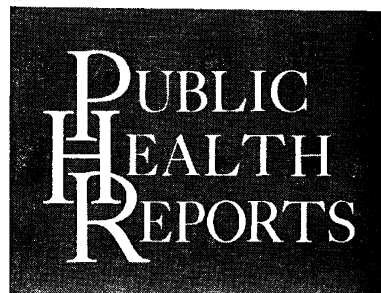




# CONTENTS *continued*

	<i>Page</i>
APHA conference report, 1963—Continued	
Zoonoses . . . . .	239
Nutrition . . . . .	241
Dentistry . . . . .	243
Accident prevention . . . . .	244
Education . . . . .	246
Occupational health . . . . .	248
Comparative study of microbial flora of iodinated and chlorinated pools . . . . . <i>Martin S. Favero and Charles H. Drake</i>	251
New group health centers . . . . .	258
The future development of research in public health departments. A critical review . . . . . <i>Charles M. Wylie</i>	261
Relationship of <i>Histoplasma capsulatum</i> to avian habitats . . . . . <i>Libero Ajello</i>	266
Comparison of S-K test with tissue examination in detection of <i>Trichinella spiralis</i> . . . . . <i>Raymond E. Moldow</i>	271
Milk sanitation honor roll for 1962-63 . . . . .	273
Short reports and announcements:	
New members appointed to PHR Board of Editors . . . . .	200
Careers in biology . . . . .	250
Bibliography on fluoride in public health . . . . .	257
PHS grants for hospital and other construction . . . . .	260
Public Health Service staff appointments . . . . .	270
Federal publications . . . . .	276



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**GITLIN, JOSEPH N. (Public Health Service), HAYMAN, CHARLES R., PROCTOR, E. GENE, and RONEY, PAUL L.:** *Field trial of a system to obtain data on population exposure to X-rays. Public Health Reports, Vol. 79, March 1964, pp. 185-192.*

The Public Health Service in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Health conducted a field trial in Berks County, Pa., during the summer of 1963 to test methods and procedures designed to obtain data on population exposure to X-rays. The field trial included a house-

hold interview survey, a followup questionnaire and film pack mailed to the X-ray facilities, and a subsequent visit to these facilities. The experience gained will be applied to a study covering a representative sample of the U.S. population.

**FAVERO, MARTIN S. (Washington State University), and DRAKE, CHARLES H.:** *Comparative study of microbial flora of iodinated and chlorinated pools. Public Health Reports, Vol. 79, March 1964, pp. 251-257.*

In a comparative study of the predominant microbial flora of five swimming pools alternately iodinated and chlorinated, there were fewer staphylococci, enterococci, coliform bacteria, and *Streptococcus salivarius* during the iodinated period, but total viable counts were significantly high. Iodine-resistant pseudomonads, physiologically identical to the nonpathogenic *Alcaligenes faecalis*, were responsible for the high total counts. These organisms were tentatively identi-

fied as *Pseudomonas alcaligenes*. The membrane filter technique in conjunction with suitable media was used in making quantitative determinations.

Effects of extended incubation on the standard plate count of chlorinated and iodinated swimming pool waters were investigated by counting plates after 24 hours and again after 96 hours incubation at 35° C. Increases as high as 4,460 percent occurred in the 72-hour interval.

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