

Activities

- (1) Maritime quarantine - medical examination of immigrants.
- (2) Hygienic laboratory
- (3) Interstate quarantine
- (4) Public health reports and bulletins

b. Children's Bureau (Dept. of Labor) - Next to the U.S.P. Health Service, is the most important federal health agency.

Functions:

- (1) Investigation of causes of infant mortality and diseases of children
- (2) Administration of the Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Act.
- (3) Publications and educational activities.

c. Bureau of Census (Dept. of Commerce) Collects, tabulates, and analyzes vital statistics.

d. Bureau of Chemistry (Dept. of Agriculture) Administers the Pure Food and Drug Act.

e. Bureau of Education (Dept. of Interior) promotes school hygiene and health of Indians.

f. Bureau of Labor Statistics (Dept. of Labor) makes industrial hygiene studies.

g. Bureau of Animal Industry (Dept. of Agriculture). Supervises meat inspection and investigates animal diseases.

h. Bureau of Entomology (Dept. of Agriculture) Insect studies affecting the health of man.

i. Bureau of Biological Survey (Dept. of Agriculture). Eradication of rats and plague carrying ground squirrels.

j. States Relations Service (Dept. of Agriculture) health education in rural communities.

2. State Health Departments. The state is the source of power to control health conditions. The state health department is a later form of organization than the local units. There is less scattering of health functions in the state health agencies.

a. Evolution of State Departments of Health

- (1) Boards with a Secretary and having principally advisory powers. Oregon as a type.
- (2) Commissioner with Advisory Council. Advisory functions and enlarged executive powers. New York and California as types.

b. Advisory Functions

- (1) Investigation and research.
- (2) Advice to local boards of health