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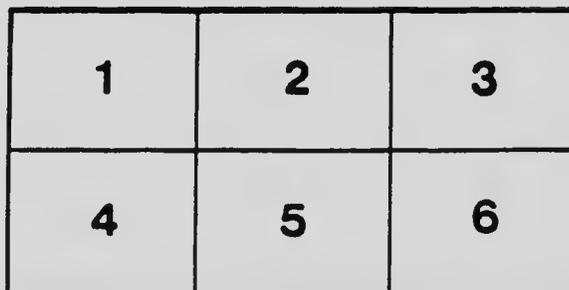
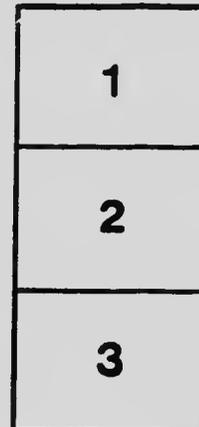
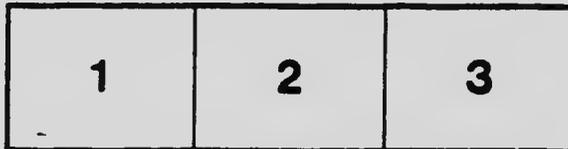
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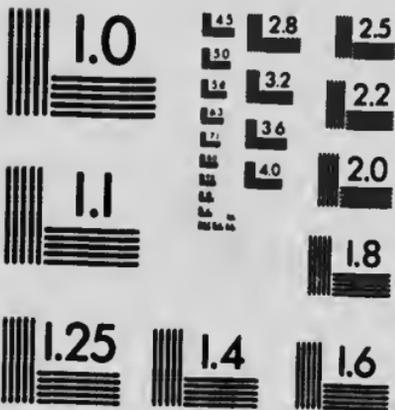
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Dr. W. D. Light, M.L.



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September 25th, 1919.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ONTARIO:—

Two things are necessary to make Canada prosperous and contented—

PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION.

During the years of the War the people of Ontario produced as never before. Last year, instead of conserving what was produced, we destroyed over **FIFTEEN AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS** of it by **FIRE**—a per capita loss of \$6. The average annual fire loss in Europe is 33 cents per capita.

A Royal Proclamation has appointed **THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9TH**, as "**FIRE PREVENTION DAY**," and we earnestly ask the co-operation of

EVERY SINCERE AND PATRIOTIC CANADIAN

towards extending this movement of Fire Prevention to every day in the year, thus assuring the permanency of this most important work.

Success depends upon aggressive leadership. Every Mayor, Reeve, Councillor, Clergyman, School Teacher and Fire Chief, as well as the Presidents of our Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Canadian Clubs, Farmers', Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, and also Women's Organizations, must of necessity be those who will lead.

Read carefully the following and then **DO YOUR PART.**

ONTARIO FIRE PREVENTION LEAGUE, INC.,

George F. Lewis.

Sec.-Treas.

153 University Ave., Toronto.

FIRE PREVENTION DAY OCTOBER 9th

THE CLARION CRY IS "CLEAN UP!"

A great "Clean-up Campaign" is sweeping through the North American Continent. October 9th has been appointed "Fire Prevention Day" by Royal Proclamation, which gives a special opportunity to every person to talk "Fire Prevention" and "Clean-up." A clean city or town has few fires.

It is especially desirable to have His Excellency the Governor-General's Proclamation read in all Public, Private and Separate School classes by one of the pupils, as well as at public gatherings.

Attractive lithographed window cards setting forth the spirit of "Cleanliness and Order," as represented by "Fireless Town" on the one hand, and the spirit of "Carelessness, Destruction and Suffering," represented by a picture illustrating the horrors of fire, on the other hand, will be forwarded to the Chief of the Fire Department of each city and town throughout Ontario for distribution.

Besides serving the purpose of general public education, the observance of Fire Prevention Day should be the starting point for some definite activity during the coming year,—let it be an agitation for an ordinance requiring regular fire department inspections and removal of rubbish, the building of a fire hall, better fire fighting equipment, the improvement of a water supply or by the adoption of a Fire Prevention by-law carrying with it the appointment of an official who shall be empowered to enforce it, etc., or whatever is necessary according to your local requirements.

It is urgently desired that a chapter of the Ontario Fire Prevention League, Inc., be organized in every city and town in Ontario. This committee may consist of any number of men and women, half a dozen, as long as they are of the right kind, is sufficient—representing the City Government, Board of Trade, Canadian Club, Rotary Club, Women's Organizations, and particularly the churches. The fire chief and school officials should obviously take a leading part in carrying out the arrangements. The larger the number of organizations that can be induced to co-operate the better. It is also an advantage to apportion each department of the work to the agency best suited for it, instead of overloading the backs of the willing few.

The holding of Fire Prevention meetings, the public inspection of property by members of the fire department, boy scouts and other citizens, and the observance of Fire Prevention Day by appropriate exercises in the schools, are all urged as a part of the general plan for a Provincial-wide celebration.

The enthusiastic co-operation of the whole community is necessary. Enlist every interest and organization—every man, woman and child, in a crusade of

CLEANLINESS,
THRIFT AND
CIVIC PRIDE.

Prominent speakers for the public gatherings can easily be selected from members of the legal profession, business men or clergy. Good speakers are now to be found among the women in almost all communities and it is important that they should take part in the brief talks that are given. Don't forget the Fire Chief—the boys will most certainly want to hear him.

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

“Fire Prevention on the Farm and Elsewhere,”

“Public Service Bulletin,”

“Royal Proclamation,” etc.

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.

MAYORS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Fire Prevention is inexpensive. Get the strongest civil body in the city to back you in a Fire Prevention Campaign and make your home town “*Safe for the Winter.*” Stir up your people and see how they will appreciate your public spirited interest on their behalf.

MERCHANTS.

A special window display will put money in your pocket as well as help to make your town more prosperous. Attractive window signs, setting forth the advantages of Lightning Rod Installation, Fire Fighting Equipment, Chemical Extinguishers, etc., will attract the eyes of the public.

MANUFACTURERS.

No one dreads a fire more than a manufacturer, and when his plant is burnt his trained workmen are thrown out of a job. The town immediately suffers on account of the circulation of the weekly pay roll from the factory being stopped.

Do manufacturers realize that conservation is of more importance to the country to-day than ever? Do they realize what Fire Prevention means?

Fires during 1918 in industrial plants numbered only 486, or 5 per cent. of the total loss for the year; but these 486 fires caused a loss of \$7,565,322, or 48 per cent. of the total fire waste of the Province. Cleanliness, order and forethought are important factors towards reducing this preventable waste. Manufacturers should provide better and more systematic inspection and watchman service. More efficient fire fighting equipment—chemical fire extinguishers and automatic sprinklers. In *fifteen thousand fires*, tabulated by the N. F. P. A., Boston, where automatic sprinklers were installed 85 per cent. were put out by one sprinkler head.

WOMEN.

A half hour can be pleasantly and profitably spent at meetings of women's organizations by reading and discussing the Royal Proclamation or by a short address on the subject, "What can we do to protect our homes from fire?" The local Fire Chief may be invited to attend and he will do much towards solving perplexing questions. He may be able to tell you what the town needs to protect you and your children as well as the property of the town from fire.

An address by an insurance man may elucidate the perplexing question "Why our town is rated in a certain class and what should be done to reduce the premium rate."

THE CLERGY.

The clergy can be of inestimable value in the fight against careless fires. A strong statement or reference should be made in every church on Fire Prevention and what it means. It would be a splendid and patriotic contribution to the conservation of our nation's resources.

If we were to consider that every fire is a crime in our country, as it is in some countries of Europe; and if those in whose homes, factories or places of business where fires originate should be held responsible for their acts when those acts result in injury to their neighbours, or are the result of gross carelessness, culpable neglect or mischievous intent, there would be fewer fires, the fire tax would be less, and Canada would be richer to the extent of millions of dollars every year.

The elementary principle of justice that an individual should be responsible to others for his acts when those acts result in injury to his neighbour is as old as the Mosaic law. The liability for fire is recorded in Exodus xxii: 6:—

"If fire break out, and catch in thorns, so that the stacks of corn, or the standing corn . . . be consumed therewith; he that kindled the fire shall surely make restitution."

The Fire Waste in Ontario, not including forest fires, for the year:—

1916 was	\$16,520,206,	caused by	10,279 fires.
1917 was	\$10,365,539,	caused by	9,681 fires.
1918 was	\$15,673,240,	caused by	9,740 fires.

This means a tax of \$6 per capita for every man, woman and child in the Province, or \$30 a year for a family of five. It means that the Fire Waste of Ontario averaged \$42,000 a day in 1918.

In normal times the fire waste in five of the principal countries of Europe averaged 33c. per capita.

PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS.

The Fire Prevention League looks to principals and teachers possibly more than to any other class to assist in our Fire Prevention Campaign. It is your privilege and responsibility to have charge of the children when their minds are in a receptive condition. Teach them the danger of fire. Teach them not to play with matches. Impress upon them that every dollar lost by fire is lost forever—that it is pure waste.

If possible, have the Chief of your Fire Department explain local conditions and the necessity of preventing fire, especially in the homes. Have the Fire Chief or his men make a thorough inspection of the building and its fire fighting equipment. See that every teacher and janitor thoroughly understands *where* the equipment is located and *how* to operate it. See that all fire extinguishers are charged and that they are in place and in operating condition, with the date of charging tagged on each. See that water buckets are in place and kept properly filled. Bi-carbonate of soda is a fire killer and for effective work put half to three-quarters pound of bi-carbonate of soda to a gallon of water in your fire pails.

See that rooms, lofts, basements and spaces under stairs as well as the school yard are free from fire hazards. Instruct the children to report at once to the chief any fire hazards they may observe. Explain to the pupils that it is especially important in view of the National Campaign for the Conservation of Food and finished manufactured articles, to reduce the high cost of living, to prevent the burning up of the country's resources.

PRIZES FOR ESSAYS.

One thousand ornate gold plated and enamel medals will be presented as prizes to the pupils in the third and fourth forms of Public, Private and Separate Schools of Ontario for the best essays on "*Prevention of Fire in Home and Factory.*" and a solid gold and two silver medals will be given for the three best essays written by students in Colleges and Universities.



ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TORONTO, ONTARIO, September 27th, 1919.

TO THE PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS OF ONTARIO SCHOOLS.

This Department has gladly aided in the work undertaken by the Fire Marshal's Office to reduce the burden of indirect taxation on our people, caused by abnormal fire waste.

It is hoped that through the teaching and influence of those who are directing the lives of the rising generation in our Schools, Colleges and Universities, that much will be accomplished in moulding their habits so that the "Crime of Carelessness" with which Canadians are charged, in connection with the enormous fire losses of the country, may cease to be.

I commend to you, most heartily, active participation in the work of Fire Prevention; in safe-guarding not only the lives, homes and commercial institutions of old Ontario, but also those vast natural resources of new Ontario—the forests and products of the soil.

Special exercises in the classes, the reading of the Royal Proclamation, appointing Thursday, October 9th, as Fire Prevention Day; the writing of essays on Fire Prevention topics; as well as the encouraging of pupils to clean up all rubbish and litter in and about their homes, will do much toward attaining the desired results.

In many parts of the Province, Teachers' Institutes will be held on the 9th of October and the schools will be closed. Where that is the case, I urge you to take the matter up in the following week.

H. J. Body

Minister of Education.

**INFORMATION REGARDING ESSAY CONTEST IN THIRD AND
FOURTH FORMS IN THE PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND
SEPARATE SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.**

All boys and girls in the Third and Fourth Forms of Public, Private and Separate Schools are eligible to compete for the medals given by the Ontario Fire Prevention League, Inc., on the subject, "Prevention of Fire in the Home and Factory."

One thousand ornolu gold-plated enamel medals will be presented by the Ontario Fire Prevention League, Inc., in the various cities, towns, villages and counties according to the appended list.

Not more than three medals will be allotted to any one school, one of which should be given in the Third and one in the Fourth Form.

Essays must not exceed five hundred words in length. Write only on one side of the paper.

For information and statistics, outside of that which may be obtained at the Public Library, etc., read the booklet "Fire Prevention on the Farm and Elsewhere." If you haven't a copy write for one to the Secretary of the Ontario Fire Prevention League, Inc.

Time.

All essays must be in the hands of the principals of schools not later than November 1st.

Reports, giving the names and addresses of the successful pupils, should be sent to the Secretary of the Ontario Fire Prevention League by November 15th.

Rules.

The principals may make such other rules as they deem necessary so as to conduct the contest in a fair and uniform manner for the district. Essays are to be written during school hours with the idea of forming a regular exercise in composition.

Judges.

The principals of schools, or a committee appointed by a majority of such principals, in the city, town, village or county (the latter territory being outside village, town or city boundaries), shall be the judges of all essay contests for prizes in the Third and Fourth Forms of Public, Private and Separate Schools.

Particular consideration should be given to the value of remedial suggestions offered, rather than to the manner in which they are presented.

To simplify the work the teachers are requested to select the five best essays and submit them to the judges for final decision.

The prize essays and, if possible, photographs of the winners, should be published in the local newspapers.

The local chapter of the Ontario Fire Prevention League should arrange to present the medals, and if such chapter does not exist, the school board or the principal are asked to present the medals and arrange suitable exercises for the occasion.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AS PRIZES FOR ESSAYS WRITTEN BY COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

Students, male and female, in Colleges and Universities throughout Ontario are eligible to compete for the three grand prizes, one solid gold and two solid silver medals, presented by the Ontario Fire Prevention League, for the best essays on the topic, "Prevention of Fire in the Home and Factory."

Not more than one medal will be presented to any one College or University.

Essays must not exceed one thousands words in length. Write only on one side of the paper.

For information and statistics outside of that which may be obtained in the Public Library, etc., read the booklet "Fire Prevention on the Farm and Elsewhere." If you haven't a copy, write for one to the Secretary of the Ontario Fire Prevention League, Inc.

Time.

All essays must be in the hands of the principals of Universities and Colleges not later than November 1st.

Rules.

The presidents may make such other rules as they deem necessary so as to conduct the contest in a fair and uniform manner.

Judges.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as judges in this contest:—

W. H. Shapley, Esq., President Dominion Fire Prevention Association;
Arthur Hewitt, Esq., President, Ontario Fire Prevention League;
John B. Laidlaw, Esq., President, Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association.

To simplify the work, principals of Colleges and Universities are requested to select the five best essays and submit them to the judges for final decision, not later than November 15th.

The prize essays and, if possible, photographs of the winners, should be published in the local newspapers.

The local chapter of the Ontario Fire Prevention League, Inc., should arrange to present the medals, and if such chapter does not exist, the principal of the University or College is asked to present the medals and arrange suitable exercises for the occasion.

Address all correspondence in connection with these contests to

GEORGE F. LEWIS,

Secretary, Ontario Fire Prevention League, Inc.,

153 University Ave., Toronto, Ont.

PRIZES FOR PUPILS.

The Medals given by the Ontario Fire Prevention League, Inc., as prizes in the Third and Fourth Forms of the Public, Private and Separate Schools will be allotted to the various Municipalities on the following basis:

Acton	2	Goderich	3	Perth	3
Alexandria	2	Gravenhurst	2	Peterborough	9
Alliston	2	Grimby	2	Petrolia	3
Almonte	2	Guelph	7	Pieton	3
Amherstburg	2	Hagersville	2	Port Arthur	8
Arnprior	3	Hamilton	40	Port Colborne	2
Arthur	2	Hanover	2	Port Dalhousie	2
Aultsville	2	Harriston	2	Port Dover	2
Aurora	2	Havelock	2	Port Elgin	2
Aylmer	2	Hawkesbury	3	Port Hope	3
Barrie	3	Hespeler	2	Port Perry	2
Beamsville	2	Huntsville	2	Portsmouth	2
Beaverton	2	Ingersoll	3	Prescott	2
Belleville	8	Kemptville	2	Renfrew	3
Blenheim	2	Kincardine	2	Ridgetown	2
Blind River	2	Kingston	9	Rockland	3
Bobcaygeon	2	Kingsville	2	Sault Ste. Marie	10
Bowmanville	2	Kitchener	7	St. Catharines	6
Bracebridge	2	Lakefield	2	St. Marys	3
Brampton	3	Leamington	2	St. Thomas	7
Brantford	12	Lindsay	3	Sandwich	2
Bridgeburg	2	Listowel	2	Sarnia	8
Brighton	2	Little Current	2	Seaforth	2
Brockville	8	London	25	Shelburne	2
Burlington	2	L'Original	2	Simeoe	3
Campbellford	3	Madoc	2	Smith's Falls	3
Cardinal	2	Mattawa	2	Southampton	2
Carleton Place	3	Meaford	2	Stayner	2
Chatham	8	Merrittton	2	Stouffville	2
Chesley	2	Midland	3	Stratford	6
Clinton	2	Mildmay	2	Strathroy	2
Cobourg	3	Milton West	2	Sturgeon Falls	2
Collingwood	5	Mimico	2	Sudbury	3
Copper Cliff	3	Mitchell	2	Thorold	2
Cornwall	3	Morrisburg	2	Tilbury	2
Cummings' Bridge	2	Mount Forest	2	Tilsonburg	2
Deseronto	2	Napance	2	Toronto	180
Dresden	2	New Hamburg	2	Trenton	3
Dundas	3	Newmarket	2	Tweed	2
Dunnville	2	Niagara Falls	8	Uxbridge	2
Durham	2	Niagara-on-the-Lake	2	Vankleek Hill	2
East Toronto	3	North Bay	5	Victoria Harbour	2
East View	3	North Toronto	3	Walkerton	2
Eganville	2	Norwich	2	Walkerville	3
Elmira	2	Oukville	2	Wallaceburg	3
Elora	2	Orangeville	2	Waterford	2
Essex	2	Orillia	3	Waterloo	3
Exeter	2	Oshawa	5	Watford	2
Fenelon Falls	2	Ottawa	40	Welland	3
Fergus	2	Owen Sound	10	Weston	2
Forest	2	Palmerston	2	Whitby	2
Fort Erie	2	Paris	3	Warton	2
Fort William	10	Park Hill	2	Winchester	2
Galt	8	Parry Sound	3	Windsor	9
Gananoque	3	Pembroke	3	Wingham	2
Georgetown	2	Penetanguishene	3	Woodstock	8

One Medal each is allotted to Villages with a population of less than one thousand persons, according to the census of 1911.

To Counties outside the established boundaries of Cities, Towns and Villages is also allotted one medal each.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Might profitably devote a short period of the Sunday School hour on one or two occasions for the purpose of drawing the children's attention to the dangers of fire and the number of innocent lives that are lost annually through children playing with matches. Particulars regarding the essay contest should also be announced.

PRESIDENTS OF SOCIAL, LABOUR, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS.

Under this heading we include both men's and women's organizations. At your next meeting be sure and have some time devoted to the discussion of the subject of Fire Prevention. Your position as President makes you a leader. There are few subjects of more importance to our leading Canadian men and women than the Prevention of Fire which is ruthlessly destroying our substance—the life-blood of our country. We depend on you for co-operation.

FIRE CHIEFS.

If at all possible have a parade. A parade of the fire department is one of the best advertising schemes a Fire Prevention Campaign can have. The value of the parade, however, is largely augmented by having banners on the apparatus, with appropriate slogans, such as "A motor is faster than a horse—and eats less;" "A workman has no job in a smoke cloud and a burned factory pays no rent;" "A scout is careful of a fire in the woods—he should be doubly careful at home;" "Police can guard your property from without—you must guard it against fire from within."

The Boy Scouts will be glad to join with you in this work.

Fire Prevention is a matter in which we know you are greatly interested. This special occasion affords you an opportunity to arouse the enthusiastic co-operation of your fellow citizens and especially the school teachers.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

If you have been careless about fires, make a resolution to-day that from now on you will be *careful* and that in future you will not play with matches and will also try and influence other boys and girls to help in the work of preventing fires.

If there are any old boxes, rubbish or litter that should be cleaned up, "*do it now.*" We want you to have a part in this important work. It is a patriotic duty to prevent fires, and carefulness and cleanliness are of the utmost consideration.

SCHOOL PROGRAMME.

The school is bound to prove the most fruitful field for Fire Prevention work. If it can be impressed upon the minds of the pupils 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 Province a half holiday

has been given the children on Fire Prevention Day, and in addition there were no lessons during the morning session. 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 had been proclaimed by the government.

All the rubbish from attics, cellars, barns and back yards should be piled up so as to be ready to be carted away by the town officials. Experience has shown that the children interest themselves in a most enthusiastic manner in this work. A suggestion 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 Governor-General's Proclamation by a Pupil.

Recitation—"The Fire Brigade," or "Fire: Its Use and Abuse."

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—"Prevention of Fire in Home and Factory."

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 desirable, 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.

TEACHING CHILDREN HOW TO TURN IN A FIRE ALARM.

A novel plan was adopted by the Fire Department and school officials of Gary for teaching school children of that city how an alarm should be turned in. A regulation fire alarm box, and a fifteen-inch gong similar to those in use in the various fire stations, was exhibited at all the schools in connection with a course of fire prevention instruction outlined by the fire chief.

At each of the schools visited, volunteers were called for from among the boys to break the glass, and the pulling of the hook was left to the girls. It is said that the exhibitions commanded the genuine and undivided attention of every pupil.

It is well not to wait until a fire actually occurs to learn where and how to turn in an alarm. It is surprising how few people know the location of the box nearest their home or place of business.

A TALK BY THE FIRE CHIEF.

To get the best results from the celebration of October 9th in the schools some preparation is necessary. A talk by uniformed officer of the fire department on Fire Prevention Day will strike the imagination and arouse the interest of the pupils. A demonstration of the method of operating a chemical fire extinguisher will add to the usefulness of the occasion. The full possibilities will only be realized by the teachers explaining to their classes something about the significance of the fire waste and the common hazards.

VAMPIRES THREE.

WIND SPEAKS.

I speed the sailor and whirl the mills,
And make a harp of the tree;
I waft the showers that bring the flowers
To dapple each dale and lea.
But woeful the ways that in anger I choose
To blast with my awful breath;
For I shatter and wreck, and naught may check
My terrible dance of death.

WATER SPEAKS.

I bear the vessels and turn the wheels,
And give the desert the rose;
I ripple in rills and leap down the hills,
Or lie in a glassy repose.
Though I do man's best without spoil or meed,
Cooped up in river or lake,
When I surge in wrath from my wonted path,
Wild ruin I leave in my wake.

FIRE SPEAKS.

I am vassal of man and I do his will
In many a wondrous way;
If he chain me sure I am fain to endure
His mastery night and day.
But should I escape from my dungeon red
By charring the bolts and bars,
I chasten my master with hell's disaster,
And flaunt my head to the stars.

*—O. H. Rosener.

FIRE: ITS USE AND ABUSE.

You may not know, you cannot tell,
How much good and evil in you dwell;
Give either sway, and soon you'll see
Results surprising as can be.

So fire serves us for our good,
If used in judgment, as we should;
The glow of warmth, the cheering flame,
With loud huzzas we'll all acclaim.

And useful, too, in many ways,
Preparing in the good old days;
How savoury was the smell we got
When from the stove we took the pot.

'Twas needful when the bush was cleared,
And happy homes on land were reared;
Our fathers knew its value well,
And old folks now its worth could tell.

But fire, when it's not controlled,
Would damage do a thousand-fold;
In woods and forests, midst great trees,
Experience shows the wreck it leaves.

When started once by careless men
Who in the forests make their den,
Away from home to have some fun
In chasing deer with dog and gun.

So careful be, both young and old:
See to it, fires are well controlled.
You'll earn reward, much good you'll do
For home and lands and Country too.

—*Lt.-Col. A. E. Belcher.*

Past President, Veterans of 1866.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

Hark! high o'er the rattle and clamour and clatter
Of traffic-filled streets, do you hear that loud noise,
And pushing and rushing to see what's the matter,
Like herds of wild cattle, go pell-mell the boys.

There's fire in the city! the engines are coming!
The bold bells are clanging, "Make way in the street!"
The wheels of the hose cart are spinning and humming
In time to the music of galloping feet.

Make way there! make way there! the horses are flying,
The sparks from their swift hoofs shoot higher and higher,
The crowds are increasing—the gamins are crying:
"Hooray boys!" "Hooray boys!" "Come on to the fire!"

With clanging and banging and clatter and rattle,
The long ladders follow the engine and hose.
The men are all ready to dash into battle;
But will they come out again? God only knows.

At windows and doorways crowd questioning faces;
There's something about it that quickens one's breath.
How proudly the brave boys sit in their places—
And speed to the conflict that may be their death.

Still faster and faster and faster and faster
The grand horses thunder and leap on their way.
The red fire is yonder and may prove the master;
Turn out there, bold traffic—turn out there, I say!

For once the loud truckman knows oaths will not matter,
And reins in his horses and yields to his fate.
The engines are coming! let pleasure crowds scatter,
Let street car and truckman and mail wagon wait.

They speed like a comet—they pass in a minute,
The boys follow on like a tail to a kite;
The commonplace street has but traffic now in it—
The great fire engines have swept out of sight.

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox*

MOVIE SHOWS.

If a public "show" is to be held, a very effective method of advertising is to have tickets of admission printed and enclosed in pay envelopes of the employees of as many local factories, etc., as possible. Another plan that has been found very satisfactory is to have tickets printed and sold in large quantities to manufacturers, proprietors of department stores and others who, in turn, distribute these tickets to their employees. This is a means of not only raising funds for the local committee but of also doing effective Fire Prevention work in a practical way, which helps those most interested.

Another good plan is to have catchy sentences regarding Fire Prevention shown on the screen at moving picture shows.

MATERIAL FOR LEAFLETS.

A splendid means of spreading Fire Prevention propaganda is by means of leaflets distributed in schools, Y.M.C.A. meetings and other public gatherings.

DON'TS FOR FIRE PREVENTION.

Don't allow children to play with matches.

Don't throw away lighted matches, cigars or cigarettes; after using it make it a habit to break the match in two.

Don't go into dark closets, bedrooms or cellars, using matches or candles to light your way.

Don't use kerosene or gasoline in lighting fires or to quicken a slow fire—it may result in death.

Don't use gasoline or benzine to clean clothing near an open flame, light or fire.

Don't fill any lamp or stove with gasoline, or coal oil while they are lighted. Keep the burners of all lamps and stoves thoroughly clean. Fill them during the day time.

Don't put ashes in wooden boxes or barrels. Keep ashes away from boards. Hot ashes will take fire by themselves, as frequently they have small bits of coal mixed in with them.

Don't accumulate rubbish in premises, cellars or workshops, and don't deposit such materials in boxes or barrels unless it is to be removed at once; while awaiting removal, keep such material in covered metal receptacles.

Don't use candles on Christmas trees.

Don't keep matches in anything but a closed metal receptacle. Use safety matches.

Don't have storage closets under stairways. Fires in these places cut off your main exit.

Don't store oils, paints, grease or fats in the house. Keep them outside if possible. If you must have such things on hand, put them in a metal box with a lid on it.

Don't put in the ash barrel such articles as greasy paper, oily rags or waste which has been used to wipe machinery. Such articles may cause fires. Burn these things immediately after use.

Don't neglect to have the chimney flue cleaned once a year.

Don't have lace curtains in vicinity of gas jets.

Don't leave holes in the flooring, walls or ceiling. These enable fires to travel throughout the building when once started.

Don't use celluloid or similar substances near any flame, gaslight or match. They are dangerously inflammable and likely to cause fatal fires.

Don't have short gas brackets or place them close to woodwork or near curtains. Every gas jet should be protected by a glass globe or wire cage. Swinging or folding brackets are never safe.

Don't pour gasoline or naphtha down the drain. Pour it on the ground if you must get rid of it. One pint of gasoline, naphtha or benzine makes two hundred feet of explosive vapor. One gallon of gasoline has substantially the power equal to 88% lbs. of dynamite.

Don't set kitchen or heating stoves close to woodwork. Put a metal shield behind the stove. Leave a little air space behind the shield. Bright tin is the best protector if not placed right up against the woodwork.

Don't use small gas stoves on wooden tables. Place metal protector under them. Be careful in using gas stoves, especially in lighting the oven, and, if the meat or grease take fire, shut off the gas and throw salt, not water, on the flames.

Don't look for a gas leak with a lighted match or candle. You might suddenly find it—to your sorrow.

Don't leave doors of heaters or kitchen stoves open unless you provide a wire screen or net to catch live coals which may drop out.

Don't tamper with or extend electric wires; employ an electrician.

Don't keep gasoline other than in airtight metal cans painted *red*.

Don't fail to warn children of the dangerous bonfire.

WARNING.

When in a place of public assembly, such as a moving picture show, theatre, dance hall, lecture hall, etc., *look around and note the nearest exit to you*. In case of fire or panic *walk*, not run, to that exit, and do not try to beat your neighbour to the street.

LET'S ALL GET BUSY.

Let every citizen join in the work on Fire Prevention Day, October 9th. Let us make our town as clean and attractive, as safe from fire, and as free from disease as any city in the Province. The success of the "Clean-Up" depends upon everyone taking part. Many disastrous fires are caused by the accumulation of rubbish—papers, boxes, etc.—about houses, in attics, cellars and yards. This is a business proposition as well as a matter of civic pride and health. A thorough observance of this "Clean-Up" Day may prevent a conflagration that would wipe out a good part of the town. Such conflagrations are frequently occurring. They are often caused by just such conditions as this "Clean-Up" is intended to remove.

Let everybody get busy and help to remove the possible cause of such a disaster in their *home town*.

[Thursday, ...]

PERSONAL LIABILITY.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code respecting Prevention of Fire.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 146. 1. Section five hundred and fifteen of *The Criminal Code* is amended by inserting the following subsection immediately before subsection two thereof:—

Negligently causing fire which results in loss of life or property.

“(1A) Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years’ imprisonment who by negligence causes any fire which occasions loss of life or loss of property.

“The person owning, occupying or controlling the premises in which such a fire occurs, or on which such fire originates, shall be deemed to have caused the fire through negligence if such person has failed to obey the requirements of any law intended to prevent fires or which requires apparatus for the extinguishment of fires or to facilitate the escape of persons in the event of fire, if the jury finds that such fire, or the loss of life, or the whole or any substantial portion of the loss of property, would not have occurred if such law had been complied with.”

2. The said Act is further amended by inserting immediately after section five hundred and fifteen the following section:—

Refusing to make alterations, remove materials or supply apparatus when ordered by proper authorities.

“**515A.** When any Dominion, Provincial or Municipal fire officer or authority recommends to the owner, lessee or other person controlling or operating any building, structure, factory, shipyard, vessel, dock, wharf, pier, sawmill, or yard in which logs or lumber are stored or held, that any reasonable change, alteration or addition should be made in or to such building, structure, factory, shipyard, vessel, dock, wharf, pier, sawmill, or yard with a view to safeguarding life or property from destruction by fire, or that any material should be removed therefrom with such view, or that any apparatus should be supplied therefor with such view; and if such recommendation is approved by an officer in the service of His Majesty, thereto, authorized by the Governor in Council; and if notice of such recommendation and approval has been personally served upon such owner, lessee or other person; and if, after the expiration of thirty days from the receipt of such notice, such owner, lessee or other person refuses, neglects or otherwise fails to carry out such recommendation to the satisfaction of the officer in the service of His Majesty hereinbefore mentioned, such owner, lessee or other person shall be guilty of an indictable offence and shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.”

