

gotten hard. In order to bring the inside surface to an outside, twisting. And you're outside surface to an inside, twisting. Now you might not understand what I'm saying but there's a slight twist in the net of your ball stick that the net part is more or less twisted outwards. And the outside is twisted inwards and the top part is, it has got a perfect curve. This is just only about two layers of grain that's going around, to the next part and back on, lapping back over to where it looks like it's just one piece of wood coming to a curve. But actually there is a slit if you're careful when you're carving. And most people don't. They just pick up a green stick, More likely just anything that's easy to carve and just make something out of it, wouldn't last a week and first thing you know it starts cracking and you don't have anything. Knotty pine, I mean knotty wood or anything like that, it just don't work. So you have to use, in other words just take your time and know what you're doing before you start. It's pretty simple after you get started and work with it quite a while. But those that haven't, I mean, something that they should experience. (Now you use what kind of cord when you tie it around the base? Is that a leather or...?)

It is, it's more or less buckskin, buckskin type, heavier buckskin type leather that you can knit that with. Something that, your, I don't know what they call it but I call it oil tan leather. It's more or less used in saddling. It's pretty soft and not hard to work with. And yet, it's kind of a buckskin type leather. It's real soft and you use those to knit them with. And you can pull them as hard as you can. They won't break. They're just like veins. Like you use, like you fledge your arrows when you make arrows. You use dogwood naturally and to put the feathers on, you use squirrel tail vein to fledge your arrows with, put your feathers on. And the same way with knitting the ball sticks. It's, oh, it's a complicated