

and they smoke that over coals. And during that, when the heat comes on it, it brings out whatever chemical is in it--in the way of grease, you know, or oil saturated in that herb. And that keeps it sort of like a coat all the time. And that's what I've seen them use in fumigating these medicines and symbolism, and so on of their faith.

(What do the Arapahoës call that herb?)

Well, the Indian word is ní' aétâe'. There's two or three kinds. The other is hæéθaew^{ωω} n^ω xú'. Now this (the latter) is used very extensively in ceremonial--ceremonies of the Arapaho. Like in the Sun Dance or in the Tomahawk Dance or this Girdled Belt Dance or the Dog Soldiers--Dog Society. They use that in various ways. Sometimes they chew it and bless themselves like that, you know, (by spitting it on their hands and rubbing it over their body). Those two I know are extensively used, besides the red cedar. And they are also used in making tea--concoction for drinking. Like for sore throat or hoarseness or tight chest or cold or something like that. But that could be, as I figured--once or twice I got one of those herbs--those roots--to send to someone like these big drug company--Parke and Davis--but I lost that. All I could go by was the smell of that. But I could locate that. Whether I wrapped it up in paper and put it away or--I never could find it. And I haven't been up north since. But those are the herbs used by the Arapahoës now. The cedar is stewed. I know some old ladies--I don't see that any more--but old Indians used to have that on the stove during wood-burning, you know. Smoke. They used to keep it on the stove. You could smell the cedar in the room, sort of vapor-