

- (3) Laboratory service
- (4) Publicity and Exhibits

c. Executive Functions

- (1) Communicable disease control
- (2) Nuisances affecting more than one sanitary district
- (3) Registration of Vital Statistics
- (4) Food and Drug control
- (5) Standards for water supply and sewage disposal
- (6) Control of factories and tenement houses
- (7) Distribution of vaccines and serums.

d. Budgets. Range from 3 to 19¢ per capita.

3. Municipal Health Departments. The city health departments are the completest and most effective units in our public health service. In many of the larger cities, we now have complete programs. This is particularly true where partisan politics has been compelled to keep hands off and there is active co-operation of the educational system and the voluntary health and social agencies.

a. Powers always derived from legislature through a charter.

b. Survey of Field

- (1) Report on Municipal Health Dept. Practice  
American P.H. Assn.
- (2) Survey of 86 Cities  
American Child Health Assn.

c. Organization is dependent upon the form of municipal government.

- (1) Ex-officio boards. A single executive with some other body or board acting as a board of health.
- (2) Appointive boards. Health officer and separate board.
- (3) Independent executive working under commission or city manager.

d. Divisional Organization. In a city with a complete program this usually consists of:

- (1) Administration
- (2) Communicable diseases
- (3) Tuberculosis
- (4) Venereal diseases
- (5) Child hygiene
- (6) Industrial hygiene
- (7) Milk and food inspection
- (8) Sanitation
- (9) Laboratory service
- (10) Nursing
- (11) Vital statistics
- (12) Hospitals

e. Budgets. Range 11¢ to \$1.04 per capita. Average cities over 100,000-51.6¢ per capita.