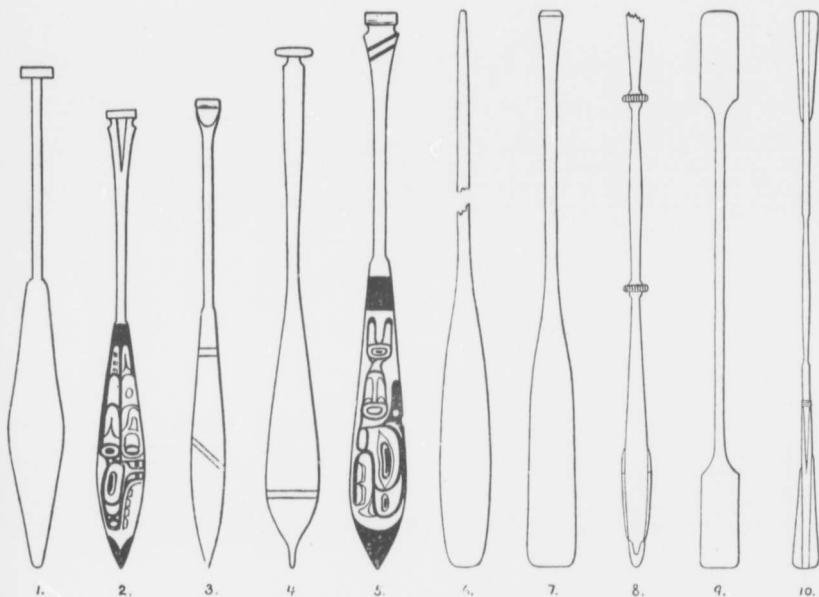


lengthwise from end to end of the canoe, just high enough along the sides to afford protection from rocks, and are lashed together and to the thwarts by continuous strands of cedar bark which are threaded through perforations in their upper edges.

Micmac canoes in the Victoria Museum have the ends stuffed for a short distance with moss or shavings, the purpose being to keep the bark from collapsing or wrinkling where ribs are lacking. The stuffing is held in place by thin partitions of cedar, cut to shape and held in position at the bottom by the end of one of the inside sheeting strips. Slave and Chipewyan canoes also exhibit stuffing.

and navigation developed, with the exception that the Eskimo to some extent use large sea-going kayaks for hunting the whale and seal; and also that the Micmacs, like other coastal tribes, sometimes construct large bark canoes for a similar purpose. The sides of the Micmac canoe are up-curved and turned in towards the centre to exclude heavy seas.

The Eskimo kayak, for present purposes, may be regarded as a highly specialized canoe, differing from the Algonkian in the important, though not essential, respect of having the framework so constructed that it is held together independently of the cover; and in the superficial one that the covering



SOME TYPICAL PADDLES.

1 and 4, West Coast paddles, exact locality unknown; 2 and 3, Tlingit (northern B.C.); 5, probably Haida (Queen Charlotte Islands); 6, Kootenay (southern B.C.); 7, Ojibwa; 8, Copper Eskimo; 8 and 10, Central Eskimo. (The last three are neighboring groups).

In spite of its many excellent qualities and historic associations, the birch-bark canoe is evidently on the wane at present as a medium of travel. The factory-made canoe, though modelled after the Indian article, has, in fact, so far eclipsed it that it is seldom seen except among remote and backward bands of Indians who employ it mainly from economy or conservatism.

ESKIMO CANOES.

In only one region, the great insular area of the North Pacific Coast, was a true seafaring culture

is of skin instead of bark, to which we may add that of being decked over so as to accommodate, in most cases, but one person.

The upper rim or frame of two pieces is made first, with mortises for the insertion of ribs and thwarts and holes for lashings. The thwarts are placed in position and the upper part or deck practically completed, one of the last steps being the attachment of a middle strip lengthwise along the top, except where it is intersected by the opening or man-hole. The whole affair is then turned top or face down-