

The following literature which is being sent you will give a lot of data and practical information for a speech:

- "Public Service Bulletin,"
- "Safeguarding the Home Against Fire,"
- "Syllabus for Public Instruction in Fire Prevention,"
- "Topics" for Fire Prevention Speeches,
- "Suggested By-laws for the Prevention of Fires,"
- "Extracts from the Municipal Act."

The report of the Fire Prevention Convention also contains valuable material of a general character as well as the Articles of Association and Resolutions passed at the recent meeting.

We especially urge the utmost effort in giving the campaign a good start by making a complete success of Clean-Up efforts. In larger cities the direct Clean-Up work may extend over a period of a week or more. A plan that has worked out very satisfactorily is to divide the town in sections and advertise the days on which the carts will call around to remove the accumulations of rubbish, etc., from each locality.

This Clean-Up season ought to be an opportune time to bring to the attention of the city and town officials the model by-laws relating to fire prevention, inspection, etc.

FIRE PREVENTION DAY IN THE SCHOOLS

The school is bound to prove the most fruitful field for Fire Prevention work. If it can be impressed upon the minds of the rising generation that carelessness in regard to fire hazards is a mark of bad citizenship the fire waste in Ontario will automatically decrease as the years pass. In some cities and towns in the United States a half holiday has been given the children on Fire Prevention Day and even in the morning session there were no lessons. Instead, at every school building the students took part in a programme of essays and stories about Fire Prevention, and in the afternoon they were expected to take part in the general Clean-Up that the Governor had ordered. All the rubbish from attics, cellars, barns and back yards was piled up and carted away by the city officials. Experience has shown that the children will interest themselves in a most enthusiastic manner in this work. An idea for a programme, which, of course, may be varied according to local conditions, and the ideas of the teacher, is as follows:

- Singing of the National Anthem;
- Reading of the Lieutenant-Governor's Proclamation by a scholar;
- Recitation—"The Fire Brigade";
- Short talk by the Principal on "Causes of Fire and How to Avoid Them";
- Brief address by the Fire Chief or a citizen—"The Necessity of Fire Prevention";
- Composition by a scholar—"What to Do in Case of Fire," or "Dangers in the Use of Gasoline and Other Explosives," or "What I Have Learned About Fire Prevention Day and Why We Have It," or "Fires, Their Cause and Prevention."
- Debate—"Resolved, that the life of a fireman is more dangerous than the life of a policeman";
- Composition by a pupil—"What Things Can Start a Fire at Home";
- Short talk by member of the fire department—"What fire means to the fireman, and how school children can help him";
- Fire Drill.

It is not well to have the programme too lengthy, but have it snappy and full of vim. It is well, if possible, to have music.

EVERY SECOND COUNTS WHEN ONCE A FIRE STARTS

The surest and safest way of sending in fire alarms is by the automatic fire alarm telegraph system installed for that purpose. It is more direct and quicker than the telephone if the alarm box is convenient. Most of the mistakes made by persons sending in alarms by telephone are due to the excited condition of the speaker, and there is frequently difficulty in understanding speech of foreigners and the names of streets, especially where they are similar. Uncertain or delayed telephone connections may also cause valuable time to be lost in reporting a fire to the department.