(You are allowed to miss one year?)
No--the law missed it. They missed it. So somehow--I don't know--they find out and you have to double. Have to put in 18 or 32 acres.
(Your lease man?)
Yeah.
(So that hurts him--?)
Oh, yeah, he'll lost money. What I mean, if he had kept up with it (planted required acreage of vetch or soil-building crops) he could have saved this other acres to plant something he could sell, you know. He either could lose it that way or pay a fine.

MORE ON ACREAGES AND COMBINING

(What about some of the other Indian boys that were farming--did they get more wheat acreage than you got?)
Well, it's according to government surveys. If you had ten years ago--say, at that time--ten years before--they see how much wheat you had on there. They base that on the average. If you had a hundred acres (in wheat), they cut half of it. So that's what happened to mine. That's on a place like mine.
(So, if ten years before you were farming 160 acres, you might have got 80 acres?)
Yeah. That's the way the government looked at it.
(Back there when you were having trouble and there weren't enough combines to go around--how do you go about getting someone to come in and combine your wheat? Do you go to the county, or just go to people that have combines, or what?)
Well, you just go to see the people that have combines. Now, I think the County and the government, they got a fertilizer outfit--a duster and electric you could borrow. And they got enough--this pasture, here, you got to keep the grass down. And what I mean, you got to cut the grass. They got a mower and you could go down there and get it and then cut your grass and take it back. From the County.
(Where do you have to go to get it?)
They have a place here at Carnegie--the Soil and Moisture--go