
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FIRE PREVENTION COMMISSIONER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT,

MASSACHUSETTS.

FROM AUGUST 1, 1917, TO AUGUST 1, 1918.



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FIRE PREVENTION COMMISSIONER FOR THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

RESULTS OF FIRE PREVENTION DURING 1917.

During the year 1917 the fire prevention work was carried on along the same lines as in the past. A large number of inspections were made by the local fire departments, and in nearly every case bad conditions were corrected. Many orders for the removal of rubbish and other combustible waste material were issued and subsequently complied with. During the year 1917 the loss in Boston was larger than it has been since 1905, due to the fact that there were many more large fires where the losses exceeded \$10,000 each.

In 1915 there were 47 fires where the loss exceeded \$10,000 each, with a total loss of \$1,787,400; in 1916 there were 38 such fires with a total loss of \$1,363,600; and in 1917 there were 53 such fires with a total loss of \$3,117,300, an amount in excess of total fire loss in Boston in any year since 1913. These fires indicate that the losses occurred in buildings located in the congested value district, where sprinkler protection is necessary, and that only by the further installation of automatic sprinklers can these large losses be prevented.

FIRE PREVENTION.

[Aug.]

Losses and Per Capita Losses in the Metropolitan District for 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917.

	Loss for 1914.	Per Capita Loss for 1914.	Loss for 1915.	Per Capita Loss for 1915.	Loss for 1916.	Per Capita Loss for 1916.	Loss for 1917.	Per Capita Loss for 1917.
Arlington,	\$32,200	\$2 27	\$11,400	\$0 77	\$12,600	\$0 81	\$46,700	\$2 82
Belmont,	26,000	3 42	27,400	3 40	2,200	25	53,100	5 84
Boston,	3,044,600	4 16	3,003,200	4 03	2,473,000	3 25	4,056,400	5 23
Brookline,	45,600	1 41	21,000	6 3	6,700	19	23,600	66
Cambridge,	201,400	1 86	207,200	1 90	330,300	3 00	299,500	2 70
Chelsea,	153,400	3 73	132,500	3 05	134,500	3 39	87,300	1 83
Everett,	67,200	1 82	68,200	1 81	23,600	61	68,600	1 74
Lexington,	26,700	4 95	12,100	2 18	19,200	3 36	2,600	45
Lynn,	445,400	4 71	185,700	1 93	119,900	1 23	174,600	1 77
Malden,	89,300	1 86	219,700	4 49	47,700	96	63,600	1 25
Medford,	100,600	3 47	91,200	2 99	31,100	97	32,100	96
Melrose,	27,300	1 64	15,600	92	8,400	49	39,900	2 29
Milton,	29,800	3 51	20,300	2 36	6,600	76	6,600	74
Newton,	65,700	1 51	112,300	2 50	41,300	94	63,200	1 42
Quincy,	74,000	1 89	80,600	1 98	63,100	1 49	81,200	1 85
Reading,	4,900	85	10,900	1 60	56,100	7 20	16,900	1 82
Revere,	51,000	2 14	38,400	1 53	59,000	2 22	28,200	1 01
Rockland,	104,900	15 00	12,900	1 82	21,300	3 00	2,100	30
Saugus,	43,500	4 63	16,400	1 61	4,300	39	22,300	1 89
Somerville,	225,800	2 66	72,600	84	112,000	1 26	112,500	1 24
Stonham,	35,600	4 81	6,900	92	3,200	42	36,600	4 82
Waltham,	20,800	1 70	60,800	2 02	35,600	1 16	32,800	1 05
Watertown,	27,100	1 72	21,600	1 31	27,700	1 61	44,700	2 56
Watertown,	6,900	70	8,800	88	4,900	48	30,400	2 95
Winchester,	17,100	1 40	30,700	2 41	76,300	5 73	13,200	96
Winthrop,	96,900	5 97	311,500	18 90	168,500	10 10	54,300	3 21
Woburn,								
Metropolitan District,	\$5,063,700	\$3 42	\$4,799,900	\$3 17	\$3,909,100	\$2 53	\$5,493,000	\$3 47
Massachusetts outside of Metropolitan District,	\$21,130,600	-	\$4,894,000	\$2 24	\$5,870,000	\$2 65	\$6,172,000	\$2 75
Metropolitan District outside of Boston,	\$2,019,100	\$2 70	\$1,797,000	\$2 35	\$1,436,100	\$1 83	\$1,436,600	\$1 78

As will be noted from the table the fire loss in the Metropolitan District, leaving out the city of Boston, has shown a constant decrease each year from \$2.70 per capita in 1914 to \$1.78 in 1917, whereas omitting the year 1914 on account of the large Salem fire, the per capita loss in Massachusetts outside of the Metropolitan District has shown a constant increase each year from \$2.24 in 1915 to \$2.75 in 1917. The fire loss in the Metropolitan Fire Prevention District in 1917 was approximately the same as in 1916, \$1,436,600, whereas the fire loss in Massachusetts outside the Metropolitan District in 1917 was \$6,172,000, and in 1916, \$5,870,000, or a loss in 1917 of \$302,000 greater than in 1916.

Total Alarms.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Arlington,	107	96	125
Belmont,	53	42	53
Boston,	5,542	4,572	4,785
Brookline,	312	261	291
Cambridge,	709	696	699
Chelsea,	533	502	414
Everett,	291	243	286
Lexington,	140	77	93
Lynn,	1,061	915	1,016
Malden,	399	274	314
Medford,	422	260	325
Melrose,	203	119	179
Milton,	148	122	167
Newton,	747	460	542
Quincy,	493	221	378
Reading,	125	101	95
Revere,	302	264	270
Rockland,	44	44	37
Saugus,	105	87	109
Somerville,	633	476	410
Stoneham,	55	37	63
Waltham,	299	202	281
Watertown,	148	138	123
Winchester,	117	115	96
Winthrop,	155	90	118
Woburn,	172	154	167
Total,	13,315	10,568	11,436

Number of Fires causing Losses, excluding Alarms where no loss followed.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Arlington,	35	23	18	33
Belmont,	9	13	10	15
Boston,	2,301	2,229	1,855	1,936
Brookline,	37	42	45	48
Cambridge,	264	262	226	225
Chelsea,	258	263	180	155
Everett,	61	64	44	46
Lexington,	10	14	8	3
Lynn,	319	242	193	210
Malden,	152	139	103	74
Medford,	63	57	52	67
Melrose,	40	25	19	33
Milton,	16	13	14	22
Newton,	110	113	87	94
Quincy,	84	85	44	48
Reading,	13	14	16	13
Revere,	68	66	59	92
Rockland,	14	10	11	8
Saugus,	25	29	14	19
Somerville,	109	122	109	104
Stoneham,	26	21	18	21
Waltham,	47	61	50	63
Watertown,	31	29	36	17
Winchester,	27	20	21	14
Winthrop,	25	33	18	24
Woburn,	25	36	38	28
Totals,	4,169	4,025	3,288	3,412

Although the number of alarms for 1917 was slightly larger than for 1916, owing to the dry spring, yet the number of alarms in 1917 was smaller by 1,879 than the number in 1915. From a comparison of the figures given in the table showing the fires causing losses, it is evident that there has been a large reduction in the number of such fires. In 1914 there were 4,169 such fires, and in 1917 there were 3,412, or a decrease of 757. In 1914, outside of the Metropolitan District, there were 4,260 such fires, and in 1917, 3,781, or a decrease of 479.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Metropolitan District,	4,169	4,025	3,288	3,412
Massachusetts, outside Metropolitan District,	4,260	4,005	3,813	3,781

The reduction in the Metropolitan District for the three years preceding 1917 was a little over 18 per cent., while the reduction outside the Metropolitan District for the same period was a little over 11 per cent.

PREVENTION AND LIMITATIONS OF FIRES.

Since the last report of this department the work along fire-prevention lines has been greatly hampered because of war conditions. In the first place, it has been more difficult from day to day to obtain fire-fighting and fire-protection equipment. A short time ago the attention of the Commissioner was called to the fact that the can companies were not able to procure material for the production of safety cans, oily waste cans, ash cans, etc., but through his effort this condition has been relieved temporarily. In the second place, the expense of providing such equipment has increased to such an extent that it is difficult, and in certain cases impossible, to require changes on account of the limitations of the Commissioner's power to issue an order in excess of 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation of buildings and land.

During the past year 52 orders have been issued for automatic sprinklers in buildings, and under these orders 4 buildings have been equipped throughout, and 8 buildings partially protected. There are pending 18 orders for equipment throughout and 22 for partial equipment.

The cost of protecting buildings by automatic sprinklers has advanced to such an extent that sprinklers have been ordered only where such protection is absolutely necessary to protect the lives of the people living or working there, or the building and the neighborhood where it is located. Three years ago automatic sprinklers were installed at a cost as low as \$3 per head, whereas the cost of such equipment to-day in a similar building will be approximately \$15 per head. At the original cost of sprinkler protection, systems were installed and equip-

ment paid for in a few years by the saving in insurance on buildings and contents. But such is not the case to-day at the high cost of sprinkler protection.

FACTORY FIRES.

It is gratifying to note that the method adopted by the Commissioner for controlling factory fires is still producing results. As is clearly shown in the third annual report of the Commissioner the number of factory fires for the first five months of 1915 was 113, in 1916 for the same period, 63, and in 1917, 35. In 1918 the number of factory fires was 47. Although this is larger than 1917, yet it shows a general decrease over the first two years quoted.

CONTROL OF EXPLOSIVES IN 1918.

After the examination of explosive magazines throughout the Metropolitan District in 1917, it was found that the magazines were in such condition and in such location as to require a guard to be maintained over them constantly, and at the present time all magazines in the Metropolitan District containing explosives are protected by guards. The users of explosives have shown a fine spirit of co-operation, and no complaints indicating any hardships on the part of users of explosives have been received by the Commissioner.

The matter of maintaining guards over some of the magazines in the daytime has been considered by the Commissioner with a view to modifying the requirement. The Commissioner has decided that if a magazine is properly constructed and located, and provided with a proper mortised lock, so that it will be difficult to explode the magazine or to enter it for the purpose of stealing some of the contents, he will not require guards over the magazine in the daytime if the magazine is visited several times daily. The wisdom of the guard service is clearly shown by the fact that in the Metropolitan District there have been very few outrages with the use of explosives, and in cases where small amounts of explosives have been found, the indications are that the explosive has been brought into the Metropolitan District from some place without.

FIREWORKS.

This year it seemed proper for the Commissioner to prohibit the sale of fireworks of every description, having in mind the hazard to property and the opportunity furnished to persons of evil intent to cause explosions and fires. The city of Boston had less alarms than on any July 4 in its history, and no serious fires occurred in the Metropolitan District upon that day. That life also was conserved was shown by the absence of reports of deaths and injuries from fireworks this year. For the duration of the war, at least, fireworks will not be permitted to be sold in the Metropolitan District, except for special occasions under a special permit from the Commissioner.

WATER-FRONT CONDITIONS IN BOSTON.

Except the explosives which have been handled by the United States government, no explosives have been transported through the city of Boston for shipment abroad or shipped abroad from Boston. The nature of the water front is such that it would be dangerous at the present time to allow large shipments of explosives to be made from this port. Not only has the shipment of explosives been prohibited, but also shipment of drums of benzol and other inflammable fluids, except a small amount which was handled under the regulations of the Fire Prevention Commissioner and the direction of the Fire Commissioner of the city of Boston.

The delivery of gasoline and oils to fishing vessels, motor boats, etc., is still being made from vessels stationed in the harbor. There are at the present time three such vessels located under the direction of the harbor master, and a fourth one will be installed in a short time. Although this method of delivery is not as convenient as the fishermen and others desire, yet the number of accidents and the seriousness of the accidents indicate that the method is much preferable to the one used in 1914, which allowed delivery to be made by tank wagons, wooden barrels and steel drums over the combustible wharves and piers. The Commissioner now has under advisement the matter of deliveries to small supply boats, which are used to supply the vessels stationed in the harbor. As is noted in the

last report of the Commissioner, the present system is not very satisfactory. The accumulation of motor boats containing large quantities of gasoline and other oils at some of the combustible piers represents a hazard to the water front, and some method of reducing this hazard will have to be adopted.

PUBLIC GARAGES.

During this year a systematic examination has been made of all the public and business garages throughout the Metropolitan District, and changes have been made in them to make them comply with the present regulations of this department. The conditions of maintenance have been greatly improved, and fire protection devices, such as fire doors, extinguishers and sand pails, have been installed. Repair shops have been separated from the portions of the garage occupied for storage by proper fire walls, with openings protected by self or automatic closing fire doors. In many cases woodwork on the interior of the garages has been covered with either sheet metal or metal lath and cement plaster.

SMOKING IN WAREHOUSES.

At the request of the Public Safety Committee and the committee representing the warehouses working with the Public Safety Committee, the regulation prohibiting smoking in warehouses was established, and a copy of this regulation, which is given below, was mailed to all the warehouses in the Metropolitan District. It is to be hoped that there will be no warehouse fires in the future caused by careless smoking, or by the careless disposition of cigars, cigarettes or matches.

REGULATION GOVERNING SMOKING IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WAREHOUSES.

No person shall smoke or carry a lighted cigar, cigarette or pipe in a public or private warehouse situated in the Metropolitan Fire Prevention District of Massachusetts, and notices to that effect in letters $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in height and with stroke $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more shall be conspicuously posted at the entrance to and within the warehouse. These notices shall bear the words "By order of the Fire Prevention Commissioner" in letters $\frac{5}{8}$ inches in height and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch stroke, and the expression "Penalty for violation \$50." and shall read as follows:—

SMOKING PROHIBITED

By Order of the Fire Prevention Commissioner.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION, \$50.

HAZARDS OUTSIDE THE CONTROL OF THE COMMISSIONER.

In the last annual report of the Commissioner attention was called to the fact that large losses occurred in buildings which were not under the control of this department, by reason of the fact that four or more persons do not live or are they usually employed therein above the second floor. This matter was also called to the attention of the Legislature and a bill introduced which would give the Commissioner jurisdiction over such buildings where four or more persons do not live or are usually employed above the second floor, such as wood-working establishments, storehouses, etc. The Commissioner should be given jurisdiction over such buildings in order that he may exercise control over hazardous conditions in them, even though it is not necessary to require the installation of sprinklers. Many conditions of maintenance are remedied by reason of the fact that the Commissioner can require sprinklers if the conditions of maintenance are not corrected.

From July 1, 1917, to Jan. 1, 1918, taking into account fires in the city of Boston where the loss is \$10,000 or more, a loss of \$420,000 occurred in buildings within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner; a loss of \$840,000 occurred in buildings not within his control, and in buildings where his authority is limited by the provision above stated, the loss in such fires amounted to \$740,000. These large losses represent a very large proportion of the entire losses in the city of Boston, and it seems most desirable to give the Commissioner authority to protect such buildings against fire.

FIRE PROTECTION IN STABLES FOR HORSES AND MULES.

In 1916 the following act was passed providing for better means of egress for horses and mules in stables: —

CHAPTER 158, GENERAL ACTS OF 1916.

AN ACT TO REQUIRE FIRE PROTECTION IN STABLES FOR HORSES AND MULES.

SECTION 1. No horse or mule shall be stabled on the second or any higher floor of any building unless there are two means of exit therefrom, at opposite ends of the building, to the main or street floor.

SECTION 2. This act shall not apply to stables equipped with an automatic sprinkler system.

SECTION 3. Any violation of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen.

It will be noted that this act took effect Jan. 1, 1917. A list of all the stables which did not comply with this act was furnished the Fire Prevention Commissioner by the local heads of the Fire Departments previous to that time. There were 167 such stables in Boston and 46 in the Metropolitan District outside of Boston. Up to the present time in the city of Boston 5 such stables have been sprinklered, 121 provided with a second runway, 20 vacated to comply with the law, and there are 21 which are not in conformity with the law. Outside of Boston in the Metropolitan District 5 stables have been sprinklered, 20 provided with a second runway, 15 vacated to comply with the law, and there are 6 which are not in conformity with the law. Since the stable act went into effect fewer horses have been killed by fire, and there is no doubt but that the installation of sprinklers or better egress will protect the horses which have been stabled on the upper stories of buildings.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

1. Section 7 of the fire prevention statute gives the Commissioner jurisdiction over the storage, keeping or handling of any combustible article for other than domestic purposes, or of any article or material that may be dangerous to the public safety as a fire menace, provided it is stored, kept or handled in a building used for habitation or on that part of any lot within 50 feet of a building so used.

In view of the fact that combustible material, stored in a combustible building represents a far greater hazard than it would if stored on an open lot, it seems desirable that section 7 should be amended by inserting the words "or building or structure situated thereon" after the word "lot" in the second line, so as to read: "SECTION 7. No part of any building used for habitation, nor that part of any lot or building or

structure situated thereon within fifty feet of any building so used," etc.

2. Section 13 of the fire prevention statute provides that the Commissioner shall have power to make orders and rules relating to fires, fire protection and fire hazard binding throughout the Metropolitan District or any part of it, or binding upon any person or class of persons within said district, limited, however, to the following subjects, etc.

In order to violate this section it would be necessary to violate an order or rule made under this section. The Fire Prevention Commissioner has made regulations under this section on out-of-door fires, and in one or two cases of prosecution the defendant has been found guilty and the case placed on file in the lower court, the judge ruling that the penalty under section 27 of the said statute does not apply to violations of rules made under section 13. Section 27 should be amended by inserting after the word "act", in the second line, the words "or any rule or regulation made hereunder", so as to read: "SECTION 27. Except as is otherwise hereinbefore provided, any person violating any provision of this act, or any rule or regulation made hereunder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor," etc.

3. Section 10 of the fire prevention statute should be amended by striking out after the word "Sprinklers", in the sixteenth line, the words "*provided, however,* that no such order shall apply to any building unless four or more persons live or are usually employed therein above the second floor."

4. Section 1 of chapter 370 of the Acts of 1904, as amended by various acts, should be amended by inserting after the word "inflammable", the word "gases", and after the word "compounds", the words "or other gases, fluids or compounds which may become dangerous to the public safety as a fire or explosion menace." This extended jurisdiction would give the Commissioner the power to make regulations controlling such gases as oxygen, hydrogen, acetylene, etc.; such liquids as acids, which are extremely dangerous to the lives of the firemen fighting fire; and such elements as sodium, potassium and phosphorus, which are exceedingly dangerous substances.


5. In section 4 of chapter 655 of the Acts of 1913 it will be noted that the determination of whether or not a building or structure is unsafe in case of fire is left with the superintendent of public buildings or such other officer as may be designated as "inspector of buildings." It will be noted further that this section applies only to cities and towns which have accepted the provisions of this section or the corresponding provision of earlier laws. There are in nearly every city and town in the Metropolitan District a number of old buildings of no value for occupancy which are in various stages of dilapidation, and which should be removed. The Fire Prevention Commissioner, whose duty it is to study fire, fire hazard and fire prevention and all matters relating thereto, has no jurisdiction over such buildings.

In view of the fact that these buildings are allowed to exist and are continually causing expense and trouble to the local fire departments, the Fire Prevention Commissioner should be given authority to order the removal or the repair of such buildings so that they cease to be a fire menace.

6. In very few of the cities and towns of the Metropolitan District are there regulations on the construction of chimneys, or the installation of heating plants. The Fire Prevention Commissioner should be given authority to make rules and regulations on the construction of chimneys and upon the installation of heating plants, in order to reduce the number of chimney fires by the installation of cleanouts, and the number of building fires from overheated chimneys and defective heating plants.

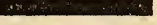
7. In order to better protect the congested value districts of the cities and towns, authority should be given the Fire Prevention Commissioner to designate the location of unpierced fire walls, to require the installation of fire windows constructed with metal or metal-covered sashes and frames with wired glass, and the installation of automatic sprinklers in such buildings as may be located at the boundaries of certain zones or districts, which could be determined by the Commissioner after consultation with the mayors and boards of selectmen and the heads of the fire departments of the cities and towns. This is a matter of extreme importance to all cities and towns, and more

especially to a city like Boston, where there has been no attempt to place barriers so that the extent of a conflagration might be anticipated.



The late Commissioner, Mr. John A. O'Keefe, passed away on Jan. 18, 1918, after a few months' illness.

Mr. O'Keefe was by training and experience a lawyer and educator, and under his guidance the fire prevention work in the Metropolitan District of Massachusetts progressed rapidly and successfully. His relations with the local officials were very cordial, and consequently he held their entire confidence. Mr. O'Keefe served more than three years, with close application to the work.



APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE METROPOLITAN FIRE PREVENTION DISTRICT.

The following is a list of the cities and towns included in the Metropolitan Fire Prevention District, with the population according to the census of 1915:—

CITIES.	
Boston,	745,439
Cambridge,	108,822
Chelsea,	43,426
Everett,	37,718
Lynn,	95,803
Malden,	48,907
Medford,	30,509
Melrose,	16,880
Newton,	43,113
Quincy,	40,674
Revere,	25,178
Somerville,	86,854
Waltham,	30,154
Woburn,	16,410
	1,369,887
TOWNS.	
Arlington,	14,889
Belmont,	8,081
Brookline,	33,490
Lexington,	5,538
Milton,	8,600
Reading,	6,805
Rockland,	7,074
Saugus,	10,226
Stoneham,	7,489
Watertown,	16,515
Wilmington,	2,330
Winchester,	10,005
Winthrop,	12,758
	143,800
Total population,	1,513,687

APPENDIX II.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRE PREVENTION DEPARTMENT IN
THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

FIRE PREVENTION DEPARTMENT FOR THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Commissioner, Frank Lewis.
Deputy Commissioner, Michael A. Murphy.
Secretary, Harry E. Lake.

HEADS OF FIRE DEPARTMENTS IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

CITY OR TOWN.	Head of Fire Department.	Central Fire Station.
Arlington,	Chief Walter H. Peirce,	1003 Massachusetts Ave.
Belmont,	Chief John F. Leonard,	Leonard St.
Boston,	Commissioner John Grady,	40 Bristol St.
	Chief Peter F. McDonough,	Mason St.
	Senior Deputy John O. Taber,	Fort Hill Sq.
	Junior Deputy Daniel F. Sennott,	Winslow and Dudley sts., Roxbury.
District 1,	Wm. E. Riley,	Paris St., East Boston.
District 2,	Allan J. Macdonald,	Main St., Charlestown.
District 3,	Stephen J. Ryder,	Pittsburgh St., South Boston.
District 4,	Edward J. Shallow,	Bulfinch St.
District 5,	Albert J. Caulfield,	Mason St.
District 6,	Frank Jordan,	Dorchester St., South Boston.
District 7,	Peter E. Walsh,	Warren Ave.
District 8,	Wm. J. Gaffey,	Tremont St., Roxbury.
District 9,	Joseph H. Kenney,	Dudley St., Roxbury.
District 10,	Walter M. McLean,	Harvard St., Dorchester.
District 11,	Henry A. Fox,	Harvard Ave., Allston.
District 12,	Michael T. Mulligan,	Centre St., Jamaica Plain.
District 13,	Michael Kennedy,	Cor. Washington and Poplar sts., Roslindale.
District 14,	Maurice Heffernan,	Peabody Sq., Dorchester.
District 15,	Joseph A. Dolan,	Cor. Harvard Ave. and Win- throp St., Hyde Park.
	Commissioner W. W. Estabrook,	340 Washington St.
Brookline,	Chief Geo. H. Johnson,	340 Washington St.
Cambridge,	Chief James M. Casey,	Inman Sq.

HEADS OF FIRE DEPARTMENTS IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT — Con.

CITY OR TOWN.	Head of Fire Department.	Central Fire Station.
Chelsea,	Chief David M. Hudson,	307 Chestnut St.
Everett,	Chief Joseph T. Swan,	Broadway.
Lexington,	Chief Edward W. Taylor,	5 Main St.
Lynn,	Chief Edward E. Chase,	Broad St.
Malden,	Commissioner John H. Hannan,	Mountain Ave.
	Chief John T. Nicolls,	388 Main St.
Medford,	Chief Charles M. Bacon,	1 South St.
Melrose,	Chief Joseph Edwards,	576 Main St.
Milton,	Chief J. Harry Holmes,	Danton Ave.
Newton,	Chief W. B. Randlett,	27 Willow St.
Quincy,	Chief Faxon Billings,	Quincy Ave.
Reading,	Chief O. O. Ordway,	11 Pleasant St.
Revere,	Chief A. L. Kimball,	Broadway.
Rockland,	Chief Fred Chapman,	Union St.
Saugus,	Chief Ernest Stuart,	Woodbury Ave.
Somerville,	Chief Sewall M. Rich,	261 Medford St.
Stoneham,	Chief A. J. Smith,	1 Tidd St.
Waltham,	Chief Geo. L. Johnson,	Moody St.
Watertown,	Chief John W. O'Hearn,	99 Main St.
Wilmington,	Chief Albert D. Butters,	Church St.
Winchester,	Chief David H. DeCourcy,	Mt. Vernon St.
Winthrop,	Chief J. B. Tewksbury,	31 Pauline St.
Woburn,	Chief Frank E. Tracy,	Winn St.

BUILDING COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Arlington,	William Gratto.
Belmont,	James R. Logan.
Boston,	Commissioner Herbert A. Wilson.
Brookline,	Commissioner E. Lyon.
Cambridge,	Jeremiah Downey.
Chelsea,	James C. Denning.
Everett,	George H. Wood.
Lexington,	William Gratto.
Lynn,	Dennis J. Dinneen.
Malden,	C. George W. Bagge.
Medford,	Frank B. Blodgett.
Melrose,	William S. Allen.

BUILDING COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN THE METROPOLITAN
DISTRICT — Con.

Milton,	G. E. Burt.
Newton,	Commissioner Walter R. Forbush.
Quincy,	Warren S. Parker.
Reading,	Robert Parker.
Revere,	William H. Graham.
Rockland,	E. J. Fitzgerald.
Saugus,	Daniel Willis.
Somerville,	Commissioner Geo. L. Dudley.
Stoneham,	Albert Smith.
Waltham,	A. L. Cole.
Watertown,	Wm. H. Wilson.
Wilmington,	Herbert C. Barrows.
Winchester,	Maurice Dineen.
Winthrop,	F. L. Hodges.
Woburn,	Henry Macksey.