

- (1) Mid-wives
- (2) Nurses
- (3) Clinics
- (4) Hospitals

c. Infant and Pre-school Service

During this period, the individual must meet all the strains and struggles of successfully establishing himself as an individual. Technical service plus educational guidance are necessary for parents.

- (1) Child health stations
- (2) Nursing service
- (3) Educational classes for parents.

d. School Health Service

At this period the child meets the dual responsibility of the public educational and public health authorities. The organization and administration of this service is often a subject of controversy. Which ever group is given the responsibility, there should be for the sake of the child, an active co-operation.

- (1) Control of environment
- (2) Control of communicable diseases
- (3) Physical examination and correction of defects
- (4) Health instruction and health training.

8. Public Health Nursing Service

Every modern community should have available for 100% of the population a well organized public health nursing service. Whether this service is maintained by the official health department or by a private health organization will depend upon local conditions.

- (1) Obstetrical and bedside care
- (2) Infant and pre-school
- (3) School nursing
- (4) Specialized nursing.

9. Statistical Service

The registration tabulation and study of the vital statistics of a community is fundamental to an intelligent health program. Where the health official is also the Registrar of Vital Statistics, the problem is simplified.

- (1) Registration of births, deaths, and marriages
- (2) Morbidity registration
- (3) Studies and reports

References: Baker--Child Hygiene

Kerr--Fundamentals of School Health
Hiscock, Ira--Community Health Organization
McLaughlin--Communicable Diseases
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Whipple, G.C.--Vital Statistics.