

for young workers, conditions are still far from satisfactory in many industries. Of the year's 138,733 accidents, 22,933 occurred to young persons, and in 169 cases the victims were children. Many of these accidents were due to ignorance of the dangers of processes and to inexperience: a large number were occasioned by fatigue of young workers. Miss Anderson, principal Lady Inspector of Factories in Great Britain, reminds us of Robert Owen's warning to his brother manufacturers in 1813; that just as power-driven machinery (then a recent innovation) was improved by being carefully tended, kept clean and well supplied with oil, so the far more complex living mechanism of the worker would be greatly benefited if carefully studied and well treated.

Isolated Industrial Welfare movements existed long before the war, but the vital change which the war brought about was the coordinating or bringing together of these movements into the beginnings of an associated effort, and in the awakening of a more general perception of the value of industrial social reform of sustained application of method, science, and above all, imagination. The immediate legislative and administrative problem is to discover and apply in the existing conditions and circumstances of employment in factory life, those arrangements and material surrounding conditions which will best conduce to the personal health, efficient working and welfare of each and all workers. In the present unstandardized work of both the public Health Nurse and the Social Worker, it is difficult to state what is their special work and to define its scope. In some industrial