The frame work is made of well seasoned hickory. The sides, A, B and G, I, are composed of strips 37 inches long and 1¼ wide at the ends A and G, and tapering uniformly until they are ⅝ of an inch wide at the other ends, B and I. Each piece should be ½ inch thick when dressed. After these pieces are steamed or boiled in water until thoroughly pliant, the wider ends A and G can be placed together and securely fastened in a vice, the free ends B and I separated widely and a block of wood forced between at the point E, and securely fastened, while the ends B and I can be secured with a piece of strong twine until dry enough for the frame, to maintain its shape. Then the sides should be sand-papered until smooth and two holes bored in each piece for the rounds G, C and H, D to pass through; for this purpose a half-inch bit will be sufficient, its point being inserted in the stick ¾ of an inch from the end of the widest part C, G, and again 5¼ inches at D, H. A round should be turned of the same material to fit the hole, and should be 6½ inches in length. The other round must be of the same size and 8½ inches long. One end of each round can now be fastened into one side piece by a hickory peg ⅛ of an inch in diameter; the other side is fastened in the same manner, but the pegs on this side must be fitted so that they may be taken out to enable the net to be folded for transportation.

Now that the frame work is constructed, each side must be ripped centrally with a saw for 29 inches, commencing at the point B and extending to E. Through this slit a piece of unbleached domestic cloth must be drawn, a hem ¾ of an inch wide having previously been made across the ends at the points E and F. Fourteen screws are now inserted into each blade two inches apart, which will hold the sheeting firmly and form the apron. The outside edges can now be cut closely to the frame work with a sharp knife. Previous to this operation a stout twine should be passed through the hem at the points F, Ϲ, and a knot tied at each end, but the twine should be an inch or two shorter than the apron, which will cause it to sag and better hold its contents. Where the twine passes through each side piece a gimlet hole ⅛ of an inch in diameter must be made to accommodate the twine.

The drawing is introduced not only to assist in constructing the net, but to represent the manner of handling it when collecting. Fig. 3 represents the net folded for transportation.