

fall but not so much during the winter. They would use the sweat bath in the winter sometimes. During the deep snow or the first time the snow falls all the boys are required to take off their leggings and stockings and moccasins and run about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or sometimes less right through the snow barefooted and come back the same way. When they get in they rub their feet. They claim that is a preventive for headaches. They might require a boy to do that any time though it was usually the custom during the first snow. There is a custom among the Indians generally between cousins or brothers-in-law. If a boy had a younger cousin he would be supposed to do pretty much what the older boy said. If he is inclined to be lazy he could throw him in the deep snow and cover him up. That is one way to treat a lazy boy. A boy should not stay in the tent much but is supposed to be outside most of the time. There is no rule about the girls.

There was no regular time set for meals. They eat whenever they get ready but they are supposed to form the habit of rising early in the morning. It is considered to be a wise family that eats about daylight, that is in winter. There seems to be the custom of doing thing at daybreak or early in the morning, even buffalo hunting and deer hunting. The best time is early in the morning. You often see the deer near the water early in the morning. It is the same with other animals like the bear. That might be true with the bear. The animal is so wild and timid that he doesn't like to come to water in the bright daylight.

8,000 Oglalas

6,000 Brules

2,500 on Cheyenne River Reservation (Sans Arcs, Two Settles, Minnecon-
gous.)

4,000 Huncpapas.

There were about 1500 Sissetons, 1,000 at Devil's Lake; 8,000 at Santee ,
Neb.; 200 or 300 at Flandeau; a few, hardly over 300 in Canada .

The Tetons always comprised the largest number. Then the
Yanctona. Have about 800 on the reservation.