

## INJURED

3. **AARON ORNSTEIN**, aged 28, tailor; face cut, slight burns and shock.
4. **AARON ORNSTEIN**, aged 3, son; slightly.
5. **ROSIE ORNSTEIN**, aged 11-2 years; suffering from smoke and heat.
6. **LOUIS FIERSTEIN**, aged 36, cabinetmaker; very badly burned; not expected to live.
7. **RACHAEL FIERSTEIN**, aged 36, wife of above; slightly burned and suffering from smoke and shock.
8. **ALFRED SWARTZ**, aged 18, cutter; severely burned, and feet injured in jumping from window.
9. **ARNOLD GREENFELT**, aged 30, cutter; ankle broken, both feet fractured in jumping; slight burns.
10. **BENJAMIN ERNSTEIN**, aged 23, tailor; badly burned and suffering from hemorrhages.
11. **DORA ISAACS**, aged 25, tailoress; injured feet and shock.
12. **MARIE ISAACS**, aged 21, sister of above, injured feet and shock.

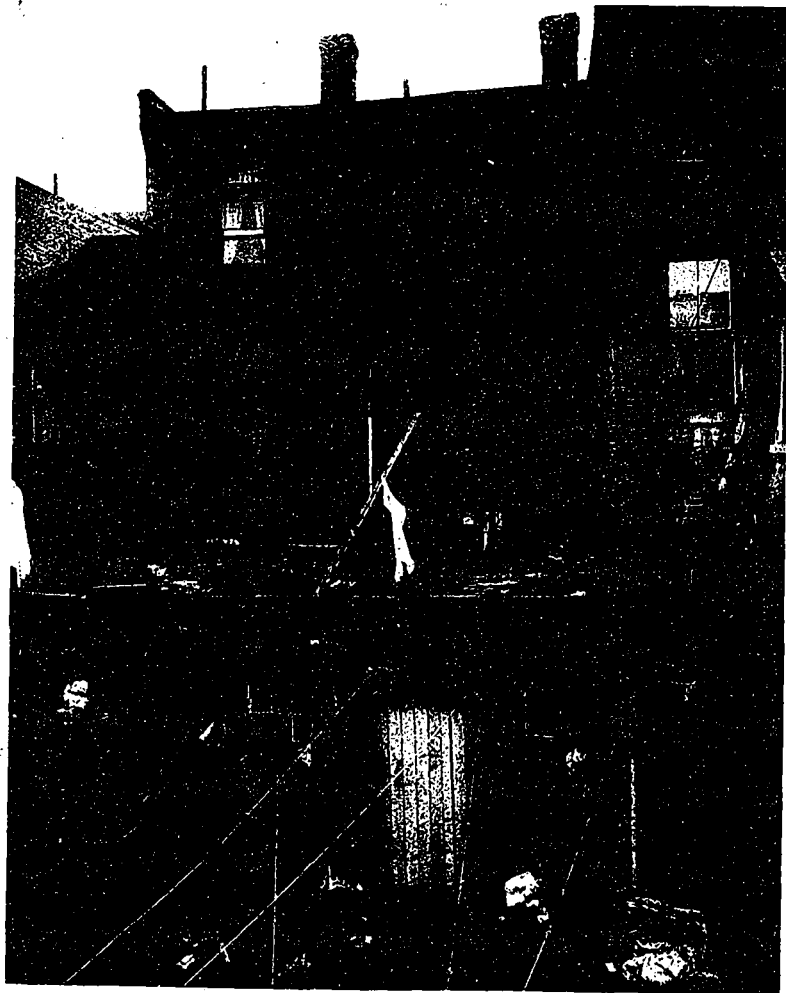
Nos. 8 and 9 jumped from the front window of the third storey to the street pavement. Nos. 3, 4, 11 and 12 precipitated themselves from the third storey rear window to the roof of a shed fifteen feet below from which they leapt into a blind back-yard where they were found in scant attire by the firemen. There was no opening in the fence by which they could have gained the alley. Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 10, as we have already stated, were carried from the building down ladders by the firemen.

Clause 40 of By-law 4,861 regulating the erection and safety of buildings which was passed in Toronto, March 25, 1907, makes it clear that a fire escape should have been provided in this case. Under the caption "Fire Escapes" this is what we find:

*"The owner, lessee or agent of every building (except private dwellings), three storeys or more in height, shall, within one month after being notified by the Inspector of Buildings, provide proper fire escapes on such buildings, plans showing the proposed location, also plans and specifications for the proposed construction of said fire escapes to be submitted to the said Inspector for approval within two weeks after he has sent the notification to erect such fire escapes, provided, however, that the erection of no fire escape shall be commenced until he has approved of the plans above mentioned."*

What appears to be wrong with the code in this instance, is that it is luke-warm. It provides too many people with too many excuses for tardiness. The owner of the property is immune from any penalty for non-conformity with the building law, because he might argue that *he had never been notified* by the Inspector of Buildings; and this official might in turn disclaim all knowledge of the situation, being kept too busy in other needy spheres. A nice state of affairs, isn't it, when the only likely method of securing timely redress from this deplorable condition appears to rest with the humor of the private citizen, whose privilege it is at all times to call the Building Inspector's attention to some infraction of the law, when it shall become the duty of the said inspector to investigate. We hinted in our last number that possibly the City Architect's department was denied adequate office help and backing by the City Council. There may possibly be something more than idle talk in this suggestion.

There are other points about this York street building that should not be overlooked, because, judging from what we have already seen, it is not unreasonable to believe that many equally dangerous cases can be found in Toronto where an "ounce of preventative" might be advantageously administered if attention could but be drawn to the symptoms of the disease. Glance at the interior il-



REAR VIEW—LACK OF FIRE ESCAPE MADE IT NECESSARY FOR FOUR PEOPLE TO LEAP FROM THE TOP OF THE WINDOW TO THE ROOF OF THE SHED.