

Fire Prevention – “Have 2 Ways Out”

During National Fire Prevention Week in Canada this year's theme is: “Fire Prevention Week - Have 2 Ways Out”.

According to the not-for-profit organization Fire Prevention Canada, on average, eight Canadians die from fire every week. Residential fires account for 73 per cent of these fatalities. Most of these fires are preventable and caused by careless behaviour. The leading causes of home fires are cooking, heating, electrical and smoking materials.

Fires aren't just a hazard at home. According to WCB of NS statistics, an average of 71 fire-related workplace injuries have been reported annually for the past five years (2007-2011).

This week, at work and at home, determine your “two ways out” in the event of fire. Take some time to consider the steps you can take in your office to prevent fires.

Fire Prevention Canada (FIPRECAN) is the national voice of fire prevention education in Canada. Please take a few minutes to gather

information that may save your life, and the lives of your loved ones. Statistics show that, on average, fire kills eight people each week in Canada, with residential fires accounting for 73% of these fatalities. Incorporated in 1976 as a

registered charity, FIPRECAN is a non-profit organization. The primary mission is to increase awareness of fire prevention nationally, through educating the public directly. Fire Prevention Canada is privileged to have His Excellency the Right Honourable David Johnston, Governor General of Canada as its Patron.

Safety Tips for the Office

Here are a few safety tips for the office from Fire Prevention Canada.

Keep exits clear of combustibles (e.g. discarded paper and empty cartons.)

Provide adequate clearance and circulation of air between combustible material and hot surfaces or heat sources such as copy machines and computers.

Strategically locate the portable fire extinguishers suitable for particular fire haz-

ards, and train key employees on their proper operation.

Establish an ‘Emergency Team’ and train each member on how to respond to fire emergencies.

Develop a fire emergency evacuation plan and conduct at least two fire drills per year in order to familiarize office personnel on how to respond to fire emergencies.

Keep flammables properly stored and secured.

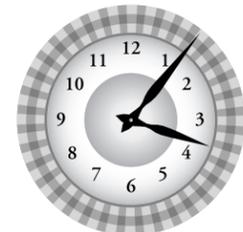
Fire Prevention – Seconds Count

In a fire, seconds count. Seconds can mean the difference between residents of our community escaping safely from a fire or having their lives end in tragedy.

That's why this year's Fire Prevention Week theme: “Every Second Counts: Plan 2 Ways Out!” is so important. It reinforces why everyone needs to have an escape plan. Here's this year's key campaign messages:

Draw a map of your home with all members of your household, marking two exits from each room and a path to the outside from each exit.

Practice your home fire drill twice a year. Conduct one at night and one during the day with everyone in your home, and practice using dif-



ferent ways out.

Teach children how to escape on their own in case you can't help them.

Make sure the number of your home is clearly marked and easy for the fire department to find.

Close doors behind you as you leave - this may slow the spread of smoke, heat, and fire.

Once you get outside, stay outside. Never go back inside a burning building.



About Fire Prevention Week

Fire Prevention Week is on record as the longest running public health observance, according to the National Archives and Records Administration's Library Information Center. National Fire Prevention Association (NFPA) has been the official sponsor of Fire Prevention Week since 1922, when the commemoration began.

President Calvin Coolidge proclaimed the first National Fire Prevention Week on October 4-10, 1925, beginning a tradition of the President of the United States signing a proclamation recognizing the occasion. It is observed on the Sunday through Saturday period in which October 9 falls, in commemoration of the Great Chicago Fire, which began October 8, 1871, and did most of its damage October 9. The horrific conflagration killed more than 250 people, left 100,000 homeless, destroyed more than 17,400 structures and burned more than 2,000 acres.

Blaming it on the cow

According to popular legend, the fire broke out after a cow - belonging to Mrs. Catherine O'Leary - kicked over a lamp, setting first the barn, located on the property of Patrick and Catherine O'Leary at 137 Dekoven Street on the city's southwest side, then the whole city on fire. Chances are you've heard some version of this story yourself; people have been blaming the Great Chicago Fire on the cow and Mrs. O'Leary, for more than 130 years. Mrs. O'Leary denied this charge. Recent research by Chicago historian Robert Cromie has helped to debunk this version of events.

The making of a pop culture phenomenon

Like any good story, the ‘case of the cow’ has some truth to it. The great fire almost certainly started near the barn where Mrs. O'Leary kept her five milking cows. But there is no proof that O'Leary was in the barn when the fire broke out - or that a jumpy cow sparked the blaze. Mrs. O'Leary herself swore that she'd been in bed early that night, and that the cows were also tucked in for the evening.

After the Great Fire, Chicago Tribune reporter Michael Ahern published a report that the fire had started when a cow kicked over a lantern while it was being milked. The woman was not named, but Catherine O'Leary was identified. Illustrations and caricatures soon appeared depicting Mrs. O'Leary with the cow.

In 1893, however, Ahern admitted he had made the story up. “Mrs. O'Leary's cow” has attracted the attention and imagination of generations as the cause of the fire. Numerous references, in a variety of media, have been made in American popular culture,

including films, television, and popular music.

But if a cow wasn't to blame for the huge fire, what was? Over the years, journalists and historians have offered plenty of theories. Some blamed the blaze on a couple of neighborhood boys who were near the barn sneaking cigarettes. Others believed that a neighbor of the O'Leary's may have started the fire. Some people have speculated that a fiery meteorite may have fallen to earth on October 8, starting several fires that day - in Michigan and Wisconsin, as well as in Chicago.

The biggest blaze that week

The Peshtigo Fire, the most devastating forest fire in American history, was the biggest blaze that week, but drew little note outside of the region-in and around Peshtigo, Wisconsin- because of the attention drawn by the Great Chicago Fire.

The Peshtigo Fire, which also occurred on October 8th, 1871, roared through Northeast Wisconsin, burning down 16 towns, killing 1,152 people, and scorching 1.2 million acres before it ended.

Historical accounts of the fire say that the blaze began when several railroad workers clearing land for tracks unintentionally started a brush fire. Before long, the fast-moving flames were whipping through the area 'like a tornado,' some survivors said. It was the small town of Peshtigo, Wisconsin, that suffered the worst damage. Within an hour, the entire town had been destroyed.

Nine decades of fire prevention

Those who survived the Chicago and Peshtigo fires never forgot what they'd been through; both blazes produced countless tales of bravery and heroism. But the fires also changed the way that firefighters and public officials thought about fire safety. On the 40th anniversary of the Great Chicago Fire, the Fire Marshals Association of North America (today known as the International Fire Marshals Association), decided that the anniversary of the Great Chicago Fire should henceforth be observed not with festivities, but in a way that would keep the public informed about the importance of fire prevention. The commemoration grew incrementally official over the years.

In 1920, President Woodrow Wilson issued the first National Fire Prevention Day proclamation, and since 1922, Fire Prevention Week has been observed on the Sunday through Saturday period in which October 9 falls. The President of the United States has signed a proclamation proclaiming a national observance during that week every year since 1925.

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