

Pretty good--no--six dollars a day. But after the war they used to pay three dollars a day. We made good money then. And he saved it all up. He said that the school kids have to have clothes and Christmas. He put it away and we had five hundred dollars for the kids. And we got clothes for them and something to eat--

(You were saying a while ago that they all used to camp together--)

Yeah. They used to all move together and work together. You know, they'd work--like chopping cotton, picking cotton. But this shucking wheat, we used to go out ourselves. White people would invite us over and ask us to come over there. Well, we had a little tent and we move it over there and work there. Maybe sometimes it would take us two days to finish a field, and then we'd move to other field.

ARAPAHOES FARMING AND MYRTLE'S FARMING EXPERIENCE.

(Back at that time were there any of the Arapahoes that had farmed or raised wheat for themselves.)

Well, not very many that I know. David Bighead, he used to farm, and then my old man, he used to farm--at that time. But most of them, they used to put out corn. Well, we used to put some corn out and kaffir corn, stuff like that.

(Imogene: They just kept just so much, you know--what they could farm or wanted to farm, and then they would lease the rest of it out. Lot of them had quite a bit of land but they would just post a lease and they would just farm about ten acres, of corn--)

Like my husband--he had wheat. Forty acres of wheat. And then he left a place where he was going to put corn, and kaffir corn and "sugar cane", (sorghum--?) they used to call it. And she said, "All right," he told me. "I got eighty acres," he said. "I don't know what to put there." "Let me do it," I told him. So me and my mother-in-law, we went out, and you know