

incidents recorded in that portion of the annual report of Missions for 1913, which relates to the Good Samaritan Hospital:

“At the Good Samaritan Hospital important work has been done during the past year. This hospital known to the Navajos as Kin-bi-jo-ba-i (the house in which they are kind), was erected by us in the summer and fall of 1912, though the heating plant was not installed until March, this year. The wards were opened for patients and the dispensary was ready for medical treatment on April 1. Our medical superintendent had taken up her residence there and began her work on September 15, 1912, but her work had been confined to the camps and she brought to the hospital only cases that were of too serious a nature to be treated successfully in the squalid hogans. Between that date and the opening of the hospital wards and dispensary, on April first, this year, 196 sick Indians were cared for in the camps and 784 treatments given them. Between April first and October first this year, 377 Indians received 754 treatments at the dispensary, and 86 patients were cared for in the hospital wards.

“It will thus be seen that, in addition to the care of the patients in the hospital wards, there have been 1538 treatments given to sick Indians in the camps and at our dispensary during the past twelve months. While trachoma is a scourge of the Navajo country and many of the patients were treated for that disease, there have been other cases each month needing surgical skill, medical attention and nursing care. I mention a few cases other than eye disease which will give an idea of the varied treatments required. Patients have been treated for tuberculosis, rheumatism, sores on head, face and body, swollen knee joints, gathering in the ear, bronchitis, ulcerated teeth, grippe, wounds on feet, abscesses, slight concussion of the brain, fractured ribs and fractured shoulder. It is very gratifying to report that though some of the cases were of a very serious nature not one patient had died during the year. This fact has undoubtedly led the Indians to look upon the medical work with favor. Had a death occurred at the hospital during the first year the medical work would have received a strong set back, and it is probable that the Indians would have refused to enter the hospital for treatment.

A few incidents of the wards: “One of our most interesting cases,” writes Mr. Johnston, “is an old medicine