

sands, and parasites from destroying this crop. A dozen stalks of corn come from one hill. This is done because the sand is swiftly blown, out away the outside stalks which act as a protection for the inside corn until two or three stalks have grown sufficiently strong and large to withstand the destroying elements of the desert. Beans, peas, and melons are carefully protected from the wind and sand by rock, brush or tin being placed around each plant. Every plant grown by the Hopi is guarded as carefully as is the finest chrysanthemum grown in hothouses. In no other way can he mature his crops and in this way he manages to secure enough sustenance to keep his family alive.

The Hopi is provident in that he always keeps two years store placed away so that he and his family may pass safely through the years of drouth which sometimes come to the desert. It can be readily seen that while he may sustain himself with a meager food, the Hopi can never be prosperous with farming. Even if he had water for irrigation he is too far from the railroad to receive any income from his farm products and from his fruit which he raises in considerable abundance. The only sale for such stuff is to the Navajo and he does not buy a great quantity.

The Navajo farms differently from the Hopi and does it with less work. He has the method used by the Papagoes in southern Arizona. He collects water during the rains in a temporary reservoir where the seepage is rapid and great.

Just as soon after the rains as the reservoirs are dry, he plants his seed, and the women and children cultivate with hoes. A number of them are beginning to buy plows, cultivators and other farming implements. Agriculture will never be profitable on the Moqui Desert. Cattle, sheep, and horses must bring to the Hopi and Navajo their wealth and prosperity.

The expense of maintaining our schools, especially as to cows and horses is an immense item to the Department. A dam and reservoir has recently been erected near Canago on the Fort Defiance Reservation which will furnish water for 2000 acres or more. This land is about 45 miles from the agency at Keams Canon. On account of the immense expense of buying and freighting oats, corn, and alfalfa from the railroad to the Agency, I would suggest to the Department to secure in some manner about 200 acres of ^{this} land near Canago and that one of the agency farmers be placed there to grow alfalfa and oats for the use of the agency and schools. There is plenty of water and land. Superintendent Crane figures that he can save two-thirds of the freightage and that this cost could be paid selling oats and hay to the freighters who need it in the winter, but who are unable to buy it on account of the prohibitive price now prevailing. As it is now it costs us more than \$200 per year to keep each head of horses we have at work. This is an immense expense that should be cut if a way can be found. The above plan will work. Hundreds of tons of alfalfa can easily be

grown and enough corn and oats to supply the demand. The farmer, cultivating this land, could also do much supervising the Navajo who will be allotted this irrigated territory.

Inspector.