

and the women were slow in adopting new methods in their home life. Many persisted in beating their clothes on a rock in the creek to the new fangled washing machine. An outdoor fire with the old iron pot served as means of cooking jerk beef and for baking Indian bread and native dishes. The government constructed homes for many on their allotments and furnished them with modern conveniences, but their love for their tipi and brush arbors was hard to forget. Money troubles have always beset the tribesmen and the white man's ways are far more expensive than the simple life they once knew. With their wants at a minimum, old-timers subsisted on quarterly payments derived from regular allotments to each member of the family. In an effort to accustom them with the white man's economic system, the government has tried numerous ways during the last half century. One way known as the red-card system, each family was issued a reddish document, similar to the school report card. On it was shown the family number which did not change. The family name, and the amount he could purchase during a three month period. Only merchants who had met certain requirements were certified as licensed Indian traders and could transact business in this manner. The dealer were heavily bonded to dispense their wares at a rate-- at a rate designated by the government. Various commodities, shoes, dry goods, hardware, had their specifications which were ample to traders were guaranteed the payment. When purchase were made, the amount was shown by marks on the ruled card, thus other traders could ascertain the balance due. Deviations from the rules and regulations published by the interior department were grounds for loss of license and forfeiture of the bond. Since only a few businesses were granted this privilege, the other merchants appealed.