

barrel and he'd put a layer of charcoal and sand in that and then he'd let that sag in and you'd pour this water through. Then he'd put another piece of canvas over it. See. And you pour this water, if you don't have this canvas over the top any little food particles and stuff that's in the water, you know, would get down in there and it'd be terrible. But this canvas and sand and charcoal and it would filter out and it would be all right to scrub the floor with, but that's only the thing they could use for. Course we didn't use detergents so if you poured out water to garden with after you mopped the floor with it, it wouldn't kill out the vegetation. See. Lye will actually fertilize the soil. And the only kind soap we had, soap, homemade soap. The water was hard to get. And you go to town and the only sidewalks there, was wooden ones, you know. And every other building was a tent. And the best of my remembrance when I left there, they was only two brick buildings in that town and I think they're still there. And there was little woman over there, she runs a newspaper. That's the woman I was trying to think of, and if you want to get some history, --oh, by the way, Oklahoma, that's red but when you mix it up right and make a dye out of it, it makes a red--I call it tomato red. I don't know what you call it in reality. And it's just a little rock and it's easily crushed. And the Indians used to gather that and then their weed. Now, I have forgotten what the weed looked like, but anyway it makes a mama called it indigo blue. It makes a blue. Then there's another one makes a yellow dye. Now my mother used to buy four and sugar in 100 pound sacks. And she would get this weed and this little rock and she'd dye. And she dyed those coats there. And those coats were made out of my uncle's--he wore