

constructed as to actually tip over when a fish bites, hence the name; while others are simply uprights of lath or light stuff a couple of feet long, to the upper ends of which are attached arms of wood which pivot easily upon a nail or screw. The preparations for the fishing are few and readily completed. With tip-ups properly constructed, the fisherman seeks frozen lake or stream, and with small axe or chisel cuts the requisite number of holes through the ice and carefully removes all floating fragments to prevent the orifices coating over rapidly in a biting atmosphere. Close to each of these holes a deep niche is cut in the ice, and in this the armless end of a tip-up is set and firmly tamped with chopped ice or snow. A small quantity of water is then splashed or poured upon the tamping, which speedily solidifies and holds the tip-up firmly. When all the tip-ups are in position, the tackle is put in place.

A hook is baited, generally with a bit of pork fat or bacon rind, and dropped through one of the holes; a turn of the line is taken around the free end of the movable arm, and the end of the line brought down the upright and tied fast close to the ice. This reduces the leverage when a fish pulls, and prevents the tip-up from being dragged from its moorings. When the lines are set, the last operation is to see that all the movable arms are vertical and in true line with the uprights. When a fish pulls at the bait below, the arm of the tip-up yields, its free end pointing toward the hole in the ice and signalling that a quarry of some kind has tampered with the bait. Then the fisherman makes all speed