

5. Hookworms recovered.

Several individuals were treated and their worms recovered. The conditions were such that no opinion could be formed as to effects of dosage. One hundred and sixty-three hookworms were recovered, of which 161 were necators and two were anophorans. Some of these treated were Chinamen. The intestines of two pigs were washed and their worms recovered. There were no human hookworms among these. These worms have all been forwarded to Dr. S. T. Darling for more careful survey.

PART IV.—DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Discussion.

The average white man sits in the shade in the South Seas and talks of the lazy Native, and criticizes Government for not compelling him to work. The Native to this thing or that which will benefit him (the white man) with never a thought for the Native himself. In the first place, the Native is not lazy but he is interested in what he wants to hold a job. Where natives are plentiful and the necessities of life are so easily obtained as in most Pacific islands, Natives do not seek hard work any more than whites would under the same circumstances, but where conditions are more difficult as they are in many districts, then the Native has to work as hard as any white man. In Savaii's home villages have their gardens at a distance of miles and must carry in their produce on their shoulders. In many parts of Fiji and other islands Natives have to work and will work at hard labour to support their families.

Every colony in the Pacific faces the problem of a decreasing Native population in the face of a need for an increasing labour supply to develop these islands for their products which have grown to be necessities of the local supply of the temperate climates.

The cause of this is many and the problem is a broadly based one of nature and introduced diseases—

The easy answer is the importation of Asiatics. This is undesirable for political reasons, and in almost all cases it will finally produce a problem more difficult than the present one. And they mean the earlier extinction of the Native races. The true answer to this problem, and the far-sighted one, is the care of the health of these peoples and their protection from new epidemics while we are robbing them of the effects of those already introduced and to which they have little immunity, as well as adding them of two or more diseases which have been prevalent among them for an indefinite period. We must meet new ideas and their confidence and trust in western medicine and civilization. We must meet new ideas and ideals of daily life to take the place of such old customs as are incompatible with their new life. The result of such a policy is a happy condition with an increasing population of healthy contented Natives.

rate toward of... produce plenty of surplus for export for... by the natives with increased exports and imports for the country. Science is well along on the road to this happy condition with an increasing population of healthy contented Natives.

It seems we have a long-looked Administration which is giving every support to a strong Native Department and a modern Department of Public Health. These two working hand-in-hand. Laws is well under control, and may be embodied in the near future. Hookworm-control measures are well advanced, and will now be presented with the view given to the yaws campaign. Adequate sanitation, proper latrines, and pure water supply are gradually being installed in all villages. Infectious diseases are undertaken for child-welfare work in Native villages with the new year. Even now, these measures are being reflected in increasing populations of healthy happy Samoans. A few years and they will mean dividends on the investment for the country, which, after all, must be the criterion of the success of a humanitarian effort if it is to be enduring.

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