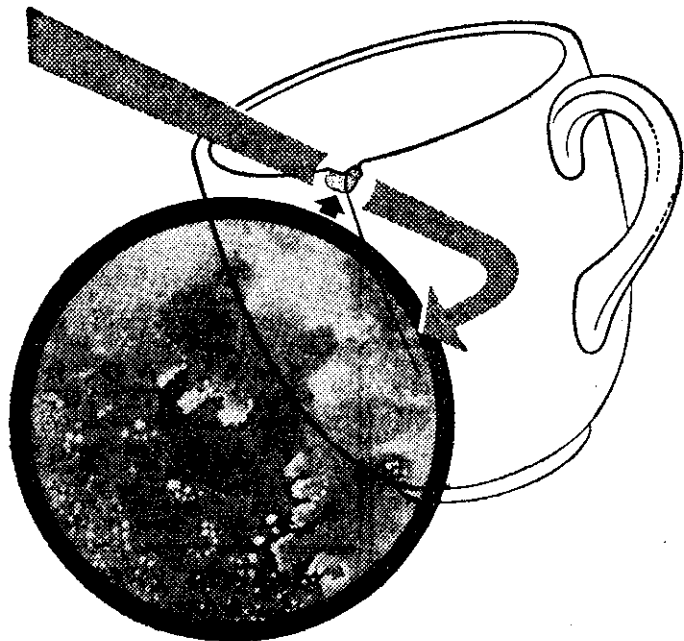


AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM
THE N.Z. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DAMAGED DISHES ARE DANGEROUS!



... and so are dirty ones!

When we eat in restaurants, hotels, cafeterias and milk-bars, we put our trust in the cleanliness of the proprietor and staff. We trust to the cleanliness of their personal habits, of their hands and fingernails and of the food and utensils they serve us.

How can the public help?

By demanding the high standards which are public *RIGHTS* set out in our food hygiene and eatinghouse laws to guard the nation's health. You can feel confident that any offensive practice you notice is against these regulations. Unsanitary food-serving, food-fingering, chipped or dirty dishes, should be drawn to the attention of the proprietor. See that the food retail and eating shops you patronize give the clean, healthful service to which you are entitled.

Play your part

As a clean customer who shuns fingering food he does not take, keeps coughs and sneezes well away from food, and always washes hands before eating.

What's good for food retailers is good for the home

So check that your kitchen practices are impeccable. Wash dishes in very hot water; don't use soiled tea towels; wash hands frequently—always after the toilet, nose-blowing, etc., and before handling food. Keep food cool and protected from flies, vermin and dust.

DON'T LET GERMS REACH THE FAMILY FOOD

HEALTH

"Health", quarterly journal published by the Department of Health is free to those interested in healthy living. If you belong to a club or organisation ask your secretary about it; if not, send your name and address (in block letters) to "The Editor, "Health", Box 5013, Wellington."

2.7

EYES AT WORK

This is the text of a talk on health broadcast recently from ZB, ZA, YA and YZ stations of the NZBS by DR H. B. TURBOTT, Deputy-Director-General of Health

I CAME round a corner the other day into a cloud of flying chips of stone. A worker using a power tool was excavating a hole in a stone facing at pedestrian head level. Just as I appreciated the danger to my own eyes, a voice over my shoulder said, "Say, son, shouldn't you be wearing your goggles?" It was a young workman and the chips were flying out past his own face. How right was that passer by! The eyes, irreplaceable except by glass ones, were at deadly risk, all for the sake of avoiding the wearing of goggles.

Such incidents are commonplace.

Cases of eye damage are being reported constantly at work, at least three serious ones on average every day. Some end favourably as this one did: A worker attending a metal furnace received a splash of molten metal in one eye. He had been supplied with safety glasses but did not wear them. Luckily he was back at work after three days. An engineering foreman was not so fortunate. He usually wore protective goggles, but forgot one morning. While he was passing a man working with a hammer and cold chisel, a piece of steel flew off and penetrated his right eye. He lost the sight of that eye.

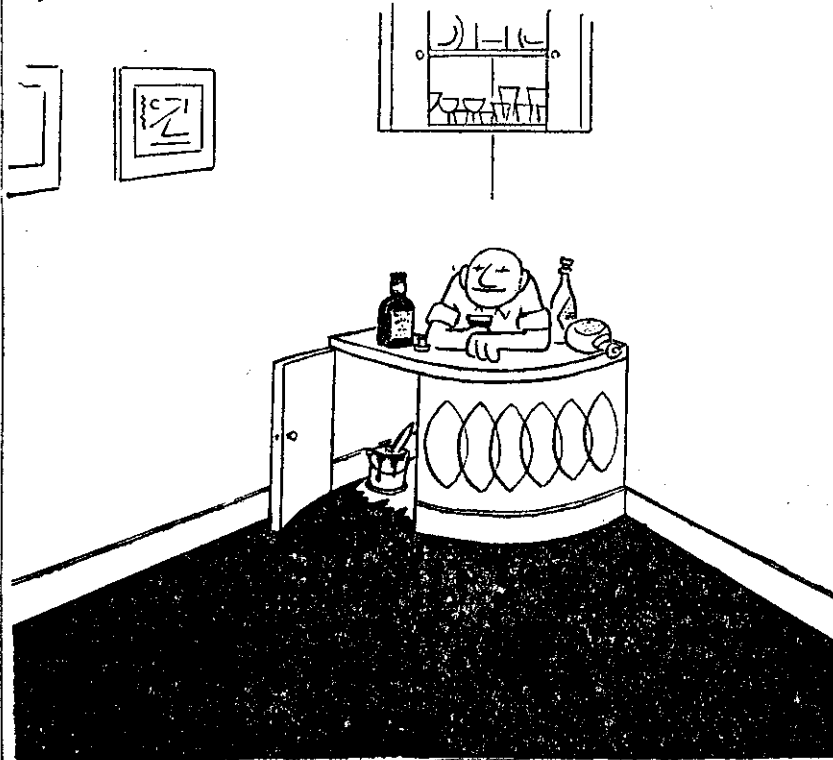
Most of the eye injuries that happen at work are preventable. But they go on, year after year, costing the taxpayer about a third of a million pounds a year in treatment and sickness and

off work benefits. The commonest cause of all these accidents to eyes is the grinding wheel with its high speed propelled particles flung as tools are touched up, or the wheel used for any of its multitudinous uses. Metallic chips and splinters coming off as metal strikes metal are very dangerous. Don't forget this can happen at home, too! A chipped hammer edge, or roughened, broken-edged steel chisel top will break further and send off steel chips at high velocity as metal hits metal.

These sharp metal splinters penetrate an eye deeply with loss of sight the outcome. So, not only at work, but at home also, see that all hand tools are in good shape, and clean edged.

At work eyes are likely to be injured by dusts, burns, splashes, radiations of heat from furnaces or of light from welding processes, and flying particles. While an employer has his

part to play in providing protection, it is the worker himself who has the last say in taking advantage of or neglecting safety precautions. Industry has to concern itself in this matter of eye hazards, for it is much better to trap troubles at their source. Safeguards are more likely to be effective on machines than on the worker, but it isn't always possible to have them there. Goggles are the only protection possible for many eye hazards, as in hammer and chisel work, and alkali and molten metal



Eric Burgin

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