

From the remainder of the article, the following may be tabulated in brief, as

### The Remedies Suggested

- I. First and foremost we can all study the meaning of democratic institutions and seek to see the significance of citizenship.
- II. Insist on publicity and absolute honesty in the councils of your own party and you will have taken the first steps towards honest government and political purity in the nation.
- III. Abolish patronage.
- IV. A limit should be set to the amount which any individual or corporation shall be allowed to contribute to the funds of any party and an account open for the inspection of all given of all party funds.
- V. Contracts must be let by public tender and all concessions affecting the nation's wealth must be treated in the same way.
- VI. A new sense of the responsibility of citizenship needed. The right to vote should be placed on a new basis and given to men and women alike who pass an examination showing that they have an intelligent grasp of the meaning of democratic institutions.  
A course of training in the principles of citizenship should form part of our public school system, and only those who have graduated in this course should be given the franchise in the future.
- VII. A new sense of the heinousness of the crime of political corruption.
- VIII. A revival in public opinion.

### *This the Day of Opportunity.*

Principal Mackay's article closes with these significant sentences:

"This is the day of opportunity for the church and all holy forces. Ancient shams and conventional lies are being tried as if by fire. Nothing but righteousness can stand the test and if the church does not rise to her opportunity she ought to give way for some institutions with insight and passion born of God for the salvation of the nation."

### ACCIDENT PREVENTION.

That accident prevention is largely a matter of education has been clearly demonstrated by carefully compiled statistics of some United States railways, recently published. On one railway, during a period of fifty-three months of operation since the formation of safety committees among the employees, a reduction of 371 is shown in the number of persons killed and of 11,258 in the number of injured.

At the same time, despite this favourable showing, in three years there were registered 17,781 accidents, of which 99 out of every 100 could have been prevented.

While no statistics of the accidents occurring throughout Canada are available, it requires only a casual glance at the newspapers to show that the number is large. In view of this fact, it is very evident that there is great need of an extension of the "safety first" educational movement in Canada. The subject is one which should not be left entirely to private interests to develop; it is in the general interest of Canada at large that the number of her disabled and injured citizens should be greatly reduced.

A fertile field for the propagation of the "safety first," or accident prevention, movement is the public school. The need of care should be taught the child, as lasting impressions can be made upon the young mind. The pulpit also has an influence which should be directed towards education along accident prevention lines. This work may rightly come under the head of social service, in which some churches are taking an active interest.

Canada owes it to her people, municipalities owe it to their citizens, schools and other organizations owe it to their scholars and members that attention be faithfully directed to the matter of safety and accident prevention, both public and personal, and that they be made to realize that it is better to be careful than to be a cripple.

—"D." in *Conservation*.