

1 m., and any fish that may chance to be between them are caught by drawing the two nets together. Meanwhile the fish, frightened by the noise of the breaking ice, have in all probability taken refuge at the inner extremity of the creek. A fresh channel is then broken through the ice, 10 m. broad as before, and the net is moved to the edge of the ice at A. In this way the nets are alternately moved higher up

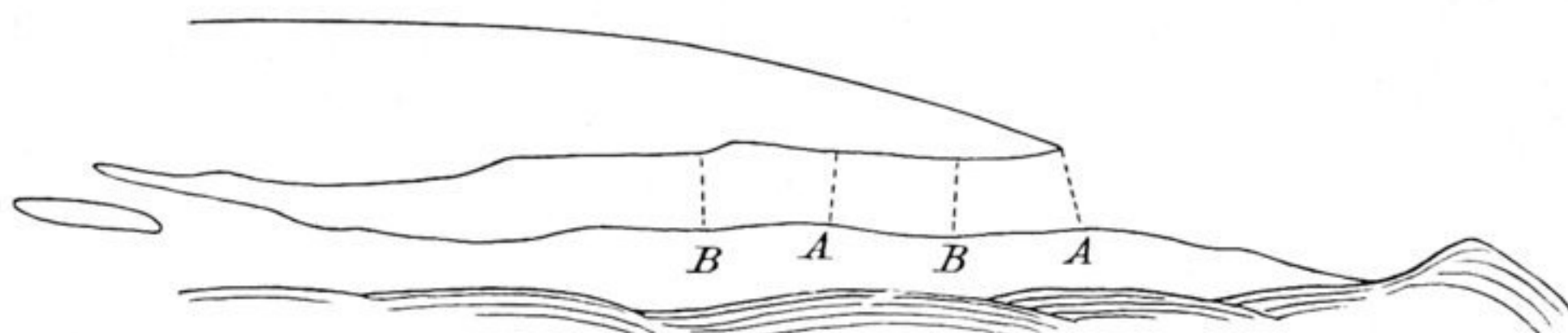


Fig. 122. THE POSITION OF THE FISHING-NETS IN A KÖRUK.

as the ice is broken, until there only remains the innermost extremity left, and it is there that the greatest haul is generally made. The net is kept vertical by means of sinkers or stones fastened to its lower edge, and by floats of sedge stalks (*jäkän*) tied to its upper edge. These latter also serve to show in which part of the net a fish has got entangled; thereupon the net is lifted with the paddle and the fish stunned by a blow on the head with a club.



Fig. 123. THE NET PLACED AT THE MOUTH OF THE KÖRUK.