

ent the government has employed in the Indian Service about 100 regular, and 60 contract physicians, 55 nurses, and 88 field matrons, whose duty is to take care of the sick and instruct the Indians in all matters pertaining to their health. Special attention is given to sanitation and preventative measures. The older Indians on the reservation are instructed regarding prevention and treatment, proper care of their home, preparation of food, etc., but they are slow in changing their habits and customs, and although much good is accomplished, much remains undone.

It is through the school children that the successful work must be done; they readily accept and put into practice the instruction given them. As the care of the homes will shortly be in the hands of the present school girls they are carefully trained for the work. Many are taught nursing and are apt pupils. The practical knowledge gained by these girls concerning these and other diseases and their ability to properly care for the sick will be of much benefit to their people as a whole. The older Indians are often suspicious of the white doctor and slow to accept his services; they will certainly more readily accept the teaching of their children.

Recently the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through his assistants in the field, had all school children above the second grade write a composition having for the subject, "Tuberculosis—Its Cause, Prevention and Treatment." The school field was divided into districts and prizes given each grade. This plan created great interest among the pupils and caused them to give close study to the subject which will no doubt result in much good. Literature on this and other prevalent diseases is sent to the different schools and reservations and instruction is given by the academic teachers in this, as in the usual branches of study.

A physician is visiting the various schools and reservations and showing by means of stereopticon slides and motion picture films how this disease is spread. These pictures are of Indian homes and show conditions as they exist and are not drawn from the imagination of the artist. Both bad and model homes are shown. While showing the pictures the physician gives an explanatory talk and tells how conditions can be improved. This seems to be an effective way of reaching the older Indians.

Open air sanitoriums have been built at Phoenix and Ft. Apache, Ariz.; Laguna, New Mex.; Lapwai, Idaho, and at the Salem Indian School. At these sanitoriums the patients have a specially nourishing diet and sleep out-of-doors. Medicinal treatment is also given. These sanitoriums have been of much benefit to the patient; many being cured and nearly all benefitted. Sleeping porches have been built in connection with many hospitals.