

spawn, the Potawatomi, according to Lawson, made a dam in the river to keep them from escaping, and then netted them, using hoop-nets, cigar shape, about 4 feet in diameter and 14 feet long.

Alanson Skinner, in his "Notes on the Material Culture of the Mascoutens, or Prairie Potawatomi," presents an interesting description of the stone fish dams of this Wisconsin tribe. "V-shaped stone wiers were built across streams," writes Skinner, "crossing from bank to bank, with the apex downstream. At the point an opening was left, through which the fish passed into bagshaped nets held in place with poles. Sometimes large fishbaskets were used in place of nets. The mesh of these was large, so that little fish might pass through. Often the wiers, instead of being V-shaped, were irregular, with many downstream angles, at each of which a bag or basket was set."

Skinner also gives us the following description of a type of net trap of the Mascouten: "In summer the Indians sometimes repaired to the banks of slow moving streams where fires were lighted at short distances. Corn was pounded and the hulls thrown in the water near the light. The next night no fires were lighted, but more corn was thrown in. A net was set up on each side of the baited spot, and when the splashing of the fish who came to eat the corn was heard, seines were drawn round to impound them. The next morning the men entered the water and drove the fish into the nets, where they were easily secured."

Geo. H. Loskiel, a Moravian missionary, wrote, in 1894, of an Iroquoian method of trapping fish. The Iroquois were represented in Wisconsin by two tribes, the Oneida, who came here in 1821, and the Huron (Wyandot) who fled to Wisconsin in 1649 and 1650 to escape destruction from their relatives, the powerful New York Iroquois.

Describing an Iroquoian fish trap, Loskiel writes: "The Indians run a dam of stones across the stream, where its depth will admit of it, not in a straight line, but in two parts, verging towards each other in an angle. An opening is left in the middle for the water to run off. At the opening they place a box, the bottom of which is full of holes. The Indians go up the stream and drag a huge