

points was blunt, a circle without a central dot was produced. Nowadays these circles are made with augurs and bits. Bone was also sharpened and polished

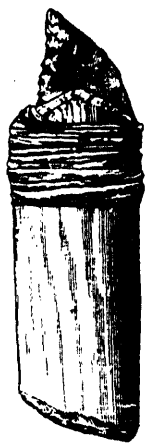


Fig. 125. (1880).
Stone Knife. $\frac{1}{2}$ nat.
size.

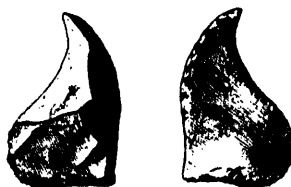


Fig. 126. (1882). Point of Stone Knife,
Front and Back Views. $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.

with gritstone and sand, or with the stems of *Equisetum*.¹ The Lower Thompsons and the Lytton band made dug-out canoes of cedar and pine. After the dug-outs were finished, they were filled with water, which was boiled by means of red-hot

stones. Dried salmon-heads were put into the water, which was kept simmering for twenty-four hours or more. The wood absorbed the oil from the salmon-heads, and was thus rendered less liable to crack. Occasionally canoes were made of spruce-bark with the smooth side out, sewed with spruce-root, and stretched over a wooden frame. The seams were calked with melted gum. They were not much used by the Lower Thompsons.

PAINTING.—Many of the implements and utensils made of stone, bone, wood, bark, or skin, were painted. Red and brown ochre seem to have been used most extensively for this purpose. Copper clay was used for blue paint; white, calcareous, and yellow earths were also in use (see Part III, p. 133). A white paint was also made of burnt deer-bones. Powdered charcoal was used as a black paint. A powdered fungus that grows on hemlock-trees also furnished a red paint. All these paints, before application, were mixed with melted deer-grease and heated, and applied with a small stick or with the finger. The paints were kept in vessels made of steatite or of other stone, or on flat pieces of hide. The root of *Lithospermum angustifolium* Michx. was also used as red paint, particularly for painting dressed skins. The fresh root was dipped into deer's grease and rubbed on the object to be painted. It was also used as a facial paint. The flowers of *Delphinium Menziesii* DC. were used both as a blue paint and as a dye. The juice of yellow lichens furnished a yellow dye. Grass used for decorating basketry was dyed brown and black by being placed in mud. Green and blue dyes were obtained by boiling rotten wood; a light red dye, by boiling bark of the alder. Recently washing-blue mixed with oil has been extensively used by the Lower Thompsons for painting canoes and paddles. All these paints and dyes have nearly gone out of use. Paints were fixed on skin by being rubbed with heated *Opuntia*.

PREPARATION OF SKINS.—The skins of numerous animals were used for clothing, bedding, bags, etc. The skin of deer and elk was of greatest importance, but those of the bear, wolf, coyote, lynx, fox, marmot, hare, and marten were also in demand. The Lower Thompsons made use of the wool of the mountain-goat. Skins are prepared in the following manner. The skin is first dried, and the flesh side scraped free from fatty substance with a sharp stone scraper. Then it is rubbed all over the inside with the decomposed brains of deer, with marrow

¹ See Note 2, at the end of this paper.