

If one goes in in spite of this sign he is considered to be a thief.

The kettles were mostly of steel. In the early part of Sioux history they were well provided with Dutch ovens. They learned to bake in them.

In traveling they did not use the big lodges. They would have small poles and small size tents. In the winter the number of lodges depended on the size of the band. The whole band would camp together.

— War parties were more common in the spring or summer than in winter. They would generally go on foot. The warriors sometimes trained the horses to come when they called them. They would just talk to them.

It is supposed that they were well-provided for the winter. During the summer and fall is the time to get game. At times if they knew that the buffalo were in reach, for the sake of getting fresh meat they would go on a buffalo hunt. They preferred the buffalo meat to any other meat, but they liked venison, too. The family would also eat small game. They didn't eat the badger, wolf, coyote, crow or any of those birds that don't care what they eat. They would eat fish. They use seine for fishing. Also fish with a hook. Sometimes they shoot them with a bow and arrow.

The number of arrows used in the course of a year depends upon how much game he had shot or the number of times he was on the war path or a buffalo hunt. The quiver holds all the way from 12 to 24 or even 30 arrows. They also generally carry two sets of bows: one a common wooden bow well seasoned and with a sinew string; the other a bow that is worked in with sinew. One is flexible, the other adapted just for big game. The one with the sinew is used for big game. Arrows used on the war path are better made than arrows used in hunting. The bows are made out of ash generally. Sometimes oak. The arrows