

**SAVE**

CANNED FRUITS

in comfort

**LARGE GRADE A EGGS DOZEN IN CARTON 53<sup>c</sup>**

**27<sup>c</sup> LIBBY TOMATO JUICE 46-Oz. Can**

**303 Can**

**MAS BEANS Rio Grande Brand No. 300 Can 25<sup>c</sup>**

**19<sup>c</sup> STOCKTON CATSUP 12-Oz. Bottle 10<sup>c</sup>**

**DELICATESSEN FOODS**

**39<sup>c</sup> lb. GOLDEN CREAM—1-Lb. Ctn. COTTAGE CHEESE 23<sup>c</sup>**

**47<sup>c</sup> lb. CROWN BRAND-PICNIC STYLE Ready To Eat HAM 5-Lb. Can \$3.79**

**ROTHS FINE PRODUCE**

**TENDER STRINGLESS K.Y. BEANS BEST BUY IN TOWN 7<sup>c</sup> lb.**

**LIQUORS**

Half Pint \$1.25

12-Oz. Cans 27<sup>c</sup>

\$2.69

\$2.79

**FROZEN FOODS**

**LIBBY'S SWEET PEAS 10-Oz. Pkgs. \$1.00**

**SNOWCROP—6-Oz. Can Orange Juice 15<sup>c</sup>**

**CUCUMBERS LONG GREEN FOR TASTY SALADS 3 FOR 9<sup>c</sup>**

**SWEET CORN 3 FOR 13<sup>c</sup>**

**BAKERY DEPT.**

**GOLDEN CREME BREAD WHITE or WHEAT LARGE LOAF 23<sup>c</sup>**

- Portland—Pt. PUNCH 46c
- No. 1/2 can SEA GOLD CLAMS 23c
- Star—Pt. can OLIVE OIL 73c
- Sugarripe Lge.—1-lb. PRUNES 23c
- Swift—3 1/2-oz. can BABY FOOD MEATS 21c
- Vets.—No. 1 can DOG FOOD 3 for 25c
- 8 Bar Plastic Bag WRISLEY SOAP 49c
- Starkist—6 1/2-oz. can CHUNK STYLE TUNA 29c
- Orchid Napkins—80 Ct. PAPER WRAP 10c
- 1-Lb. Cello Bag Budget Pack Navy Beans 14c

**Roths**

Prices Effec. Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., July 9-10-11-12.

1321 Post Avenue 109 S. Hawthorne

Torrance Hawthorne

310 E. MANCHESTER, L. A. 2713 E. MAIN, VENTURA

12021 W. Washing Blvd., Culver City 2412 PICO BLVD., Santa Monica

Tax Will Be Added to All Taxable Items—Limit Rights Reserved

**Torrance Heads List of South Bay Cities In Building Value**

Torrance topped the list of South Bay cities in total valuation of building for the first six months of this year and for the month of June by a considerable margin, and valuation of tract homes now being constructed here was the only thing that boosted the South Bay total over last year's six months figures, it was reported this week.

Torrance's valuation of \$1,472,002 for June led the list followed by Redondo, with \$658,033, Manhattan Beach with \$568,030, Palos Verdes with \$302,400, and Hermosa Beach with \$220,161.

In six months figures, Torrance was almost ten million dollars ahead of second place Redondo. Torrance's valuation was \$14,716,758, Redondo was \$4,831,008.

The \$862,300 worth of homes now under construction here proved the margin of difference that put the South Bay cities over last year's figure by \$449,583. In 1952, all cities smashed building records, and 1953, thus far, looks like it's headed for an all-time high.

The breakdown:	June 1953	June 1952	This Year	Last Year
Torrance	\$1,472,002	\$1,254,864	\$14,716,758	\$10,237,000
Redondo	658,033	770,548	4,831,008	3,284,000
Manhattan	568,030	1,060,508	3,152,222	2,551,000
Palos Verdes	302,400	205,500	1,944,000	1,411,000
Hermosa	220,161	170,525	1,547,137	1,066,000

**County Health Hits Top, Still Going Up**

Antibiotics, new vaccines, increased knowledge in the field of medicine and public health, and also an awareness on the part of the public that community health can be purchased here combined to improve the general health of Los Angeles County to a degree undreamed of 40 years ago.

This was the statement made by Dr. Roy O. Gilbert, County Health Officer, in a special release commemorating the department's 40th birthday recently. It was in 1913 that the Los Angeles Charter came into existence and a big step forward was made toward the development of full public health service for the people of the county.

The forty-year period saw public health departments, not only in California but throughout the nation, move out of cramped basement quarters in city halls to buildings housing modern laboratories, staffed with public health physicians and nurses, sanitarians, educators, and medical social workers.

Public health practices have come a long way since 1913 when the activities of health departments centered around migration, quarantine, and sanitation. Dr. Gilbert pointed out in his review of the Department's progress. Today, fumigation has ceased to be a health department function and, because of advances in knowledge concerning more effective treatment and control of communicable disease as well as the building of hospital isolation wards, the once familiar quarantine sign is scarcely ever seen, while the sanitarian—although still charged with inspection and law-enforcement, has learned to put his emphasis on education.

The practical control of smallpox, diphtheria, and whooping cough through the immunization of infants and school children has brought about some of the most dramatic changes in public health. Important also was the improvement in the technique of tracing the sources of infection in the communicable diseases to such things as water, milk and human carriers.

Dr. Gilbert cited a report made by Dr. Mary B. Dale, Health Department epidemiologist, which shows that since 1941 there has not been a single case of smallpox in Los Angeles County, although as late as 1924 as many as 124 cases were recorded. Typhoid fever, formerly quite common, is now reported only 10 to 12 times each year.

Diphtheria, rampant and deadly in the early days of the Health Department, is now under reasonable control. Reported cases have decreased 99.6 per cent since 1920, and during the same period deaths from the disease decreased 98 per cent. If the 1920 rates had prevailed in 1950, when Los Angeles County had only 70 cases of diphtheria which resulted in nine deaths, the astounding number of expected cases with our present population would have been 10,685. And one could have predicted 417 deaths.

The most recent victory for the Health Department and private physicians was in the control of whooping cough (Pertussis). The incidence of this disease did not decrease until 1940, when the routine immunization with pertussis vaccine became popular. Cases then fell 81.4 per cent between 1940 and 1950. Deaths from the disease plummeted 85.7 per cent during the same period. Had 1920 rates prevailed in 1950, whooping cough would have found 7301 victims in Los Angeles County, of whom 438 would have died. Instead there were only 1698 cases; seven deaths of whooping cough in 1950.

Outstanding achievement is also marked the reduction in the number of deaths among infants under one year of age. Although in 1916 the overall county average was 93 infant deaths per 1000 babies, there were certain sections of the county where the number of children who died during their first year of life was as high as 300 per thousand. Today the number of youngsters who die from all causes before their first birthday is down to 5 per thousand in Los Angeles County, which is lower than California State figure of 9 and considerably lower than the United States average of 5 infant deaths per thousand. Dramatic, but equally as significant has been the decline in Los Angeles County's neonatal death rate which in 1914 stood at 12.2 per thousand and dropped to 9.3 in 1952.

Tuberculosis, the scourge which caused the greatest number of human deaths in the early 1900s, has now dropped to seven place as a cause of death. During the last 30 years the great killer has decreased 79 per cent in reported cases and 89.1 per cent in deaths. And, if the 1920 rates still prevailed, tuberculosis would claim more than 1000 victims in Los Angeles County this year instead of something more than 3000.

**ONE DOLLAR**

and your old washer puts

**A New MAYTAG**

In your home

Famous Maytag

Overform Act

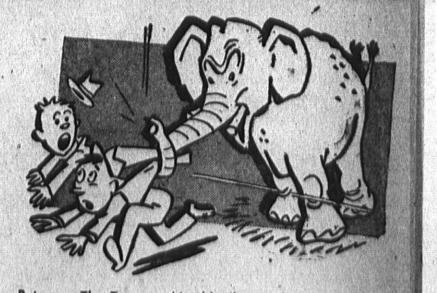
Easy Terms

Liberal

Trade-In

**FRANK'S FURNITURE**

1334 EL PRADO, TORRANCE



But... The Torrance Herald advertised it as a "White Elephant Sale!"