Chief Page-1947 Working Copy

NINETY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

DIVISION OF FIRE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

CITY OF
MADISON, WISCONSIN

CHIEF EDWARD JOSEPH PAGE

ANNUAL REPORT
FIRE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF MADISON, WISCONSIN

CHIEF EDWARD JOSEPH PAGE

Mr. Leonard G. Howell, City Manager
Department of Public Safety

Commissioner Thomas J. Rudesill, President
Commissioner Robert B. L. Murphy, Secretary
Commissioner J. H. Mathews
Commissioner Albert Taubert
Commissioner Mary Sayle Tegge

Madam and Gentlemen:

I am pleased to submit to you herewith the Ninety-first Annual Report of the Division of Fire, Department of Public Safety, for the annual period ending December 31, 1947. Contained herein you will find the usual statistical data, together with the separate reports as submitted by heads of the various Bureaus.

Briefly, I would like to summarize the major developments in our Fire Department during the past year:

The installation of three-way FM radio equipment has been a definite forward step in our progress; it has coordinated our seven separate fire-fighting companies into one closely-knit working complement. A transmitting and receiving station-FM- has been established at Fire Department Headquarters operating on call letters "WJVD" and a frequency of 153.89 megacycles; ten mobile receiving-transmitting units have been installed, during the past year, on mobile equipment. Additional units will be installed in the forthcoming year of 1948. In entering into this field, Mr. R. Groenier, Radio Technician-City of Madison, informs me that we are the first fire department in the country to adopt this type of FM communication system. It was necessary for Mr. Groenier to go to Washington on several trips to establish our frequency allocation, wave length, etc., which will be used by fire departments throughout the United States. He informs me that there had never been such an allocation, and that no such allocation had ever been requested. This new development has caused considerable interest among fire department circles and we receive numerous letters of inquiry and request for information concerning this project. For distribution details and work adaptability, I refer you to Section: Bureau of Maintenance.

During the past months of 1947 the completion of specifications and placing of contracts for two 85-ft. aerials, one 100-ft. aerial, two 1000-gallon pumpers, and one 1250-gallon pumper has been accomplished. Delivery on our pumper units is expected sometime during the summer of 1948; delivery on our aerial units cannot be expected before late 1949.

Plans and specifications were drawn and contracts let for the construction of our No. 8 Fire Station to be located on the east side of Madison. Completion of this project is expected during the year of 1948.

As cited in section: Fire Stations-Distribution of Personnel and Apparatus, the application of the 72-hour work week to our Department was in itself an extensive project and presented many unforeseen and complicated work problems during the past year; however, from the standpoint of increased morale and betterment of working conditions the effort was well worthwhile. We have accomplished a 72-hour work week which functions in our City without the usual accompaniment of decreased operating efficiency and/or decreased personnel. A careful study of our personnel data will disclose the fact that we are now operating at the same working complement in effect prior to the adoption of the 72-hour Ordinance: with increased operating efficiency and with a larger personnel "reserve" in case of major alarms.

I call to your attention our alarm incidence record for 1947 in Section: Fire Department Statistics. I am convinced the decrease in alarms this year as compared with last year can be attributed to the outstanding work of the Fire Prevention Bureau. A decrease in frequency of alarms in our City is in direct contrast to national trends; it is reasonable to conclude our alarm frequency, without constant preventive inspections, would have soared beyond the 900 mark established last year. However, through the vigilance of the Bureau of Fire Prevention many potential fire hazards were corrected and removed before they reached the stages involving an alarm. Inspection work is definitely reflected in this decrease during a period of national increase.

I, also, call your attention to our loss experience: total and per capita. The increased operating efficiency of our Officers and men is responsible, in a large degree, for this accomplishment.

In conclusion, I wish to express my deep appreciation to City Manager, Leonard G. Howell, head of the Department of Public Safety, for his splendid cooperation in helping us bring to a successful conclusion many of the major projects carried over the past three years and for his interest in each new project to increase protection of life and property in Madison.

My thanks to the Honorable Board of Police and Fire Commissioners for the generous contribution of their personal time contributed through special Commission meetings. Their keen interest in our administrative and personnel problems, their deep understanding of the need for modern fire-fighting methods in Madison has aided, to the largest measure, our rapid progress in the past years.

To the retired Mayor, Halsey F. Kraege, and the retired Common Council, I commend them on their efforts during the early months of 1947 on behalf of increased fire protection.

And, my personal thanks to the Officers and to each and every Private Fireman who so splendidly cooperated with me on our mutual problems. Under actual fire combat duty, you men, have gone above and beyond your duty, in many cases, to bring

about speedy and effective fire "stops". You have saved life and reduced fire loss in our City. Testimony to your services is evidenced by letters of appreciation and contributions to your pension fund which I have received in my office from our citizens who you have served in time of emergency.

Noteworthy of mention is the development of our record system based upon recommendations of the Public Administration Service of National Fire Protection and the City Managers' Association. I realize this work has not been completed; however, the reorganization of our offices, coordination of personnel records and alarm classification will aid me a great deal in the efficient adminstration of our Department. My thanks to you, the civilian office force, who have so generously given of your time beyond your daily work hours to help me develop the 72-hour work pattern. Your work, during the past year, has been outstanding.

Finally, our Department will continue to follow my policy of complete cooperation with the administrative head of our City, Mr. Leonard G. Howell; and, we pledge our best efforts to all City Departments to meet our common goal: service to our townspeople.

Respectfully submitted,

Chief Edward Joseph Page
Division of Fire, Department
of Public Safety

FIRE STATISTICS

A word relative to our records: our Fire Department was created to extinguish and prevent fires. We firmly believe that a good fire record system does help us prevent fires. All records are designed with this premise uppermost in mind.

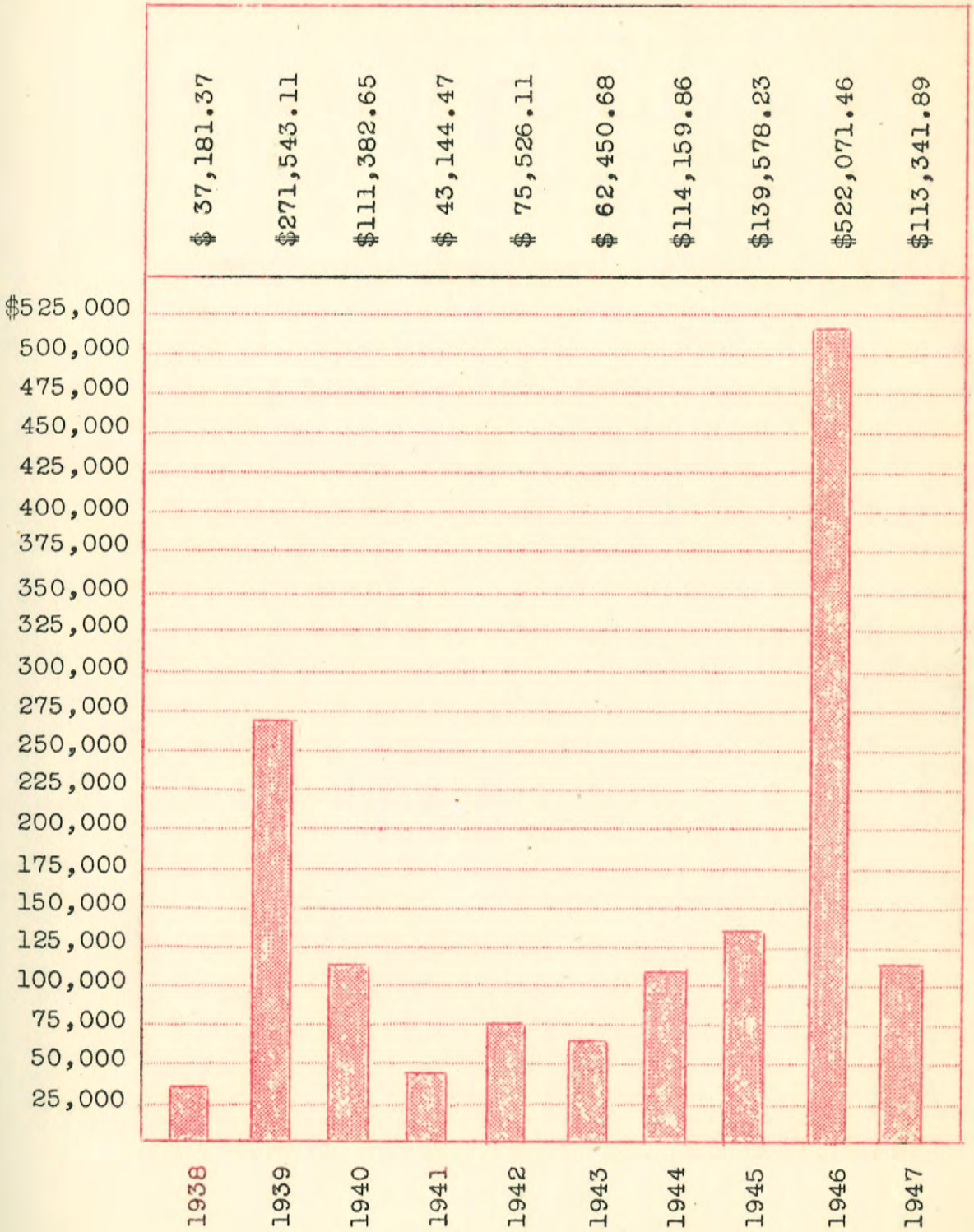
We are not interested in a bulk of recorded information; neither are we concerned with a mere counting process. Our records are designed as simple as possible, yet they record information vital to efficient administration and operation.

Trends of fire causes, alarm incidence, frequency of hourly calls and loss experience as "recapped" on the following pages are excerpts from our system. Our basic records coordinate our inspection work and training operations.

These records afford our Officers an opportunity to study past fire experience and foresee potential hazards.

CHART OF LOSSES

1938 - 1947 Inclusive



PER CAPITA FIRE LOSS
5-year experience

1940 Population Basis of 67,000 used in all computations.

Year	Total Loss	Per Capita Loss
1942	$ 75,526.11	$ 1.13
1943	$ 62,450.68	$ .93
1944	$ 114,159.86	$ 1.70
1945	$ 139,578.23	$ 2.08
1946	* $ 123,907.28	$ 1.85
	398,164.18	5.94
	$ 522,071.46	$ 7.79
** 1947	** $ 113,341.89	$ 1.69

** Incomplete insurance reports for 1947. City of Madison records insured values for more sound fire loss basis. No estimates of loss are made.

* It is interesting to note that of the total 1946 fire loss (now complete) three major fires account for 76.27% (*) of the loss; the largest number of alarms (940) account for but 23.73% (*) of the loss.

Thus, the importance of stringent building and fire preventive codes coordinated with a modern fire alarm system is drastically drawn. The isolation of hazardous industrial operations, restrictive fire floors and walls, and adequate sprinkler systems as required by our revised building and fire preventive codes, which are being completed for early adoption, would have greatly affected this 398 thousand dollar loss responsible for approximately 76% of the total loss. Further, a modern alarm system would have required box installation at source of alarm for industrial and mercantile occupancies. These major fires would have been automatically reported through temperature rise and sprinkler head discharge; equipment would have been automatically dispatched: minutes earlier. And, undoubtedly, our loss could have been decreased.

These are facts established by actual fire experience throughout our country. This loss reflects the sound reasoning of national fire engineer experts who recommend and emphasize modern means of fire prevention and detection to aid firemen, and thus aid each and every citizen through the protection of life and property and lower insurance rates.

Further, this fire loss of 1946 emphasizes the important interrelation of the three basic fire preventive activities. The three "E's": Engineering, Enforcement and Education are so closely related that one cannot exist without the other. The huge fire loss involved in these three fires reflect the importance of engineering requirements by code as cited

above; lack of stringent engineering requirements (covering these existing buildings) contributed to $5.94 of our per capita loss in 1946. On the other hand, 940 fires (which to the greatest extent involved dwelling occupancies) account for a per capita loss of $1.85 and reflect the results of enforcement and education through our Bureau of Fire Prevention and its related activities.

Fire Preventive Policy educates the individual to recognize his individual responsibility for 90.6% of alarms in 1946; a responsibility worth 123 thousand dollars of his property up in smoke. The need for this educational process is constant and persistent; without it the loss figure would climb upward each year. There can be no let down of this vigilance.

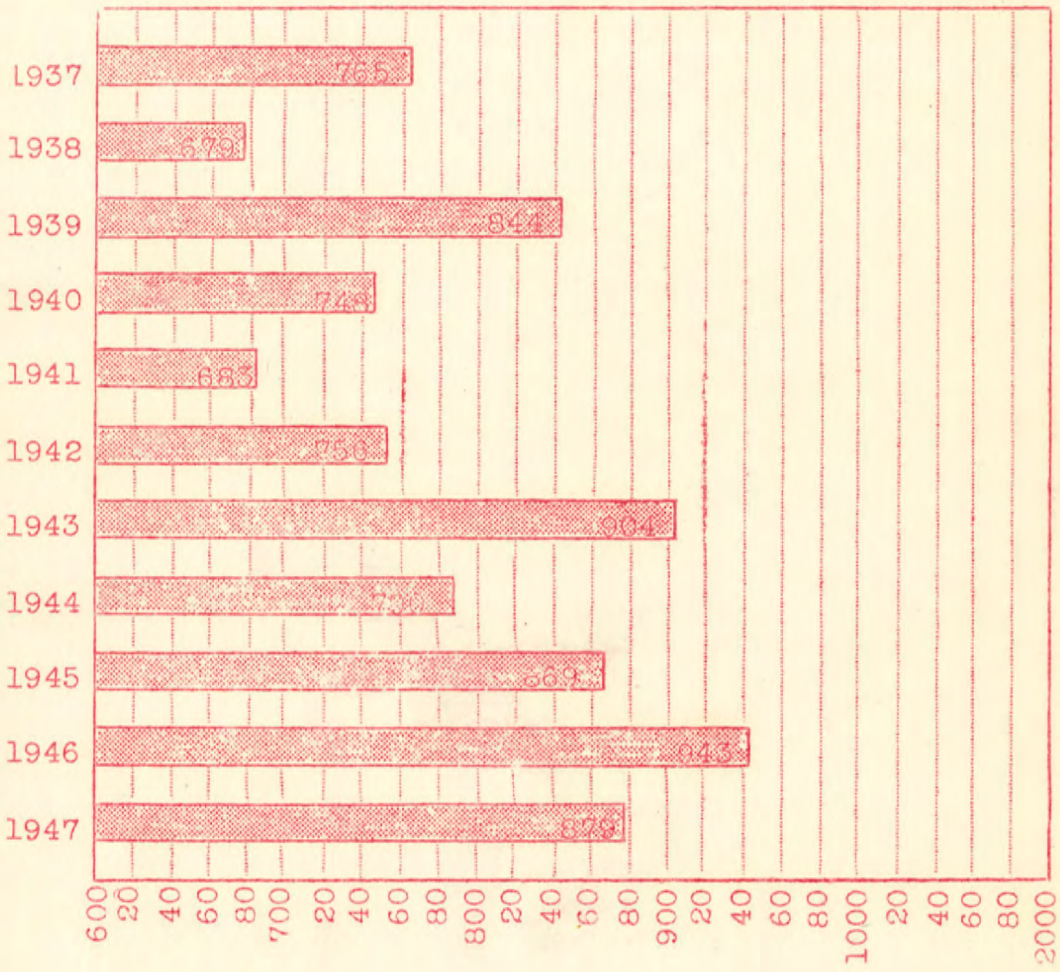
* *

The fire loss experience listed on the preceding page bears out the importance of long-range comparisons for a more comprehensive study of loss trends. According to national trends as reported by the City Managers' Association for cities from 50,000 to 100,000 our 1946 per capita loss of $7.79 falls between the upper quartile of $3.39 and the highest per capita loss of $22.48. However, our 5-year experience compares more favorably: our $2.73 average per capita loss falls slightly above the median figure of $2.23 and slightly below the upper quartile figure of $2.95.

In that the experience chart covers the war years, with inevitable substandard construction, and the reconversion years, with building material and fire engine scarcities and overcrowded occupancies, Madison's fire loss record reflects our increased operating efficiency by "holding its own" and maintaining a median level: this in contrast to the national upward trend.

The past year of 1947 has involved 879 alarms; of the 352 alarms involving buildings a large percentage of these fires had developed beyond the incipient stage. I was gratified at the number of good "stops" by our firemen and commend the men of our Department for their fire performance reflected by our low insured fire loss.

1937 - 1947 CHART OF ALARMS



1947 ALARMS

Fire--Buildings

TYPE		CAUSES		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS				
Schools	1	Careless Smoker	1	
		TOTAL		1
Church	1	Undetermined	1	
		TOTAL		1
Hospital	1	Spontaneous Ignition	1	
		TOTAL		1
Clubhouse	1	Careless Smoker	1	
		TOTAL		1
Nightclub	1	Undetermined	1	
		TOTAL		1
Amusement Center	1	Defective Chimney	1	
		TOTAL		1
TOTAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS	6	TOTAL CAUSES		6
DWELLING OCCUPANCIES				
Apartments	34	Chimney Fire	7	
		Defective Chimneys	1	
		Defective Heaters	3	
		Rubbish near Heaters	1	
		Combustibles Near Heater	4	
		Oil Burners	1	
		Careless Smokers	7	
		Defective Wiring	3	
		Gas and Appliances	2	
		Grease on Stoves	3	
		Suspicious	2	
		TOTAL		34
Dwellings	145	Chimney Fires	52	
		Overheated Chimney	7	
		Sparks on Roofing	5	
		Defective Heaters	7	
		Combustibles Near Heater	13	
		Rubbish Near Heaters	2	
		Hot Ashes	4	
Carried Forward	179	Carried Forward	90	

1947 ALARMS

Fire--Buildings

TYPE		CAUSES	
DWELLING OCCUPANCIES (cont'd)			
Dwellings Brought Forward	179	Causes Brought Forward	90
		Oil Burners	11
		Careless Smokers	4
		Children with Matches	6
		Defective Wiring	7
		Electric Appliances, Motor	3
		Volatile Liquids	8
		Gas and Appliances	2
		Grease on Stoves	3
		Lighting	1
		Miscellaneous	5
		Undetermined	5
		TOTAL	145
Rooming Houses	10	Chimney Fire	2
		Defective Heaters	1
		Combustibles Near Heater	1
		Careless Smoker	3
		Defective Wiring	1
		Miscellaneous	2
		TOTAL	10
Flats	34	Chimney Fire	10
		Sparks on Roofing	2
		Rubbish Near Heater	1
		Combustibles Near Heater	5
		Undetermined	1
		Hot Ashes	1
		Oil Burners	2
		Careless Smoker	2
		Children with Matches	4
		Defective Wiring	2
		Open Flame	1
		Gas and Appliances	2
		Grease on Stoves	1
		TOTAL	34
Fraternities	2	Chimney Fire	1
		Volatile Liquids	1
		TOTAL	2
Hotels	3	Careless Smoking	2
		Undetermined	1
		TOTAL	3

1947 ALARMS

Fire--Buildings

TYPE		CAUSES		
DWELLING OCCUPANCIES (cont'd)				
Sororities	4	Chimney Fire	1	
		Oil Burners	1	
		Careless Smokers	1	
		Children with Matches	1	
		TOTAL		4
Trailers (Residence)	6	Combustibles Near Heater	1	
		Oil Burners	3	
		Volatile Liquids	1	
		Careless Smokers	1	
		TOTAL		6
Bunkhouse	1	Oil Burner	1	
		TOTAL		1
Farm House	1	Lightning	1	
		TOTAL		1
TOTAL DWELLINGS	240	TOTAL CAUSES		240
MERCANTILE				
Restaurant	9	Chimney Fire	1	
		Defective Chimney	1	
		Combustibles Near Heater	1	
		Oil Burners	1	
		Careless Smokers	1	
		Defective Wiring	1	
		Grease on Stoves	2	
		Gas and Appliances	1	
		TOTAL		9
Taverns	7	Sparks on Roof	1	
		Combustibles Near Heater	1	
		Careless Smokers	3	
		Defective Wiring	1	
		Electrical Appliances	1	
		TOTAL		7
Grocery Store	4	Chimney Fire	1	
		Combustibles Near Heater	1	
		Miscellaneous	1	
		Careless Smoker	1	
		TOTAL		4

1947 ALARMS

Fire--Buildings

TYPE		CAUSES		
MERCANTILES (cont'd)				
Warehouse	3	Sparks on Roofing	1	
		Defective Heater	1	
		Defective Wiring	1	
		TOTAL		3
Laundry	4	Careless Smoker	1	
		Chimney Fire	2	
		Spontaneous Ignition	1	
		TOTAL		4
Clothing Store	2	Careless Smoker	1	
		Defective Wiring	1	
		TOTAL		2
Print Shop	2	Defective Heater	1	
		Lightning	1	
		TOTAL		2
Publishing Company	2	Careless Smoker	1	
		Defective Wiring	1	
		TOTAL		2
Drug Stores	2	Chimney Fire	1	
		Careless Smoker	1	
		TOTAL		2
Office	1	Hot Ashes	1	
		TOTAL		1
Beauty Shop	1	Rubbish Near Heaters	1	
		TOTAL		1
Candy Store	1	Defective Heater	1	
		TOTAL		1
Seed Store	1	Careless Smoker	1	
		TOTAL		1
Tire Company	1	Children with Matches	1	
		TOTAL		1
TOTAL MERCANTILE	40	TOTAL CAUSES		40

1947 ALARMS

Fire--Buildings

TYPE		CAUSES	
MANUFACTURING			
Hospital Equip. Mfgr.....	1	Miscellaneous.....	1
		TOTAL.....	1
Oil Burner Mfgr.....	1	Sparks from Machinery.....	1
		TOTAL.....	1
Manufacturing Company.....	2	Chimney Fire.....	1
		Defective Heater.....	1
		TOTAL.....	2
Bakery.....	1	Careless Smoker.....	1
		TOTAL.....	1
Carpenter Shop.....	1	Combustibles Near Heater..	1
		TOTAL.....	1
Cement Block Mfgr.....	1	Defective Chimney.....	1
		TOTAL.....	1
Doughnut Shop.....	1	Oil Burner.....	1
		TOTAL.....	1
Electric Supply Mfgr.....	1	Chimney Fire.....	1
		TOTAL.....	1
Implement Mfgr.....	1	Volatile Liquids.....	1
		TOTAL.....	1
Meat Packing Plant.....	1	Combustibles Near Heater..	1
		TOTAL.....	1
Paper Box Mfgr.....	1	Careless Smoker.....	1
		TOTAL.....	1
Plant Food Mfgr.....	1	Combustibles Near Heater..	1
		TOTAL.....	1
Plow Mfgr.....	1	Volatile Liquids.....	1
		TOTAL.....	1
Factory & Apartments.....	1	Undetermined.....	1
		TOTAL.....	1
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	15	TOTAL CAUSES.....	15

1947 ALARMS

Fire--Buildings

TYPE		CAUSES		
MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS				
Trailer (Used as Laundry)	1	Oil Burner	1	
		TOTAL		1
Barn	2	Defective Wiring	1	
		Undetermined	1	
		TOTAL		2
Private Garage	9	Oil Burners	3	
		Rubbish Near Heater	2	
		Undetermined	1	
		Defective Wiring	1	
		Miscellaneous	1	
		Children with Matches	1	
		TOTAL		9
Public Garage	11	Combustibles Near Heater	3	
		Defective Wiring	1	
		Volatile Liquids	1	
		Spontaneous Ignition	2	
		Oil Burner	1	
		Undetermined	2	
		Careless Smoker	1	
		TOTAL		11
Shacks	3	Rubbish Near Heaters	1	
		Combustibles Near Heater	1	
		Children with Matches	1	
		TOTAL		3
Sheds	5	Volatile Liquids	1	
		Careless Smoker	2	
		Combustibles Near Heaters	1	
		Defective Wiring	1	
		TOTAL		5
Bldg Under Construction	4	Combustibles Near Heaters	1	
		Oil Burners	1	
		Miscellaneous	2	
		TOTAL		4
Construction Trailer	1	Undetermined	1	
		TOTAL		1
Animal Hospital	2	Defective Wiring	1	
		Defective Chimney	1	
		TOTAL		2

1947 ALARMS

Fire--Buildings

TYPE		CAUSES		
MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS (cont'd)				
Body Shop	1	Defective Wiring	1	
		TOTAL		1
Filling Stations	5	Volatile Liquids	3	
		Defective Wiring	1	
		Careless Smoker	1	
		TOTAL		5
Stock Pavilion	1	Combustibles Near Heater	1	
		TOTAL		1
Tobacco Shed	1	Spontaneous Ignition	1	
		TOTAL		1
Lumber Company	5	Miscellaneous	4	
		Undetermined	1	
		TOTAL		5
TOTAL MISC. BUILDINGS	51	TOTAL CAUSES		51

Public Buildings	~~6~~	19
Dwelling Occupancies	~~240~~	266
Mercantile	~~40~~	52
Manufacturing	~~15~~	12
Miscellaneous Buildings	~~51~~	43
TOTAL FIRES--BUILDINGS	352	392

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1947 ALARMS

Fire--Buildings

Classified by Cause

Listed in Order of Frequency

Chimneys, Soot Burning	80
Careless Smokers	38
Combustibles Near Heaters	36
Oil Burners	27
Defective Electrical Wiring	25
Volatile Liquids	17
Defective Heaters	14
Children with Matches	14
Defective or Overheated Chimneys	14
Sparks on Roofing	9
Grease on Stoves	9
Rubbish Near Heaters	8
Gas and Appliances	7
Hot Ashes	6
Spontaneous Ignition	5
Defective & Overheated Electric Appliances	4
Lightning	3
Suspicious	2
Open Flames	1
Sparks from Machinery	1
Miscellaneous Known Causes	18
Undetermined	14
TOTAL CAUSES--BUILDINGS	352

1947 ALARMS

Fire--Other Than Buildings

TYPE		CAUSES	
BRUSH AND GRASS			
Grass	16	Sparks from Passing Train.	2
		Attended-Out of Control...	5
		Unattended-Out of Control.	1
		Undetermined	8
		TOTAL	16
Brush	4	Attended-Out of Control...	2
		Children with Fire	2
		TOTAL	4
Bonfire	1	Attended-Out of Control...	1
		TOTAL	1
Burning Leaves	5	Attended-Out of Control...	2
		Unattended-Out of Control.	3
		TOTAL	5
Marsh	5	Unattended-Out of Control.	1
		Undetermined	4
		TOTAL	5
TOTAL BRUSH AND GRASS	31	TOTAL CAUSES	31
RUBBISH			
Rubbish	17	Attended-Out of Control...	5
		Unattended-Out of Control.	4
		Undetermined	4
		Sun Shining Thru Bottle...	1
		Careless Smoker	1
		Children with Matches	1
		Hot Ashes	1
		TOTAL	17
TOTAL RUBBISH	17	TOTAL CAUSES	17
DUMPS			
Dumps	22	Undetermined	12
		Hot Ashes	5
		Unattended-Out of Control.	2
		Spontaneous Ignition	1
		Attended-Out of Control...	1
		Reignition	1
		TOTAL	22
TOTAL DUMPS	22	TOTAL CAUSES	22

1947 ALARMS

Fire--Other Than Buildings

TYPE		CAUSES	
VEHICLES (All Mobile Units)			
Automobiles	96	Electrical Defects	41
		Volatile Liquids	30
		Overheated Brakes	6
		Careless Smoker	9
		Undetermined	5
		Backfire	2
		Broken Exhaust Pipe	1
		Combustibles on Motors	1
		Welding Torch	1
		TOTAL	96
Trucks	31	Undetermined	9
		Volatile Liquids	8
		Electrical Defects	4
		Rubbish on Truck	3
		Overheated Brakes	2
		Careless Smoker	2
		Broken Exhaust Pipe	1
		Contents Ignited	1
		Backfire	1
		TOTAL	31
Boat	1	Volatile Liquids Ignited	1
		TOTAL	1
Semi-Trailer	1	Overheated Stove	1
		TOTAL	1
Mobile Food Truck	2	Grease Ignited	1
		Volatile Liquids Ignited	1
		TOTAL	2
Passenger Bus	1	Overheated Brakes	1
		TOTAL	1
Motor Scooter	1	Volatile Liquids Ignited	1
		TOTAL	1
TOTAL VEHICLES	133	TOTAL CAUSES	133
MISCELLANEOUS			
Lumber Piles	2	Overheated Salamander	1
		Children with Fire	1
		TOTAL	2
Carried Forward	2	Carried Forward	2

1947 ALARMS

Fire--Other Than Buildings

TYPE		CAUSES	
MISCELLANEOUS (cont'd)			
Brought Forward	2	Brought Forward	2
Tar Kettle	2	Contents Ignited	2
		TOTAL	2
Junk	1	Undetermined	1
		TOTAL	1
Tree	12	Electric Wires	7
		Children with Matches	2
		Lightning	1
		Ignited by Owner-Out of Control	1
		Undetermined	1
		TOTAL	12
Light Poles	9	Electrical Defect	6
		Undetermined	2
		Wires Blown Down	1
		TOTAL	9
Railroad Ties	2	Attended-Out of Control	1
		Weeds	1
		TOTAL	2
Coal Pile	4	Spontaneous Ignition	3
		Undetermined	1
		TOTAL	4
Transformer Vault	1	Electrical Defect	1
		TOTAL	1
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	33	TOTAL CAUSES	33

Brush and Grass	31
Rubbish	17
Dumps	22
Vehicles	133
Miscellaneous	33
TOTAL FIRES OTHER THAN BUILDINGS	236

1947 ALARMS

Fire--Other Than Buildings

Classified by Cause

Listed in Order of Frequency

Electrical Defects	52
Undetermined	47
Volatile Liquids	41
Attended-Out of Control	19
Unattended - Out of Control	12
Careless Smokers	12
Overheated Brakes	9
Electric Wires	8
Spontaneous Ignition	7
Children with Matches	6
Hot Ashes	6
Combustibles on Motors	4
Backfire	3
Broken Exhaust Pipes	2
Overheated Stove	2
Sparks from Passing Train	1
Sun Shining Through Bottle	1
Reignition	1
Welding Torch	1
Grease Ignited	1
Lightning	1
TOTAL CAUSES	236

Fire - Bed - 352
Other - 236
588

1947 ALARMS

Not Involving Fire

TYPE		CAUSES	
Special Alarms.....	62	People locked out.....	12
		Escaping refrigerant.....	10
		Installation flag ropes: public buildings.....	8
		Gasoline on street.....	4
		Leaking valves.....	3
		Electric wires down.....	3
		Smokepipes fell down.....	3
		Request for special equip	2
		Stand-by for rescue.....	2
		Check chimneys.....	2
		Oil overflowed.....	1
		Train derailed: replaced water.....	1
		Tree fell.....	1
		Water in elevator shaft..	1
		Drain plugged.....	1
		Gas odor.....	1
		Escaping steam.....	1
		Demonstration of equipment	1
		Replaced cable.....	1
		Request for first aid....	1
		Wires: short circuit.....	1
		Cleaned eave trough.....	1
		Burst water main.....	1
		TOTAL.....	62

There's a story behind a special alarm.

In a Madison retail store last year clerks became nauseated. A customer fainted. The distraught manager called the Fire Department for a check. Our men evacuated the building. With masks they discovered the commercial refrigerating system leaked. Suphur dioxide was escaping into the building. Artificial respiration was applied to the victims. Within an hour business was resumed as usual. A special alarm was completed.

This type of alarm involves the use of our special equipment: resuscitators, ladders, hose, portable lighting equipment, pumps, etc. Special calls are accepted as a matter of "service" policy afforded residents of our City.

Under ideal financial conditions this type of alarm is handled by a Rescue Squad; nevertheless, until this ideal is reached we strive to serve in emergencies.

Since pioneer days of Madison, records show our Fire Department has been relied upon in most emergency situations; service to our people stands forth as a "real" requisite of firemanship.

1947 ALARMS

Not Involving Fire

TYPES

Investigations: Involving

I. Public Buildings	3
II. Dwelling Occupancies	60
III. Mercantile	21
IV. Other Than Bldgs	4
Total	88

CAUSES

Smoke Odors	41
Defective Oil Burners	11
Electrical Defects	7
Check After Fire	5
Overheated Motor	5
Gas Odor	3
Lightning - no fire	2
Wires down	2
Defective controls	2
Defective water heater	1
Fuel oil overflowed	1
Faulty furnace operation	1
Defective chimney	1
Defective fireplace	1
Furnace backfired	1
Sparks from incinerator	1
Explosion - no fire	1
Steam escaping	1
Burning grease	1
TOTAL	88

Alarms classified above are received via telephone as requests for investigations; originator of alarm has full knowledge of cause; his request is for an investigation for potential hazard at source of alarm.

Mistaken Alarms	141

Smoke Scares	52
Misinformation	24
False Alarms	15
Overheated Motors	13
Defective oil burners	11
Electric defect	6
Incinerators - No fire	5
Explosion - No fire	4
Overheated furnace	2
Defective Hot Water Heater	2
Gas Odors	5
Defective sprinkler valves	2
TOTAL	141

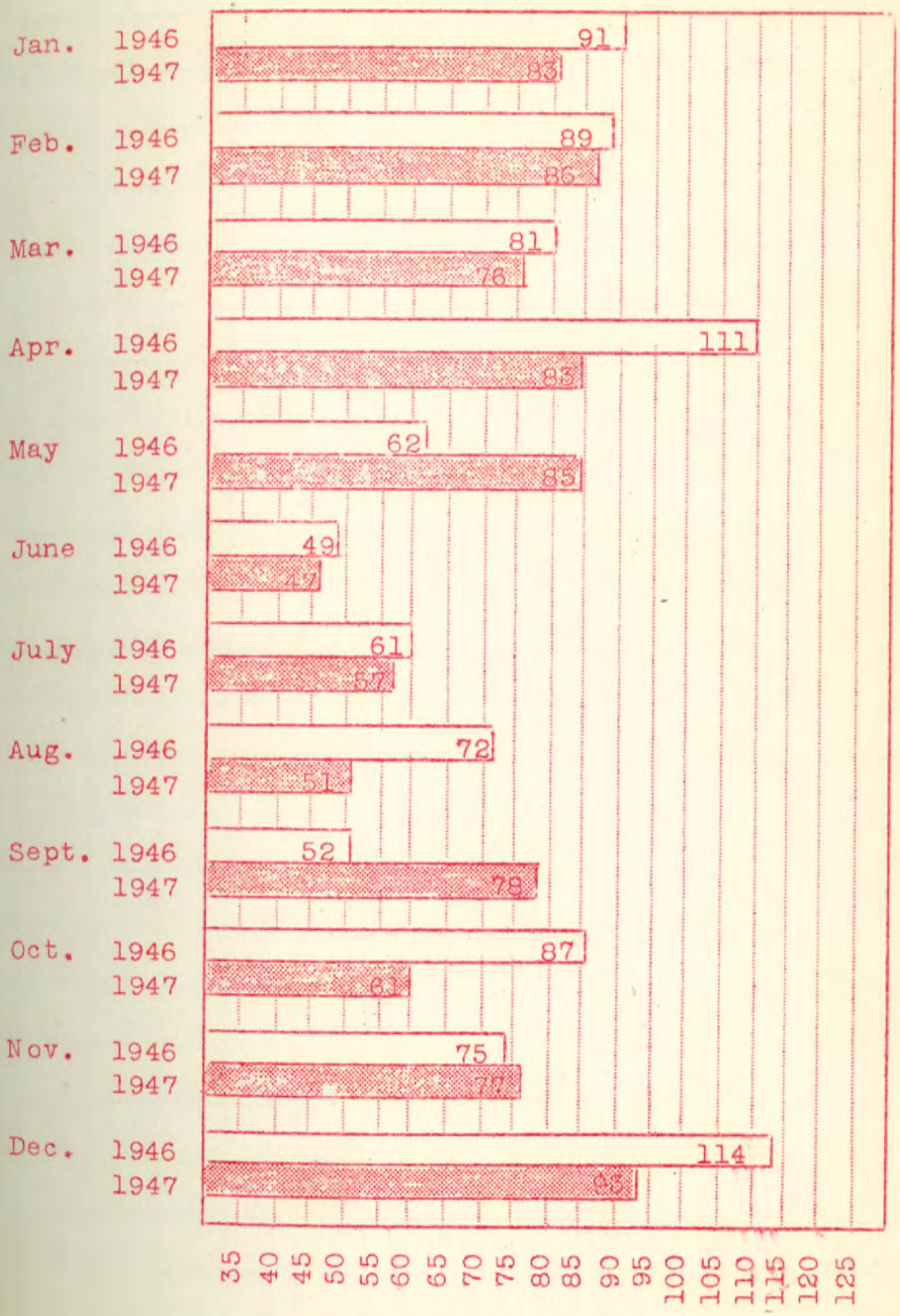
Above alarm incidence classified alarms reported in regular manner, ie. telephone, box, radio, and responded to by regularly dispatched apparatus. Originator of alarm mistakes a situation at source of alarm as fire out-of-control such as smoke steam, sparks, reflections and odors mistaken for fire in building; noise and odors from faulty heating and electrical systems mistaken for fire out-of-control. Intent of these alarms is determined as honest mistake without malice; exception, false alarms listed are determined malicious, not accidental, after investigation by Fire Prevention Bureau.

1947 ALARMS

Not Involving Fire

Total Special Alarms	62
Total Investigations	88
Total Mistaken Alarms	141
TOTAL ALARMS NOT INVOLVING FIRE	291

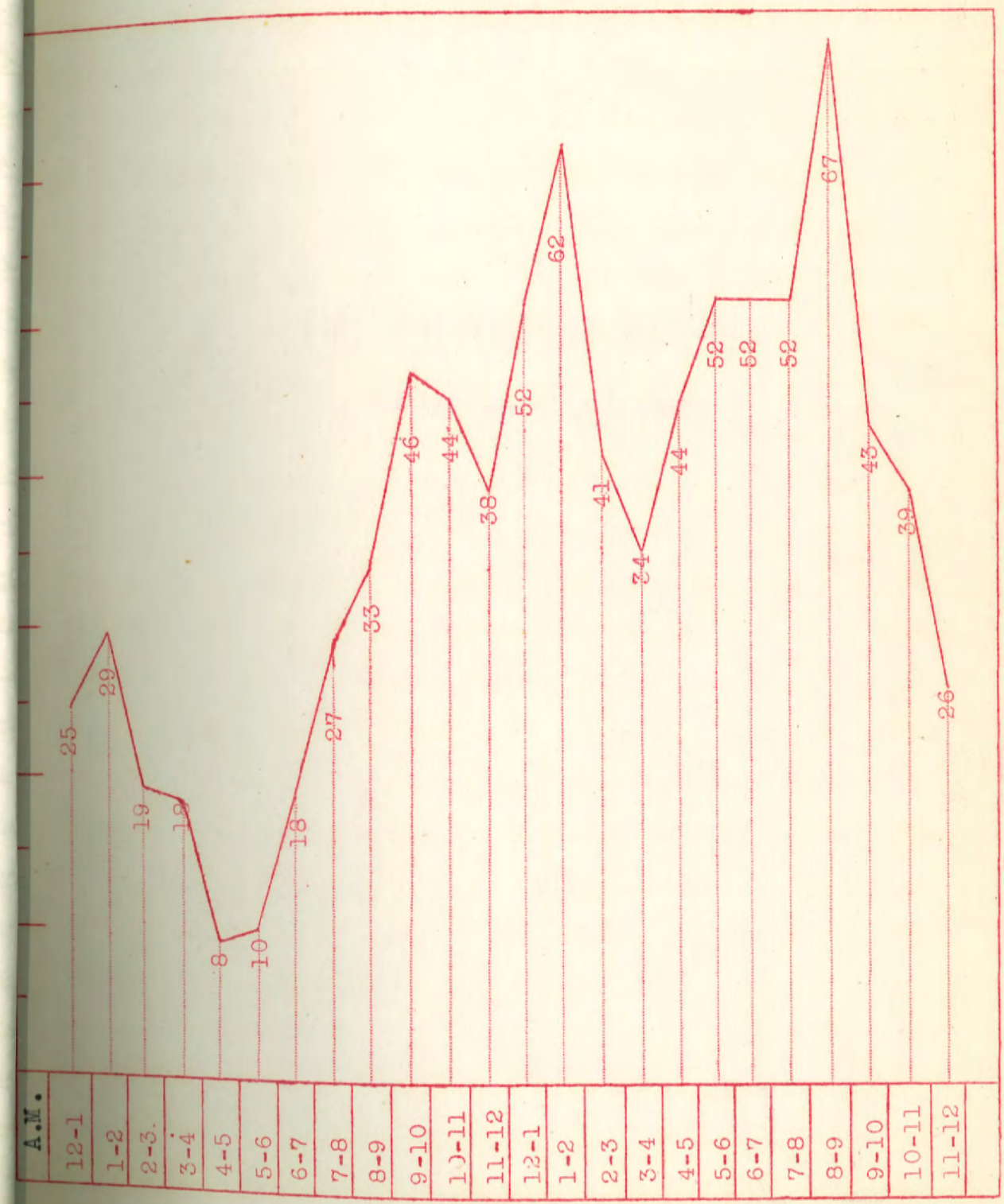
MONTHLY COMPARISON CHART
1946 & 1947 Alarms



1947 HOURLY ALARM INCIDENCE

A. M.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
12-1	4		3	3	2	1	1	4		1	4	2	25
1-2	5	1	1	3			6	3	2	1	2	5	29
2-3	2	2		2	3			1	1	3	2	3	19
3-4				3	3		4	2	1	1	3	1	18
4-5	1	1				1		1	1	1	2		8
5-6	1	1	1	1				2		1	1	2	10
6-7	2	2		4	2	1	1	1		2	2	1	18
7-8	2	3	4	2	5	2	1	1	3	1		3	27
8-9	3	4	2	4	3		1	5		4	4	3	33
9-10	4	4	2	6	6	2	5	4	3		7	3	46
10-11	2	5	9	5	4	3	1	1	3	4	4	3	44
11-12	7	2	3	4	3	1	3	2	2	2	3	6	38
Total	33	25	25	37	31	11	23	27	16	21	34	32	315
P. M.													
12-1	7	5	8	3	6	1	2	7	3	5		5	52
1-2	8	5	6	4	3		6	4	4	5	6	11	62
2-3	3	5	6	5	2	2	4	6	1	1	4	2	41
3-4	1	2	4	3	2	3	2	6	2	2	2	5	34
4-5	2	3	3	3	6	7	2	6	5	1	1	5	44
5-6	6	3	1	11	4	6	2		2	7	5	5	52
6-7	4	8	2	3	3		5	6	3	4	9	5	52
7-8	3	7	5	6	6	3	2	4	1	5	4	6	52
8-9	6	9	7	3	10	4	2	6	5	4	3	8	67
9-10	4	7	4	3	6	2		5	4	1	7		43
10-11	1	5	4	2	5	4	6	1	3	4	1	3	39
11-12	5	2	1	2	1	4	1		2	1	1	6	26
Total	50	61	51	48	54	36	34	51	35	40	43	61	564

1947 ALARMS: CHART OF HOURLY FREQUENCY



FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

CAPTAIN PAUL J. GABBEI

December 31, 1947

Chief Edward Joseph Page,
Madison Fire Department,
Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:

I am submitting to you the report and record of the Fire Prevention Bureau for the year ending December 31, 1947.

The Bureau consists of myself, Inspectors George L. Stanek, Arthur E. Spring, Harry Page, Carroll J. Paltz, Russell H. Langley, and John Hereid as Secretary of the Fire Prevention Bureau. Joseph E. Kinney was appointed an Inspector on March 15, 1947 to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Inspector Erwin G. Beale to Lieutenant. On August 12, 1947 Inspector was relieved from duty with the Bureau and this vacancy was filled by the appointment of Russell H. Langley who had just recently rejoined the Department after active duty in the Army.

It is a well established fact, borne out by national statistics, that the greatest frequency of fires occurs in residential units. In order then, that a Fire Prevention Bureau may perform the greatest service to the greatest number of people, a program must be established by the Bureau which will include this great number of citizens, who are responsible for the greater number of fires. The functions of a Fire Prevention Bureau must therefore of necessity be divided between the inspections of those occupancies which City and State statutes demand be inspected, and the establishment and development of an educational program whereby those people who are outside the requirements of these laws (common law prohibits the entry of Fire Inspectors into the interiors of private dwellings) may be reached and given the knowledge necessary for the elimination and control of all fire hazards which are existent in these residential units.

Primary steps in this direction have been taken by the formulation of a public relations policy which includes the presentation of publicity releases to local newspapers and radio stations, by talks before various industrial and civic groups, and by an all-out effort of the entire personnel of the Bureau and the Fire Department during Fire Prevention Week. All other activities of the Bureau were suspended during this week and our efforts were directed toward stressing the need for the elimination or correction of all fire hazards being maintained through ignorance or indifference to their dangers. An active part in this program was also played by the members of the local Insurance Board and the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

As a part of this educational program being developed by the Bureau, an investigation is made after fires. Entry is easily gained in the home after a fire occurs, and an opportunity is presented whereby the occupants can be acquainted with the conditions which caused the fire and the corrections necessary to prevent another fire in the future. The causes of fires are thus established and entered into our records and are later incorporated into national statistics. With this information compiled from all sections of the country, a policy of public education can be instituted for the express purpose of eliminating fires which are due to specific known causes.

Definite progress is being made to conform with the demands made by State Statutes, whereby all public buildings, as defined in these Statutes, be inspected four times yearly when they are located in the Fire Limits and those public buildings be inspected twice yearly when they are located outside the Fire Limits. At the present time however, due to the limitations of personnel, this required number of inspections cannot be made. Inspectors are concentrating not on the quantity of inspections but rather on the quality, so that intelligent recommendations may be made for the correction and elimination of fire hazards as they are found.

Inspectors are constantly being confronted by new materials, new processes, and new methods in construction. In order that an inspector may keep abreast of these new developments and recognize them as they occur in his specific territory, constant study and application is necessary.

After a report is submitted to the occupant of the inspected premises, each item is carefully discussed with him and the reasons for the recommendation made is given. Where conditions warrant, a reinspection is made of the premises to determine whether the provisions of the previous order have been met to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

Due to the change of the city form of government during the past year, many proposed plans and developments for this year have been held in abeyance until this reorganization is complete. The establishment of a photographic laboratory will definitely be accomplished this year. Pictorial evidence of the causes and results of fires will play an important part in our education program. This same type of evidence, when necessary to be submitted in court, will play an important role in the elimination of the common types of fire hazards.

The proposed Fire Prevention Code, scheduled for presentation to the Council during 1947 is in its final stages of completion and will be ready for submission to the City Manager and Council during 1948. The final adoption and use of this Code will serve to standardize inspections in all occupancies, eliminating the difficulties encountered by individual interpretations of existing Codes and Ordinances.

A more concrete record of the accomplishments of the Bureau during the past year is given on the following pages. A monthly breakdown of the number of inspections made and the types of defects found, is shown.

I wish to extend my thanks for the fine cooperation and attention given by you and the Honorable Board of Police and Fire Commissioners to my requests during the past year. I also wish to thank those Officers and men who cooperated so splendidly with the Bureau during Fire Prevention Week.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul J. Gabbei

Captain Paul J. Gabbei,
Fire Prevention Bureau

The City of Madison is divided into two districts for Fire Department record purposes--"Fire Limits" and "Out of Fire Limits". The "Fire Limits" area covers that territory surrounding the Capital square west to College Avenue and includes districts on Monroe Street, east to Brearly Street, south to West Washington Avenue and Park Street and most of the University district.

The "Fire Limits" areas comprise the high value property of the City. The "Out of Fire Limits" areas comprise the remainder of the city: the residential districts and the light industrial and business sections.

The State Statutes and City Codes require four inspections per year in the "Fire Limits" and two inspections per year in the "Out of Fire Limits" areas.

The following pages are compilations of our work during the year 1947 and are broken down into these two categories.

INSPECTIONS

	Regular Inspections		Special Inspections		Re-Inspections		Total	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
January	342	99	355	16	51	4	748	119
February	317	2	281	29	47		645	31
March	325	36	385	19	47	9	757	64
April	265	175	358	21	31	23	654	219
May	398	134	377	13	19	31	794	178
June	452	116	350	14	37	16	839	146
July	388	189	312	10	8	13	708	212
August	214	82	336	16	6	7	556	105
September	401	133	411	11	16	6	828	150
October	181	181	282	14	5	6	468	201
November	290	225	385	11	23	15	698	251
December	195	49	997	72	21	18	1213	139
TOTAL	3768	1421	4829	246	311	148	8908	1815

1213
10823

	Electrical		Rubbish, Oily Rags, Etc.		Fire Extinguishers		Fire Escapes and Stairways		Fire Doors		Volatile Liquids		Miscellaneous		TOTAL	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
January	123	39	164	21	75	29	24	2	58	8	7	5	125	40	573	147
February	127	2	163	3	73	1	35		29		10		96	4	533	10
March	139	16	139	32	83	11	38	4	61	4	8	6	128	14	596	87
April	100	64	116	48	68	50	24	14	42	15	7	7	116	64	473	262
May	136	36	163	52	99	23	58	7	47	6	9	5	190	26	702	155
June	139	35	146	36	150	12	71	9	33	4	8	2	177	23	724	121
July	139	28	122	51	78	55	43	29	25	7	4		126	33	537	209
August	81	19	75	23	69	28	33	12	25	4	4	6	103	35	390	121
September	199	43	216	33	121	45	81	21	42	19	20	9	167	57	846	227
October	107	110	73	72	66	80	33	25	20	20	4	4	117	58	420	369
November	126	126	100	77	50	85	39	32	36	41	7	14	68	81	426	456
December	84	18	58	28	69	19	62	11	33	8	9	2	47	22	362	108
TOTAL	1500	536	1535	476	1001	438	541	166	451	136	97	60	1460	457	6582	2272

2272
FFS 4

REFERRALS

	Electrical		Building		OK'd by Electrical Dept.		OK'd by Building Dept	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
January	24	5	43	8			5	2
February	24	5	24	4			13	9
March	21	2	31	2			4	3
April	16	7	17	7			7	3
May	25	7	26	2			13	8
June	24	6	29	1	56	11	4	6
July	12	12	12	8			5	
August	11	8	11	4			7	3
September	34	17	25	10			11	8
October	27	35	14	15			10	3
November	27	42	31	31				
December	19	12	14	8	—	—	15	6
TOTAL	264	158	277	100	56	11	94	51

BUREAU OF TRAINING & INSTRUCTION

CAPTAIN EDWARD P. DURKIN

December 31, 1947

ief Edward Joseph Page,
dison Fire Department,
dison, Wisconsin.

ar Sir:

I wish to respectfully submit the yearly report cover-
g the work of instruction in the Bureau of Training and Instruc-
on.

The same general plan of training was continued as of
e last two years with the exception that as of February 1, 1947
th the inauguration of the 72 hour week and the attendent auto-
tic expansion of the department with new personnel, the neces-
ry revised program called for an extremely heavy schedule of
sic training in hose and ladder work for this new personnel.
ong with this, in giving due consideration to the coming vaca-
on schedules and furlough days, it also demanded an immediate
aining in advanced work for the older personnel so as to enable
em to relieve in permanently assigned positions such as pump
rators, drivers, tillermen, etc.

In the previous yearly reports of 1945 and 1946 I have
inted out the extreme need of an operation center so designed
at this training can be properly scheduled and taught. The
st year has only more drastically emphasized this fact.

As a unit of a municipality, a Fire Department is
arged with a responsibility and a service. These are the
mediate and direct protection of life and property. To meet
is demand of a municipality, the Fire Department is furnished
th apparatus, equipment, alarm system and water as basic
sentials. The municipality further engages, equips with pro-
ctive clothing and pays the salaries of the necessary personnel
man the apparatus for the functioning of the same when emer-
ncies demand this protection and service in the daily life of
e City.

It is then the Fire Department's duty and responsibility
train, instruct and administrate this personnel through the
rious complexities and routines of their work and operations,
at they may furnish this protection and service in an efficient
d expert manner as municipal employees.

A summary of the training schedule of the past year is
follows:

1. The In-Service training program was continued ac-
rding to the prescribed policy which delegates certain portions

of the training to company officers at quarters. Officers meetings were held semi-monthly on the subject of administration and fire strategy. Field problems for which primary plans of response and layouts were developed and incorporated.

2. General review, coordination of methods, compilation of new material and the mimeographing of same, training of new men, special courses and lectures and new tools and equipment were delegated to the drill instructor.

3. Physical activities embodying the basic training for hose and ladder work for manipulative proficiency were developed through drill sessions which had to be conducted on side and end streets, wherever practicable. These drills were based on situations found under simulated fire conditions as closely as possible.

For the months of May, June, July and August a total of 50,650 feet of hose was used in dry and wet drills and 2,240 feet of ladders were raised and handled under like conditions. These drills were all held under the direct supervision of the Drillmaster.

4. The installation of three-way radio called for a special course in Federal Laws pertaining to the legal requirements necessary for the proper use of this type of communication.

Special classes were held throughout the department covering all engine and truck companies for the new equipment which was added during the year, namely; the low velocity fog nozzles, the portable type cutting torches, the liquid foam aspirator nozzles, the back type oxygen masks and the water removal siphon ejectors.

The acquisition of the motion picture projector has been of great value in the presentation to personnel of many of the films relating to fire subjects which enables them to visualize fire situations which they would otherwise be unable to comprehend due to the expense involved, if this same type of demonstration were given manually. This feature alone was the most outstanding addition in the advancement of our department's training during the past year.

The promotion of morale, efficiency, cooperation and intelligence quotient may not be so easily recorded in figures. However, it is quite possible to judge the results attained by an analysis of the accomplishments and effectiveness of the fire service rendered at our fires during the past year.

I wish again to express my deepest appreciation to you, Chief Page, the Assistant Chiefs, the officers and personnel of the department for their cooperation, understanding and

valuable help, considering the very adverse conditions under which a good portion of this training has had to be conducted, without which it would have been impossible to reach the stage of efficiency that we have attained.

Very respectfully,

Edward Patrick Durkin,

Captain Edward P. Durkin,
Training & Instruction Bureau

MONTHLY CLASS AND DRILL SESSIONS

	Sta. 1	Sta. 2	Sta. 3	Sta. 4	Sta. 5	Sta. 6	Sta. 7	Total
January	30:15	32:25	30:00	27:50	35:45	22:00	31:30	209:45
February	46:25	30:30	26:15	28:25	43:30	43:00	37:00	255:05
March	30:40	29:15	40:30	26:20	36:30	38:25	28:30	230:10
April	37:10	27:45	36:45	33:00	41:00	29:45	30:30	235:55
May	42:10	24:00	28:30	28:00	39:20	30:30	18:00	182:30
June	35:50	24:00	37:00	35:15	37:30	24:15	34:00	227:50
July	33:20	38:00	41:00	40:30	33:15	36:33	39:00	261:38
August	29:30	32:45	27:15	35:25	26:30	39:55	35:46	227:06
September	27:55	35:15	34:45	39:30	34:00	26:45	38:30	236:40
October	34:10	33:00	29:30	38:00	29:15	27:25	37:00	228:20
November	26:45	31:30	33:30	30:30	28:45	33:41	33:45	218:26
December	47:20	26:00	35:30	26:00	28:45	27:15	29:30	220:20
TOTAL	421:30	364:25	400:30	388:45	414:05	379:29	393:01	2761:45

These drills were conducted at all stations by
Station Officers and Drillmaster

BUREAU OF MAINTENANCE

CAPTAIN ARNE W. LERWICK

December 31, 1947

Chief Edward Joseph Page,
Madison Fire Department,
Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:

I am submitting to you the report of the Master Mechani for the year ending December 31, 1947.

At the present time it is almost impossible to keep abreast of the work that is required by the Master Mechanic in our Department. Up to the present time most of the repair work on our apparatus and equipment has been done in our own repair shop, however, it soon will be necessary to send some of this work to outside shops at an additional expenditure to the City and with a great possibility of getting inferior work done. To me this clearly shows the need of an Assistant Master Mechanic which was requested in our 1948 budget, and denied.

It is probably difficult for the ordinary layman who knows nothing of Fire Department apparatus and equipment to understand that all work done on our apparatus is specialized. Fire Department maintenance requires special training which ordinary mechanics do not have; it requires a mechanic with a thorough understanding of Fire Department procedure and its problems.

A great deal of time was spent last year in the installation of radio mobile equipment and the installation of alternators, both of which require special installation kits. These installation kits are custom made for every piece of apparatus and require a considerable amount of time and skill to make. These kits cannot be purchased.

It is quite evident that only a certain amount of work can be done by one man, subsequently some work that is vital and necessary to an efficient Fire Department must be curtailed. I have from time to time drafted labor from the Department when there was no other alternative and the need was great; however I feel, as I know you do, that this is not desirable because it does jeopardize the efficiency of our fire fighting force.

I am again requesting the construction of a large enough repair shop to take care of our largest piece of apparatus It should be no smaller than 40' x 80' and should be equipped with modern machinery. We must remember and bear in mind that we have a fleet of trucks and special equipment and that this must be in working order at all times--the citizens of Madison expect and demand that of their Fire Department. This is almost an impossibility with the facilities that we now have.

During the year 1947 I spent a total of 2887 hours in the repair and overhauling of our equipment and apparatus and in the various structural repairs throughout our seven stations. If our repair work had been sent to an outside shop and paid for at the standard rate of $2.50 per hour, it would have cost the city the sum of $7,217.50. My salary for 1947 was $3,034.00, or a difference of $4,183.50 which is definitely a saving for the City of Madison.

I have shown in my report of December 31, 1946 and also in this report, figures which bear out my contention that I have saved the city a sufficient amount of money to more than pay the salary of an Assistant Master Mechanic.

I sincerely hope that during 1948 the administrative officials will realize the dire need and necessity of a well-trained Assistant Master Mechanic and of a well equipped, modern repair shop and take the necessary steps to appropriate the money needed.

I want to express my appreciation to you and the other officers and members of the Fire Department for their assistance and help in keeping the Fire Department equipment and apparatus in working order.

Respectfully submitted,

Arne W. Lerwick

Captain Arne W. Lerwick,
Master Mechanic

APPARATUS OUT OF SERVICE FOR REPAIRS

	Hours Out of Service	Hours of Labor
Inspection Bureau Chevrolet	18	18
Reo Service Car	76	76
No. 1 Mack Aerial	153 1/4	319 1/2
No. 1 Chiefs Car - Nash	25	52
No. 1 Res. Chiefs Car - Ford	54	50
No. 1 Seagrave Engine - 1000 gal.	74	163
No. 1 Kissel Foam Truck		14
No. 2 LaFrance Engine - Res. - 750 gal.	12	25
No. 2 Seagrave Engine - 750 gal.	14 1/2	84
No. 3 Seagrave Truck	25	130
No. 3 Seagrave Engine - 750 gal.	59	99 1/2
No. 4 Seagrave Truck	6	65
No. 4 General Engine - 750 gal.	62	144
No. 5 Seagrave Engine - 600 gal.	174	201 1/2
No. 6 Pirsch Quadruple - 750 gal.	10	140
No. 7 Seagrave Engine - 600 gal.	15	113
No. 7 LaFrance Reserve Truck		12
Hose Repairs		154
Work Other Than Apparatus		1027 1/2
	787 3/4	2887 1/2

* * *

Work Performed by Master Mechanic	2173 1/2
Assistance Rendered by Station Personnel	714
TOTAL HOURS	2887 1/2

APPARATUS OUT OF SERVICE FOR REPAIRS

	Hours Out of Service	Hours of Labor
Inspection Bureau Chevrolet	18	18
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* * *

Work Performed by Master Mechanic	2173 1/2
Assistance Rendered by Station Personnel	714
TOTAL HOURS	2887 1/2

THREE-WAY FM RADIO INSTALLATIONS

Three-way FM radio equipment has been installed, during the year of 1947, as follows:

Station No. 1: Transmitting and receiving Station WJVD operating on a frequency of 153.89 megacycles.

Mobile Unit - Pumper
Mobile Unit - Aerial
Mobile Unit - Chief's Car
Mobile Unit - Asst. Chief's Car
Mobile Unit - Fire Prev. Car
Mobile Unit - Master Mech. Car

Station No. 4: Mobile Unit - Pumper

Station No. 5: Mobile Unit - Pumper

Station No. 6: Mobile Unit - Quad: combination pumper and ladder truck.

Station No. 7: Mobile Unit - Pumper

Mobile units will be installed, early 1948, on the Pumper at Station No. 2 and on the Pumper and Ladder Truck at Station No. 3; these installations will give us more complete coverage.

The above inter-radio communication, free of interruption, from Headquarters to each mobile unit affords saving of invaluable time upon dispatch, unnecessary hose lays are eliminated, and fire apparatus placed "in service" with greater speed. Inter-communication between mobile units can be monitored and on second and third alarms the Chief Officer is afforded an opportunity to direct fire apparatus and companies as to change of attack, hydrant lays, pumping operation, etc. "On the spot" fire strategy is aided immeasurably. Efficiency of fire-fighting is increased; and fire loss to our citizens is decreased.

At this point I would like to quote an intra-office communication [I] received from the late Asst. Chief Patrick J. Brown dated September 29, 1947. There is little need to cite his forty-one years of active fire service in which he watched the growth of our Department from horse-drawn steamers and "hatchet" firemen to modern mechanical fire apparatus and fire engineers. High respect for his judgement makes his commendation most gratifying to me:

> "The above mentioned call was received at our dispatching switchboard for fire response to the 600 block of Doty Street. Equipment was dispatched. In the meantime the original caller contacted our dispatcher and informed him that he was not sure whether the fire was located in the 600 block of Doty Street or in the 600 block of Wilson Street.
>
> Our dispatcher immediately contacted me by radio in

the Chief's car; I instructed my driver to proceed to the 600 block of Doty. No fire was in evidence on Doty; however, smoke was in evidence from Wilson Street. Therefore, we did a quick turnabout and met our rigs enroute. They followed us to the 600 block of Wilson Street and the warehouse involved.

I call this convenience to your attention in that in my many years of fire service I firmly believe we have now at hand a new and vital piece of fire-fighting equipment. I know that on this particular alarm, alone, a much higher fire loss was avoided. We were able to communicate and proceed to the scene of the fire under existing conditions minutes early...and as you know these first minutes are often the determining factor between a minor and major fire or life loss.

The installation of radio inter-communication between our apparatus, in my estimation, is a progressive step measured equally with our plans for the purchase of our new fire engines and aerials. From early indications, as a fire-fighting tool, radio will rank, soon, as an absolute essential.

It has taken us many months of hard work and anxious waiting. The result is well worth the effort."

Intra-office communication received Chief Page's Office, MFD.

DEPRECIATION RECORD: APPARATUS

Stat. No.	Description	Make	Date Purch.	Original Cost	Life Years	% Depreciation	Amount of Depr.	Dep. Value 12/31/47	Date to Retire	Actual Yrs. Service
1	Sedan	Nash	10/29/47	$ 1644.96	5	20	$ 56.66	$1588.30	10/29/52	2M 2D
1	Sedan	Ford	4/ 1/41	829.00	5	20	829.00	None	4/ 1/46	6Y8M30D
1	Coupe	Reo	11/23/23	1050.00	5	20	1050.00	None	11/23/38	24Y1M 8D
1	Panel Truck	Chevrolet	6/ 1/37	720.00	8	12.5	720.00	None	6/ 1/45	10Y6M30D
1	Pumper	Seagrave	12/26/29	15500.00	15	6	14182.50	1317.50	12/26/44	18Y 4D
1	Aerial	Mack	1/ 1/34	16500.00	15	6	13860.00	2640.00	1/ 1/54	14Y
1	Chemical Hose Foam	Kissel	1915	4685.00	15	6	4567.87	117.13	1930	33Y
1	Pumper	Am.LaFr.	1922	12500.00	15	6	11937.50	562.50	1/ 1/37	26Y
2	Pumper	Seagrave	1923	12500.00	15	6	11875.00	625.00	1/ 1/38	25Y
3	Pumper	Seagrave	8/ 3/25	12500.00	15	6	11687.50	812.50	8/ 3/40	22Y4M28D
3	Truck	Seagrave	11/20/24	9500.00	15	6	8930.00	570.00	11/20/39	23Y1M11D
4	Truck	Seagrave	11/25/29	9000.00	15	6	8235.00	765.00	11/25/44	18Y1M 6D
4	Pumper	General	9/ 1/39	9183.00	15	6	4407.84	4775.16	9/ 1/54	8Y4M
5	Pumper	Seagrave	2/ 2/34	6200.00	15	6	4836.00	1364.00	2/ 2/49	13Y11M
6	Quad	Pirsch	6/24/41	12065.00	15	6	4343.40	7721.60	6/24/56	6Y6M 7D
7	Pumper	Seagrave	4/20/35	6622.50	15	6	4768.20	1854.30	4/20/50	12Y8M13D
7	Truck	Am.LaFr.	1919	7700.00	15	6	7469.00	231.00	1934	29Y
FPB	Sedan	Chevrolet	No Depreciation Record - Transferred to Department 1946							

Our maintenance experience has taught us to establish the life expectancy for heavy-duty fire apparatus at 15 years. Unfortunately the every day and thorough care of this type apparatus is misleading to the casual observer; the "shiny" exterior fails to betray the hidden stress and strain placed upon old and antiquated fire apparatus in use beyond its life expectancy. This outward appearance has often been used as an excuse for lack of established reserves to replace this high-cost apparatus. Recent yearly mechanical improvements have increased the work efficiency of these units and decreased the life expectancy of our old-type apparatus. A 6% yearly depreciation write-off with a remaining value of 10% seems a fairer method of arriving at true financial value and this method provides for an estimate of fire service value of equipment & apparatus retained in service beyond its life

DEPRECIATION RECORD: APPARATUS (continued)

expectancy; upon expiration of life years the 10% remaining value is carried for salvage recovery, plus, value of fire protection service rendered by antiquated fire apparatus which cannot be entirely ignored.

Apparatus retained between 15 to 25 years is depreciated 50% of this remaining value, or .5% of original cost price each year; and, apparatus retained between 25 to 30 years is depreciated 25% of the remaining value, or .5% of original cost price each year.

Constant and demanding use of our small service (commercial) panel trucks demands a decrease in our estimated life expectancy; eight years at 12.5% depreciation each year will give us a more efficient replacement program and a truer picture of apparatus needs.

Officer cars are required to perform at peak efficiency under the most strenuous use; a five-year life expectancy is lenient.

BUREAU OF FIRE ALARM

EARL W. HENRY

December 31, 1947

Chief Edward Joseph Page,
Madison Fire Department,
Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:

I am submitting to you the report of the Police and Fire Alarm System for the year ending December 31, 1947.

As you know we have encountered innumerable difficulties in trying to keep our systems in working order. During the year 1947 our circuits were out-of-order for a total of 133 hours. Most of the difficulty was caused by overloading and broken cables in underground ducts which is unavoidable with our present antiquated system. Because of the fact that much of this cable is over 40 years old it is almost impossible to work with it.

It is a sad fact indeed that the citizens of Madison do not realize that whole sections our their city are left without proper and adequate protection when these circuits are out-of-order. I realize that you have done everything possible to bring to the attention of the people of Madison the dire need and necessity of a new up-to-date fire alarm system.

The Underwriters have for many years advocated additional fire alarm boxes in the high-value districts, but it is impossible to install these boxes because our circuits are now far overloaded and cannot carry any additional load.

Another important factor to take into consideration is the fact that the sections which have been annexed to the City within the last few years have no fire alarm boxes. For example, the closest fire alarm box to an address on Winchester Street would be either Box 75 located at the Tenney Park locks or Box 628 located at the corner of Moland and Kedzie Streets--both of which are approximately two miles away. The people in these sections have the same right to adequate protection that the other citizens of Madison have.

In my report to you of December 31, 1946 I stated that I did not feel that I could any longer be held responsible for the condition of our Police and Fire Alarm Systems. I again reiterate that statement.

It is my hope that the officials of the City Government will take cognizance of the absolute need of a new Fire Alarm system and appropriate the necessary money to replace our outdated and worn out system.

Respectfully submitted,

Earl Henry

Earl W. Henry,
Electrician

CIRCUITS-OUT-OF-ORDER - 1947

DATE	REASON	TIME
Feb. 21	Frozen cable No. 2 circuit	6 hrs
March 7	Broken cable - No. 2 circuit	8 hrs
April 6	No. 4 Circuit - Storm (Easter)	14 hrs
April 10	No. 4 Circuit - Broken cable	3 hrs
April 23	No. 4 Circuit - Storm	4 hrs
April 24	No. 4 Circuit - Broken cable	8 hrs
April 28	No. 3 & 4 Circuits - Broken cable	6 hrs
April 28	Repairing cables on No. 3 Circuit	7 hrs
April 30	Checking and repairing defective cable on No. 2 and No. 3 Circuits.	8 hrs
May 6	No. 4 cable out - Defective	2 hrs
June 7	No. 3 Circuit. Tree blew on wire.	6 hrs
June 9	No. 1 Circuit broken due to storm.	2 hrs
June 23	No. 4 Circuit out. Wire broken.	4 hrs
June 28	No. 1 and No. 5 Circuits broken by storm.	9 hrs
June 30	No. 5 Circuit broken.	4 hrs
July 26	No. 4 Circuit broken by storm.	4 hrs
July 28	No. 4 Circuit broken by storm.	7 hrs
Aug. 12	No. 3 Circuit. Fuse out.	1 hr
Aug. 15	No. 3 Circuit. Broken cable.	8 hrs
Sept. 9	No. 5 Circuit. Wire broken.	3 hrs
Sept. 25	No. 4 Circuit. Broken cable.	6 hrs
Sept. 29	No. 3 Circuit. Broken cable.	7 hrs
Oct. 23	No. 4 Circuit. Broken cable.	3 hrs
Oct. 27	No. 1 Circuit. Wires cut by tree trimmer.	3 hrs
TOTAL HOURS OUT OF SERVICE		133 hrs

FIRE, POLICE, AND TRAFFIC LIGHT MAINTENANCE HOURS

	Fire Alarm System	Police Alarm System	Traffic Light Repair	Total
January	100	4	92	196
February	106	16	79	201
March	109	7	105	221
April	132	4	82	218
May	82	4	130	216
June	106	5	95	206
July	88	1	129	218
August	114	3	85	202
September	107	14	85	206
October	126	4	91	221
November	86	12	106	204
December	90	2	74	166
TOTAL	1246	76	1153	2475

FIRE STATIONS

DISTRIBUTION OF APPARATUS EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL

IN MEMORIAM

Patrick J. Brown

APP'T: NOVEMBER 26, 1906

DIED IN LINE OF DUTY

NOVEMBER 30, 1947

+

PERSONNEL ROSTER

December 31, 1947

NAME	TITLE	APMT DATE
Daily Employees		
Edward Joseph Page	Chief	Feb. 16, 1930
Edward P. Durkin	Capt. Drillmaster	Feb. 1, 1923
Paul J. Gabbei	Capt. F. P. B.	Feb. 16, 1930
Earl W. Henry	Electrician	July 1, 1926
Arne W. Lerwick	Capt. M. M.	July 1, 1924
William A. Newman	Asst. Electrician	Feb. 20, 1928
Russell H. Langley	Inspector	June 27, 1939
Harry A. Page	Inspector	Jan. 22, 1928
Carroll J. Paltz	Inspector	April 16, 1940
Arthur E. Spring	Inspector	Jan. 15, 1940
George L. Stanek	Inspector	June 27, 1939
John N. L. Hereid	Sr. Clk Steno.	Aug. 19, 1946
E. Joseph Koberstein	Sr. Clk Steno.	May 1, 1946
Station No. 1		
Leonard Sime	1st Asst. Chief	Dec. 6, 1925
Derrel E. Lawrie	Lieutenant	Feb. 1, 1929
Albert Rogg	Lieutenant	April 21, 1919
Christian P. Andersen	Driver	June 16, 1944
Carl E. Austin	Private	July 23, 1945
Wayne B. Austin	Private	June 1, 1932
Walter G. Ayers	Private	Jan. 15, 1940
Edward J. Bokina	Driver	Sept. 16, 1941
Lloyd W. Briggs	Private	Sept. 1, 1945
Joseph F. Buechner	Private	Feb. 19, 1943
Rexford W. Colvin	Private	Dec. 5, 1946
Vernon C. Dahnert	Private	Jan. 4, 1943
James E. Fraser	Private	April 23, 1942
Walter P. Gavin	Private	July 1, 1943
Martin L. Gersbach	Tillerman	Nov. 1, 1936
Frederick R. Grob	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
John H. Hoffman	Driver	Aug. 1, 1923
Marvin J. Kammer	Private	April 15, 1940
Jack C. King	Private	March 5, 1946
Edsel F. Kingsley	Private	Jan. 16, 1946
Edward E. Knope	Driver	Nov. 1, 1937
Paul G. McCallum	Private	Dec. 1, 1947
Ralph A. McGraw	Private	Jan. 15, 1940
Frank N. McMahon	Private	March 27, 1941
Russell A. Mani	Private	Oct. 1, 1943
Fred W. Manthe	Private	Jan. 16, 1941

NAME	TITLE	APMT DATE
	Station No. 1 (cont'd)	
Joseph E. Martinelli	Private	April 17, 1943
Oscar Pankow	Private	March 4, 1942
Grant G. Prideaux	Driver	Feb. 1, 1923
Robert G. Scheer	Private	July 23, 1945
Philip J. Statz	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
Gilman S. Stone	Private	June 5, 1944
William J. Sullivan	Private	May 1, 1939
Charles Tomcany	Driver	June 1, 1932
Paul Welsch	Private	Jan. 15, 1940
James P. Williams	Tillerman	Feb. 1, 1923
Orrin G. Zebarth	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
	Station No. 2	
Richard Adank	Captain	Aug. 9, 1928
William F. Lynaugh	Lieutenant	Feb. 16, 1930
Leslie Blizard	Driver	Jan. 16, 1936
William L. Clapp	Private	April 1, 1947
Harold R. Dennis	Private	Nov. 5, 1942
Clair R. Flint	Private	Mar. 17, 1945
Charles H. Gilbert	Private	Mar. 6, 1945
Charles Hessling	Private	Jan. 16, 1941
Louis F. Hoffman	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
Arnold H. Horstmeyer	Private	Dec. 5, 1944
Alex Kohn	Private	Feb. 16, 1930
Harold T. Paltz	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
Victor A. J. Stormer	Private	Sept. 16, 1945
Charles R. White	Driver	June 16, 1944
	Station No. 3	
Arthur Wilcox	Captain	Feb. 16, 1930
Elmer Stadelman	Lieutenant	Feb. 1, 1923
William A. Carow	Private	Dec. 1, 1947
Mathew M. Coronna	Private	Jan. 7, 1946
James W. Davis	Private	June 5, 1944
John W. DeBeck	Private	Jan. 30, 1940
Roy D. Drinkwater	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
Emil G. Goikovich	Driver	Jan. 16, 1941
Harold N. Hansen	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
Erwin M. Lichte	Private	Jan. 1, 1944
Jerome J. Lukas	Private	Oct. 1, 1944
Raymond A. Martinson	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
Harold O. Muenkel	Driver	June 16, 1940
Kendall E. Niebuhr	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
Paul G. Reublin	Private	Jan. 11, 1945

NAME	TITLE	APMT DATE
	Station No. 3 (cont'd)	
Alfred M. Sime	Private	Aug. 16, 1944
Harry G. Smith	Driver	Dec. 6, 1925
Paul S. Tofte	Private	April 1, 1942
Ralph E. Triggs	Private	Jan. 4, 1943
Vincent W. Wonn	Driver	April 1, 1942
	Station No. 4	
Roy B. Herrling	Captain	July 1, 1925
Glover P. Petersen	Lieutenant	April 10, 1928
Charles Aberle	Driver	June 15, 1932
Henry W. Anderson	Private	May 29, 1941
Philip J. Behrend	Private	Jan. 15, 1940
Peter F. Breitenbach	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
Wilson H. Donkle	Private	June 15, 1939
Michael M. Hauser	Private	Aug. 1, 1947
John E. Huston	Driver	June 15, 1939
Joseph J. Kerwin	Driver	July 16, 1938
Ellington H. Lansdowne	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
Harland Lippolt	Private	Jan. 7, 1946
Eldon E. Maginnis	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
Maurice T. Nason	Driver	Nov. 9, 1940
Albert S. Phelps	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
John G. Randall	Private	Jan. 6, 1944
Fred A. Rice	Private	Jan. 15, 1940
James Spangler	Private	Jan. 16, 1946
Joseph L. Tisserand	Private	July 7, 1943
Harvey L. Turk	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
	Station No. 5	
Sebastian C. A. Ratcliffe	Captain	July 16, 1926
Jack A. Boyle	Lieutenant	July 1, 1930
Robert L. Albright	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
Berton H. Gessler	Driver	Sept. 16, 1945
Arthur L. Hanson	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
Kermit E. Hermanson	Private	May 5, 1943
Julius N. Jacobson	Private	Feb. 15, 1927
Keith F. Lawler	Private	Dec. 16, 1947
Frank R. Leverentz	Private	March 1, 1947
Arthur T. Lewis	Driver	July 16, 1926
Lyle D. Mepham	Private	Oct. 16, 1947
Philip A. Narf	Private	Jan. 16, 1939
James C. Olson, Jr.,	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
Cyril F. Tiedt	Private	Oct. 1, 1947

NAME	TITLE	APMT DATE
	Station No. 6	
Louis G. Hoffman	Captain	Jan. 24, 1922
Chester L. Dolva	Lieutenant	Feb. 1, 1925
Donald L. Chase	Private	April 1, 1942
Roy E. Eisenhauer	Private	Dec. 3, 1943
James M. Engelberger	Driver	Jan. 15, 1940
Vincent J. Geier	Driver	Feb. 19, 1943
Kenneth R. Gibbs	Private	June 5, 1944
Leon G. Holl	Private	March 16, 1944
Alvin T. Johnson	Private	Dec. 5, 1946
Donald R. Lumsden	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
James F. Shipley	Private	June 5, 1944
John R. Tappen	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
Orville E. Vallem	Private	July 16, 1943
Kenneth O. Vodak	Private	June 16, 1945
	Station No. 7	
Howard D. Comstock	Captain	May 1, 1922
Henry E. Johnson	Lieutenant	Feb. 15, 1927
Thomas J. Barry	Private	Jan. 16, 1943
Lester E. Blackmer	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
Robert P. Couture	Private	March 16, 1947
Daryl J. Griffin	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
Arthur J. Halverson	Driver	Jan. 7, 1946
Howard J. Holzworth	Driver	July 1, 1924
Harold P. Klein	Private	Feb. 1, 1947
Milo E. Lemon	Private	July 1, 1925
Stanley Oldham	Private	Dec. 6, 1925
Joseph D. Roberts	Private	April 1, 1942
	Relief Officers	
Arthur T. Emerson	Captain	Feb. 16, 1930
Harold L. Starkweather	Captain	Feb. 16, 1930
Erwin G. Beale	Lieutenant	Oct. 1, 1936
Wilbert F. Koch	Lieutenant	Dec. 6, 1925

PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION

Madison Fire Department

For clarification of the preceding roster consider the following personnel distribution for our Department.

Our authorized personnel totals 148 firemen working under Civil Service as provided by Wisconsin State Statutes and supervised by the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, and three civilian employees working under City Civil Service as supervised by the Board of Personnel.

Following the national trend, as cited by the International City Managers' Association, the Madison Common Council on February 1, 1947 adopted a City Ordinance providing for the shortening of working hours for firemen from an average of 84 hours per week to an average of 72 hours per week.

The problem of applying a work pattern to provide an average 72-hour work week on a two-platoon 24-hour basis presented many personnel problems to administration; however, from the standpoint of increased morale and betterment of working conditions these problems were met with optimism and successfully solved.

In applying 72-hour legislation to our Department we have striven to maintain full standards of personnel in effect prior to the reduction of the firemen's work week. As a result the adoption of 72-hour Ordinance has not decreased our working personnel; nevertheless, we remain below the Underwriters' recommended working complement based upon building and occupancy hazards, typography of land, climatic conditions, etc., for our City of Madison as surveyed in 1940.

Under the 72-hour work plan we have a working complement ranging from the minimum of 48 to the maximum of 50 Privates on duty each day, and 8 Officers on duty. (Distribution by station is shown on the following pages.) For major fire disasters which demand prolonged hours of combat duty, "off shift" members can be called: 117 firemen and 20 Officers are available under these conditions.

Increased cost resulting from additional personnel can be justified to our citizens only by increased operating efficiency. During the past months of 1947 increased efficiency has been reached through concentrated training of recruit firemen, redistribution of personnel, and improvement of fire-fighting techniques.

Madison's decreased fire loss in 1947 despite a comparatively high alarm incidence reflects these efforts; this record is especially noteworthy in a period which national authorities have cited as responsible for the highest fire loss in the history of our country.

FIRE STATION NO. 1
18 South Webster Street

*Value of Site: $23,600; Value of Station: $41,641; Total: $65,241

APPARATUS

Seagrave Triple Combination Pumper has a capacity of 1000 gallons and is equipped with a 100 gallon booster tank. It carries 1300 feet of 2½" hose, 250 feet of 1½" hose and 250 feet of 1" booster hose. This piece of equipment has one 20 foot extension ladder and one 14 foot roof ladder. During the year a Multiversal Deluge Set with 3 sizes of tips and a foam applicator nozzle with five gallons of foam has been added. It also carries an ever-ready dry chemical extinguisher (Du-Gas), 1 two-way radio, 2 Burrell Masks, and 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 frome one and three-eights inches up to two inches. This nozzle is supplied by a three-inch line. The apparatus also carried 3 types of cellar pipes, a portable acetylene cutting torch with tips, a hose roller, a life bag, 2 self-contained oxygen masks, a battering ram, one all-service mask, foam powder, a 9½ foot life net, one 1250 watt generator, two 14" flood lights, one 12" spot light, ropes, one 15 pound carbon dioxide extinguisher, 1 Foam extinguisher, 3 salvage covers, 1 two-way radio, and other minor fire equipment.

1941 Ford Sedan, converted to a reserve car, contains 1 two-way radio.

1946 Nash is the Chief's car and is used for official Fire Department business and fire calls by the Chief and his two assistants. The car carries an inhalator, a first-aid kit, blankets, a burn kit, two self-contained oxygen masks, 1 Burrell Mask, 1 asbestos fire blanket, one two-way radio, and other accessories.

Kissel Combination Chemical Hose & Foam Truck was converted into a reserve foam truck on November 3, 1941. It was transferred from No. 2 Station during 1946. It is equipped with a foam generator and foam column (for major bulk storage tank fires) with 47 cans of foam powder and one 2" foam nozzle.

The Ree Coupe is used as the Master Mechanic's service car and contains one two-way radio.

The Chevrolet Coach is assigned to the Fire Prevention Bureau and contains one two-way radio.

*1939 appraisal

Fire Station No. 1 — 18 South Webster Street

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

"A" Shift

Chief's Car	1 Asst. Chief	
	1 Driver	
Engine	7 Privates	
Aerial Truck	1 Lieutenant	
	8 Privates	
Dispatch Board	1 Private*	
Total		19 **

"B" Shift

Chiefs Car	1 Asst. Chief	
	1 Driver	
Engine	7 Privates	
Aerial Truck	1 Lieutenant	
	8 Privates	
Dispatch Board	1 Private*	
Total		19 **

8 Hour Day: 24 Hr. Call

Chief of the Department	1
Training Instructor, Captain	1
Fire Prevention Bureau, Captain	1
Master Mechanic, Captain	1
Fire Alarm System, Electricians	2
Fire Prevention Bureau, Inspectors	5
Secretaries	3
Total	14

TOTAL PERSONNEL..... 52

* Two hour watches are established for the Dispatch Board at Headquarters. These watches are rotated among all Privates.

**The above totals are authorized personnel. On each of the above shifts there is a furlough range of 2 - 3; and an actual working complement range of 14 - 15 for Privates.

Alarms Answered	218
Working Time Spent Answering Alarms	115 hr.10 min
2½" Hose Used	18,850 ft
1½" Hose Used	1,200 ft
1" Hose Used	14,750 ft
Water Pumped for Booster	2,250 gal
Ladders Raised	1,790 ft

FIRE STATION NO. 2
301 North Broom Street

*Value of Site: $10,625; Value of Station: $19,610; Total: $30,23

Seagrave 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, 250 feet of 1" hose, one 24 foot extention ladder, one 12 foot roof ladder, one portable foam applicator and five gallons of liquid foam, two 1 1/8" nozzles, one 1 1/4" nozzle, one Rockwood fog nozzle for booster line, one Rockwood fog nozzle for 2½" line, one 2½ gallon portable foam extinguisher 100 feet of 1½" hose.

American LaFrance Triple Combination Pumper has a capacity of 750 gallons and is equipped with a 100 gallon booster tank. It carried 800 feet of 3" hose, 250 feet of booster hose, one 24 foot extension ladder, one 12 foot roof ladder and one 2½ gallon Foam extinguisher.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

"A" Shift

Engine	1 Lieutenant	
	6 Privates	
Total		7 *

"B" Shift

Engine	1 Captain	
	6 Privates	
Total		7 *

TOTAL PERSONNEL..... 14

* The above totals are authorized personnel. On each of the above shifts there is a furlough range of 0 - 1; and an actual working complement range of 6 - 7 for Privates.

Alarms Answered	222
Working Time Spent Answering Alarms	121.hr.58.min
2½" Hose Used	16,200 ft
1½" Hose Used	1,050 ft
1" Hose Used	14,750 ft
Water Pumped for Booster	3,085 gal
Ladders Raised	286 ft

* 1939 Appraisal

FIRE STATION NO. 3
1217 Williamson Street

*Value of Site: $1,625; Value of Station: $9,615; Total: $11,240

APPARATUS

Seagrave Triple Comination Pumper has a 750 gallon capacity and is equipped with a 100 gallon booster tank. It carries 1200 feet of 2½" hose, 150 feet of 1½" hose, 250 feet of 1" booster hose, one 20 foot extension ladder and one 12 foot roof ladder, one foamite airfoam nozzle and 5 gallons of airfoam liquid, one 2½ gallon foam extinguisher, 3 nozzles with 1 1/8" tips, 1 nozzle with 1¼" tip, 1 nozzle with ½" tip, 1 nozzle with ¼" tip, two alfscospray nozzles with 3/4" and 1½" tips, 2 Rockwood spray nozzles with 2½" and 1" tips, one Allservice mask and other miscellaneous fire fighting equipment.

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, one foam generator and hopper with 6 fifty pounds cans of foam powder, one foam nozzle with 1 3/4" tip, two Allservice Gas Masks, 2 oxygen breathing apparatus, one Emerson resuscitator, one acetylene cutting torch, one 8 foot life net, and other miscellaneous fire fighting and salvage equipment.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

"A" Shift

Engine	6 Privates	
Truck	1 Lieutenant	
	3 Privates	
Total		10 *

"B" Shift

Engine	6 Privates	
Truck	1 Captain	
	3 Privates	
Total		10 *
Total Personnel		20 *

* The above totals are authorized personnel. On each of the above shifts there is a furlough range of 1 - 2; and an actual working complement range of 7 - 8 for Privates.

Alarms Answered	285
Working Time Spent Answering Alarms	148 hr.15.min
2½" Hose Used	15,005 ft
1½" Hose Used	900 ft
1" Hose Used	12,050 ft
Water Pumped for Booster	2,123 gal
Ladders Raised	590 ft

* 1939 Appraisal

FIRE STATION NO. 4
1329 West Dayton Street

*Value of Site: $2,200; Value of Station: $21,421; Total: $23,621

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, 6 fifty pound cans of foam powder, one 15 pound carbon dioxide extinguisher, one foam generator, and one cutting torch.

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; one foam applicator nozzle with 5 gallons of liquid foam, one small spray nozzle for booster, one 2½" spray nozzle for booster and one self-contained oxygen breathing apparatus.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

"A" Shift

Engine	1 Lieutenant	
	7 Privates	
Truck	2 Privates	
Total		10 *

"B" Shift

Engine	1 Captain	
	7 Privates	
Truck	2 Privates	
Total		10 *
Total Personnel		20

* The above totals are authorized personnel. On each of the above ships there is a furlough range of 1 - 2; and an actual working complement range of 7 - 8 for Privates.

Alarms Answered	160
Working Time Spent Answering Alarms	101.hr.57.min
2½" Hose Used	12,350 ft
1½" Hose Used	1,250 ft
1" Hose Used	10,500 ft
Water Pumped for Booster	2,235 gal
Ladders Raised	633 ft

* 1939 Appraisal

FIRE STATION NO. 5
2137 Atwood Avenue

*Value of Site: $3,000; Value of Station: $20,117; Total: $23,117

APPARATUS

Seagrave Triple Combination Pumper has a 600 gallon capacity with a 100 gallon booster tank. It carries 1200 feet of 2½" hose, 150 feet of 1½" hose, 300 feet of 1" booster hose, 20 feet of 4½" hard suction hose, 10 feet of 4½" soft suction hose, one 24 foot extension ladder and one 14 foot roof ladder, two gas masks--cannister type, one airfoam nozzle with 5 gallons of Air Foam liquid, one 2½ gallon portable foam extinguisher, one two-way radio. It also carries various miscellaneous fire-fighting equipment.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

"A" Shift

Engine.....1 Captain
.....6 Privates
Total..... 7 *

"B" Shift

Engine.....1 Lieutenant
.....6 Privates
Total..... 7 *

Total Personnel..... 14

* The above totals are authorized personnel. On each of the above shifts there is a furlough range of 0 - 1; and an actual working complement range of 5 - 6 for Privates.

Alarms Answered.....185
Working Time Spent Answering Alarms.....139 hr.2.min
2½" Hose Used.....16,700 ft
1½" Hose Used.....2,800 ft
1" Hose Used.....14,400 ft
Water Pumped for Booster.....3,633 gal
Ladders Raised.....300 ft

*1939 Appraisal

FIRE STATION NO. 6
957 South Park Street

*Value of Site: $775; Value of Station: $21,709; Total: $22,484.

APPARATUS

The Peter Pirsch Quad is equipped with a 750-gallon two-stage centrifugal pump, priming pump, booster pump, 100 gallon water tank and reel. A two-way radio communication system-FM, 1200 feet of 2½ inch hose, 200 feet of 1½ inch hose, 250 feet of 1 inch hose, 1-2½ gallon foam extinguisher, 2-5 gallon hand water pump extinguishers, 1-15 pound carbon dioxide extinguisher, 2 Burrell all-service gas masks, 2 self-contained oxygen breathing apparatus, 1 monitor deluge set, 1 foam generator, hopper and nozzle, 1 five gallon can of foamite Airfoam and generating nozzle, 239 feet of ladders and many other fire-fighting tools and equipment, including 3-4½" hard suctions of 10' lengths and 1-4½" soft suction, ten feet long.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

"A" Shift

Quad.....1 Officer
.....6 Privates
Total..... 7*

"B" Shift

Quad.....1 Officer
.....6 Privates
Total..... 7*

Total Personnel..... 14*

*The above totals are authorized personnel. On each of the above shifts there is a furlough range of 1 - 2; and an actual working complement range of 4 - 5 for Privates.

Alarms Answered.....154
Working Time Spent Answering Alarms.....111 hr. 1 min
2½" Hose Used.....8,850 ft
1½" Hose Used.....850 ft
1" Hose Used.....4,800 ft
Water Pumped for Booster.....6,623 gal
Ladders Raised.....456 ft

*1939 Appraisal

FIRE STATION NO. 7
2410 Monroe Street

*Value of Site: $1,800; Value of Station: $33,891; Total:$35,691.

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" booster hose, one 24-foot extension ladder, one 12-foot roof ladder and various other miscellaneous accessories including two new fog nozzles which have proved to be very valuable and one complete two-way FM radio, added in 1947.

American LaFrance Service Truck was placed in reserve service on July 18, 1941. It carries 197 feet of ladders and other minor fire-fighting equipment.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

"A" Shift

Engine.....1 Officer
.....5 Privates
Total..... 6*

"B" Shift

Engine.....1 Officer
.....5 Privates
Total..... 6*

Total Personnel.....12*

* The above totals are authorized personnel. On each of the above shifts there is a furlough range of 0 - 1; and an actual working complement range of 4 - 5 for Privates.

Alarms Answered.....,105
Working Time Spent Answering Alarms.....68 hr. 31 min.
2½" Hose Used.....4,900 ft.
1½" Hose Used.....:800 ft.
1" Hose Used, Booster.....8;750 ft.
Water Pumped from Booster.....1,131gal.
Ladders Raised.....120 ft.

*1939 Appraisal.