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nearly half of these have been surgical. The people in the section rarely go to the hospital for such things as typhoid fever, pneumonia, and childbirth. If they could only awake to the importance of proper treatment for such things, life would often be greatly prolonged.

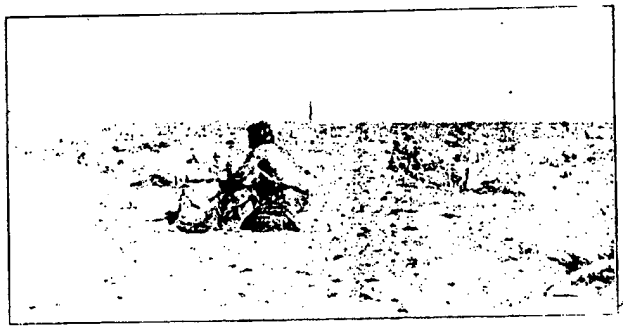
In addition to caring for the sick and training nurses, the hospital is constantly giving anti-typhoid vaccination without cost; and it furnishes free nursing advice and supervision to a number of indigent patients who are unable to afford hospital treatment, and gives pre-natal instruction to many expectant mothers. This hospital is not the private institution of any one doctor, but is open to all, so that any licensed and reputable physician may work there.

The fifth anniversary was celebrated from October 29 to November 5, 1928. Services were held in different churches in and near Demopolis, and donations given. The white as well as the Negro people of the vicinity gave fancy work, preserves, and other things to be sold. Many farmers brought in vegetables, eggs, butter, and chickens. Tuskegee Institute was well represented by gifts. A white citizen in another State left in his will fifty dollars and a rolling chair for the hospital, and another friend and his wife gave an automobile. The different rooms have been mainly furnished by white friends. An adjoining lot has been purchased, and within a few months Miss Coleman hopes to have a well fitted home for nurses. A recent visit to the institution has given me a new impression of its worth, of its great possibilities, and of the earnest Christian spirit behind it.

THE Rosenwald Fund in Chicago is planning to assist in financing Negro hospitals located at strategic points which are to be equipped for training nurses and internes and to afford an opportunity for Negro physicians to treat their patients. Dr. H. M. Green of Knoxville, Tenn., president of the National Hospital Association, reports a most satisfactory conference with the persons interested in the hospital program and is very optimistic as to the future of Negro hospitals.

More than two hundred thousand dollars have been expended by the Rosenwald Fund recently in helping finance certain Negro hospitals and they plan helping many other institutions through the advice and cooperation of this Association. Dr. Green is very hopeful of interesting other philanthropic funds in the work and believes that Negro physicians and nurses are to be given a much bigger opportunity to render service to their people.

—Press Service of the *National Hospital Association*



HARVESTING CORN

THE ORIGINAL DRY-FARMERS OF THE SOUTHWEST

BY GEORGE BALLARD BOWERS

THE Hopi Indians of Northern Arizona are the original dry-farmers of the Southwest where there are vast areas upon which falls little rain throughout the year, thereby making agricultural success difficult if not impossible without artificial irrigation. Farmers who till such semi-arid regions without artificial irrigation are called dry-farmers. They plow and cultivate the soil of their fields so as to conserve for the growing plant a maximum of the scant seasonal rain. For many years the white farmers had thought through science to find the most practicable method for dry-farming but with indifferent success until they turned to the Hopis from whom the Southwest has learned much about farming methods.

The Hopi Indians are believed to be descendants of the Cliff-dwellers and the prehistoric Pueblos who practiced artificial irrigation. As the Hopis live on an almost treeless waste of sandy plains and rocky buttes of the northern part of Arizona, they have been compelled to farm with such scant water as fell from the heavens. They do not bemoan the lack of rain, never having had much. Their farming is a simple matter of growing what they need regardless of rainfall. They raise corn and beans, crops usually considered as belonging to humid climes and unsuccessfully undertaken without artificial irrigation in dry areas. Peach trees are grown in places covered with drifting sand.

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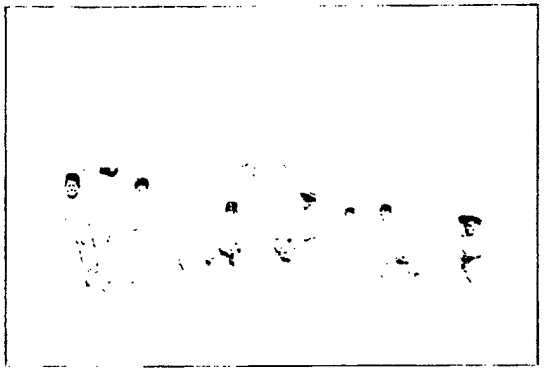
The Hopis, about 2500 in number, have a reservation of 2,473,320 acres lying in the heart of that vast barren land north of the Santa Fe railroad and east of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Although within that inhospitable desert, the reservation supports its Hopi population by farming and grazing.



PLANTING CORN AT A SCHOOL

The Hopi towns are on the tops of mesas five hundred to a thousand feet above the surrounding plain. There are nine villages built in trios on three famous mesas, or plateaus, and a tenth, of modern origin, beyond the Painted Desert near the Mormon settlement of Tuba City. The mesas are mainly rock, and the towns at a distance are lost in the form and color of the natural formation. Water for domestic use on the mesas is caught in rock cavities and by diverting dams. When the supply fails, water must be brought up from springs and wells below. Everything needed must be carried up, mostly by horse and automobile.

In recent years there has been a tendency to abandon the ancient housing systems built on the mesas, for individual homes on the plains suited to the taste and means of the builder.

The Hopis farm their lands in spots. Their orchards, gardens, and cornfields dot the landscape for miles. Tiny gardens located near springs and wells grow onions, chili peppers, radishes, and other vegetables. All are watered by hand. The orchards consist mainly of peach trees, and their fruit is said to be of a superior flavor. Many trees are growing on the mesas. How they obtain enough moisture to live

IN ANCESTRAL COSTUME

A HOPI FLAPPER

is a mystery. The cornfields, corn being the principal crop grown, are located for the most part on the plains, many being miles distant from their owners. The field labor falls entirely to the men who work before breakfast and continue all day, only stopping long enough to eat lunch.

The skill in Hopi farming seems to lie in the ability to select spots where the soil retains longest the surface water and to use methods whereby it is retained therein.

Having cleared a desert spot of sage brush, the Hopi farmer proceeds to cultivate it by hand with a heavy hoe, keeping a soft mulch on top. The land, of a loose sandy texture, is seldom plowed. April and May are the planting months. The country has an altitude of from 5000 to 6000 feet; the winters are cold and spring frosts are likely to linger until late. Corn, beans, melons, and peppers must be planted comparatively late.

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