

for money or was it just for their use?)

Mostly for money. Except the wheat that they used for their flour, you know--milled for their flour.

(When it came time for threshing the wheat, what--how did they do it then?

Were they still shocking it up or--?)

The threshers would come out to the country--the neighborhood. And of course the Indian would get his two or three Indian helpers to come in with their hay racks. Buncle the wagons and the thresher would thresh. Of course in turn those that didn't sell the wheat--left their wheat for flour--sometimes they get it in bran for their cows or hogs or whatever it is. Bran.

(How did they get the bran--did they have to take it to the mill?)

No, it's already there. See, it's the leavings from the flour that they've had-- They had so much--sometimes--the bran. They had it sacked in there and they'd take it home when they came to the elevator (unintelligible word).

(It would help if I knew more about farming! Now when they used to come up with the threshing machines--who owned the threshing machines?)

White neighbors. Certain neighbors. There was Pierson Green over here south of Greenfield. They went out all around the country. Yeah. Then there was an outfit that used to come from northwest of Calumet--south of Calumet.

They'd go all through here. Then there was another outfit around here somewhere. They'd go out and thresh wheat for farmers, you know.

#### INDIANS WORKING AT FARM LABOR: THRESHING WHEAT

(How much did you have to pay them for threshing your wheat?)

I wouldn't know that. But I know ordinary farmhands--farmers--I know I've worked for threshing machines--they work eighteen hours a day. But they'd feed us good. Oh, them breakfasts! And when you're out in the field they'd bring out water or maybe lemonade or something like that. See if you didn't blister your hands. See if you felt all right. They come out. Even women