or urban, individuals, organizations or Departments of Government can afford not to be concerned about safety. All of these owe it to themselves, to their families, their communities and their country to investigate every channel of risk from the smallest corner of their homes to the largest highway, railway crossing or what have you."

Safety Calls for Co-operation

Mrs. L. G. Lymburner, President of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario, stressed the need of co-operation in preventing accidents —the co-operation of the law and the public in traffic safety, the co-operation of farm organizations in community safety and the co-operation of the whole family, father, mother and children, in safety in the home and on the farm.

Reporting what a "tough programme" of law enforcement had done to improve traffic conditions in several cities, Mrs. Lymburner said, "The real reason for the improvement was that the Law decided something must be done to stop the senseless waste of life, the days and weeks of recuperation for those who did recover and the years of useless lives for those who were maimed or crippled. There was a matter of economics for the welfare of the community involved in this and for that reason Government Departments took a firm hand to see that improvement did come about."

Stressing the point that every accident in the home is a reflection on each of us and that every accident is an economic disaster for all of us, Mrs. Lymburner quoted the paragraph from John Donne which gave Ernest Hemingway the title for his novel "For Whom the Bell Tolls": "No man is an island entire in itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed into the sea, Europe is the less for it. Any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind and therefore, send not to ask for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for three."

Mrs. Lymburner suggested that every one attending the conference had accepted John Donne's philosophy or they would not have taken on the responsibility of spreading the gospel of safety. She said:

"You have accepted the fact that whatever happens to others in your community has a bearing upon your well-being, just as industry has impressed upon its workers that they must perform as a unit in every shop to keep themselves accident free and as a result happier, healthier and wealthier citizens. There is no patrolman in the shop, other than the awareness on the part of every worker that he has a duty to his fellow-worker; if he fails the reputation of the whole shop fails. We want homes to work as a unit with father and mother equally sharing the responsibility for making the home safe and instructing every member of his or her responsibility each to the other.

"The Safety Council agrees that operations in the home and on the farm are the hardest to keep safe because there are no laws for control; therefore, we must be our own lawmakers and then see to it that the law is observed." Mrs. Lymburner qualified this statement with the exception that when a house is built the law requires certain safety measures with inspectors to see that they are carried out before the house may be occupied. Then she said: "And what do we do? We promptly do all sorts of things to foul up this nice clean record of our house."

Among the anti-safety things too often done, Mrs. Lymburner listed using unsafe appliances; women doing makeshift repairs with a paring-knife and a bobby-pin instead of waiting for the man of the house to make the adjustment; using wobbly step-ladders; leaving things on stairs and in hallways; not teaching safety habits to children with the result that they drop skates, hockey-sticks, school boxes and books in the hall for someone to trip over; stepping on a chair to reach something while wearing a tight skirt and trying to step off; carrying a lazy-man's load of things piled too high to see over and inviting a fall over anything that may be in the way; in hurrying to answer a telephone call or to attend to something boiling over on the stove, leaving even for a few seconds a work basket with needles, thimble, scissors where a toddling child can reach it; changing the arrangement of furniture in a room without talking it over with the family, so that someone going into the bedroom 'finds himself draped over the dressing-table instead of safely on the bed as he expected.'

"Men and women together must work in the home and in the garden, in the farm yard and the fields so that we make for ourselves a better environment safety wise," said Mrs. Lymburner. "Unless parents together accept their responsibility as adults in the home, how can they expect children to avoid accidents?"

Safety in the Kitchen

Mrs. E. V. Thompson, F.W.I.O. Conference and Holiday Secretary, reminded the conference that statistics show the kitchen to be "the most hazardous room in the house," and she pointed out precautions to avert some of the most common kitchen accidents.

Falls are the most common of kitchen accidents and many falls occur when women use a makeshift arrangement to enable them to reach the highest shelves in cupboards—a firm, three-step kitchen stool would prevent many falling accidents. Carelessness in spilling water or grease on a kitchen floor and not cleaning it up has caused many people to slip and fall—a handy rack of paper towels would encourage wiping up the floor immediately.

Sharp knives, a necessity in the kitchen, can be dangerous if kept in a drawer with other kitchen tools, Mrs. Thompson said, and recommended that they be kept in a knife rack out of reach of children. We should also make it a practice always to use the guard on a carving fork.

To guard against children reaching the handles of kettles on the stove and upsetting hot liquid over themselves, the handles should be turned in over the stove out of reach. Pot-holders should be kept handy to the stove and workers should make it a practice to use them. Matches, always a fire hazard in the hands of children, should be kept in a metal container high on the wall