

round holes in the ice, about a foot or two in diameter, and letting down a baited hook, which is always kept in motion, not only to prevent the water from freezing, but because it is found the best means of alluring the fish to the hole.

Another method of catching fish is by setting a net under the ice, which is thus performed. Having ascertained the exact length of the net, they cut a number of holes in the ice, at the distance of ten or twelve feet from each other, and as many in number as will be sufficient to stretch the net to its full length. The net is then easily secured, by means of a line and poles, under the ice, till they search it for fish, which they do by opening only the two end holes, the line is veered away by one person, and the net hauled from under the ice by another; and after the fish are taken out, the net is readily hauled back to its former station, and secured as before.

The method which the Indians make use of for catching, or, as it is termed, *pounding* deer, deserves to be noticed. When they design to impound deer, they look out for one of their paths, which if across a lake or wide river, or a barren plain, it is the more adapted for the purpose; and if the path runs through a cluster of woods, capable of affording materials for building the pound, it adds considerably to the commodiousness of the situation.

The pound is built by making a strong fence with bushy trees, without regularity, and continued to any extent, at the pleasure of the builders; some are more than a mile in circumference. The door or entrance is not larger than a common gate, and the inside is so crowded with small counter hedges, as to resemble a maze; in every opening of which is set a snare, made with thongs of deer-skins well twisted together, which are amazingly strong. One end of the snare is made