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Lend-Lease Report Of Tanks and Planes Sent to Russia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—(AP)—The United States and the United Kingdom have sent 5,800 tanks and 4,600 planes to Russia, the lend lease administration reported today with a promise that aid to the Soviet "will grow still more in 1943."

Administrator Edward R. Stettinius said that as of Jan. 1 more than 3,200 tanks and almost 2,600 planes had gone from the United States, and 2,600 tanks and more more than 2,000 planes from the United Kingdom.

Announcing "important progress" last year in supplying Russia, Stettinius declared:—

"The people of the Soviet union have so far waged a magnificent battle against the Nazis principally with their own arms. But lend-lease aid to Russia is growing to a sizable proportion. It will grow still more in 1943."

ABEGWEIT

By Alan Fergus Murray

Fairest land upon the water
Sunlit garden of the wave
Ne'er shall Island son or daughter
Be a traitor or a slave.

Now we wait—wait with impatience
Soon we hope to cross the Sea
Where the great United Nations
Fight as one for Liberty.

Isle of Peace and quiet beauty
Eden Haven; Homeland Ours.
We shall hasten to our duty
Eager fight the Axis powers.

With a voice of might we swear it
Island of our birth and pride
We've your guerdon. We shall wear it.
Not for naught your sons have died.

Minard's Kills pain.

- NEWSY NOTES -

By AGRICOLA

OLD ENGLAND

Two events occurred in the Bronze Age, which must have due recognition: first, the great impulse given to mining; and second, the introduction of the horse.

As already narrated, the work of mining flint was carried on with energy and skill by the inhabitants of Neolithic Britain. Flint mining did not at once decline when the first bronze implements appeared," but metal took the cream of the market," says an antiquarian writer. Bronze is an allay of copper and tin, or zinc; and copper ore was scarce in Britain, but plentiful in Ireland. Very different was the case with tin, which however was restricted to Cornwall; and there it occurred in such quantity that it not only supplied the home market, but for centuries was available for export to the continent. It may be taken for granted that the early miners obtained their tin ore from lodes which came to the surface on hillsides. Diolorus Siculus says" The inhabitants of that part of Britain wihch is called Belerion (Land's End in Cornwall) . . . prepare the tin working very carefully the earth in which it is produced. The ground is rocky, but it contains earthly veins, the produce of which is ground down, smelted and purified." The finished product was taken over the sands at ebb-tide to an island" in front of Britain," whence it was taken by merchants to Corbelo at the mouth of the Loire and thence by land and river to Marseilles. The island (called Ictis) was long supposed to be the Isle of Wight (Vectis of the Romans)' but historians are now convinced that St. Michael's Mount, off Cornwalls, was the island referred to. It is rather singular, that with all this evidence of a flourishing trade, there is no sign of any special wealth among the tinminers. A few coins and beads and some Greek pottery exhaust the list.) This is the common fate of primary producers in all times and in all places, and never more so than when widely separated from the purchasers of their produce. The Bronze Age miners may well have deserved the praise of Deodorus as being "more civilized in their manner of life," but it is also plain that they were no match for the crafty Greek and Phoenician merchants who bought their ingots. The region too, was inhospitable so that food and clothing would take up a large proportion of their income, since both must have been brought from other parts.

The horse, by all evidence, did not make its appearance in Britain until the Late Bronze Age, and the harness so far recovered, seems to be designed for a typical pony of about 12 "hands" (or four feet) high. The earliest bridle-bits were made of deer's antler, consisting of a transverse mouth-piece inserted into flat cheek-pieces which were perforated for the attachment of reins. (Metal bits were not introduced till about the middle of the Iron Age). The evidence for wheeled vehicles is very dubious till the Iron Age is reached. It is more than likely that something of the travois type, (such as was once) common among American Indians) was the earliest vehicle in Prehistoric Britain. The Britons like all barbaric peoples, delighted in costly harness, and even at this early period, ornamented the horse trappings of sheet copper with goldplating and perhaps enamel work, though the later is more likely to be of Iron Age origin.

Finally it must be recognized that as late as the seventeenth century most British roads were little better than trails, and that the great bulk of merchandise must have been carried on the back of pack-horses. (A few miles from my boyhood's home was the village of Leadgate, on the "gate" or way by which the lead ore was brought down on pack horses from the mines in the hills, in former times). This wasteful method of employing horses almost certainly originated with the Bronze Age people.

Juglone from Walnuts.

"Horticulture Illustrated" (American), has an article on fungicides derived from black walnut and butternut husks. "It had long been known that the soil at the base of walnut trees is toxic to the higher plants, causing them to blacken and die." A few years ago the poisonous chemical was insolated and called "Juglone," from Juglans, the generic name of the walnut tree. More recently juglone has been made by synthesis.

Dr. George A. Gries, of the Connecticut Agricultural Station, New Haven, had been searching for something to replace the copper fungicides, and unearthed a formula used by a practical grower just over 100 years ago It was an infusion of black walnut leaves. Dr. Gres could not discover why the formula had been dropped, but laboratory tests find that the synthesized form of juglone is more toxic than copper oxide, and now there is a probability that it will be put to work as a fungicide to combat minute parasitic forms of plant life which cause havoc with food crops and ornamentals.

Now for my story. As a small boy I noticed that the village women gathered English walnut leaves to place among stored clothes, and was told they kept away moths and other insects. I was further told that farmers dried the leaves, crushed them, and added a small handful to the feed oats, to relieve their horses of internal parasites—worms and bots.

When I came here, thirty-three years ago, I remembered this, when I saw Black Walnuts growing here, and wrote to the Federal Department of Agriculture, telling them of the practice, and begging them to make experiments with dried leaves of the black walnut as a vermifuge. I forget who was in charge then, but he politely threw cold water on the project and advised me to employ a veterinary who would give the animal a capsule to free it from parasites. This expense was just what I was trying to save! And it did not show much sagacity in turning down the experiment Canada might have had the honor of discovering juglone.

MORE TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

Besides the gravestone in the churcyard, people of consequence in the parish often placed memorial "wall-plates" of brass or marble in the interior of the church. Such an inscription was safe from the weathering which overtook that on the tombstone, and somewhat gratified the vanity of the surviving relations as showing wealth.

In the church at the historic little town of Barnard Castle, County Durham, England, is a brass plate recording the deaths of two of the children of the incumbent who held office there during the Commonwealth. It reads:

Bernard Castle

(And in Latin) Jonathan Rogers, first-born son of John Rogers, M. A, and of Grace his wife, died Anno Christi 1650, Nov. 8. (Then in English).

Hee peep'd into the World, where hee could see.
Naught but confusion, Sinne and misery,
Thence scap'd into his Sau'ors armes thus hee
Gott Heauen for fourteene dayes mortality.

(Under this in Latin) John Rogers, second son of J. R. and G. R., dried Anno Christi 1652, Aug. 30

Bles'd Soule Thy name did mind us of God's grace
Thou wast his gift whose loue shew'd vs thy face
But hee that gaue did take in ten months space
Thou found'st in Fathers armes a resting place

It is said that at New Haven, Connecticut, there is an epitaph which looks at the matter from an entirely different angle: it is on a babe four days old:—

"Since I so very soon was done for,
I wonder what I was begun for."

In general, epitaphs in Britain have not the grotesque (and often ironic) flavor of those composed by their American cousins. In the gravevard at Lisbon, Vermont, it is recorded of one Zebedee Haskins, (1767-1804):—

"The wretched man who moulders here
Cared not for soul or body lost
But only wept when death drew near
To think how much his tomb would cost."

At Long Newton, near Stockton, Co Durham, is to be seen in the which a brass plate commemorating Sir George Vane, son of that Sir Harry Vane from whom Cromwell implored to be delivered:

"Here lveth the body of Sr. George Vane interred May the First 1679
. . . . . He had thirteene hopefvll children, viz, fovre sons and nine davghters.
His honovr wonne ith feild lies here its dvst.
His honovr got by grace shall never rvst.
The former fades the latter shall faile never
For why, he was Sr. George once bvt St. George ever."

ODDS AND ENDS

New root stimulant. It is well known that Hormodin, auxan, and certain acids, will stimulate rootformation, when cuttings are treated with them. "Canadian Horticulture" puts potassium permanganate among these stimulants, and advises amateurs to experiment with it.

Potassium permanganate may be had at any drug store, and in much cheaper than the other rootforming chemicals. The danger, I imagine, would lie in using too strong a solution.

The method: The leafy cuttings, cleanly cut or trimmed, are stood in a vessel full of the solution (just as if they were cut flowers for 24 hours. They must not stand in direct sunlight nor in a draught. Then plant and tend in the usual way. Geraniums will be fine to start with, keeping an untreated cutting or two as a check Try and determine the correct strength of the solution that gives best results.

Ray-shon v. Rash-on. The U. S. broadcasters are credited (in the Ottawa Journal) with pronouncing the word ration a "ray-shon." Truth to tell, I never heard it called anything else till I came to Canada. Now, like everybody else, I call it rash-on, though my conscience pricks me for rejecting the more euphonious vowel.

Old English more musical. Time was when parent, apparatus, (and a number of other words) were called pay-rent, apparay-tus vc: employing the long vowel, which has a sweeter sound. Now we seem to have cultivated a harsher voice.

A terrible dilemma. Once on a time the editor of The Newcastle Chronicle (to which I was an occasional contributor) presented me with a book called "Scots' Vivers." As its name implies it was mainly about eatables, but there was a chapter about old laws One of these was against extravagance in dress, and read: "Na woman, except howrls, sall dress aboon hir estate." There was no punishment prescribed, but it put the Scotch ladies in a tight spot!

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THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

—A SATURDAY FEATURE—

PRESENTING NEWS AND VIEWS OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS AND ALL OTHERS SEEKING IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION

LITERATURE

Explain (a):
Gently now this gentlest country
The old habitude takes on.

Ans. The poet is referring to winter? The snow comes down gently. The country covered with snow is referred to as "the old habitude."

(b):
Once in your wide arms you held me
Till the man-child was a man,
Canada, great nurse and mother
Of the young sea-roving clan.

(ans.) The country held him in her wide arms until he became a man, then he escaped in imagination to far distant places. Canada or the Maritime Provinces is the home of the young sea-roving clan, just as England and Norse Countries are the home of the old sea-roving clan.

(c):
Now far alien countries call me
With the ships of grey Saint John.

(Ans.) Now that he is a man, far distant foreign countries call to him whenever he sees the ships of grey Saint John putting out to sea.

(b):
Loyalists, my fathers builded
This grey port of the grey sea,
When the duty to ideals
Could not let well being be.

(Ans.) St. John was founded by the United Empire Loyalists, who left the United States after the revolution giving up fine homes to carve new ones in a virgin country, because their patriotism towards Britain would not let them live under another flag.

(e):
When the breadth of scarlet bunting
Puts the wreath of maple on,
I must cheer, too—slip my moorings
With the ships of grey St. John.

(Ans.) The mercantile flag of Britain is a small Union Jack on a field of red. Canadian ships generally carry a wreath of maple and the Canadian coat of arms on the red (scarlet) field. When Carmen sees a ship leaving St. John for an alien country he must, in imagination slip his moorings and sail out with it.

(f):
Peerless-hearted port of heroes,
Be a word to lift the world,
Till the many see the signal
Of the few once more unfurled.

(Ans.) Carmen prays that the ideals which animated the builders of St. John may be a torch to other parts of the world until the whole world may learn to live under the principles of freedom which the loyalists brought to this country.

How does the story of "The Ship of St. John" fit with the facts of Bliss Carmen's life

Carmen did not sail with the ships of St. John, but in his imagination he roved the whole world.

What does it tell us of the spirit of the Poet?

It shows that the poet was filled with the spirit of adventure and loyalty to his native country. He sees all the beauties of nature and appreciates them, but he is filled with a longing for adventure; and must have it even if only in imagination. Notice the way in which contemplation on the ships crossing the bar leads the poet to thinking on the time when he himself and his friends will "cross the final bar of life" and sail out into the unknown.

CURRENT EVENTS

BURMA

The land front which exists in China cannot serve as a base for a major offensive against Japan until it is adequately supplied. Increased attention is therefore being given to the possibility of regaining control of Burma, to reopen the Burma Road and to disrupt Japan's efforts at consolidating its position in Southeast Asia. The difficulties of a Burma offensive are great. The roads from India are poor. Coastal invasion requires naval superiority in the Bay of Bengal. The supply problem is enormous, because of the length of ocean transport routes and the necessity of supplying other areas. Then too, torrential monsoon rains in the Calcutta-Rangoon area begin in May, making it necessary to start an invasion some months earlier, so that important positions can be seized before it becomes necessary to dig in. The political situation requires some mention. Bitterness of feeling in India has been built up during the past nine months. Although India is apparently quiet at the present time, there is always the danger of future outbreaks. When the Japanese were over-running Burma, they received the aid of a small section of the Burmese people. The Allies need to develop some programme for obtaining greater support from the Burmese in order to simplify the problems of their campaign. The air and sea power of the Allies in India has been steadily increasing in the past nine months. A chain of airdromes have been constructed along the Burma border by the R.A.F. and the U.S.A.F. A powerful army has been recruited, mostly of Indians. In mid-December a British column, under General Wavell, struck down the Bay of Bengal toward Akyab 100 miles from the Indian frontier. It was taken by the Japanese on May 8. Rangoon, Burma's capital, lies more than 300 miles farther down the coast.

William Phillips has been appointed by President Roosevelt, Ambassador to India.

General Sikorski is head of the Polish Government — in exile with headquarters in London.

The Russian Ambassador to England is Ivan Maisky.

President Roosevelt's personal minister in North Africa is Robert Murphy.

Saburo Kurusu was the special envoy from Japan in Washington at time of Japanese initial attack on Pearl Harbour.

World's largest battleship launched at the Philadelphia, Penn., Navy Yard on Dec. 7, 1942 one year after Pearl Harbour was the "New Jersey."

Frank Knox is the United States Secretary of the Navy.

President of Uruguay is Juan Jose de Amezoga.

Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., is commander of the United Nations' forces in the South Pacific.

Eight important nations of the world which have not yet become directly involved in the war are Argentina, Chile, Eire, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

Butadiene is a gas used for synthetic rubber.

"Web Defence" means using a defence in depth built around fortified islands of resistance.

Lord Linlithgow has agreed to continue as the Viceroy in India for an additional six months until October, 1943. He was appointed Viceroy in 1936. His term was extended in 1941 until April 1943.

WAR IN THE PACIFIC

In New Guinea, intense fighting had continued in the jungles and along the shores. Last summer the Japanese had established a beachhead along the coast, taking in Gona, a primitive native village, Buna, another rough settlement of mud and grass huts, and Buna Mission, the pescetime administrative centre of the area. Near Buna Mission were two clearings which the Japanese had used for airdromes. From the beachhead the Japanese had driven over the Owen Stanley Mountains to within 32 miles of Port Moresby. They were forced back to their original position.

In late November and early December, Gona and Buna both fell into the hands of the Allies. The Japanese fought back savagely. In the Solomons, the Japanese had established an airfield on New Georgia Island near Munda. The field has been under almost daily attack by American bombers. Japanese warships and transports had been prevented from landing reinforcements on Guadalcanal in late November. A heavy battle was fought off the north coast of the island

MEMBERS OF THE SIXTEENTH DOMINION

Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.

Member of the Administration and Minister without portfolio. Rt. Hon. Raoul Dandurand, K.C.

Minister of Mines and Resources, Hon. Thomas Alexander Crerar.

Minister of Public Works, Hon. Alphonse Fournier.

Minister of Transport, Hon. Joseph E. Michaud, K.C.

Minister of National Defence, Hon. James Layton Ralston, K.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Minister of Pensions and National Health, Hon. Ian Alistair MacKenzie, K.C.

Associate Minister of National Defence and Minister of National Defence for Air, Hon. Charles G. Power, K.C., M.C.

Minister of Finance, Hon. James L. Ilsley, K.C.

Minister of Fisheries, Hon. Ernest Bertrand.

Minister of Munitions and Supply, Hon. Clarence D. Howe.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. James G. Gardiner.

Secretary of State, Hon. Norman A. McLarty, K.C.

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. James Angus MacKinnon.

Postmaster General, Hon. William P. Mulock, K.C.

Minister of National Revenue, Hon. Colin W. G. Gibson, K.C., M.C., V.D.

Minister of National Defence for Naval Services, Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, K.C.

Minister of National War Services, Major-General L. R. LaFleche

Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent, K.C.

Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell.

HISTORY

EXERCISE I

In each of the following groups put a cross (X) before the one event which occurred first or the longest time ago; and place an (R) before the one event which occurred last or most recently.

Group 1—
Signing of the Magna Carta
Battle of Bannockburn
The Crusades
Norman Conquest of England.

Group 2—
Voyages of John Cabot to America.
Cartiers visits Stadacona.
Founding of Quebec
Discovery of America.

Group 3—
British Conquest of Canada
American Revolutionary War.
Founding of the Red River Colony.
Building of the Intercolonial Railway.

Group 4—
Act of Union.
British North America Act.
Quebec Act.
The Constitutional Act.

Group 5—
Completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
Manitoba enters Confederation.
Red River Rebellion.
Rebellion of Upper Canada.

Group 6—
Transfer of Rupert's Land and the North West to Canada.
Alberta enters Confederation.
Red River Rebellion.
Saskatchewan Rebellion.

EXERCISE II

Put a cross before the statements that are true:

1—In North America the Seven Years War was fought mainly to protect the New England colonies against the French.

2—This war ended in 1763 and had cost Britain a great deal of money.

3—It seemed fair that the New England colonists should pay some of this expense.

4—By the Stamp Act, and other Acts of the British Parliament, taxes were imposed on the New England colonists.

5—These the colonists refused to pay, and they at last offered armed resistance.

6—They at once declared their independence of British rule.

7—The war that followed lasted over twenty years.

8—The French-Canadians eagerly supported the New England colonists.

9—Even Lord Chatham, and most of the Whig party in England, favoured the cause of the rebellious colonists.

10 — The New England colonists themselves were not all in favour of independence.

11—From a third to a half of the people favoured the British cause.

12—After the war fifty thousand of these, known as Loyalists, went to live in Canada.

13—The American colonists were successful because the British were badly led by incompetent generals.

14—And also because they had the aid of the French, who were fighting Britain in all parts of the world.

15—The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle granted the colonists their independence.

16—For a hundred years after bitter feelings existed between America and Britain.

17—Today this has been replaced by a feeling of respect and friendliness.

ROBERT CLIVE

He was a poor, obscure clerk in the employ of the East India Company. By nature he was absolutely fearless and was a military genius. The French and English were struggling for the mastery of India. By the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Madras had been restored to Britain but in 1751 Dupleix, the French leader, prepared to attack it. Aware of his plan Clive seized Arcot, the capital of one of Dupleix's native allies. Here Clive had to stand a long siege and fought so well that the natives decided that the British might be even better fighters than the French. In 1757 Surajah Dowlah, the ruler of Bengal, demanded the reason for the fortifying of Calcutta by the British. When the answer did not satisfy him, he seized 146 British within his reach and confined them in a small prison room. When the door was opened only 23 were found alive. Clive hearing of the terrible deed, hastened from Madras, retook Calcutta and later defeated Sarajah Dowlah's great army at Plassey with his trained troops. This battle decided the fate of India and left Clive the real ruler of Bengal. When the Seven Year's War ended in 1763, the French agreed to keep no military possessions in India.

NATURE STUDY

Pollination is the transference of pollen from the anther to the stigma of a flower. Self-pollination is the transference of pollen from the anther to the stigma of the same flower. Cross-pollination is the transference of pollen from the anther of one flower to the stigma of a flower of another plant of the same kind. Cross-pollination leads either to (1) a larger crop of seeds, or (2) seeds of better quality. Pollinating agencies — Gravity, the wind, insects, by hand, machines and birds.

Plants are propagated by (1) seeds, (2) cuttings, (3) budding, (4) grafting, (5 layering (6) spores.

Grafting is the practice fitting a twig or branch on to a growing plant, firmly and in such a way that the sap from the one flows through the other maintaining life. Some plants store up winter food in a close cluster of fleshy leaves and are known as bulbs, e. g. the onion.

Stipules are small, leaf-like attachments at the base of a leaf.

Petiole is the leaf-stalk.

Node is the point at which a leaf is attached to the stem.

Whorl is an arrangement of leaves in a circle above the stems of some plants.

Fern leaves are called fronds.

Fern seeds are called spores.

EXERCISE IN GRAMMAR

Note carefully that when verbs such as "taste, sound, look, feel, smell and appear" are almost equal in meaning to the verb "to be" they are followed by adjectives and not adverbs.

Select the correct forms in the following sentences:

1. Can you not sit (quiet, quietly)?
2. The sick man was very (weak, weakly,) last evening.
3. My feet feel (cold, coldly).
4. He looked at me (cold, coldly).
5. My vacuum clearer does not work (good, well).
6. I am (real, very) well now.
7. The milk has become (sour, sourly).
8. It seems (strange, strangely) that you think we acted (strange, strangely).
9. Your garden looks so (different, differently) now.
10. The roses there smell (sweet, sweetly).
11. The boy looked at us (cross, crossly).
12. They looked (cross, crossly) when they spoke.
13. His running away makes him appear (dishonest, dishonestly).
14. We found our way quite (easy, easily).
15. The sentences seem (easy, easily) today.

GEORGRAPHY

GREAT BEAR LAKE

Great Bear Lake has an area of about 12,000 square miles and is the fourth largest lake on the continent and it is the largest lake with all its shoreline within the boundaries of Canada. It lies 1550 miles North of Edmonton, its northern waters being within the Arctic Circle. It has been ascertained that under the rocky shores of that far away lake are vast stores of precious metals. There have been discoveries of metals, with a promise of wealth in silver, gold, copper and more important still, vast deposits of pitchblende ore, from which radium is extracted. This new mining district is growing to major importance, prospectors and miners having streamed in by plane, dog team and canoe. A town of log cabins, with post office, mounted police station, radio station, is rapidly growing at Port Radium, formerly known as Cameron Bay, on the east side of the lake in the centre of the known mining area.

NEW ZEALAND

The Dominion of New Zealand consists of three main islands, North Island, South Island and Stewart Island and several other smaller islands. New Zealand is shaped much like Italy and is of much the same size. There are geysers, hot springs in North Island. The rivers are numerous and are ideal sources of water power of which New Zealand is making use to a greater and greater extent. New Zealand has a typical west-wind climate. Although it is practically in the same latitude in the southern hemisphere as Italy is in the Northern, it is more like England than it is like Italy in climate. The difference in climate between Italy and New Zealand is due to their relative positions, one a peninsula on a warm sea, the other a group of islands in a great ocean. The greatest rainfall of New Zealand is in the west. The flora and fauna are in general unlike those of the rest of the world. Native plants include flax, tree ferns and kauri pine, which is found on North Island, yield valuable timber.

From its roots is obtained a resinous substance called Kauri gum, which is used for making varnishes and linoleum. Native birds include several almost entirely wingless, such as the kiwi or apteryx. Colonization was begun in 1840, when Wellington was founded. The early colonists found the country already occupied by a native race called Maoris. The industries of New Zealand are principally, agriculture, forestry, stock-raising, dairying and mining. Horses, pigs, sheep and cattle are raised. Wheat, oats, and other crops are cultivated. The fruits are oranges, lemons, peaches, and olives. Minerals include gold, copper, gold, coal, silver, and iron. Wool and dairy products are the most important exports. The fishing industry in New Zealand is still in its infancy. The chief imports are clothing and textiles metals and machinery. Most of the imports come from Britain. Other countries which send goods to New Zealand are the United States, Australia and Canada. Wellington on Cook Strait is the capital. Other towns are Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin and Wariganui.

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to Millar MacFadyen, 8 1-2 Felling St., Charlottetown.

BURNED TO DEATH

HALIFAX, Jan. 20—(CP)—Margaret Criss, 10-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Criss of nearby Hammond's Plains, was burned to death yesterday in a fire which destroyed the home of Porter Allison, where the family lived. Other members of the household were unable to enter the baby's room where the fire started, apparently from an overheated stove.

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