

HOME FIRE PROTECTION

Five records show that approximately 60 per cent. of all fires occur in the home. Most, if not all of them, are preventable. A feature of Fire Prevention Week should be a home inspection. To facilitate this inspection by the householder a "room to room" check is suggested, with special attention to the following:

Heating Equipment — One of the most frequent causes of home fires is defective heating equipment — stoves, flues, chimneys, etc. Careful examination of the heating system is an important safeguard. Check for chimney cracks, sooty or clogged chimneys or flues, stoves or hot pipes near exposed woodwork or other burnable material.

Electric wiring and equipment — In each room examine all exposed wiring and extension cords on lamps and appliances for worn insulation. Worn wiring should be replaced. See that no extension cords are hung over wires or nails which will rub the insulation. If cords must be hung up, make a loop of strong tape and run the tape over the hooks. Make sure that every member of the family realizes the importance of completely disconnecting the cord to appliances, such as electric iron, toaster, grill, etc., when not in use. Check the fuse box — install the proper fuses, which are the safety valves of the electric system.

Kitchen — Use safety matches and keep them in a safe place — not on the top of the stove and preferably in a metal container. Provide a match container for burned matches in a convenient place. Keep matches out of the way of small children. Older children should be taught the proper use of matches. Oily or dirty cleaning rags should be kept in a covered metal receptacle to avoid the danger of spontaneous combustion. For real safety, however, they should be destroyed.

Basement — Use metal cans for ashes and rubbish, and keep a metal cover on the rubbish can. Clear out all combustible rubbish, papers, packing, excelsior, etc. If wood must be stored in the basement, pile it neatly.

Closets and storage rooms — Protect hot pipes which may run through these spaces. Paint soaked or oily working clothes should be cleaned or exposed to the air.

Attic — Clean up rubbish, dispose of empty boxes, old mattresses, old furniture, etc. Examine the chimney for cracks.

Garage — Use metal cans with covers for waste and rags. Keep a can of sand or a fire extinguisher in a convenient place. Use sand instead of sawdust or leaves on the floor to absorb oil drippings.

FIRST ESTIMATE ON GRAIN CROPS

The grain supply situation in Canada for the 1947-48 crop year is less favorable than a year ago, says the Current Review of Agricultural Conditions in Canada. The carry-over of wheat and coarse grains from the 1946-47 crop is again at a near minimum working level. Estimates of wheat production in the current year indicate a reduction of 15 per cent, while a reduction of 19 per cent, is anticipated for coarse grains. The earlier favorable outlook for good yields in Western Canada deteriorated in July when high temperatures and lack of rain extended over wide areas. This was followed by insect and hail damage. However, in Ontario and Quebec, hot dry weather in August permitted ripening of fall-sown and early spring-sown grains. In the Maritimes, adequate rainfall and warm weather resulted in prospects for good yields.

The 1947 Canadian wheat crop is estimated at 358,786,000 bushels, of which 336,000,000 bushels is the Western production, says the Review. Total coarse grain production is estimated at 567,404,000 bushels. The total yield of oats is placed at 400,000,000 bushels, a reduction of 27 per cent, in both Eastern and Western Canada. Barley production estimated at 159,887,000 bushels is a reduction of 3 per cent, from 1946. The rye crop is expected to amount to 7,448,000 bushels, an increase of 80 per cent. Eastern Canada's coarse grain production is 27 per cent below 1946. In Western Canada, where about 75 per cent of the country's coarse grain will be produced this year, the reduction amounts to a total of 16 per cent.

CULTIVATING SOME HOBBY

It is considered a useful thing if people will cultivate some activity or recreation which will give them pleasure and refreshment. Such a hobby helps to keep their minds from being too constantly occupied with the problems of work, business or family life.

Golf has been a wonderful hobby for a great many. When they get out on the golf links and chase the little white ball over the grassy turf, things in daily life that had perplexed them may seem to be less troublesome.

Gardening has been a grand hobby for a great many. As they study the different varieties of flowers and the methods by which the best blooms are produced, they produce beauty that cheers and charms their lives. So there are countless hobbies in which people can interest themselves, and find happiness in spare hours.

RECOLLECTIONS OF ACTON

BACK IN 1897

From the issue of The Free Press of Thursday, November 11th, 1897

The Board of Trustees of Acton Public School met on Monday evening, members present: G. Hynds, chairman; W. H. Storey, James McLam, Robert Wallace, Robert Holmes. It was ordered by the Board that the secretary advertise for a teacher for the fourth department, salary not to exceed \$250. Certificate to be second class professional.

The Treasurer of the Board was instructed to collect fees from non-resident pupils at the rate of 50c per month.

After the beautiful weather during the last few weeks, we were surprised to have six inches of snow on Tuesday morning.

The first steps were taken to secure a free library for our citizens.

A meeting was called by the rev. of ratapayers. Brief addresses were given by Jno. Cameron, Thos. T. Moore, A. J. McKinnon, H. P. Moore, L. Francis and A. McNabb, with one exception, they were all much in favor of a public library.

Moved by H. P. Moore, seconded by John Cameron that the meeting of ratapayers hereby expresses itself in favor of a public library and reading room in Acton.

Moved by A. J. McKinnon, seconded by Rev. J. K. Giddin, that Rev. H. A. Macpherson, H. P. Moore, Dr. Mercer, John R. Kennedy, the Reeve and the mover be a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

Carried.

Mr. Geo. Amos, near Moffat, from his flock of sheep, lost 16 of the 18 when some careless hunters left the gates open and they strayed to the railway tracks.

A neat prize list of the Jubilee Christmas Fat Stock Show and Poultry Show to be held December 9 and 10 has come to this office.

MARRIED

WEIR-JOHNSON. At Toronto, on Wednesday, October 27th, by the Rev. Wm. Briggs, Thos. E. Weir, of Milton, to Miss Clara Johnson of Erin.

DIED

MILLER. In Esquesing, on Wednesday, November 3rd, John Miller, aged 55 years, 8 months and 21 days.

BACK IN 1927

From the issue of the Free Press of Thursday, November 17th, 1927

Guess those few bright days were Indian Summer all right.

The wind storm of Friday night and Saturday played havoc with the new Creber factory. A section of the roof was blown off and the canvas curtain used to cover the end of the building where the crane comes out was torn from its fastenings.

Chairman Harrison resigned from the School Board at the monthly meeting. He has served on the Board for four years.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Linham and family have removed from Norval to the farm he purchased recently at Dolly Varden.

Mr. Andrew O'Brien of New York suggests in a letter to the Free Press that the class of his High School days get together for a reunion.

DIED

LITTLE. At Cheltenham on Thursday, November 10th, 1927, Neil Little, in his 88th year.

HONEY CROP

According to a survey recently completed, 41,862,000 pounds of honey will be produced in Canada in 1947. This estimate includes both light and dark honey and is based on the condition of the colonies during the second and third weeks of August. Much larger crops are expected than in 1946 in all provinces, the greatest improvement being shown in Eastern Canada.

Production by provinces is estimated as follows: Prince Edward Island, 78,000 lbs.; Nova Scotia, 152,000 lbs.; New Brunswick, 226,000 lbs.; Quebec, 6,124,000 lbs.; Ontario, 13,598,000 lbs.; Manitoba, 7,732,000 lbs.; Saskatchewan, 5,802,000 lbs.; Alberta, 6,820,000 lbs.; and British Columbia, 1,330,000 lbs.

OUTINGS BRING IMPROVEMENTS

One thing that often happens when people go away on vacations or take travel trips, is that they come home with a desire for improvement in their own home places. They have probably seen many attractive towns on these trips and have been impressed by the sight of a great many nice homes and attractive grounds about these places.

Having seen many such things, many people return with a desire to improve their own home places. If their own grounds have not had as good care as could be expected, they are more apt to realize that fact after they have seen a great many places that were kept attractive and beautiful. It is a fine thing when the result of a vacation or outing is an effort to make some improvement on one's home place.

ONTARIO'S TEXTILE HERITAGE

At the Canadian National Exhibition the Royal Ontario Museum started something that is already rolling up like a snow ball. The Museum's exhibit showed textiles made and used in the early days of Ontario and it carried to all who saw it a plea to help in the preservation of our textile heritage.

Before the methods our grandmothers used in spinning and weaving are forgotten, and before moths and mill-dew destroy the beautiful fabrics they made, let us see that as complete a record as possible is made. The only way that this can be done is with the help of everybody in this province who has knowledge of these matters. Let the Textile Department, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, know about early textile tools, workshops, factories and fabrics. Even small pieces of cloth are of interest, when it is known when and how they were made.

If each person contributes what they can, a fascinating picture of early life in Ontario and the slow development from home industry to our great textile fabrics will emerge. Let us all help in recording and preserving our textile heritage.

VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS REACH ALL-TIME RECORD

An all-time high mark for vehicle registrations in Ontario has been reached this year. It is announced by the Ontario Department of Highways. Up to August 31st, a total of 745,189 motor vehicles and 1,082,310 drivers were registered, compared to the former peak year of 1941, when the count was 733,300 motor vehicles and 988,773 drivers.

The year 1942 was the first year since the advent of the motor car that showed a decrease in registrations in this province. Approximately half of the motor vehicles owned in Canada are registered in Ontario.

A COMPLETE DISPERSAL SALE

OF DODDWOOD FARMS SCOTCH SHORTLEANS

The property of MRS. AGNES MAGEE will be held at the farm, Highway 21, Caledon Township (South of Alton)

on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12th. For catalogues and other information, write, E. M. Gardhouse, Alton, Ontario.

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REGULATIONS
applying to certain uses of
ELECTRICITY IN ONTARIO

WHEREAS the requirements of war production and the scarcity of materials since have restricted the construction of electric power developments;

AND WHEREAS the consumption of electric power has continued to increase at such an accelerated rate since the termination of the war that consumption demand of consumers now serviced, without taking into account pending applications for power, has increased by 25 per centum over the 1945 consumption demand and if the Commission were to carry the reserve of 15 per centum considered provident prior to the war and absorbed in meeting wartime demands, the increase in power requirements would in fact be 40 per centum;

AND WHEREAS the demand upon the Commission for electric power is substantially in excess of its electric power resources, and the Commission is of the opinion that a state of emergency exists and has so declared;

NOW THEREFORE the Commission makes the following regulations:

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE COMMISSION UNDER THE POWER COMMISSION ACT

- No municipality or municipal commission receiving electrical power from the Commission shall without the written authority of the Commission supply or use or permit to be supplied or used by any person the electrical power or any part thereof for the following purposes:—
 - lighting of interior or exterior signs;
 - interior or exterior lighting of show windows;
 - interior or exterior outline or ornamental lighting;
 - interior or exterior lighting for decorative or advertising purposes;
 - out-door and flood-lighting for white-ways and for parking lots, used-car lots, service stations and out-door industrial premises above a minimum permissible only between sunset and sunrise, as follows:—
 - parking lots and used-car lots, 2 watts per 100 square feet of space only while open for business;
 - service stations, 100 watts per gasoline pump standard, exclusive of lights in pumps, and only while the service station is open for business; and
 - out-door industrial premises, amount necessary for working areas only;
 - the operation of air heaters, electric grates or electric boilers used for heating purposes in stores or offices;
 - street-lighting between sunrise and sunset;
 - lighting of marquees or sidewalk canopies except 2 watts per square foot of floor-space or sidewalk area covered by the marquee or canopy between sunset and sunrise;
 - lighting of entrances or exits in excess of 5 watts per foot of width of the entrance or exit; and
 - lighting of interiors of business premises after cessation of business with the public except the amount necessary to enable staff to work.
- These regulations do not apply to,—
 - (i) flood-lighting of airports;
 - lighting for police and fire services and protection;
 - lighting required by law; and
 - lighting of direction signs and signs designating the office of a medical practitioner; and
 - the use of electricity for interior domestic purposes and in hospitals.
- No person shall, unless under the written authority of the Commission, take from any municipality or municipal commission any electrical power received from the Commission and use it for the purposes specified in regulation 1.
- No person shall, unless under the written authority of the Commission, take any electrical power generated or procured by the Commission and use it for the purposes specified in regulation 1.
- These regulations shall come into force at One o'clock a.m. of the 10th of November, 1947.

If further clarification is required please contact your local Hydro office.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO