

OUR TRIP TO FOREST GROVE.

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of Mr. and Mrs. Walker who were once employes at Chemawa. The young ladies were visiting Mrs. Walker when we arrived. We gave a yell in front of the house and proceeded on to lunch. After dinner we made ready for the big event that was soon to take place. When we reached the football grounds we were greeted by the cheers of the rooters and the music of the College band. The Chemawa girls cheered continually throughout the game which assisted the warriors who were engaged in battle to bring home the scalps.

After the scalps of Pacific had been taken we had very little time in which to reach the train and everybody was compelled to hurry. The misfortunes of the morning had all been forgotten. The smoke and cinders from the locomotive were not noticed, the rough road seemed as smooth as an elevator, and the singing and cheering of the jolly crowd told the story of the game to those who were at a distance of several miles along the line. Everybody was cheered from the president of the United States to the motorman of the car. Friday, the thirteenth, was a greater day than the Fourth of July and will never be an unlucky day in the minds of those who went to Forest Grove.—J. D.

OPEN AIR SANITARIUM.

From a paper by the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs read before the International Congress on Tuberculosis recently held in Washington, D. C.

"In the Indian Exhibit there is a sketch of a sanitarium attached to the Industrial School at Chemawa, Oregon. A few years ago the Superintendent, who is

a member of his State Association on Tuberculosis, conceived the idea of conducting his own little open air relief camp in connection with his school. When any of his pupils seemed to be simply "run down" he sent them to his little camp in the orchard to recuperate. In some cases tuberculosis was pretty evident, in others only suspected. The success he had with this small endeavor encouraged him to ask for a more pretentious camp such as is shown in the sketch. The tent houses are erected according to the best type, being raised above the ground, with boarded floors and walled to the height of four feet. The space above the walls to the eaves of the house, is open to allow free circulation of air. Eight of these small houses around an attractive ellipse will be for the girls. One of the eight cottages will be for the recreation room, another a bath house, and the remaining six will be used as quarters for two girls each. A duplicate scheme will provide for the boys. The buildings are placed in the rear of and close to the hospital of the school, from whose dining room the sanitarium occupants will be served. Only incipient cases will be treated in this sanitarium.

"This plan, which is subject to local adaption, will be the model for all the camps to be established in the Indian field. At present preparations are under way for camps at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, Albuquerque, N.M., Pine Ridge S. D., Lower Brule, S.D., Mescalero, N. M., Fort Belknap, Mont., and White River, Ariz. It is not the intention of the office to rush into building on every reservation regardless of the possibility of their success. It is proposed to begin experimentally in a small way in a few places where they seem either most necessary or most feasible, trusting to considerable extent to those in charge of them to make them not only useful but popular. The camps, properly conducted, will be of special value to tubercular pupils returned from school. Here they can be segregated and supervised in a camp on the reservation without being cut off entirely from their friends."