

Indians knew years and years ago.

(Do you know what the name of that plant is in English?)

No, I don't. Mostly it grows where there's a little elevation of ground, like sometimes there's a little knoll, like. Oh, say, less than a foot elevation. It grows in bunches like that. Maybe it has the influence of that accumulated dust, you know--sand, and dirt, that builds its own mound up. That's where they grow.

(What's the Arapaho name for it?)

I don't know. But the Indians--the Plains Indians--used that a whole lot. But that's something I thought was wonderful.

(Interruption)

WEASEL FUR BURNED FOR MEDICINE

--like a give a cousin of mine a weasel. I cut right in the middle from the nose of the weasel down to the tail and including the tail--white and black-tipped. I used it on my red beads I wear for them--quivir (bandolier). And my cousin liked it. His name was (Comanche name). He's Comanche. Monatachi is his Office name. I guess he took it down south and them Comanches saw it. The way the Comanches use it, a child might get sick, say, way late in the night. Well, the first thing they think about is to get that weasel fur. They take a little piece of it and they take some coal--make a wood fire and get coals--and they get the child to kneel down by that fire and they put that coal and they take this little old skin and they put it on this little coal and they cover the head, and the child sniffs it. In no time he's all right. Well, this cousin of mine had this along. He said one night the dogs were barking--way in the night. They heard a saddle squeak. He walked out. "What is it? Come on in, come on in." This man says, "My friend, there's four dollars--all the money we got. We'd like to have a piece of that little tip of that fur--that weasel fur. The baby's sick." He went in the house and took his grip out and cut him off a piece. It was about that long when I gave it to him--about fourteen inches long--and the last time I saw it, it was about that long (four inches)--he'd been