

and proved that we didn't get the whole thing.

(Why did he have to use an ear of corn to help count?)

Well, it's easier to count grains of corn, or sticks or whatever it was. They didn't have no things to write with. So that's the way they ascertain the amount that was supposed to be due them.

(Pause) This year, on this claim, we get over twenty-five hundred dollars apiece. But a lot of us can write, now, you know.

(I was interested in the ways they used to count back in the days before they used writing. In counting in Arapaho, how far can you count?)

Well, we can count up through the thousands. Beyond that is uncertain counts. That's up in the millions. But up in the thousands you can count. Like ten one hundreds, or eight one hundreds, or twenty one hundreds, or something like that. Thousands, you know. Up to hundreds of thousands. Beyond that they have to say twice again that much, or triple or quadruple times.

INDIANS' FEELING ABOUT LAND

At Medicine Lodge there's one instinct of the tribe at that time that I sense more than anything else. That I learned thereafter. That was that ordinarily the Plains Indians didn't know that land could be sold. Our mother earth. For them--especially under the Act of 1887, when allotment was being made, and several times to be paid for it, it even became stronger in the minds of people that to sell land--their native country--their loved country--the soil that they fed on--to be sold in material value. That was a thing that the Indians never had in their mind. Because they never sold no land. They was supposed to own the land but they claimed their land to be forever theirs. But when it comes