

FILE NAME: Armco (ARM)

DATE: 1933 Feb

DOC#: ARM002

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Ohio Industrial Commission Monitor

SAFETY IS BETTER THAN COMPENSATION

O_{HIO} I_{NDUS} C_{OMMI}
TRIAL SSION

MONITOR

BULLETIN OF
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF OHIO

Prepared by
THE DIVISION OF SAFETY AND HYGIENE
T. P. KEARNS, *Superintendent*

MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

THOS. M. GREGORY WELLINGTON T. LEONARD, *Chairman* L. E. NYSEWANDER
T. A. EDMONDSON, *Secretary*

Issued monthly. Sent free upon request to the Division of Safety and Hygiene, Columbus, O.

VOLUME VI

FEBRUARY, 1933

NUMBER 2

Ohio Industrial Commission Monitor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

More Gains For Safety.....	726
Congress Speakers Expected to Reflect Safety Thought of Nation.....	727-728
Canton Campaign in April.....	728
Safety's Value Demonstrated.....	728
Occupational Diseases For 1932.....	729-730
Francis Albert Duxbury (A Tribute).....	730
Zanesville Plant Honored.....	731
With Division Speakers.....	731
Recent Commission Findings.....	732-733
Safety Tabloids.....	733
Safety Activities and Records.....	734-735
December Accident Statistics.....	735
Fine Meeting at Dayton.....	736
Ohio Foundries Contest.....	736

MORE GAINS FOR SAFETY

Statistical data assembled by the statisticians of the Division for 1932 indicate that the 131,519 injury and occupational disease claims filed with the Industrial Commission establishes a new low for accident frequency.

The number of claims filed is 40,249 less than the 1931 record and 130,382 under the record of 1929, when accident frequency in Ohio industries reached its maximum since the assembling of accident statistics was begun in 1926. Only once since that year (in 1927) has the fatality record of 983 deaths in 1932 been bettered, and in the matter of permanent partial disability cases, the record of last year is by far the best in the history of the Division.

According to the records, accident frequency in 1932 was decreased 23.4 per cent over the 1931 record and fatalities were decreased 13.3 per cent. On the face of the returns this would indicate marked gains for safety. Even after making due allowance for decreased exposure in 1932 over 1931, which is placed at 17 per cent as the maximum in business research bulletins, accident frequency registered gains last year which should be gratifying to every exponent of industrial safety in Ohio.

While safety engineers have yet to discover an infallible rule wherewith to measure the fluctuations in accident experience, due to the many conditions influencing that experience, the careful compilation of reliable statistics based upon claims filed, is as accurate as any other barometer indicating the trend of accident prevention work. We adopt this view in spite of the fact that it would be possible to go back of the figures and show even greater gains for safety. For instance, it could be shown that approximately 40 per cent of all death claims heard by the Commission in 1932 were disallowed and that a goodly percentage of non-fatal claims are annually discarded as lacking in merit. But, nevertheless, they are a charge against the records of industry until they are denied and until the statutes of limitation operate against their review by the courts.

These records do set out the fact that notable gains for the safety cause were made in Ohio industry last year, but in the same breath they pro-

claim that the toll of life and limb exacted by industrial hazards is still appalling and unnecessary. When we think of even the low record of 131,519 injury and occupational disease cases, the 983 fatalities, the 26 permanent total disabilities and the 1,021 permanent partial disabilities suffered by Ohio workers last year, our humanitarian susceptibilities are shocked, especially since all of us realize that much of this wanton waste of man's physical powers and productive capacity is absolutely preventable.

There may be, and perhaps should be, deep gratification in the thought that the 129 eyes lost by industrial workers last year is 41 less than in 1931; that the 24 arms lost is one less; that only 10 hands were sacrificed as against 21 the year before; that the 652 whole fingers lost is 298 less than in 1931; that the 406 parts of fingers sacrificed in machines, by crushes and infections is 83 fewer in number; that only 35 toes were lost whereas 60 was the record for last year; and that the loss of 26 legs and 4 feet gives industry an even break with 1931. But we cannot, and must not, overlook the fact that this trail of maimed and broken bodies which accident hazards leave in their wake could be, at least partially, controlled by strict adherence to safety methods and safe practices which this division and kindred agencies are consistently and persistently teaching and preaching.

No one can find a source of gratification in an improved accident record keener than that felt by the officials and personnel of this division. We are pleased that the record is better. But we are not satisfied, and you, the employers and workers of Ohio, should not be satisfied. The record is still too ghastly to permit of jubilation over the gains made, but they can serve to stimulate a greater interest in the propagation of safety thought in fields where its seed has fallen on sterile soil and in renewed enthusiasm and energy among the ranks of those who contributed to the 1931 gains.

While we are making headway against the current, let us not rest upon our oars.

THOS. P. KEARNS,
Superintendent.

Feb. 133

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES FOR 1932

A preliminary classification of the claims filed for occupational diseases in 1932 shows a decrease in number as compared with 1931. It should be noted that these figures are based upon the applications for compensation as they are filed with the Commission and as many of these claims may be found non-compensable it is probable they may be disallowed when finally considered by the Commission.

A comparison of the figures for the two years shows that in 1931 the total number of claims filed was 1,240 with 1,108 being filed for compensable conditions and 132 for conditions other than those listed in the Occupational Disease Law. In 1932 the total number of claims filed was 1,135 with 984 being filed for compensable conditions and 151 for non-compensable diseases. It is evident, therefore, that there were 105 less claims filed in 1932 and when claims for compensable conditions are considered, the total number was 124 less than for 1931. In the comparison this last figure, namely 124, is considered as being a better index of the real reduction in occupational diseases, for it should be noted that there was an increase in the number of claims filed for non-compensable diseases which usually include tuberculosis, bronchitis, asthma, arthritis, neuritis, heart conditions and a number of various diseases which are not occupational in origin and should not be considered as developing from industry.

In considering the 984 claims for compensable diseases it is found that 648 were due to some skin disease. Of this number 561 were for dermatitis, which is an inflammatory condition of the skin. These were divided as follows: 25 were attributed to the handling of oils, 63 to cutting compounds or lubricants, 253 to dust, 205 to liquids, 13 to fumes, 2 to gases or vapors. One case of epithelioma or skin cancer was attributed to the handling of carbon. Eighty-six cases were described as chrome ulceration of the skin or nasal passages. This chromium ulceration is a recent addition to the occupational disease law, which became effective July 8, 1931. Prior to that date ulceration of the nasal passages, even though due to the action of chromium acid, could not be considered as coming within the provisions of the law. During 1932 there were 70 cases of nasal ulceration filed.

With a few exceptions the period of disability resulting from skin diseases is short as compared with some of the other industrial diseases; the total number of days lost for the 648 claims totalling 8,254 days. For the cases of dermatitis the total number of days lost was 7,673 for a total of 561 claims, making an average of 13.6 days per claim. In commenting upon skin diseases it should be noted that during the past

year, as well as in other years, a number of claims have been filed and in some instances compensation granted in which it was later found that the skin disease was not occupational but due to some systemic or infectious condition such as eczema, ring worm, athlete's foot and in a few instances contagious diseases such as impetigo or scabies.

Under the classification of industrial poisons, 174 claims were filed with a total of 61,226 days lost. In this group lead poisoning is as usual the most prominent cause of disability. During the year there were 138 claims filed for lead poisoning with 6 fatalities or death claims. Investigation of the files, however, shows that none of these death claims has as yet been allowed as compensable by the Commission. Four have been definitely disallowed due to the fact that in each instance death was found to be due to some condition other than lead poisoning and in the other cases the proof has not been completed sufficiently for the claims to be presented for decision. Exclusive of the six death claims it is found that the average period of disability in the cases of lead poisoning filed was 35 days per claim.

Other claims filed for industrial poisonings are as follows: brass or zinc 5, with one death; mercury 2; phosphorous 2; arsenic 2; benzol or derivatives 13, with one death; aniline 3, with one death; carbon bisulphide 2; wood alcohol 1; carbon dioxide 1; volatile petroleum products 4; sulphur dioxide 1.

From the above it is evident that the industrial poisonings, while much fewer in number than the skin diseases, are responsible for a much greater loss of time. Excluding the nine deaths which are filed in this group, it is found that the average period of disability is about 100 days per claim as compared with 13.6 days per claim for dermatitis.

In July 1931 tenosynovitis and prepatellar bursitis were also added to the list of compensable conditions and during the year 142 claims were filed for these conditions, 120 for tenosynovitis and 22 for prepatellar bursitis. Here again it was found that very frequently claims were filed for conditions other than those specified in the law as being compensable. In some instances claims for arthritis, neuritis, tubercular conditions, etc., were filed as coming under this classification.

In considering the entire group of claims filed during the year there is some gratification in knowing that a reduction in the number of compensable claims was made. Just how much of this is due to industrial depression and lack of employment cannot be stated. Those familiar with the claims which are filed know that in many instances the disability is very slight and

Feb. 133

the claims are filed for the payment of a small amount of medical fees in some instances and in others for a matter of record. In contrast to these there are other claims in which there is a great deal of lost time and prolonged medical treatment for conditions which ordinarily, unless complicated, should result in disability for only a few weeks.

When it is considered that most occupational diseases are classed as preventable it is evident that there is much to be done to improve conditions and it is hoped that in the future a still greater reduction can be made by the elimination of those hazards which are responsible for the development of occupational diseases.

MR. WOLTZ RESIGNS

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Society of Ohio Safety Engineers, held at Cleveland, O., accepted the resignation of President J. M. Woltz, associated with the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. and who has held the office continuously for fifteen years. Changes in the work assigned to Mr. Woltz by his employer, required his retirement.

The newly elected officers of the society are: President, A. C. Cook, Carnegie Steel Co., Youngstown, O.; vice president, K. E. Roof, Willard Storage Battery Co., Cleveland, O.; secretary, E. C. Rogers, Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.; treasurer, Jos. A. Voss, Republic Steel Corp., Youngstown, O.

In connection with the resignation of Mr. Woltz, it can be noted that he has also tendered his resignation as chairman and member of the General Advisory Committee on Codes of the Industrial Commission of Ohio, a position in which he has rendered very valuable service to the state and to Ohio employers and employees. His retirement from this field of activity is deeply regretted by the host of friends he has made over the period of years he has been associated with the Committee.

DYERS AND CLEANERS GET RESULTS

An excellent showing in the effort to reduce accident frequency was made in the Dyers and Cleaners statewide campaign for the period August to November inclusive, the frequency rate for this period being 3.72. During the four months, 63 of the 66 firms reporting did not have a single reportable accident, the remaining three firms reporting a total of five accidents, none of which were of a very serious nature. Four of these accidents occurred during the first three months of the campaign and one in November. The man-hours worked for the four months totalled 1,099,376. If the low frequency rate established is maintained for December and January, the last two months of the campaign, it will compare favorably with that of any group and be well under the average accident frequency rate of Ohio industry as a whole.

FRANCIS ALBERT DUXBURY

(A Tribute by Hon. George Allen Kingston, Toronto.)

(Editor's Note—Francis Albert Duxbury, who died shortly after the 1932 session of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, was a member of the Industrial Commission of Minnesota, a pioneer in the field of Workmen's Compensation and a recognized authority on compensation matters. He was a past president of the I. A. A. B. C. and his advice and counsel were greatly valued by the members of that organization. Mr. Kingston has beautifully paraphrased Longfellow's immortal poem in a tribute to the life and works of one well known and endeared to compensation officials of Ohio and the nation.)

Hearken, men of Compensation;
Men from every State and Province,
Comes a call from Minnesota,
Land whence came the inspiration
For those lines we count immortal
Of the noble Hiawatha,
Now, its death bells mournful tolling,
Signal of the sudden passing
Of a fine administrator
Of that almost universal
Law of Workmen's Compensation,
And we bow our heads in sorrow.

Who was Francis Albert Duxbury
That so many mourn his passing?
Could you have seen him in his workshop,
At the Compensation office,
Away out west in St. Paul City,
In the State of Minnesota,
Would you need to ask the question?
Urbane, kindly, sympathetic,
Wise in speech and keen perception,
No one ever left his presence,
But must know he had fair hearing,
Haughty mien, nor pride of power
Ever marred his disposition,
Yet none felt more sure than he did,
That to err at times is human.

At the Annual Conventions
Of the Boards of Compensation,
From near every State and Province,
None gave clearer words of wisdom,
None gave voice to clearer thinking,
None evinced more kindly friendship
In our every social gathering,
Than this Minnesota Chairman;
And all those who came to know him,
From our far flung jurisdictions,
Will, his memory ever cherish;
So, to widow, home and loved ones,
Here, our tribute of affection
For this friend no longer with us.

Toronto, 19th December, 1932.

The sixteen men of the Salt Creek Production crew of the Ohio Oil Co. have gone 1,010 days without a lost time accident.

Sept. 133

drunkard, idiot, imbecile, lunatic, or confined person, and in such event no application need be filed and the Industrial Commission shall furnish the probate court with the name and residence of such person and the name, degree of kinship, age and address of the father, mother or next of kin, so far as is known to the Industrial Commission."

SILICOSIS

During the past few months a great deal of attention has been given to the question of Silicosis, by both industrial and medical associations. Many articles are being written giving information obtained by investigations made for the purpose of determining the causes and the diagnostic symptoms of this disease. A part of the interest in this disease has no doubt been occasioned by the fact that in some states numerous claims for disability have been filed by employees who have been subjected to dust hazards in industry. Also certain investigations have shown that many suspected cases of silicosis in various stages have been found in plants in which the existence of such cases had never been suspected. Furthermore, it has been learned that under certain conditions the development and progress of the disease is much more rapid than was formerly believed.

The term Silicosis is applied to a more or less chronic disease of the lung brought about by the continued inhalation of air infiltrated with fine particles of silica dust. It has been found that only the fine particles of dust, in fact those too small to be seen by the unaided eye, are those which are breathed into the lung cells and result in inflammatory conditions leading to the destruction of lung tissue and possibly forming a basis for the development of a complicating tuberculosis. The larger and heavier particles of dust which can be seen floating in the air are either not inhaled or are prevented from entering the lungs by various protective mechanisms of the nose, throat and lungs.

Investigations also indicate that the disease is progressive and that after the tissues of the lungs have been appreciably affected, further invasion and progress is made regardless of the fact that the inhalation of dust is discontinued.

Any occupation in which there is a possibility of inhaling rock dust in which silica is present to the extent of 20% or more should be regarded as capable of producing silicosis. The extent of the hazard increases with the concentration of the dust in the air. Some of the most common occupations resulting in exposure to high concentrations of silica dust are quarrying, excavating, tunneling, stone cutting, pottery work, metal grinding, sand blasting and the pulverizing or screening of rock or sand.

It is evident, therefore, that all dusty operations should be considered as health hazards and definite

measures should be adopted for the elimination of dust from the air and the maintenance of adequate ventilation. This may require the installation of exhaust systems, the use of spray equipment to moisten the air and prevent the accumulation of dust, vacuum systems for cleaning as well as the use of respirators or positive pressure air helmets to be worn by employees to prevent the inhalation of dust. All employees working at dusty occupations should be carefully observed for evidences of respiratory disease and referred for a medical examination if any symptoms are noted.

MACHINERY ACCIDENTS

A study just completed by the statistical laboratory of the division of the machinery accidents in Ohio industry in 1932 shows that of the 20,489 accidental injuries charged to machinery, 38 resulted fatally.

Of the total, 18,804 occurred in operating machinery or setting up work and this number included 26 fatalities. Adjusting and changing tools, etc., caused 579 injuries, including three fatalities; repairing, testing and inspecting, 311 with one fatality; throwing belt on or off, 103 with no fatalities; oiling or cleaning, 317 with two fatalities; operating another machine, 14 with one fatality; all other causes, 361 with five fatalities.

Further breaking down of the statistics shows 9,590 injuries with three fatalities as a result of flying particles; 6,566 with eight fatalities at point of operation and 1,880 with five fatalities as the result of kickbacks. Rolls caused 417 injuries with three fatalities; hammers, 189 with no fatalities; presses 3,130 with seven fatalities; cutting tools, 5,251 with six fatalities; shears, 289 with no fatalities; abrasives, 6,236 with five fatalities; saws, 1,022 with two fatalities; screen-mixing, 206 with three fatalities; winding and twisting, 924 with one fatality; portable tools, 1,412 with one fatality; and miscellaneous sources, 1,413 with 10 fatalities.

The number and severity of these accidents in their relation to the total for all accident causes would indicate there remains still much to be done in mechanical safeguarding of machinery in Ohio plants.

The electrocution of an employee who came in contact with a live wire while working on a pole broke a two-year safety record for the Port Clinton division of the Ohio Public Service Co. on July 31. Several days previously, a lineman for the Reserve Power and Light Co., at Crestline, came in contact with a 4600 volt power line and was rendered unconscious. Fellow workers jarred his body loose from the live wire, lowered him with a rope and revived him. He was severely burned but will recover.

OHIOANS AT SAFETY CONGRESS

The usual quota of Ohio safety workers had a part in the deliberations of the 22nd Annual National Safety Congress and Exposition held in Chicago, October 2-6.

Buell W. Nutt of the Safety Equipment Service Co., Cleveland, was vice-chairman and Allen Clark of the Safety Clothing Co., Cleveland, was secretary of the Accident Prevention Equipment Manufacturers Section.

H. L. Sain, Special Representative of the Division of Safety and Hygiene addressed the Automotive and Machine Shop Section on "Safety in Machine Shops Under 1933 Conditions".

J. B. Johns, President of the Medusa Portland Cement Co., Cleveland, talked at one of the Cement Section sessions on "Why Safety Pays".

Dr. Thos. W. Gosling, Superintendent of the Akron Public Schools, was general chairman of the Child Education Section.

At one of the sessions of the Construction Section, Fred I. Rowe of the W. L. Johnson Construction Co., Hicksville, spoke on the subject "Safety a Challenge to Management".

Dr. Glenn Adams of the Adams Hospital, Cincinnati, gave a talk on skin affections at a session devoted to the study of dermatitis.

"The Accident Prone Employee" was the subject of a talk by W. J. McCarter, Superintendent of Employment and Training, the Cleveland Railway Co., Cleveland, before the Electric Railway Section.

"The Safe Use of Ultra Violet Rays in Industrial Irradiation Processes" was the topic of an address to the Food Section by Dr. M. J. Dorcas, National Carbon Co., Inc., Cleveland.

At a special subject session on Hoisting Chains, J. A. Voss, Industrial Relations Director of the Republic Steel Corp., Youngstown, was chairman and an address on "Inspection of Hoisting Chains" was delivered by A. C. Badger, Metallurgical Engineer, the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown.

Dr. R. C. Engel, Service Director of the Corrigan, McKinney Steel Co., Cleveland, spoke on "Safety Contests" and C. M. Allen, Staff Supervisor of Safety and Training, American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, discussed "Foremen's Training in Accident Prevention" at a special subject session on Maintaining Interest in Safety.

Dr. Carey P. McCord, Medical Director of the Industrial Health Conservancy Laboratories, Cincinnati, discussed "Health Hazards in Foundries and Their Elimination" before the Metals Section, of which J. A. Voss, Youngstown, was chairman.

"Problems in Handling Ethyl Fluid and Ethyl Gasoline" was the subject of a talk to the Petroleum Section by Dr. Robert A. Kehoe, Ethyl Gasoline Corp.,

Cincinnati, and H. L. Hershey, Safety Director of the East Ohio Gas Co., Cleveland, spoke to the same group on "Operation and Maintenance of Pipe Lines".

Supt. Thos. P. Kearns of the Division of Safety and Hygiene, Industrial Commission of Ohio, spoke on the subject "Selling Safety to Workers in the Metal Trades" at a meeting of the Power Press Section. J. A. Voss also talked to this section on "Elimination of Unsafe Practices".

Dr. A. G. Cranch, Medical Director of the National Carbon Co., Cleveland, had a paper on "The Placement of Workers From a Physical Standpoint" at a special subject session on Practical Medical Program in Industry.

Ohioans dominated in the proceedings of the Rubber Section, of which H. W. Low, Miller Rubber Products Co., Akron, was vice-chairman. R. W. Morse, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, spoke on the topic "Is the Rubber Industry Making Progress?"; J. J. Loge, General Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, spoke on "The Effect of Outside Conditions on Accidents"; C. L. Hungerford, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., discussed "Time Study and Safety"; and John M. Lewis, Mine Safety Appliances Co., Cleveland, talked on "Respiratory Protection for Dust and Fumes in the Rubber Industry".

"Mechanical Safeguarding and Engineering Revision" was the subject of a talk to a special subject session on Safety Organization and Program by L. W. Lohrey, Personnel Manager of the Delco Products Corp., Dayton.

C. C. Janes, Secretary of the Columbus Automobile Association, was vice-chairman of the Street and Highway Traffic Section. Prof. W. Sherman Smith, University of Toledo and Dr. M. Luckiesh of the Lighting Research Laboratories, Cleveland, were speakers on this section program.

The above references were taken from the advance Congress program and it is possible other safety men from Ohio had a part in the various section meetings. The general representation from Ohio was unusually good.

DISCLAIMS CREDIT

In our last issue, a record of 846 days without a lost time accident was erroneously credited to National Tube Co., Lorain, instead of Steel and Tubes, Inc., Elyria. Among the first to note the error was D. W. Lawrence, Superintendent of Casualty, Employment and Welfare Departments of the National Tube Co., who says: "We would be proud to claim the record of elapsed time, especially in view of the fact that our average number of employees is many times that mentioned in the article. The plant making this record has earned honorable mention and we are calling your attention to the error."

DIVISION FIELD ACTIVITIES

Special Representative Harry L. Sain attended meetings of the industrial section of the Dayton Chamber of Commerce on August 25 and September 1, called for the purpose of outlining the program for the fall and winter sessions of the Dayton Industrial Safety School. At the August 25 meeting, Urban L. Moler was chairman and talks were made by Mr. Sain, L. W. Lohrey, Robert Anderson and Mrs. Franklin Dunlap. The September 1 meeting was presided over by L. W. Lohrey. On August 24 Mr. Sain made a safety address at the annual Penny-royal Reunion at Fairview, which was arranged by S. M. Johnson, formerly Editor of Codes for the Division. On August 31, he spoke to 130 employees of the Standard Oil Co. Refinery at Toledo and awarded the trophy won in the Refiners' Safety Contest. Other speakers were Safety Director J. Herbert and Supt. G. W. Hannekin of the company. The Sohio Band furnished music for the meeting which was arranged by Safety Engineer George P. Meehan and of which Mr. Hanneken was chairman. On September 21, Mr. Sain spoke on "Safety Problems of 1933" to a meeting at the Seamless Tube Co. plant, Shelby, arranged by Special Investigator Sidney Smith and attended by many executives of industries from Mansfield, Plymouth and Galion. Supt. B. V. Hollenbaugh of the Shelby company was chairman.

Safety Engineer P. B. Martens addressed 65 employees of the National Standards Co., Akron, at a shop safety meeting on August 29. Plant Manager L. C. Williams was chairman of the meeting. On August 28 he talked to 125 employees of the Alligator Rubber Co., Akron, at a shop safety meeting of which M. H. Hanson, Plant Manager, was chairman. September 13, Mr. Martens talked to about 200 employees of the Black & Decker Co., Kent, at a meeting presided over by William S. George, Factory Accountant. September 15, he was the speaker at a safety gathering of 230 employees of the Buxbaum Co., Akron. Albert Buxbaum, President of the company was chairman.

THE DEADLY AIR HOSE

More than once in these columns attention has been directed to the dangers of the indiscriminate and improper or careless use of air hose, but the records of compensation claims filed during the past year for disability due to injuries of this nature necessitate repetition of the warning.

It is indeed strange that after all that has been said against this senseless practice and all that has been done to eliminate it from Ohio industries, that twenty disability claims should be attributed to it in a single year, a number of them fatal and others producing injuries of a major character.

Compressed air has its place in the modern plant

and is essential as an aid to industry, but it was never designed as a cleaning agency or a vehicle for the efforts of plant comedians. It is inconceivable that intelligent workers in our plants cannot recognize this fact, sense the deadly hazards the misuse of the air hose looses and confine its use to the purposes for which it was intended.

It may be considered fun to direct a powerful stream of air against sensitive portions of a fellow worker's anatomy, but the results have been so deadly and so thoroughly advertised that anyone indulging in the practice can only be classed as too utterly thoughtless and reckless to deserve a place in any modern plant.

There may be some extenuation for pranks that result in injury to their victims only through unforeseen circumstances, but for the man who turns an active air hose against a fellow worker there is absolutely no excuse and it is strange that the practice should persist. We know of no form of horseplay quite so brutal or so certain to be attended by disastrous results.

No regulations designed to eliminate this practice in every plant in Ohio can be made too drastic.

PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTORS CONTEST

At the conclusion of July, the sixth month of the state-wide Wholesale Petroleum Distributors No-Accident Campaign, the 50 plants enrolled had worked a total of 2,323,344 man-hours with 48 lost-time accidents, a frequency rate of 20.7 per million man-hours, as compared with a frequency rate of 26.2 for the first three months of the campaign.

Thirty-four plants went through the six months without a disabling injury, the 48 accidents being distributed among sixteen plants.

In Class A (plants operating 5 or less trucks) Shell Petroleum Corp. is first, Canfield Oil Co. second and Ohio Oil Co. third.

In Class B (plants operating 6 to 10 trucks) Shell Petroleum Corp. is first, Cities Service Oil Co. second and Gulf Refining Co. third.

In Class C (plants operating 11 to 25 trucks) Cities Service Oil Co. is first, Shell Petroleum Corp. second and Pure Oil Co. third.

In Class D (plants operating more than 25 trucks) Gulf Refining Co. is first and Standard Oil Co. second. Only two concerns entered in this class.

The contest is to continue until the close of the year and the steady decrease being made in accident frequency for the past three months offers encouraging prospects for a splendid record.

Out of 221 bus and car operators of the Akron Transportation Co., 148 went through the first six months of 1933 without a lost time accident.

Oct. 132

TRI-COUNTY DRIVE OPENS

The four months safety campaign to be conducted jointly by Athens, Hocking and Perry counties, from September 1 to December 31 by the Nelsonville Board of Trade and other civic bodies of the three counties in cooperation with the Division of Safety and Hygiene of the Industrial Commission, was launched August 30 with a meeting at Nelsonville.

Nearly 150 representatives of industry and labor attended the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Rosser and addresses were made by Supt. Thos. P. Kearns of the Division, Mine Safety Engineer L. C. Lewis, Chief Deputy James Berry of the State Mine Bureau, Oral Daugherty, S. Cottingham, Banton Hall and A. Gill. Short talks were also made by the industrial executives present, pledging support to the campaign.

At a meeting at the Park Hotel, New Lexington, on the evening of September 19, about 65 representative men and women of Perry county were present to hear safety talks by Supt. Thos. P. Kearns and Mr. Lewis of the division. President W. R. Kelso of the Kiwanis Club was chairman of the meeting, at which support of the movement was pledged by many of those present, including Supt. Hearing of the county schools, who will supply transportation for speakers to the various schools.

It is planned to hold a number of meetings in the district during the course of the campaign, in addition to the mine, shop and school gatherings to be addressed by Mr. Lewis and a number of field representatives of the Division will be scheduled for safety meetings.

BAKERS AWARDED TROPHIES

The silver trophies offered to the winners in the three groups of Ohio bakers engaged in a state-wide safety contest from February 1 to July 31, were awarded Saturday, September 23, on the steps of the State House in Columbus by Governor George White.

The trophy winners were: East Side American Coffee House, Cleveland, in Class I; White Rose Food Shop, Inc., Norwood, in Class II; and the General Baking Co., Toledo plant, in Class III. Representatives of the three firms were present to accept the trophies as were also the donors, Roy J. Ferguson, the Century Machine Co., Cincinnati; J. H. Nolan, the J. H. Day Co., Cincinnati; and Fred D. Pfenning, the Fred D. Pfenning Co., Columbus.

Secretary Frank E. Noyes of the Ohio Bakers' Association, who handled the interests of that organization in the movement and Supt. Thos. P. Kearns of the Division of Safety and Hygiene of the Industrial Commission, which sponsored the contest, were present at the presentation.

The records made in the campaign indicate its value to the bakers' group. A total of 79 plants participat-

ing worked 4,849,247 man-hours with an accident frequency rate of 14.7. Forty-eight plants went through the six months without an accident and the remainder had a total of 71 lost time injury cases.

The man-hours worked by the winners without a chargeable injury were 3,007 for the East Side American Coffee House, 14,273 for White Rose Food Shop, Inc., and 85,940 for the Toledo plant of the General Baking Co.

I. A. I. A. B. C. AT BOSTON NEXT

The Industrial Commission of Ohio and the Department of Industrial Relations were represented at the twentieth annual session of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held in Chicago, September 11-15.

The program of the various sessions included papers and discussions on a variety of topics pertinent to the work of the boards and commissions having representation at the meetings and those dealing with the problems of workmen's compensation and industrial hygiene were of exceptional interest.

One entire session of the convention was devoted to safety. Supt. Thos. P. Kearns of the Division of Safety and Hygiene was chairman of this meeting which was held jointly with the nineteenth annual convention of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada.

Thos. M. Gregory, Chairman of the Industrial Commission of Ohio was named as a member of the executive committee, to which was left the duty of naming a secretary. Joseph A. Parks of Massachusetts was elected chairman and G. Clay Baker of Kansas, vice chairman for the ensuing year.

The next meeting will be held at Boston, Mass. in September, 1934.

PACKERS ACTIVE FOR SAFETY

At a recent meeting of the Meat Packers Safety Council of Cincinnati, Mr. Williams of the Cincinnati Fire Department spoke on "Fire Hazards and Ammonia Systems".

In connection with this campaign it might be stated that the division has been engaged for some months in making safety surveys of all meat packing establishments in the state and up to September 20 reports had been made on 55 plants. When this work is completed it is the intention of the division to formulate a set of safety rules for packing plants.

The engineers of the Division who have been making the surveys have found the management of packing establishments very much interested in any steps looking to an improvement in accident experience and they will constitute a strong group among the safety-minded employers of the state.