

FIRE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT

-- 1945 --

CHIEF EDWARD JOSEPH PAGE

MADISON, WISCONSIN

1945

ANNUAL REPORT

CITY OF MADISON FIRE DEPARTMENT

Hon. F.Halsey Kraege, Mayor

Hon. Board of Police and Fire Commissioners

Madam and Gentlemen:

I have the honor to present to you herewith the annual report of the Division of Fire for the year ending December 31, 1945.

In submitting this report I first wish to call this fact to the minds of all concerned. As we enter the year 1946 we of the Fire Department service are fully conscious of a challenge we must meet that may well prove more demanding and exacting on the present personnel and equipment of our Department than ever before. This fact is substantiated in the opinions of the outstanding fire engineers of the country. It is a natural aftermath of any war, and particularly this one. In analyzing our own situation in this city we find many new inventions and materials -- materials in many cases requiring the utmost of care in handling if they became involved in fire. When we add to this abnormal housing conditions now existing in all our cities as it does in Madison, it is readily understandable why we expect the coming year to present additional problems.

The means by which we must measure the degree of efficiency with which the Madison Fire Department will be able to operate can be found only by these deductions. First, the population of the city can not be considered as 67,000 due to the fact that we have had many people move into our city who were working on jobs necessary to the war effort. Then too, a vast majority of these people still remain within the limits of our city. Recently we have annexed the Sherman Park area and several plats immediately adjacent to the city. Occupancy throughout

the University district has greatly increased to the point where it became necessary for the State of Wisconsin to provide trailer unit housing. There never has been a time in the history of the Fire Department in which the manpower and equipment were sufficient to properly safeguard the citizenry and properties of our city. Accepting these facts, we find that the Department is not sufficiently equipped in manpower, fire stations, and equipment to adequately protect our city for a population of 67,000. Therefore it is readily seen that as of the present date there is an overburdening to the point where under certain conditions a major disaster may result.

At the time of this report it is most probable that we will have added to the already strained condition the protection of the Truax Field properties. The protection of this part of the community in itself is going to present a most difficult problem. There are many things to be considered. During wartime activities the structures, which at best are very highly inflammable, were under constant inspection by the field fire department and military personnel. The properties of the field itself were kept in good repair by having military personnel remove waste materials such as paper and grass from the property daily. The fullest measure of fire prevention was practised daily by the field personnel responsible for such protection. This could be done easily due to the fact that sufficient manpower was available at all times to perform such work. In so doing, the number of fires at the camp were kept at a minimum. With our present personnel in the Fire Department it will be impossible to continue such a program.

In view of present developments such as the aforementioned housing, annexing of adjacent properties, and Truax Field, it is my sincerest hope that steps be taken for immediate construction of our new Number Eight fire station on the east side. This part of our city has long been without adequate fire protection.

In the following pages you will note a depreciation chart applicable to the mobile units in the Department. At the time this chart was first compiled, it was our hope that as each unit of apparatus had completed its dependable service years as shown in the chart, it would be replaced immediately. As we go over this chart at the beginning of 1946, we find that there is not just one unit beyond its service years, or years of dependability, but we find that there are several units which must be replaced. The thought in mind when this replacement program was set up was this: it is much easier to appropriate a sum of money for one unit than to buy three or four units at one time. Fire Department apparatus and equipment becomes antiquated and worn out the same as any other mobile units in municipal service. If we are to expect the ultimate in efficiency from the members of our Department, we must expect to have at their disposal modern pieces of apparatus and equipment to meet the needs of our present day. As an example: the aerial truck at headquarters is an antiquated piece of equipment as compared with the newer and more efficient types of aerial ladders today. The time it takes to maneuver this unit into use under emergency conditions does not even give us a close figure in comparison with the time which is figured in the matter of seconds in the newer types of aerals now in use.

Along with this, the construction of the ladders on the newer type of equipment is such that they can be used with a very high degree of safety both to the persons being removed under emergency conditions and also to the firemen performing such tasks as are required by this unit. This is not true of our present type of aerial ladder. I believe that the citizenry of the City of Madison whose tax money pays for the purchase of emergency equipment are entitled to the services of the most modern and efficient equipment.

Along these same lines, I wish to call your attention to this fact: We are one of the very few cities in our class and smaller that do not have in its fire departments a complete rescue unit. The trend of thought of the safety engineers of the country today is the incorporating of all emergency rescue work under the jurisdiction of fire departments. This practice today is being nationally adopted, the reason for this being that in fire department service you have trained groups of men highly specialized in first aid and rescue work and methods, men who are on duty twenty-four hours daily and are trained to coordinate their efforts in this type of work as well as fire combat service.

It will be necessary this year and in the coming years, to spend a substantial sum of money for the purchase of files, printed forms, etc., for the office of the Bureau of Inspection. It will be necessary also for the Bureau of Inspection to have an additional member in its organization in the person of a junior typist to carry on correspondence, recording of daily inspection records and filing thereof. This person can also be

available to the Captain of the Bureau of Instruction for the purpose of recording and compiling necessary information and typing correspondence as required by the Drillmaster.

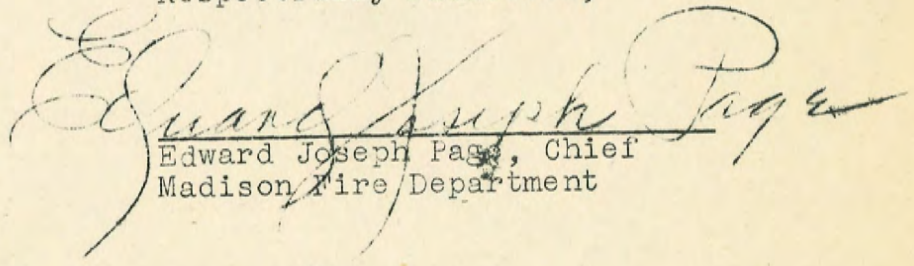
I have tried with the foregoing information, as briefly as possible to give you a picture of the future needs of this department; and this conclusion must be realized -- that large sums of money must be appropriated in addition to the annual budget for the modernization of our Department to meet the demands which are steadily increasing. In checking back over the history of our Department, it has been a long time since any large amounts of money other than current budget requests have been expended for the improvement or enlargement of our Department. The city or community is as safe as its fire and police departments are efficient. The efficiency of the personnel of the department can only be measured by the equipment allotted to their use. With all due respect to the other city departments, when fire and police protection is taken away from a community or city, the end must be chaos.

By comparison, the Fire Department puts back on payrolls and city tax rolls millions of dollars. In the past year in the City of Madison we have had a fire loss of approximately \$55,317.39. Buildings and contents involved in fire, not including automobiles, was \$4,626,846.16. If we subtract the actual fire loss from the total value of the buildings and contents involved in fire, we find that \$4,571,528.77 have been kept on the payrolls and tax rolls of our city, which otherwise might have been lost.

In conclusion, may I express my appreciation and thanks to the Honorable Mayor F.Halsey Kraege, to the Honorable Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, and to all the members of the Common Council for the splendid co-operation and consideration which they have given our Department during the past year. I also wish to extend my thanks and appreciation to all the officers and private personnel of the Department for their splendid co-operation and untiring efforts in performing their duties and in making this a most efficient Department. I also wish to thank the heads of the various city departments and their personnel for their co-operation during the past year.

In the following pages are the usual statistics and reports hereby forwarded. Also letters and data from the Captain of the Fire Prevention Bureau, the Captain of the Bureau of Instruction and Training, and our Electrician, Mr. Henry, in charge of maintenance of the alarm system.

Respectfully submitted,


Edward Joseph Page, Chief
Madison Fire Department

REPORT OF THE FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

Captain Paul J. Gabbei

To Mr. Edward Joseph Page, Chief
City of Madison Fire Department
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to submit to you the report of the Fire Prevention Bureau for the year ending December 31, 1945.

The Bureau was officially established and put into operation as a bureau under date of October 16, 1945. The purpose of the Bureau will be to make the required inspections of high hazard districts and the outlying districts as required by law, thereby reducing the fire hazards and the fire loss in our city.

Duties of the Bureau, besides its regular tours of inspection, are to investigate causes of fires occurring and investigations of any cases of possible arson, and to carry on a complete educational program throughout our city. Primarily the Fire Prevention Bureau is an organization devoted to the education and protection of our civilian populace. It is also a law enforcement organization in extreme cases demanding such action.

The qualifications for the personnel of this department are very exacting. This must be so due to the fact that it is the one branch of the department having immediate personal contact with the public. It is a branch of the service having the responsibility of selling the Fire Department to the people.

The work of compiling and making fire prevention regulations by ordinance is at this time being undertaken. A fire prevention code is something that has long been needed in the City of Madison. It will when it is completed give our Inspectors a legally sound basis to aid in efficiently carrying on our work. It will also be of benefit to our citizens in educating them in proper maintenance of their public and private buildings with regard to fire hazards.

The groundwork is now being laid in this Bureau for a survey of our city in the form of reports, confidential information, and data valuable to the suppression and extinguishment of fires. These surveys will be on a form giving us all the information relative to standpipes, special hazards, occupancies, exits, etc., of all of our schools, factories, hotels, apartment buildings, hospitals, churches, public schools, theatres, and all other places in which numbers of persons work, live, or congregate from time to time for any purpose.

The Bureau will also conduct demonstrations and fire drills, and give fire prevention talks in our schools and public assemblages wherever requested.

At this time may I request that sufficient money be appropriated in the forthcoming budget to adequately equip the Fire Prevention Bureau office with sufficient files, printed forms, and necessary office equipment for the efficient operation of this department. In addition I am requesting a projector with sound attachment, for the purpose of instruction. The most acceptable means of education today is visual instruction. A camera will be necessary for the purpose of recording for our files pictures which can be used in court cases as evidence and also be used as material for talks.

Due to the activities of this Bureau, it will be necessary that a competent person be added to its personnel; a person capable of filing, taking shorthand, typing, and compiling statistics. I ask the addition of this person to the Bureau during this year, if possible.

The Bureau now consists of one Captain and five Inspectors; namely Paul J. Gabbei, Captain, Arne W. Lerwick, Lieutenant-Inspector, and Inspectors Philip A. Narf, Arthur E. Spring, George L. Stanek, and Erwin G. Beale.

The following page sets forth the activities of the Fire Prevention Bureau and its members during the past year.

I wish at this time to express my sincere appreciation to you for your past assistance, co-operation and support in establishing the Fire Prevention Bureau.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul J. Gabbei
Paul J. Gabbei, Captain
Fire Prevention Bureau

Inspections by the Fire Prevention Bureau

	Year of 1945	In	Out	Total
Total Regular Inspections-----	1290-----	758-----	2048	
Total Re-Inspections-----	56-----	37-----	93	
Total Special Inspections-----	2914-----	266-----	3180	
<u>Total 1945 Inspections</u> -----	4260-----	1061-----	5321	

Defects

	In	Out	Total
Electrical-----	538-----	250-----	788
Fire Doors-----	86-----	53-----	139
Fire Escapes and Stairways-----	217-----	72-----	289
Fire Extinguishers-----	283-----	204-----	487
Miscellaneous-----	735-----	434-----	1169
Rubbish, Oily Rags, etc.-----	439-----	239-----	678
Volatile Liquids-----	23-----	23-----	46
Total Defects-----	2321-----	1275-----	3596

Of the above defects, 391 were referred to the Electrical Inspector and 285 were referred to the Building Commissioner

Fire Prevention Talks and Demonstrations

Schools 26
Miscellaneous meetings 12
Theatres 2
Hospitals 1

First Aid Lectures and Demonstrations

Miscellaneous meetings 9

Fire Drills

Schools 26
Factories 2

Fire Prevention Posters

On milk delivery trucks and store windows 500
Special fire prevention posters in city buses 100

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING

Captain Edward P. Durkin

To Mr. Edward Joseph Page, Chief
City of Madison Fire Department
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Sir:

I wish to respectfully submit the following data for the yearly report covering the fiscal year of 1945.

The In-Service training program was conducted by Captain Ratcliffe from January to June, and by myself from June to December, and consisted of the following schedule:

- (a) Weekly conferences of all officers covering administration and operation problems.
- (b) Periodic class sessions by the Drillmaster.
- (c) Special instructions by the training Instructor.
- (d) Daily class sessions by company officers at stations.

The methods were conference, field-inspections, manipulative drills, problems in fire strategy, response and layouts, special instructions, manual data, and demonstrations.

There were fifty meetings of stations officers that reviewed fire alarm response, analyzed practice and procedure, received first hand explanation of policy and submitted recommendations for Department working, procedure and practice.

These meetings averaged two and one-half hours, making approximately sixty-three hours for each officer.

Chief Page and the Drillmaster being present at each meeting, contributed approximately 125 hours.

Total amount of man-hours contributed by officers off-duty, 1258.

Ladder Work:

Aerial and service truck and engine work was held at various stations except Stations 5 and 7, due to the distance and time personnel would be compelled to travel from one station to another.

Engine Work:

Testing, drafting and pressure adjustment controls, especially with the reserve engine which in case of a breakdown of regular apparatus demands familiarity by all engine operators. This engine, due to type, being of different pump construction, employs different technique for operation.

Class Sessions:

Daily class sessions by company officers which enable the new candidate to receive more basic work in fundamentals.

The following page gives a more complete breakdown of the number of officers, men, and hours spent in various types of work.

DATA SHEET

Drills Personally Supervised by Training Instructors

Truck Company

Aerial	8 drills	10 hours
Seagraves	21 drills	38 hours
Pirsch	18 drills	32 hours
Total	47 drills	70 hours

Total personnel and man hours for this work

Aerial	12 officers	48 hours
	46 men	92 hours
Seagraves	21 officers	42 hours
	93 men	186
Pirsch	10 officers	16 hours
	89 men	178 hours
Total officers	43	
Total men	238	
Total man hours	456	

Subjects covered: tools, equipment, raising and handling major ground ladders.

Engine Company

Seagrave Pumpers	30 drill	45 hours
Pirsch pumpers	18 drill	32 hours
American LaFrance	38 drill	50 hours

Total man hours and personnel engaged

Seagrave Engine	24 officers	40 hours
	120 men	242 hours
Pirsch Engine	5 officers	8 hours
	108 men	216 hours
American LaFrance	12 officers	24 hours
	162 men	224 hours
Totals	431 officers and men	754 hours

Miscellaneous and special subjects, 1 to 4 hours

Cutting torch-----	12 men----	24 hours
Aux. Light Plant----	16 men----	32 hours
Foam Generator-----	24 men----	48 hours
Life Nets $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$ fold-	15 men----	15 hours
Fire Ex. Films-----	107 men---	109 hours
Military Drill-----	52 men---	663 hours

For the miscellaneous and special subjects there was a total of 184 officers and men for 328 hours.

The military drill represents time donated by officers and men for a total of 442 men and 663 hours. Drills held at Wisconsin National Guard Armory.

In conjunction with the submitted data I wish to respectfully call to the attention of the Honorable Board and Chief Page some pertinent observations with regard to the past six months' work, and provisions which appear mandatory for progress in future training and organization of drills and training.

Experience has shown that training will be effective and worthwhile only as the instruction is confined to those things which a fireman has to be able to do, and those things which he should know in order to work intelligently. On this basis, plus the past handicap of extreme shortage of personnel and new replacements, the emphasis on training was confined to handling of ground ladders, laying and employment of hose lines and special training on pumps.

It should be recognized that certain units of training can be given only at some central place serving the needs of all companies in the city. For this purpose an Instruction Building must be provided. The present system of having men from each station meet at another station for work on equipment is a decided step in the right direction. However, vacations or sickness automatically prevent the establishment of a schedule, because enough personnel must be left in the smaller companies for fire response. In addition and most important, the officer loses out on drill unless the work is being held at his station. For example: the Pirsch Quad and Mack aerial are specialized equipment so while it was practical to call in firemen to train on this apparatus at its regular quarters, to give the officer the benefit of this same training the only alternative would be to take a group of officers from the stations while on duty or request the group to attend while off duty, which to date they have been generous enough to do. A central building can eliminate this by exchanging stations and drilling the crew as a unit.

The City of Madison and its Fire Department have reached a stage in their growth which at the present time specifically demands immediate consideration of this building. The Department must also have a shop for maintenance and repair of apparatus. The logical and ideal place for this is in the same building. Valuable training and instruction can be given at first hand in care, operation and maintenance. Provision must be made for continual conditioning exercise for personnel who are within reasonable age limits. Why spend considerable time in demanding good physical condition for a candidate's entry to the Department, and then not provide for maintaining this condition save at the individual's option on his time off.

In the field of training it has been proved by the armed forces and larger fire departments that the use of motion pictures has great value. At present there are already many films available on fire subjects, the showing of which to

REPORT OF THE ALARM SYSTEM ELECTRICIANS

Earl Henry, Electrician

Mr. Edward Joseph Page, Chief
City of Madison Fire Department
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Sir:

Herewith is submitted the report of the Alarm System Electricians for the year 1945.

Our work consisted mostly of maintaining the alarm system. Due to the fact that there was no material available there was no new work done.

Our present alarm system is not large enough to stand any more expansion. We hope that in 1946 there will be money available to put this system in shape for expansion. As it is now, our system is carrying twice the load of boxes that it was intended for at the time it was installed.

There was a survey made and it was found that the up-town section was short about eighteen boxes and the outlying district many more. We now have several new plats taken into the City which have no alarm system at all except the telephone. These plats are entitled to alarm service the same as the rest of the City.

We hope that through the co-operation of the Chief and the Common Council we can get additional money to install an alarm system that will handle the needs of the City and come up to the standard of the rest of the fire fighting equipment.

We hope to be able to rebuild the system within the next two years and bring it up to the standards as recommended by the Fire Underwriters for a city of this size.

Respectfully submitted,

Earl Henry Electrician
Earl Henry, Electrician

HONOR ROLL

WILSON DONKLE

ERDMAN PANKOW

RUSSELL LANGLEY

WILLIAM SULLIVAN

CLEMETH RISLEY

FRED MANTHE

*JOSEPH SCHUSTER

JOSEPH ROBERTS

VINCENT GEIER

HOWARD COMSTOCK

KERMIT HERMANSON

ARNOLD HORSTMAYER

FRANK McMAHON

OSCAR PANKOW

RALPH TRIGGS

* Killed in action

JOHN DEBECK

PAUL WELSCH

HAROLD MUENKEL

JAMES F RASER

CHARLES HESSLING

HENRY ANDERSON

DONALD CHASE

PAUL TOFTE

ERWIN LICHT

ROBERT PANKOW *

THOMAS BARRY

RUSSELL MANI

WALTER GAVIN

HAROLD DENNIS

* Seriously Wounded

STATION NO. 1

E. Page	Chief	Feb. 16, 1930
P. J. Brown	1st Asst. Chief	Nov. 26, 1906
A. Rogg	Lieutenant	Apr. 21, 1919
C. Austin	Pvt.	July 23, 1945
E. Bokina	Pvt.	Sept. 11, 1941
V. Dahnert	Pvt.	Jan. 2, 1943
M. Kammer	Pvt.	Apr. 16, 1940
E. Knope	Pvt.	Nov. 1, 1937
R. McGraw	Pvt.	Jan. 15, 1940
R. Mani	Pvt.	Oct. 1, 1943
F. Manthe	Pvt.	Jan. 16, 1941
J. Martinelli	Pvt.	Apr. 17, 1943
O. Pankow	Pvt.	Mar. 4, 1942
C. Risley	Pvt.	June 15, 1942
C. Tomcany	Pvt.	June 1, 1932
J. Williams	Pvt.	Feb. 1, 1923

L. Sime	2nd Asst. Chief	Dec. 6, 1925
D. Lawrie	Lieutenant	Feb. 1, 1929
C. Andersen	Pvt.	June 16, 1944
W. Austin	Pvt.	June 1, 1932
W. Ayers	Pvt.	Jan. 15, 1940
L. Briggs	Pvt.	Sept. 1, 1945
J. Fraser	Pvt.	Apr. 23, 1942
W. Gavin	Pvt.	July 1, 1943
M. Gersbach	Pvt.	Nov. 1, 1936
J. Hoffman	Pvt.	Aug. 1, 1923
W. Lynaugh	Pvt.	Feb. 16, 1930
C. Paltz	Pvt.	Apr. 16, 1940
G. Prideaux	Pvt.	Feb. 1, 1923
R. Scheer	Pvt.	July 23, 1945
P. Welsch	Pvt.	Jan. 15, 1940

DAILY EMPLOYEES

E. Durkin, Captain	D. M. Feb. 1, 1923
E. Beale, Inspector	Oct. 1, 1936
P. Gabbei, Capt. Insp. Bur.	Feb. 16, 1930
E. Henry, Electrician	July 1, 1926
A. Lerwick, Lieut. - Insp	July 1, 1924
P. Narf, Inspector	Jan. 16, 1939

W. Newman, Asst. Elec	Feb. 20, 1928
J. Snaddon, M. Mech.	Feb. 6, 1922
A. Spring, Inspector	Jan. 15, 1940
G. Stanek, Inspector	June 27, 1939
B. Ford, Secretary	Jan. 1, 1944

STATION NO. 2

R. Adank	Captain	Aug. 9, 1928
L. Blizard	Pvt.	Jan. 16, 1936
C. Flint	Pvt.	Mar. 17, 1945
J. Kinney	Pvt.	Aug. 16, 1935
V. Stormer	Pvt.	Sept. 16, 1945

H. Starkweather	Lieutenant	Feb. 16, 1930
F. Bernard	Pvt.	June 9, 1922
C. Gilbert	Pvt.	Mar. 6, 1945
A. Kohn	Pvt.	Feb. 16, 1930
C. White	Pvt.	June 16, 1944

STATION NO. 3

A. Wilcox	Captain	Feb. 16, 1930
M. Coronna	Pvt.	Jan. 7, 1946
J. DeBeck	Pvt.	Jan. 31, 1940
E. Goikovich	Pvt.	Jan. 16, 1941
E. Lichte	Pvt.	Jan. 1, 1944
J. Lukas	Pvt.	Oct. 1, 1944
H. Smith	Pvt.	Dec. 6, 1925
G. Stone	Pvt.	June 8, 1944

Elmer Stadelman	Lieutenant	Feb. 1, 1923
J. Davis	Pvt.	June 5, 1944
H. Muenkel	Pvt.	June 16, 1940
C. Prideaux	Pvt.	Feb. 15, 1924
P. Reublin	Pvt.	Jan. 11, 1945
A. Sime	Pvt.	Aug. 16, 1944
P. Tofte	Pvt.	Apr. 1, 1942
V. Wonn-	Pvt.	Apr. 1, 1942

STATION NO. 4

R.Herrling		July 1, 1925	A.Emerson		Feb. 16, 1930
Captain			Lieutenant		
S.Brinkman	Pvt.	Jan. 15, 1940	C.Aberle	Pvt.	June 16, 1932
J.Huston	Pvt.	June 15, 1939	P.Behrend	Pvt.	Jan. 15, 1940
J.Kerwin	Pvt.	July 16, 1938	J.Buechner	Pvt.	Feb. 19, 1943
H.Lippolt	Pvt.	Jan. 7, 1946	W.Donkle	Pvt.	June 15, 1939
J.Randall	Pvt.	Jan. 6, 1944	M.Nason	Pvt.	Nov. 9, 1940
J.Spangler	Pvt.	Jan. 16, 1946	F.Rice	Pvt.	Jan. 15, 1940
J.Taylor	Pvt.	Aug. 16, 1944	J.Tisserand	Pvt.	July 7, 1943

STATION NO. 5

S.Ratcliffe		July 16, 1926	J.Boyle		July 1, 1930
Captain			Lieutenant		
B.Gessler	Pvt.	Sept. 16, 1945	C.Dolva	Pvt.	Feb. 1, 1925
J.Jacobson	Pvt.	Feb. 15, 1927	O.Graack	Pvt.	May 1, 1922
A.Lewis	Pvt.	July 16, 1926	E.Kingsley	Pvt.	Jan. 16, 1946
G.Petersen	Pvt.	Apr. 10, 1928	H.Reynolds	Pvt.	Dec. 6, 1925

STATION NO. 6

L.Hoffman		Jan. 24, 1922	J.Stormer		June 1, 1922
Captain			Lieutenant		
D.Chase	Pvt.	Apr. 1, 1942	R.Eisenhauer	Pvt.	Dec. 3, 1943
L.Holl	Pvt.	Mar. 16, 1944	J.Engelberger	Pvt.	Jan. 15, 1940
J.Shipley	Pvt.	June 5, 1944	K.Gibbs	Pvt.	June 5, 1944
O.Vallem	Pvt.	July 16, 1943	R.Langley	Pvt.	June 27, 1939
K.Hermanson	Pvt.	May 3, 1943	K.Vodak	Pvt.	June 16, 1945

STATION NO. 7

H.Comstock		May 1, 1922	H.Johnson		Feb. 15, 1927
Captain			Lieutenant		
T.Barry	Pvt.	Jan. 13, 1943	A.Halverson	Pvt.	Jan. 7, 1946
H.Holzwarth	Pvt.	July 1, 1924	W.Koch	Pvt.	Dec. 6, 1925
S.Oldham	Pvt.	Dec. 6, 1925	M.Lemon	Pvt.	July 1, 1925
H.Page	Pvt.	Jan. 22, 1928			

CHART OF ALARMS

1935 to 1945 Inclusive

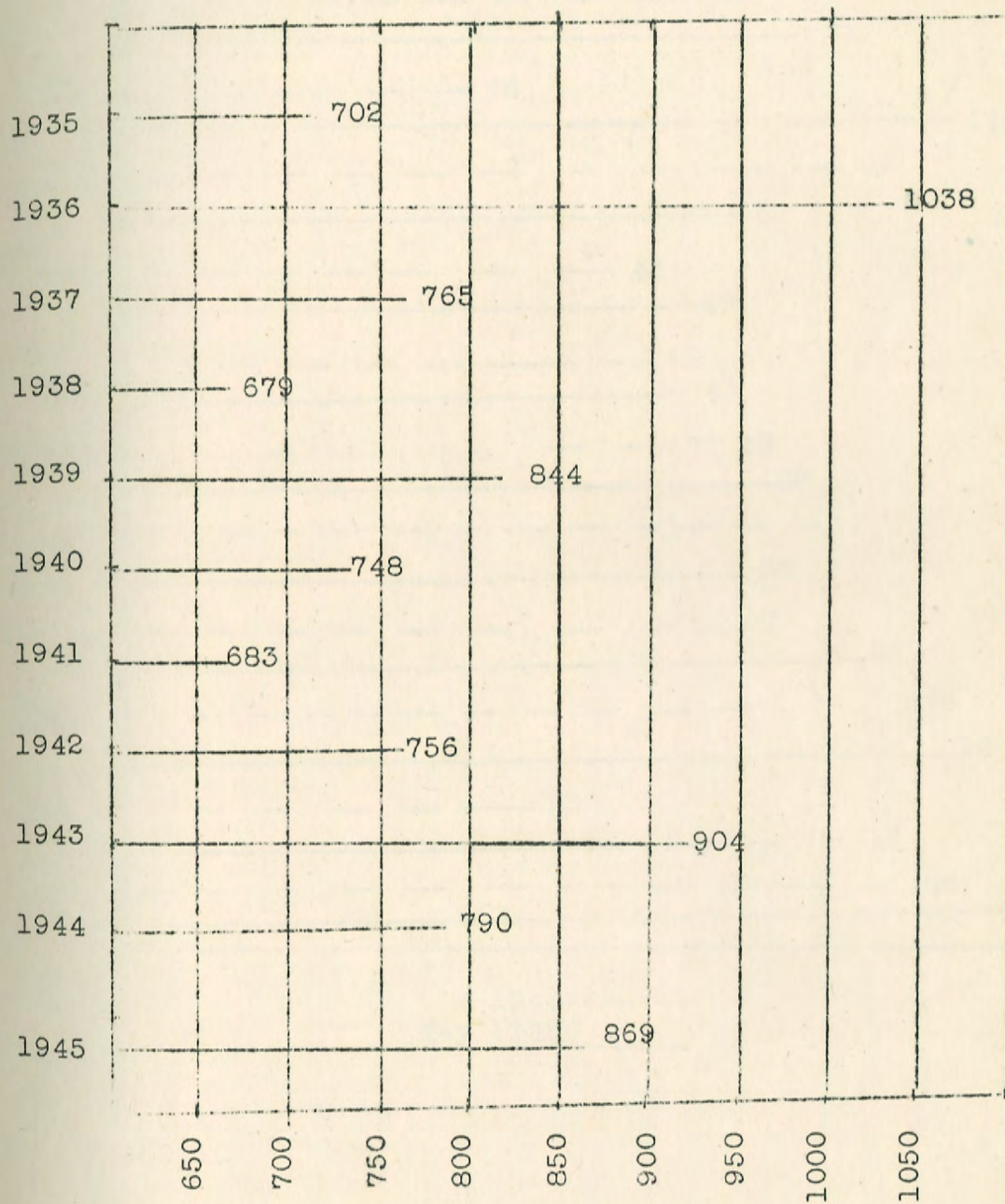
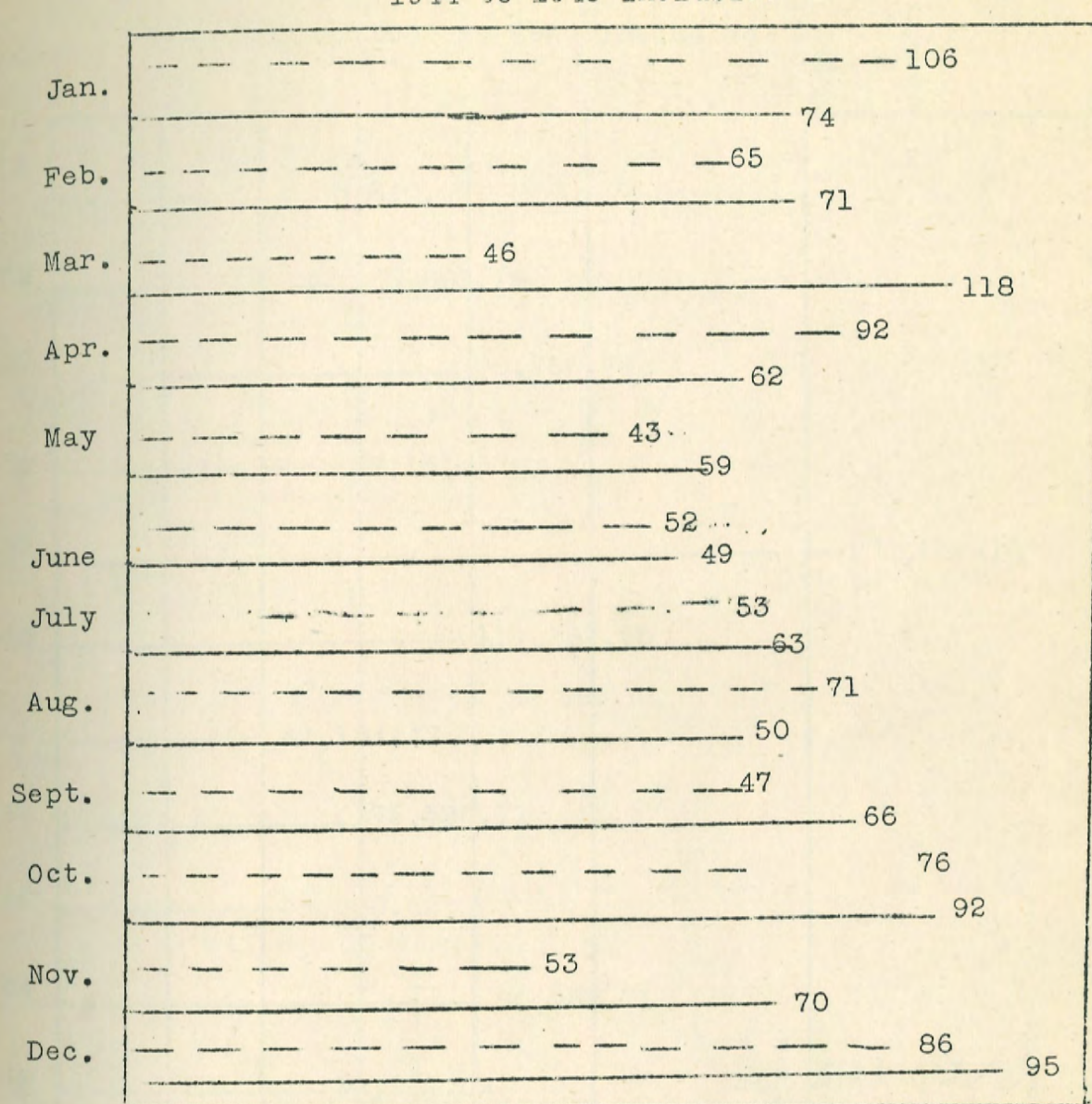


CHART OF ALARMS

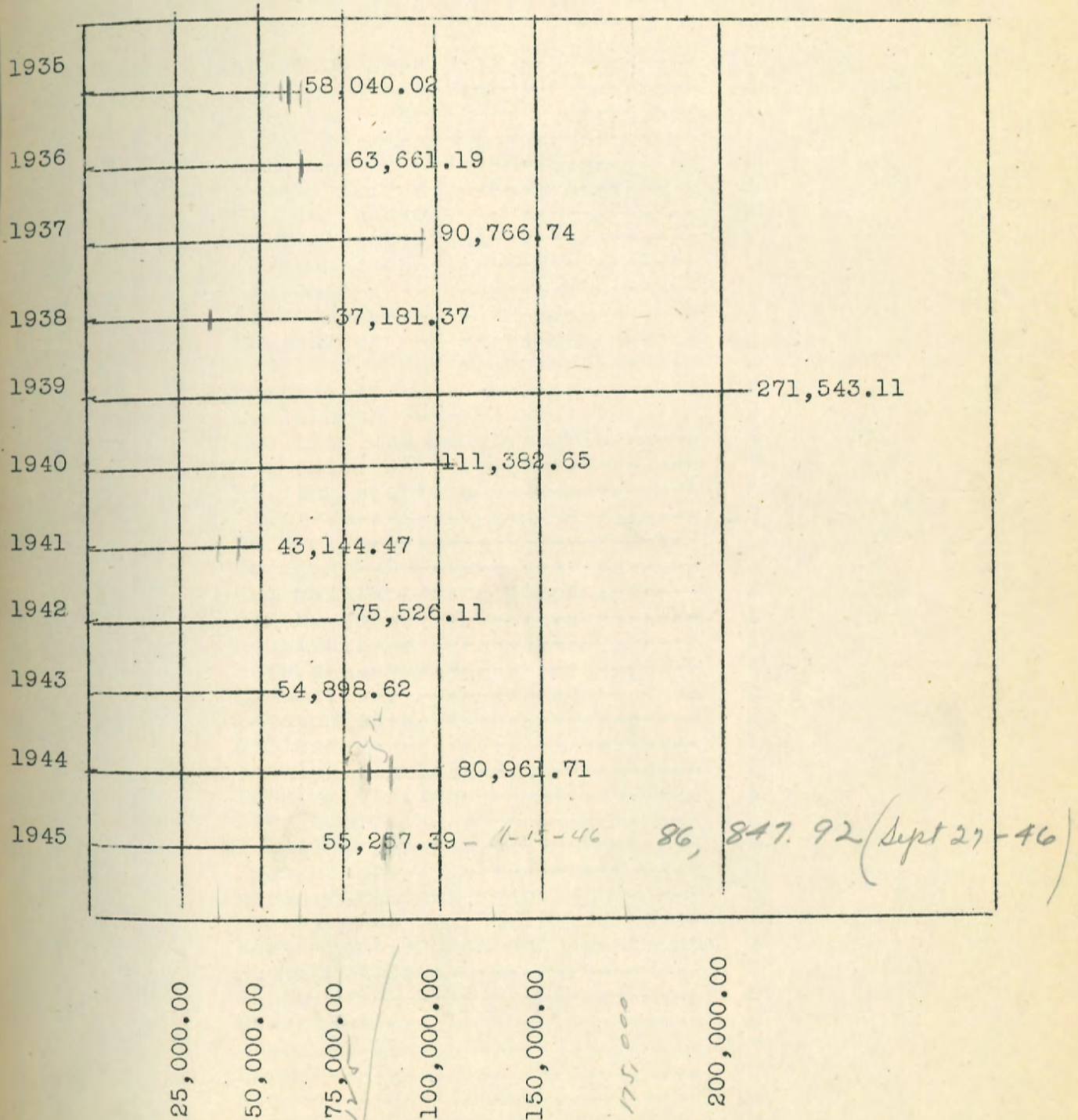
1944 to 1945 Inclusive



1944-----
Key 1945_____

CHART OF LOSSES

1935 to 1945 Inclusive



1945 ALARMS

BUILDINGS INVOLVED

Apartmentrents-----	32
Apartment hotels-----	3
Army barracks-----	1
Bakeries-----	1
Barns-----	2
Beauty salons-----	1
Brooder houses-----	2
Bulk oil stations-----	1
Chicken coops-----	1
Churches-----	1
Clubhouses-----	4
Drugstores-----	2
Drugstores and apartments-----	2
Drycleaners-----	2
Dwellings-----	142
Dwelling and beauty parlor-----	2
Factories-----	7
Filling stations-----	3
Flats-----	18
Foundries-----	1
Garages-----	13
Gas manufacturing company-----	2
Hen houses-----	1
Hospitals-----	1
Hotels-----	4
Laundries-----	1
Lavatories-----	2
Offices-----	1
Packing plants-----	1
Parking stations-----	1
Pet hospitals-----	2
Printing plants-----	2
Restaurants-----	8
Restaurants and apartments-----	3
Restaurants and bowling alleys-----	1
Restaurant, stores and apartments-----	1
Rooming houses-----	3
Schools-----	3
Shacks-----	2
Sheds-----	3
Shops-----	2
Stores-----	18
Stores and apartments-----	12
Stores and offices-----	1

Taverns-----	2
Taverns and apartments-----	1
Taverns and dwellings-----	2
Taverns and restaurants-----	1
Truck terminals-----	1
Warehouses-----	2
Total Bldgs. Involved-----	<u>325</u>

1945 ALARMS

BUILDINGS - CAUSES

Bedlamp caused fire-----	1	*
Blown fuses-----	1	*
Broken gaspipe connection-----	1	✓
Broken pilot lights-----	1	✓
Burning paper-----	1	
Burning pie crust-----	1	
Burning rags-----	1	
Candles-----	1	
Careless smokers-----	21	
Children playing with fire-----	1	
Children set rubbish afire-----	1	
Children with matches-----	8	
✓ Chimney fires-----	76	
Cleaning fluid ignited-----	1	
Clothes burning-----	1	
Defective chick brooders-----	1	
✓ Defective chimneys-----	2	
Defective furnaces-----	1	✓
Defective meter connections-----	1	
Defective motors-----	1	
Defective oil heaters-----	1	✓
Defective oil burners-----	1	✓
Defective pilot lights-----	2	✓
Defective smokestacks-----	1	✓
Defective stove connections-----	1	✓
Defective wiring-----	4	
Dry boilers-----	1	
Flooded oil burner ignited-----	2	✓
Food burning-----	2	
Friction caused fires-----	2	
Fumes from oilburner ignited paper-----	1	✓
Fumes from paint brush ignited-----	1	
Fuses burned out motor-----	1	
Gas burning-----	1	✓
Grease burning-----	15	
Heater ignited gas fumes-----	1	
Hot ashes-----	7	
Hot clinkers-----	2	
Hot water heaters-----	1	✓
Leaking gas ignited-----	2	✓
✓ Match caused explosion-----	1	
Mice chewing matches-----	1	
Motor belt caught fire-----	1	
Motors burned out-----	4	
Oilburners exploded-----	4	✓
Oilburners leaking-----	1	✓
Oil ignited-----	2	✓
Oil stove exploded-----	2	✓

1945 ALARMS

BUILDINGS - CAUSES

(Continued)

Oily rags-----	2		
Overheated brooder stoves-----	1		
Overheated chimneys-----	3	✓	
Overheated flatirons-----	1		*
Overheated furnaces-----	3	✓	
Overheated motors-----	2		*
Overheated oil heaters-----	1	✓	
Overheated paraffin tanks-----	1		
Overheated refrigerators-----	1		*
Overheated smokepipes-----	3	✓	
Overheated steam boilers-----	1		
Overheated steampipes-----	2		
Overheated stovepipes-----	4	✓	
Overheated stoves-----	1	✓	
Overheated water heaters-----	1		
Paper burning-----	1		
Paraffin tank stack burning-----	1		
Pan boiled dry-----	1		
Re-ignitions-----	1		
Rubbish burning-----	11		
Short circuits-----	10		*
Smokepipes ignited walls-----	2	✓	
Soot burning-----	3		
✓ Sparks from chimneys-----	11		
Sparks from fireplaces-----	1	✓	
Sparks from incinerators-----	2		
Sparks from matches-----	2		
Sparks from rubbish barrel-----	1		
Sparks from welding torch-----	1		
Spontaneous ignition-----	4		
Stoker backed up-----	1	✓	
Stove explosions-----	2	✓	
Sugar burning-----	1		
Tar kettles ignited-----	2		
Undetermined-----	47		
Varnish tanks burning-----	1		
Vines ignited-----	1		
Water heaters-----	1	✓	
Welding torches-----	2		
Total Causes-----	325		

OTHER THAN BUILDINGS

<u>What was Involved</u>		<u>Causes</u>	
Automobiles-----	54	Accidents-----	1
Awnings-----	1	Alcohol burning-----	10
Bonfires-----	1	Antifreeze set wires afire	1
Boxcars-----	2	Backfires-----	11
Brush fires-----	14	Bonfires-----	1
City buses-----	1	Brakes burning-----	5
Dump fires-----	46	Broken gas line-----	3
Electrical substations	1	Broken hose connection----	2
Grass fires-----	31	Brush fires-----	10
House trailers-----	1	Campfire set grass afire--	1
Leaves burning-----	2	Carburetor overflowed-----	1
Lumber burning-----	1	Careless smokers-----	6
Marsh fires-----	16	Children with matches-----	4
Motorcycles-----	2	Defective wiring-----	1
Railroad bridge-----	1	Dump fires-----	40
Railroad gondola-----	1	Faulty carburetors-----	1
Railroad ties-----	2	Friction set canvas afire--	1
Rubbish burning-----	10	Fuel oil truck overturned--	1
Sawdust barrels afire	1	Gasoline ignited-----	2
Semi-trailers-----	1	Grass fires-----	20
Tar kettles-----	2	Hot ashes-----	6
Tractors-----	1	Leaves burning-----	5
Traffic lights-----	1	Lumber set afire-----	1
Trailers-----	4	Marsh fires-----	14
Transformers-----	1	Motor burning-----	1
Trees-----	6	Overheated brakes-----	1
Trucks-----	11	Overheated motors-----	1
Woodpile burning-----	1	Overheated stoves-----	1
Woods-----	1	Overheated tar kettle-----	1
Total-----	220	Papers burning-----	2
		Rags ignited-----	1
		Rubbish burning-----	12
		Shorts in wiring-----	22
		Sparks from locomotives---	4
		Sparks from wires-----	3
		Steel from locomotive	
		brake shoe-----	1
		Stove exploded-----	1
		Undetermined-----	19
		Use of weed burner-----	1
		Total-----	220

ALARMS NOT INVOLVING FIRE

Ammonia fumes in house-----	1
Boiler exploded-----	1
Brakes-----	1
Broken valves-----	1
Burning paper caused smoke-----	1
Child locked in bathroom-----	1
Cigarettes, etc., smouldering-----	1
Coal burning in hopper-----	1
Dirty oil burners-----	2
Dry coffee pot-----	1
Empty hoppers-----	1
Escaping steam-----	3
Explosion in chimney-----	1
Explosion in firebox-----	1
False alarms-----	57
Fan belt caused smoke-----	1
Faulty oil burners-----	1
Fire out-----	24
Flooded oil heaters-----	4
Fly spray taken for smoke-----	2
Flushed street-----	1
Frozen automobile radiators-----	1
Furnace door blew open-----	1
Fumes from chemicals-----	1
Gas escaping-----	1
Gas exploded-----	1
Gas leaking-----	1
Hat over bulb caused smoke-----	1
Heater failed to light-----	1
Incinerator filled building with smoke----	1
Leaking oil burning-----	1
Leaking refrigerators-----	4
Misinformation-----	2
Mistaken address-----	1
Mistaken alarms-----	4
Motor smoking-----	1
Oilburner failed to light-----	1
Overheated furnaces-----	1
Overheated hoppers-----	1
Overheated motors-----	4
Overheated oil heaters-----	2
Overheated oven-----	1
Overheated smokepipes-----	1
Paint smoking-----	1
Pan boiled dry-----	1
Picking up salvage covers-----	1
Pipes burst-----	1
Plugged chimneys-----	1
Plugged incinerator-----	1
Smoke in car-----	1
Smoke from adjoining building-----	1

ALARMS NOT INVOLVING FIRE (Continued)

Smokepipe fell-----	3
Smoky boiler-----	1
Smoky chimney-----	1
Smoky furnaces-----	9
Smoky oilburners-----	3
Smoky stokers-----	3
Smoky water heaters-----	1
Smoke in buildings-----	3
Sprinkler system filled with water-----	1
Stove backfired-----	1
Tree blown down-----	1
Water heater exploded-----	1
Water overflowed-----	3
Total-----	<u>179</u>

SPECIAL SERVICES

Animals removed from trees-----	1
Awnings taken down-----	1
Burning off grass-----	1
Cleaning up after accidents-----	2
Demonstration of nozzle-----	1
Flagpole pulley replaced-----	1
Flooded boiler-----	1
Flushed street-----	1
Fuel oil leaking-----	1
Icicles knocked off buildings-----	2
Leaking refrigerator moved-----	2
Leaking valves-----	1
Mattress removed from flagpole-----	1
Opened dwelling-----	1
Opened hydrant-----	1
Persons locked in rooms-----	24
Persons locked out-----	17
Persons overcome by gas-----	1
Ropes installed-----	4
Set up ladders for photographers-----	1
Short circuits-----	1
Shut off water pipe-----	1
Testing Department equipment-----	3
Top of smokepipe removed-----	1
Untangled flagrope-----	1
Water overflowed in bathroom-----	2
Woman trapped in bathroom-----	1
Work with War Chest sign-----	6
Total-----	<u>81</u>

INVESTIGATIONS

Apartments investigated-----	1
Birds in air vent-----	1
Broken furnace coil-----	1
Brush burning-----	1
Burned-out electric switch-----	1
Cigars, etc., smouldering-----	1
Defective oilburners-----	4
Defective water heater-----	1
Dry pan caused smoke-----	1
Flooded boilers-----	2
Furnace backfired-----	1
Furnace doors open-----	1
Leaking refrigerator-----	1
Motor burned out-----	1
Overheated fluorescent light-----	1
Overheated furnaces-----	2
Overheated machines-----	1
Overheated motors-----	1
Overheated pumps-----	1
Paper burning caused smoke-----	2
Plugged chimneys-----	3
Plugged stovepipes-----	1
Rags burning-----	1
Short circuits-----	7
Smoke investigations-----	13
Smoky furnaces-----	7
Soot burning-----	1
Sparks charred sacks-----	1
Steam escaping-----	2
Theatre film ignited-----	1
Thermostat stuck-----	1
Total-----	64

OUT OF CITY CALLS

Buildings Involved

Apartments and drugstore----	1
Barns-----	1
Brooder houses-----	1
Clubhouses-----	1
Dwellings-----	21
Filling stations-----	1
Sheds-----	1
Stores-----	2
Total-----	<u>29</u>

Causes of Fire

Brush burning-----	1
Burning mattress-----	1
Children with matches--	1
Chimney fires-----	3
Dirty furnaces-----	1
Explosion of alcohol---	1
Flooded oilburner	
caught fire-----	1
Grease burning-----	1
Hot ashes-----	2
Hot clinkers-----	1
Overheated brooder stove	1
Overheated chimneys---	2
Overheated oil heater--	1
Overheated smokepipe---	1
Paper ignited oil on	
floor-----	1
Shorts in wiring-----	2
Smokepipe caused fire--	1
Sparks from chimneys---	1
Spontaneous combustion--	1
Undetermined-----	5
Total-----	<u>29</u>

Other than Buildings

Grass fires-----	5
House trailers-----	1
Semi-trailers-----	1
Woods burning-----	1
Trailers-----	1
Total-----	<u>9</u>

Causes of Fire

Grass fires-----	5
Rags ignited-----	1
Stove exploded-----	2
Undetermined-----	1
Total-----	<u>9</u>

OUT OF CITY CALLS (Continued)

Construction of Buildings -- Outside the City

Brick-----	1
Brick and stucco-----	2
Cement block-----	1
Cement and frame-----	2
Frame-----	18
Frame and stucco-----	1
Lannon stone and frame----	1
Siding-----	1
Steel-----	1
Stucco-----	1
Total-----	<u>29</u>

Alarms not Involving Fire - 1945

Not involving fire----	4
Total-----	<u>4</u>

Total Alarms Out of the City----- 42

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS - 1945

Asbestos and shingle-----	1
Asbestos, shingle, frame-----	1
Brick-----	78
Brick and cement-----	1
Brick, cement, frame-----	2
Brick, cement, steel-----	1
Brick and frame-----	9
Brick and steel-----	1
Brick and stone-----	6
Brick veneer-----	1
Cement and frame-----	3
Cement block-----	5
Cement block and stone-----	1
Cement and wood-----	1
Frame-----	182
Frame and shingle-----	1
Frame and stone-----	3
Frame and stucco-----	3
Metal and wood-----	1
Plywood-----	1
Siding-----	1
Steel-----	2
Stone-----	9
Stucco-----	5
Stucco and brick-----	4
Tile-----	1
Tile and stucco-----	1
Total-----	<u>325</u>

HOW ALARMS WERE RECEIVED - 1945

Box-----	66
Personal-----	51
Police Radio-----	51
Telephone-----	701
Total-----	<u>869</u>

WHEN ALARMS WERE RECEIVED - 1945

A.M.-----	297
P.M.-----	572
Total-----	<u>869</u>

TOTAL NUMBER OF FIRE RUNS ACCORDING TO STATION - 1945

Station No. 1-----	198
Station No. 2-----	163
Station No. 3-----	285
Station No. 4-----	161
Station No. 5-----	193
Station No. 6-----	152
Station No. 7-----	98
Total-----	<u>1250</u>

SUMMARY OF ALARMS - 1945

Buildings Involved-----	325
Other than Buildings-----	220
Total Fires-----	545
Total Not Involving Fire	
Specials, Investigations,	
False Alarms-----	324
Total-----	869

DRILL HOURS SPENT AT EACH STATION-1945

Station No. 1-----	240.45
Station No. 2-----	399.10
Station No. 3-----	370.15
Station No. 4-----	315.10
Station No. 5-----	317.54
Station No. 6-----	313.30
Station No. 7-----	287.15
Total-----	2243.59

ELECTRICIANS' WORKING HOURS-1945

Fire Department-----	1179
Police Department-----	86
Traffic Department-----	1136
Total-----	2401

Sick and Injury Leaves

The total number of man hours lost due to illness and injury during the calendar year of 1945 was 10,160.

Firemen are on a two-platoon basis, working either 182 or 183 24-hour days, depending on whether they work the odd or even days of the months.

Specialized employees work an 8-hour day, except on Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays as set up by the Police and Fire Commission.

All members of the Department are subject to call in case of emergency.

FIRE STATIONS

Apparatus and Equipment
Distribution of Personnel

DEPRECIATION RECORD: APPARATUS

Station No.	Description	Make	Date Purchased	Original Cost	Life Years	% Depre- ciation	Amount of Dep.	Dep. Value 12-31-45	Date to Retire	Actual Years in Service
1	Sedan	Ford	4-1-41	\$ 829.00	5	20	\$ 737.55	\$ 41.45	4-1-46	4Y8M30D
1	Coupe	Reo	11-23-23	1,050.00	5	20	1,050.00	None	11-23-38	12Y1M8D
1	Panel Truck	Chevrolet	6-1-37	720.00	10	10	618.00	102.00	12-26-49	8Y6M30D
1	Pumper	Seagrave	12-26-29	13,500.00	20	5	10,809.38	2,690.62	12-26-49	16Y 4D
1	Aerial	Mack	1-1-34	16,500.00	20	5	9,900.00	6,600.00	1-1-54	12Y
1	Chemical Hose, Foam	Kissel	1915	4,685.00	20	5	4,685.00	None	1935	31Y
1	Pumper	A.L.F.	1922	12,500.00	20	5	12,500.00	None	12-31-42	24Y
2	Pumper	Seagrave	1923	12,500.00	20	5	12,500.00	None	12-31-43	22Y
3	Pumper	Seagrave	8-3-25	12,500.00	20	5	12,500.00	None	8-3-45	20Y3M6D
3	Truck	Seagrave	11-20-24	9,500.00	20	5	9,500.00	None	11-20-44	21Y1M11D
4	Truck	Seagrave	11-25-29	9,000.00	20	5	7,218.75	1,781.25	12-25-49	16Y6D
4	Pumper	General	9-1-39	9,183.00	20	5	2,907.95	6,275.05	9-1-59	6Y3M
5	Pumper	Seagrave	2-2-34	6,200.00	20	5	3,693.30	2,506.70	2-2-54	11Y10M
6	Quad	Pirsch	6-24-41	12,065.00	20	5	2,726.35	9,338.65	6-24-61	4Y6M7D
7	Pumper	Seagrave	4-20-35	6,622.50	20	5	3,542.10	3,080.40	4-20-55	10Y8M13D
7	Truck	A.L.F.	1919	7,700.00	20	5	7,700.00	None	1939	27Y
TOTALS 16				\$135,054.50			\$102,638.38	\$32,416.12		

SUMMARY OF BUILDINGS AND SITES

STATION NO.	SITE	BUILDING	TOTAL
1	\$23,600.00	\$41,641.00	\$65,241.00
2	10,625.00	19,610.00	30,235.00
3	1,625.00	9,615.00	11,240.00
4	2,200.00	21,421.00	23,621.00
5	3,000.00	20,117.00	23,117.00
6	775.00	21,709.00	22,484.00
7	1,800.00	33,891.00	35,691.00
TOTALS	\$43,625.00	\$168,004.00	\$211,629.00

All the above totals are recorded as they appear in
the records at the Assessor's Office

FIRE STATION NO. 1

18 South Webster Street

Value of Site--\$23,600.00; Station--\$41,641.00
Total--\$65,241.00

APPARATUS

Seagrave Triple Combination Pumper has a capacity of 1000 gallons and is equipped with a 100-gallon booster tank. It carries 1200 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ " hose, 250 feet of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " hose and 250 feet of 1" booster hose. This piece of equipment has one 20-foot extension ladder and one 14-foot roof ladder; it also carries an everready dry chemical extinguisher (Du-Gas) along with other miscellaneous fire fighting equipment.

Mack International Aerial carries 329 feet of ladders including the ~~85-foot aerial ladder~~. The aerial ladder is equipped with an invincible type deluge-ladder nozzle for which there is an assortment of tips ranging from one and three-eighths inches up to two inches; this nozzle is supplied by a three-inch line. The apparatus also carries a Bresnan cellar pipe, two siamese couplings, male and female inlets, acetylene cutting torch with tips, a hose roller, a life bag, one self-contained oxygen mask, a battering ram, one all-service mask, foam powder, a $9\frac{1}{2}$ foot life net, one 1250 watt generator, two 14" flood lights, one 12" spot light, ropes and other minor fire equipment, and one 15-pound carbon dioxide extinguisher.

The Chief's Car, a 1941 Ford sedan, carries an inhalator, a first-aid kit, blankets, a burn kit and other accessories. It is used for official fire department business and fire calls by the Chief and his two Assistants. Car also carries a 1-quart carbon tetrachloride extinguisher.

The Chevrolet Electricians' truck is used by the Fire and Police Alarm Electricians; it carries tools and equipment for the maintenance of the alarm system and traffic lights.

American LaFrance Triple Combination Pumper and Foam Truck was completely overhauled and put into reserve service on July 18, 1941. It has a 750-gallon capacity and a 100-gallon booster tank. This pumper is equipped with 550 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ " hose, 200 feet of 1" booster hose and a 24-foot extension ladder; one foam generator, 20 fifty-pound cans of foam powder and one nozzle.

The Reo Coupe is used as a general utility car.

The Chevrolet Coach is used as an Inspectors' car.

FIRE STATION NO. 1

18 South Webster Street

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

"A" Shift

Engine-----	1 Assistant Chief
-----	6 Privates
Aerial Truck-----	1 Lieutenant
-----	6 Privates
Chief's Car-----	1 Driver
Dispatch Board-----	1 Private
Total-----	16

"B" Shift

Engine-----	1 Assistant Chief
-----	6 Privates
Aerial Truck-----	1 Lieutenant
-----	6 Privates
Chief's Car-----	1 Driver
Dispatch Board-----	1 Private
Total-----	16

8 Hour Day: 24-Hour Call

Chief of the Department-----	1
Drillmaster-----	1
Captain, Inspection Bureau-----	1
Electricians-----	2
Inspectors-----	5
Master Mechanic-----	1
Secretary-----	1
Total-----	11
TOTAL PERSONNEL-----	43

Alarms Answered----- 198

Working Time Spent Answering Alarms-----102 Hr. 51 Min.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Hose Used-----15,050 Ft.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Hose Used-----1,250 Ft.

1" Hose Used-----11,450 Ft.

Water Pumped for Booster-----2,137 Gal.

Ladders Raised-----2,021 Ft.

Small Chemicals Used----- 4

FIRE STATION NO. 2

301 North Broom Street

Value of Site--\$10,625.00; Station--\$19,610.00
Total: \$30,235.00

APPARATUS

Seagrave Triple Combination Pumper has a capacity of 750 gal-
and is equipped with a 100 gallon booster tank; it carries
1200 feet of 2½" hose, 150 feet of 1½" hose, 200 feet of 1"
hose, one 20-foot extension ladder and one 12-foot roof ladder.

Kissel Combination Chemical Hose & Foam Truck was converted
into a reserve foam truck on November 3, 1941. It is equipped
with a 40-gallon soda-acid chemical pressure tank, 250 feet of
1" chemical hose, 800 feet of 3" hose, one 20-foot extension
ladder, one 14-foot roof ladder and other minor fire fighting
tools and equipment.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

"A" Shift

Engine----- 1 Officer
----- 4 Privates

"B" Shift

Engine----- 1 Officer
----- 4 Privates

TOTAL PERSONNEL----- 10

Alarms Answered----- 163

Working Time Spent Answering Alarms-----93 Hrs. 56 Min.

2½" Hose Used-----12,650 Ft.

1½" Hose Used -----550 Ft.

1" Hose Used-----9,200 Ft.

Water Pumped for Booster-----3,099 Gal.

Ladders Raised-----269 Ft.

Small Chemicals Used----- 2

FIRE STATION NO. 3

1217 Williamson Street

Value of Site--\$1,625.00; Station--\$9,615.00
Total--\$11,240.00

APPARATUS

Seagrave Triple Combination Pumper has a 750 gallon capacity and is equipped with a 100-gallon booster tank; it carries 1200 feet of 2½" hose, 100 feet of 1½" hose, 250 feet of 1" booster hose, one 20-foot extension ladder and one 12-foot roof ladder.

Seagrave Service Truck carries 260 feet of ladders and is equipped with one Universet Turret Gun, nozzle tips ranging from 1½" to 2", one 15-pound carbon dioxide extinguisher; it has one eight foot life net and other miscellaneous fire fighting equipment, including 250 feet of chemical hose and six fifty pound cans of foam powder.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

"A" Shift

Engine----- 4 Privates
Truck----- 1 Officer
----- 3 Privates

"B" Shift

Engine----- 4 Privates
Truck----- 1 Officer
----- 3 Privates

TOTAL PERSONNEL----- 16

Alarms Answered----- 285

Working Time Spent Answering Alarms-----181 Hrs. 14 Min.

2½" Hose Used-----17,600 Ft.

1½" Hose Used-----1,350 Ft.

1" Hose Used-----11,700 Ft.

Water Pumped for Booster-----2,922 Gal.

Ladders Raised-----1,034 Ft.

Large Chemicals Used----- 1

FIRE STATION NO. 4

1329 West Dayton Street

Value of Site--\$2,200.00; Station--\$21,421.00
Total--\$23,621.00

APPARATUS

Seagrave Service Truck carries 265 feet of ladders and is equipped with a 40-gallon chemical soda-acid pressure tank with 200 feet of 1" chemical hose. It carries a deluge set with a tripod, one 9½ foot life net, six fifty-pound cans of foam powder, one 15-pound carbon dioxide extinguisher, and one foam generator.

General Fire Truck Triple Combination Pumper has a capacity of 750 gallons and is equipped with a 100-gallon booster tank. It carries 1200 feet of 2½" hose, 100 feet of 1½" hose, 250 feet of 1" booster hose, one 20-foot extension ladder and one 12-foot roof ladder along with other miscellaneous fire fighting equipment.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

"A" Shift

Engine----- 1 Officer
 ----- 5 Privates
 Truck----- 2 Privates

"B" Shift

Engine----- 1 Officer
 ----- 5 Privates
 Truck----- 2 Privates

TOTAL PERSONNEL----- 16

Alarms Answered-----161

Working Time Spent Answering Alarms---114 Hrs. 57 Min.

2½" Hose Used -----20,050 Ft.

1½" Hose Used-----1,400 Ft.

1" Hose Used-----9,450 Ft.

Water Pumped for Booster-----1,391 Gal.

Ladders Raised-----642 Ft.

Small Chemicals Used-----3

Large Chemicals Used-----1

FIRE STATION NO. 5

2137 Atwood Avenue

Value of Site--\$3,000.00; Station--\$20,117.00
Total--\$23,117.00

APPARATUS

Seagrave Triple Combination Pumper has a 600-gallon capacity with a 100-gallon booster tank. It carries 1200 feet of 2½" hose, 100 feet of 1½" hose, 250 feet of 1" hose, one 24-foot extension ladder and one 12-foot roof ladder. It also carries various miscellaneous fire fighting equipment.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

"A" Shift

Engine----- 1 Officer
----- 4 Privates

"B" Shift

Engine----- 1 Officer
----- 4 Privates

TOTAL PERSONNEL----- 10

Alarms Answered----- 193

Working Time Spent Answering Alarms-----193 Hrs. 56 Min.

2½" Hose Used-----30,150 Ft.

1½" Hose Used-----950 Ft.

1" Hose Used-----15,050 Ft.

Water Pumped for Booster-----6,062 Gal.

Ladders Raised-----267 Ft.

Small Chemicals Used----- 3

FIRE STATION NO. 6

957 South Park Street

Value of Site--\$775.00; Station--\$21,709.00
Total--\$22,484.00

APPARATUS

Pirsch Quad is equipped with a 750-gallon centrifugal pump and 240 feet of ladders. It also carries 250 feet of 1" booster hose, 200 feet of 1½" hose, 1200 feet of 2½" hose, two all-service gas masks, one self-contained oxygen breathing apparatus, one 15-pound carbon dioxide extinguisher, and various other miscellaneous fire fighting tools and equipment.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

"A" Shift

Quad----- 1 Officer
 ----- 6 Privates

"B" Shift

Quad----- 1 Officer
 ----- 6 Privates

TOTAL PERSONNEL----- 14

Alarms Answered----- 152
 Working Time Spent Answering Alarms-----123 Hrs. 10 Min.
 2½" Hose Used-----11,150 Ft.
 1½" Hose Used-----1,900 Ft.
 1" Hose Used-----3,200 Ft.
 Water Pumped for Booster-----670 Gal.
 Ladders Raised-----510 Ft.
 Chemicals Used----- None

FIRE STATION NO. 7

2410 Monroe Street

Value of Site--\$1,800.00; Station--\$33,891.00
Total--\$35,691.00

APPARATUS

Seagrave Triple Combination Pumper has a 600-gallon capacity with a 100-gallon booster tank. It carries 1200 feet of 2½" hose, 100 feet of 1½" hose, 200 feet of 1" booster hose, one 24-foot extension ladder, one 12-foot roof ladder and various other miscellaneous accessories.

American LaFrance Service Truck was placed in reserve service on July 18, 1941. It carries 272 feet of ladders and other minor fire fighting equipment.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

"A" Shift

Engine----- 1 Officer
----- 4 Privates

"B" Shift

Engine----- 1 Officer
----- 4 Privates

TOTAL PERSONNEL----- 10

Alarms Answered----- 98

Working Time Spent Answering Alarms-----78 Hrs. 33 Min.

2½" Hose Used-----8,424 Ft.

1½" Hose Used-----400 Ft.

1" Hose Used-----5,050 Ft.

Water Pumped for Booster-----2,766 Gal.

Ladders Raised-----377 Ft.

Small Chemicals Used----- 2

SUMMARY

Total 2½" Hose Used-----115,074 Ft.
Total 1½" Hose Used-----7,800 Ft.
Total Booster Hose Used-----69,550 Ft.
Total Booster Gallons Used-----19,047 Gal.
Total Ladders Used-----5,120 Ft.
Total Small Chemicals Used-----13
40-Gallon Chemical Tanks Used-----1
Total Working Time All Fires-----905 Hrs. 17 Min.