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4-H Safety Club Manual : Extension Circular 13-01-2

William D. Lutes

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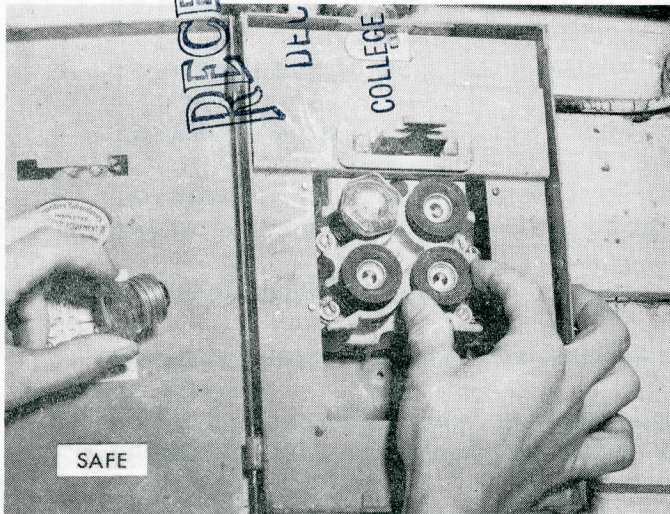
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4-H Safety Club Manual

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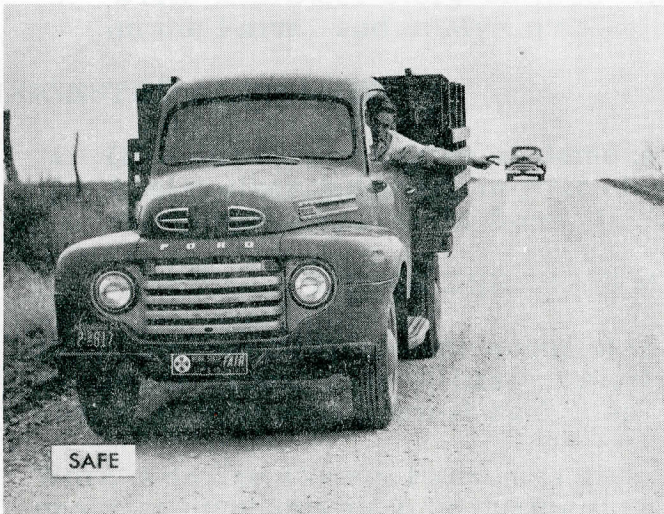
SAFE



UNSAFE

In The Home

On The Farm



SAFE



UNSAFE

In Traffic

At Play

EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING
W.V. LAMBERT, DIRECTOR

C.1

4-H SAFETY CLUB MANUAL

William D. Lutes
Extension Specialist, Safety

OBJECTIVES OF THE 4-H SAFETY PROJECT

1. To develop an attitude of care, judgment and consideration for the safety of others and yourself in daily activities.
2. To eliminate, insofar as possible, all hazards in or near the farm home, barn or other farm buildings, and in the community.
3. To aid others in becoming safety conscious.
4. To observe all rules of the highway.
5. To develop an understanding of the causes of accidents in the community as an aid in setting up a prevention program.

PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

1. Practice safety in all your activities each day.
2. Make a hazard survey at your home, list at least 15 or more existing safety hazards, and tell what you did to prevent these hazards from causing accidents.
3. Make a safety hazard survey in the community. List hazards identified and tell what you did to remove them.
4. Make a first aid kit for home use.
5. Write a project story entitled "How I Helped to Prevent Accidents in My Home, on the Farm, and in My Community."

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

1. Give one or more talks or demonstrations on safety.
2. Assist other members in your club in developing a booth or exhibit depicting safety measures on the farm, in the home or on the highway.

THINGS THE CLUB MAY DO TO GET STARTED

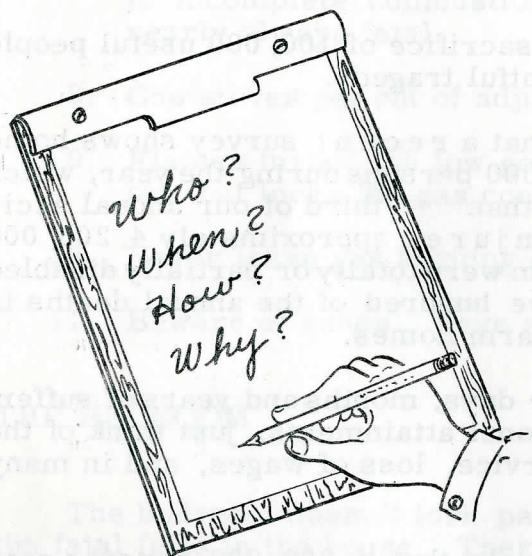
1. Help club members become acquainted with the high cost of farm and home accidents. Emphasize great loss of life, property and time. Explain how each individual in the club may be able to prevent such loss.
2. Work with the County Farm and Home Safety Committee. Find out what the county program emphasis is to be during the year.
3. Work with the committee in planning the program. Work out ways of stimulating club members to prevent farm and home accidents in their home community.

4. Obtain safety material from your County Extension office. Become acquainted with it and use it for project material when you are emphasizing safety.
5. Use the following suggestions as a guide in setting up the plan for meetings.
 1. Start with a roll call that is related to safety.
 2. Make use of safety songs, poems, etc.
 3. Plan your meetings to include some activity.
 4. Have club members prepare and give talks, demonstrations and skits relative to activity.
 5. Prepare posters on the activity for posting in schools, business houses and other public places.
 6. Conduct a poster contest for club members.
 7. Have a safety quiz at local 4-H club meetings.
 8. Prepare an exhibit for county fair or other public event.
 9. Have demonstration team enter the county demonstration contest.
10. Make a complete report of the work done on the activity by members and the club.
6. The 4-H Safety Project consists of a series of 7 problems.
 1. Reporting accidents to rural people.
 2. 4-H safety in the home.
 3. 4-H safety on the farm.
 4. Promoting safety in the community.
 5. First aid and the 4-H members.
 6. 4-H automobile safety.
 7. 4-H fire prevention.

The following list of problems may suggest extra meetings:

Electrical Safety
Handling of Firearms
Safety with Hand Tools
Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety

PROBLEM 1: REPORTING ACCIDENTS TO RURAL PEOPLE



Very few individuals fully understand or appreciate the causes of accidents in their own community. If you club members were to be questioned, there would be many different opinions as to the chief causes in your local community.

As an aid in surveying the situation, the first problem in this project is to start an activity of reporting all accidents to rural people in your community. This activity should be continued throughout the time the club holds regular meetings. At each meeting the members should summarize the accident reported since the last meeting. Spend enough time to discuss ways each accident could have been prevented and see that the same hazard does not exist on your own home farm.

Help your county and state safety workers compile a report of accident causes. Turn in the club summary to your County Extension Agent for further use.

Records of the National Safety Council indicate that over 14,000 rural people are killed each year in accidents on the farm or in rural areas.

THINGS TO DO:

In order to fully understand the accidents in our own community, it is necessary to survey the situation for at least six months. We can plan our campaign for safety in the community only after we find out what is causing most of the accidents.

1. Begin meeting with one or more safety songs.
2. Discuss the accident information and figures in your manual.
3. Discuss the local situation.
4. Study the form 7-74-2, "Report of Accidents to Rural People."
5. Use the report at the beginning of each 4-H meeting. Keep it up to date.
6. Discuss the factors involved in each accident reported and determine ways of preventing a like accident on the farms of the members.
7. Summarize the report at the completion of the project and turn the results in to your County Extension Office.

PROBLEM 2: SAFETY IN THE HOME

HOME ACCIDENTS -- A CHALLENGE TO YOU "Order is Heaven's First Law"



The needless sacrifice of 100,000 useful people every year is a frightful tragedy.

Did you know that a recent survey shows home accidents killed 29,000 persons during the year, which accounts for more than one-third of our annual accidental deaths, and injured approximately 4,200,000 others, many of whom were totally or partially disabled for life? Thirty-five hundred of the annual deaths in homes occurred in farm homes.

In addition to the days, months and years of suffering and loss of personal attainments, just think of the tremendous amount of money involved in treatment, service, loss of wages, and in many cases, loss of jobs.

A survey of the monetary loss in one year reveals that 4,200,000 persons paid \$630,000,000 for domestic injuries which did not result in death.

THE GREATEST HOME HAZARD

Falls lead as the cause of accidental death in the home -- 14,100 deaths, 48 percent of all home fatalities.

What are the causes of so many falls?

Causes usually trace the disorder, to improper use of equipment, and to lack of house repairs. Poor judgment, physical frailty, and hurry are often the start of disaster.

Perhaps the simplest way to approach a study of this problem is to break it up into small units.

In the kitchen there are many causes of accidents. Defective chimney flues are listed as second place in causes of fires.

1. Avoid overheating of range.
2. Provide protection against heat on floor and nearby walls.
3. Never start fires with gasoline or kerosene.
4. Do not clean stove with benzene or any type of explosive.
5. Do not hang clothes too close to range to dry.

6. To prevent falls, wipe up spilled grease or moist food on floors at once.
7. Clean flues frequently. Dirty flues make insufficient draft, which in turn leads to incomplete combustion. This may mean carbon monoxide poisoning which is nearly always fatal.
8. Gas stoves get out of adjustment at times and release unburned gas into the room.
9. Flames turned too low go out. Where there are small children, use a small spring pin that locks the gas cock when closed.
10. Never leave gas burning at night or in the absence of the family.
11. Beware of ashes. Have a good fireproof container in which to dump ashes.

THE BEDROOM

The bedroom doesn't look particularly dangerous, yet it produces 4 out of 10 of all the fatal falls in the house. There are seven causes:

1. Darkness. People generally prefer darkness for sleeping. But when up, always light the way. Never wander in the dark.
2. Sleepy wandering in a half-awake condition. This is also a matter of adequate lighting. Even sleepy people will avoid dangers that can be seen.
3. Loose rugs on polished floors, and rumpled rugs. An abrasive lining on rugs is a good way to keep them fastened down, or rubber jar rings may be used.
4. Slippery floors. People like shining floors. Isn't the risk of life and limb too great a price to pay for them? Make floors safer by rubbing and less wax.
5. Misplaced stools and other furniture.
6. Carelessly dropped shoes and clothing.
7. Children's toys.

The latter three hazards may be placed under the head of "out of place on the floor." Be tidy, or make the most dangerous room safe by having a place for everything and keeping everything in its place.

There are three sources of fatal burns in bedrooms.

1. Overturned oil lamps. If you use an oil lamp, be sure that it rests on a good firm base and that it rests upon a sturdy table.
2. Defective wiring. If you have any amateur wiring jobs in your home, have them checked by a competent electrician as soon as possible.

3. Smoking in bed. To satisfy a whim in the laziest possible fashion, one is willing to risk the lives of the entire household. This individual should be made to sleep in a tent at a good safe distance from anything inflammable.

THE BATHROOM

There are two new or additional causes of falls in the bathroom:

1. Soap or water on tile floors. Use washable bathroom rugs.
2. Soap or water in the bath tub. Use a rubber bath mat or other nonskid material in the bath tub to prevent slipping. A hand hold on the wall to prevent slipping will eliminate severe falls.

STAIRS

Accidents on attic and cellar stairs and porches may be prevented.

1. Repair worn or broken steps at once.
2. All stairways should be well lighted.
3. There should be a firm hand rail.
4. If there is a carpet see that it is solidly attached. Catching the heel in a torn or worn place is a common cause of accidents.

Basement stairs are often dangerous.

1. The bottom step should be painted white so that people will not fall from the lowest step, thinking they are on the floor. The top step should also be painted white.
2. Basement stairs are not a safe storage place for brooms, mops, etc.
3. Disaster has resulted from individuals losing their balance when carrying too heavy a load up or down stairs. (This also may cause a serious strain on muscles.)
4. Trap doors and stairs leading to cellar or coal bin from outside should be kept closed and the door in good repair.

ELECTROCUTION

Sudden death all too frequently results from:

1. Improper installation of electric fixtures and equipment in the bathroom.

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1. Improper installation of electric fixtures and equipment in the bathroom.

2. Touching the light chain or switch while standing on a wet floor or in the bath tub when the electrical work has not been properly done.
3. Electric heaters which have been improperly installed.

BURNS AND SCALDS

Fires rank second in home accidents. Burns and scalds cause the death of more children than any other kind of accident, and most of these could be prevented.

Many rural homes depend on lamps and lanterns, on matches and kerosene for starting fires, and on open fireplaces.

The following precautions should be observed to help prevent burns and fire losses:

1. Use safety matches, and keep them in tins. Strike matches away from you.
2. Keep matches away from little children but later teach them how to use them.
3. Keep handles of cooking utensils toward the back of the stove.
4. Do not pass a cup of hot liquid over someone sitting at the table.
5. Melt petroleum products, paraffins, and lubricating oils over hot water.
6. Use a fire resistant cover for the ironing board and an adequate flatiron stand as a safe measure. Disconnect iron when called from the task of ironing.
7. Cleaning with inflammable materials such as naphtha or gasoline is dangerous even under the best of conditions and must never be done indoors or near a flame. The best substitute for these combustible cleaners is carbon tetrachloride which, though more expensive, is safer. The National Safety Council urges that all dry cleaning with naphtha, gasoline, benzine, commercial cleaners or other inflammable liquids be stopped in the home.
8. Never pour water on flaming grease. Cover with a lid or use flour, salt, or soda.
9. Keep open flame lights away from curtains or draperies.

CUTS

Cuts and scratches rank third in home accidents. Every scratch, no matter how small, is always large enough for germs to enter. These germs, may cause infection resulting in blood poisoning.

1. Care for each wound, no matter how small, cleanse at once, and treat.

2. Keep the yard free from tin cans, broken glass and rusty nails.
3. Keep scissors in a sheath. Children must not be permitted to play with razors, knives and sharp instruments.
4. Can openers which cut a smooth edge are best.
5. Even a paring knife has an element of danger. Keep knives in a knife rack, not a jumble in a kitchen drawer.
6. When using a sharp knife, always cut away from you.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS SAFETY PRACTICES.

1. Keep your step ladder in good repair.
2. Keep all openings for ventilation securely screened.
3. Keep porches and walks free of ice and wet leaves.
4. Inspect toys for loose parts.
5. Keep cupboard doors, oven doors, drawers, etc., shut to protect against knocks and bruises.
6. Do not put pins in your mouth.
7. Keep clothes in good repair to prevent accidents which occur around machinery. Ragged trousers or sleeves often get caught in machinery. Catching the heel in a poorly sewed hem may cause an accident.

THINGS TO DO:

What can you as a 4-H club member do to reduce home accidents? Organize a Home Safety Campaign. Safety is a cooperative product. Every member of the family can have his part in helping to keep the home safe.

If a railroad company can, through an organized campaign, reduce accidents from 8.13 for every 100 employees to 0.84 per 100 in 10 years, the homes of our country should be better.

Safety is the responsibility of every individual. There is no better place to begin our 4-H Club safety project than in our own homes. We can be of considerable service to our family by calling unsafe practices and hazards to their attention so they can prevent accidents.

1. Have roll call by each member giving a safety slogan or a safety practice used at home.
2. Start meeting with a safety song -- "Are You Safety Conscious."
3. Discuss the material in the Members' Manual.
4. Discuss the value of spotting hazards in the home as a means of promoting home safety.
5. Study Extension Circular 792, "Eliminate Hazards on Your Farm", with particular attention to the section on "The Farm Home."
6. Set up plans for completing the survey in the home of each member.
7. Complete the survey and remove all hazards that can possibly be removed.
8. Complete the form in your record book for Requirement No. 2.
9. Inform members of the family of hazards that cannot be removed, so they can avoid them.
10. Discuss the results of the home hazard survey at your next meeting.

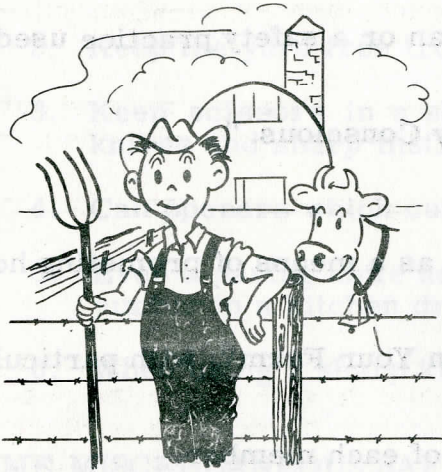
Demonstrations which may be worked out and given by members.

1. Replacing electrical fuses.
2. Making steps safe.
3. Kitchen safety.
4. Poison recognition in the home.
5. Using and storing kitchen knives.
6. Fireproofing fabrics.
7. Building fires.
8. How to make a rug skid-proof.
9. What we mean by orderliness in our home.

Recreational suggestion

Play the "Find it, fix it" game.

PROBLEM 3: SAFETY ON THE FARM



Each year more than 14,000 farm people are killed and another 1,200,000 are injured. These figures mean that farming is the most hazardous of all occupations.

The principal causes of accidents on the farm are (1) agricultural machinery, (2) other work accidents, (3) falls, (4) animals, and (5) vehicles.

MACHINERY

Machinery tops the tragedy list on the modern farm. When operating machinery, use the same caution and the same rules that apply to safe operation of automobiles. Do not take chances with mowers, combines, corn pickers and tractors. Shut off the power before attempting to make adjustments or clear forage from machines.

Be sure that all shields are kept in place on all power shafts, chains and belt drives. Unguarded universal joints and power shafts are certain accident causes - you can't afford to take chances by operating a machine for a single day unless it is properly shielded.

Never let small children ride on tractors or farm machines that are in operation. Children seem to derive considerable enjoyment from riding the tractor and on machinery but this all too often leads to tragic accidents. Don't take the chance -- the results are too tragic.

FALLS

Falls kill more than 14,000 people annually and temporarily disable over 100,000. Falls from ladders, roofs, hay mows, hay stacks, etc., account for thousands of farm accidents each year. When storing ladders, consider the element of safety to children. Ladders definitely must not be left standing against a building or tree where children will be tempted to climb on them. Warn children to stay off the roofs of small buildings and off the windmill.

LIVESTOCK

Always be extremely careful when handling livestock, to insure safety for yourself as well as other members of the family. In many instances, the younger members of the family will need assistance in managing livestock projects. It is not uncommon to see a youngster try to show a steer or heifer that is too difficult to handle. This is always a dangerous situation.

The following points may serve as a guide to safety practices in the handling of livestock:

1. A bull may be safely led only when a staff attached to the nose ring is used. All bulls are a potential hazard, even though they may appear gentle. Do not take chances. Use approved housing and pens.
2. Cows or sows with young are apt to be dangerous and should be handled with caution. The use of a hurdle, and handling sows and pigs, is an excellent practice.

3. Farm pets such as dogs and cats may be a safety hazard, especially around children. Either is dangerous if handled in a rough manner or when suffering from injury or disease.
4. Human beings are susceptible to many animal diseases. Extreme care should be taken when it is necessary to treat sick animals or to dispose of dead ones.
5. Every farm should initiate a program of livestock health to rid the farm of such diseases as tuberculosis, brucellosis, etc.

VEHICLES

During the past few years, there has been considerable increase in accidents to people traveling on country and rural roads. This increase may be partly the result of blind corners, insufficient marking of roads, poor condition of roads, etc. A major cause, however, is the result of too high speed for the condition of the road and lack of alertness to other traffic on side roads.

There are frequent examples of tractor and auto accidents which could have been avoided if the tractor had been equipped with rear lights, reflector tape or red warning lights. For day time driving of tractors on the highway, a red flag extending several feet above the tractor will help approaching traffic avoid sudden slowing down. Tractor operators should practice yielding the road to traffic from the rear when approaching a long hill. Be sure to reduce speed before pulling to the road shoulder or the ditch.

THINGS TO DO:

1. Open meeting with a safety song.
2. Discuss the farm accident information from Members' Manual.
3. Study and discuss the hazard survey for the farm provided in "Eliminate Hazards on Your Farm."
4. Discuss farm accidents reported in local papers during the past month.
5. Complete survey and remove all hazards that can be removed.
6. Discuss ways of avoiding hazards that could not be removed.

Demonstration possibilities

1. Safety with ladders
2. Safe handling of livestock
3. Safe tractor operation
4. Safe labeling of poisonous insecticides
5. Safe fusing of electrical circuits

Recreational activities

Give the True and False Quiz on Farm Safety

PROBLEM 4: COMMUNITY SAFETY

No safety program, which has had its start with individuals and families, would be complete without carrying the emphasis over to the community level. Members of 4-H clubs can provide a very important service to their community by spotting hazards in the community and assisting in eliminating them.



THINGS TO DO:

1. Answer roll call by stating some hazard to safety you have seen in the community.
2. Discuss the reasons for emphasizing community safety.
3. Have members draw up a list of hazards to safety in the community:
 - Traffic hazards
 - Fire hazards
 - Health hazards
4. Decide how each hazard could best be eliminated.
5. Plan an activity of eliminating those that it is possible to eliminate as a club activity.
6. Eliminate the hazards decided upon.
7. See that the activity is given some good local publicity.
8. Record the results in your Record Book for Requirement No. 3.



PROBLEM 5: FIRST AID AND THE 4-H MEMBER

First aid is the immediate and temporary care given the victim of an accident or sudden illness until the services of a physician can be obtained. It may mean the difference between life and death, between temporary disability and permanent injury. In any case, proper first aid reduces suffering and makes the physician's task easier when he does arrive.

The need for first aid training is plainly evident in everyday life. Seldom does a week pass on the farm but what some first aid of a minor nature is used on a member of the family. The purposes of first aid training are:

1. To prevent accidents. Experience shows that people trained in first aid are safety-conscious and their accident rate is much lower than that of untrained persons.

2. To train people to do the right things at the right time.

3. To prevent added injury or danger. First aid prevents further contamination and infection of wounds. It lessens the likelihood of shock or helps to control it.

4. To provide proper transportation, if necessary. It is often necessary to remove the victim in order to save his life or to place him under proper medical attention. Care must be taken to employ the correct methods in moving him, so as to prevent further injury.

The leader should secure, if possible, an experienced first aid worker from the community to assist with this problem. The "First Aid Textbook" published by the American Red Cross is almost a must for the preparation of a good first aid meeting. The conclusion of this problem should bring about a satisfactory first aid kit in every home.

In every home there should be certain first aid materials carefully selected, carefully labeled, and kept in a special cabinet or box. Even the most careful farm worker may at some time need first aid. Although first aid may mean the difference between life and death, have your doctor treat all major injuries as soon as possible.

As a 4-H club member, you have given time and thought to making your home a safer place to live. Sometimes accidents occur even though you have taken these precautions, so every individual should be able to provide adequate first aid. First aid is particularly important to those living in the country because of the time required in getting medical attention.

THINGS TO DO:

1. Open with roll call by having each member answer with the name of some article used in first aid.

2. Discuss the importance of an understanding of the principles of first aid.

3. Demonstrate and discuss first aid practices for each of the following:
Discuss precaution to be observed:

Severe bleeding

Stoppage of breathing

Fractures

Open wounds

Poisoning

Burns

Dislocation

Heat exhaustion

4. Demonstrate and practice the application of artificial respiration, using the "back pressure-arm lift method."

5. Obtain or build a container for a home first aid kit. A container the size of a large cigar box would be satisfactory. The container may be finished and labeled for better looks.

6. Obtain the following minimum list of materials for the first aid kit.

1. 6 one-inch compresses on adhesive
2. 2 three-inch square bandage compresses
3. 1 square yard of sterile gauze
4. 1 triangular bandage
5. 1 roll of one-half inch adhesive
6. burn ointment
7. scissors
8. 1-inch and 2-inch rolled bandages
9. 3-inch splinter forceps
10. aromatic spirits of ammonia

7. Pack the first aid kit and place it in a convenient place in the home.

8. Complete the Record Book for Requirement No. 4.

Demonstrations which may be developed

How to help prevent shock

How to treat a wound where bleeding is not severe

How to pack a first aid kit

How to stop a nose-bleed

How to give artificial respiration

PROBLEM 6: AUTOMOBILE SAFETY

RULES OF THE ROAD

SAFE DRIVING



Facts and figures prove that motor vehicles are our greatest enemy on the home front. Each year about 37,000 are killed and 1,150,000 temporarily disabled by this enemy.

Following are some rules for safe driving.

1. Drive carefully and slowly. Speed is the greatest cause of highway accidents.
2. Keep to the extreme right side of the road.
3. Always signal before stopping or turning. Signals should be given in plenty of time. (LEFT hand straight out for LEFT turn; straight up for RIGHT turn; and down for stopping.)
4. At a road or street intersection, always remember the vehicle to the right has the right of way.
5. Always obey stop signs and signals. Stop, look both ways, then go ahead carefully.
6. Never pass a vehicle when meeting another vehicle, on a curve, a hill or on a road or street intersection.
7. Dim your lights when meeting another car at night.
8. Drive slowly in school zones.
9. Never drive when tired or sleepy.

The location of the entrance to the farmstead, fields, and pastures if they border on the highway is important. Be sure they are not hidden from passing motorists. The approach to a gateway should have plenty of room so the vehicles do not have to stop on the road.

SAFE BICYCLING

All the rules for safe driving a car apply to the bicycle rider. Stop signs, signaling when to pass and all other rules should be followed just the same.

Here are a few other rules to be followed as well:

1. Do not zig-zag or weave in front of traffic.
2. Never hook rides. There is danger on both sides and at the back of any vehicle.
3. Never get caught in a dark box. (A dark box is any space where a driver cannot see because of the lights of another car coming toward him.) If you should, pull off to the right immediately.
4. Keep both hands on the handle bars and be ready to stop in any emergency. Keep brakes in good mechanical condition.
5. Nebraska law requires a white light visible 500 feet in front to be used on the front of all bicycles at night, and a red light or reflector visible 500 feet from behind to be used at the rear.

PEDESTRIANS

1. Always walk on left side of public highways.
2. Keep as far as possible from travelled portion of roadway.
3. Never get caught in a dark box. Step off the road.
4. Stop and look both ways before crossing street or road. Watch at your side for cars turning corners.
5. Do not suddenly step from behind a parked car or one standing on road or street.
6. Cross streets with the green light only.
7. Never cross intersections diagonally.
8. If confused in traffic, stand still, so vehicles may avoid you.
9. Do not play on public highways, or on streets.

Auto traffic on Nebraska highways and country roads provides one of our most important hazards to safety. Auto fatalities account for more of Nebraska's accidental deaths than any other group. Rural people have to be good drivers. They use our country roads and highways for transporting the farm produce to market, as well as for the purpose of social and business trips.

To be a good driver today is both an art and an obligation of good citizenship. Driving an auto is an art requiring the co-ordinated action of the ears, eyes, hands and feet--and a continual awareness of the great responsibility you have for controlling a machine which can cripple, maim, and kill. As you drive down the highway, you are within a few

feet of possible death every time you meet a truck or another car. One rule always guides the good driver. The Golden Rule is "Do to others as you would like them to do unto you."

The villain in driving today is "Speed."

THINGS TO DO:

1. Begin the meeting by answering the roll call with an example of traffic signs found on our public roads.
2. Discuss traffic accident reports taken from state and local papers during the past week.
3. Discuss the regulations related to issuing drivers' licenses and school permits.
4. Demonstrate safe practices for pedestrians on the roads.
5. Check a late model car for equipment which promotes safe driving and discuss the importance.
6. Check to see that the following equipment on your family car is in operating condition.
 - a. brakes
 - b. lights
 - c. windshield wipers
 - d. turn signal
 - e. horn
 - f. defrosters
 - g. dimmer switch
 - h. sun visors
7. Work up a set of "safe driving" rules.
8. Learn to recognize the significance of the five different shapes used in traffic signs.
9. Demonstrate the arm signals used by good drivers.

Suggested Demonstrations

1. Safety practices for pedestrians
2. Safe distance to follow in traffic
3. Safe parking to change tire on highway
4. Safe highway driving



PROBLEM 7: FIRE PREVENTION

Some 3000 persons are burned to death in fires on farms and in rural communities each year. About \$133,000,000, approximately two-thirds of the national fire loss, is the estimated cost of these fires. Farm buildings frequently burn to the ground because of lack of good water supply and an organized fire department.

Fires on farms are due to seven principal causes, most of which are preventable. Many fires are caused by faulty flues and heaters. A chimney should be well constructed and built from the ground up, set on a solid foundation or cement. It should never be dependent for support on wooden construction. All defective chimneys should be rebuilt with walls of standard thickness. Standard flue lining is recommended. The frequent cleaning of flues, stoves and furnaces will reduce the likelihood of fire.

Sparks from chimneys, bonfires, forest fires, grass fires, or from other burning buildings frequently cause fires on wooden shingle roofs. To prevent these fires, use fire retardant roofing wherever possible. Where wooden shingles are used, a spark arrester should be used on all chimneys. Ladders of proper length and construction should be kept close to all buildings with combustible roofs to provide quick access to roofs in case of fire.

Farm property loss from lightning averages about \$10,000,000 a year. It is estimated that 200 persons are killed and 600 to 800 persons are injured by lightning on farms each year.

Properly installed and well maintained lightning arresters will provide complete protection to buildings by lightning. Lightning rods should be installed in accordance with the National Code for Protection Against Lightning. A metal roof electrically bonded, properly grounded, and provided with air terminals to protect chimneys or other non-metallic projectors usually affords satisfactory protection. Television antennas should be properly erected and grounded to prevent damage from lightning.

Fires may result from a carelessly discarded cigar, cigarette, match, or pipe contents. It is wise to prohibit smoking in barns or elsewhere where combustible material is stored. Cleanliness, tidiness and order in and around all buildings is essential to the prevention of fire.

Hay and other roughage which is damp or not properly cured frequently develops spontaneously when stored compactly in large heaps. Heating may continue until the material ignites.

Soak with water any material which is heating excessively. Remove the material from the building in which it is stored. Some fire equipment should be installed in or near the building in which material is stored in case flames should break out during removal. The material should be moved to a safe distance from buildings as it may burst into flames later.

Losses from fires in Nebraska amounted to over 6 million dollars, 44 fatalities, and 238 injuries in 1952. The largest losses were residential dwellings, field grain and grass, and barns and other farm buildings. Farm fires have often been accepted as unfortunate occurrences which could not be helped. Rural areas were the last field in which organized fire protection was made available--and then only on a limited scale.

To make fire protection effective, it is important that farm families do their part in the program of prevention. You can make your farm more fire-safe by having fire "first aid" equipment.

THINGS TO DO:

1. Recheck the hazard survey for each member to see how well fire protection and prevention is being followed.
2. Discuss fires which have occurred in the community during the past year.
3. Discuss and have demonstrated the different types of fire "first aid."
 - a. Class A, B, C fires
4. Have members tell what types of extinguishers they have at home. They may tell of their experience in using them.
5. Examine lightning rod installation and discuss the importance of proper grounding of lightning rods and TV antennas.
6. Have each member plan an escape from his home in case of fire at night.
7. Visit the local rural fire department and become acquainted with its work.

Demonstrations

1. Demonstrate how to put out a fire on a person's clothing.
2. Demonstrate how to carry a burning object.
3. Fire extinguishers and their use.
4. How to make a fire prevention survey on the farm.

Source of Safety Materials

Safety Films

The first 11 films are available from Audio-Visual Instruction, Extension Division, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska

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| 1. The Miracle in Paradise Valley
General farm safety | Rental \$1.00 |
| 2. More Dangerous than Dynamite
Home causes | Rental \$1.50 |
| 3. Farm Tractor Safety
Model tractor - causes of accidents | Rental .75 |
| 4. Hands Off
Cornpicker safety | Rental \$6.00 |
| 5. Farm Petroleum Safety
Fire prevention | Rental \$1.00 |
| 6. Safety Begins at Home
Home hazards | Rental \$1.50 |
| 7. Safety in the Home
Dangers in the home | Rental \$1.50 |
| 8. Safe Uses of Tools
Uses of simple tools | Rental \$1.00 |
| 9. Before the Alarm
Community fire prevention | Rental .75 |
| 10. Crimes of Carelessness
Fire prevention - causes | Rental \$1.50 |
| 11. Fire Prevention in the Home
General prevention program | Rental \$1.75 |
| 12. Several good films are available from the State Department of Health, Capitol Building, Lincoln, Nebraska. Write for a listing of visual aids. | |
| 13. Additional information and material on safety are available from your: | |

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