

stable. The size of the audience influences the method of presentation—charts and slides are good for a small audience; films and slides too, are better for a large audience. Mr. Whale demonstrated the use of flip charts—to make these we can use the plain white paper often bought to cover tables at a fair or picnic, or we may get sheets from the local newspaper office. Writing, printing or drawing on the chart can be done with a flannel-tip pencil. In using a flip chart, stand at the right and use the left hand to turn the page, keeping the right hand free to use a pointer. Blackboards, the speaker said, are good for a small audience but they cannot be seen far back in a large room.

Movies should be chosen carefully. "And," said the speaker "don't try to guess what a film is about by the title". Some safety films recommended were "At Home at the Wheel", "How to Fight a Kitchen Fire", "Safety Bicycling", "Farm Tractor Safety", "Blasting Caps", "Safety Sleuth". For local communication, Mr. Whale suggested getting to know the local newspaper editor and the local radio station people. They may be ready to publicize local safety projects. They may not care to use general releases on safety but they might be interested in a general release if it could be introduced by a local reference.

County Projects

Waterloo County Safety Council, with the cooperation of the County Agricultural Representative and the County Home Economist put on an effective skit showing how one accident ridden family "saw the light" and set about removing safety hazards from both house and barn. A parody on "Old Macdonald Had a Farm", written by D. D. Bergey and quoted with this report, also came from Waterloo. The safety committee had asked the agricultural representative and the county home economist to prepare something to help committee members with talks and demonstrations at local meetings. (In Waterloo they expect to reach 95 groups.) The material provided by the agricultural office included a collection of pamphlets, slides, a safety contest "What's Wrong With This Picture?" and a tin can covered with aluminum tape and red painted bars. This can, filled with sand, can, in case of accident, be set out instead of a flare—or the sand can be used to give traction on ice.

Bruce persuaded the Councils of eight of its sixteen townships to put Yield signs at their crossroads. They hope soon to have every crossroad in the county so marked. The Women's Institutes last year conducted a campaign of taping children's bicycles with reflector tape for safety on the highway.

Dufferin, with the approval of the School Inspector had classes in water safety for child-

ren and tests in safe bicycling. The Junior Farmers took part in a rodeo which included tests in safe driving and a written examination. For the driving tests cars were provided by dealers, gasoline by oil companies, the public was admitted and the event ended with a banquet.

One of several projects in Essex was to demonstrate the effectiveness of a "plaster sticker board" painted black and yellow for tractors travelling on the road. A resolution, backed by the County Federation of Agriculture, was sent to manufacturers asking that these signs be provided for all tractors now being manufactured. The next step may be to ask for compulsory legislation.

Halton had demonstrations of first aid at fall fairs, provided releases for the local press and radio on the need of first aid education and announced a first aid course to be held in the county. Each council member tried to enroll two persons to take the course and to promise to give fifteen hours during the year to relay this training to others.

Kenora is holding a series of "family nights" with safety programs. For the first of these gatherings the safety council arranged to have a police officer speak on traffic safety, a display of safety posters made by school children, a film "Trigger Happy Harvey", a safety contest, games for both children and grown-ups and sandwiches and coffee. The night of the meeting there was a sleet storm and the roads were a glare of ice but 114 people came, some of them driving 35 miles. At the time of the conference arrangements had been made for three more "Farm Family Safety Nights".

The Nipissing Safety Council wanted to get everyone involved so they "called on the reeves of all the townships to talk it over". They "launched a farmstead clean up campaign, putting pressure on the reeves to set an example on their own farms." They advertised the project with poster-bills and through the press. A panel discussion by members of the council was shown on TV, then taped and put on the radio. With the men clearing up the farm yards the District Home Economist organized a companion project for the women, cleaning up the house yard. Soon the little towns followed with a "clean up, paint up" campaign. The plan will be continued in 1962.

Victoria worked with the Red Cross in a Water Safety Course for children and young people. The women were very active in promoting this. In addition to swimming instruction, Red Cross personnel demonstrated life saving in the water, artificial respiration and how to take over at the scene of an accident until the police or a doctor arrive.

Wellington held a tractor safety rodeo, with assistance from the agricultural representative