

be permanent and influenced by efficiency and not politics. Inefficiency or malfeasance in office should be the only cause for discharge. The power of discharge should lie with the board, subject to an appeal by the commissioner to a court of record, provided such appeal be made within 10 days."

The plan of organization provides for bureaus with divisions subject to the supervision of the chief. The bureau of medical inspection is divided into the following divisions: Inspection of contagious diseases, hospital for contagious diseases, school inspection, child hygiene. Other bureaus and their divisions, which indicate the scope of public health activities under this plan, should be created as follows:

Bureau of food inspection with divisions for the inspection of milk, for the inspection of meat, fish and fowl, and for the inspection of all other foods and places of sale such as grocery stores, bakeries, restaurants, hotels, transportation companies and cold storage plants.

Bureau of sanitation with five divisions—house drainage, housing, nuisances and waste and refuse. The disposal of garbage and the cleaning of streets would be under the latter division.

Bureau of vital statistics, which should keep records of the deaths, births, marriages, registration of physicians and midwives, and compile records for the bureau of records and contracts.

Bureau of laboratories, with a chief bacteriologist, physician in charge of antitoxin and serum work and a physician in charge of research work.

Bureau of records, contracts and publicity, the duties of the chief of which would be to personally conduct all publicity, edit a weekly bulletin and all circulars and educational matters; compile all

statistics of the department; be responsible for all records and contracts, and take care of all accounts of the different bureaus.

Under the caption for each bureau is a detailed statement of the number of employes needed, their duties and their salaries. The schedule is made with a view to meeting the needs of a city of 500,000. The cost is summed up in the following statement:

"Total cost as enumerated, 41 cents per capita of population, \$204,975; allowing \$5,000 for postage, printing and incidentals, the cost would be 42 cents per capita or \$233,175; allowing \$17,000 for new equipment and supplies, the cost would be 45 cents per capita or \$250,000."

This plan of organization pertains only to health work and not to charities. The plan was offered by Director Neff of Philadelphia as a basis of argument and not as the final judgment of the committee. The report was read at the Havana Convention by Chief Vogleson, of the Bureau of Health, who represented Dr. Neff at the meeting.

Dr. J. N. Hurty, of Indianapolis, Ind., was chosen President for 1912 of the American Public Health Association to succeed Dr. Robert M. Simpson. The election was held at the closing session of the meeting of the Association. Drs. Frederick Torralbas, of Havana, and A. J. Douglas, of Winnipeg, were chosen Vice-Presidents; Dr. William C. Woodward of Washington, Secretary, and Dr. Frank M. Wright, of New Haven, Conn., Treasurer. "Much has been accomplished by the Association," said Dr. Simpson, the retiring President, "This meeting has demonstrated the advantage and necessity of international cooperation on the American continent in medical sociology."

## UNITED STATES

### ADVANCE NOTICES.

*Eighth Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.* The eighth annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will be held in Washington in the third week of May, 1912, the exact dates to be announced later. The general organization of the program will be as follows: Clinical Section, Chairman, Dr. Charles L. Minor, Asheville; Pathological Section, Chairman, Dr. William H. Park, New York; Sociological Section, Chairman, Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman, Newark. The chairman of the Advisory Council for the annual meeting is Dr. Charles O. Probst, of Columbus, Ohio.