistake. If his mistakes are few and infrequent, his commissioners should support him to the limit, and continue to give him a free hand. A good executive, you know, is the man who is right 51% of the time.

Personally, I would like to see a further attempt to minimize promotions that occur as a result of some factor other than merit. Fire department officers carry

heavy responsibilities and should be appointed solely on the basis of their ability to discharge these responsibilities. I am not altogether sure that the chief's judgment should be regarded as less valuable in selecting officers than many so-called civil service examinations when assembled and rated by laymen. I think that most promotions, with which I am familiar, were based on merit. On the other hand, I can recognize in some departments appointments that obviously should not have been made. Perhaps the evidence was not apparent years ago when the appointments were made.

Commissioners or those in charge of volunteer fire departments should be made to see the fallacy of rotating the chief's job. In many departments it is customary to appoint a new chief each year. The chief is in office such a short time that he hardly begins to function before he is replaced. Pick a good man for the job and by hook or by crook keep him on the job as long as he will stay there and render effective service.

Particularly in the smaller communities the commissioners should be educated to recognize their responsibilities for securing an adequate water supply. You all tell me that water is, as always, the major extinguishing agent.

I attended a meeting of fire chiefs from small towns. The meeting was called to discuss their fire fighting problems. When the meeting was opened the presiding officer asked for problems to be discussed. A chief promptly rose and said, "I'd like to know what in hell we can do to put out fires when we have no water available. I am fed up on answering alarms and standing around in my boots and coat watching a building burn down when we can't lift a finger for lack of water."

I said earlier in my talk that the firemen were the best friends that the sprinkler system had. Here's some partial evidence from right here in New England:

(Copy of chart referred to):

#### Fire Chiefs Who Have Helped Us Protect Local Buildings with SPRINKLERS

Abington, Mass.	Chief Casey	New High School
Arlington, Mass.	Chief Tierney	Schools
Belmont, Mass.	Chief Hill	Schools and Hospital
Brookline, Mass.	Chief Allen	Schools
Falmouth, Mass.	Chief Wells	School, Mercantile Buildings and Hotel
No. Attleboro, Mass.	Chief Robertson	Factory
Waltham, Mass.	Chief Johnson	Old Folks' Home, etc.
Watertown, Mass.	Chief O'Hearn	Theatre and Mercantile Building
Wellesley, Mass.	Chief Slaman	College, School and Country Club
Berlin, N. H.	Chief Coyle	Hospital, etc.
Concord, N. H.	Chief Happny	State Capitol, State Hospital, Soldiers' Home, etc.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Chief Burns	Rest Homes
Barre, Vt.	Chief Heney	Granite Sheds

This list (referring to above) is not complete and I'll apologize right now for any of the names that are omitted. These sheets are only so big and it would take more sheets than are available to list all the chiefs who have been of help. There's one thing to me extremely significant, and that is, the installations that you men have helped us make are in the schools and hospitals, the old folks' homes, state capitols, soldiers' homes, which years ago were not sprinkled. The installations have been

made in places where life hazard is a serious factor, whereas in the earlier days, most of the sprinkler installations were made in factories rather largely because of the insurance savings.

When Charlie McCarthy was chief in Worcester, he told me that if he drove up to a building on a fire call and the sprinkler bell was ringing, he never worried very much either about the fire getting out of hand or of injury to the men in his department. One of the serious problems which rests heavily on every chief is the question of protecting the lives and the safety of the men under his command. Here's (indicating) a news clipping where eight firemen lost their lives in a burning building. We say to you that firemen don't lose their lives in a sprinklered building, and we offer this as testimony that the sprinkler is the fireman's best friend. You can go even further and show that the lives of no occupants of a hotel, hospital or school equipped with sprinklers were lost. The property loss from fire in the United States in a year is serious, but the loss of life is even more serious. I think that you are going to see within the next fifteen years more and more buildings equipped with sprinklers where there is a life hazard, and the prime mover in getting this protection, I believe, is going to be the fire chief. You men have no axe to grind; you have nothing to sell, when you go to the trustees of these institutions and recommend the installation of sprinklers. The people who run these institutions are not fire-minded naturally. The man they look to in town as being the expert on fire protection is the fire chief, and when you look back on this record of no occupants having lost their lives from fire in hotels, hospitals and schools, equipped with sprinklers, its entire justification for recommending their installation most vigorously in such hazards.

It's virtually universal practice in most of the factories in the country to cut up the large areas by the installation of fire walls, so as to restrict to a relatively small area any fire which breaks out. This same kind of engineering can be applied to the high value district in any city or town. Every sprinklered building in the high value section tends to act as a fire stop, and when some of the most strategically located buildings are also equipped with outside water curtains, automatically operated, they virtually act as fire walls that help to split up the fire areas in the high value district and make it easier for the department to keep the loss to the minimum.

I wouldn't feel at home unless I talked to you about use of the Gamewell Sprinkler Watchman, tying together the two finest fire-fighting forces, namely, the municipal fire department and the automatic sprinkler system. I suppose that it is twenty years since we first started to recommend this connection, and thousands of these installations have been made in hundreds of cities. We are justifiably proud of the field service record of these thousands of installations. They have made sprinkler systems more valuable because they called in the municipal department without delay; they have made the municipal fire department more valuable because they are advised more promptly when a sprinkler head was going into action.

We have had numerous practical examples of the value of these connections, one example being at the Babson Statistical Organization in Wellesley, with which some of you men are familiar: At one o'clock in the morning fire started as a short circuit in the walls, broke out so that it operated the sprinkler head, and when it did, the Gamewell Sprinkler Watchman immediately went into action; Chief Slaman's men were there in a matter of minutes, and the loss was only a fraction of what it would have been if these two fine fire-fighting forces had not been tied together.

Fire Chiefs are interested in sprinkler systems because they do protect life and save property. I thought, however, you might be interested in a typical insurance

analysis chart which is similar to a chart which we prepare for many concerns that are considering buying sprinklers and want to know what it means to them in dollars and cents. This concern (referring to chart) was spending \$3200 each year for fire insurance; if their plant were sprinklered, they would spend \$875 a year; that is to say, they were losing \$2325 each year; if you add six percent to this, in a ten-year period they lost \$32,484. Now let's look at the upper line of the chart to see what would happen when they did buy a sprinkler system. We arranged to finance the sprinkler system in deferred payments so that it would be paid for at the end of the fourth year. This would cost them \$3600 the first year. Deducting the amount they would save in insurance, namely \$2325, you find that their cost over and above the amount that they would spend if they did not make this investment would be \$1275. To this should be added six percent interest, making a total investment charge of \$1352 the first year; in the second year they would spend \$2600 plus \$875, or \$3475 (only \$275 more than they would spend if they did not install sprinklers). At the end of the fourth year, the company would have spent \$2375 plus interest, or \$2983 more than they would have spent if they had decided not to install sprinklers. Each year after that they would spend only \$875 as compared to an expenditure of \$3200 if they did not have sprinklers. Consequently, they would have an actual profit of \$2325 the first year after they had paid for the equipment. This would continue so that at the end of ten years they would have a \$9900 profit. You can see therefore that saving life is not the whole story in sprinkler installations, and that from an investment standpoint the sprinkler system is the soundest investment they can make.

It is a rash man who will prophesy the place that automatic sprinklers will occupy the next twenty years in fire protection. There will be changes in hazards that may seriously change the fire fighting problem. Air conditioning is one of these that is already with us. We have seen the adoption of new materials during the past twenty years and it is certain that with the tremendous advance in chemistry that we will see additional changes and additional hazards the next twenty years.

I think, however, we can learn something of the future if we look at the past. There are probably about 250,000,000 sprinkler heads now in service, standing as silent sentinels in properties throughout the country ready to go into instant action to extinguish fires while they are still small. Most of these sprinklers have been installed primarily as an investment instead of primarily for fire protection. They have been installed because the insurance savings have made them a tremendously profitable investment. The owners and the sprinkler industry have very naturally emphasized the insurance saving feature. The first installations were in factories because that is where the largest values were and where the largest savings were made.

In New England the majority of factories are equipped, yet it is in New England that the largest number of installations are still being made. Why is this? Simply because sprinklers are now being installed for fire protection as well as for insurance savings. In these installations you men have been of tremendous help and will be responsible for even a greater number in the future.

I see coming a fundamental change in the attitude of property owners throughout the entire country. The municipalities of the country have invested substantial sums in fire departments and water supplies. These investments can and should be put to more efficient use by installation of sprinklers.

The problem of raising municipal revenue by taxes will be serious during the next decade.

The Fire Chief has the right to expect more co-operation from property owners in installing sprinklers in the panic spots, where life is in danger, or in conflagration



## **The Union Market National Bank**

Established 1873

**CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,000,000**

**WE OFFER YOU COMPLETE BANKING FACILITIES**

**Two Conveniently Located Offices**

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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

**Watertown, Massachusetts**

---



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

---

COMPLIMENTS OF

## **Watertown Savings Bank**

60 MAIN STREET

**WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS**

---

breeders where the building provides a hazard to adjoining property. The property owner can assist materially in reducing the life and the fire hazards and in many cases get a return of 10% or better in his investment.

Every fire chief is handicapped in getting all the funds that he needs for fire protection—and in the next twenty years it will at least be no easier. We have seen what sprinkler protection has done in making the factories the best fire risk in the country. The fire loss in schools, hospitals, hotels, clubs and mercantile buildings in the high value district can be reduced in like manner.

When these buildings are made fire safe, you will have substantially cut your annual fire loss in each of your cities. You will have done more to reduce the conflagration hazards than can be done by any other single step. I know that the fire chief can do more to bring this about than any other man in town. I would like to suggest that when you go back home you sit down and make a list of the buildings that must be protected. You need sprinklers and we need your help.

There should be 500,000,000 sprinklers in the country instead of 250,000,000. When there are, we will have made the Panic Spots and the Conflagration Breeders as fire safe as the factories.

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** Thank you Mr. Carroll. We will adjourn until nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

**CHIEF O'HEARN:** Mr. President, I move you, sir, that we extend a rising vote of thanks to our brother member, President Bill Carroll for his address.

Resolution.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21

9 A. M.

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** The meeting will please come to order. As the first speaker this morning, it is a pleasure to have with us the President of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, and I wish to present Chief Mottesheard of Dearborn, Michigan.

#### ADDRESS

#### IMPORTANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION. WHY WE SHOULD BELONG AND WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED BY A LARGER MEMBERSHIP

BY CHIEF R. E. MOTTESHEARD

Dearborn, Michigan, President International Association of Fire Chiefs

Mr. President, Distinguished Guests and Brother Fire Chiefs: It is indeed a pleasure and a privilege for me to be present with you here this morning to bring to you the greetings of the International Association of Fire Chiefs. I have been a member of the International Association of Fire Chiefs now for about fifteen years. I was only a member a short while until I began to hear about the New England Division, the wonderful work that the New England Division was doing as a division and as a part of the International Association of Fire Chiefs. I soon made the acquaintance of a great number of chiefs from the New England Division. It certainly has been a great inspiration to me to know and associate with these men.

The New England Association has been outstanding in their work. They have been a guide in a great many cases for the International. In fact, I feel almost as though I was really attending an International convention when I see the wonderful gatherings that you have and the wonderful exhibits, and the beautiful memorial services that were put on yesterday morning were indeed an inspiration and very impressive.

I want to say that it is my privilege and duty to bring to you this morning something of the importance of the International Association of Fire Chiefs. The International Association of Fire Chiefs was formed about 1873, I believe, in the city of Baltimore, about sixty-seven years ago. From that date on chiefs from all over the United States and other countries have been meeting annually to discuss the problems pertaining to their profession. From these meetings a great deal of good has been derived.

Commissioners should encourage the enlargement and extension of water mains and the creation and maintenance of water holes and the installation of the largest booster tanks possible on the apparatus. I know one small department that is now equipped with a tank truck carrying 1200 gallons. Perhaps the commissioners in other departments can have their chief investigate and advise them with regard to the effectiveness of such a piece of apparatus.

Now you chiefs can become educated in certain respects. One thing that comes to my mind is that you can educate yourselves in ways and means of "selling" your department to your community. You say you are not all Selden Allens. Perhaps not, but he had certainly sold his department to the town of Brookline.

Business men find that satisfied customers are their best boosters. After all, the general public is the customer of you chiefs. If you can make your customer satisfied, you will win fine support for your department. One way you can satisfy your customer is to render service. You have a chance to render service when your customer is in a jam and needs it most. Keep down mechanical and water damage at fires. Keep down fire loss by well trained men who know how to knock down a fire in the most effective way. Do as much salvage work as you can. Don't let your men stand in the street with a charged line waiting for the fire to come out where they can belt it. Send them in to locate and extinguish the fire before it burns through to the outside. Don't go away leaving an open hole in the roof. It may rain before the owner can have repairs made. After the fire is out, contact the owner if possible or have an officer do it. Leave the owner and occupants feeling that you sympathize with them and want to do all you can for them. It is not so much what you have done as your attitude as a public servant towards them that they will long remember. You can't take time out at a working fire to sympathize with the occupants but a few minutes spent with them while the men are finishing up the overhaul may pay big dividends in the way of public support of the department.

Generally speaking, a chief will have to work *with* a few key people in selling his department to his community. Through these few he can reach the public. He can load the guns and arrange for some prominent citizen to fire them. The chief will be thought of as having an axe to grind if he does too much direct selling. He must work by indirection.

All of which reminds me of the indirect method by which a colleague of mine finally got his ten year old son to be more careful of his appearance. The lad was an active youngster and more often than not his shirt tail was hanging out when he showed up for meals. Nothing that Dad could say seemed to have much effect. After much wasted direct effort, Dad tried indirect methods. One night the boy showed up with his shirt tail out as usual. Dad promptly had mother sew some lace

on the offending tail. It has not been on public display since, as far as Dad can find out. Dad worked by indirection, you see.

The chief can spot up a few really public spirited citizens and go to work educating them. When they become really educated they become enthusiastic and in their enthusiasm will, if properly steered by the chief, do a fine selling job for the department as a public spirited move.

The press, by and large, is favorable to the fire fighter but usually fails to report the really important features of a fire. If a couple lengths of hose burst at a small fire, it becomes a headline because the reporter sees it and understands it. Not understanding the real job done, he fails to report it. By implication, the headlines on burst hose reflect on the department. The public thinks somehow the department is at fault and as you chiefs know "it could be." More likely, however, the chief has been trying for years to get new hose to replace the lengths that burst.

If a chief has good contacts with the press, he can tip them off on the important features and thus get a favorable press. The reporters want to make a good report. Help them to get the data for a good report and they will be less likely to turn in the kind of copy you all too often see in print.

Try and get some real news items about your department printed from time to time. Get at least one local reporter to become a "spark." Give him a badge and do those other things that make a spark happy. Let him look over the department for news items once in a while. There is more news in your department than you realize. Remember the press lives on news, is always wanting news and will print real news items, especially local items. Get pictures of the modern fire apparatus you would like to have, in the papers alongside of what you have. It may help your campaign for a new piece. People like to look at pictures of fire apparatus, of fire department drills and, of course, of fires.

Now getting down to the fireman, the lad who really does the job—like the buck private in the army. There is difference in degree but not much difference in the kind of work the small and larger fire departments have to do. The basic elements are the same.

Fire fighting is a skilled trade. It has been my privilege for a number of years to work with institutions where trades are taught. The first thing that must be done when you start out to teach a trade is to pull that trade apart to see what skills and what information and knowledge a man must have to succeed as a worker in that trade. We make a long list of all these skills and bits of knowledge and then we check up on the instructor to see that he is teaching everything on the list. We call such a list a trade analysis.

In Connecticut the drillmasters started out to make such a list in order that they might see just what they had to teach. The list surprised some of them. When they got it all down on paper, it was obvious that the fireman had to be a skilled worker with a background of much information.

By comparing the analysis of a fireman's job with the analysis of the job of any skilled tradesmen, it becomes readily apparent that the job of a fireman is a highly skilled trade ranking with toolmaking, silversmithing and other highly skilled trades.

On the basis of the skills a fireman must possess, the knowledge he must have, the variety of tools he uses, and the amount of judgment he must exercise, the fireman's job is definitely a highly skilled trade.

Now a skilled tradesman, a toolmaker, for example, must serve an apprenticeship of about 8,000 hours. At the end of that apprenticeship, he is a graduate ap-

prentice but not a top flight journeyman. After four years of apprenticeship he is likely to be rated as only a "mechanic under instruction."

It is a darn busy fire company where any platoon or single member will perform over 80 hours of active fire duty in a year. A rookie with such a company will in 100 years, if he is still on the job, have about 8,000 hours of fire fighting. He will then have served an apprenticeship equivalent to that in other skilled trades.

If fire fighting is a skilled trade and if it takes 7,000 to 8,000 hours to learn a skilled trade, obviously you can't train first class firemen through 80 hours of fire duty each year. Another thing, you can't give instruction on the fire ground, there is too much else to be done. In the words of a teacher trainer "Good instructional conditions do not exist at a working fire."

How can the problem be solved? In my opinion, it can be solved by systematic training between fires. A man can't become a fireman merely by reading a book and talking about fire fighting. A fireman who regularly answers alarms and gets real fire fighting experience can, however, get a great deal from reading, from discussions and instruction between fires. He can be given instruction and drill in the evolutions and in fire department strategy and tactics. A real solution to the problem of training firemen will be found in a combination of actual fire duty and drill and instruction between fires. The plan will be equally effective in paid and in volunteer companies.

There is one point that must be considered in setting up any training program. What is it we humans learn? The answer is habits—and nothing else but. We learn the habit of saying "I am not" or the habit of saying "I ain't." We acquire the habit of saying four when we want to add two and two. You acquire the habits of climbing ladders, "making" a hydrant, driving a truck. Everything you learn is a habit. If it is not a habit, it is not learned.

How do we acquire habits? Only by repetitively doing or thinking until our action or our mental recalls become habits. You read "an inch nozzle at a fair working pressure delivers about 200 gallons per minute." You read it several times. You repeat it mentally many times. You recall the fact every few days. By this sort of procedure you form the habit of thinking of a 1" tip as delivering about 200 g.p.m. You have then learned this fact. You climb a ladder with a loaded line, under instruction not once but many times until you have the habit of doing—until you have the knack, until you have learned it. You build up the proper habits of doing and the proper habits of thinking by repetitively doing and thinking. There is no other process by which we learn—no substitute—no short cut.

Now just as habits are learned by repetitive exercise, they can be broken down and lost through disuse. Your learning can be forgotten or lost through disuse. I wonder how many of you have forgotten what minuened, subtrahent, quotient, and dividend mean in arithmetic? How many of you have forgotten how to figure compound interest? Needless to say we all learned these things in school. We simply have forgotten, have lost the habit through disuse.

Some old timers say, "I have been putting out fires for twenty years, why should I go down to the drill tower and pull my inards out." What is the answer? Well, you men know better than I that in your work there are many evolutions that you perform at fires very infrequently. Yet these evolutions are important. When fire conditions require these evolutions they must be performed. An evolution your department has not performed in five years may be necessary tomorrow night to save a life or prevent a conflagration. If no one in your department has performed that evolution for five years, how well and how fast can they do it under the stress of excitement on the fire ground today or next week? Department members need



frequent drills in every evolution, at first to learn; to form the habit, and thereafter to keep from forgetting and losing the habit.

I hopped on my daughter's bicycle the other day. I hadn't ridden for years. The machine didn't throw me exactly but I would hate to have a life depending upon my riding a bicycle very far, very fast or through traffic. I have nearly lost the habit.

Training firemen is largely a matter of providing instruction and drill that will result in habits being learned and then providing sufficient drill to prevent those habits from being lost.

I thank you for your most courteous and patient attention.

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** The next speaker whom I will present is Robert O. Small, Director of Vocational Education, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

## ADDRESS

BY ROBERT O. SMALL

Director of Vocational Education, Commonwealth of Massachusetts

President Burns, Chief Mottesheard, Chief O'Hearn, Associates on the Program, Gentlemen: Mr. Hall referred to his being sandwiched in between two speakers. I want to call your attention to the fact that the interior of the sandwich generally is the better part, and I take this opportunity to compliment you upon the meat which you had in your particular sandwich. I think there are none of these people who will attack you. If they do, they will have to attack me and I will go on ahead of you.

At one of your conventions, the convention in Hartford if I remember right, we were going home from the Armory and one of your brethren who had celebrated more diligently than wisely was in the company of a couple of ladies who had sympathy for him and wanted to get him home, and our chauffeur took them all aboard. The next day one of my companions saw one of these ladies and said, "Did you get through all right?" "Yes, all right." "Well, these boys are hardly to blame for going a little off the line." "No," came back the reply, "I noticed that the old fellow who was sitting up front with you wasn't saying much." I was the old fellow. You may draw your own inference, gentlemen.

I want to pay my sincere compliments to your organization and those who have been participating in it from the educational standpoint, my sincere compliments for your vision and the tenacity with which you have adhered to your faith and belief that an educational program would be helpful and advantageous in upbuilding the firefighting service. I want to take this opportunity in my own behalf and yours, Mr. Stratton and Mr. Hall, to thank you for the courtesy extended to us and the compliment which you have paid organized education by moving the place on the program up four-square with the place which you accord to the International Chief and thereby, I really think, endorsing more than perhaps the group present may recognize the fact that an educational organization is very, very important. I compliment you upon that fact.

Why do you have this educational program? Well, for two reasons. The first, because it is absolutely necessary for firefighting to adjust itself to the conditions of the day. You know it is a truism which I need not expand upon nor emphasize, it is a truism that individuals, organizations, peoples, animate objects, have to

## THE HEIL CO.

164 MARKET STREET  
BRIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Booster Pump Installations

Manufacturers of

Special Ratio Power Take Offs to Reduce Engine Speed



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

## SMART'S OIL CO.

Distributors for

Colonial Beacon Oil Company

Esso Range Oil

**Esso Heat, Light, Medium and Heavy**

809 MAIN STREET, WALTHAM

Telephone, Waltham 3000

adjust to the times and conditions that surround them or they perish and go out. You take a tropical plant and move it up into our New England climate. You can enjoy it very much during the summer time but the law of nature forbids its living through the winter and coming out the second year for your enjoyment.

You take the individual who may have been ever so able and made ever so great a contribution of the kind in which he was skilled, move him into a new environment, foreign and different from that in which he thrived, and unless he adjusts to the new environment, he is pretty nearly useless.

You take the business which has been established and which has thriven and come along and furnished a competence for generations, move them up against a situation which exists today, and unless they adjust, they perish.

And so your firefighting proposition. We move in new directions. We are surrounded by entirely new situations, equipment, method of procedure, and everything else must be attuned and adjusted to it. The agency which is engaged in protecting society from the hazards of fire must adjust to it, and you can't do it adequately by rule of thumb or by trial or error methods. That is where education comes in, and if educators can help you in organizing your resources and what you know and putting in a teaching method, that is a part of helping you to adjust.

So much for the necessities for education in the service. The other part of it is the necessity of educating these servers, because if you are going to have better service you must have better servers. I think probably the alibi which would be presented by the companies, the communities which are not represented by some kind of educational program, would be that they didn't have time, that the men themselves might present as their alibi that they didn't have time, also that they didn't have the opportunity.

Well, thanks to the zone center chiefs in Massachusetts, the alibi in regard to an opportunity is being removed. I hope that all of you will cast your eye over that layout which you see downstairs labeled "Sold to Chief Allen of Brookline for use in his drill masters' school." As evidenced all down along the line from Massachusetts and Connecticut, you can find evidence that the opportunity is being afforded and it will be afforded in an increasing degree as time goes on.

So that brings us to that alibi of individuals, "We haven't the time." Where are we going to get the time? Gentlemen, perhaps your attention was arrested a few months ago by an article in Time; I saw it there, probably it was in several magazines. It dealt with the fact that a relatively unknown man in New York City had just rejected a million dollars as the price which he would accept for a gadget which he has developed on his spare time. After his day's work, entirely on his spare time. If you will search the facts of history and look over the record in regard to things that have really counted most in the world's upcoming and development, I think you will find that those things which have been contributed on the spare time of the individuals making the contribution have really counted most.

For instance, you have read your history. It is an open book to all of you that a tired, worn rail splitter with nothing but the light of the flickering fire in the fireplace read, dreamed and studied, and with that equipment, of course supplemented by a lot of other things but, I want to point out, dominantly on his spare time, became the Great Emancipator, the great leader.

May I call your attention to the fact that an underpaid railway clerk, telegraph dispatcher, instead of going out and spending his time with the boys, sat at home and reviewed the possibilities of doing something with gadgets which everybody look at and tapped their heads with the implication that he wasn't all there. On his

spare time, Edison developed the greatest boon to civilization in its ramifications and later developments. On his spare time Edison gave us the electric light.

May I point to one other, a threadbare, underpaid school master, serving a small institution, a small New England college, working away with a kind of contraption that nobody paid any attention to, fooling with the idea that somehow or other he could record sound. Mr. Bell in his spare time gave to the world the telephone.

Gentlemen, the alibi of not having the time doesn't apply. There are twenty-four hours in the day. That is all. You and I can't make any more. You are engaged in earning a livelihood and giving through your routine responsibilities a part of that time, but you and your men have a good deal of spare time and in that spare time you and your men, having in mind these samples which I have pointed to, may develop for yourself and for society. That is my faith in this matter of utilizing spare time and that is my proposal.

Now it has worked, gentlemen, it has right in your field, right in our particular state, the opportunity afforded, the spare time utilized. I shall burden you just a little longer by a few very brief statistics in regard to what we have to show for use of that spare time.

I said to one of my assistants yesterday, "Won't you set down, and don't you draw upon your imagination"—In these matters I won't let the members of my staff draw upon their imagination. I leave that all to myself. I said to this chap, "Set down without drawing upon your imagination what we have as a tangible thing to show as a result of our fire training program this last year, not necessarily all the happenings during this report in terms of classes and men served: 419 men trained in the central zone school classes, 855 in special local classes, 152 in district classes, making a total of 1426 located in 138 different communities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. And then in terms of personal achievement by men who have taken courses in these schools; one man enrolled as a private, going along and advancing to captain and then to chief. When I read that, I said, "Hold on, you are drawing on your imagination. That man would have been chief if one of our schools or programs never existed." Granted, probably so, but he says himself he will make a better chief now than he would if he hadn't taken that work. One man advanced to a deputy chief, three to district chiefs and thirteen to captains. Not a very sizeable exhibit, I grant you, but potentially see what there is to it.

I think that probably our contribution through the correspondence course in which we have co-operated with the civil service department has afforded as concrete evidence of a working contribution in upbuilding the various fire services; I think it has made a great contribution. Over four hundred men during this last year have taken those correspondence courses.

In closing I want to pay tribute and compliment those who have had the organizing of this work upon the sound pedagogical basis that the work is presented. No education, not only in the fire field but in all fields, has in the main come from the top down. Your colleges, you send your boy or you go to an institution and you hibernate in that institution for four years, get well soaked—now, don't misinterpret what I am saying—get well soaked in the educational brine and pickled in the particular brand at that educational institution, and are then looked over an pronounced educated. That is the way the public look at this process. Test them out and see. Not until this "lowbrow" type of education came along did anybody have an idea there was any other method of procedure for educating individuals from the top down. The Lord works in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform. Really some of the people did get educated that way and have gone out and done a lot, but it is the long roundabout way of getting education.

You people know something about fire colleges. At a certain level and for a certain purpose the fire college is probably the finest organization for reaching top men. But for getting down to the grass roots—I am not giving a political address but I read about that in some literature—getting down to the grass roots and helping the last individual unit in the system, the scheme which has been organized, devised and is working in your zone schools has turned the trick. It builds up from the ground and carries along with it, as Mr. Hall so admirably presented, through analysis and treatment, things which need to be done in an educational program which will level and upbuild the whole of your organization.

I am not so certain, Mr. Hall, that that boy who let his shirt tail stick out didn't contribute a good deal to the education of his father. Probably the father would have paid not particular attention to the boy and the whole environment if he hadn't attracted his attention in particular by the waving of that shirt tail.

If you build from the bottom up, gentlemen, you will have a better program than you will have if the education comes only from the top down.

I thank you again for the opportunity to have spoken to you and for the entertainment and courtesy which you have extended me and my affiliate. Thank you.

CHIEF RANDLETTE, Richmond, Me.: I think we omitted something on the former speaker, and I move you that Mr. Hall's remarks and this gentleman's be incorporated in the records of this convention.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

CHIEF LAWTON, Middletown, Conn.: If it will be in order, I move that Mr. Hall be made an Honorary Member of this organization.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT BURNS: Our next speaker whom I wish to introduce is Mr. M. Norcross Stratton, Assistant Director of Vocational Education, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

## ADDRESS

By M. NORCROSS STRATTON

Assistant Director Vocational Education, Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Mr. President, Distinguished Guests and Members of the New England Fire Chiefs' Association: You must feel a good deal the same way the housewife feels when she goes to the door and sees the instalment collector there and says, "What, are you here again?" But I am very glad to be here. It is one of the affairs I look forward to each year, attending the annual conventions of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs. This makes my sixth, I think.

Mr. Hall referred to himself in relation to his fire service and Mr. Small added to it about the sandwich business. There are all kinds of meat in sandwiches, and I want to submit that he is no ham, nor is he a chicken—at least I don't think he is—and he wasn't beefing, so I am going to raise him to the dignity of a royal sandwich, the kind a king has, a "hot dog." He is, because judging from the work that has taken place in Connecticut which I have heard a great deal about during the past year, fireman training has been going places and, Mr. Hall, you are getting to be almost as much a fireman as I am. I won't say as much, because you haven't had time yet and it takes time.

Mr. Small has told you something of what we have done in the fire training school program in Massachusetts. I am not going to take any time to rehearse our program to any extent. I just want to tell you something about what we are planning to do to enlarge the program next year in co-operation with the chiefs club and others actively engaged in working out this program with us.

The general plan of our zone training schools, if any of you haven't found out what that is, is set forth in a recent bulletin which the Office of Education in Washington has published. This publication entitled—Vocational Training for Firemen—is a very excellent guide book for use in organizing vocational training classes. We feel highly complimented that they paid Massachusetts their respects and included the Massachusetts' program as a sample. Incidentally, Vermont and New Hampshire have both established fire school training programs during the past year, and perhaps they have in Rhode Island.

In Massachusetts we have two pamphlets which set forth our plan, and if they would be of any value to you, we shall be glad to send copies to the chiefs upon request. The manual we use for the drill masters and the little book on the organization of fire schools are two bulletins. Then we have a further contribution in the instruction leaflets used in the fire classes. These set forth the plan that we have in Massachusetts.

One of the new developments in our training program has been organized training for officers above the rank of private. We have had conferences for lieutenants and captains. I say conferences because that is the way we are carrying on the work in this particular field. Mr. Hall spoke of analysis. We analyzed the job of the lieutenant and the job of the fire captain and organized a program which will be used in those communities for conferences of officers. A separate training program is planned for each grade. That is one of the new developments.

Another new development is specialization in local classes. We have now organized these so-called local classes where our drill master goes from the zone school headquarters to the local town to instruct members of that particular department. Such classes are particularly effective in the community where the members of the fire department are volunteer firemen. It has been difficult, we find, to get all volunteer firemen to go to the zone centers. We felt the most effective way to reach every member of the department is to have our drill master go to the town and put on a training program either Saturday afternoon, in the evening during Daylight Saving time, or in some cases on Sunday. To make this training more effective we hope through the efforts of the fire chiefs and Mr. Small's co-operation to get a truck which will be equipped with the necessary apparatus and tools for drill school work. If we get the truck, and I hope we will, we will have available various paraphernalia to supplement the equipment found in the local departments.

The more important service I think that we have been able to render up to date is in connection with the training and professional improvement of the drill masters. I am going to dwell on that and begin by calling the drill masters instructors in the fire schools. We have on the instruction staff in Massachusetts about forty-four eligible or certified instructors, men who have been trained in the training schools to give instruction in both the local school and the zone school. The makeup of our instruction staff includes one chief, four deputy chiefs, four district chiefs, twenty-nine captains, five lieutenants, one lieutenant of the city protective company, several specialists from insurance companies and technical fields, one chief inspector in the fire marshal's office, and one state fire warden. Thus we have in our instruction staff men from all grades in the fire service, and the experience of these men is deliberately drawn from groups who have backgrounds in all types of communities from the large residential area, the small town and large



interior community, the large industrial center like Boston and the summer residence community such as we have on Cape Cod. So the experience of our instruction staff covers a great range of types of communities.

Then we have the drill masters association which is the backbone of our organized training program in the state. They have regular monthly meetings of that association when the drill masters get together in their own organization with their officers. The meetings also have a definite educational purpose. They are not just "get-togethers" for a good time. At every one of those meetings something definite for discussion for the professional improvement and growth of our drill masters is part of the program. Such special subjects as arson, building construction, chemistry, electrical fires, forest fires, fire protection and fire hazards due to air conditioning and refrigeration, the latest things in masks and other equipment, good teaching method, are some of the topics which have been discussed. In other words, we are keeping our drill masters up to date. We have men from industry, chemists and other specialists come to the meetings of the drill masters association to present the most recent things going on in their particular lines so the instructors can be informed of new developments and practice. As Mr. Hall pointed out, the men are instructed to analyze their work, develop good instruction material and present it in the most effective way to the drill schools.

Next year we are planning to further specialize in this matter of training of instructors. Mr. Small has already made reference to the model center which we are going to use through the invitation and co-operation of Chief Selden Allen of Brookline who is building what I think and you will agree is one of the outstanding drill towers and fire school setups in the entire country. Our plan is to put on demonstrations of all evolutions and drill procedures, photograph them, discover mistakes and wrong methods so that we can develop perfect type evolutions. We shall also revise all instruction material right down to brass tacks, weeding out all the unnecessary material which cannot be taught effectively and which Mr. Hall agrees with me is often taught but is not particularly useful to the fireman after it is learned. We want to get down to the fundamental needs of the fireman. What is necessary to do, from the private up to the chief. That is one of the big jobs we are planning for next year, to make an analysis of all the work in all the grades in the fire department.

Now I hope that we can organize some conferences for the chiefs in the smaller communities, for the chiefs in the volunteer towns and cities as I call them. Get those chiefs together, and talk over the plans necessary for carrying on educational work in their departments. We can use the analysis we are going to make in the Brookline laboratory for their benefit. The turnover in the volunteer chiefs is a problem in every state. We hope by these conferences with the volunteer chiefs, in a group by themselves, to do something constructive that will be of benefit to them and to the entire service.

I can't close without paying my respects to the new educational organization which the International Association of Fire Chiefs has effected in New York. They have issued, as you probably know, a great deal of very valuable instruction material. We are waiting anxiously for their bulletin on pumps and pumping. Something which all the men need. It is material of that type put into the hands of an instructor who knows how to use it that is helping to make our zone schools valuable and we certainly thank the International Association for the help they are giving us.

I have already paid my respects to the group serving with us in the program in our state, but I want again to point out that the success of the educational program, and I think it has been successful, now in its sixth year, is primarily due to the awareness on the part of the chiefs that there is need for a training program,

**JOIN US AT**  
**HOWARD JOHNSON'S**  
**Ice Cream Shops and Restaurants**

ICE CREAM IN 28 FLAVORS

CANDIES AND PASTRIES

DELICIOUS MEALS

**Luncheons and Dinners 50c, 75c and \$1.00**

---

**MASSACHUSETTS**

ANDOVER  
BOSTON  
BOURNE  
BROOKLINE  
CAMBRIDGE  
CANTON  
COHASSET  
CONCORD  
DARTMOUTH  
DEDHAM  
DORCHESTER  
EAST BOSTON  
FALL RIVER  
FALMOUTH  
FRAMINGHAM  
GRAFTON  
HARWICHPORT  
HYANNIS  
LYNN  
LYNNFIELD

MIDDLEBORO  
MONTELLO  
MARSHFIELD  
MEDFORD  
MELROSE  
METHUEN  
NANTASKET  
NORFOLK DOWNS  
NORTH ATTLEBORO  
NO. DARTMOUTH  
NORTH SEEKONK  
NORTH WEYMOUTH  
ONSET  
ORLEANS  
OXFORD  
PEMBROKE  
PITTSFIELD  
PLYMOUTH  
POCASSET

QUINCY  
RANDOLPH  
REVERE BEACH  
SCITUATE  
SEEKONK  
SALEM  
SHREWSBURY  
SOUTH WEYMOUTH  
SOUTH EASTON  
SPRINGFIELD  
WAKEFIELD  
WALTHAM  
WALPOLE  
WEST BOYLSTON  
WEST ROXBURY  
WESTWOOD  
WHITMAN  
WOLLASTON  
WOLLASTON (Boulevard)

**RHODE ISLAND**

HOXIE  
CRANSTON  
PORTSMOUTH  
PROVIDENCE

**CONNECTICUT**

BRANFORD  
DARIEN  
FAIRFIELD  
MILFORD  
WETHERSFIELD  
WALLINGFORD  
W. HARTFORD

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

NASHUA  
SEABROOK  
NO. CONWAY  
LACONIA

**MAINE**

PORTLAND

SOUTH PORTLAND

NAPLES

WELLS

**ON IMPORTANT HIGHWAYS FROM MAINE TO FLORIDA**

---

**SPECIFY**

**Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company**

**57 Washington Street**

**Quincy, Mass.**

---

**Established 1851**

---



# BARCOL OVER doors



FIRE HEADQUARTERS, QUINCY, MASS.

4-Model 75 BARCOL OVERdoors

WITH SEMI AUTOMATIC OPENERS

## Barber-Colman Company

OF MASSACHUSETTS

ALEXANDER STREET, FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

TEL. 5279

---

## LOUIS DEJONGE COMPANY

Manufacturers of

### Surface Coated Papers

FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS

and, secondly, their willingness to give us everything they have to make this program possible. I pay my respects again to that group and to all the rest of the people who have helped us with this program. I thank you for your attention.

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** There will be a picture taken of the group outside the Armory at two o'clock this afternoon.

I would like to introduce Percy Bugbee, new Managing Director of the New England Fire Protective Association. (Applause.)

Our Secretary would like to make a few remarks.

**SECRETARY O'HEARN:** I move you, sir, first, the remarks of Mr. Stratton be spread on our records and a vote of thanks extended to him.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

**SECRETARY O'HEARN:** Mr. President and Members, I won't be but a minute or two in what I have to say at this time. We have with us one of our older members whom some of you may not know and if you knew him as I know him, you would have the same love and respect as I have for him. We organized in Boston in 1922 and this man was one of the small group that came to Boston from Connecticut to help this organization come into being. At the Boston conference we formulated plans and elected temporary officers and went to our first convention in Bridgeport in 1923, and there really was the first place where a convention elected any officers and the convention at that time saw fit to elect John Moran, a chief at that time of the Hartford department, as our President, we have been to his city to a convention and since then John has retired. He is at the present time an Honorary Member of the International Association, and in order to make our records clear I move you, sir, that John Moran be made an Honorary Member of our Association.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** John, will you take a bow? (Applause.)

**EX-CHIEF MORAN:** Thank you, gentlemen. I have been in the habit of paying dues, though, for a great many years. I hope I will be allowed to continue.

**SECRETARY O'HEARN:** That is a funny thing about that. I have talked with him and he says he is willing to be an Honorary Member but he says he wants to pay his dues.

We have one other member who has retired, whose health is very poor at this time. I refer to Chief Estes of Lewiston, Maine. I move you, sir, that he be made an Honorary Member of this Association.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** I think we should give a rising vote of thanks to all the speakers this morning for their educational talks.

(Rising vote given.)

We will adjourn until two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21

2 P. M.

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** The convention will please come to order. There is a little change in the program this afternoon. Mr. Moeller of the Atlas Fire Equipment Company is not with that firm so we will just pass it up for the time being, and the next speaker will be Steve Garrity, State Fire Marshal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

### ADDRESS

BY STEPHEN C. GARRITY

State Fire Marshal, Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Chief Burns and Friend O'Hearn and Members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs: I am delighted at the privilege of again returning to your annual convention. I want to say to you that our Commissioner of Public Safety, Commissioner McSweeney, is unavoidably detained. I know he would have enjoyed being with you but it was impossible for him to be here. However, he asks me to express to the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs' Club his deep appreciation for their splendid co-operation which they have extended to us during the entire year.

I know you were like myself out there waiting to see someone eventually jump into the net, and so was I. I know if it was much longer I would have jumped myself, but John O'Hearn held me back, and that is the reason why a fireman from the Providence Fire Department did the job.

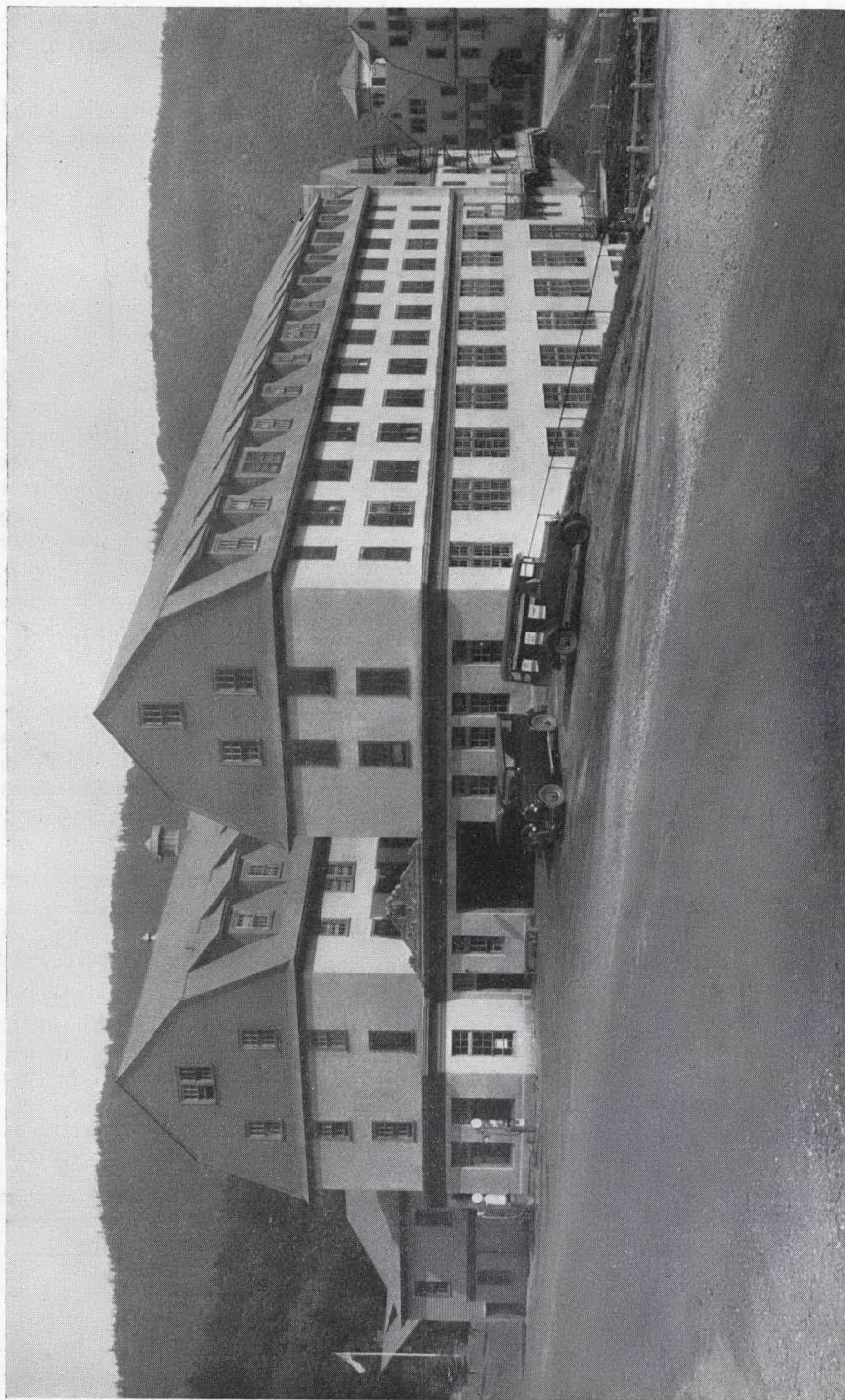
I am glad to express my appreciation to the men of the New England. The work you have done for fire protection and fire prevention in the past year stands out as one of the best records since the inception of the fire service.

I didn't intend to say a great deal because our chief fire inspector, George Mansfield, is with us this afternoon; in fact, he has been here since the opening of the convention, and he is going to speak to you. I know he has an interesting subject, and when you hear what he says about the inventory, I know you folks will be better able to go back home with an idea of the equipment and the use of that equipment. That subject he is to talk to you about is something we are entirely grateful to the fire chiefs of Massachusetts for their complete co-operation in gathering the data to help us complete that inventory.

I was glad to be able to view your exhibits. It seems to me this must be the outstanding exhibit of apparatus and equipment we have had in a good many years.

I am in hopes at some other opportunity to be able to come back to the New England Fire Chiefs' Association. I want to thank the President, Chief Burns, for his invitation and also my good friend and associate, John O'Hearn, the Secretary, and to compliment you men because I understand you are one organization that promotes men in office. By that I mean I am under the impression that your next president—I know those things are not in back in the fire chiefs organization—but I understand your next president will be Chief Pope of Boston. I look forward to your next convention, I know we will meet again and enjoy ourselves, and you will contribute to your vast information. In other words, the reservoir of information you fire chiefs have that you have occasion to get together gives us the opportunity to know that knowledge and have that information and it makes it better for us to place our viewpoint before the government officials, both state and county, as to what is best in the fire service.





ATTENTION! EXHIBITORS:  
THE BALSAMS FIRE PROOF SHOW ROOMS  
Convention, June 25, 26, 27, 1940



Again I say it is a privilege to be here and I have enjoyed myself and hope to be able to come back next year. I wish you chiefs a splendid year and hope that we meet in the future. Thank you.

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** Our next speaker will be George O. Mansfield, Chief Fire Inspector, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I present George Mansfield.

## ADDRESS

### INVENTORY OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

BY GEORGE O. MANSFIELD

Chief Fire Inspector, Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Mr. President, Invited Guests, Members of the Association: No doubt many of you chiefs, especially those in Massachusetts, are familiar with the fact that we maintain in the Fire Marshal's office an inventory of the complete equipment of all fire departments in Massachusetts. At the time of the floods some few years ago it became apparent that there should be a need of some central office where fire departments might seek some information as to what was available to help in any emergency.

I recall at that time when the floods occurred we were besieged with telephone calls, teletype messages, from all parts of the state and also New England as to where certain equipment might be secured. Fortunately, I was rather familiar with a great amount of the equipment that parties had and knew certain ones had boats and others lighting equipment, and we were able to help out in a way but not a manner that would be efficient. So Mr. Garrity, the Fire Marshal, hit upon an idea of preparing an inventory whereby any department or anybody called up in an instant we could tell by reference to records where a certain article might be secured.

Now you realize that fire departments are no longer just a firefighting organization. Today they are called upon to meet all emergencies. At the time of the floods they covered themselves with glory for the rescue work and things they did. At that time we made a study of that and made a record of what the fire departments had done.

It is true fire departments might be called on to do anything. I think one of the best illustrations of what they might do, over in Brookline Chief Allen furnished lights for a couple of wakes. People sat with their deceased loved ones and he sent portable lights out and rigged them up. He made good friends at that time, and I think that is why he has made good friends over there because he is always ready to do whatever may be needed.

To accumulate this data was quite a task. There are 355 cities and towns in Massachusetts and in some of the towns as many as six fire districts, so when we sent out our original first questionnaire, which comprised 116 items in order to get what we wanted, we had to send out approximately 400 questionnaires and then supplement those with an additional followup, because at the start many departments didn't respond. We had a ready response from a good majority and many didn't want to interest themselves, and naturally we didn't like the idea because we were doing this to help them out, we were doing this to make it more easy for fire departments to help themselves, but after a period of months we finally got the data together.

After getting it together, the next task was to arrange it in a manner where it could operate quickly and anybody in the office could operate it because the teletype men are there during twenty-four hours of the day. So we tried several schemes and finally we boiled it down to a very easy operating scheme. It consists of a book, and that which I have had enlarged here—it is a photograph of the book—contains in the front the list of the articles alphabetically and numbered. Then we have the cities and towns, 355 cities and towns, in this huge book, which is about the size of this card here, and then these cities and towns on the next page, after being given alphabetically, are also given by counties, because having it by counties you can get the different towns closer together. That is to say, Worcester County, we would have all the cities and towns in Worcester County, so if anyone was looking for help we would look for the nearest neighbor and then spread out from that point. So we had them both alphabetically and then listed by counties, and then also in the counties given alphabetically the cities and towns, so we would first look for the city and town and then look for the number of the item, such as gas masks, pumping engines or whatever it may be, and then refer to the page and run down in the county and find the particular town that is near you, so you can tell what they have. So in that way we have on each page 355 cities and towns with written in also these various fire districts, so that with some 94 items classified—there was an original 116 questions but it was boiled down to 94 different items—we have 94 pages with 355 cities and towns on each page. So it is very easy if somebody should call up and want to know where they could get some gas masks. Take if a gasometer should collapse on a foggy day when the gas would spread out over the community. That could happen. If you want to find out where there are a lot of gas masks, turn to page 60 where we have gas masks and look down through the various cities and towns in the neighborhood and find out where you could get them. For instance, Boston has 308 gas masks and if anything happened around Boston, naturally you would call on Boston because they have so large a supply. And so on in the Commonwealth you can refer to the particular place and find out what your neighbor has in the way of what you may need.

I am not going into a lot of figures because I know they are not interesting. However, we find there are 107 aerial ladders in Massachusetts and 170 service trucks. Pumping engines we divided up into those of 500 and less and 750 and 1,000 which take in anything over 1,000 gallons, so that recently during the hurricane and the subsequent forest fire situation we received a request to supply the Department of Conservation with the possibility of how many pumpers would be available for forest fire service. So we found it very easy by looking at the small pumpers and looking at page 1 containing a list of forest fire trucks and found 201 forest fire trucks in the various departments, and to add to this the Massachusetts Department of Conservation has 59. Taking 300 gallons and less we found 316 so far and there are 517 small pumpers available that could be pressed into the service of forest fire work, and that information was made available to that department and also the Federal government which is interested in the forest fire service.

We found some very interesting things as we got these inventories in and tabulated the different figures. There are 18 rescue cars and 8 water towers; Boston 4, Lowell, Springfield, Worcester and Lawrence. We found many aerial ladders could also be used as water towers and those were listed. There are still 16 steam fire engines available, so anybody who wants a parade there are still 16 steam fire engines of the old type available. There are 83 puns if you want a sleigh ride. Also 879 life belts.

Now during the floods, of course boats were in demand, and that is one item that could be very easily recorded now because we find 156 row boats in the fire department, and 62 with motors and 29 boat trailers where a boat could be trans-

ported from one place to another. And so on down the line you could pick out any item, but I don't want to go into too much detail.

There are 213 drill nets and 34 drill towers, 735 extinguishers. We find that ambulance service is either maintained by fire departments or available to fire departments in 255 different communities. There are 750 first aid kits, so if some major disaster occurred and many people were injured we could call on the fire departments to send the first aid kits, which would be a great help in case of a great disaster.

1292 gas masks available, 8 foam engines and 88 foam generators.

As far as hose is concerned, we found a hose line could be laid from Boston to Washington and have 21 miles left over, there being 316 miles of 2½" hose and 55 miles of 1½" and smaller amounts of various other sizes, so in Massachusetts alone we could lay a line from Boston to Washington and have 21 miles of hose left over. This would be useful when it was found necessary to pump fresh water into certain places, take in Lawrence when they laid hose from Andover and ran out a considerable distance and pumped fresh water into the mains in Lawrence. There may be occasion where there were earth tremors and pipe lines might be broken, if there was a bombardment or air raid, which has been discussed by the Federal government, the fire department would be available to lay lines of hose and put pumpers in between and keep up the pressure and supply water to any communities. So we have 471 miles of hose available for that.

There are still 224 harnesses in the fire department.

Portable lighting systems are very important features, and at the time of the floods I recall Chief Root of Springfield reported one of his companies supplied light to a hospital while a couple of children were brought into this world by birth. We have had several occasions where fire departments have through their lighting systems furnished light to a hospital where the system failed during major operations.

I find 14 wagons with generator, 45 portable units with generators, 2342 hand lights and 1753 flares with 997 other types of lights, so that we find that there can be plenty of light thrown on the subject by calling our office and finding out who has these different things.

If necessary to put the Navy to work scrubbing decks, there are 1368 mops available. We have 113 outboard motors. There are 920 portable telephone sets, so we could have a lot of communication if necessary, and 914 small portable pumps and 4680 shovels and 37 smoke ejectors and 98 thawing devices.

I haven't touched on all the records because I know records tire, but that gives an idea of the vast amount of equipment when it is all pooled together and when one can make a call to some central place. All you have to do is call our office, Hubbard 7760, Department of Public Safety, any hour of the day or night. On the desk in the teletype division is one book and there is another in the Fire Marshal's and another in the files.

In a major disaster the book can be taken to the scene and you can look and see what may be needed. Already through the Governor's office there has been a plan made for any major disaster following the last hurricane and this book was used and found to be very valuable because of the fact that by referring to a page any item, 94 pages with all these various things, you can look down and see what every town has. I use this one here, gas masks, because that is one we are very familiar with. The town where I live has 10 gas masks, 208 for Boston.

I do know that there are many cities and towns that have zero on items that are most essential, such as inhalators, gas masks, they haven't got them. If you have occasion arise where you want to prove to your selectmen or city government that you are there with the zero, just call our office and I will be glad to go down with the book under my arm and show them something is zero which is essential for safety. We have already had visits from those selling various things and we are very glad to tell who the people are who need these things.

We had another actual occurrence which shows the value of this inventory. You may recall not long ago an attempted riot and mass escape at Concord Reformatory. At that time the plan was to set fire to some of the work shops, and while the fire was taking place the water service was to be crippled and a few wise fellows would make their escape while others would be shot down. The jailer went in front and said, "Boys, you are crazy," and he said, "You haven't got a chance. Look up there," and up from the wall came twenty troopers with guns, and when the inmates saw the guns they changed their minds. That brought up what would have happened if they had been successful in setting fire to the work shops up there in that sizeable reformatory and what the fire department could have done. We were amazed to see what could be done. I prepared with the aid of the various towns around there a list which would meet any situation that might arise from the fire standpoint in this reformatory. I found Concord had 2 pumping engines, 1 city service truck, 3 gas masks, a couple of stretchers, 2 first aid kits, and only 5,000 feet of hose. Now with several fires going in those work shops and the hydrant system, the water system and hose crippled, it would have been necessary to draft water from neighboring rivers and lay long lines of hose, and the local department was entirely inadequate to cope with the situation. Then we took the map, with Concord here and Middlesex as the center. Then we drew a circle around it for an area of six miles within this circle, and then another area showing twelve miles. So, then, referring to the inventory book we find that we have in the first six mile area Acton, Maynard, Sudbury, Lincoln and Carlisle. Then we found within the twelve mile area, which would be a very easy run, that we got down near Burlington, Billerica and Arlington and so forth, all those places were within that twelve mile area. A run of twenty minutes at the most on that good road up there, so that we then found that within a very short time these neighbors could send in a vast amount of apparatus. If an aerial truck was desired to go up over the wall, we found various departments within that area had them. Lexington, Framingham, Arlington, had them and so forth. We found Lowell, different places, could send in enough apparatus to float that reformatory off its foundation and be prepared. So in consequence of that, inventories have been drawn up for any institution in the state.

In addition to that we are just proceeding now to contact the chiefs in these different cities and towns where these institutions are located and present them with a copy of what we arrived at, so Concord would have this, and Taunton, the large insane institution down there would likewise have a plan. We are also planning to do the same thing along police lines. I am going to leave these here so you can examine them a little later. It is hard to give a description.

All you have got to do is contact Mr. Garrity or myself and we will sit down with you, we will take the book and you can call in as many neighbors as you want in the fire station, and we will show you what is available.

This is a fine thing to have, but if we don't keep it up-to-date, that is going to be another thing. We are going to try another scheme. Each inspector will be given an original book, have the inspector go around to each city or town in his district, say, "Chief, here is the book. Let's bring it up-to-date." Each chief should have an inventory of his own equipment. I found in Boston, a very sizeable department, every item was listed. I hope when the inspector comes along with the book and

BODGE, ARTHUR, Asst. Chief, Peabody, Mass., May 5, 1923.  
 SAMSON, WILFRED J., Chief, Lewiston, Me., February 17, 1924.  
 RANDLETT, WALTER B., Chief, Newton, Mass., March 3, 1924.  
 MCCORMICK, W. S., Chief, Singer Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport, Conn., November, 1924.  
 TABER, JOHN OTIS, Chief, Boston, Mass., December 16, 1924.  
 SMITH, JAMES, Chief, Dover, N. H., February 8, 1925.  
 TIGHE, JAMES J., Chief, Willimantic, Conn., April 22, 1925.  
 FIFIELD, LESTER G., Chief, Ashland, N. H., July 31, 1925.  
 CHASE, FREDERICK E., Ex-Chief, Northampton, Mass., November 3, 1925.  
 BROWNING, ROBERT, Chief, Central Falls, R. I., November 20, 1926.  
 ROBINSON, C. E., Concord, N. H., April 16, 1927.  
 WHITMARSH, FRANK O., Chief, Braintree, Mass., July 30, 1927.  
 FOWLER, ALBERT A., Ex-Chief, Gardner, Mass., September 11, 1927.  
 SEAVERN, ERNEST R., Chief, Scituate, Mass., October 1, 1927.  
 BAKER, ELLSWORTH, Chief, Seekonk, Mass., January 16, 1928.  
 PACKARD, HIRAM R., Ex-Chief, Attleboro, Mass., March 27, 1928.  
 DALEY, WILLIAM F., Chief, Brockton, Mass., May 13, 1928.  
 BRYNES, PETER S., Chief, North Kingsford, R. I., November 9, 1928.  
 GRANT, ERNEST F., Deputy Chief, Amesbury, Mass., January 22, 1929.  
 GRANT, LOWELL C., Ex-Chief, Burlington, Vt., May 13, 1929.  
 GUNTHER, FRANK H., Ex-Chief, Dracut, Mass., June 24, 1929.  
 BARRETT, JESSE, Ex-Chief, Peabody, Mass., July 13, 1929.  
 HUNT, JOHN Q., Chief, Weymouth, Mass., October 8, 1929.  
 WEBSTER, WADE U., Chief, Willimantic, Conn., October 27, 1929.  
 TUFTS, HARRY W., Chief, North Attleboro, Mass., October 30, 1929.  
 NEAL, GEORGE C., State Fire Marshal, Mass., December 14, 1929.  
 DANAHY, TIMOTHY J., Chief, Hopkinton, Mass., December 21, 1929.  
 PITT, GEORGE S., Chief, Middletown, Conn., January 2, 1930.  
 KING, WARREN D., Peabody, Mass., January 5, 1930.  
 GUERTIN, WM. H., Supt. Protective Dept., Worcester, Mass., March 19, 1930.  
 THOMPSON, HENRY E., Supt. Protective Dept., Boston, Mass., April 2, 1930.  
 PRATT, EARL H., Deputy Chief, Auburn, Maine, May 1, 1930.  
 HARDY, JOHN M., Brookline, Mass., May 2, 1930.  
 MEAD, ALFRED L., Chief, Quincy, Mass., May 27, 1930.  
 DONOVAN, JOHN F., Chief, Meriden, Conn., May 28, 1930.  
 EGGER, GEORGE, Chief, Westerly, R. I., July 29, 1930.  
 PATTEE, P. W., Chief, Goffstown, N. H., September 1, 1930.  
 THURSTON, RALPH E., Chief, Putnam, Conn., October 16, 1930.  
 ERICKSON, JOHN O., Ex-Chief, Newburyport, Mass., December 17, 1930.  
 ROSE, CHARLES H., Ex-Chief, New London, Conn., January 8, 1931.  
 NICHOLS, GEORGE W., Supt. Fire Alarm, Woburn, Mass., February 10, 1931.  
 CARBERRY, WILLIAM F., Ex-Chief, East Walpole, April 6, 1931.  
 SMITH, JAMES E., Chief, Nashua, N. H., April 9, 1931.  
 MALLORY, HOMER J., Stamford, Conn., April 21, 1931.  
 MARTIN, H. M., Ex-Chief, Enosburg, Vt., July 2, 1931.  
 CLARK, W. F., Ex-Chief, Naugatuck, Conn., July 25, 1931.  
 HOOBEN, JAMES A., Taunton, Mass., September 5, 1931.  
 JOHNSON, DANIEL E., Ex-Chief, Bridgeport, Conn., September 17, 1931.  
 TOONE, GILBERT G., Gamewell Co., Needham Heights, Mass., October 12, 1931.  
 CONEENY, JOHN T., Chief, Dupont Co., Wilmington, Del., October 14, 1931.  
 FLEMING, JOHN R., Chief, Saylesville, R. I., December 22, 1931.  
 LABENSKY, IRVING F., Supt. Fire Alarm, New London, Conn., December 25, 1931.  
 BROWN, HENRY A., Ex-Chief, Marlboro, Mass., January 6, 1932.  
 GALE, C. DAVID, District Chief, Orange, Mass., January 21, 1932.  
 DORAN, ANDREW T., Chief, Greenfield, Mass., February 18, 1932.  
 LEWIS, WM. H., Fabric Hose Co., Worcester, Mass., April 1, 1932.  
 BLETHEN, CHESTER H., Ex-Chief, Auburn, Me., April 11, 1932.  
 HYATT, HENRY J., Chief, Fitchburg, Mass., May 2, 1932.  
 FURGANG, LEONARD, West Roxbury, Mass., May 5, 1932.  
 FULLER, CHARLES H., Chief, Pawtucket, R. I., May 15, 1932.  
 GARDINER, WARREN B., Chief, Saylesville, R. I., July 11, 1932.  
 FOX, JOHN C., Fire Commissioner, Rutland, Vt., July 23, 1932.  
 DOLAN, JOSEPH A., Deputy Chief, Boston, Mass., August 25, 1932.  
 GREEN, WILLIAM C., Chief, Concord, N. H., October 27, 1932.  
 O'CONNOR, THOMAS, Battalion Chief, Washington, D. C., November 20, 1932.  
 ESTERBROOK, WILLARD W., Fire Commissioner, Brookline, Mass., December 3, 1932.  
 RICH, SEWELL M., Ex-Chief, Somerville, Mass., December 9, 1932.  
 SPALDING, HOWARD C., Augusta, Me., January 27, 1933.  
 CRIBBY, JOSEPH A., Ex-Chief, Somerville, Mass., February 17, 1933.  
 WARD, THOMAS G., Chief, Shelton, Conn., March 9, 1933.  
 LACROIX, CHARLES, Ex-Chief, Millis, Mass., March 17, 1933.  
 MCPHEE, MICHAEL, Ex-Chief, Lawrence, Mass., April 25, 1933.  
 KING, HERBERT E., Ex-Chief, Mansfield, Mass., May 15, 1933.  
 HOAGLAND IRA G., Nat. Auto. Sprink. Assoc., New York City, August 5, 1933.  
 WHEELER, A. D., Gamewell Co., Newton Upper Falls, Mass., August 17, 1933.  
 KIMBALL, HOWARD C., Ex-Chief, Salem, Mass., August 27, 1933.

Our

Hi





Roll

ir

SULLIVAN, JOHN E., Ex-Chief, Plymouth, Mass., December 16, 1933.  
 KOEN, JAMES S., Chief, Salem, Mass., December 21, 1933.  
 PERSONS, VANEY P., Chief, Montpelier, Vt., February 6, 1934.  
 COMBER, EDWARD, Ex-Chief, Narragansett Pier, R. I., March 7, 1934.  
 AHERN, WILLIAM A., Fire Marshal, Branford, Conn., April 28, 1934.  
 FISKE, HOWARD, Ex-Chief, Framingham, Mass., May 30, 1934.  
 PARTENHEMER, PHILIP, Ex-Chief, Greenfield, Mass., July 9, 1934.  
 AMBROSE, GEORGE C., Boston, Mass., July 18, 1934.  
 BARRY, W. A., Eureka Fire Hose Co., Boston, August 13, 1934.  
 HEITMAN, HENRY H., Chief, Waterbury, Conn., September 19, 1934.  
 MONTMENY, ARTHUR, Ex-Chief, Chicopee, Mass., October 1, 1934.  
 MANY, ROBERT, Fabric Fire Hose Co., Boston, Mass., October 13, 1934.  
 KEANE, JOHN W., Ex-Deputy Chief, Marlboro, Mass., December 11, 1934.  
 MOORE, EDWIN D., Bennington, Vt., March 25, 1935.  
 TORREY, ARCHIE W., Chief, North Scituate, Mass., April 2, 1935.  
 HAYES, JOHN H., Ex-Chief, Bristol, Conn., June 13, 1935.  
 McLAUGHLIN, DANIEL F., Ex-Chief, East Providence, R. I., June 22, 1935.  
 JOY, MELLE R., Chief, Saugus, Mass., July 31, 1935.  
 MAXIM, CARLTON W., Ex-Chief, Middleboro, Mass., August 27, 1935.  
 STANTON, HOWARD L., Ex-Chief, Norwich, Conn., August 30, 1935.  
 MASON, W. S., Chief, Bangor, Me., November 12, 1935.  
 TITUS, WILLIAM E., Ex-Chief, Pawtucket, R. I., February 26, 1936.  
 MILLER, DEAN H., Chief, Ashland, Mass., April 25, 1936.  
 WEDGER, WALTER L., Belmont, Mass., June 2, 1936.  
 PATT, IRVING F., Ex-Chief, Central Falls, R. I., June 17, 1936.  
 WOODWARD, A. P., Ex-Chief, Danielson, Conn., June 27, 1936.  
 KELLEY, JOSEPH B., Pawtucket, R. I., July 1, 1936.  
 LUBY, JOHN J., Chief, Wallingford, Conn., July 12, 1936.  
 FERNBERGER, HERMAN W., Philadelphia, Pa., July 18, 1936.  
 HARRISON, FRANK R., Chief, Onset, Mass., August 4, 1936.  
 MAINZER, ROBERT H., Hon. Dept. Chief, New York, August 6, 1936.  
 PALMER, JOHN A., Chief, Torrington, Conn., December 7, 1936.  
 HILL, CHAS. E., Chief, Cape Elizabeth, Maine, December 28, 1936.  
 McGRATH, PATRICK J., Ex-chief, Meridan, Conn., Died January 8, 1937.  
 SCANNELL, DR. JOSEPH W., Fire Comm., Lewiston, Me., January 16, 1937.  
 NEARY, JOHN H., Chief, Natick, Mass., January 18, 1937.  
 CASEY, JAMES M., Ex-Chief, Cambridge, Mass., January 25, 1937.  
 SEARS, C. E., Chief Engineer, Claremont, N. H., May 5, 1937.  
 WHITING HOMER B., Ex-Chief, Hampton Beach, N. H., May 26, 1937.  
 HOADLEY, G. W., Ex-Chief, Naugatuck, Conn., June 9, 1937.  
 DUGAN, ARTHUR W., Chief, Vergennes, Vt., July 5, 1937.  
 HUBBARD, ISAAC M., Chief, Greenwich, Conn., August 15, 1937.  
 HAINES, FRANKLIN W., 57 Gardner St., Peabody, Mass., August 28, 1937.  
 LYNCH, THOMAS J., Chief, Waterbury, Conn., October 1, 1937.  
 MIGUEL, MANUEL S., Chief, Manchester, Mass., October 3, 1937.  
 PICKETT, E. W. S., Ex-Chief, Fairfield, Conn., November 1, 1937.  
 KNOWLES, C. H., Ex-Chief, So. Hamilton, Mass., November 11, 1937.  
 DALLAGHER, JAMES M., District Chief, Fall River, Mass., December 11, 1937.  
 SCULLY, JOHN J., American Fire Equipment Co., Boston, Mass., December 29, 1937.  
 WARE, LEWIS A., Chief, Hanover, N. H., February 2, 1938.  
 WHITE, FRANK M., Chief, Guilford, Conn., June 4, 1938.  
 RUSSELL, WM. G., Capt., Waterbury, Conn., June 29, 1938.  
 HURLEY, ROBERT T., Hartford, Conn., August 30, 1938.  
 HANMER, H. F., Ex-Chief, Wethersfield, Conn., September 9, 1938.  
 STEVENS, HENRY J., Chief, Nantasket Beach, Mass., September 13, 1938.  
 PERCEY, M. S., Chief, No. Bennington, Vt., October 15, 1938.  
 ADAMS, JOHN T., Ex-Chief, Marblehead Mass., December 19, 1938.  
 ATKINS, W. H. H., Chief, Marblehead, Mass., December 20, 1938.  
 SHERWOOD, WM. D., Ex-Chief, Southport, Conn., December 27, 1938.  
 HUDSON, DAVID M., Chief, Chelsea, January 2, 1939.  
 KINSELLA, ALFRED, Captain, Belmont, Mass., January 23, 1939.  
 WARE, LEWIS A., Chief, Hanover, N. H., February 2, 1939.  
 EATON, FRANK L., Deputy Fire Marshal, Waterbury, Vt., February 27, 1939.  
 QUINLAN, ROBERT T., Ex-Chief, Needham, Mass., March 20, 1939.  
 SHANNON, WALTER E., Chief, Wakefield, R. I., April 00, 1939.  
 WAITE, IRVING C., Chief, Bedford, Mass., July 16, 1939.  
 SULLIVAN, JEREMIAH F., Ex-Chief, Fall River, Mass., August 8, 1939.  
 SHEPARD, W. C., Ex-Chief, Pittsfield, Mass., September 2, 1939.  
 HOWLAND, J. LESTER, Chief, Hyannis, Mass., November 3, 1939.  
 CARTY, WM. E., Ex-Chief, Burlington, Vt., November 22, 1939.  
 MARTIN, FRANK F., Ex-Chief, Cohasset, Mass., November 29, 1939.  
 MORRIS, F. J., Ex-Chief, Lawrence, Mass., December 3, 1939.  
 OLSON, ALBERT T., McNeil and Olsen Co., Walpole, Mass., December 6, 1939.  
 FLYNN, DANIEL W., Ex-Chief, Great Barrington, Mass., December 9, 1939.  
 McGLAUFILIN, FLOYD E., Chief, Presque Isle, Maine, January 28, 1940.

says, "Chief, let's look this over," you will be ready to do so. I know already some departments have added equipment.

If you have within the last year or two years bought equipment or added equipment which is not in your inventory which you sent in some time ago, please write to me, address it to the Fire Marshal, Commonwealth Pier, Boston. You all recall that inventory has 116 items on it.

In addition to having equipment, it also had personnel, how many men you had. That has been very valuable. We have had occasion to go before boards of selectmen and boards of aldermen to show how lacking they are in men and equipment. We can do that because we are outsiders. You men can't do it as well as we can. We can go in and tell them what they have got and what we think they should have.

Another feature we asked was the salaries of the men and the officers, and I was quite amazed at the salaries they got in some departments, so we have been able to furnish some information along those lines which help to raise those salaries; and also civil service was reported in the inventory and we were able to make recommendations that departments be put under civil service.

It is there, the figures are most interesting, and I might say it is the only state in the Union that has this inventory. A couple of years ago at the convention of the International Chiefs it was taken up and at that time Mr. Garrity was able to say we had done it in Massachusetts. The water department, secret service, different ones have been to us to get this information and know what they have in Massachusetts from the fire protection angle.

So you can see it is easy to operate. Any child can look at the index and get the answer. We want to keep it that way so anybody can use it and give information. I am going to be here all afternoon and if anybody has any questions they wish to ask, I will be glad to answer them. I will leave these here so you can look at them.

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** Any questions anybody wishes to ask George before he sits down? (Applause.)

## ADDRESS

MR. ARTHUR MYERS

The Atlas Co.

**MR. MYERS:** Mr. President, Officers, Members and Guests, Mr. Moeller was to have given you an address on "Safe Life Saving Devices." He is not representing the Atlas Company and I have been put on to carry on the sales work but I didn't come here prepared to give an address on any kind of devices. Since I have been here, several of the gentlemen came to me downstairs and said that they had the old rope nets, which was the only thing they had in their department in case of an emergency. I think you all realize the seriousness of a situation of that kind, so I am not going to dwell on it. Your previous speaker mentioned the strength of the nets. You all know the importance of that kind of device, so it is useless for me to go into details on any of it. The Atlas Company is prepared to carry on and give you the same kind of service, the same high quality goods as they have had, and as time permits I shall probably call on most of you in your respective towns and cities. Unfortunately I let the net stand down on the Armory floor and choked

up the springs with asphalt, so we had a little trouble to get it to work, so if you have Atlas nets, don't do what I did. Mr. President, I am very glad to have been here and thank you and your Association for your very courteous reception and hope you all have a very successful year.

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** At this moment I would like to present Harry R. Cross, Secretary of the Grinnell Company, who would like to speak a few words to you.

**MR. CROSS:** Some of you gentlemen who were kind enough to come out to the Grinnell Company yesterday and accept our invitation to see an automatic sprinkler system in actual operation also received an invitation for tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock when the Grinnell Company will give a demonstration of the Grinnell Mulsifyre System extinguishing oil fires with water. We have just learned that your meeting adjourns at noon tomorrow, and under the circumstances we want to withdraw very graciously if it is your wish. We realize your time is valuable and your time is limited and that your convention is over officially at noon. A great many of you saw the pictures of that apparatus, showing the Mulsifyre showing it being used in extinguishing fires in such as transformers, oil switches and lubricating oil lines, and also used on paints, lacquers and so forth. We would be glad to have this demonstration if that is your wish and will be glad if there are only a few interested to come out to the Grinnell plant where we can run the movie again. We can show the particular nozzle we use. The other will take up almost your entire afternoon. The only practical solution would be to leave the Biltmore at say 2:30, get you out there about 3 and get you back about 6. We are not going to have our feelings hurt in the least if you feel our suggestion is late and some other time would be more appropriate. Mr. Chairman, may I presume to ask if the gentlemen in the audience will raise their hands if they wish us to have the demonstration tomorrow afternoon?

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** You heard Mr. Cross' suggestion or invitation. Any here who wish to take advantage of that please put their hands up. I guess that tells the story.

**MR. CROSS:** I thank you all for allowing me to appear here and thank you all for coming out to Grinnell Company. May I say one other thing. Those near Providence feel free to call us at any time and say they want to bring down some fireman, they want to see the plant or play around with the drive pipe valve or any of the apparatus. I think they find it very instructive. I guarantee to give you a very good man who will give you a thorough story of any part of our apparatus. Feel free to come at any time, and we will welcome you. Thank you, gentlemen.

**SECRETARY O'HEARN:** I move that the remarks of Mr. Cross be placed on the record and we extend to the Grinnell Company our thanks and appreciation for this opportunity at least, as the hour was a misunderstanding. We know we will all be on our way at two o'clock. I think the least we can do is thank the company and look forward to another year for this demonstration.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** Before I introduce the next speaker, I would like to call your attention to the Clambake tonight. It says 6:30, and we would like to have everybody down there who possibly can get there.

The next speaker I don't think really needs any introduction. He has been with us a great deal, and I present Percy Charnock who will talk on "The Needs of a Modern Fire Department."

ADDRESS  
THE NEEDS OF A MODERN FIRE DEPARTMENT

BY PERCY C. CHARNOCK

Engineer, New England Rating Bureau

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: You have requested me to talk on "The Needs of a Modern Fire Department." Naturally the needs of a modern fire department are many and varied. I don't propose to go into but what seemed to me the most important, and a few of those.

Early in the opening of the World War I was delegated to be in charge or in supervision of the fire protection at one of the ten cantonments. The plan was to have a chief of a fire department to be loaned by some neighboring fire department. The young officer who had been delegated for that purpose at Camp Devens, where I was to be for several months, where we sat down to discuss methods in regard to the fire department. Mind you, we didn't have much of any fire apparatus, what we had was loaned by neighboring departments, and we were discussing the equipment of fire department stations. I said, "Captain, what do you think we had better arrange for first for this fire station?" Right off the bat he said, "A clock." I was somewhat dumbfounded. I couldn't see the connection between fire protection of a cantonment in time of war and a clock, because I knew the several days I had been there I didn't have the time to wind up my watch. So I hope I won't hit on some of the unimportant things in this discussion today.

Speaking of modern fire apparatus, which I think you will all agree is the main thing that we should strive for, we only go back a few years when we find that modern apparatus in a fire department consisted of hose wagons, possibly with a chemical tank on them, with an occasional steam fire engine. There were few cities that had more than one steam fire engine. We had the light ladder truck, the village type of light ladder truck. Today the modern fire department is not modern unless it has modern pumping engines, the capacity depending on the requirements of the community. I doubt very much if there is any great field for the individual hose wagon other than for a tender to pumping engines.

Following this, we certainly must look for the modern ladder truck, and the modern ladder truck today is one which has a mechanically raised ladder. I can't see how any community today can consider the purchase of any ladder truck unless it has the mechanical raising device for the longest ladder on the truck.

You remember how long it took for the trolley companies to put on the so-called vestibules on the trolleys, how they fought putting them on, saying if those are put on we will have all sorts of accidents? Well, finally, as I recall, in Massachusetts the legislature forced the trolley companies to equip their cars with so-called vestibules. I don't feel that there were any great number of accidents. The drivers of those cars previously were placed out there on the platform to perform their duties of running the cars and they must do it in all kinds of weather. You remember they were wearing the old bearskin coats and belts with icicles hanging down from their beards. That is what some of our firemen today are doing in the winter time. It has taken even longer for firemen to put vestibules on fire apparatus than it did on trolley cars.

Four or five years ago I have said publicly many times there had been no advance made in fire apparatus since the early days of changing over from horse-drawn to motor driven. Everything on the apparatus was open to the weather, including the two men that might ride on the driver's seat and the others could

hang on wherever they could find a place to hang on. These men undoubtedly in severe winter weather were frozen when they arrived on the job, and you can imagine the condition they would be in to take up rescue work.

Ladder trucks, just four or five years ago, were no different than the average type ladder truck that I spoke of earlier in my talk with the exception of a few of the larger cities where we had the spring or quick hoist aerial ladder truck.

Well, the styles are changing. We must protect the men who are to take this apparatus to the fire and whom we expect to depend upon to perform rescue work and extinguish the fire on their arrival. This apparatus must carry the necessary equipment for rescue work and combatting fire. I predict in a very few years now all apparatus will have closed bodies or at least closed vestibules, if you will, where the men can ride to the fire in comparative comfort and I feel in absolute safety.

Now, it isn't essential only to take those men to a fire safely; we must bring them home safely. There has been many a man who has worked for hours at a fire who has had to ride back on the apparatus without any protection and contracted pneumonia on the return from the fire.

Yes, the modern fire department must have rescue equipment, salvage equipment and lighting equipment. Personally, I am not inclined, and I know you won't all agree with me on this point, to the separate rescue wagon or separate lighting truck, except possibly in the larger cities where the city can afford to have a number of those units. In other words, I feel that we are putting all of our eggs in one basket where we put our lighting plant and rescue equipment and salvage equipment on one set of wheels, and it may be that business will be crippled at just the time when we need it the most. My solution of this problem is to make every piece of apparatus a lighting truck and to make at least every ladder truck a rescue wagon.

Speaking of lights, and George I think touched on this point a moment ago, you said, George, that there were only fourteen wagons equipped with generators and forty-five portable generators in the State of Massachusetts. That is a pretty small proportion of the number of cities and towns in the state that have this necessary equipment for fighting fires and to do it in a modern way. I repeat every piece of apparatus, I believe, can be equipped with lighting material.

You hear and read rather frequently of the emergency service which the fire departments have maintained for some of our hospitals. Their lighting arrangements give out just at the crucial time and our fire department, which is an emergency service, has been called upon to take lighting apparatus to the hospitals for emergency operations. Frankly, gentlemen, I don't think that is something which the fire department should be called upon to do, and I do believe that if heads of the fire departments would confer with the trustees of these hospitals it would be possible to persuade them to provide an emergency lighting outfit of their own so you would not be left without your lighting equipment for the proper conduct of the department.

During the recent floods and hurricane I have occasion to know there was an insufficient amount of lighting equipment available. I don't know whether we will go through another hurricane or not, but there were many places where there should have been more lighting equipment in the municipal departments, and I don't want to leave that all with the fire departments because I believe water departments and highway departments of cities and towns also should have portable lighting equipment.

I am not going to go into any detail on minor equipment which I feel is necessary except to speak of smoke and gas masks and oxygen helmets and breathing apparatus. George's records also indicate a very small amount of such apparatus



is available. One of our beloved members of this organization now gone to his reward said on several occasions he wouldn't have a smoke mask in his fire department. He was forced to have smoke masks in his fire department, gentlemen, because he had two occasions where he lost some of his own men in trying to rescue someone in a manhole, because his department was not properly equipped. I maintain every department should have a large complement of these masks, because in the end the fighting of fires is going to change. We are going to see you go into buildings and locate the fire and be able to direct the movements of the fire department by men equipped with smoke and gas masks who can get at the seat of the fire. The modern fire department will have even more of this equipment as we go on.

The next I believe almost as important as apparatus is to have ample man power to man this apparatus. Needless to say, this apparatus is of no avail unless there are men who can handle the equipment. Let us provide paid men, call men and volunteers. Many of our small communities must depend on call or volunteer members, but conditions are changing. You would be surprised how difficult it is in many places to get the proper nucleus of call and volunteer members out to a fire. The times are changing. The attitude, civic spirit, is not what it was when I first knew the fire service.

I recently had occasion to take up with the officials of a mill town about six thousand population the question of response of call members to fires, and I think that that town pays a great deal more than any other town that I know of for the services of these call men. The reason for my taking up this question was that we found that during the working hours of the mill only about thirty-four percent of the membership turned out to fires and that is over a period of several months, and on Saturdays and Sundays and holidays not more than fifty percent of the membership. The only answer to the problem in that community was to try and augment the number of men in the department so if we still had thirty-four percent response we had a greater number of men.

I spoke earlier of a clock. The clock seems to be of considerable moment to the members of the fire department. I am in entire sympathy with the men in the fire department to obtain more time for leisure, but frankly, I feel that this is an inopportune time to continue a movement which has started in attempting to have more time for men in the fire service. If you could understand the number of inquiries that we get from municipal officials as to how they can reduce the cost of running their fire departments, the number of places we are informed where city officials are going to reduce the number of men in the fire department, I think you will understand why I speak as I do. The movement of which I speak is the change to the two platoon system and which can be put into effect only by reducing the number of men on duty in the companies or by adding a number of men to the fire department to keep the companies at the original strength.

There are many fire departments, many of them where the man power is way below what it should be. And I think that I might say here that the fire insurance underwriting organization which I represent probably is responsible for a great many of the paid men being added to the fire department, probably is as responsible as any other force in bringing in added man power in paid departments.

We have an illustration of the effect of lack of man power in a department in the neighboring city of Cranston only a few days ago which really brought on that city the loss of life of those people in that apartment house by testimony of the Chief in the fire department that he didn't have men enough at hand to raise ladders or to man the life net to save those people.

Frankly, I think the men in the fire service would be more desirous of having more money rather than more leisure time, and if those men desire more money, I

## GORHAM FIRE EQUIPMENT Co.

Manufacturers of

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR  
SEALAND CORP.  
QUAKER CITY RUBBER CO.



DISTRIBUTORS FOR  
FYR-FYTER CO.  
ELKHART BRASS MFG. CO.

**MOTOR FIRE APPARATUS FIRE DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES**

**136 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.**

---



Chief CHARLES H. FRENCH, Board of Directors, Manchester, N. H.

---

*Best Wishes*

## Boston Sparks Association

WM. A GROUSE, Exec. Sec.

---

think the cue is for them to refrain from asking for more time off under the present financial conditions of our cities.

The next matter of importance I think is a trained personnel. This also applies to paid, call and volunteer members. As you of course know, great strides have been made in the past few years in regional schools for the training of firemen. These are wonderful institutions and the men in the fire service are flocking to these schools and are hungry for the information they can obtain; wonderful educational work and training of those men who enter into these schools.

Now my opinion is that just merely attending these schools is not enough. I find that we are told frequently that certain members, in some cases all members of a department have attended one of the regional schools in New England, and it seems to be in a good many cases the opinion that because those men have been in attendance at those schools that is all they need to do. You know, I think, as well as I that the mere attendance of the course in these schools is not all that is necessary. Every town should have a drill tower of its own. They are not expensive. I feel that every department can have one. Even though the town does not possess a drill tower or feels it is impossible to do so, I think it is possible to maintain what might be termed a continuation school back home where those that have gone to the training schools can get together and go over the literature which is in great abundance today, carry out the evolutions which they have learned, and continue the training of all of the members in the home fire department and in this way show your community that you are wearing out not only the seat of your "britches" but your shoes also.

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: I move you, sir, we accept the remarks of Mr. Charnock of the New England Rating Bureau and they may be spread on the records and a vote of thanks be extended to the speaker.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Chief Cotter asked me to announce, "from the Biltmore starting at 6:30," he will have about fifty private cars to take you out to the Clambake, but I suggest those who have their own cars and possibly can do so will go along, too. He said it was impossible to provide enough buses to carry all at the same time, and for that reason we suggest those who have used their own and they can come home when they are ready. But there will be about fifty cars there at 6:30, which is the starting time, and make an effort to get out on time so they can start serving the food at the time set.

PRESIDENT BURNS: If there is no more to come before the meeting, we stand adjourned.

CHIEF LAWTON, Middletown, Conn.: Before we adjourn, I move that the name of Ex-Chief Henry Taft be placed on the Honorary list.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT BURNS: Anything more to come before the meeting?

MR. FRED SHEPPERD, Editor "Fire Engineering": The last speaker referred to the use of gas masks in manholes.

Mr. Chairman:

Reference was made by the previous speaker to the use of gas masks in manholes. I do not believe it was his intention to infer that these protective devices are suitable for manhole use. Their function is to filter out harmful gases, but they do

not provide protection to the wearer atmospheres deficient in oxygen. Such atmospheres are commonly encountered in manholes, and even though the gas masks will filter out the harmful gases, the atmosphere remaining may not contain enough oxygen to support human life.

With reference to furnishing emergency lights during breakdown of electric service, by the fire department, I believe this to be a sound practice. The function of the fire department today is broadening in its scope and the time may arrive when the duties of the fire fighting organization will include not only fire fighting, fire prevention and salvage work, but all types of emergency work as well. Due to improvements in fire prevention methods and better building construction, the work of the city fire department will grow less as time passes on. Unless fire departments assume this emergency work, for which they are especially equipped and trained, the time may come when they will find their zone of influence very much circumscribed, and other city departments will have taken the upper hand in performing emergency work which is now the logical duty of the fire service.

It will be a service which will be called upon because of its equipment and training to operate in all emergencies. It seems to me the future of the fire service will be one that will render service to the public in emergencies, whether it is a fire or other catastrophe. As far as lights go, I think lights should be furnished by other means, but it is nice that they be equipped to furnish lights as they do today in an emergency.

MR. CHARNOCK: Mr. President, I said I thought you wouldn't all agree with me, but I am afraid I can't agree with Mr. Shepperd. I do agree with you on gas masks in manholes. I intended to include such safety devices as oxygen masks for that purpose. I can't agree with you in regard to the fire department attempting to maintain all this emergency service. I know that being in a position where the fire department can help whenever possible is a wonderful thing, but when we can take, for instance, certain institutions such as hospitals where we know that it is essential to maintain a secondary source of power very often, I think we ought to go out and try to take care of that thing aside from the fire department. I may look at it from a different angle from some of you, but when you realize that our fire departments are not overmanned and to send our only lighting truck to a hospital with a complement of men, we have cut down the value of our fire department for fire protection of the community.

CHIEF ALLEN, Brookline, Mass.: With your permission I would like to ask Mr. Charnock one or two questions. First, let me explain this by calling attention to the people asleep in the front row. I wasn't asleep in the front row but I was asleep in the rear row but was awakened when you spoke about the undermanned company in this Commonwealth, and I would like to ask you this, if your organization will officially oppose the reduction of the personnel in departments where it may be sought by the so-called taxpayers groups. Will you oppose the reduction of these personnel?

MR. CHARNOCK: Chief Allen, I thought you were asleep during all of the talk. In answer to your query in regard to my position in opposing the reduction of men in the fire departments, let me say whether by taxpayers or by politicians or what not, that there have been many occasions where the underwriting organizations have advised cities and towns that they were taking grave chances in reducing the personnel in their fire departments. I want you to understand this that rate organizations have not any police power. All they can do is advise. I know what you are driving at.

CHIEF ALLEN: Haven't you the police power of raising the rates?

MR. CHARNOCK: I don't call that a police power. I call that an unfortunate situation, but I will admit that there are cases where we have had to say if this is done it may be necessary to raise the rates.

CHIEF ALLEN: Wouldn't it be more advantageous if you said not "may" but "will." And just a moment, I do disagree with Mr. Charnock. We are very close friends but we disagree on a few things. I disagree with you on this special service to the public. I have proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that all the special service we render to our citizens comes back in a handsome dividend of goodwill. Goodwill brings you good budgets. There is no magic and no mystery to it. No fire department justifies its existence today by simply extinguishing fires. The hurricane and special service rendered by these departments throughout New England brought them a world of goodwill beyond price.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Mr. President, sometimes we refer our problems to this Rating Bureau and especially Mr. Charnock, he has used his police power, so-called, in my town and they left it with the judgment of the citizens very recently. There is a demand on for change of hours, the so-called elimination plan or reducing the working hours twenty percent, it means an increase correspondingly of twenty percent to the manual force. We have a very fine committee which was appointed by the town to look into the situation and the committee are men of very excellent reputation. They went into all the phases of it and went to the Exchange and said, "If we do this, what are the chances of an increase in the insurance rate," and that insurance rating bureau very plainly told them the chances were an increase of ten percent in the business or manufacturing risks, and we have the largest manufacturing town in the country there with one plant valued anywhere from fourteen to twenty million dollars. And regardless of that threat of a ten percent increase, at least a ten percent increase, in the rate, that committee went into town meeting and recommended to the citizens in town meeting that the Chief of the Fire Department and the Selectmen be instructed to work out a plan that we might put this elimination system into operation. So in that instance the police power warning from the bureau was thrown into the laps of the citizens.

PRESIDENT BURNS: Anyone else like to discuss it.

MR. JOHN CAMPBELL: On the question regarding manholes, no man should even go into a manhole without a harness, if it is not more than a rope around him. There have been several cases where men have lost their lives because there was no method of getting them out. It is pure suicide to go into any manhole which, may or may not be contaminated and you don't know what it is contaminated with unless you have some means of taking the man out promptly. Sending a man down after him is just duplicating the suicide of the first man.

PRESIDENT BURNS: The round-table discussion hasn't taken place before. Let us have it now. Anybody got anything on his chest? Here is the place to get it off.

CHIEF PACHL, New Haven, Conn.: No doubt we have all seen numerous trucks painted red not connected with fire departments. Why shouldn't we take up the question of all these machines being painted red? Every new truck is a red one. I think a resolution here to oppose any more of these red trucks would be in order now.

PRESIDENT BURNS: I don't know as you can have that power to stop them painting them any color they wish.

CHIEF PACHL: The City of New York just passed an ordinance of preventing it any further.

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** I think that is only city trucks belonging to the City of New York. I don't think that prevents any cars coming in there, is that right?

**CHIEF PACHL:** Any car operated in the City of New York, not city owned cars but private cars.

**CHIEF ALLEN, Brookline, Mass.:** We have here today Mr. Cook who represents the International Association of Fire Chiefs as their executive secretary, and I know he has a world of information as to what that organization is attempting to do for fire chiefs throughout this country, and I think it would be well if he explained to this organization just what is available.

**MR. COOK, Headquarters Secretary, International Association of Fire Chiefs:** Delegates to the New England, I didn't expect to come up here. As a matter of fact, I believe President Mottesheard covered quite thoroughly in his talk this morning the aims and activities of the International Association, especially as it pertains to what we are most interested in at this time, that is, the carrying out of the educational firemen training programs throughout the country. It is a movement which we have gotten in back of, the various sectional organizations of the International have gotten in back of, the various state, county and other regional, fire chiefs' and firemen's organizations have gotten in back of it almost universally throughout the country. There are, however, I regret to say, some states in which for some unknown reason, unexplainable to me and to most of those I have talked with, where the necessary impetus is lacking to get this free education, call it, free training, which is otherwise unavailable, particularly to you men of the medium and smaller size paid departments and your volunteers where your facilities are not adequate. Why it is we haven't been able to get them started I don't know, but sincerely trust that all of you having heard what you did this morning, a very excellent morning's program, one of the finest morning session programs that I have heard at any convention or meeting, that you have gained enough from that so when you go back home, if you haven't already participated either in the program available to you in your state or in trying to organize a program if you have none in your state, that you will have gained that enthusiasm so that when you go back you will immediately lend yourself to convincing your brethren that the need for that kind of training is intense in your locality and you are bound to get it. And I say the International Association is behind this training program, we are behind it naturally not to the extent of operating any of the training programs, we have no facilities for doing that. Even if we did have the facilities for operating them, I doubt if it would be advisable to, because any training program must fit the locality in which it is applied. However, we can do this; we can promote the interest in participation in these programs, we can add very materially, and principally, I might say, in the outlining of the skeleton of what is needed in a training program. We can prepare and distribute that information which we think is most valuable and most highly needed in the line of instructor material to be used in a program and we can establish in our central office an information bureau to which each and every one of you fire chiefs or firemen alike can come in time of need when you are perplexed with the solution of any problem dealing with the fire service, and I hope we will be able to help you in finding the solution to that problem. I think that is all that we need to say now in addition to what President Mottesheard has covered this morning and what you have been reading constantly both through the publications which have been put out from the headquarters office and in other magazines dealing with the fire service profession. You will notice I use the word profession. The fire service is rapidly becoming more and more of a profession and not just a job. It is becoming a profession not only of skilled manual labor but of technical application. Men in the fire service generally throughout the country are finding it increasingly harder to attain the promotion and advancement in their profession that they are justified in expecting because the competition offered by their fellows



is becoming so great through their application of this program training movement. There is one thing that you can help in putting this across. The success of our association in participating in this movement is entirely dependent upon your active help. We must maintain a healthy and a prolific membership if we are going to succeed. If we can have that healthy and prolific membership interested, nothing can stop us. I think that is all.

PRESIDENT BURNS: I would like to have a few words from Percy Bugbee.

## REMARKS

By PERCY BUGBEE

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association,  
before the New England Association of Fire Chiefs—June 1939

I appreciate very much the invitation of your president to say a few words to you. I have been attending your meetings ever since your association was organized and I want to again assure you of the friendship and desire for co-operation of the National Fire Protection Association for the New England Association of Fire Chiefs.

A subject that has not been touched upon by other speakers and which I think is important occurs to me for presentation to you. You may recall that last year your president, Chief Randlette of Richmond, Maine, gave an excellent paper on the fireworks hazard and that your association unanimously endorsed the model state fireworks law prepared by a committee of state fire marshals and issued by the National Fire Protection Association. The International Association of Fire Chiefs at its last annual convention also endorsed the idea of adequate state legislation controlling fireworks.

Since the issuance of our model fireworks law we have been actively campaigning for its adoption. For some years the states of Michigan, Kentucky and Wisconsin have had good state-wide fireworks control. A couple of years ago New Jersey and Iowa passed good state laws. During the current sessions of the legislatures our model law has been adopted in West Virginia, Indiana, Utah and Pennsylvania and we understand that it is now before the governor in California for his signature. This will make some ten states that now have good fireworks control and we feel that this is a good start, but you will note that none of the New England states has as yet adopted this desirable legislation.

The states that have enacted good fireworks laws have shown a drastic reduction in injuries and deaths to children and in fires and there is no question at all of the value of this type of legislation. We hope very much that the New England Association of Fire Chiefs will decide to press for this desirable legislation in the several New England states and we can assure you of our wholehearted desire to co-operate with you to that end.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22

10 A. M.

PRESIDENT BURNS: The meeting will come to order. Report of Officers.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: I suggested to the President that we get started because I have a few items we want to get in as a matter of record and that will give us a little time for some men to come in here.

## MIDWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Manufacturers of a complete line of Quality Firemen's Clothing. MIDWESTERN garments are nationally known and have been pronounced by many leading fire chiefs as the VERY BEST on the market. Our garments will give long service, will retain the same flexibility through all temperatures of weather and will keep you warm through all the cold days and nights when fighting fires. MIDWESTERN garments are in a class by themselves, as we are exclusive users of the MIDWESTERN VANITEX and also the Famous Safety Snap which can be fastened and unfastened with one hand and will not freeze as the old type harness snap will do. Order your MIDWESTERN OUTFIT today and be prepared for the cold winter ahead.

New England Representative

I. A. LUFT

63 Jackson St., Providence, R.I.

Factory and Main Office

MIDWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Mackinaw, Illinois

ALL GARMENTS ARE UNION MADE. A. F. L.

---



Chief ALFRED H. KOLTONSKI, Board of Directors, Rutland, Vt.

---

## RAYTHEON PRODUCTION CORPORATION

MAKERS OF RAYTHEON RADIO TUBES

55 CHAPEL STREET

NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS

---

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** Report of the Secretary.

**SECRETARY O'HEARN:** Before I give my report, I would like to give that before a larger attendance, if possible. I have a resolution I would like to get in the record and I should have presented this the other day when Bill Carroll spoke. That was my intention and I slipped up on it somehow, and this is practically in line with what our International Association has done, simply showing that the fire chiefs believe and welcome automatic sprinklers with sprinkler alarm where possible. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The experience over a period of fifty years has proved that automatic sprinkler installations reduce the fire loss from 50 per cent to 80 per cent;

Whereas, The sprinkler records covering over 61,000 fires show that the sprinklers have either extinguished the fire or held it in check until the arrival of the municipal fire department in 96 per cent of the cases;

Whereas, No occupants of a school or hotel, properly equipped with automatic sprinklers have ever lost their lives from fire in such buildings;

Whereas, The automatic sprinkler also acts as an alarm that results in the organized fire department being called more quickly;

Whereas, The installation of automatic sprinklers has eliminated the dangers to the lives of the municipal firemen from fires which get out of control before they are summoned; therefore be it,

**RESOLVED,** That the New England Association of Fire Chiefs at their convention in Providence, Rhode Island, on June 20 to 22, 1939, recommend and urge those in charge of public and private schools, hospitals, institutions and other buildings, where there is a life hazard, to install automatic sprinkler systems to safeguard the lives of the occupants, to reduce the fire loss and to protect the municipal firemen; and be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED,** That the individual fire chiefs pledge themselves to give all possible assistance to the heads of such institutions who are endeavoring to obtain the installation of this most necessary form of fire protection; and be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED,** That this Association go on record as favoring legislation making it compulsory to install sprinkler equipment in such institutions as listed above.

I move you, sir, that this resolution be adopted and made a part of our record. (Motion seconded and carried.)

**SECRETARY O'HEARN:** I have the report of the Committee on Courtesies.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COURTESIES**

Your Committee extends our appreciation to his Excellency William H. Vanderbilt, Governor of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, His Honor John F. Collings, Mayor of Providence, the Chamber of Commerce, Providence Lodge No. 14 B. P. O. of Elks, to Chief Thomas H. Cotter, the Officers and Members of the Providence Fire Department, the wonderful committee of ladies headed by Mrs. Thomas H. Cotter, Chair Lady, and Mrs. Reuben Weekes and 15 other ladies, who did so much to make the stay of the wives, daughters and sweethearts

of the visiting Chiefs a huge success; also to Rev. Fr. Michael Collins, Rev. Fr. Thomas J. McKitchen and Rev. Fr. John B. Lyte, the Overseas Quartet, the Biltmore Hotel, the managers of the several theatres, The Gamewell Company and especially Mr. Vincent C. Stanley, its President, who personally took charge of arranging our Memorial Exercises, with the Choir of the All Saints Church and the Choir of Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul Church, which made history in giving us our most successful Memorial Exercises; and also the wonderful Sports Program put on at the Armory, as well as the Weenie Roast put on; to the Providence Police Department for their wonderful co-operation, the La Salle Academy Band, and to all others not known to us who contributed in any way to what has been a most successful Convention. We can only say that we are very grateful, and to thank you all in behalf of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs.

LAWRENCE E. REIF, *Chairman.*  
JOHN A. SAVAGE  
M. W. LAWTON

PRESIDENT BURNS: If there is no objection, that communication will be placed on the record.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Now is the Auditing Committee here? Yes, I see one of them, at least. I see the other one. I guess they are all here. Mr. President, if you want at this time I will read my report of the Secretary and follow up with the Treasurer's report.

PRESIDENT BURNS: No objection.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: It is not very lengthy. Sometimes I make them long-winded but I didn't have much to criticise this year. We didn't go in the hole, we went ahead this year.

\* \* \* \* \*

## REPORT OF SECRETARY

Mr. President and Members of the Association: This report covers the business transacted for the Association by your Directors or Committees since our last convention.

On July 26th, 1938, Chief Cote, Chief Cotter and the Secretary met at the Providence Biltmore Hotel with Mr. Hicks, Convention Manager, and closed the dates of June 20, 21 and 22 for our next Convention in that City.

January 12, 1939.

The first meeting of the Directors for 1939-1940 was held on above date at the Providence Biltmore Hotel in Providence, R. I. After lunch at 1:00 P.M., the meeting was called to order by President Burns in the Castle Room, with the following present: President Burns; Directors, Sanborn, Me., French, N. H., Koltonski, Vermont, Cote, R. I., Downey, Conn.; Chiefs, Cotter, Providence, Taupier, Pawtucket, Callahan, Central Falls, Tierney, Arlington; Deputy Chief Harris, Meriden; Harry Belknap, Press Representative, and the Secretary.

A telegram from Vice President Pope of Boston announced his inability to be present due to call to New York on matters of interest to the service.

Director Mahoney of Massachusetts was unable to be present due to last minute city business.

The secretary announced what action had been taken by a committee under date of July 27 in relation to closing date for the Convention, and the Directors voted to approve what had been done.

The Secretary reported progress on our Annual Report, or Red Book and urged co-operation.

On motion of Chief Cote, the following members were appointed on the Exhibit Committee: Chiefs, Taupier, Callahan and Tierney, with Chief Callahan, Chairman.

The Directors visited both the Armories in the City and voted to hold exhibits in the "Armory of Mounted Commands" on No. Main Street. This appeared to be best adapted as all could be taken care of on one floor with entrance at grade for apparatus to enter and ample room for meetings. A lengthy discussion followed regarding topics and speakers, as it was agreed that we should make every endeavor to have this, our first Providence Convention, outstanding. Chief Cotter and all R. I. Chiefs are enthused and promised full co-operation.

Meeting adjourned 4:30 P.M. subject to call of the President.

(Signed) JOHN W. O'HEARN,

*Secretary.*

On May 11, 1939, Chief Tierney of the Exhibit Committee, together with Mr. Vincent T. Stanley, President of Gamewell Company, visited Providence for final checkup of items, exhibits and set-up for the Convention. We met with Chiefs Cotter, Cote and Taupier, when final and complete plans were formulated with choice of Elks Home for the opening session as it had many advantages for such a gathering.

It will be noted that only once during the year was it necessary to have our entire Board of Officers meet; this was due to the fact that our Convention place was so centrally located, right in the heart of our greatest membership, and that the affair could be handled with minimum expense.

The year has been a prosperous one financially, regardless of the number of men who drop out annually owing a considerable amount for dues.

The Red-Book, or annual report, has been handled by the Association at a profit, even though this year we tried to have it appear a little more attractive than formerly.

Needless to say, the job is quite an undertaking and, regardless of the continued lack of interest among the members, there is some satisfaction in knowing that we have friends who support us by advertising with us, and I trust that the members will return the compliment by purchasing from those who are so kind in continuing their support.

During the year we have lost by death, 14 members, 2 of whom were among the small group present to organize our Association on July 12, 1922, at the office of the Gamewell Company, No. 200 Devonshire Street, Boston.

The Association continues to send floral tributes and letters of sympathy to families of our associates, as well as representation at services. Many acts of kindness to injured or sick members have caused us to continue a closer touch of friendliness and cheerfulness in time of trouble. We do not boast of or advertise our Charity, but this has continued during the year where financial assistance is needed and appreciated.

All of this is made possible by the small annual dues and co-operation; still we find those who never assist, never think of the other fellow, and finally drop mem-

bership leaving us holding the bag. The fellow who always pays regularly never wants to know where the money goes, it's always the other fellow.

At our 1938 Convention, your Secretary was elected to represent you at International meetings because our delegate at that time was International President. With the retirement of Chief Tierney from the Presidency in September, your secretary (with advice and consent of the President) prevailed upon Chief Tierney to again carry on this work, as he could be in closer touch with what was going on, and also follow through what plans he had formulated for the Association while President. Chief Tierney has done this, and between he and Chief Burns, the Association has been represented at a minimum of expense.

During the year your officers working with the Conference of State Defense, were able to successfully defeat Federal Legislation that would impose a retroactive tax on all salaries paid municipal employees for the past 12 years.

Every New England Senator and Congressman was contacted, a resolution adopted at our New Orleans Convention and having the approval of your directors was presented to each. In turn all replied to the secretary, indicating their stand, and with the final result that many dollars have been saved to members of our Association in not being obliged to pay this back tax.

This concludes all the meetings of the Directors or officers since our last Convention. You have before you a copy of our last Annual Report and I move you sir, that the report and these records as read be approved as the business done by the Association since our last Convention.

(Signed) JOHN W. O'HEARN,

*Secretary.*

\* \* \* \* \*

## REPORT OF NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

to

### INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Frisco Convention, September 20, 21, 22, 23, 1939

We have at this time approximately 872 members, which includes 29 Honorary. This figure includes 102 new members since my last report at New Orleans. We have a total paid up membership of 545 members, and enclosed herewith please find check to Secretary Mulcahey for \$545.00. Our report is made up about a month ahead of our usual time on account of dates of Convention, and in all probability our annual contribution to International Association will exceed that of last year when we paid a total of \$649.00 for our paid up membership. It is a pleasure to report that our Annual Convention held in June at Providence, Rhode Island, was one of the most successful on record since our Organization started, having a total registration of 723 members and friends, of which 51 were new members.

Our Exhibit Committee this year included Chief Daniel B. Tierney of Arlington, Mass., Chief Napoleon Taupier of Pawtucket, Rhode Island and Chief Frank J. Callahan of Central Falls, Rhode Island. It was an outstanding success in every sense of the word and brought a net profit to the Association of \$1826.69.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the staff at Headquarters for their unflinching co-operation at all times.



SECRETARY O'HEARN: You have before you a copy of our last annual report, Mr. President, and I move you, sir, that the report and these records be approved as the business done by the Association since our last convention.

PRESIDENT BURNS: You have heard the Secretary's final report. What is your pleasure?

CHIEF POPE, Boston, Mass.: I move it be accepted.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Now, Mr. President and Members, I will continue with the Treasurer's report, and that is not very lengthy.

### TREASURER'S REPORT

Following the custom of past years, your Secretary-Treasurer has prepared a brief summary covering membership and financial status since our last convention to the closing of the books June 15, 1939.

The Treasurer's books will show in detail all receipts and expenditures, as testified to by the Auditing Committee, but are not published as part of our Annual Report and are available to any member who may want further information than what is reported here.

On June 15, 1938 the total membership was 833. Since that time we have admitted to membership 106 new members. We have lost by death 14 members, and 65 have been dropped for non-payment of dues or resigned.

The total membership on June 15, 1939, was 860, of which 478 are active and 382 are associate members, classified by states as follows:

Maine.....	57	Ohio.....	4
New Hampshire.....	53	Illinois.....	1
Vermont.....	34	Pennsylvania.....	1
Massachusetts.....	474	California.....	1
Rhode Island.....	58	Indiana.....	1
Connecticut.....	142	Wisconsin.....	1
New York.....	20	Quebec.....	1
New Jersey.....	5	Ontario.....	1
Washington, D. C.....	3	Toronto.....	1
Louisiana.....	1		

On June 15, 1938, the cash balance was \$6,402.53. On June 15, 1939 the cash balance was \$7,561.76; \$1,605.07 of this amount is deposited in the Union Market National Bank checking account, Watertown, Mass., and \$408.31 in the Savings Account of the same bank; \$735.26 is deposited in the Watertown Savings Bank, and the balance \$4,813.12 is deposited in the Watertown Co-operative Bank.

With reference to funds deposited in the Watertown Co-operative Bank, I wish to present the following statement:



Convention Snaps, Providence, R. I.

Chief John W. O'Hearn,  
New England Association of Fire Chiefs,  
Watertown, Mass.  
Dear Sir:—

At your request we are pleased to submit the following statement regarding the holdings of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs' accounts in this bank as they will be on June 15, 1939.

The Association holds a matured share certificate for ten shares, No. 9272, value \$2,000, and a paid-up share certificate for ten shares, No. 05570, value \$2,000. The dividends on these certificates total \$90.00 and were disposed of as follows: \$72.00 was credited to your monthly savings account No. 29198; the balance of \$18.00 was mailed to you in the form of checks. On this account the Association holds eight shares in series 119. The value of these eight shares as of the above-mentioned date will be \$813.12.

The foregoing figures show that the value of the Association's accounts will be \$4,813.12 on June 15, 1939. Our last report to you showed the Association's total deposit to be \$4,724.32 as of June 30, 1938.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) C. H. PARKER,  
*Assistant Treasurer.*

It is encouraging to note that the Association has shown a profit the past year, the first since 1934; this is due in a great measure to the success of our annual exhibit receipts and profits gained by the Association publishing our Annual Report or Red Book.

As the receipts from exhibits are received over periods covering parts of 2 financial years, it is not possible to give a complete report at the close of a convention.

The final net receipts on exhibits of the Burlington Convention were \$1,288.00. At the present time the net exhibit receipts of this Convention are well above this figure and will be reported in a letter to you at a later date.

As your Secretary-Treasurer, one of my responsibilities is publishing your annual report, placing me in a position to know that the general lack of interest and assistance in this work is most discouraging; only by co-operation of all our work is made successful.

Our Charitable work for the sick including financial assistance, mailing costs and missionary work for the fire service, office and printing expenses are heavy in comparison to the \$3.00 each member pays annually for dues—which by the way is now our greatest source of losses.

I urge every member to aid in every way and help us build, that we may have a better Association.

JOHN W. O'HEARN,  
*Treasurer.*

PRESIDENT BURNS: Gentlemen, you have heard the Treasurer's final report. What is your pleasure?

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Mr. President, I would like to ask for the Auditors' report before the Treasurer's report is accepted.

PRESIDENT BURNS: I accept that.

CHIEF MAHONEY: Mr. President, the Auditors, consisting of myself, Chief Sanborn and Chief Cote, went through a detailed account of the Secretary-Treasurer day before yesterday and found everything O. K. and will testify to the same.

PRESIDENT BURNS: You have heard the Auditors' report and the Treasurer's.

CHIEF RANDLETTE, Richmond, Me.: I move you the Auditors' report and the Treasurer's report be accepted and made a matter of record.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT BURNS: I have the pleasure this morning of presenting Mr. Nichoson, Personnel Manager of The Texas Company.

### ADDRESS

#### FIRE PREVENTION AND SAFETY IN THE OIL INDUSTRY

BY CAPTAIN A. A. NICHOSON

Personnel Manager of The Texas Company

Because of the natural hazards involved in the oil industry, it became imperative early in the development of the industry that consideration be given to the factors of safety and fire prevention, Captain A. A. Nichoson, Personnel Manager of The Texas Company, this morning (or yesterday) told members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs at their annual convention in Providence.

In his address, "Safety and Fire Prevention in the Oil Industry," Captain Nichoson said, "Down through the passing centuries, man had given practically no concrete thought to the hazards attached to industry until some half century ago when, as a human benefactor the petroleum industry began to develop acceleration to keep pace with the newer march of technology."

Discussing the important role that the development of processes for refining petroleum has played in the evolution of our present civilization, he declared, "Petroleum has created new modes of transportation, altered completely ideas of efficient artificial illumination, and lightened the burdens and increased the happiness of mankind through its capacity to produce heat, light and power."

Through the service which the oil industry has ably rendered, Captain Nichoson continued, "it has come to be the third largest industry in the world, representing a capital investment of more than fourteen billions of dollars. A million persons are regularly employed by the industry at salaries considerably above the general average throughout the country. The annual payroll expenditure of the industry is a billion and a half dollars. A catastrophe which might wipe out this gigantic industry would be horrible beyond the powers of anyone to imagine. However, the danger of fire and accident is ever present in the industry and, therefore, in its early development it recognized the problem of fire and accident prevention as one of vital importance."

"Due to the fact that there was little or no background of experience in the industry for the direction of its efforts," he went on, "quite naturally it sought the

experience and assistance of the locally-organized fire departments. Here the oil industry, as has every other industry, found a capable and interested friend. From a very humble and crude beginning, motivated by a humanitarian instinct coupled with economic necessity, fire prevention and the promotion of safety in the oil industry has been developed until today it closely approaches being a profession in itself."

"Thanks to the nation's fire-fighting organizations which have contributed so generously and so effectively," Captain Nichoson concluded, "the work done by the oil industry in this direction has undoubtedly been as outstanding as that done by any other industry in the world. The industry has been willing to make almost limitless efforts toward providing necessary equipment. It has also realized the value and necessity of having a personnel thoroughly trained in fire prevention work. In the several decades just past, the petroleum industry has contributed its full share to the great American campaign to conserve men and materials. In its efforts to secure and maintain as high a degree of fire prevention and safety as possible, the constant counsel and suggestions from professional firemen and fire organizations have been of invaluable help."

CHIEF ALLEN, Brookline, Mass.: I move a rising vote of thanks to the speaker and his remarks be spread upon our record.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRÉSIDENT BURNS: Report on registration, Chief Koltonski.

## REPORT OF REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

June 22, 1939.

On June 19 we had 70 Active; 39 Associate members; 21 male and 58 female guests. On June 20 we had 104 Active and 87 Associate members; 78 male and 80 female guests. On June 21 we had 43 Active and 42 Associate members; 43 male and 26 female guests.

There was a total attendance of 238 Active members, 179 Associate members; 142 male guests and 164 female guests, making a total registration of 723. Of this number 51 are new members.

The report from the Registrars for the three days is as follows:

279 @ \$3.00.....	\$837.00
15 @ 6.00.....	90.00
3 @ 9.00.....	27.00
51 New Members.....	153.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,107.00

CHIEF OLIVER T. SANBORN,  
CHIEF ALFRED H. KOLTONSKI,  
CHIEF WILLIAM T. HAPPNY.

PRESIDENT BURNS: You have heard the Registration Committee report. What is your pleasure?

CHIEF RANDLETTE, Richmond, Me.: I move you the report of the Registration Committee be accepted.



SECRETARY O'HEARN: I second the motion and want to say from the reports last year there was a total registration of 501 and you can see a great improvement over last year and this convention. Our receipts from the convention for dues last year was \$800 and this year are correspondingly higher, \$1,100, and I think it has been a most gratifying report. I second the motion it be accepted and spread on the records.

(Motion carried.)

SECRETARY O'HEARN: I have an announcement to make. We have been given a memento of this convention presented to us by the B. H. Blackington Company of Attleboro Falls, and it is a scarf pin in the shape of a fire chief's insignia and I have been asked to determine the chief visiting us coming from the longest distance and as a memento of this occasion to present him with this scarf pin. I wonder if there is any chief here who has traveled more than seven hundred miles to get here, if anybody knows of anyone who has traveled over seven hundred miles. I thought the foreigner here from Nova Scotia might take it back to the islands, but he is lacking. He says he is a little over five hundred miles. We have another fellow who traveled 714 miles from his home town and drove in here, and, by the way, it might be well for the President of the International Association to come up front. Somebody may not have seen him the other day, and let him again be identified and we say thanks for his coming and good luck on the way home. He is a fine fellow and worked with your New England Association at International, as a result of which he is President of the International. They tell us we are making the presidents, and I think that may be so when you realize we didn't have an International President from 1916 until Allen was appointed and within three or four years we have had a second from New England, Chief Tierney, who has just retired. Roy, will you step forward? I don't hear anyone making a claim for more than seven hundred miles. (Applause.) This is the last chance for any other claimant, and not hearing any, it is a pleasure for me to give you this little memento of this occasion, coming from one of our jewelers of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

CHIEF MOTTESHEARD, President of the International Association of Fire Chiefs: Mr. President, Secretary-Treasurer O'Hearn and Brother Chiefs and Friends, This is certainly a very pleasant surprise to me. However, I still can't make myself believe I am entitled to this. I have had such a fine time here and been looking forward to coming over here, I am well repaid for coming the distance that I have. I will long remember the pleasant visit I have had with you and the fine acquaintances I have made, and it certainly has been a great pleasure for me to be here. Speaking of the presidents from the New England, I was just checking up on the records a little and I find New England has a reputation for producing presidents. Out of sixty-four presidents that the International has had serving them, nine of those came from the New England Division, and in fact the first president of the International Association came from Boston. I think that is a very fine tribute to the timber that we have in the New England Division. I know that these men up here are real workers and they are behind their own organization and the International. It certainly has been a great honor and privilege for me to be here with you. I shall long remember it. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT BURNS: Unfinished business.

CHIEF TIERNEY, Arlington, Mass.: Did you say unfinished business?

PRESIDENT BURNS: Yes.

CHIEF TIERNEY: What I have to say might come under new or unfinished. Last night at the clambake one of the chiefs from a Rhode Island community asked



me if it would be best to get some expression from this convention in regard to Cranston, for which the fire department was criticised in the press. I told them there was nothing we could do because the investigation would disclose the facts and the Chief in the fire department would be exonerated. But at breakfast this morning there was a bunch there and we were talking shop, and when all left but two of us, a man and woman at the next table said they were interested in listening to our conversation, and he said, "I was in the apartment that was burned over at Cranston," and he described it and said that his wife is very deaf and he is troubled with high blood pressure and asthma. He said he couldn't sleep and this fellow overhead was always noisy and seemed to be unusually so that night and he wondered if he would ever keep quiet. He got up and looked out the window and saw sparks flying and he went into his wife and they went into the kitchen. He shut the door after him and the flames were following him. They went down the stairs and they shot right over his head, and he said Healy lived or roomed over him and he was sure that the same condition existed up there, and if Healy was any kind of a sound sleeper he surely couldn't save himself. He said if it wasn't for the fact he was with his wife she would have lost her life because she takes off her earphones at night. He was summoned to court that night but said he wasn't in a condition to go, but if they would come to the hotel they could take his story. He was very high in his praise of Chief Young and his department, said he did everything possible, and although he lost everything but the night clothes he had on, he said, "I will give all credit to the Cranston Fire Department." When this gentleman was talking, I looked up at Chief Cotter and he didn't think there was much you people could do as a body and he said, "I was there fifteen minutes after the alarm was sent in and I will be at the hearing and I will tell my story and there is absolutely no blame on the fire department." I thought this might interest the members here, and I hope if any haven't been over they will go over and see that fire before they leave the city. It is only four miles away.

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** Report of the Exhibit Committee.

**CHIEF CALLAHAN:** Mr. President and Members of the New England, the Exhibit Committee wish to make the following report: There were 7,555 square feet of space let at 25 cents per foot, bringing a total of \$1,888.75. This is the largest amount received since 1923. We place a value on the exhibits of \$225,000 and the committee at this time wishes to extend its thanks to the exhibitors for their courteous co-operation and particularly for the work done by the Providence Fire Department, and also the wonderful co-operation we received from our host and good friend, Chief Cotter. By the way, we couldn't have made such a showing had it not been for Dan Tierney. He really did all the work with the assistance of Chief Cote. Thank you.

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** You have heard the report. What do you wish to do?

**CHIEF RANDETTE,** Richmond, Me.: I move a vote of thanks be extended to the Exhibit Committee and their report accepted.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

**PRESIDENT BURNS:** The next order of business is the designation of the place of holding the next convention.

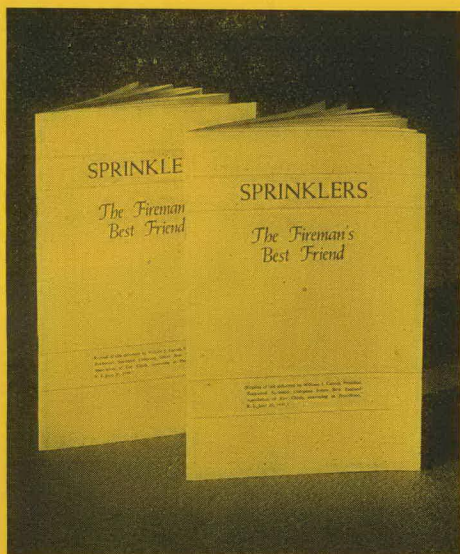
**CHIEF ALLEN,** Brookline, Mass.: Mr. President, in view of the fact that we have no invitations, I would move you that the incoming officers and board of directors be given full power to select the time and place of the next convention.

(Motion seconded.)

**SECRETARY O'HEARN:** Before that is in, I have a letter from the New

# SPRINKLERS—*The Fireman's*

## *Best Friend*



Every time a building is equipped with sprinklers, the fire department takes one more serious fire hazard off its list. Even the individual fireman benefits, for there is far less chance of him being injured or killed when he enters a sprinklered building in response to an alarm of fire. Sprinklered buildings in the high value or congested districts are looked upon by fire department officials as effective barriers to conflagrations. That is why fire chiefs recommend the installation of sprinklers.

Locate the unprotected schools, hospitals, theatres, factories and mercantile buildings in your own city. Then, urge the owners to install sprinklers now. This is an effective way to lower your fire losses for years to come even though you are now operating on a reduced fire department budget.

**YOUR COPY OF THIS BOOKLET  
IS NOW READY**

*A post card request will bring it to you.*

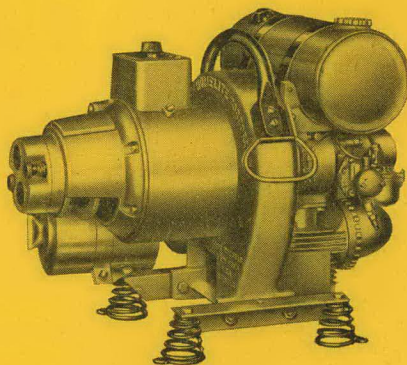
**ROCKWOOD SPRINKLER CO.**

**Worcester, Massachusetts**

## **Homelite Portable Generators**

*for Brilliant Floodlighting*

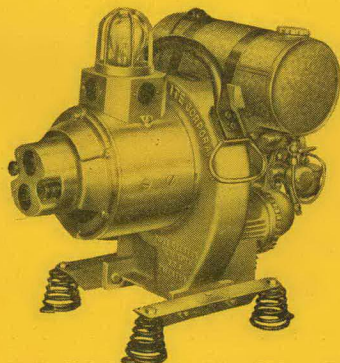
Handy, compact and easily portable, these Homelite Gasoline Engine-Driven Units answer all the demands of a modern fire department. They furnish plenty of power—enough for several brilliant lamps. They require no long cables. Their voltage is constant. They're rugged, waterproof, weather-proof, completely automatic and quick-starting.



**ABOVE**—1500 watt, 115 volt AC Homelite Generator. Weighs only 94 pounds. Complete with built-in gasoline engine.

**LEFT**—1800 watt, 120 volt DC Homelite Generator. Weighs only 82 pounds complete with built-in gasoline engine.

Other AC and DC Homelite Portable Generators available. Send for complete bulletin.



**HOMELITE CORPORATION**

*Boston Office—Sales—Service—and Rentals*

**16 BRIGHTON AVENUE BOSTON**

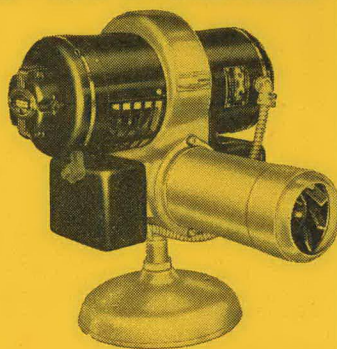




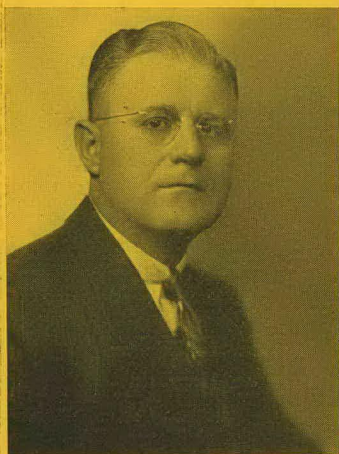
*for health. comfort. convenience*

.... AND  
**MOST HEAT  
PER DOLLAR!**

• *Write for complete information* •



**Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Company**  
**SPRINGFIELD MASSACHUSETTS**



MR. C. F. COYER  
New England \*Manager

**For Over Fifty Years . .**

Exclusive Manufacturers of  
genuine WAX and PARA  
Gum treated FIRE HOSE

**"The Original Mildew-proof  
Fire Hose"**



**FABRIC FIRE HOSE COMPANY**

NEW ENGLAND SALES DIVISION

1018 COMMONWEALTH AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

*A New England Institution*

Factory: SANDY HOOK, CONN.



# SPRINGFIELD

## FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

GEORGE G. BULKLEY, President

Chartered 1849

Cash Capital, \$5,000,000.00



Chief WILLIAM J. DOOLING, Board of Directors, Malden, Mass.

### BAY STATE PAINT PRODUCTS

*Paints - Ladders - Enamels*

**WADSWORTH-HOWLAND & CO.**

**BOSTON, MASS.**

*Consult the Bay State Store  
in Your City*

### Increase the Efficiency of Portable Outfits

for

#### FOREST FIRE FIGHTING

Use Niedner's Red Chain Forestry Hose  
packed in

Niedner's Canvas Hose Containers

Manufactured by

**CHAS. NIEDNER'S SONS CO.**

Malden, Mass.

Haven Chamber of Commerce I want to get in the record. It is addressed to the Secretary on June 2nd.

Dear Mr. O'Hearn:

Members of the Convention Bureau of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce join me in extending greetings to the New England Association of Fire Chiefs and express a hope that the association will meet in New Haven for their 1941 convention.

As a convention city New Haven is fast moving forward with so much to offer in sightseeing and recreation, improved hotel facilities and a central location easy to reach. The New Haven Chamber of Commerce is exceedingly anxious to co-operate in the many ways possible such as registration services, mailing of attractive brochures on New Haven, assisting with publicity programs, the providing of entertainment perhaps, and other special services required by the particular group being invited.

It will be a real pleasure to discuss your specific needs, and we certainly hope your group will meet in New Haven.

Cordially yours,

ROBERT J. LANCRIFT,  
*Convention Manager.*

CHIEF ALLEN: That is 1941?

SECRETARY O'HEARN: That is 1941.

PRESIDENT BURNS: You have heard the communication. There was a motion before that. What is your pleasure on that motion?

MEMBER: I move it be accepted and placed on file.

CHIEF ALLEN: The vote wasn't taken on that motion of mine.

PRESIDENT BURNS: You have heard the motion of Chief Allen. What is your pleasure on that motion of Chief Allen. All in favor, indicate so in the usual manner.

(Motion carried.)

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Before we go into the election, once more I would like to ask if any men of the New Jersey—the United Fruit gang, most of them are "Orange" men—have come in since I read the list. Any more come in? (no response.)

PRESIDENT BURNS: The next in order is the election of officers. The first is for the office of President.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: I move you, sir, that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot giving the name of Chief Pope of Boston for President.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT BURNS: The Secretary has cast one ballot. Sam, you are elected President. (Applause.)

I would just like to take this time out for a second. I want to thank Chief Cotter, John O'Hearn, Dan Tierney and anyone who had anything to do with this convention for the courtesy you have shown.

(Newly elected President Pope in the Chair.)

SECRETARY O'HEARN: It is customary for the new President to present the retiring President with his Past President's emblem.

PRESIDENT POPE: Chief Burns, your administration as President of the New England Association has been very illustrious and it has been brought about in a very commendable way by such a successful convention as we have had in Providence. In behalf of the Association it gives me great pleasure to present to you this emblem.

RETIRING PRESIDENT BURNS: Thank you, sir.

CHIEF ALLEN: Mr. President, once again it is my privilege to represent this gathering in presenting something to the retiring President at no expense to myself, and so I do prize it an honor and privilege to represent this organization in presenting you this traveling bag.

RETIRING PRESIDENT BURNS: I thank you.

PRESIDENT POPE: A motion is in order for nominations for First Vice President.

CHIEF COTE: I wish to nominate Chief Thomas H. Cotter for First Vice President.

(Nomination seconded.)

CHIEF RANDLETTE: I move you the nominations be closed and the Secretary cast one ballot for his election.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT POPE: The Secretary has cast one ballot and Chief Thomas H. Cotter has been elected First Vice President. (Applause.) I think that calls for a little response.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT COTTER: I was just going to say thank you. I appreciate it a whole lot.

PRESIDENT POPE: A motion is in order now for nominations for Second Vice President.

CHIEF ALLEN: I rise with great pleasure to present one of Massachusetts' representatives for this high position which eventually will result in election to president of this organization. I believe we should select our officers for qualities of leadership, men who can lead us into larger and greater fields of usefulness, and so the name of the man I am going to present to you is a man who had been tried and not found wanting time and time again. He served with much distinction on the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs' Club and he has given unstintingly of his talents and his time. He has just retired from the presidency of the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs' Club. He has served this organization on the board of directors, and so it is with pardonable pleasure I place in nomination the name of Chief William Mahoney of Peabody, Massachusetts, for Second Vice President.

(Nomination seconded.)

CHIEF RANDLETTE: Before that is placed in election, I thought this morning I was going to have the privilege of nominating one of our chiefs from Maine, but he doesn't, he tells me, want to take it at this time but at some future date he might be able to. But I do want to take this opportunity of bringing to the



attention of this convention the man whom I have in mind and I am going to take just a few minutes of your time this morning. If the members of the convention knew him as I do, you would know he is a man who is worthy of the honor of being president of the New England Association, a man who is a prominent chief in one of our Maine towns and who has built up the fire service of that particular town in the years he has been chief and the people of that town believe there is nothing like him. He is a past president of the Maine Association and we in Maine are very proud of the fact that he is a director of our association and one in whom we place a good deal of confidence. While he will not accept the nomination this morning, I do want him to stand up, and I introduce to you Chief Allen F. Payson of Camden, Maine. (Applause.)

MEMBER: I move the nominations be closed and the Secretary cast one ballot for Chief Mahoney for Second Vice President.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT POPE: Chief Mahoney, will you step to the platform? (Applause.)

PRESIDENT POPE: The motion is in order now for Secretary-Treasurer.

CHIEF SANBORN: Mr. President, I nominate Chief John O'Hearn. (Nomination seconded.)

CHIEF REIF: I move the nominations be closed and the First Vice President be instructed to cast one ballot for John O'Hearn for Secretary-Treasurer.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT POPE: Now the board of directors—

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Mr. President, before passing, of course it is the seventeenth or eighteenth time that I have said thank you, and there is just one thought I have in mind and that is the Red Book. Do you want me to continue and do that work as in the past few years myself rather than let it out to contract? I doubt if there is a man in the room who wants to be tied up with a contract. We have made as much if not more money by the arrangement now in vogue in printing our own book. You understand I employ a girl part time to help me on this work. I am employed by the town of Watertown and can't put too much of my time on the book. All of this work is done by correspondence, and it is remarkable when you think of what our friends are doing for us. I write a letter and give a copy of the old order and suggest they continue, and I think the total receipts last year were around thirty-one or thirty-two hundred dollars. Then I get a contract on printing the book and get my own cuts and all the work is done at the office. The book is well gotten up. I have had estimates on that book for two thousand dollars for printing which I get for a little under fourteen hundred dollars, which I think includes the cuts, and last year there was around eleven hundred dollars net profit on the book. I have each year tried a man through a spirit of friendliness to secure certain advertising and last year that was done, and all the advertising secured outside was myself and a few chiefs assisting me; and, by the way, Mike Shea of Fitchburg is still the major contributor to the cause. He sends more advertising than anybody else, and the only sum paid for soliciting for advertising was around one hundred dollars, and even from that experience I wouldn't give the same man the privilege of collecting one hundred dollars again. I would even eliminate that the coming year and have absolutely nobody. I think we get better co-operation and the customers feel better. They don't want a high pressure salesman coming in and telling them what they must do. I in my letter suggest what they can do. If there is no objection, I am willing to do the work for the organization.

CHIEF RANDLETTE: I move you the Secretary be authorized to get out the Red Book as we have in the last years by himself alone.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT POPE: A motion is in order for the board of directors and State Vice Presidents. I would just like to go over the list of the former: Chief Oliver Sanborn, Portland, Maine; Chief Charles French, Manchester, New Hampshire; Chief Alfred Koltonski of Rutland, Vermont; Chief William C. Mahoney of Peabody, Massachusetts, who has been elevated from the realm of a director to Vice President; Chief A. J. Cote, Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Chief James A. Downey, Wallingford, Connecticut. A motion is in order for State Vice Presidents and Board of Directors.

CHIEF RANDLETTE: For State Vice President of Maine I rise to nominate the former Director, Oliver Sanborn.

(Seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT POPE: Now for New Hampshire.

CHIEF HAPPNY, Concord, N. H.: I nominate Chief Charles H. French for State Vice President.

(Seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT POPE: Now, Vermont.

MEMBER: I nominate Chief Alfred H. Koltonski of Rutland.

(Seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT POPE: Now there will have to be a substitution for Massachusetts.

CHIEF SALSMAN, SAUGUS, MASS.: I make a motion that Chief William J. Dooling of Malden, Massachusetts, be elected State Vice President.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT POPE: Rhode Island.

MEMBER: I nominate the name of A. J. Cote of Woonsocket.

(Seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT POPE: Connecticut.

EX-CHIEF MORAN: I nominate Chief Michael K. Keena of Hartford.

(Seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT POPE: Now, Sergeant-at-Arms. Chief William T. Happny has carried out that duty for the past year, Chief Happny of Concord, New Hampshire.

CHIEF RANDLETTE: I move you Chief Happny be continued as Sergeant-at-Arms.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT POPE: Now representative to the International Association. Chief O'Hearn has filled that office during the past year.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Mr. President, as already reported to you in my report I told you of my election last year and my reasons for turning the job over

to Dan Tierney just as soon as he got out of the presidency, and he has continued in the work. I don't think anybody I know of, with the possible exception of Allen, and I have my doubts of him—

CHIEF ALLEN: A lot of people have.

SECRETARY O'HEARN:—is any closer to the work of the International than Dan Tierney. He knows the ropes and there are things in the offing he recommended as president that I know he would like to see go through. I have no desire for further office and I don't know as anybody else has if they knew the time involved in this particular office, and I nominate Chief Tierney as our representative to the International Association.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT POPE: Now the next nomination is one that gives us a little concern. He has perhaps been one of the most faithful attendants at our conventions for a number of years and the reason he is not here present is due to illness. At the same time he is here in spirit, and I will entertain a motion for the nomination of Harry Belknap as Press Representative for the ensuing year.

CHIEF ALLEN: I am very happy to make that nomination, Mr. President.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT POPE: I would like to call on the Secretary to send a letter to Mrs. Belknap expressing the sympathy and the affection that the members of the convention have for Harry's difficulties and hoping that he will soon be on the road to recovery, and notify Mrs. Belknap of his election as Press Representative.

SECRETARY O'HEARN: I have that in view and will let Mrs. Belknap know it is the expression of this Association in convention that we express our sympathy and that we have elected Harry, continuing him in office.

PRESIDENT POPE: Chaplain. Rev. Michael Collins of Marblehead, Massachusetts, was our Chaplain, and I hope everybody's spiritual welfare has been taken care of during the convention, but I will entertain a motion for nomination for the year 1939.

CHIEF ALLEN: I move Father Collins serve as the Association Chaplain.

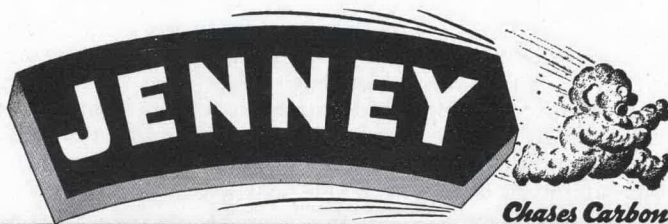
(Motion seconded and carried.)

SECRETARY O'HEARN: Mr. President, we have a man whom we had a lot of business to do with in relation to the convention—Mr. Hicks, who is the convention manager at the Biltmore. Mr. Hicks is a Lynn boy and he has been unwell for some time. I think the management at the hotel has been very efficient, they have extended every courtesy, and after the convention is over, on behalf of the convention I will write Mr. Hicks expressing sympathy that he has been unable to be with us and informing him how graciously we were received at the convention. There is another matter and it is of the utmost importance. Annually you must fix the Secretary's salary.

CHIEF RANDLETTE: I was going to make a motion. In order to conform to the By-laws—I don't think he deserves it—but I make a motion he be paid his annual salary.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

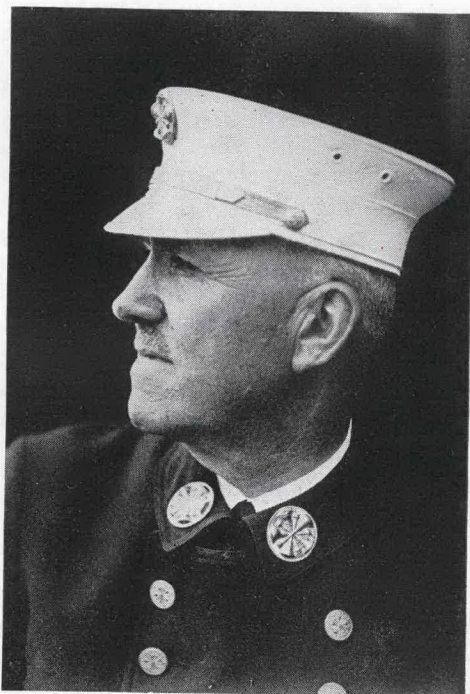
PRESIDENT POPE: Now I suppose a man being elected to this high office of President of the New England Association should have some sort of a campaign



**SOLVENIZED GASOLINE** IMPROVES MOTOR COMPRESSION AND SO INCREASES MILEAGE  
**SOLVENOIL**--THE EXTREME PRESSURE MOTOR OIL, REDUCES FRICTION AND WEAR

**UNEQUALLED FOR USE IN FIRE APPARATUS**  
*Quick Starting and Powerful*  
**Eliminates GUM and CARBON Trouble**

---



Chief A. J. COTE, Board of Directors, Woonsocket, R. I.

---

**FIDELITY AND SURETY BONDS AND CASUALTY  
INSURANCE**

**Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company**

T. J. FALVEY, President

**10 POSTOFFICE SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.**

---

or outlook for the coming year. I don't know of any work that I could undertake that would be more beneficial than for me to lend my efforts towards the adoption of the resolution that was made in convention by Chief O'Hearn relative to the installation of automatic sprinklers and automatic alarms in houses or buildings in which persons live or are confined, and to that end I dedicate myself, and both by legislative acts and persuasive acts on communities we will endeavor to try and bring the public around to the value of this very great life saving equipment.

There is one other principle, one other objective, rather, that I am going to try to do as President of the Association and I don't think it is going to be very hard. Our membership now is up over eight hundred, and I think with just a little effort we should be able to bring that into the four figures, and I think that will be our goal for the coming year, to make our membership one thousand, and there will be no greater pleasure for me in going out of office than to say that the New England Association has finally striven and accomplished our objective of one thousand members. I know that the faces are augmented remarkably well by our good friends from New Jersey, but at the same time we know there are many prospects in Maine and in Vermont and in New Hampshire, and possibly Massachusetts and Rhode Island but more so in those three states of Maine and New Hampshire and Vermont. I think that the Vice Presidents I will nominate now as a committee, and I will have it augmented by Mr. Stanley of the Gamewell Company, I now appoint them a committee to try and gain that objective of one thousand members, so you can all consider yourself duly nominated. You, too, Mr. Stanley. Don't you think, Chief Randlette, there are some places down in Maine we could canvass by mail or otherwise and get some additional members?

CHIEF RANDLETTE: I think without doubt there are. Of course we have worked all we could to get new members in and I think we accomplished some members this year, but I think with further efforts there can be more Maine members brought in. I think we have fifty-seven in Maine while the state association has around one hundred fifty.

MR. STANLEY: I am certain, Mr. President, with a little effort we can increase this membership and I am perfectly willing as far as I am concerned to pledge I will get you fifty new members.

PRESIDENT POPE: Is there any further business? Any new business? If not, I will entertain a motion to adjourn.

CHIEF ALLEN: If there is no further business, Mr. President, I move we now adjourn.

PRESIDENT POPE: I now declare this convention ended and the meeting adjourned.

## *The Fireman*

Removed from the fanfare and glamor, away from the cheers of the throng;  
Out of the heroes' spotlight, forgotten in story and song,  
The boys of the hook'n'ladder, the crews of the engine and cart  
Stand willing to meet their walled cities, whenever assigned to the part;  
Trained and ready for action, whether by day or by night,  
To rescue the weak and the fearful, forgetting themselves in the fight.

The men of this peacetime army are the cream of the nation's crop;  
And once the call has been sounded, they never give up till they drop;  
Serving and sweating and suffering, ever ready the great price to yield,  
The same as the heroes of '17 somewhere in Flanders fields,  
Retiring and modest and peaceful, housed on a quiet side street,  
These musketeers of the fire trucks stand ready their death to meet.

No man on the field of battle greater courage could ever display,  
Or prove that men were quite willing to work for more than mere pay;  
Unnoticed they shoulder their burdens; unnoticed they tackle their task—  
Giving freely and generously—naught in return do they ask;  
Courting death and disaster, living in smoke and flame;  
For what they give that others may live they merit the Hall of Fame.

CAPT. A. A. NICHOSON.  
Personnel Manager, Texas Company



# **New England Association of Fire Chiefs**

## **Constitution**

### **ARTICLE I.**

Section 1. The Officers of this Association shall consist of a President, First Vice-President and Second Vice-President, a Secretary and Treasurer, and a Vice-President for each state, who shall hold their offices for one year or until their successors are elected. All of said officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting. None but active members "Chiefs or Ex-Chiefs" shall be elected to office.

Section 2, as amended 1936 convention. There shall be a Board of Directors, consisting of the President, First Vice-President, Secretary and the Vice-President from each state. The board shall meet at the time and place designated by the President. Only the actual expenses of the Board shall be paid by the Association.

Section 3. Three members of the Board of Directors, selected by the President shall constitute the auditing committee.

### **ARTICLE II.**

#### **DUTIES OF OFFICERS**

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association, and perform such other duties as may be incident to his office.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Senior Vice-President to perform the duties of the President during his absence.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a complete record of the proceedings of the Association, the Board of Directors and the standing committees; of which he shall be an ex-officio member; to receive and answer all communications pertaining to the Association; cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of each annual convention, which report shall be printed in pamphlet form, and one or more copies mailed by him to each member of the Association within 90 days of such annual convention. He shall receive all communications, contributed papers on topics, etc., designed to be presented to the convention. He shall collect all moneys due the Association and pay the same over to the Treasurer previous to the final adjournment of the annual convention and at all other times when the funds in his possession amount to one hundred dollars (\$100.00) taking his receipt therefor and shall keep a correct account of same. He shall also employ such assistance as he may need for the collection of dues at the annual conventions and reporting the proceedings of the same and such other expenditures for clerical assistance at other times as may be approved by the Auditing Committee, and he shall execute a bond to the Association in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to be approved by the Board of Directors, the expense of procuring same to be borne by the Association. The salary of the Secretary to be fixed annually at the meeting of the Association. He shall also perform such other duties as shall be assigned to him by the President and Board of Directors. He shall at all times retain a sufficient sum in his possession to defray the necessary incidental expenses of his office, but he or any other officer shall not assume an indebtedness exceeding twenty dollars without the approval of the auditing committee.

Section 4. The Treasurer shall have the custody of the funds of the Association; he shall receive all moneys from the Secretary except what is necessary for the expenses of the latter's office, giving his receipt therefor; keep a true account of all moneys received and disbursed; pay all bills after the same have been ap-

proved by the Auditing Committee, signed by the President; and countersigned by the Secretary, and at the annual convention of the Association make a full and correct report of the same, and he shall execute a bond to the Association in the sum of One Thousand Dollars, to be approved by the Board of Directors, the expense, if any, of procuring same to be borne by the Association. The salary of the Treasurer shall be fixed annually by the Association at its annual convention.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to transact all the business of the Association during the time intervening between the annual meetings and to assign a list of topics to members of the Association. They shall have full power to expunge from the minutes, before printing, anything that is objectionable to the Association or its members. They shall make arrangements with railroads and steamship companies for carrying members to and from the place of holding the annual meetings of the Association, following their appointment, and communicate such arrangements to the members by letters, circulars and otherwise.

### ARTICLE III.

#### MEETINGS

Section 1. The annual meeting of the Association shall be held at such place as the convention shall designate at its annual meeting, and upon such date as the Board of Directors and Chief of Fire Department of the city in which the convention is to be held shall determine, and twenty members shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

Section 2. Chiefs inviting the Association to hold its annual meetings in their cities shall understand that the Association expects and requires that their cities shall furnish, without cost, a hall suitable for holding the sessions of the Association, an exhibition hall of ample size to accommodate the apparatus, equipment, etc., that may be reasonably expected to be offered for exhibition, and suitable grounds for the testing of pumpers, trucks and other apparatus and appliance. The necessary fire engines, hose, nozzles and a sufficient number of men to carry out the test as may be required by the Exhibit Committee. The exhibit hall and the testing grounds shall at all times be under the sole control of the Exhibit Committee and under such rules as they may adopt. Badges for members, visitors and ladies shall be furnished free to the Association in such numbers as the directors may deem sufficient to accommodate the expected attendance. The material, design and workmanship of badges to be entirely in hands of local Chief. entertainments, such as the local Chief may wish to arrange for, must not interfere with the business programme of the Association.

Section 3. Nothing in Section 1 shall be construed as prohibiting the Board of Directors in case of extraordinary emergencies from changing place of meeting.

### ARTICLE IV.

#### MEMBERSHIP

The membership shall consist of: A—Active; B—Associate; C—Honorary Life; D—Life; E—Contributing.

A. Active Members—Chiefs and Ex-Chiefs of Fire Departments, Fire Commissioners, Chiefs or Superintendents of Insurance Patrols and Chiefs of Private Fire Departments. Dues, \$3.00 annually. B. Associate Members—City or Town Officials, Assistant or Deputy Chiefs or members of fire departments, Individuals representing firms and corporations interested in the protection of life and property against fire. Dues, \$3.00 annually. C. Honorary Life Members—Honorary Life Membership may be conferred upon active members upon their retirement from

office, provided they have been members of the Association for a period of five years immediately preceding the date of their retirement, and provided further that they are not identified with fire protection from a commercial standpoint. Honorary Life Membership carries all the privileges of active membership without dues. D. Life Membership—First. Individuals, firms and corporations interested in the protection of life and property against fire shall be eligible to life membership upon the payment of \$100.00. Second. The Association may, by a majority vote elect any associate member to life membership without the payment of any fee; and any member so elected shall thereafter be exempt from dues for life. E. Contributing Members—Individuals and firms manufacturing and dealing in fire apparatus, supplies and fire prevention appliances and materials, exhibiting at the annual meetings shall pay an annual membership, of such sum as the Directors may determine from year to year, based upon the number of square feet required and used by them for their exhibit, provided that the membership for any one year shall not be less than ten cents per square foot of space used.

## ARTICLE V.

### AMENDMENTS

Section 1. This Association shall have full power, at any time or meeting, to alter, amend or revise the Constitution and By-Laws, but the same shall not be altered, amended or revised, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and entitled to vote, but no amendment shall be considered that has not been presented and read at a previous session.

### BY-LAWS

Section 1. All members of this Association shall be required to pay a membership fee of Three Dollars (\$3.00) in advance.

Section 2. The Association shall have (through its Board of Directors) full power to levy an assessment and collect from the members an amount sufficient to cover the entire expense of said meeting.

Section 3. Any question coming before the convention for which no provisions are made in the Constitution and By-Laws, the presiding officer shall be governed in his decision by the rules laid down in Cushing's Manual.

Section 4. The President shall appoint all committees, and all standing committees shall be appointed at the first session of each annual meeting.

Section 5. The second day of each convention shall be reserved for exhibitors to display their various articles and improvements in fire apparatus.

Section 6. The exhibition hall shall be closed during the business sessions of the convention.

Section 7. The Secretary and Treasurer of this Association shall receive for his services or their services such sum annually as may be fixed by the Association.

Section 8. All papers to be presented at any meeting of the Association shall be forwarded to the Secretary thirty days prior to date of such meeting; and he may cause them to be published without expense to the Association in the Fire journals of the country.



OUR ORGANIZERS

Section 9. No member who is in arrears for dues and assessments for one year shall be entitled to vote and any member who is in arrears for two consecutive years, his name shall be dropped from the roll.

Section 10. Associate and Life Members shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Association except the right to vote.

Section 11. Applications for all classes of membership shall be approved by the Credentials Committee, and a majority vote of the Association shall elect.

Section 12. The Secretary shall not register or give a badge, or extend any courtesies of the convention to any one, other than ladies accompanying members, representatives of the press, Honorary Life Members and Life Members, except upon the payment of the regular membership fee.

### RULES OF ORDER

Section 1. The presiding officer shall preserve order and decorum. All questions of order shall be decided by him, subject to an appeal by any member.

Section 2. Every member, when he speaks or offers a motion, shall rise in his place and respectfully address the presiding officer and when finished shall resume his seat. He shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoid all personalities and indecorous language.

Section 3. When two or more members shall arise to speak at the same time, the presiding officer shall decide who shall have the floor.

Section 4. A member called to order by the presiding officer shall immediately cease speaking on the question before the house, and shall not resume his remarks until the question is settled.

Section 5. No member shall leave the convention meeting when in session without permission from the chair.

Section 6. The evening of the first day of the annual meeting shall be set apart for the holding of services in memory of deceased brothers.

Section 7. The election of officers and selection of place for holding next annual meeting shall take place on the last day of the convention each year.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Call to order.
2. Roll call.
3. Appointment of committees.
4. Reading of record of last meeting.
5. Reading of communications.
6. Topics and essays.
7. Report of Secretary.
8. Report of Treasurer.
9. Report of committees.
10. Unfinished business.
11. Designation of place for holding next convention.
12. Election and installation of officers.
13. Adjournment.



Compliments of

**NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

**HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT**



Chief MICHAEL T. KEENA, Board of Directors, Hartford, Conn.

---

**Peerless Unit Ventilation Co., Inc.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

**BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**

---



## Membership of New England Association of Fire Chiefs

### MAINE

Alden, Ira C., Chief, Gorham, Me.  
Anderson, Edwin A., Chief, Thomaston, Me.  
Ayer, Herbert D., Chief, 6 Connor Ave., Fairfield.  
Badger, Ray, Chief, Pittsfield.  
Barter, Miles F., Asst. Chief, Boothbay Harbor.  
Black, George W., Chief, Easton.  
Blaquier, Arsene G., First Asst. Chief, Norway.  
Bradish, F. L., Chief, Eastport.  
Brown, Walter H., Chief, 15 Iredale St., Bridgton.  
Butler, James H., Chief Engineer, Berwick.  
Carll, Willis G., Asst. Chief, Gorham, Me.  
Clifford, Wm. H., 3rd, Chief, Cape Elizabeth.  
Cronin, P. J., Retired Callman Engineer, Lewiston  
Denison, Clifford D., Chief, Harrison.  
Doyle, Irving T., Chief, 165 North Main St., Brewer.  
Drouin, Chief Z. F., Central Fire Station, Lewiston  
Eldridge, John F., Chief, Kennebunkport.  
Finch, Ralph B., 90 Ocean Ave., Portland  
Frates, Richard, Chief, 12 North St., Bath  
Gorman, Chas. E., No. 28 B. Lincoln St., Augusta.  
Gould, Richard K., 192 Middle St., Portland.  
Hamor, Roy, Chief, Bar Harbor.  
Herman, S. A., Chief, S. D. Warren Co., Westbrook.  
Herrick, G. A., Chief, Mechanics Falls.  
Hinkley, J. A., Asst. Chief, 123 Main St., Richmond.  
Hogan, Walter E., Chief, Orono.  
Hutchinson, Edward J., Chief Engineer, Boothbay Harbor.  
Jeffery, Orville J., Chief, Fire Dept., No. Vasselboro, Me.  
Lang, Harold D., Box 309, Portland, Me.  
Leighton, Deane E., Asst. Chief, Freeport  
Lewis, Percy R., 258 Stevens Ave., Portland.  
Lewis, W. B., Chief, Wiscasset.  
Liscomb, John I., 1 Woodbury St., South Portland.  
Longtin, Joseph O., Fire Commissioner, Lewiston  
Lovejoy, C. W., State Fire Marshal, and Ins. Comm. State of Me., Augusta.  
McCosker, Joseph P., Chief, Bangor.  
McGlauffin, Floyd E., Chief, Presque Isle.  
Mercier, Solomon A., Chief, Rumford.  
Morse, Scott, Chief, Bath.  
Noyes, Erlon S., Eastern Fire Equipment Co., Portland.  
Nutter, Robert, Maxim Motor Co., Scarboro.  
Payson, Allen F., Chief, Camden.  
Putney, P. N., York Beach.  
Ramsdell, Edgar E., Reserve Deputy Chief, 569 Main St., Lewiston.  
Randlette, J. W., Chief, Richmond.  
Reny, Edward A., Chief, Westbrook.  
Russell, Van E., Chief, 16 Fulton St., Rockland  
Rutledge, Charles B., Fire Apparatus and Equipment, 95 Smith St., So. Portland.  
Sanborn, Oliver T., Chief, Portland.

Small, G. K., 74 Green St., Augusta.  
 Smith, Walter B., Chief, Freeport.  
 Spear, Charles O., Jr., Chief, South Portland.  
 Strong, Albert E., Fire Comm., Cape Elizabeth.  
 Tinker, George L., Chief, New Portland.  
 Tracy, Harry B., Chief, Calais.  
 Turner, Stanley, G., Chief, Springvale  
 Williams, Cape., Wm. E., 485 French St., Bangor.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Barrow, Wm. H., Chief, Candia.  
 Berquist, Oscar B., Ex-Chief, Berlin.  
 Chase, Raymond C., Chief, Rollinsford.  
 Clark, John N., Chief, Harrisville  
 Cogan, George T., Chief, Fire Dept., Portsmouth, N. H.  
 Connell, Harry J., Chief, Hudson.  
 Cote, Philip T. J., Chief, Gorham.  
 Crowley, Roger, Chief, International Shoe Co., Manchester.  
 Coyle, A. W., Ex-Chief, Box 385, Berlin.  
 Dill, Frank A., Maxim Motor Company, 72 Granite St., Manchester.  
 Dodge, Fred M., District Chief, Concord.  
 Dolley, Herbert A., Chief, Tilton.  
 Doudera, Capt. Frank, Fire Commissioner, Dixville Notch.  
 Duval, Alfred, Fire Commissioner, Manchester.  
 Ely, Wm. B., Pittsfield.  
 Fox, P. A., Chief, Raymond.  
 French, Charles H., Chief, Manchester.  
 Goodrich, Ralph S., Chief, Epping.  
 Happny, William T., Chief, Concord.  
 Haskell, Robert W., 260 Pleasant St., Claremont.  
 Hathorne, R. C., Chief, West Lebanon.  
 Hecker, Fred H., Fire Commissioner, Manchester.  
 Hight, Gerald H., Chief, Weare.  
 Hildreth, Albert F., Ex-Chief, Hollis.  
 Holland, James J., 39 Carpenter St., Manchester.  
 Hough, Willis F., Chief, Lebanon.  
 Lamott, G. H., Chief, Hampton Beach.  
 Lary, Geo. L., Senior Warden, Gorham.  
 LePage, Edward, Chief, Berlin.  
 Lewin, Charles H., Ex-Chief, 3 Pleasant St., Hanover.  
 Lewis, George E., Chief, Box 453, Newport.  
 Lintott, H. C., Fire Commissioner, Nashua.  
 Loomis, George, American LaFrance Company, West Lebanon.  
 Mansfield, L. P., Ex-Chief, Wolfboro.  
 Melendy, Albert C., Chief, Nashua.  
 Monahan, H. J., Ex-Chief, Berlin.  
 Newman, William E., Ex-Chief, Hillsboro.  
 Nott, Carlton H., Chief, 22A School St., Hanover.  
 Paige, Wm. A., Chief, 40 Elm St., Goffstown.  
 Palmer, Allen L., Chief, 24 Sullivan St., Claremont.  
 Post, A. H., Chief, Spofford.  
 Powers, Mark E., Fire Commissioner, West Lebanon.  
 Riley, E. B., Chief, Keene.  
 Robinson, Chester, Chief, Suncook.

Robinson, George E., Samuel Eastman Co., Concord.  
Rumrill, Eugene C., Chief, Hillsboro.  
Sargent, Fred M., Chief, Sunapee.  
Smith, H. A., International Shoe Co., Manchester.  
Spring, Arthur W., Chief, Laconia.  
Stevens, Geo. B., Chief, Kingston.  
Taylor, F. Robert, Chief, Whitefield.  
Wheeler, E. H., Chief, 39 West Bow St., Franklin.  
White, Alpheus B., N. H. Assoc. Insurance Agents, Keene.

#### VERMONT

Adams, W. H., Sec.-Treas., Vt. State Firemen Assoc., Vergennes.  
Blair, Willard C., Chief, Vergennes.  
Burt, Earl C., Chief, Enosburg Falls.  
Chapin, George, First Asst. Chief, White River Junct.  
Duso, Carmi J., Enosburg Falls.  
Dwyer, Richard H., First Asst. Chief, No. Bennington.  
Ferguson, F. Howard, Supt. Fire Alarm, 234 Grove St., Bennington.  
Gauthier, Lawrence W., Ex-Fire Comm., Montpelier.  
Gillette, Waters, Chief, Springfield.  
Goguen, Leo J., Sgt., Chief, Fire Department, Fort Ethan Allen,  
Hanna, Chief, No. Springfield.  
Heney, John C., Chief, Barre.  
Humphrey, E. F., Chief, Newport.  
Hurlbut, Charles H., Chief, Richford.  
Hutchinson, Fred A., Chief, White River Junction.  
Keery, Thomas D., Chief, St. Albans.  
Kingsbury, Harold H., Chief, Norwich.  
Kinney, F. J., Chief, Orleans.  
Koltonski, Alfred H., Chief, Rutland.  
Larow, Kenneth, Deputy Chief, Enosburg Falls.  
Lawson, Sidney F., Chief, Montpelier.  
LeBouf, Howard J., Vergennes.  
Parmenter, F. C., Ex-Chief, Chester.  
Robinson, W. E., Chief, Windsor.  
Roby, Horace E., Ex-Fire Comm., Montpelier.  
Roscoe, Charles, 1st Asst. Chief, Vergennes.  
Rose, Earl J., Chief, Ludlow.  
Sass, Carl M., 2nd Asst. Chief, White River Junction.  
Shepard, Harley, Chief, Bethel.  
Stockwell, Carl, Ex-Chief, Burlington.  
Wakefield, George H., Ex-Chief, Lunenburg, Mass., Lower Plain, Bradford, Vt.  
Whitney, Henry E., Jr., Chief, Brattleboro.  
Wilson, Norton, 93 Pine St., Brattleboro.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

Abbott, William F., Eureka Fire Hose, 257 Lincoln St., Worcester.  
Abel, Henry F., Chief, Westwood.  
Adams, John F., Chief, Milford.  
Adams, John S., Chief, 2 Ocean Ave., Marblehead.  
Adrian, Cal., Maple St., Carlisle.  
Aikman, Lewis R., 31 Horne Rd., Belmont.



MOBILGAS  
MOBIL OIL  
SOCONY FUEL OIL

**SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.**  
**STANDARD OIL OF NEW YORK DIVISION**

---



Chief WILLIAM T. HAPPNY, Sergeant-at-Arms, Concord, N. H.

---

**WALTHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY**

PUBLISHERS OF THE

**News-Tribune**

COVERING

WALTHAM - WATERTOWN - WESTON

WAYLAND - LINCOLN - AND THE NEWTONS

COMMERCIAL PRINTING - STORE NEWS - CIRCULARS

CALL WALTHAM 1670

---

Alger, Fred B., Middleboro.  
 Allen, E. W., Medfield.  
 Allen, Ellwood E., 115 Gilbert Rd., Belmont.  
 Allen, Selden R., Chief, Brookline.  
 Angier, Everett L., Gamewell Fire Alarm Co., Newton Upper Falls.  
 Austin, George W., Box 52 Assoc., U. S. Gauge Co., 170 Summer St., Boston.  
 Babson, Roger W., Wellesley, Mass.  
 Baer, Louis, Jr., 36 Orchard St., Marblehead.  
 Baggs, M. C., Chief, Belchertown.  
 Barker, John J., Boston Coupling Co., 293 Congress St., Boston.  
 Barker, Horace R., 87 Sherman St., Springfield.  
 Barnes, Harold A., 42 Ellis St., Brockton.  
 Bartlett, Ernest N., Chief, Billerica.  
 Batchelder, Fred M., 120 Harrison Ave., Boston.  
 Bayley, L. Wm., Pyrene Mfg. Co., 334 Main St., Wakefield.  
 Belcher, Warren H., Ex-Chief, 115 Pauline St., Winthrop.  
 Belknap, Harry, 512 Beacon St., Boston.  
 Belmore, Arthur, Chief, Webster.  
 Bengston, N. B., Asst. Mech. Supt. Colonial Beacon Oil Co., Everett.  
 Benson, Merle C., Bryantville, Mass.  
 Berry, W. A., Ex-Chief, School St., Danvers.  
 Bigelow, Edward F., City Treasurer, 22 Pleasant St., Marlboro.  
 Bills, Louis W., Supt. Fire Alarm, Lexington.  
 Bishop, Clayton W., Chief, Onset, Mass.  
 Blackington, Alton H., 9 Hamilton Place, Boston.  
 Blair, William J., Chief, Nantucket.  
 Blanchard, Arthur H., 25 Hampshire St., Cambridge.  
 Bliss, Philip W. Bliss, 147 Longwood Ave., Boston.  
 Blois, W. C., Chief, Westboro.  
 Blood, Geo. Leslie, Chief, Littleton.  
 Blossom, Fred C., Ex-Chief, Cohasset.  
 Boland, John W., Chief, Southboro.  
 Bolger, Vincent A., 100 Richmond St., Dorchester.  
 Boston Sparks Association, 1039 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.  
 Boucher, Wm. B., Bright Bumper Sales Co., 28 Malden St., Watertown.  
 Boutchie, Thomas, Jr., Chief, Essex.  
 Bourne, Edward L., Chief, West Bridgewater.  
 Bowers, William F., Chief Protective Dept., Boston.  
 Box 52 Association, 80 Federal St., Boston.  
 Breck, Robert G., Chief, Longmeadow.  
 Brennan, Edward P., Jr., Chief, Natick, Mass.  
 Brennan, Francis F., 23 Robin Hood St., Dorchester.  
 Breslin, James E., Jr., Box 52 Assoc., 45 Shattuck Road, Watertown.  
 Briggs, David M., Fire Chief, Halifax.  
 Brigham, Harold L., Supt. Water and Sewage Comm., Marlboro.  
 Brody, Geo. F., 13 Howe St., Marlboro.  
 Brooks, Wm. Henry, 92 Milton Ave., Dorchester.  
 Brown, Albert T., Ex-Chief, Cushing House, Hingham.  
 Brown, Russell G., 80 Central St., Foxboro.  
 Brown, Wm. H., United Pyro. Chem. Corp., Lynn.  
 Brownell, Clarence H., Chief, District No. 1, South Dartmouth.  
 Bryant, William A., Architects and Engineers, 334 Washington St., Brookline.  
 Buchanan, L. B., Ex-Chief, 10 Bennett St., Woburn.  
 Buck, Richard C., 12 Oak Knoll Rd., Natick.  
 Bugbee, Percy, N.F.P.A., 60 Batterymarch St., Boston.  
 Bumpus, William W., 15 Columbia St., Ayer.  
 Burgin, Thomas S., Mayor, City of Quincy.

# NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

Burke, Thomas F., Chief, Pittsfield.  
 Burnham, Frederick E., Vio Gen Treatment, Box 185, Wellesley, Mass.  
 Byron, George E., Engineer, Hudson.  
 Cahill, John E., Fire Dept., Sea St., Hopkinton.  
 Campbell, John, Con. Eng., 127 Prospect St., Reading.  
 Campbell, Warren P., Chief, Cotuit.  
 Campbell, Wm. G., 28 Fay St., Boston.  
 Carey, John H., Ex-Fire Commissioner, Bennett Building, Fall River.  
 Carlow, Harry, 60 Church Green, Taunton, Mass.  
 Carlson, J. Henry, Chief, Ashland.  
 Carolan, Lawrence, Jr., American La France Co., 28 Brighton Ave., Boston.  
 Carroll, William J., President Rockwood Sprinkler Co., 36 Harlow St., Worcester.  
 Carter, L. W., Captain Fire Department, Manchester.  
 Casey, John L., Chief, Abington.  
 Chapman, Chas. "Sandy" 10 Pier View Ave., Beachmont, Mass.  
 Charnock, P. C., New Eng. Ins. Ex., 89 Broad St., Boston.  
 Chase, C. Hastings, 365 Union Ave., Framingham.  
 Chase, Edward E., Ex-Chief, 21 Euclid Ave., Lynn.  
 Chase, Robert R., Maxim Motor Co., Cheshire.  
 Childs, Alexander S., Ex-Chief, Cotuit.  
 Churchill, Jos R., United Pyro Chem. Corp., Lynn.  
 Chick, Wm. C., Jr., 317 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.  
 Clapp, George V., Ex-Chief, Paxton.  
 Clark, Fred A., Chief, Attleboro.  
 Clark, L. N., 29 Richardson St., Newton.  
 Clark, Robert A., Maxim Motor Co., Middleboro.  
 Clark, Wm. W., Chief, Westfield.  
 Clark, Wm. M., Chief, National Fire Works, West Hanover.  
 Clifford, Albert W., Great Neck Rd., Bedford.  
 Cobb, George F., Commissioner Firemen's Relief Fund, 99 So. Bay Ave., Boston.  
 Coffin, James A., American LaFrance Co., 24 Temple St., West Boylston.  
 Cole, Howard H., Deputy Chief, Scituate.  
 Coleman, M. James, Chief, Hudson.  
 Collins, Rev. Michael F., Chaplain N. E. Assoc. Fire Chiefs, Marblehead.  
 Commins, Charles E., Chief, P. O. Box 591, Warren.  
 Conron, Harold J., Chief, North Reading.  
 Cook, Alton L., Chief, Georgetown.  
 Cooper, Jerome H., 313 Summit Ave., Brookline.  
 Copeland, Frank H., Chief, Raynham.  
 Corbett, George W., Deputy Chief, Arlington.  
 Cotton, Carl H., 114 Strathmore Rd., Brighton.  
 Cotton, Edwin C., Renton Hell Co., Lynn.  
 Courtemanche, Bert A., 96 West Main St., Marlboro.  
 Cowles, A. Lee, Eureka Fire Hose Co., 560 Atlantic Ave., Boston.  
 Coyer, C. F., Fabric Fire Hose Co., 1018 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.  
 Crandall, Leroy H., Andrew J. Morse Co., Gen. Mgr., 6 Northampton St., Boston.  
 Creamer, Gordon H., Lieut., Holden.  
 Creamer, Harry A., Captain, Highland St., Holden.  
 Creaser, L. J., Amer. LaFrance Co., 28 Brighton Ave., Boston.  
 Creedon, Timothy F., Civil Eng. Aide, Arlington.  
 Cressy, John, Chief, Beverly.  
 Crittenden, Rufus A., Chief, Haverhill.  
 Cross, Gordon, Chief, Hopkinton.  
 Crowe, John P., Ex-Chief, Westboro.  
 Cummings, Merrill A., Chief, Hanover.  
 Curtaz, Charles J., Box 52 Assoc., 10 Linnet St., West Roxbury.



Cutter, John F., Ex-Chief, Newburyport.  
 Dahill, E. F., Chief, New Bedford.  
 Daley, Warren F., 60 Montvale St., Roslindale.  
 Dailey, Cornelius P., Chief, North Easton.  
 Daly, James J., Deputy Chief, 77 Hill St., Cherry Valley.  
 Damon, J. F., Ex-Chief, Milford.  
 Daniels, Albert W., Box 52 Assoc., 147 Brighton Ave., Allston.  
 Daoust, Samuel, Chief, Marlboro.  
 Daub, H. H., Chief Fire Eng., Pembroke, P. O. Bryantville.  
 Davis, Ernest W., 61 Brantwood Rd., Arlington.  
 Davis, Harry C., Lieut., 71 Main St., Ashland.  
 Davison, William E., Chief, Sudbury.  
 Dawson, L., Gamewell Fire Alarm Co., Newton Upper Falls.  
 Day, John H., Captain F. D., 1 Lynn Shore Drive, Lynn.  
 Dean, Gardner A., 84 Turner St., Brighton.  
 Deane, David G., A. H. Blanchard Co., 104 Washington Rd., Springfield.  
 DeCourcy, D. H., Chief, Winchester.  
 DeCourcy, Harold F., 24 Lebanon St., Winchester.  
 Deibel, Andrew F., Arthur H. Blanchard Co., 25 Hampshire St., Cambridge.  
 Deslauriers, Theodore, Ex-Chief, Ware.  
 deVeer, Harold W., 941 Park Square Bldg., Boston.  
 Dever, James J., Mine Safety Appliance Co., 585 Boylston St., Boston.  
 Dickinson, Frank F., Chief, Brockton.  
 DiRocco, Patrick, 98 Litchfield St., Brighton.  
 Doane, William A., 149 Burget Ave., Medford.  
 Doherty, M. H., Chief, Lincoln, Mass.  
 Dolan, Wm. C., 14 Holbrook St., Jamaica Plain.  
 Donnell, Chester L., Chief, Walpole.  
 Donovan, J. A., Asst. Chief, Lynnfield.  
 Donovan, Lawrence C., Boston Globe Editor "Among the Firemen," 18 Richie Road, South Quincy.  
 Dooling, William J., Chief, Malden.  
 Dow, Thomas, Chief, 75 Union St., Methuen.  
 Dow, Walter W., Sec. Met. Fire Assoc., 21 Fairmount Ave., West Somerville.  
 Downing, Dewey P., Asst. Chief, 16 Williams St., Ayer.  
 Doyle, John A., Ex-Chief, Newburyport.  
 Drew, C. R., Chief, 109 Summer St., Kingston.  
 Driekorn, Otto M., Fire Commissioner, Holyoke.  
 Drohan, William H., Captain, 732 June St., Fall River.  
 Duchesneau, Joseph E., Ex-Chief, 80 Sayles St., Southbridge.  
 Dyer, S. B., Ex-Chief, Whitman.  
 Eames, Hugh L., Chief, 7 Village St., Reading.  
 Earle, Alonzo N., Chief, Norwood.  
 Earley, Charles G., Chief, Turners Falls.  
 Edmands, J. Wiley, Chief, Central Railway Signal Co., 272 Centre St., Newton.  
 Egan, John H., Ex-Chief, 88 Spruce St., Milford.  
 Elliott, Otis W., Chief, Lunenburg.  
 Ellis, Benjamin M., 79 Cambridge St., Boston.  
 Endborg, Herbert C., 65 Bay State Rd., West Somerville.  
 Endicott, Charles K., Chief, Canton.  
 Estabrook, Harold M., 10 Inverness Rd., Arlington.  
 Evans, James J., Chief, 32 Belmont Park, Everett.  
 Evans, Walter H., Lieut. Fire Dept., 15 Chase St., Lynn.  
 Fales, Howard A., Ex-Asst. Chief, West Medway.  
 Fallon, Thos. E., Chief, Heywood-Wakefield Co., Gardner.  
 Farrar, Clarence, Hopkinton.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

---

Fay, Robert E., Box 52 Assoc., 36 Park Ave., Winchester  
Fears, F. Clifton, Chief, Rockport.  
Ferris, Herbert, Chief, Greenfield.  
Field, Sidney C., Chief, Melrose.  
Fisher, Ernest A., 320 Main St., Watertown.  
Fisher, E. F., A.D.T. Co., 60 State St., Boston.  
Fitzgerald, Jas. B., 43 Ivy St., Boston.  
Fleming, Wm. B., Chief, Barre.  
Fletcher, Albert P., 470 Fellsway West, Medford.  
Foster, Frank W., Ex-Chief, 10 Elm St., North Brookfield.  
Fox, Henry A., Ex-Chief, Boston.  
French, Victor M., Chief, Palmer.  
Galvin, Thomas F., Commissioner Public Safety, Lawrence.  
Garner, S. Bronson, 3 Summit Ave., Winchester.  
Garrity, Stephen C., State Fire Marshal, Boston.  
Gately, John J., Chief, Hood Rubber Co., Watertown.  
Geyer, John, Chelsea Fire Dept., Chelsea.  
Gibbs, Clarence E., Buzzards Bay.  
Gilbert, L. A., Capt. Fire Dept., 9 Glendell Terrace, Springfield.  
Goodale, Harry J., Town Manager, Middleboro.  
Goode, Geo. W., Fire Comm., Brookline.  
Goodwin, Fred M., Vice Pres. Boston Cons. Gas Co., 100 Arlington St., Boston.  
Gorey, Edward F., Chief, Taunton.  
Gorham, Joseph T., Gorham Fire Equip. Co., 136 Broad St., Boston.  
Gorham, Jos. T., 196 Sixth St., So. Boston.  
Graham, Fred D., Chief, Wakefield.  
Grant, F. M., Arthur H. Blanchard Co., 25 Hampshire St., Cambridge.  
Gravelle, Charles L., 57 Pleasant St., Woburn.  
Green, Henry L., 249 Harris Ave., Needham.  
Grouse, Wm. A., 112 Columbia St., Brookline, Mass.  
Gunther, Ernest H., Jr., Chief, 1420 Lakeview Ave., Dracut.  
Gutheim, Herman E., Chief, Cambridge.  
Haddock, Henry, Asst. Chief, 65 Victory Road, Lynn.  
Haley, Joseph J., 9 Island View Rd., Nantasket Beach.  
Hall, Ralph S., 61 Plymouth Ave., East Milton.  
Hall, Richard S., Chief, So. Dennis.  
Hammond, Irving C., Chief, Westport, Mass.  
Hammond, Richard A., Chief, Manchester.  
Hannan, John H., Fire Comm., Malden.  
Hapgood, Leslie A., 134 Flm St., Marlboro.  
Harding, Harry J., Hutchinson Lumber Co., Lynn.  
Hargreaves, James, Chief, No. Andover.  
Harrigan, Henry J., Chief, Dedham.  
Harrington, Daniel A., 322 Lebanon St., Melrose, Mass.  
Hartnett, John B., Deputy Chief, Dedham.  
Harrington, James J., Capt., 26 Wilcox St., Ashmont.  
Hatton, Clifton B., Deputy Chief, Plymouth.  
Havender, Harold L., Chief, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown.  
Healy, D. Esward, Ex-Oper. and Elect. Fire and Police Depts., 25 Blossom St., Worcester.  
Healy, F. J., 136 Bliss Rd., Longmeadow.  
Hill, William H., Chief, Belmont.  
Hiller, Albert E., Chief, Plymouth.  
Hiser, Charles, Chief, Adams.  
Hodges, Frederick J., 166 Essex St., Boston.  
Holmes, Dennis D., Assistant Chief, 353 Linden St., Fall River.

Holmes, J. Harry, Ex-Chief, 44 Holmes Lane, Milton.  
 Hooper, Norman C., Dist. Chief, Lexington.  
 Hopkins, John A., 26 Wenham St., Forest Hills.  
 Horne, William D., Chief, Millbury.  
 Hurley, Patrick J., Chief, Holyoke.  
 Hutchins, M. C., State Fire Warden, 20 Somerset St., Boston.  
 Hutchinson, Oscar R., Chief, Lenox.  
 Hyland, D., Capt. F. D., Ware.  
 Ickrath, W. M., Eagle Signal Corp., 15 Glenham St., Springfield.  
 Ingham, Ernest, 17 Lincoln St., Maynard.  
 Inkley, Clyson P., Chief, Rockland.  
 Jameson, Frank J., 4 Mellen St., Dorchester.  
 Jeffrey, C. E., Seagrave Corp., 1022A Commonwealth Ave., Boston  
 Jenks, Fred A., Ex-Fire Commissioner, Plymouth.  
 Johnson, Ernest P., Chief, Leominster.  
 Johnson, George L., Ex-Chief, 63 Chestnut St., Waltham.  
 Johnson, Robert H., Ex-Chief, Holden.  
 Johnson, Robert H., Maxim Motor Co., Cheshire  
 Johnston, Walter A., 481 Pleasant St., Malden.  
 Jones, Bradford, 14 Endicott Ave., Marblehead.  
 Kavanaugh, V. T., 20 Marion Road, Watertown.  
 Keane, James M., Town Engineer, 10 Jason Court, Arlington.  
 Keddie, L. A., Deputy Chief, Malden.  
 Kelley, Joseph E., Chief, Danvers.  
 Kellogg, Samuel E., Chief, Hopedale.  
 Kellough, Willard P., 301 Berkeley St., Boston.  
 Kenneale, Wm. T., "Boston Sparks Assoc.", 36 Kempton St., Roxbury.  
 Kennedy, Thos. W., 65 Chelmsford St., Dorchester.  
 Kiessling, Carl J., Chief, Fire Dept., Worcester, Mass.  
 King, Bernard M., 42 Bromfield Rd., West Somerville.  
 King, Everett F., Chief, Lever Bros., 164 Broadway, Cambridge.  
 Kingman, Stanley R., Box 52 Assoc., 21 Gould Road, Arlington.  
 Kingman, Edward R., "Box 52 Assoc." 21 Gould Rd., Arlington.  
 Kingsbury, Allen A., Ex-Chief, Medfield.  
 Kirlin, Frederick M., Spec. Agt., Nat'l. Board Fire Underwriters, 321 Park Ave.,  
 Arlington.  
 Kleinfelder, Henry C., 3 Park St., Boston.  
 Lamphard, Charles H., Chief, Swampscott.  
 Lane, Charles E., Chief, 64 East Main St., Orange, Mass.  
 Lane, Edward B., Chief, Wellfleet.  
 Larkin, Lewis J., Lieut., 40 Paulina St., Somerville.  
 Laurie, Ralph D., Supt. Fire Alarm, Hingham.  
 Leavitt, Charles F., Chief, 81 Spring Road, Nahant.  
 Lemoine, M. Gale, Homelight Corp., 1 Chickatabot Road, Quincy.  
 Lewis, Eugene, 11 Egremont Rd., Brookline.  
 Lewis, Seymour, United Electric Co., 322 Summit Ave., Brighton.  
 Lewis, T. Julian, Chief, Provincetown.  
 Lincoln, Byron E., 558 Newbury St., Boston  
 Lindh, Arthur E., Justin A. McCarthy Co., 176 Federal St., Boston.  
 Linley, Irving H., Chairman Selectmen, No. Attleboro.  
 Litchfield, Gordon H., Ahrens Fox Fire Engine Co., Taunton, Mass.  
 Logan, Edward A., Chief, Shrewsbury.  
 Looney, Daniel J., Sec. Mass. State Firemen's Assoc., 448 Old South Bldg., Boston.  
 Loring, Mason L., Deputy Chief, Hingham.  
 Lovell, Harry Joseph, B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., 1055 Comm. Ave., Boston.  
 Lucier, John L., Chief, Northampton.

## ARLINGTON FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK

ARLINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A MUTUAL BANK

FOUNDED IN 1860

TO SERVE THOSE WHO SAVE

SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE

*It Costs Less*

---



Chief DANIEL B. TIERNEY, Past Pres., Exhibit Com., Arlington, Mass.

---

**TIMOTHY REGAN**

*Builder*

**INSURANCE APPRAISER**

FOR INSURED ONLY

Room 806

79 MILK STREET

BOSTON

Telephone  
Liberty 9212  
Center New. 4503

*Compliments of*

**Arlington Motor Parts Co.**

Distributors of

**Automotive Equipment**

AND ACCESSORIES

*Genuine Replacement Parts*

369-A MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE  
ARLINGTON, MASS.

Tel. 4626 - 4627

---

Lyons, C. W., Room 1100, Statler Office Bldg., Boston.  
 MacGregor, H. S., Chief, West Acton.  
 Madden, John H., 57 Ardale St., Roslindale.  
 Magee, Richard A., Chief, Truro.  
 Mahoney, Daniel J., Lieut. Fire Dept., Arlington.  
 Mahoney, William C., Chief, Peabody.  
 Mallalieu, Wm. E., Jr., 55 Batterymarch St., Boston.  
 Mansfield, George O., Chief Fire Inspector, Commonwealth Pier, Boston.  
 Mansfield, Lucius R., Ex-Chief, Rehoboth.  
 Maranville, Clifton H., Box 458, Middleboro, Mass.  
 Marchant, Homer R., Chief, Gloucester.  
 Martin, Bert L., Supt. Fire Alarm, 100 Union St., Mansfield.  
 Martin, John J., Boston Janitors' Supply Co., 136 West Brookline St., Boston.  
 Maxim, E. L., Maxim Motor Co., Middleboro.  
 Maxim, Leighton L., 23 Webster St., Middleboro.  
 Maxwell, Orrin B., Fabric Fire Hose Co., 1018 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.  
 Mayers, Robert F., Deputy Chief, Greenfield.  
 McCann, Robert F., The Remedy Co., 51 Riverdale Rd., Wellesley Hills.  
 McCarrick, Thomas J., Chief, Revere.  
 McCarthy, E. J., Gamewell Fire Alarm Co., Newton Upper Falls.  
 McCarthy Co., Justin A., 176 Federal St., Boston.  
 McCarthy, Philip F., Deputy Chief, Malden.  
 McCarthy, Timothy G., Chief, Fire Dept., Weymouth, Mass.  
 McCoy, William B., Jr., Northern Fire Ins. Co., 40 Broad St., Boston.  
 McGonigle, Michael, 448 Old South Bldg., Boston.  
 McIntire, Edward F., McIntire Brass Co., 221 High St., Boston.  
 McIntire, Thomas S., McIntire Brass Co., 221 High St., Boston.  
 McLaughlin, J. A., Amer. Fire Equip. Co., 45 Broad St., Boston.  
 McLean, Hugh D., Fire Commissioner, Holyoke.  
 McLean, Walter E., Mack Motor Truck Co., 75 No. Beacon St., Allston.  
 McMillan, Wm. F., Asst. Chief, Hopkinton.  
 McNally, John C., Chief, Somerville.  
 McSweeney, Eugene M., Comm. Public Safety, Boston.  
 Melanson, Ernest J., Jr., 2 Upland Road, Watertown.  
 Merrill, Leonard A., 807 Washington St., Brookline.  
 Merrill, Wm. M., Gardner Neck Rd., So. Swansea.  
 Middleton, Elmer H., 139 Essex St., East Lynn.  
 Miller, Arthur E., Deputy Chief, Malden.  
 Minehan, Edw. C., Ex-Chief, 134 Howe St., Marlboro.  
 Miner, Alfred N., Mass. Safety Council, 40 Broad St., Boston.  
 Mitchell, Melvin P., Ex-Chief, 48 Felton St., Hudson.  
 Moloy, James E., Former State Forest Warden, 17 Elijah St., Woburn.  
 Montle, John H., Dist. Fire Warden, 284 President Ave., Fall River.  
 Moody, George M., Chief, Harwich.  
 Morrison, Ralph F., 25 Lovell Rd., Watertown.  
 Moulton, E. G., Ahrens-Fox Co., 5 Admiral Road, Worcester.  
 Moxham, William W., Chief, Lynnfield, Mass.  
 Mulock, Franklin C., Chief, Newton St., Weston.  
 Murrill, M. W., Chief, Scituate.  
 Mysall, Geo. H., Home Insurance Co., 40 Broad St., Boston.  
 Neal, Bertram A., Chief, 23 Myrtle St., Waltham.  
 Neil, Raymond J., Chief, Barnstable.  
 Newhall, Terry A., 108 Essex St., Swampscott.  
 Newman, Frank C., Ex-Chief, Melrose.  
 Niedner, Albert L., Chas. Niedner's Sons Co., 111 Glenwood St., Malden.  
 Niedner, Wm. H., Pres. and Treas. Chas. Niedner Sons Co., Malden.  
 Norton, Frank, Jr., Chief, Edgartown.

Nute, J. C., Jr., Dep. Forest Fire Warden, 44 Linden St., Needham.  
 O'Donnell, Joseph V., 158 Neponset Ave., Dorchester.  
 O'Hearn, John W., Chief, Watertown.  
 O'Leary, Perry, Asst. Chief, Marlboro.  
 Oliver, Joseph L., Deputy Chief, Cohasset.  
 O'Neill, E. J., 3 Colby Rd., Roslindale.  
 O'Neill, James J., Jr., Asst. Chief, Lynn.  
 Page, Charles N., 146 Traincroft Road, Medford.  
 Parker, P. Hildreth, Box 52 Assoc., 81 Benjamin Road, Belmont.  
 Peckham, J. Austin, 23 Central St., Wellesley.  
 Peirce, Walter, Ex-Chief, 1171 Mass. Ave., Arlington.  
 Perry, Emery, Chief, Harvard.  
 Pettengill, George H., 109 Bluehill Ave., Milton.  
 Philbrook, George A., Ex-Chief, 114 So. Main St., Middleboro.  
 Phillips, Elmer L., 86 School St., Needham, American LaFrance.  
 Pickersgill, Wm. F., Bass Wood Ave., Sudbury.  
 Pilling, Edward L., Chief, Stockbridge.  
 Pitman, Theodore B., Jr., 36 Euston St., Brookline.  
 Place, Ralph S., Deputy Chief, Hull.  
 Pope, Samuel J., Chief, Boston.  
 Porosky, Matthew, Vice-Pres., Gamewell Co., Newton Upper Falls.  
 Potter, Lynwood F., Chief, Westport.  
 Powers, William E., Chief, 87 Park St., Clinton.  
 Pratt, Herbert K., Box 52 Assoc., 24 Spring Hill Ave., Bridgewater.  
 Prescott, Everett, 110 North Parkway, Worcester.  
 Priest, George T., Chief, Maynard.  
 Pring, Donald T., 20 Vinebrook Rd., Lexington.  
 Pye, Frederick H., Chief, Stoughton.  
 Qualey, Thomas, Chief, Medford.  
 Randlett, Clarence W., Chief, Newton.  
 Reardon, Joseph W., 487 Broadway, So. Boston.  
 Reddy, Clarence S., Deputy Chief, Cohasset.  
 Rees, Warren A., 183 Willow Ave., West Somerville.  
 Rees, Warren C., 183 Willow Ave., West Somerville.  
 Regan, Timothy, 12 Hazelton Rd., Newton Centre.  
 Reilly, William Arthur, Fire Comm., Boston.  
 Reilly, William J., Capt. Fire Dept., Inman Sq., Cambridge.  
 Rich, Lewis E., Deputy Chief, Barre Plains.  
 Ritschel, Franklin N., Chief, Gamewell Co., Newton Upper Falls.  
 Robart, John Otto, 19 Sidney St., Cambridge.  
 Roberts, G. L., 67 Summer Ave., Reading.  
 Robertson, Ralph C., Chief, North Attleboro.  
 Robichaud, Philip J., Chief, Hanson.  
 Robinson, George E., 80 Federal St., Boston.  
 Roeder, Harold E., 10 Victoria Rd., Arlington, Mass.  
 Rogers, Lewis H., Lieut., 120 Emerson St., Haverhill.  
 Rogers, Roland D., 605 Rimmon Ave., Chicopee.  
 Root, H. C., Chief, Springfield.  
 Ross, Carl, Deputy Chief, Hull.  
 Roulo, Alfred J., Capt., Beverly.  
 Rounseville, C. C., Jr., Fire Commissioner, 264 French St., Fall River.  
 Ryan, Edward T., 48 Burt St., Dorchester.  
 Ryan, James J., Rockwood Sprinkler Co., 34 Harlow St., Worcester.  
 Ryder, Frederick M., Chief, Middleboro, Mass.  
 Sands, William J., Chief, Quincy.



Salamone, Richard M., Chief, Fire Dept., Needham, Mass.  
 Salsman, Wm., Chief, Saugus, Mass.  
 Scanlon, Joseph E., 112 Walnut St., Lynn.  
 Schmitt, William F., Mack Motor, 75 No. Beacon St., Boston.  
 Scott, James A., Captain F. D., Everett.  
 Scully, John F., American Fire Equipment, 35 Broad St., Boston.  
 Shaw, M. A., Maxim Motor Co., Middleboro.  
 Shea, Michael J., Chief, Fitchburg.  
 Shepherd, Melvin B., Pembroke.  
 Sherwood, N. D., Rockwood Sprinkler Co., 34 Harlow St., Worcester.  
 Sibley, Frederick H., Chief, West Springfield.  
 Simon, Raymond M., R. D. Wood & Co., 25 Beekmans St., Worcester.  
 Simons, Edward S., 111 Summer St., Boston.  
 Skelton, David W., Chief, Burlington.  
 Skelton, Marshall W., Burlington.  
 Skelton, Walter W., Ex-Chief, Burlington.  
 Skirball, Israel, 416 Marlboro St., Boston.  
 Slaman, T. H., Chief, Wellesley.  
 Sloper, John T., 46 Garrison Rd., Brookline.  
 Smiddy, Earl, 1238 Chestnut St., Newton.  
 Smith, Charles T., 24 Hamlen Rd., Newton Centre.  
 Smith, Ernest L., Chief, 206 Exchange St., Athol.  
 Smith, Fred F., Chief, East Bridgewater.  
 Snyder, John B., Asst. Chief, Bedford.  
 Soper, Arthur E., Chief, Mansfield.  
 Sprague, M. Ewing, Chief, Leicester.  
 Stackpole, Charles E., Chief, Lowell.  
 Stalker Geo. D., Fire Commissioner, 196 Walnut St., Holyoke.  
 Stanley, Vincent T., President Gamewell Co., Newton Upper Falls.  
 Stetson, M. D. Co., 1307 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.  
 Stewart, Chas. E., Mack Motor Truck Co., 75 No. Beacon St., Allston.  
 Stoughton, Ira B., Deputy Warden, Cohasset.  
 Sullivan, Francis A., Chief, Lawrence.  
 Sullivan, James C., Ex-Chief, Lowell.  
 Sullivan, Jeremiah F., Chief, Fall River.  
 Sullivan, John N., State Fire Insp., Kurts Place, Taunton.  
 Sullivan, M. P., 7 Broad St., Boston.  
 Sullivan, Vincent J., 1 Hillside Ter., Belmont.  
 Swain, Wm. C., 7 Harriet Ave., Belmont.  
 Taft, Frank, Seagrave Company, 1022 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.  
 Tancrell, Wilfred J., Chief, 94 Elm St., Uxbridge.  
 Tappen, Robert M., Chief, 167 Main St., Gardner.  
 Tarment, John H., Ex-Chief, 12 Howard Ave., Foxboro.  
 Tarr, Frank H., Captain, Wenham.  
 Taylor, Edward W., Chief, Lexington.  
 Thorne, Clark C., Chief, Millis.  
 Tierney, Daniel B., Chief, Arlington.  
 Tierney, John M., Deputy Chief, Arlington.  
 Tierney, Richard J., Captain, Arlington.  
 Tower, Gilbert S., Chief, Cohasset.  
 Tracey, Hubert W., Amer. Fire Equip. Co., 45 Broad St., Boston.  
 Tracey, John P., Chief, Great Barrington.  
 Treen, A. LeBaron, Chief, Medway.  
 Trevett, LeRoy, Chief, Framingham.  
 Truax, Edwin E., Foxboro.  
 Tucker, Richard C., 50 Broadway, Beverly.

COMPLIMENTS OF  
**ANDREW J. MORSE & SON, INC.**

221 HIGH STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

We manufacture a complete line of  
**Invincible Nozzles, Playpipes and Fire Department Sundries**

Our line of Morse Ball Type Shut-Off Nozzles  
are used by the majority of Fire Departments

*Catalogue on Request*

Phone—Han. 6970-71

---



WM. ARTHUR REILLY, Fire Commissioner, Boston, Mass.

---

**Chrysler and Plymouth Motor Cars**

**C. E. FAY COMPANY**

**730 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston**

---

Tuttle, Harry E., Chief, Concord.  
 Tyler, Bartlett, Box 45, Cohasset.  
 Voke, Charles G., Chief, Chelsea.  
 Wallace, J. Thos., Chief, Bourne.  
 Walsh, Peter E., Ex-Chief, 62 Wellington St., Medford.  
 Walton, Henry, Fire Commissioner, Plymouth.  
 Warnock, James, Ex-Chief, Swampscott.  
 Warren, George A., Brighton Item, 66 Chestnut Hill Ave., Brighton.  
 Waddell, J. G., General Equipment Co., 584 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.  
 Waterhouse, William H., Mass. Cons. Officer, Falmouth.  
 Webb, W. E., 45 Marion St., Brookline.  
 Webber, Joseph A., Amer. LaFrance Co., 28 Brighton Ave., Boston.  
 Weinberg, Jos. W., 13 Appleton St., Boston.  
 Wells, Ray D., Chief, Falmouth.  
 Welch, Thomas F., Chief, Williamstown.  
 Welch, William F., Chief, Lynn.  
 Wheeler, Earle A., Ex-Chief, Berlin.  
 Wheelwright, Everett W., Selectman, Cohasset.  
 Whitcomb, Jos. C., Maxim Motor Co., Middleboro.  
 Whiting, Samuel W., Nat. Fire Detector, Miles Rd., Hingham.  
 Whitney, G. G., Jr., 59 Highland St., Milton.  
 Whitney, George H., Fire Equipment, 304 Newbury St., Boston.  
 Whitney, John W., 36 Leicester Rd., Belmont.  
 Wiggin, Leslie S., Chief, Franklin.  
 Wilder, Russell J., Chief, North Scituate.  
 Williams, Andrew, Ex-Chief, Hopkington.  
 Williams, A. K., Chief, Scituate.  
 Williams, E. W., P. O. Box 1, Lynn.  
 Williams, Herbert, Supt. Fire Alarm, King St., Cohasset.  
 Williamson, Geo. I., 66 Winter St., Norwood.  
 Wilson, Waldo, Chief, Carlisle.  
 Wisentaner, Leo. A., 13 Linwood Sq., Roxbury.  
 Wood, Everett B., Chief, Plymouth.  
 Wood, Philip A., Fabric Fire Hose Co., 1018 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.  
 Wood, Robert M., Fabric Fire Hose Co., 1018 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.  
 Woodcock, Chester C., Dept. Chief, Rochdale.  
 Woodward, Emerson L., 25 Church Ave., Bridgewater.  
 Yoho, Elwood A., Ahrens-Fox Co., 173 Second St., Cambridge.

#### RHODE ISLAND

Allen, Anne Crawford, Chief, Cedar Hill Fire Dept., Cowesett.  
 Alsfeld, Adolphe W., Concimut Fire Co., Shawomet, R. I.  
 Ballou, Ira A., Jr., Ahrens-Fox Co., Barrington  
 Barker, James W., Chief, Middletown.  
 Batchelder, Earl H., Chief, Centerdale.  
 Black, Irving S., Chief, Nat. India Rubber Co., Providence.  
 Booth, Chas. L., Dep. Chief, East Greenwich.  
 Brickley, Chester A., 100 Sheldon St., Providence.  
 Brown, Geo. E., Chief, 34 Oak St., Apponaug.  
 Callahan, Frank J., Chief, Central Falls.  
 Cardarelli, G. Frank, Chief, Centerdale.  
 Cesana, Dominic, Chief, (Marieville), No. Providence.  
 Charboneau, Charles E., Ex-Captain, 2227 Mineral Spring Ave., No. Providence.

**WATERTOWN BUILDERS  
SUPPLY COMPANY  
INC.**

**Ready-Mixed Concrete**

418 ARSENAL STREET  
WATERTOWN, MASS.

Telephone Middlesex 2600

---

**AERO**

**AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM**

**BOSTON AUTOMATIC  
FIRE ALARM CO.**

61 Batterymarch Street  
Boston, Mass.

---

*"Save a Piece of Every Dollar"*

Start Now to Save  
the Co-operative Way

Shares Always On Sale

**WATERTOWN CO-OPERATIVE  
BANK**

WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

---

**Dorchester Mutual Fire  
Insurance Co.**

WILLIAM A. MULLER, *President*

4 Liberty Square Boston, Mass.

*Incorporated 1855*

Only survivor of 31 Boston Fire Insurance  
Companies involved in the conflagration of  
1872.

---

Established 1896

**F. N. McINTIRE BRASS WORKS**

**Manufacturers of**

**The McIntire Foolproof Automatic-  
Operating Shutter and Sliding Pole  
for Fire Houses**

(Patented)

221 HIGH STREET BOSTON, MASS.  
HANcock 3670

*All you do is slide—the pole does the work*

---

Years of experience and a well equipped  
engineering staff enable us to give clients and  
prospective clients assistance in the safe-guarding  
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

---

**NASH  
LAFAYETTE**

**Ambulance Equipped Sedans**

**NASH NEW ENGLAND CO.**

640 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE  
BOSTON, MASS.

Tel. Kenmore 1400

---

**NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY**

**NEW YORK**

RICE & WHITNEY  
GEORGE W. HART, Manager

66 BATTERYMARCH STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.

---

Charlesworth, Frank, Ex-Chief, 59 Bellevue Ave., Providence.  
 Cote, A. J., Chief, Woonsocket.  
 Cotter, Thos. H., Chief, Providence.  
 Coughlin, Frank H., Ex-Chief, Johnston Hose Co., No. 3, 133 Greenville Ave., Manton.  
 Comolli, Claudia A., Asst. Chief, Westerley  
 Connolley, William T., Deputy Chief, Pawtucket.  
 Cross, Henry B., Secretary, Grinnell Co., Providence.  
 Daley, Thos. V., Chief, Pascoag.  
 Darby, Walter, 1887 Smith St., Centerdale.  
 Dawley, Wm. S. H., 8 Warner St., Newport.  
 Drew, Morris R., Ex-Chief, Valley Falls.  
 Eldridge, Abel S., Dep. Chief, Newport.  
 Fisher, John H., Ex-Chief, Providence.  
 Fogarty, Michael, Fire Marshal, 1703 Smith St., North Providence.  
 Fortier, Henry E., Chief, Manville.  
 Gareau, Lionel P., Chief, West Warwick.  
 Griswold, Arthur A., Chief, 100 Grosvenor Ave., East Providence.  
 Jache, Paul O., Chief, Johnstone Hose Co., No. 3, Manton  
 Kelley, Joseph L., 5 Meadow St., Pawtucket.  
 Lawton, Joseph S., Chief, Newport.  
 Lenihan, Russell A., Treas. and Coll. Taxes, Westerley.  
 Leys, Laudie, 135 Thames St., Newport.  
 Leys, Wm. A., Box 599, Newport.  
 Luft, I. Arthur, Midwestern Mfg. Co., 63 Jackson St., Providence.  
 McKenzie, Geo. A., Asst. Chief, Westerly  
 McKenzie, James W. M., Chief, Barrington.  
 Miles, George Scott, Designer, 29 Thames St., Newport.  
 Miller, Fred J., Chief, East Greenwich.  
 Nichols, Daniel A., Ex-Chief, County Road, Barrington.  
 Nichols, Leon A., Barrington.  
 Pasetti, Columbus, Chief, Westerly  
 Patt, Everett I., Lieut. Fire Dept., Central Falls.  
 Payne, Moses, Jr., Asst. Chief, Westerly.  
 Reynolds, Albert J., Chief Mapleville F. D., Oakland, R. I.  
 Rhodes, John, Chief, Saylesville.  
 Rodman, R. W., Chief, North Kingstown Fire Dept., Wickford.  
 Savage, John A., Chief, 270 Broad St., Valley Falls.  
 Sayer, W. Norman, City Clerk, Newport.  
 Sholander, W. E., 98 Sefton Drive, Edgewood.  
 Sluiter, R. T., American LaFrance, 35 Valley St., Cranston.  
 Smith, George W., Ex-Chief, 43 Whitford St., Wakefield.  
 Smith, Harold A., Chief, Greenwood.  
 Smith, John, 69 Granite St., Westerly.  
 Stone, David E., Deputy Chief, Station 3, Woonsocket.  
 Tabor, J. Earle, Chief, Forestdale.  
 Taupier, Napoleon, Chief, Pawtucket.  
 Vanderbilt, William H., Chief, Oakland F.D., Newport; Governor of Rhode Island.  
 Wheeler, Henry S., Mayor, Newport.  
 Whipple, Nathan W., Jr., Chief, North Cumberland Vol. F. D., Valley Falls.  
 Wilbur, Clifford H., Chief, So. Kingston.  
 Young, Daniel F., Chief, Cranston.

# A.D.T.

## FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES

Watchman Supervisory  
and Manual Fire Alarm

Sprinkler Supervisory  
and Waterflow Alarm

AERO Automatic Fire Alarm

*Controlled Companies of*

**AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY**

155 Sixth Avenue, New York

Central Station Offices in all principal cities

**A NATION-WIDE PROTECTION SERVICE  
AGAINST FIRE, BURGLARY AND HOLDUP**



# Use

# DENNISON

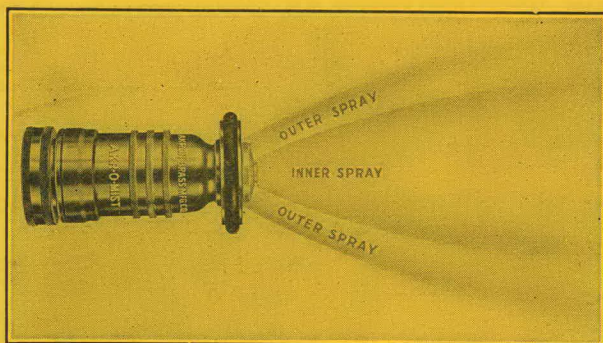
# Very Best

# Crepe Paper

for Decorations at

# Conventions, Banquets and Parties





## AKR-O-MIST

1. Opens with 160° Double Conical Adjustable Vapor.
2. Floating seat principle insures Lifetime Service.
3. Pop-up Center for easy cleaning.

*(Write for Circular)*

**AKRON BRASS MFG. CO.**  
**WOOSTER**  
**OHIO**

**BOSTON COUPLING CO. (NEW ENGLAND DISTRIBUTORS)**



### GIANT PERMANENT FIRE EXTINGUISHER

exhibited by Rockwood Sprinkler Co. of Worcester, Massachusetts,  
attracted wide attention. Chiefs Cote, Woonsocket; Cotter, Providence; and  
Johnson, Waltham look it over.

THIS REPORT PRINTED BY

## THE GRAPHIC PRESS

*Printers*

- Books, Catalogs, Etc.
- Commercial Work

Telephone Newton North 0077

- Price Lists, Programs, Etc.
- Posters, Placards and Fliers

8-12 CENTRE AVENUE, NEWTON

CONNECTICUT

Anderson, Arvid E., Chief, East Woodstock.  
 Angeley, Wm., Chief, Glenville, Conn.  
 Armstrong, John J., Asst. Chief, East Hartford.  
 Barber, Irving R., Chief, Moosup, Conn.  
 Beardslee, F. W., Mack Motor Truck Co., Bridgeport.  
 Boyington, Charles L., Ex-Chief, Newington.  
 Boyle, Thomas J., Chief, Noroton.  
 Brencher, George A., Chief, Darien.  
 Brennan, Dennis J., 21 Oneco St., Norwich.  
 Brockett, Myron R., Chief, North Haven.  
 Brown, Ellsworth F., Ex-Chief, Ridgefield.  
 Burgess, Harold E., Lieut., Box 145, Danielson.  
 Burns, Thomas F., Chief, Bridgeport.  
 Burr, Edwin R., Chief, Stratfield F. D., 81 Stratfield Road, Bridgeport.  
 Bussmann, Herman, Fire Commissioner, 71 Orange St., New Haven.  
 Cameron, Lloyd J., Chief, West Haven.  
 Carrigan, C. J., Chief, Terryville.  
 Cavanaugh, Thomas F., Chief, Waterbury.  
 Churchill, Frank W., Chief, Rocky Hill.  
 Clark, Horace B., Fire Commissioner, 21 Woodland St., Hartford.  
 Conrady, William, Asst. Chief, Earle St., Rockville.  
 David, Fred M., Ex-Chief, 265 Thames St., Groton.  
 Delagrange, R. M., Chief, Stonington.  
 Donnelly, T. H., Chief, Center Fire Dist., West Hartford.  
 Downey, James A., Chief, Wallingford.  
 Enquist, Roy C., Chief, 89 Hopson Ave., Branford.  
 Everly, James, Ex-Chief of Fairfield Co. No. 1, Comps Beach, Westport.  
 Fancher, Rufus R., Ex-Chief, 317 Edgewood Ave., New Haven.  
 Farrell, Morgan B., Chief, Bristol.  
 Flynn, Thomas F., Jr., Asst. Chief, Bridgeport.  
 Foy, Albert B., Chief, South Manchester.  
 Franklin, Edgar C., Supt. Fire Alarms, Torrington.  
 Fulton, A. J., Chief, Westfield Vol. Dept., Middletown.  
 Galvin, Milton, Chief, 222 Meadow St., Naugatuck.  
 Gisborne, F. R., Chief, Sound Beach.  
 Glenn, Russell A., Sr., Gamewell Co., 335 Fairview Ave., Bridgeport.  
 Goodman, Edward F., Chief, Torrington.  
 Gray, Joseph D., Chief, General Electric Co., Bridgeport.  
 Greene, Richard M., Batt. Chief, New Haven.  
 Griffin, John H., Chief, Norfolk.  
 Griswold, Henry G., Jr., Fire Commissioner, 759 Woodward Ave., New Haven.  
 Griswold, Henry H., Ex-Chief, 749 Woodward Ave., New Haven.  
 Hale, Leslie N., Fire Commissioner, Newington.  
 Hall, William F., Chief, Plainfield.  
 Hamill, Walter L., Mgr. Homelite Corp., New Haven.  
 Hansen, Ernest, Chief, East Haven.  
 Harford, D. W., Ex-Chief, 10 Chestnut St., So. Norwalk.  
 Harper, George H., Jr., Chief, Putnam.  
 Harris, Arthur E., Deputy Chief, Meriden.  
 Heinz, Paul P., New Haven, Conn. Fire Marshal.  
 Henderson, R. W., Chief, Thomaston.  
 Hermann, Edward, Jr., Chief, District No. 2, Fairfield.  
 Hopkins, H. E., 28 Hutchins St., Danielson.  
 Hunt, George L., Second Asst. Chief, Guilford.

Hunt, Harris R., American LaFrance Corp., New Hartford.  
 Hutchinson, John A., Jr., Asst. Chief, Old Greenwich.  
 Ingals, Francis E., Chief, Chaffinch Island V. F. D., Guilford.  
 Jopson, Harold E., Chief, Deep River.  
 Judson, Allen D., Chief, Stratford.  
 Kantack, W. W., Chief, 145 Main St., So. Meriden  
 Kaul, Richard D., The Sealand Corp., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Kavanagh, J. D., Chief, Remington Arms Co., Bridgeport.  
 Keena, Michael T., Chief, Hartford.  
 Kelley, Roland A., Asst. Chief, Gen. Elec. Co., 389 Lenox Ave., Devon.  
 Kennedy, John J., Chief, Bryant Elec. Co., 246 Vine St., Bridgeport.  
 Knickerbocker, Daniel E., Chief, P. O. Box 63, Springdale.  
 Lahey, D. J., Fire Marshal, Waterbury.  
 Lamphere, L. L., Ex-Chief, Naugatuck.  
 Landon, B. H., First Asst. Chief, Guilford.  
 Lawton, M. W., Chief, Middletown.  
 Leigh, Frank, Fire Commissioner, Annex Fire Dept., New Haven.  
 Loller, Charles P., Chief, 539 Pine Rock Ave., Hamden.  
 Mabbett, Frank A., Chief, Mystic.  
 Maurer, Robert L., Chief, Westport.  
 McCleery, Thornton V., Asst. Chief, Watertown.  
 McCray, J. Stanley, Fire Commissioner, Rockville.  
 McNamara, John H., Chief, 45 Fairfield Ave., Danbury.  
 McPherson, Donald S., Chief, Winsted.  
 Meaney, Leon R., Fabric Fire Hose Co., P. O. Box 931, Greenwich.  
 Meunier, Frank, Chief, East Hartford.  
 Miller, George J., Fire Comm., West Haven.  
 Milne, George B., Chief, Rockville.  
 Molleur, Albert M., 2798 Whitney Ave., Hamden.  
 Morgan, Samuel W., Chief, Wethersfield.  
 Moroney, John F., Chief, Meriden.  
 Murphy, Ernest J., Chief, Oswegetchie Fire Co. No. 4, Box 153, Waterford.  
 Murphy, Thomas J., Chief, Southington.  
 Noble, William J., Chief, New Britain.  
 Norton, Clarence E., Asst. Chief, 78 Boston St., Guilford.  
 Oddy, Harold W., Assoc. Chief, Noroton.  
 Oldack, Edgar A., Peter Pirsch & Sons Co., 567 Connecticut Ave., Bridgeport.  
 O'Leary, Thomas J., Asst. Chief Eng., Bridgeport.  
 Olson, Herman, Chief, Portland.  
 Pachl, John S., Chief, Annex Fire Dept., 23 Chamberlain St., New Haven.  
 Park, H. H., Chief, Noank.  
 Peterson, Carl G. R., Chief, Trumbull F. D., Box 293, Bridgeport.  
 Pitney, C. H., Chief, Newington.  
 Potter, Stuart M., Chief, Greenwich.  
 Pracny, Edward H., Chief, Walcott.  
 Prior, E. P., Chief, 18 Lincoln St., Plainville.  
 Purtill, Joseph, Chief, Pawcatuck.  
 Reif, Lawrence E., Chief, 152 Court St., New Haven.  
 Reynolds, Charles A., Chief, Willimantic.  
 Ringers, J. H., Sandy Hook.  
 Sanger, John Joseph, Chief, Forest Ave., Sound Beach.  
 Schepp, Wm. F., Fire Comm., Nichols.  
 Shanaghan, Edward, Asst. Chief, East Haddam.  
 Shannon, Frank J., Chief, Stonington.  
 Shepard, Geo. H., Jr., Fire Comm., West Haven.  
 Sherwood, William D., Ex-Chief, 72 Roanoke Ave., Southport.



COMPLIMENTS

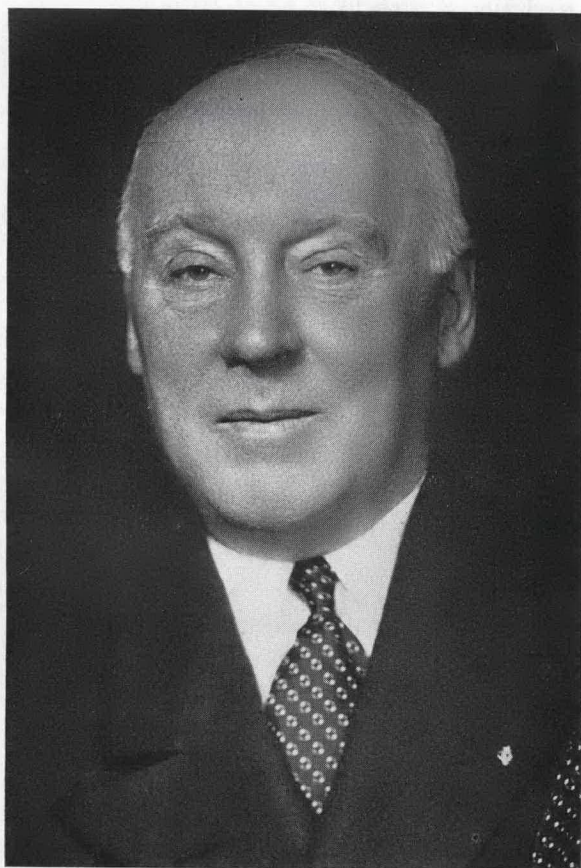
**JOHN T. LODGE & CO., Inc.**

478 Pleasant St., Watertown, Mass.

WOOL WASTE

GARNETT

---



VINCENT C. STANLEY

Commissioner Firemen's Relief Fund, Commonwealth of Massachusetts

---

*One Hundred and Thirteenth Year*

**Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Co.**

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

Incorporated 1826

FIRE AUTOMOBILE TORNADO RENT INSURANCE

Agents Throughout New England

---

Shipman, Thomas H., Chief, New London.  
 Short, Winthrop E., Chief, 55 Reynolds St., Danielson.  
 Skilton, Harry A., Ex-Chief, Watertown.  
 Smith, Fred, Chief, R. 55, Springdale.  
 Stapley, Sidney R., Chief, 37 Hilltop Drive, Nichols, Bridgeport.  
 Starkel, Frank, State Police, Hartford.  
 Stiles, Walter F., Captain State Police, Hartford.  
 Stowe, Lewis F., Chief, Milford.  
 Strain, Harold A., Am. LaFrance Co., 252 High St., Milford.  
 Sturges, William F., Chief, Ridgefield.  
 Supernor, Alfred H., Fire Marshall, Guilford.  
 Swan, James W., Chief, 7 Swan Ave., Seymour.  
 Veit, Victor H., Chief, Stamford.  
 Virelli, Frank, Deputy State Fire Marshal, Bridgeport.  
 Volk, Chas. A., Chief, Norwalk.  
 Von Holtz, Edward A., Fire Commissioner, P. O. Box 413, Southport.  
 Warren, Ira A., Deputy Chief, Danielson.  
 Wellington, George, Fire Commissioner, 1699 Noble Ave., Bridgeport.  
 White, Herbert P., Chief, Groton.  
 Wiltse, James R., Chief, Elm Forest Fire Co. No. 1, 45 Sanford St., East Haven.  
 Wochomurka, Edward, Chief, Tolland.  
 Woodworth, Arthur L., Chief, South Coventry.

#### NEW JERSEY

Callahan, Andrew T., Chief, Harrison.  
 Cordes, Fred W., Chief, Maplewood.  
 Gemeiner, George, Orange.  
 Gussner, Thomas L., Chief, Bloomfield.  
 Keegan, James T., Supt. Prot. Dept., 227 Wash. St., Newark.  
 Lasher, Chief George P., Edgewater.  
 McGinley, Chas. A., Chief, East Orange.  
 Mitchell, George, Ex-Chief, East Orange.  
 Moeller, William, Jersey City, 354 Bowers St.  
 Murray, Francis A., Chief, Teaneck.  
 Murray, Thomas J., Chief, Summit.  
 New Jersey Fire Alarm Co., 37 South 8th St., Newark.  
 Reid, Robert A., Chief, Belleville.  
 Thompson, James, Jr., Fire Dept. Sta. No. 3, Irvington.

#### NEW YORK

Archer, Dr. Harry M., Hon. Deputy Chief, 47 West 85th St., New York.  
 Bradbrook, G. E., Braxmer Co., 242 West 55th St., New York.  
 Case, I. H., Fire Engineering, 24 West 40 St., N. Y.  
 Cavanagh, Harry G., A. D. T. Co., 155 Sixth Ave., New York.  
 Dwyer, John T., Eureka Fire Hose Co., 1790 Broadway, New York.  
 Green, Joseph H., Pres. Eureka Fire Hose Co., 1790 Broadway, New York.  
 Meek, Clarence E., Ahrens Fox Fire Eng. Co., 17 E. 42nd St., New York.  
 Morley, G. Monroe, Jr., 13 Williams St., New York.  
 Mulcahy, James J., Ex-Chief, 16 Franklin Ave., Yonkers.  
 Mullins, Gordon R., 523 West 112th St., New York.  
 Myers, Arthur, Atlas Fire Equip. Co., 22 Warren St., New York.  
 Olson, Earl, Federal Elect. Co., 551 5th Ave., New York.  
 O'Neill, E. E., President American LaFrance Foamite Corp., Elmira, New York.  
 Shepperd, Fred, Editor "Fire Engineering", 24 West 40th St., New York.  
 Smith, D. B. & Co., Utica.  
 Stewart, C. D., American LaFrance Fire Eng. Co., 250 West 57th St., New York.

# QUAKER FIRE HOSE

*Chemical Hose*

Fire Engine Suction Hose

Manufactured by

QUAKER CITY RUBBER CO.  
PHILADELPHIA . . . PA.

New England Distributor  
EARLE S. NOYES

97-A Exchange Street, Portland, Maine

## Pennsylvania Oil Co.

POWERFUL **PENN** GASOLINE

DOMESTIC FUEL OILS

QUIET QUAKER OIL BURNERS

Somerville, Mass. Somerset 8510

## METROPOLITAN ICE COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES

321 WASHINGTON STREET  
SOMERVILLE MASSACHUSETTS

TELEPHONE SOMERSET 3400

NASCO FUEL OILS

**GRADE A ICE CREAM**  
REGISTERED TRADE MARK  
MADE BY  
**DUTCHLAND FARMS**  
EST. 1897 REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. INC. BROCKTON, MASS.

*Let's Go to Dutchland!*

NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO.

354 South Avenue  
WHITMAN, MASS.

Manufacturers of  
Industrial, Domestic and Range Burners

## DYER-CLARK CO.

**Electrical Supplies**  
Wholesale Only

LAWRENCE - MASSACHUSETTS

## MOULTON LADDER MANUFACTURING CO.

Manufacture a complete line of  
Fire Ladders and offer prompt  
service and first class workman-  
ship in repairing old equipment.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.

COMPLIMENTS OF

## LYNN PRODUCTS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**LYNN OIL BURNERS**

7 to 17 WILLOW STREET, LYNN, MASS.

Approved by the Mass. State Safety Board



Stillman, T. G., 45 East 75th St., New York.  
Sullivan, Arthur G., Am. LaFrance and Foamite Ind., 100 LaFrance St., Elmira.  
Sullivan, Joseph N., Chief, Utica.  
Ward, LaFrance Truck Corp., 276 Jackson Ave., Bronx, New York.  
Woodhouse, D. A., 156 Chambers St., New York.

#### OHIO

Britton, Tom D., Republic Rubber Co., Youngstown.  
Fox, Charles H., Ahrens-Fox Fire Eng. Co., Cincinnati.  
Schellin, John C., Akron Brass Mfg. Co., Wooster.  
Stevenson, Lester, Seagrave Corp., Columbus.

#### WASHINGTON, D. C.

Anthony, Nell J., 2127 P Street, N. W., Washington.  
Richardson, George J., Sec-Treas. International Association Fire Fighters, 207  
American Federation Labor Bldg., Washington.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Cornwall, R. A., Kerotest Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh.  
Wood, R. D. Co., 400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

#### ILLINOIS

Davis, Frank M., Chief, 28 North Walnut St., Danville.

#### INDIANA

Hansen, Elwood S., Elkhart Brass Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

#### CALIFORNIA

Fog Nozzle Co., 1530 East Slauson Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

#### CANADA

Beaulieu, Rosaire, Chief, Quebec, Canada.  
Geo. C. Maitland, Chief, Red Rock, Ontario.  
Pare, R. E., Chief, Montreal.  
W. J. Scott, Fire Marshal, Toronto, Ontario.

#### COLORADO

Bryan, W. S., Asst. Chief, 2969 Foster Ct., Denver.  
Tiffany, F. N., Ex-Chief, Bennington, Vermont.

## HONORARY MEMBERSHIP LIST

Austin, C. H., Ex. Fire Comm., Nashua, N. H.  
 Bogan, Robert A., Chief, Baton Rouge, La.  
 Bogardus, Geo. M., Ex-Chief, South Norwalk, Conn.  
 Chesson, Frederick W., Ex-Fire Comm., Waterbury, Conn.  
 Collins, Waldo A., Ex-Chief, Holliston, Mass.  
 Cushman, Frank, Chief, U. S. Industrial Educational Service, Washington, D. C.  
 Daggett, W. H., Ex-Chief, 72 Westminster St., Springfield, Mass.  
 Dougherty, Thomas F., Ex-Asst. Chief, 163 East 81st St., New York, N. Y.  
 Doyle, John P., Ex Chief, 12 Wellesley Ave., Wellesley, Mass.  
 Estes, Reuben E., Ex-Chief, Lewiston, Maine.  
 Evans, John, Chief, New Orleans, La.  
 Fortin, Charles E., Ex-Chief, 299 Pine St., Lewiston, Me.  
 Hall, Herman S., State Supervisor Trade and Indust. Education, State Capital,  
 Hartford, Conn.  
 Leonard, Fred A., Ex-Chief, Box 31, Ogunquit, Maine.  
 Mahoney, Thomas H., Ex-Chief, 16 Grant St., Westfield, Mass.  
 Moran, John C., Ex-Chief, Hartford, Conn.  
 Mottesheard, R. E., Chief, Dearborn, Mich.  
 Nicolls, John T., Ex-Chief, Malden, Mass.  
 Ordway, O. O., Ex-Chief, Reading, Mass.  
 Saunders, E. F., Ex Chief, 112 Clark Road, Lowell, Mass.  
 Sennott, Daniel F., Ex Chief, 66 Landseer St., West Roxbury, Mass.  
 Shepard, W. C., Ex-Chief, 63 Pollock Ave., Pittsfield, Mass.  
 Small, Robert O., Director of Vocational Education, Mass., 70 Dane St., Beverly,  
 Mass.  
 Steinkellner, Peter, Chief, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Stratton, M. Norcross, Supervisor of Vocational Education, Mass., 11 Trowbridge  
 St., Arlington, Mass.  
 Taft, Henry R., Ex-Chief, Norwich, Conn.  
 Tiffany, F. N., Ex-Chief, Bennington, Vt.  
 Tracey, Frank E., Ex-Chief, Woburn, Mass.  
 Weeks, Reuben, Ex-Chief, Providence, R. I.  
 Winslow, Herbert H., Comm. on Firemen's Relief Fund of Mass., 221 Market St.,  
 Lynn, Mass.

## INSURANCE BROKERS SECTION

Jordan, Chester L., 22 Monument Sq., Portland, Me.  
 Clark, Robert M., G. H. Aldrich & Sons, 30 Main St., Keene, N. H.  
 Edgerly, Ferdinand B., Edgerly Ins. Agency, 839 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.  
 New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co., Manchester, N. H.  
 G. Allen Putnam Agency, Manchester, N. H.  
 Everett, Douglas W., Ins. Broker, Concord, N. H.  
 Clough, Joseph L., 213 Odd Fellows Bldg., Nashua, N. H.  
 Ray, Maynard C., Burlington, Vt.  
 Anderson, Arthur J., Obrien Russell Co., 108 Water St., Boston, Mass.  
 Boyt, Dalton & Church, 89 Broad St., Boston, Mass.  
 Brown, Lucy C., Delafield & Brown Co., Lenox, Mass.  
 Field, Eddy & Bulkley, 1200 Main St., Springfield, Mass.  
 Bagg, William E., Insurance Broker, Pittsfield, Mass.  
 Haller, Julius, Obrien Russell Co., 2 Coulton Park, Needham, Mass.  
 McWalter, John J., 34 Main St., Concord, Mass.  
 Thomas, Clyde S., 7 Rock St., Middleboro, Mass.  
 Mason, L. K., 6 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.

TOTAL MEMBERS, JANUARY 1, 1940

MAINE.....	61
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	60
VERMONT.....	35
MASSACHUSETTS.....	512
RHODE ISLAND.....	65
CONNECTICUT.....	136
NEW JERSEY.....	14
NEW YORK.....	22
OHIO.....	4
WASHINGTON, D. C.....	3
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2
ILLINOIS.....	1
INDIANA.....	1
CALIFORNIA.....	1
CANADA.....	4
COLORADO.....	1
LOUISIANA.....	2
WISCONSIN.....	1
MICHIGAN.....	1
TOTAL.....	926

## THE FALSE ALARM

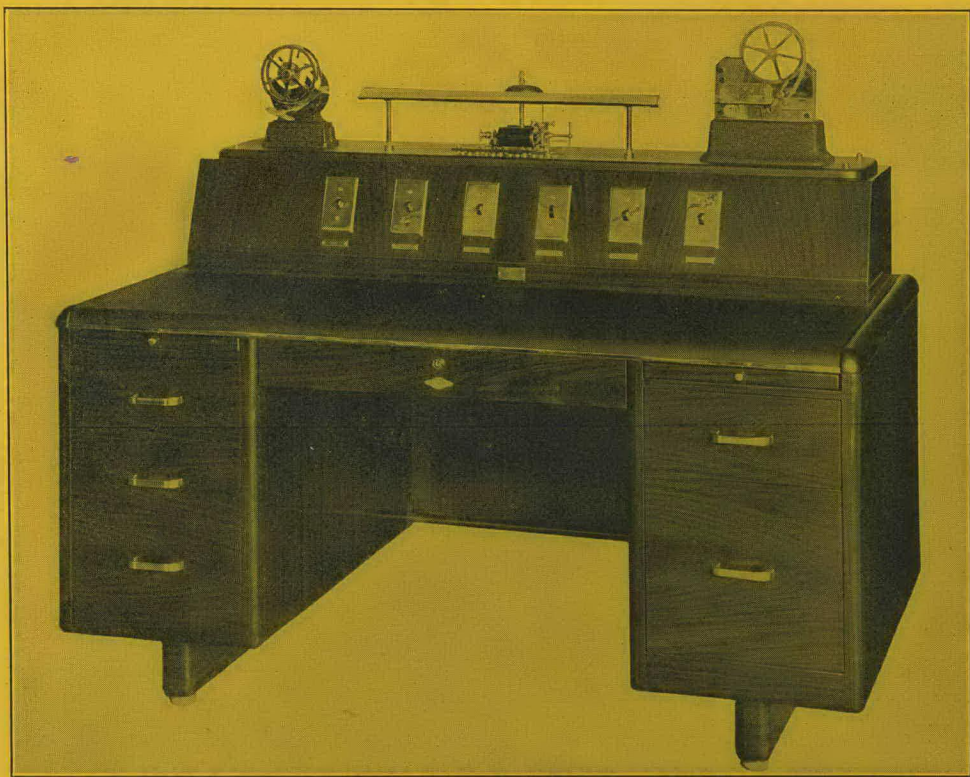
That red box on the corner—the FIRE ALARM BOX—to most people is a symbol of safety. They know that when the Red Terror—FIRE—strikes at their home, they can call to their aid the fire fighting forces of the city by a single pull of the hook. In less than fifteen seconds after touching the hook, the alarm is sounded in all fire stations. The fire alarm box is the quickest and most dependable method of calling the Fire Department.

In the year 1939, the Boston Fire Department responded to 11,537 calls and in not one case was there any failure or delay. But 1443 of these calls were FALSE ALARMS. 1443 times you were deprived of the protection you depended upon from the Fire Department. The Boston Fire Department is a large organization and if a second and a genuine alarm is received, other apparatus will be immediately despatched, but it will have to come from a greater distance resulting in a delay. Delays are dangerous when a fire department is needed. Whoever you are, wherever you live—you pay for fire protection in taxes or rent. Those 1443 FALSE ALARMS cost you about \$150,000—enough to build and equip a modern fire station.

In the last ten years your fire protection has been cut off 15,000 times by FALSE ALARMS. This is equivalent to closing your nearest fire station for a period of about three months. Those malicious FALSE ALARMS have cost you about \$1,500,000 in hidden taxes.

You think pulling a FALSE ALARM is a joke on the Fire Department—but the joke seems to be on you.

*From Boston Fire and Protective Department, Annual Ball Program  
February 5, 1940*



MODERN FIRE STATION WATCH DESK

## MODERNIZING FIRE STATION EQUIPMENT

That time is the vital element in combatting fire has been repeatedly emphasized. The greatest speed consistent with adequate margins of safety should be achieved in the delivery of alarms to the Fire Department.

Our modern Fire Station Watch Desk originally designed for the Brookline, Mass. Fire Department presents in a most convenient form the facilities essential for the reception and announcement of alarms in fire stations.

Alarms are audibly announced by the bell on top of the desk. The permanent records made by the register are displayed in full view of the fireman on watch duty. The switches on the front enable the operator to promptly set the traffic warning signals, sound the local alarms and control the lights in dormitories and elsewhere within the fire station. There is no lost motion.

Seconds saved in the reception of alarms may be of incalculable value.

*Write for Descriptive Literature*

# THE GAMEWELL COMPANY

NEWTON UPPER FALLS

MASSACHUSETTS