

Milk Sanitation Honor Roll for 1958-60

Fifty communities have been added to the Public Health Service milk sanitation "honor roll," and 74 communities on the previous list have been dropped. This revision covers the period from July 1, 1958, to June 30, 1960, and includes a total of 281 cities and 90 counties.

Communities on the honor roll have complied substantially with the various items of sanitation contained in the milk ordinance recommended by the U.S. Public Health Service. The State milk sanitation authorities concerned report this compliance to the Service. The rating of 90 percent or more, which is necessary for inclusion on the list, is computed from the weighted average of the percentages of compliance. Separate lists are compiled for communities in which all market milk sold is pasteurized, and for those in which both raw milk and pasteurized milk are sold.

The recommended milk ordinance, on which the milk sanitation ratings are based, is now in effect through voluntary adoption in 496 counties and 1,426 municipalities. The ordinance also serves as the basis for the regulations of 36 States. In 16 States it is in effect statewide.

The ratings do not represent a complete measure of safety, but they do indicate how closely a community's milk supply conforms with the standards for grade A milk as stated in the recommended ordinance. High-grade pasteurized milk is safer than high-grade raw milk because of the added protection of pasteurization. The second list, therefore, shows the percentage of pasteurized milk sold in a community which also permits the sale of raw milk.

Although semiannual publication of the list is intended to encourage communities operating under the rec-

This compilation is from the Milk and Food Program, Division of Engineering Services, Public Health Service. The previous listing was published in Public Health Reports, April 1960, pp. 371-374. The rating method is described in PHS Publication No. 678 (Methods of Making Sanitation Ratings of Milksheds).

ommended ordinance to attain and maintain a high level of enforcement of its provisions, no comparison is intended with communities operating under other milk ordinances. Some communities might be deserving of inclusion, but they cannot be listed because no arrangements have been made for determination of their ratings by the State milk sanitation authority concerned. In other cases, the ratings which were submitted have lapsed because they are more than 2 years old. Still other communities, some of which may have high-grade milk supplies, have indicated no desire for rating or inclusion on this list.

The rules for inclusion of a community on the honor roll are:

1. All ratings must be determined by the State milk sanitation authority in accordance with the Public Health Service rating method, which is based on the grade A pasteurized milk and the grade A raw milk requirements of the Public Health Service recommended milk ordinance.

2. No community will be included on the list unless both its pasteurized milk and its retail raw milk ratings are 90 percent or more.

Communities in which only raw milk is sold will be included if the retail raw milk rating is 90 percent or more.

3. The rating used will be the latest submitted to the Public Health Service, but no rating will be used which is more than 2 years old. (In order to promote continuous rigid enforcement rather than occasional "cleanup campaigns," it is suggested that, when the rating of a community on the list falls below 90 percent, no resurvey be made for at least 6 months. This will result in the removal of the community from the subsequent semiannual list.)

4. No community will be included on the list whose milk supply is not under an established program of official routine inspection and laboratory control provided by itself, the county, a milk-control district, or the State. (In the absence of such an official program, there can be no assurance that only milk from sources rating 90 percent or more will be used continuously.)

5. The Public Health Service will make occasional check surveys of cities for which ratings of 90 percent or more have been reported by the State. (If the check rating is less than 90 percent, but not less than 85, the city will be removed from the 90-percent list after 6 months unless a resurvey submitted by the State during this probationary period shows a rating of 90 percent or more. If the check rating is less than 85 percent, the city will be removed from the list immediately. If the check rating is 90 percent or more, the city will be retained on the list for 2 years from the date of the check survey, unless a subsequent rating during this period warrants its removal.)

Communities awarded milk sanitation ratings of 90 percent or more, July 1958-June 1960

100 PERCENT OF MARKET MILK PASTEURIZED

<i>Community</i>	<i>Date of rating</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Date of rating</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Date of rating</i>
<i>Arkansas</i>		<i>Indiana—Continued</i>		<i>Kentucky—Continued</i>	
Fort Smith.....	8- 7-1959	Monticello	10-16-1958	Frankfort	10- 8-1959
<i>Colorado</i>		North Manchester.....	12-16-1958	Fulton and Fulton	
Boulder County.....	5-1960	Peru	10-30-1958	County	8-12-1959
Denver and Denver		Rochester	9-17-1958	Glasgow	1-17-1959
County	5-1959	Warsaw	8-15-1958	Georgetown and Scott	
Las Animas-Huerfano		<i>Iowa</i>		County	10- 9-1959
Counties	1-1960	Ames	3-15-1960	Greenville	3-30-1960
Pueblo County.....	8-13-1959	Anamosa	12- 9-1959	Hardinsburg and Breck-	
Weld County.....	7-23-1959	Atlantic	10- 7-1959	inridge County.....	10-22-1958
<i>District of Columbia</i>		Boone	3- 4-1960	Henderson County.....	7-10-1959
Washington	12-11-1959	Burlington	3-17-1960	Hodgenville	10-20-1958
<i>Georgia</i>		Cedar Falls.....	11-25-1959	Hopkinsville and Chris-	
Albany	12- 5-1958	Cedar Rapids.....	10- 9-1958	tian County.....	4-21-1960
Athens	5- 8-1959	Clarion	10-22-1959	Jessamine County.....	6-17-1959
Atlanta	8- 6-1959	Clinton	8-27-1959	Liberty	11-18-1958
Augusta	5-23-1959	Corydon	2- 2-1960	Louisville and Jefferson	
Brunswick	11- 9-1959	Davenport	7-24-1958	County	12-11-1959
Cairo	3-22-1960	Des Moines	7- 3-1958	Lyon County.....	3- 1-1960
Calhoun-Gordon County..	8-12-1958	Dyersville	12- 8-1959	Mayfield and Graves	
Canton	10-30-1958	Eagle Grove.....	10-19-1959	County	5- 6-1959
Columbus	1-23-1959	Estherville	7- 8-1959	McLean County.....	3-28-1960
Dalton	2- 5-1960	Fort Dodge.....	7-29-1959	Morehead	2- 3-1959
Douglas County.....	7-25-1958	Grinnell	7- 1-1959	Morgantown	11-24-1959
Fitzgerald	5-27-1959	Humboldt	10-20-1959	Mount Sterling.....	6-16-1959
La Grange	10- 8-1958	Iowa City.....	10- 9-1958	Murray and Calloway	
Moultrie	12-10-1959	Le Mars.....	1-28-1960	County	1- 7-1960
Paulding County.....	7-25-1958	Lytton	10-21-1959	Newport and Campbell	
Quitman	3-16-1960	Maquoketa	12- 9-1959	County	9-18-1959
Rome-Floyd County.....	8- 6-1959	Marshalltown	10-21-1959	Owensboro	2- 5-1960
Savannah	7-18-1958	Mason City.....	1-20-1960	Owingsville	6-16-1959
Thomasville	3-18-1960	Pocahontas	10-20-1959	Paducah and McCracken	
Valdosta	12- 9-1959	Rockwell City.....	10-21-1959	County	5- 1-1959
Waycross	3-11-1960	Spencer	2-26-1960	Paris and Bourbon	
<i>Illinois</i>		Storm Lake.....	10-14-1959	County	6-15-1959
Chicago	5- 4-1959	Waterloo	11-20-1959	Pike County.....	7-22-1958
Elgin	9-19-1958	Webster City.....	10-19-1959	Prestonsburg and Floyd	
Joliet	3-27-1959	<i>Kentucky</i>		County	7-22-1958
<i>Indiana</i>		Ashland and Boyd		Russellville	2- 2-1960
Anderson	12- 3-1958	County	7-23-1959	Smithland and Livings-	
Berne-Bluffton area.....	10-17-1958	Bell County.....	8- 4-1959	ton County.....	3- 1-1960
Fort Wayne.....	7-15-1958	Benton	3- 2-1960	<i>Mississippi</i>	
Frankfort	2-10-1959	Bowling Green and War-		Amory	5- 7-1959
Huntington	1-14-1959	ren County.....	5-14-1959	Biloxi	10- 8-1959
Kokomo	2-10-1959	Campbellsville	2-13-1959	Booneville	5- 6-1959
Madison	7-23-1958	Covington	5-28-1959	Brookhaven	1-26-1960
		Danville and Boyle		Canton	9-30-1958
		County	2-11-1960	Clarksdale	12-17-1958
		Elizabethtown and Har-		Columbia	8- 7-1958
		din County.....	11-23-1959	Columbus	7-16-1958
				Corinth	4- 9-1959
				Eupora	9-24-1959

Communities awarded milk sanitation ratings of 90 percent or more, July 1958-June 1960—Continued

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Communities awarded milk sanitation ratings of 90 percent or more, July 1958—June 1960—Continued

<i>Community</i>	<i>Date of rating</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Date of rating</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Date of rating</i>
<i>Texas—Continued</i>		<i>Virginia—Continued</i>		<i>Wisconsin</i>	
San Benito.....	9-10-1959	Lynchburg	4-14-1959	Appleton	1-13-1959
Seagraves	6- 8-1959	Marion	4-22-1959	Beaver Dam.....	2-13-1959
Seminole	6- 8-1959	Norfolk	6- 3-1960	Burlington	12-11-1958
Sweetwater	9-25-1959	Petersburg	11- 7-1958	Delavan	12-11-1958
Texarkana	6-24-1959	Portsmouth	3-27-1959	Eau Claire County (Eau	
Tyler	9-26-1958	Pulaski	8- 7-1958	Claire, Altoona, Au-	
Victoria	1-19-1959	Radford	8- 7-1958	gusta, and Fairchild) ..	2- 3-1959
Wichita Falls.....	10-23-1959	Richmond	4-25-1960	Elkhorn	12-11-1958
		Roanoke	7- 3-1958	Fontana	12-11-1958
<i>Utah</i>		South Boston.....	5-13-1959	Fort Atkinson.....	12-11-1958
Ogden	2-25-1960	Staunton	3- 8-1960	Kaukauna	1- 6-1959
Utah County.....	3-23-1960	Waynesboro	4-21-1960	La Crosse.....	8-26-1958
				Lake Geneva.....	12-11-1958
<i>Virginia</i>		<i>Washington</i>		Neenah-Menasha	12- 2-1958
Alexandria	6-10-1959	Everett	10-28-1959	Oshkosh	7- 9-1958
Blacksburg	8- 7-1958	Spokane	10-29-1958	Ripon	2-13-1959
Christiansburg	8- 7-1958	Tacoma	8-25-1959	Stevens Point.....	2-19-1959
Colonial Heights.....	11- 7-1958	Whitman County.....	10-17-1958	Waupun	2-13-1959
				Williams Bay.....	12-11-1958

BOTH RAW AND PASTEURIZED MARKET MILK

<i>Community and percent of milk pasteurized</i>	<i>Date of rating</i>	<i>Community and percent of milk pasteurized</i>	<i>Date of rating</i>	<i>Community and percent of milk pasteurized</i>	<i>Date of rating</i>
<i>Arkansas</i>		<i>North Carolina</i>		<i>Texas—Continued</i>	
Little Rock, 99.8.....	10-14-1959	Buncombe County, 99.1..	9-30-1959	Hereford, 97.....	3-27-1959
<i>Georgia</i>		Cleveland County, 91.8..	9-11-1958	Laredo, 96.6.....	6- 9-1959
Americus, 94.9.....	8-25-1958	Robeson County, 98.2..	2-24-1960	Marshall, 98.8.....	4-23-1959
Carrollton, 99.8.....	2-12-1959			Palestine, 99.79.....	7-10-1959
Gainesville, 95.6.....	9-19-1958	<i>Oklahoma</i>		Waco, 99.97.....	9-25-1959
Macon, 99.85.....	11- 9-1959	Lawton, 99.5.....	1-15-1959		
Newnan, 99.....	11-20-1959	Shawnee, 98.98.....	1-29-1960	<i>Virginia</i>	
Toccoa, 97.4.....	12-19-1958			Charlottesville, 99.7....	10-15-1959
Washington, 99.87.....	2-25-1959	<i>Oregon</i>			
<i>Kentucky</i>		Portland, 99.9.....	9-18-1959	<i>Washington</i>	
Madisonville and Hop-		<i>Texas</i>		Benton and Franklin	
kins County, 99.....	12-11-1958	Abilene, 99.67.....	7- 2-1959	Counties, 99.7.....	9-25-1958
Somerset and Pulaski		Austin, 99.9.....	11-19-1959	Seattle-King County,	
County, 96.....	8-29-1958	Brenham, 95.5.....	7-11-1958	99.7	5-12-1959
		Brownsville, 99.3.....	8-27-1959	<i>West Virginia</i>	
		Denton, 97.7.....	7-30-1959	Kanawha County, 99.3..	8-29-1958

NOTE: In these communities the pasteurized market milk shows a 90 percent or more compliance with the grade A pasteurized milk requirements, and the raw market milk shows a 90 percent or more com-

pliance with the grade A raw milk requirements, of the milk ordinance recommended by the U.S. Public Health Service.

Notice particularly the percentage of the milk pasteurized in the vari-

ous communities listed. This percentage is an important factor in estimating the safety of a city's milk supply. All milk should be pasteurized, whether commercially or at home, before it is consumed.

Federal Publications

Highlights of Progress in Mental Health Research, 1959. *PHS Publication No. 736; 1960; 51 pages; 25 cents.*

Significant developments in mental health research conducted and supported by the National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service, are described briefly.

The material, arranged under 14 classifications, reflects increased activity in the biological and sociological disciplines concerned with mental health, along with continued high interest in psychological studies.

Topics include pathology, biochemistry, psychopharmacology, metabolism, the brain, family relationships, child development, aging, alcoholism, the mental hospital, and community mental health services.

Highlights of Research Progress in Allergy and Infectious Diseases, 1959. *PHS Publication No. 745; 1960; 53 pages; 25 cents.*

Significant research accomplishments in 53 intramural and grant-supported projects of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Public Health Service, are described briefly. Major subjects include allergy-immunology, cell biology, and bacterial, parasitic, fungus, and rickettsial diseases.

Areas of special interest include establishment of a program aimed at standardization of allergens, sponsorship of a symposium on encephalitis, and the first international congress on the relationship of pleuropneumonia-like organisms to human disease.

Progress Against Cancer, 1959. *PHS Publication No. 738; 1960; 61 pages; 25 cents.*

Fifty-five summaries of research findings by National Cancer Institute and grantee scientists present highlights in research progress and program developments during 1959. They are organized under 11 headings: virus studies, environmental carcinogens, tumors in laboratory animals, studies at the cellular level,

biochemical studies, cancer detection, radiation research, leukemia studies, chemotherapy research, and survival of cancer patients. Cancer courses and the laboratory demonstration conference for teachers are described in a section on special training.

The material was originally prepared for presentation at congressional hearings on appropriations. The opening statement by the director of the National Cancer Institute to the appropriations committees is included.

Insecticidal Equipment for the Control of Insects of Public Health Importance. *PHS Publication No. 774; 1960; by Harold G. Scott and Kent S. Littig; 33 pages; 25 cents.*

This training guide discusses equipment used in vector control, from hand dusters and compressed air sprayers to large power-driven fog and mist machines. Spray nozzles and their calibration with actual spray output are covered in one section.

The broad principles of operating the machines and the influence of atmospheric conditions are stressed. Fifteen line drawings, selected references, and a list of films augment the text.

Tuberculosis. Laboratory methods in diagnosis. *PHS Publication No. 770; 1960; 80 pages; 35 cents.*

Some of the more common laboratory methods used in the isolation and identification of tubercle bacilli and the unclassified (atypical) acid-fast bacilli are presented.

In addition to discussing general aspects of tuberculosis and safety measures to be observed in the laboratory, the manual gives detailed information on collection and shipment of specimens, laboratory methods of processing clinical materials, and cultural characteristics useful in identification of acid-fast bacilli. It also covers use of laboratory animals for typing of certain acid-fast

bacilli, cytochemical procedures used for virulence testing and typing mycobacteria, and methods of testing sensitivity of tubercle bacilli to therapeutic agents.

An extensive bibliography of material available through July 1959 is included.

Highlights of Research Progress in General Medical Sciences, 1959. *PHS Publication No. 739; 1960; 23 pages; 15 cents.*

Twenty-seven examples of research studies supported by the National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, are reported in this pamphlet.

Included are findings in chemistry of life processes; genetics, cell biology, and human development; clinical research; and research in public and environmental health.

Costs of Operating Nursing Homes and Related Facilities. An annotated bibliography. *PHS Publication No. 754; 1960; by Maurice E. Odoroff, Anna Mae Baney, and Anne B. Stageman; 38 pages; 20 cents.*

References to information on the costs of providing care in nursing homes, nonprofit homes for the aged, public facilities, and boarding homes are listed. A summary table highlights the general range in costs among facilities in these four categories. Additional references deal with accounting records for nursing homes and related facilities.

This bibliography should be useful to administrators of these facilities, State agencies responsible for planning, constructing, and licensing nursing homes, public assistance agencies, and persons concerned with the costs of providing care for the aged.

Homemaker Services in the United States. Report of the 1959 National Conference on Homemaker Services. *PHS Publication No. 746; 1960; 257 pages; \$1.25.*

Thirty-seven conclusions and recommendations provide the framework of this report.

An account of the development of homemaker services, description of present-day organizations and

services, and discussion of the need for expanding and adapting services under several types of auspices are included. The report also provides practical advice for organizing, administering, and financing home-maker services.

An annotated bibliography contains some 100 titles, most of them with publication dates since 1950.

Federal Programs for Collection of Data on Water Use. *Notes on Hydrologic Activities Bulletin No. 10; 1960; 43 pages; 35 cents.*

Federal agencies collecting data, collection schedules, scope and availability of data, and miscellaneous details are listed by category of water use. Categories include rural domestic, public water supplies, agriculture, manufacturing and mineral industries, hydro and thermo power, pollution abatement, recreation, fish and wildlife, and Federal installations.

This bulletin was produced as part of a program to determine the extent of data collection and the unmet needs for data. It was prepared under the auspices of the Inter-Agency Committee on Water Resources, Subcommittee on Hydrology.

Insects That Carry Disease. *PHS Publication No. 594 (Health Information Series No. 90); revised 1960; leaflet; 10 cents, \$5 per 100.* Describes habits and habitats of flies, cockroaches, mosquitoes, fleas, and ticks. Gives effective insecticides and repellents. Suggests sanitation practices for reducing infestations.

Water Supply and Pollution Control. Research inventory, active projects, 1958. *PHS Publication No. 768; 1960; 71 pages.*

Designed to facilitate exchange of information among research personnel, this inventory lists 280 projects by State. Site and title of each project as well as source and amount of financial support are given.

A subject index to the projects is included. Names and addresses of those who reported the data provide a source for more detailed information.

Notable Contributions to Medical Research by Public Health Service Scientists. A biobibliography to 1940. *PHS Publication No. 752; 1960; by Jeanette Barry; 96 pages; 60 cents.*

Brief biobibliographies present a selection of books and articles by and about medical and scientific officers of the Public Health Service, most of whom worked in the Hygienic Laboratory (later the National Institutes of Health) and in the Division of Scientific Research. They are collections of "landmarks" and are not intended to summarize the entire contribution of the Public Health Service to medical research during the period covered. The works included have been consistently cited in bibliographies as classic or original studies in their respective fields.

A chronological table lists the scientists and their fields of research.

Public Health Service Film Catalog. *PHS Publication No. 776; 1960; 66 pages; 50 cents.*

Some 320 motion pictures and filmstrips are listed by subject, with description, suggested audience, and information concerning availability for purchase. Titles are also given in alphabetical order and a subject index is included.

While the majority of these films are designed for training in the health professions, a number are intended for use with specific lay groups or with the general public.

All films included were produced by, for, or in cooperation with the Public Health Service, and they are available on loan from the film library of the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Ga.

Infectious Diseases in the Aging. *PHS Publication No. 762; 1960; 238 pages; \$1.50.*

Designed to provide a reference source on diagnosis, care, and treatment of infectious diseases in older persons, this volume consists of reprints and abstracts of pertinent articles together with a list of selected readings.

The materials are grouped into a general category and under diseases

of five organ systems: respiratory, skin and special sensory organs, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, and genitourinary.

Compilation of these materials was stimulated by the forthcoming White House Conference on Aging. The book is intended for use by public health agencies, medical care personnel, and others interested in the overall health needs of an aging population.

Diphtheria. *PHS Publication No. 60 (Health Information Series No. 37); revised 1960; leaflet; 5 cents, \$2.50 per 100.* Describes symptoms and methods of spreading diphtheria. Urges immunization of babies at 2 or 3 months of age and a "booster shot" about every 3 years. Recommends that persons previously immunized have "booster shot" at once if exposed to diphtheria.

Typhoid Fever. *PHS Publication No. 282 (Health Information Series No. 72); revised 1960; leaflet; 5 cents, \$2 per 100.* Describes symptoms and manner of spreading typhoid. Advocates good community and home health practices, including maintenance of safe water supply, proper sewage disposal, and pasteurization of milk. Recommends vaccination before vacationing or traveling in rural areas.

This section carries announcements of new publications prepared by the Public Health Service and of selected publications prepared with Federal support.

Unless otherwise indicated, publications for which prices are quoted are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Orders should be accompanied by cash, check, or money order and should fully identify the publication. Public Health Service publications which do not carry price quotations, as well as single sample copies of those for which prices are shown, can be obtained without charge from the Public Inquiries Branch, Office of Information, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D.C.

The Public Health Service does not supply publications other than its own.
