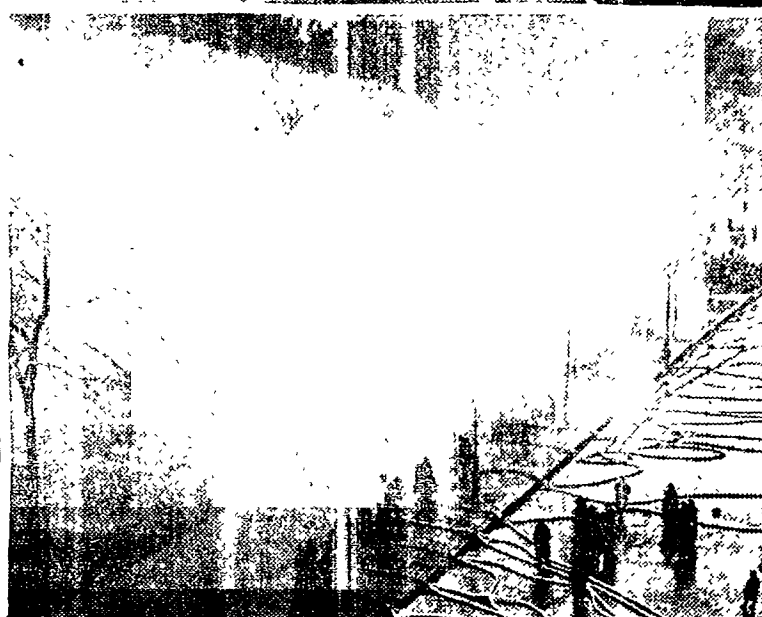
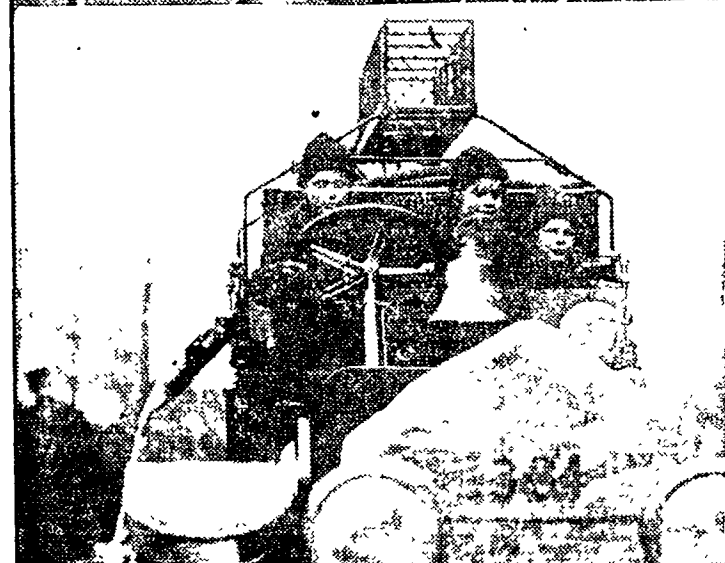
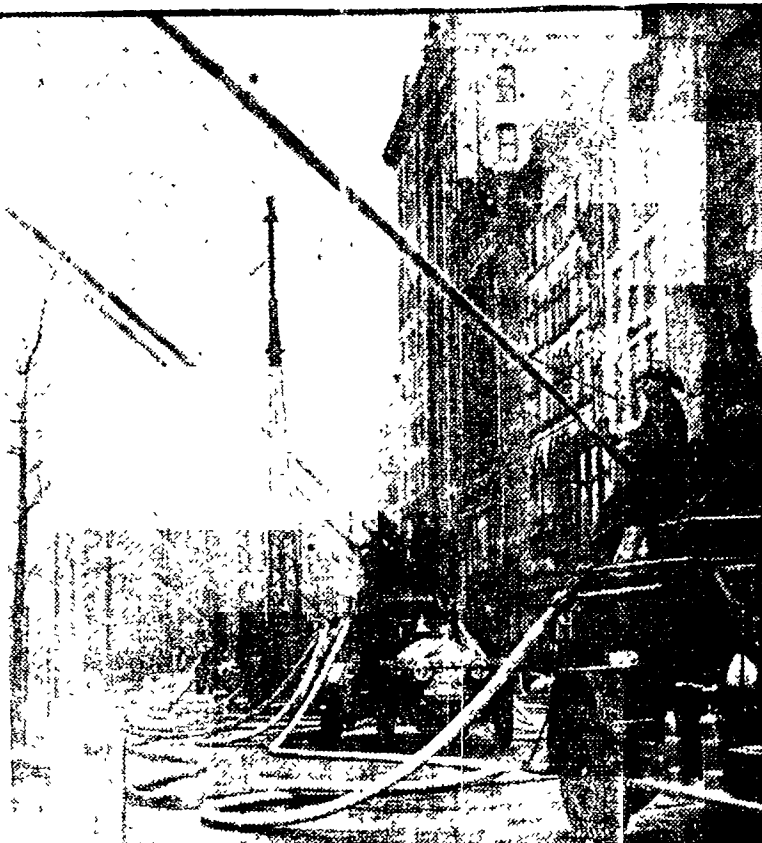
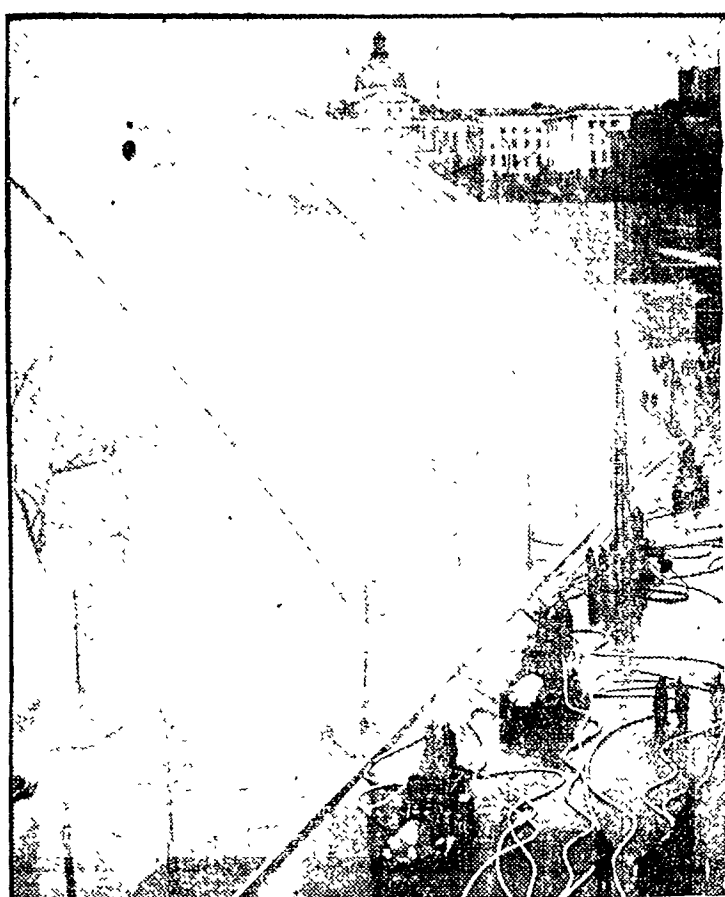


THRONG SEES FIRE DEPARTMENT'S TEST OF HIGH-PRESSURE SERVICE



HIGH PRESSURE TEST VIEWS ON TREMONT STREET.

Upper Left—Working the high pressure through three wagons and one tower. Upper Right—A close-up of the deck gun in action. Lower Left—Mayor Peters' three sons already for a "Speed Test." Left to Right—Alanson T., John P. and Bradford. Lower Right—Eleven hand lines or Eastman deluge sets.

Hundreds of churchgoers, city and insurance officials, fire-fighting fans and passersby saw another public demonstration of the Fire Department's new high-pressure auxiliary service in Tremont st yesterday forenoon, which gave certain promise to make in the future a relatively quick job of quelling any fire in the congested downtown area it is designed to protect.

The show was in two parts. The first was a capacity test, in which four pieces of high-pressure service apparatus was used—Co No. 1 of Mason st mounting two 2 1/4-inch nozzles, Tower 1, Bulfinch st, with tower and deck 2-inch

nozzles, and two of the standard high-pressure trucks from Bristol-st headquarters carrying two 2-inch nozzles.

Soon after 10:30 these vehicles took positions in the center of Tremont st, between Mason and West sts, and Chief Peter Walsh gave the order to "go." The nozzles were trained on a phantom fire raging somewhere in the vicinity of Parkman Bandstand, about a quarter of the distance over to Charles st. "Elevators" attached to hydrants abutting the easterly curb of Tremont st were so disposed that each nozzle had the feed of three of them. This capacity test lasted a half hour, the streams towering high in air and their showering torrents soaking the ancient elms and grass of the Common.

Just before conclusion of this capacity test, the nozzles were found to be spurting forth, all together approximately 7800 gallons of water per minute on a pressure of 175 pounds applied at the Atlantic-av Edison station, where two pumps were working. These pumps can attain a 300-pound maximum.

Real rainbows were visible when a peering sun slanted its rays upon the drizzle and spray. The nozzle velocity was periodically noted by small meters applied to the streams by New England Insurance Exchange agents directed by John Caldwell, its chief engineer. Most of these agents were not equipped with rubber hats, coats or boots and they got a thorough soaking.

In the second, or so-called deluge test, in which the streams were much slenderer and less forceful, a dozen lines fed from the same hydrants poured approximately 3100 gallons per minute. Chief Walsh described this service as designed to fight fires at close quarters in positions otherwise inaccessible to the bigger streams.

While it has not yet had an actual fire-fighting test, these trials indicate the system will work quite perfectly; in the opinion of all the officials who witnessed this latest show. Among these were Mayor Peters, Public Works Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan and Ex-Fire Commissioner John R. Murphy, with their families. Acting Fire Commissioner Joseph P. Manning likewise praised the system.