

were to the government employees--Indian police. And that was part of their salary. But not to the Indians in general. Well, they asked me how did I know. I said I was a policeman. "You'll find my name there as Indian policeman. I drew rations." They asked me what I drew. And I told them what we drew--tins of meat, and soap, prunes and different things.

SUBSISTENCE IN EARLY 1900'S CAME FROM INCOME FROM LAND

(Well, then after they quit giving rations, did the Indians live on their annuity checks? Is that all the income they had?)

Besides their rent--annual rent on their farms.

(I see.)

They lived on whatever income came from their allotted land. Now, I told them that I knew--they thought that I was too young to know all this report I was making--that I read it somewhere. "No," I said, "I was a policeman and I was drawing rations." And one of the judges look at me and says, "That's over 65--70 years ago and you're not grey-headed," he said. "You don't look eighty--you're about fifty. How come?" I said, "Well, I know Mr. Dunbar, the ration clerk that issues the rations. Homer W. Dunbar. I know how he signs my ration ticket. And I knew those other clerks too, and I name them and they had the book like that and they looked it up and they was all in there. Well, I says, "I was one of them police. The reason I know what I'm talking about." So besides this annuity money, there's the money derived from the sale of the original reservation. Surplus reservation, after they received the allotments. And the Indians were drawing --they have an annual appropriation of \$100,000 a year. And they draw it.