

Fire Prevention Starts in the Home

Frequent Inspection of the Home is a Good Plan.

(By Safety Enthusiast)

The best place for fire prevention to start is in the home. Charity should start there according to the ancient saying, and certainly safety should come first. In order to safeguard the home, inspection should be made, not only Fire Prevention Week but periodically throughout the year. All heating and lighting equipment examined, chimney and pipes kept clean of soot. No smoke pipes permitted through combustible walls; disposition of ashes safeguarded. The fuse cabinet should be of metal or asbestos lined. Fuses in all fuse blocks, none of them bridged, and not over 15 ampere fuses used in branch circuits. All drop cords should be insulated, and not supported on any conductive material. Electric irons always detached when not in use and kept on metal stands.

Matches should be kept out of the reach of children and the children should be regularly taught the danger of fire and not to play with matches.

Closets should be kept clean and all rubbish removed from the entire premises. Cleanliness is next to Godliness. Perhaps that is the reason it always plays such an important part in fire prevention.

It is not the intention to give all the details of home inspection. You have already admitted to yourselves that you can safeguard your own homes. Put the impulse into action. Start this Fire Prevention Campaign in your home where fire ever lurks to destroy you and yours. And then by vigilance and regular re-inspection, you will be adding greatly to your store of safety and happiness for all time to come.

How to Give First Aid in Case of Burns and Scalds

If Serious, Physician Should be Called Immediately. Do Not Remove Clothing Adhering to Burned Part or Break Blisters. Baking Soda Good.

Burns and scalds, in the home and elsewhere, are among the most common and most painful of injuries. Serious burns demand prompt and expert treatment. All members of the Timmins Fire Department are careful students of the St. John Ambulance Association. The hand book they study suggests first aid treatment for serious burns pending the arrival of a physician.

The effects of a burn or scald may not be serious. They may only be a slight reddening of the skin. On the other hand, however, blisters may be formed or even the deeper tissues of the body may be charred and blackened. The clothing may adhere to the skin and its removal is impossible without further detriment to the injured part. The great dangers are shock and sepsis.

The treatment of scalds or burns caused by heat, electricity or friction is to first carefully remove the clothing from the injured part unless it sticks to the skin when it must be cut around.

Do not break blisters, but immediately exclude the air by placing the injured part in water at the temperature of the body, 98.4 degrees, until suitable dressing can be procured.

Dessertspoonful of soda to a pint of warm water will make a soothing lotion and will serve to soak off any adherent clothing. If available it should be used.

The wound may be dressed by the application of strips of linen, lint or gauze soaked in a lean solution of baking soda of similar strength and warmth. The dressing should be kept moist until medical aid is available.

Even in the case of slight burns the patient should be treated for shock. To do this sprinkle the face with hot and cold water alternately and apply warmth to the pit of the stomach and over the heart; vigorous friction of the limbs upward has a stimulating effect. Smelling salts may be held against the nose.

A young child, when severely scalded or burned, should be placed in a warm bath of the baking soda lotion, without necessarily removing the clothes, and kept there until medical aid is obtained. Care must be taken to maintain the temperature of the water at 98.4 degrees. The bath will lessen the shock and pain.

When the face is burned cut a mask out of cotton, wool, lint or linen, leaving holes for the eyes, nose and mouth. Soak the mask in the baking soda lotion before applying and keep it moist.

When a person's clothing catches fire the person rendering assistance should hold a rug or blanket in front of him when approaching the burning patient. The patient should be laid flat on the floor so that the flames are uppermost. The flames should then be smothered with a blanket, rug or other article.

Burns caused by a corrosive acid should be bathed freely with an alkaline solution, such as a dessertspoonful of baking soda or washing soda in warm water. Otherwise thoroughly flood the injured part with warm water.

Burns caused by a corrosive alkali should be bathed in an acid solution

Canada has Lost Over \$350,000,000 in Property and Over 3,000 Lives in Ten Years from Fire

WILL YOU HELP TO REDUCE THIS LOSS?

Observe This Week as Fire Protection Week. Clean up Your Dangers from Your Premises. Co-operate With Your Fire Department. Be Careful of Chimneys, Pipes, Partitions. Make Your Own Home Safe from Fire.

So serious is Canada's loss from fire that the Dominion Government, in co-operation with the provincial Fire Marshal offices, and with the enthusiastic support of municipal fire departments, sponsors each year a Fire Prevention Week to impress upon the people the needless waste of lives and property through unnecessary and avoidable fires, and to rouse general attention, interest and help, so that the loss may be reduced and the people saved the destruction and death from the fire fiend.

This is Fire Prevention Week in Canada—Oct. 5th to 11th. It should also be Fire Prevention Week in Timmins. It is to help make it so that The Advance, in co-operation with merchants and manufacturers is presenting the special pages in this issue devoted to the subject.

It is true that Timmins has been more fortunate than most towns in the North

in the matter of fire and fire damage. This has been due largely to the excellent fire department and fire equipment here from the early days and maintained through the years through the foresight of the people and the heads of the municipality. Fire Prevention Week has been seriously observed here for twenty years, and the special information given out during each Fire Prevention Week has had its due effect in keeping Timmins as a town of "good luck" in the matter of fires. Serious thought to the Fire Prevention Week will help not only Timmins, but other towns and the whole North to "better luck" in regard to fire losses. "Luck" indeed in this matter is all a matter of care and attention given to preventing fires and fighting incipient ones.

The proclamation issued this year by the Dominion Government summarizes the whole case for fire prevention and Fire Prevention Week. Stripped of its formal legal phrases at the beginning and end of the proclamation, the document reads as follows:—

"Whereas authoritative statistics compiled and published by the Dominion Fire Commissioner show that during the past ten years four hundred and twenty thousand fires in Canada have destroyed insurable property valued at more than three hundred and fifty million dollars and that during the same period three thousand persons have lost their lives and over fifteen thousand others have been seriously injured as the result of fire;

"And whereas the waste thus occasioned represented in terms of human life, money, labour, time and natural resources, cannot be re-created but is an absolute and irrevocable loss largely distributed over the entire population through the agency of fire insurance which imposes an incalculable and burdensome tax upon industry and thrift and substantially adds to the cost of living;

"And whereas it is shown by reliable statistics that at least eighty per cent. of the fires which occur originate either directly or indirectly through inexcusable ignorance and neglect and are therefore preventable and that the exercise of reasonable prudence and proper carefulness on the part of responsible

individuals would substantially reduce the losses occasioned by fire;

"And whereas economic and humanitarian considerations imperatively demand that human life and material resources in Canada be so far as possible conserved in order that the general welfare of the people may be measurably increased;

"And whereas it is desirable that the attention of the public be directed to the extent and underlying causes of the preventable loss of life and property by fire and to the best and most practicable means for its control and that a specific period of the year be set apart and properly designated for the dissemination of such information;

"Now know ye that we, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, have thought fit to appoint and do appoint the week commencing Sunday, the third day of October, and ending on Saturday, the ninth day of October, in this present year as "Fire Prevention Week," and we do recommend to all Our Loving Subjects that at some time during that week as may be found most practicable,—

"1. All dwellings and their surroundings be carefully inspected by their occupants and all conditions likely to cause or promote the spread of fires removed.

"2. All public buildings, stores, warehouses and factories be inspected and cleaned of rubbish in order to reduce fire hazards and maintain health and safety.

"3. All hotels, theatres, asylums, hospitals and other institutional buildings be inspected and provision made for all changes necessary to protect the occupants from danger in the event of fire.

"4. Fire drills be held for the children in all schools, for the inmates of all institutions and for the employees in all large stores and factories in order that a greater degree of safety may be ensured by acquainting the occupants with the best and most expeditious mode of exit in time of danger.

"5. Special instruction on the subject of fire prevention be given by the teachers and by municipal officials in the schools and that such appropriate literature as may be made available be distributed to the pupils.

"6. Boy Scout leaders give instructions to the troops under their control as to the best means of co-operating with municipal fire departments in the prevention and extinguishment of fires and

especially as to the desirability of qualifying for the Fireman's badge.

"7. All legislation and regulations enacted or issued by Dominion, provincial or municipal authorities dealing with fire prevention be given publicity by the municipal officials and that by public meetings or otherwise as may to them seem most fit, they endeavor to impress upon the citizens the national importance of safeguarding life and property from loss by fire."

Fire Meet, July 1 to be at Cochrane

Cochrane District Firemen's Association Met on Thursday at Iroquois Falls.

Cochrane was selected as the place for the annual meet of the Cochrane District Firemen's Association at an meeting in Iroquois Falls on Thursday afternoon. Members of the Timmins Department who attended were Chief Borland, A. W. Leach and Harry Redden. A member of the Fire and Light Committee of the council, P. H. Laporte, also was present.

Chief Belanger, of Iroquois Falls was elected president of the Association for the coming year. Herb Wilkes, also of Iroquois Falls, was elected Vice-President and Alvin W. Leach, of the Timmins brigade, who has been Secretary of the organization since it started, was re-elected to that position.

The meeting was held in the Knights of Columbus hall in Iroquois Falls. In the evening a fine banquet was given in the basement of the United Church by the ladies of the church.

The meeting appointed a committee, which consists of a member from each fire brigade, to confer on the advisability of amalgamating the Temiskaming and Cochrane District Associations with regard to conventions. Each district would still have individual competitive meets.

Ontario Fire Marshal Scott was present at the convention and gave an address as well as participating in the round table conferences. He showed pictures of incendiaryism and demonstrated how departments could guard against it and other fire hazards.

Chief Hartley, of Brockville, President of the Dominion Fire Chiefs' Association, spoke, and a paper entitled "Thoughts of Mothers and Daughters of Firemen," by Chief Borland, of the Timmins Department, was read.

Building Permits Here Nearly \$700,000 for Year

This However, Does Not Include New Buildings at the Moneta and Hollinger Mine, Alone Running Into Large Figures. Value of Building Here Also Much in Excess of Permit Figures.

Help Keep Down the Rates for Fire Insurance in Town

Do you know that you—the ordinary householder—can help keep down the fire insurance rates. Well, you can! There are two ways. First, by supporting the fire department. And secondly by keeping your own premises as free from fire risk as possible. The fire underwriters employ inspectors who make reports on all towns and cities. These reports deal with two main features. One of these, of course, is the efficiency of the fire department and its equipment. The other is the general situation as to fire risks through badly kept premises. A clean town with a good fire brigade mean low fire insurance rates. The brigade has done its part, is doing its part. Timmins has a lower insurance rate than any town in this part of the North. Help keep it so! It is up to the average citizens to do his part!

General Importance of Personal Habits

Carelessness with Cigarettes Causes Deaths and Property Loss.

If everybody made a personal matter of the question of fire prevention, there would be a great reduction in losses of life and property from fire. This is made very plain in an article used by many papers as an editorial expression of opinion. The article was written by the publicity department of Fire Prevention Week and it brings the question right up to the individual. The article is as follows:—

The Importance of Personal Habits

The subject of personal habits is a very ticklish one, one which needs careful handling. It is an old saying that "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread", and in this case we will take the fool's chance. In fact, that is what many people are doing in their careless personal habits with fire every day of their lives. Perhaps the most effective way to approach the matter is to relate the results of some personal habits in other people, as people generally like to hear about the other fellow.

A man dropped a cigarette in a rubbish pile in a rooming house and burned to death eleven people.

A man dropped his cigarette in a couch in the lobby of a hotel. Fire resulted at 3 a.m. and resulted in the death of four people.

A mother in one of our leading cities, for the five hundredth time perhaps, started a fire with coal oil. The fire she started burned to death three children besides herself.

A man dropped a match on a garage floor, walked on and left it. A six year old child found it and ignited her clothing which resulted in burns that caused her death a few hours later.

Man attempted to sleep and smoke at the same time—result, he set bed afire, was overcome with smoke, and removed in an unconscious state. Only the timely arrival of the fire department saved him from being cremated alive.

Some grown-ups placed Strike-Anywhere matches on kitchen table. Two small children acted upon the implied suggestion and carried some to their playhouse, innocently started a fire. Result, little boy burned fatally.

Do you always think about the safety and welfare of those about you when you discard your match and cigarette stub? Are you mindful of the safety of the children in your home to the extent of providing safety matches, and keeping them out of their reach? Do you always have respect for the dangerous properties of gasoline and always handle it with care?

Clean up any Rubbish that May be a Fire Danger Here

It is a good plan to inspect attics, cellars and spare rooms generally, and not if these places hold rubbish or litter that may prove a source of danger from fire. Clean up premises generally so that danger from fire may be reduced to the minimum!

Fire Prevention is a Personal Affair

Three Main Ways You May Help.

Keep your premises free from fire menace.
Don't use coal oil or gasoline to start a fire.
Teach your family to guard against fire.
Co-operate with your local fire brigade.

The estimated cost of building in Timmins, excluding Hollinger and Moneta, since January 1 of this year, amounts to \$644,401.00. Included in that figure is the cost of the new town hall which is now under construction.

Seven hundred and ninety-four building permits have been issued. Total cost of new buildings, alterations and additions in the business section was \$280,115.00; in the residential section, \$376,201.00 and for garages and sheds, \$8,050.00.

A summary is as follows:—

Business Sections	
New buildings	\$235,120.00
Alterations and additions	24,995.00
\$260,115.00	

Residential Section	
New buildings	\$177,657.00
Alterations and additions	198,526.00
\$376,201.00	

Garages and Sheds	
New buildings	\$ 7,348.00
Alterations and additions	737.00
\$ 8,085.00	

Estimated total cost \$644,401.00

The total estimated cost of building for the last quarter from July 1 to September 30 was \$397,749.00. Three hundred and sixty building permits were issued from the office of the town engineer during that period. A summary of the last quarter is as follows:

Business Section	
No. Permits	Amount
New buildings	7 \$179,300.00
Alterations, additions	21 12,200.00
\$191,500.00	

Residential Section	
New buildings	64 \$122,610.00
Alterations, Additions	210 79,838.00
\$202,448.00	

Garages and Sheds	
New buildings	50 \$ 3,283.00
Alterations, Additions	3 520.00
\$ 3,803.00	

Estimated total cost \$397,749.00

Homes Should Have Anti-Fire Equipment

Fire Extinguisher and First Aid Kit Should be in Every Home.

In order to combat the fire demon, every home should be equipped with two things, a fire extinguisher and a first aid kit.

A recent demonstration here by a fire extinguisher company amply indicated the value of a fire extinguisher. Blazes started from many things used in a home, such as floor wax, varnish and oil, were quickly and effectively subdued and put out by its use.

Although householders have repeatedly been warned of the danger of starting fire with inflammable liquids such as gasoline or coal oil, the records of any fire department will show that they persist in doing so. If that dangerous practice must be followed the value of a fire extinguisher in the home is doubly valuable.

There are many fires that can not be quickly extinguished by the use of water and it is there that the value of chemicals, such as are found in any fire extinguisher, is indicated.

The presence of a first aid kit in any home where parents wish to protect themselves and their children, is obvious. Aside from its value in treating scratches, cuts and more serious wounds, it is invaluable in the case of burns which demand rapid treatment pending the arrival of a physician.

Increasing Use in Town of Fire-Resisting Material

Timmins started out as a solid and substantial town compared to most mining centres. The need for speed in erecting buildings, however, made the first buildings of the town less substantial than they have since become. The more general use of fire-proof material is making Timmins as safe from fire as it is possible for a town to be.

Safety first is a good motto in fire prevention and fire protection plans.

