

1956

## EC56-2105 Protect your Family against Poisoning

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist>

---

"EC56-2105 Protect your Family against Poisoning" (1956). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 3327.  
<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/3327>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

C. 2

1956

AGRI

S

85

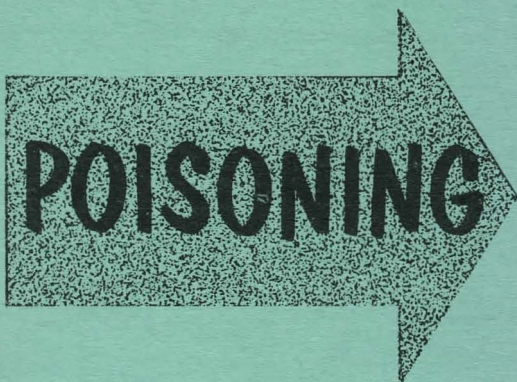
E7

#56-2105

C. 2

E.C. 56-2105

# Protect Your Family Against...



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

# Protect Your Family Against Poisoning

Keep all drugs, poisons, and other household chemicals out of the reach of children and away from food.



Lock up all dangerous substances.

Do not store poisonous or inflammable substances (kerosene, gasoline, rat poisons, etc.) in food or beverage containers.

Read all labels and carefully follow "caution" statements. Even if a chemical is not labeled "poison", incorrect use may be dangerous.

Do not eat or serve foods which smell or look abnormal and remember that they may poison household and farm animals.

Be sure all poisons are clearly marked. This can be done by sealing with adhesive tape or using a special marker.

When you throw away drugs or hazardous materials be sure the contents cannot be reached by children or pets.

Warn small children not to eat or drink drugs, chemicals, plants, or berries they find, without your permission. Insist on this.



Use cleaning fluids with adequate ventilation only, and avoid breathing vapors.

Protect your skin and eyes when using insect poisons, weed killers, solvents, and cleaning agents. Be sure to wash thoroughly after use of such things, and promptly remove contaminated clothing.





Do not allow food or food utensils to become contaminated when using insect sprays, aerosol mists, rat poisons, weed killers, or cleaning agents.



Do not take or give medicine in the dark. Be sure you can clearly read the label on the container.

When measuring drugs give it your full attention.

Give infants and young children drugs only as directed by your physician.

Before measuring liquid medicine always shake the bottle thoroughly.

Safeguard tablets which are candied, flavored, or colored, since children eat them like candy.

Do not take medicine from an unlabeled bottle - transparent tape over the label will protect it.

Date all drug supplies when you buy them.

Weed out the left-overs regularly from your medicine chest - especially any prescription drug that your physician ordered for a particular illness.



Use a prescription drug only for the patient for whom the physician ordered it.

Read all directions and caution statements on the drug label each time you plan to use it.

Keep this where you will see it often. . .  
on the inside of the medicine cabinet door. . .  
on your kitchen or bathroom wall.

In the event of an accident immediately call a physician:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name)  
or nearest hospital

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Telephone)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Telephone)

Keep this where you will  
see it often. . . on the  
inside of the medicine  
cabinet door. . . on the  
kitchen or bathroom wall.

Rewritten by William D. Lutes,  
Extension Specialist, Safety,  
from a circular developed by

Department of  
Health, Education, and Welfare,  
Food and Drug Administration,  
Division of Medicine.