

For cleaning the village-grounds, they had rakes made of a few osiers tied together—the ends curved and spreading. Their most important agricultural implement was the hoe. Before they obtained iron utensils of the white traders, their only hoes were made of the shoulder-blades of elk or buffalo, attached to wooden handles of suitable length. Maximilian, in 1833,\* considered the bone hoe as a thing of the past only; yet, as late as 1867, I saw a great number in use at Fort Berthold, and purchased two or three, one of which was sent to Washington, and, I presume, is now on exhibition in the museum of the Smithsonian Institution.†

They now make saddle-trees in somewhat the same way as we do, of wood or of part wood and part horn, covered with raw-hide. They also make neat pad-saddles of tanned elk-skin, stuffed with antelope-hair, and often handsomely embroidered, as well as other horse-equipments. They probably learned the art of making these articles some time during the last century, from the Indians of the south, of whom they first obtained horses.

For their children, they make toys, which, as with us, indicate for each sex the occupations of adult years. When the children are old enough, they make some of their own toys. They have pop-guns, the art of making which, as far as I could discover, was not learned from the whites. The boys make representations of hunts by fashioning out of mud, with much skill, little figures of the horse, the mounted hunter, and the flying buffalo.

*Glass.*—The articles of glass spoken of above are chiefly of two kinds: first, large, globular, or ellipsoidal beads; and, second, flat, irregularly triangular plates or pendants, which are glazed only on one side, and have a hole at the apex. The art of making these deserves more than a mere mention, since it is commonly believed that the aboriginal Americans, even the most civilized races, knew nothing of the manufacture of glass at the time of the Columbian discovery. The very earliest ethnographical account we have of the Arickarees and Man-

\* p. 347.

† See Smithsonian Report for 1869, p. 36, where the specimen is erroneously attributed to the Yanktonnais.