

double.

The following day the women arose early to see that the seams were calked before the dawn wind should scatter coals and sparks from the fires over which they boiled their gum, as birch-bark is highly inflammable. The noses were first sewed to the /(222) body of the canoe with colored wata'p. The canoe then was taken from its frame and inverted. The seams were covered with narrow strips of fiber or of cloth, and the gum of pitch (anämimita'wük), colored black with birch-bark charcoal for ornamental effect, was used to calk them. A small wooden paddle was utilized to apply the pitch, which could not be laid on until cooled enough not to burn the bark.

Sometimes men painted eyes on the bow and the stern of the canoe so that it "could see where to go," or added some fancy device. With this, the craft was completed (pl. XLVI, a).

#### Log Canoes

Log canoes (pl. XLVII) are hollowed with metallic adzes from basswood or cedar, and /(223) their making is also a tedious process, even with these improved implements. For further details as to canoes and their uses, the reader is referred to pages, 185, 208, in the section on fishing and hunting. A typical paddle,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  ft. in length, is shown in fig. 15.

Ibid, p. 182-185:

#### Deer Hunting

Deer were driven to slaughter in the following manner: Trees were chopped and allowed to fall partly over, with limbs on the ground, and trunks still attached to their stumps. This was done at intervals, all the trees being made to lie in the same direction. Two V-shaped, or inward-pointing lines of these were made, the arms of the V often extending several miles. At the apex of the V was a narrow opening where several armed hunters were concealed.

A body of men beat over the country, driving the deer into the mouth of the V or funnel. Fearing or hesitating to break through the lines of fallen trees,