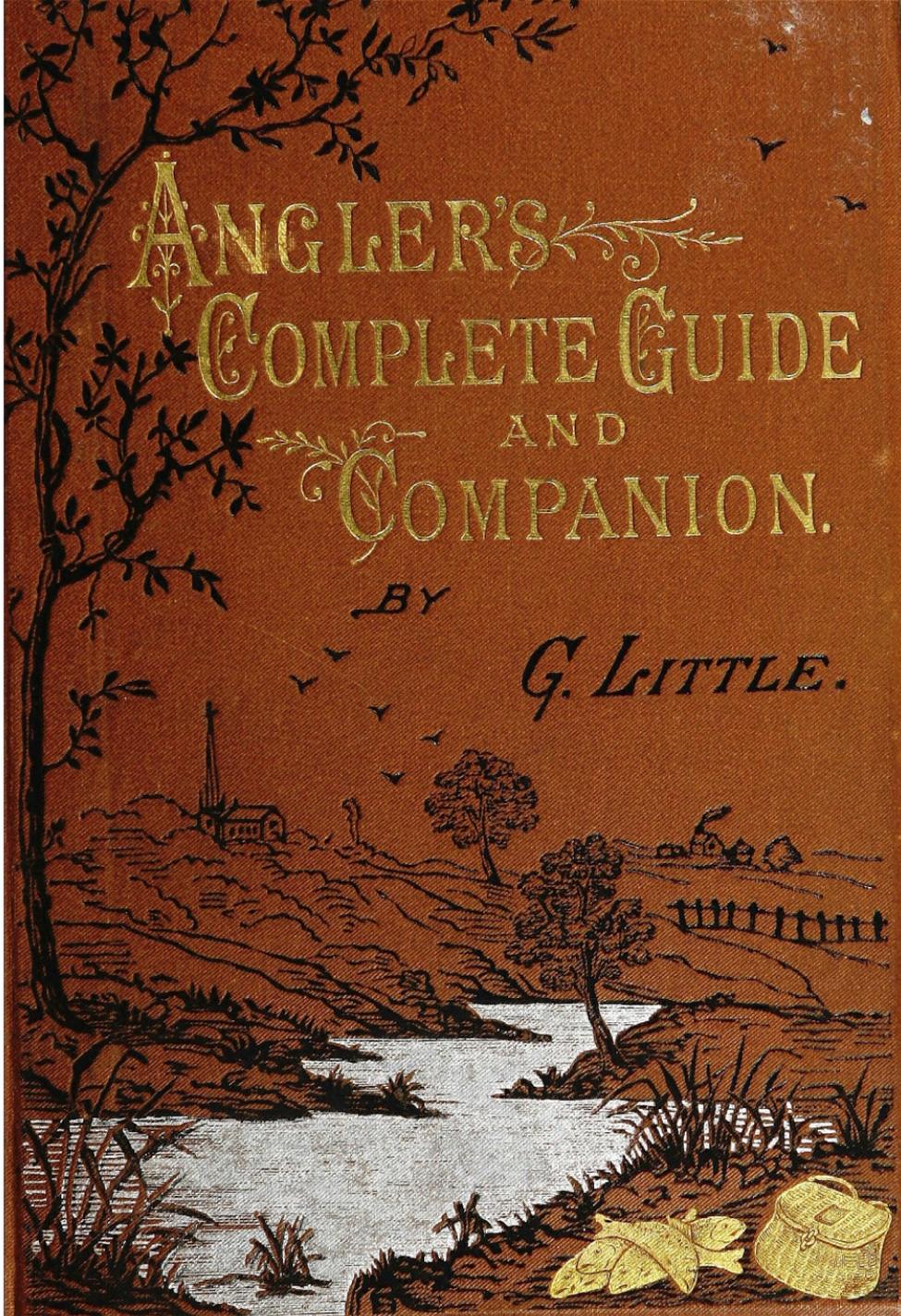


ANGLER'S  
COMPLETE GUIDE  
AND  
COMPANION.

BY

G. LITTLE.



ALBERT R. MANN  
LIBRARY  
NEW YORK STATE COLLEGES  
OF  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
AT  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY



THE GIFT OF  
WILLARD A. KIGGINS, JR.  
in memory of his father

THE  
**Angler's Complete Guide**

AND COMPANION:

BEING

A Practical Treatise on Angling

AND ITS REQUIREMENTS,

WITH

BEAUTIFULLY-EXECUTED ILLUSTRATIONS, IN COLOURS, OF THE  
ARTIFICIAL FLIES FOR THE DIFFERENT MONTHS, AND HIGHLY  
FINISHED ENGRAVINGS OF ALL OTHER NECESSARY TACKLE.

BY *George* G. LITTLE.



LONDON :

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR,

15, FETTER LANE, E.C.

W. CATE, HOGARTH HOUSE; 9 & 10, ST. BRIDE'S AVENUE, FLEET ST.

SIMSON AND Co., MARKET PLACE, HERTFORD.

*mjk*

## P R E F A C E.

---

**T**HE following pages have been written with a view of setting plainly and succinctly before anglers the chief and best styles of tackle of the day, and the methods of their use.

As will be seen, each appliance is carefully illustrated; and my object has been, throughout, to clearly impart what a lengthened experience, as a tackle manufacturer, has taught me of the requirements of anglers in respect of their outfit.

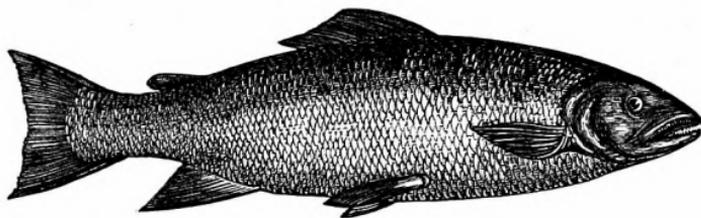
The plates of coloured flies have been executed under my direct supervision, the colouring in each case, has been laid on by hand. Though the expense of the work has, necessarily, been very great, I am confident that its value will be readily appreciated.

As indicated on page 35, the 76 coloured illustrations are published in a separate durable form for the convenience of the angler.

G. LITTLE.

# The Angler's Complete Guide AND COMPANION.

---



## THE SALMON.



THE Salmon (*salmo salar*) stands alone as the "lord" of sporting fishes, and deserves its position. As an item of national income, no less than as a sport-giver, it is *par excellence* the fish of fishes. Its wide distribution, and its invariable characteristics, have given it appreciation all over the temperate and frigid zones, and there is no fish whose worship has been so practically retained by fishermen.

After the learned expositions of Salmon-history given to the world by Jardine, Young, "Ephemera," Russel, Yarrell, Couch, Buckland, Francis, and a host of others, it would be out of place in this little treatise to attempt even a sketch of the interesting phenomena of its existence. It is sufficient to remark just one or two items which seem to bear on the angler's pursuit of the fish.

First, it may be stated, that it is when the Salmon, either as a grilse or full-grown fish, is *migrating* from the sea to the higher parts of the river, for the ultimate purpose of depositing its spawn, that it is fit for the angler's rod. There are, of course, early and late rivers throughout the United Kingdom, but it may be safely said that July and August see this fish in the

pink of condition—that is to say, fittest for the table. It is said that Salmon do not feed in fresh-water, and that the object it has in view, in taking the gaudy Salmon-fly, is not that of allaying its hunger, but is a sort of fierce desire to possess the gaudy creature, on account of its warmth of colour and generally irritating appearance. There may be some reason in this, for the fly is like nothing on earth, save perhaps a gorgeous bird of Paradise, and this no Salmon ever has seen alive. Still the old writers are full of taking Salmon with the worm, and there are certainly authenticated instances of its being so taken. The point is, however, of but little importance. *The* Salmon-fisher will never fish with any but the fly and spinning tackle; and I need not inform the reader that there are hundreds of arrangements which vary with the river and the fisherman's fancy.

## FLY-FISHING FOR SALMON,

### The Rod.

This is of great importance, and its selection requires careful judgment. The acknowledged authorities on Salmon-fishing are by no means agreed as to its selection, though there is an unanimity in advising most superior materials and careful finish. In fact a thoroughly good Salmon-rod, it may be said in parenthesis, is the *chef-d'œuvre* of the rod-maker's art. "Ephemera" says, a double-handed fly-rod should not be longer than seventeen-and-a-half feet, and not less than sixteen feet, and his opinion is most certainly worthy of all consideration. Mr. Pennell gives the measurement of his rod at eighteen-and-a-half feet, and intimates that broad waters sometimes require a longer weapon. Francis says, from sixteen-and-a-half to twenty-one feet; and adds that the Master of Lovat uses one twenty-four feet long. I am of opinion that the length of the rod should be proportioned to the strength of the angler, because of the

fatigue engendered by a rod of disproportionate length, and that from sixteen to eighteen feet is an ample length for ordinary purposes.

A carefully-made well-tapered and balanced rod appears in the hand some ounces lighter than its actual dead weight. Let any one compare the fatigue experienced after a day's hard slogging with an ill-made rod, with that experienced after using a well-made rod, and the truth of the statement will be amply apparent.

The rod should be made either in two, three, or four joints; that of two joints being unquestionably the best, and should be spliced in the middle. But the objection to such a rod is the fact that it is very inconvenient to travel with, on account of its length; in fact, it is suitable almost only to the angler with his fishing-box by the river in which he fishes. In this case, it may remain spliced, and be supported on a bracket, or suspended perpendicularly.

The next best is in three joints, with one ferrule only, on the butt, and the second joint is spliced; the top being spliced on the latter, and, therefore, not requiring ferrules, which increase weight and injure the correct play of the rod. The objection to this is similar to that reverted to when speaking of the first-named rod, and, consequently, a three- or four-jointed rod, ferruled throughout, is usually preferred by the fisherman, as time is greatly saved in putting together, which is an item of some importance when the fish are on the feed, and the angler is anxious to get to work.

The three- or four-joint rod should be double-brazed in the tongue-ferrules (the stoppers should be brazed also), for there can be nothing more annoying, at the last moment of a day's angling, than to find either, or both, immovable, and half-an-hour unnecessarily spent in packing up the rod.

*The* rod, of the day, is the glued-up, so-called, American

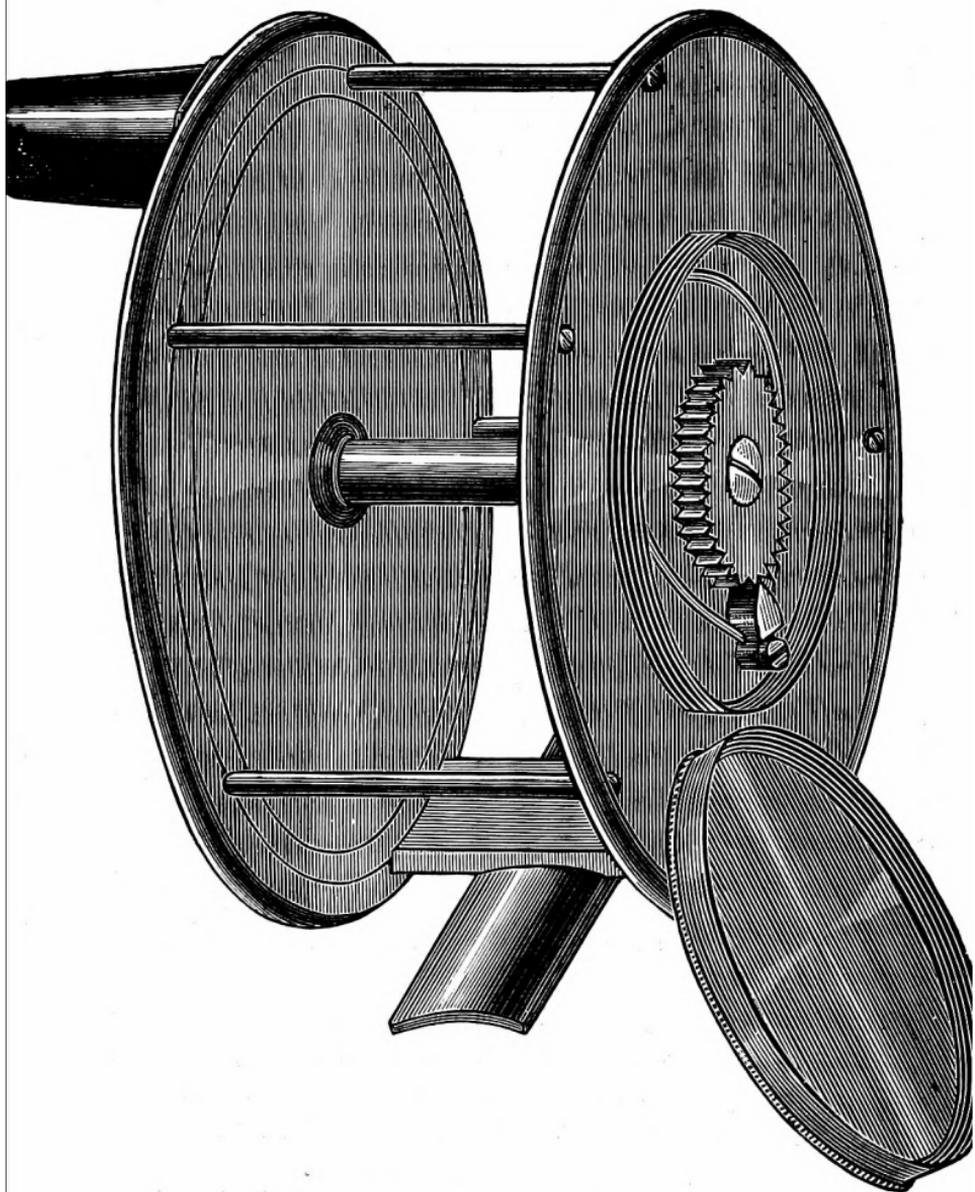


FIG. 1.

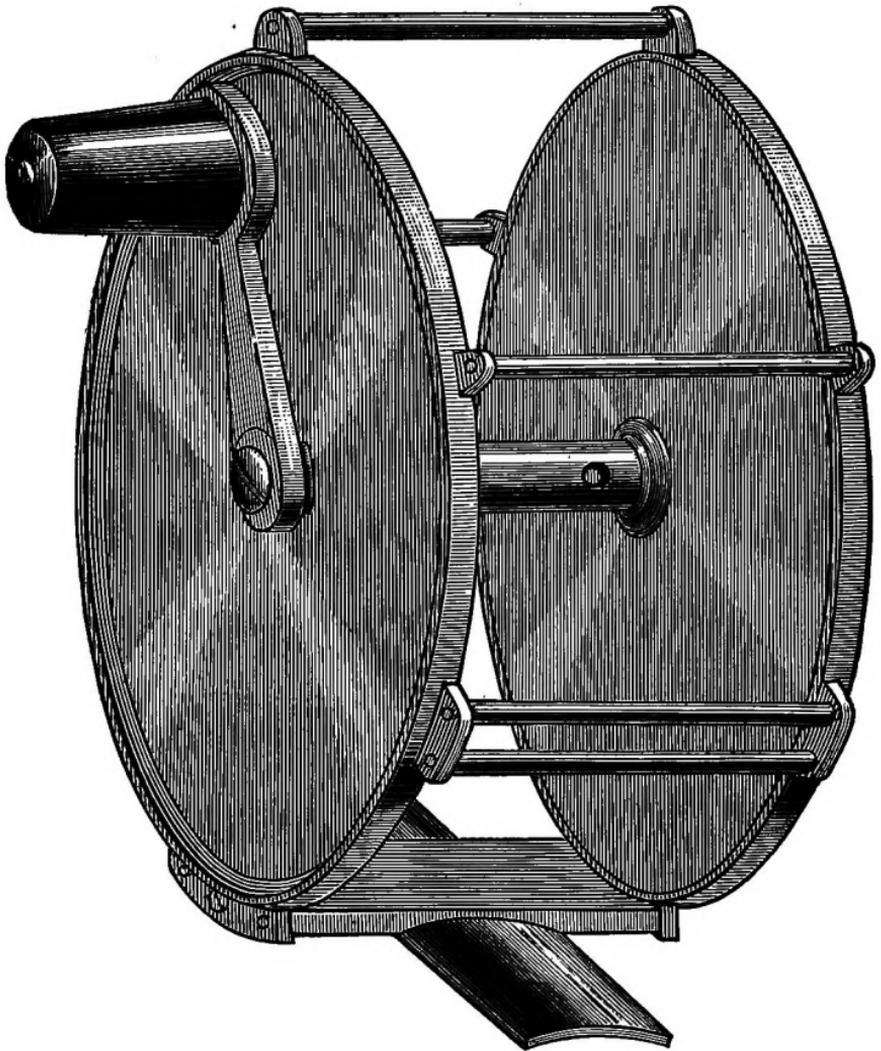


FIG. 2.

cane rod, manufactured by my firm, which, for lightness and strength combined, is chiefly sought for by the *élite* of sportsmen. The value of this rod was but little known until recently re-discovered and modified by the Americans, though manufactured by us quite forty years ago in this country.

All the above rods, with the exception of the spliced fitting rods, are adaptable for spinning with a shorter top, but unquestionably it is better for those who do not regard expense, and the additional encumbrance, to have a special rod manufactured. Practically, a rod, however, furnished with a properly adapted top answers the purpose.

A rod greatly in use amongst Salmon anglers in Ireland is the Castle Connell, which consists of two-joints. The peculiarity of this rod is that it is top-heavy, being specially so built, and preferred by those intimately acquainted with the exigencies of the Irish rivers. This rod is exceedingly "whippy."

### The Winch

Should be of brass, bronzed, and of the click or check kind. We give an illustration (fig. 1), which is a four-inch winch, and is the ordinary size used for Salmon—certainly not less. It will hold the following contents (see gauges of lines, fig. 3).

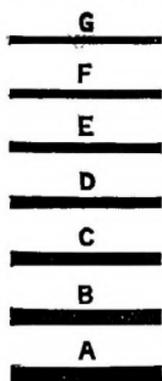


FIG. 3.

#### GAUGE OF LINES.

FIG. 1. 4-inch Winch will hold

	84 yards of line, size A.
	88 " " " B.
118	" " " C.
	$3\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Winch.
	77 yards of line, size B.
115	" " " C.
149	" " " D.

	$3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Winch.		$2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Winch.
63	yards of line, size B.		48 yards of line, size D.
83	" " " C.		80 " " " E.
113	" " " D.		$2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Winch.
	$3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Winch		36 yards of line, size D.
44	yards of line, size, B.		63 " " " E.
59	" " " C.		$2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Winch.
88	" " " D.		31 yards of line, size D.
	3-inch Winch.		51 " " " E.
34	yards of line, size B.		2-inch Winch.
46	" " " C.		36 yards of line, size E.
69	" " " D.		
100	" " " E.		

FIG. 2. 4-inch Winch will hold  
 130 yards of line, size A.  
 140 " " " B.  
 180 " " " C.

Fig. 2 thus shows a great advantage over fig. 1, by its holding so much more line.

The winch should, in all cases, accurately balance the rod, and this is a point of some importance, which must, to a certain extent, be trusted to the experience of the maker, when ordering.

Fig. 2 is, unquestionably, the best winch extant—fulfilling every requirement. It was invented and patented by the late Mr. Little, some forty years since. By reason of the pillars being on the circumference, its capacity is rendered greater than that of any other kind; and, in addition, revolving pillars, through which the line passes, avoid friction. The handle works on the extreme edge of the plate, in a rim, and, thus, all likelihood of entanglement of the line round the handle is done away with. Fig. 1 shows the internal machinery of a click or check winch, such as is described above.

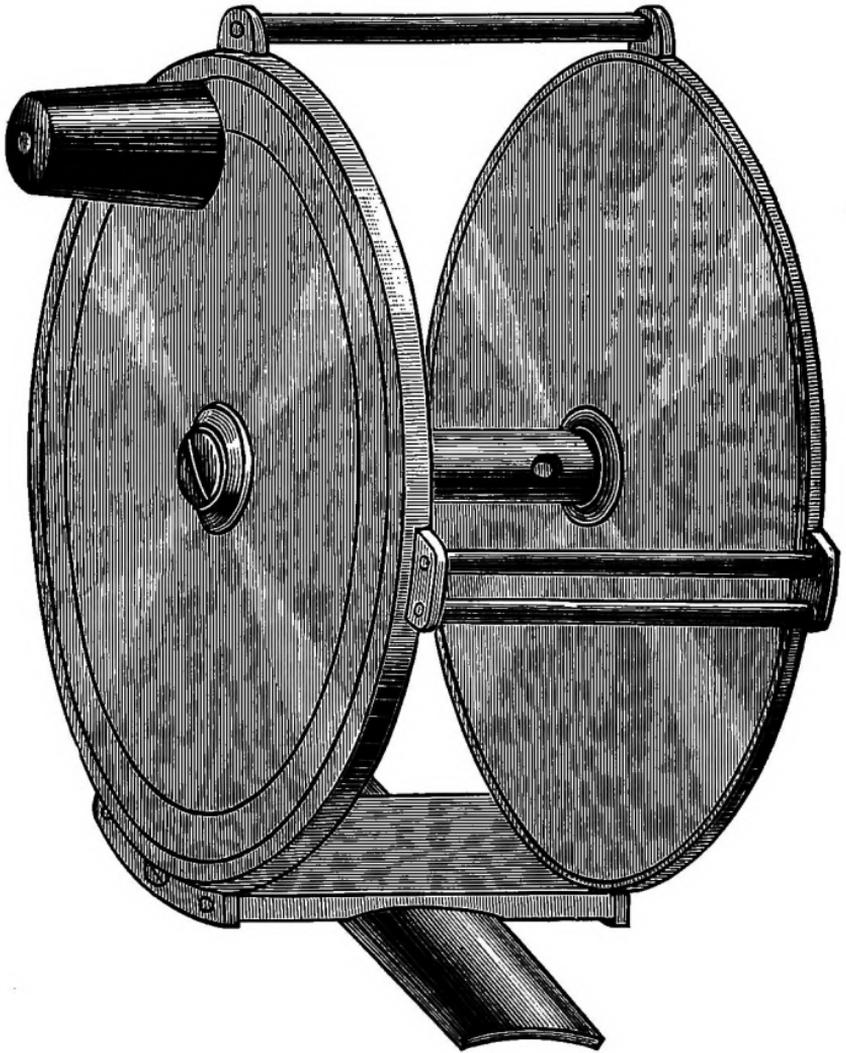


FIG. 4.

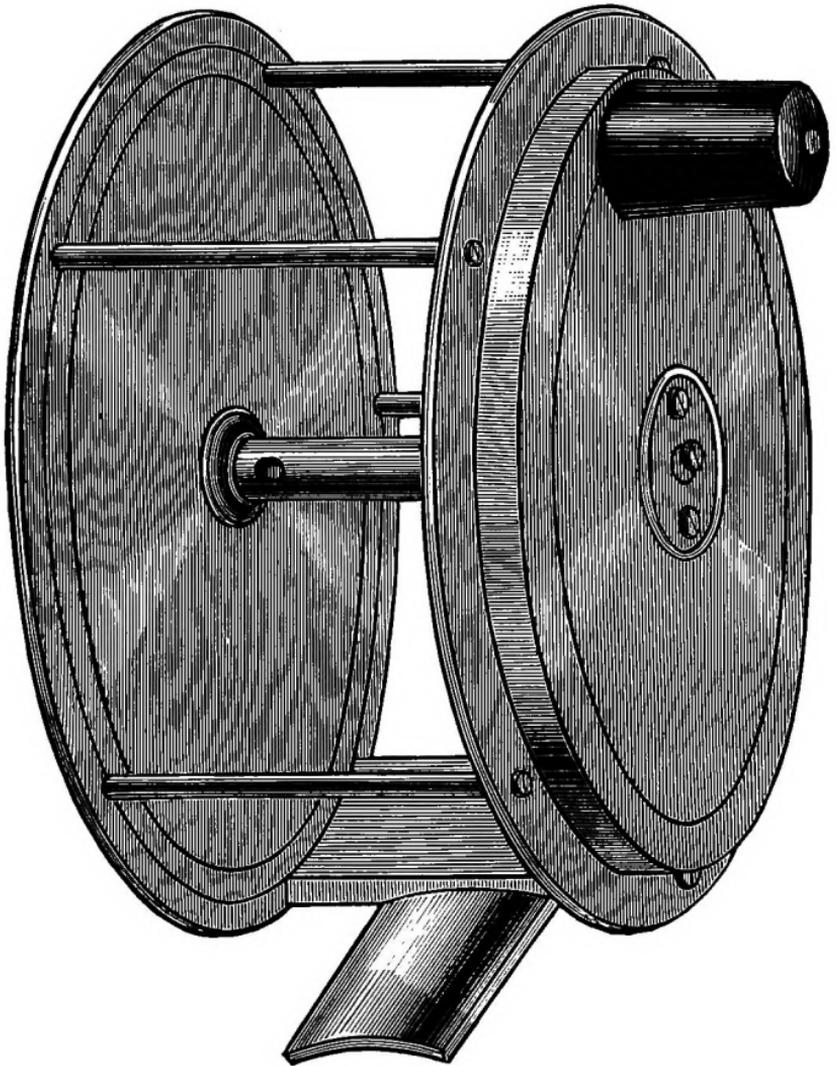


FIG. 5.

Fig. 4 is similar to the last named, except that the plate revolves round the circumference instead of the handle doing so separately.

Fig. 12, spoken of in the chapter on Trout, (page 34), when selected for Salmon, should, of course, be of larger size.

Fig. 5 is an improved make of fig. 12. In order to understand the improvement, it is necessary to notice that, by chance, the user should drop fig. 12 on the edge of the plate, the chances are in favour of his so bruising it as to prevent the handle from moving. In the winch before us, fig. 5, should it fall on the edge, the raised circular plate prevents such an injury taking place.

Winches are also made in ebonite, which should be of the very first quality to be satisfactory; otherwise, it will not stand our variable climate. These winches I should not recommend for the tropics.

### The Line

Should be of water proofed silk, and of from eight to sixteen plaited strands; or of silk and hair, twisted or plaited. The twisted ones, not holding the water so much as those that are plaited, are preferable for light fishing. The latter being plaited are much stronger, and thus preferable for heavier fishing. In selecting a line it is always well to bear in mind that a heavy line must not be used to a light rod, and *vice versa*. I am, of course, pronouncing no opinion as to the relative merits of heavy and light lines. Both are excellent according to circumstances, but it may usefully be borne in mind that a heavy line can always be got out easier in a wind than a light one.

The unquestionably best dressed-line that has come under my notice is the American waterproof line. This possesses a dressing of such smoothness, that it passes the rings with the minimum of friction, and is, of course, therefore, highly to be recommended for spinning. There are many English imitations

of good quality, but it must be granted with regret that our transatlantic cousins are superior in this respect.

### The Casting Line.

The most troublesome subject of the whole is the cast-line. Owing to not being able to get single gut sufficiently strong—which, were it strong enough, would be undoubtedly the best—I recommend the use of double gut-casts, which, if properly made, are considerably stronger than either twisted or single gut. The objection anglers have made to double gut-casts is that, if there be one strand of gut longer than its fellow, the strain falls entirely on the one instead of both. My advice to those, or, in fact, to all (as too much care and study cannot be given to the cast), is to test them, which is to be done in the following simple manner:—

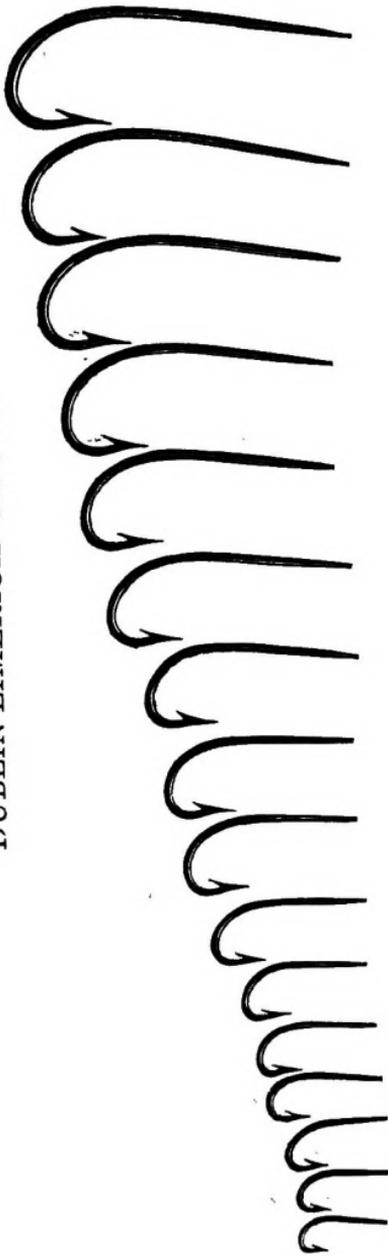
Take the cast, and, attaching one end to an immovable object, such as a hook or nail, stretch it till quite taut; if a strand should appear *at all loose*, the cast should be condemned. I always whip between the knots of the strands, so that, on no ordinary occasion, does the fly double back and entangle.

The following list of flies are those in the most general use, having been found “killers” in nearly all Salmon rivers. Owing to the numerous varieties, it would be futile to give a full detailed list of every kind. The Salmon fisher, before starting on his expedition, should, in every case, consult his tackle-maker as to choice of flies for any particular locality. The following is the list referred to:—

BLUE DOCTOR.	BUTCHER.	GOLDFINCH.
SILVER DOCTOR.	POPHAM.	JOCK SCOTT.
PARSON.	NANSEM.	THE MAJOR.
COLONEL.	DURHAM RANGER.	CLARETS.

Mr. Pennell gives, in his “Modern Practical Angler,” a

## DUBLIN-LIMERICK HOOKS.



The AUTHOR'S Sizes—

15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

1/0

6

Mr. FRANCIS' Sizes—

12

11

10

9

8

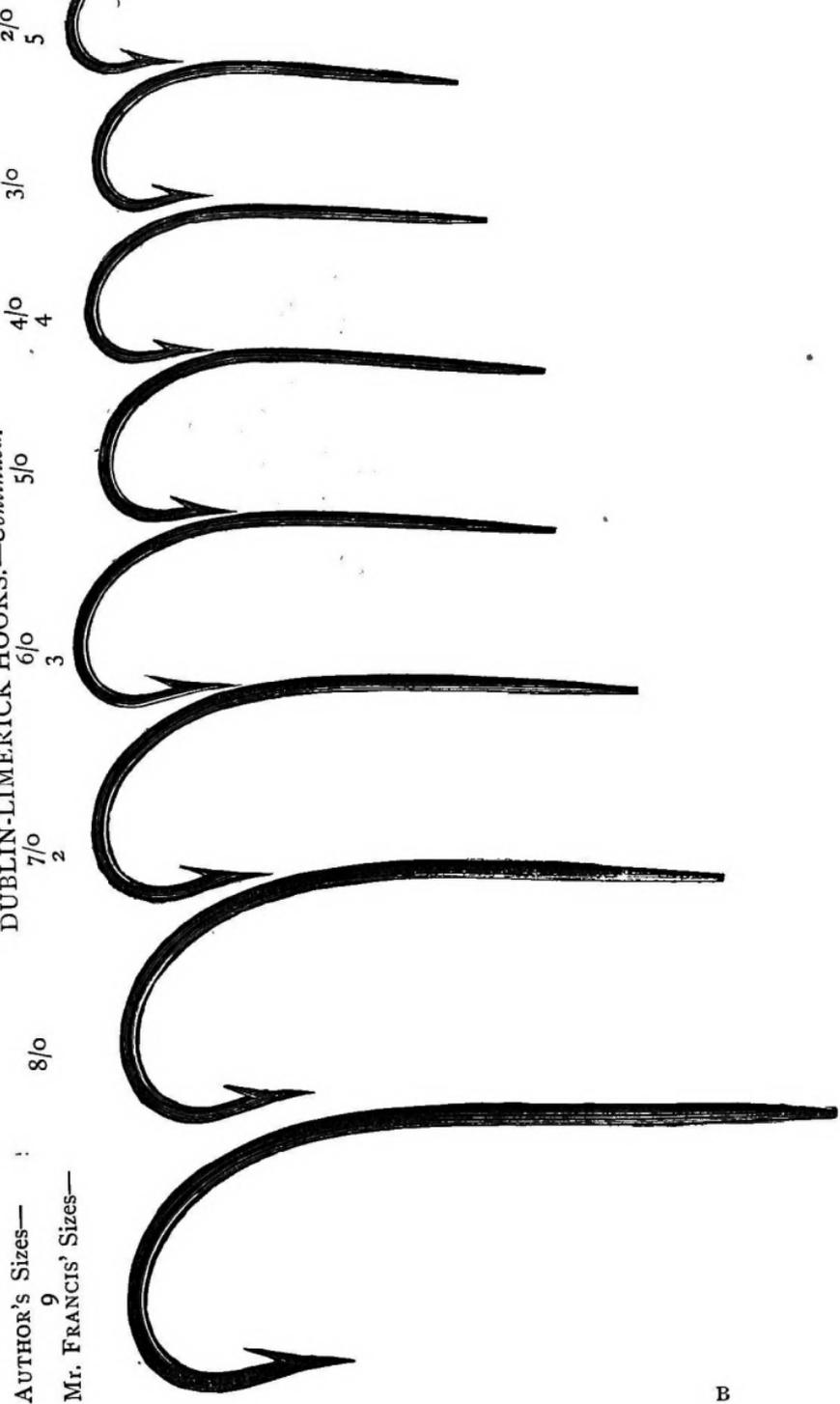
7

6

The figures beneath the above drawings show the difference between the sizes generally known, and those advocated by Mr. Francis. "The Author's sizes," shown in the first line, are most generally known; those in the second line are referred to by Mr. Francis, and mentioned to save confusion.\* These remarks also apply to next page.

B

DUBLIN-LIMERICK HOOKS.—Continued.



AUTHOR'S SIZES—  
9  
Mr. FRANCIS' SIZES—

8/o

7/o

6/o

5/o

4/o

3/o

2/o

B

formula for three kinds of flies, which are termed respectively :

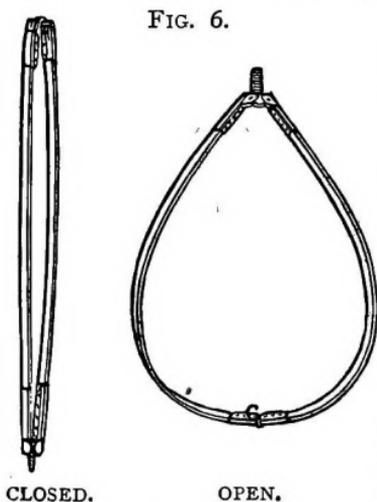


FIG. 6.

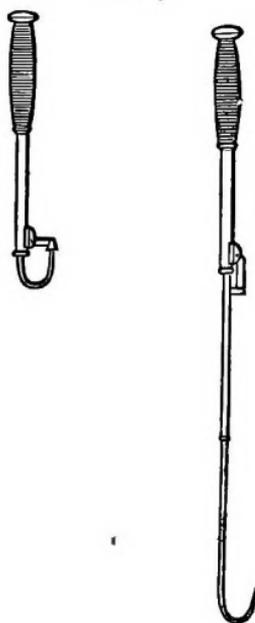
SILVER, GOLD, RAINBOW,  
and have been found more or less  
effective on different rivers.

For the convenience of anglers,  
ordering flies and hooks of various  
sizes, I give illustrations (see pages  
16 and 17). At the same time they  
illustrate those sizes of the make  
advocated by Mr. Francis Francis.  
The Dublin-Limerick hooks are  
those most in use, and acknow-  
ledged to be much superior to  
any others for Salmon, and I,  
therefore, refrain from mentioning  
any other kind.

CLOSED.

OPEN.

FIG. 7.



CLOSED.

OPEN.

It is here necessary to impress  
on the reader that when ordering,  
by post, too great care cannot be  
taken in particularizing the names  
of the sizes. To illustrate my  
meaning : suppose, for example,  
an order be given for a doz. No.  
2 hooks, without specification  
whether the ordinary size, or that  
named by Mr. Francis, were re-  
quired. In the ordinary course of  
events, I should forward the for-  
mer, which is a Sea Trout hook,  
when it is possible the No. 2's  
of Francis were required, which  
is a large Salmon size.

The chief remaining requisite  
for Salmon is a landing-net, or gaff ; the latter is not always per-

missible, though preferable. The former should be of whale-bone, of a collapsible make (fig. 6). The gaff should be well-tempered steel, and either attached to an ash or cane handle, or of the telescopic kind, shewn in fig. 7, which, for portability, is to be preferred, especially when a boat is employed.

*How to fish* for Salmon can never be taught in its entirety by writing, but a few useful hints may, perhaps, not be out of place here as serving to remind the Salmon-angler of such little matters as may have slipped his memory, or as being useful to the amateur in starting him in the right way, so that after experience will not oblige him to unlearn. First, then, with all humility, I would say: do not try to get out too much line in making a cast. Often the beginner endeavours to emulate his experienced friend, as he sees *thirty yards* of line fall lightly, *fly* first, on the water, to his own chagrin and disappointment. Try rather to get out ten, and gradually increase the number of yards as occasion requires. Practice on a smooth lawn is very good. Again, do not use all your body, making mighty smiting sweeps of the rod, thinking that mere muscular strength is necessary to a long and satisfactory cast. The secret of casting a fly is to make the rod's elasticity do as much as possible, and, indeed, *most* of the work. The top of the rod and its adjacent parts are specially constructed to aid the line in its passage out, and, consequently, the butt of the rod should be almost stationary, if it be desired to arrive at the maximum of this aid. When a fish has risen do not flurry yourself, but with deliberate and decided movement, of the forearms chiefly, endeavour to drop the line within the circle made in the rise or strike of the fish.

This is *how to strike*, as nearly as words can convey such a purely mechanical act. "In fly-fishing for Salmon," says Mr. Stoddart, "the casting of the line is generally managed first of all by raising the rod back over the left shoulder. This part of the operation requires to be done slowly and deliberately,

with a slight increase of speed or force on the part of the performer as he proceeds. He will then, if managing properly, raise the slipping or unemployed part of the line above and behind him so that by further elevating the rod and bringing it round over his head, both hands being employed in the exercise, he shall cause the tackle in question to describe as it were a sort of semi-circle in the air. He must then, at the moment the sweep is completed, and the rod has attained its highest elevation, direct his fly forward by a rapid impulse towards the spot where he wishes it to alight; and this should be done without any accompanying jerk or violent movement, but solely by a firm continued exertion of strength, as in the 'putting,' or launching, a large stone or cannon-ball."

This is generally termed the left shoulder cast. Of course an opposite procedure is necessary in the right shoulder cast. There is an under cast, sometimes termed the "Welsh throw," but it is a very ugly and slobbering sort of cast, and only useful when it is impossible to get one's line out well behind.

Having thus given directions for the casting of the fly, let us now advert to the working of it. This should be so done that it has an appearance of "sink and draw" on the water. This motion is usually found much better than a steady uninterrupted drawing in, as it gives the fly a chance of opening and disclosing its beauties to the watching or following fish. Of course the rapidity must be regulated by the rapidity of the water over which one is fishing. Let it be always borne in mind that the Salmon is not a remarkably determined fish of prey, and consequently if the fisher is in too great haste it is quite probable *salmo salar* will desist the pursuit.

In *striking* a Salmon do not be too precipitous. More fish are lost by striking too quickly than otherwise. This is chiefly owing to the wild maddening thrill which darts through the angler, upsetting his equilibrium, and making every portion of a second seem like an age. The real art is how to resist the

almost uncontrollable desire to strike for one moment, to allow of the large fish to turn. *Then strike*, and not lightly, but with a strong determined blow, driving the barb well home. I am aware "Ephemera" counsels gentleness, but it may be said that opinion is against such counsel. I do not, of course, advise a blow like that one would give a pike, but something sharp, decisive, and vigorous.

Supposing the fish hooked, then comes a tussle, which surpasses in the sport it gives, all other combats in the world. And a Salmon must be handled judiciously moreover. During the first rushes of a large fish it is quite useless to try and restrain him. The hold is fragile, and causes little pain, but every instinct of its frame is roused into fierce antagonism, and it becomes at first necessary merely to restrain with gentle restraints and many concessions—as much as possible—which ordinarily is not saying much. Of course, if it is really imperative to use the butt, to prevent the fish getting round stumps or other submerged obstacles, use it by all means—there is no alternative. But this does not happen very frequently. If the fish takes its way down stream so much the better, because it will not then disturb the upper parts to which the angler intends making. Of course I am supposing that he is fishing up-stream, as one always should in fly-fishing. As far as possible also it is desirable to follow the fish with a view to saving line. One can never tell when it will be wanted, and I know of no more disgusting an end to a prolonged Salmon-fight than to find one's self either obliged to throw rod and all in, a la primitive angler, or part company with fish and a hundred and twenty yards of new fly-line.

Now in "butting" a fish it is absurd to suppose that the operation means pointing the butt in the direction of the fish, whilst the rod rests on the shoulder. If this be done not one out of twenty rods but will snap like a carrot at the joint towards

the top. To give the "butt" should mean placing the end against the stomach and holding the rod at about forty-five degrees, or rather more if the occasion warrants it.

Butting will not, however, be necessary very often if a firm judicious treatment alone is pursued. To entirely enjoy the capture of the fish it is desirable to get as much fight out of a fish as possible, and by no means to shorten the magnificent play if it can be avoided.

Salmon have a variety of funny ways, which increase one's respect for their intelligence and resource when hooked. When lightly hooked up the fish rises to the surface and shakes his head like a bull-dog, if securely hooked he usually fights at mid-water. Then, again, there is the somersault above water, which has released many a good fish, because the point of the rod has been omitted to be lowered. "I have sometimes hooked a Salmon," writes Ephemera, perhaps, in his day, the finest Salmon-fisher in the world, "and seen him to my dismay throw in rapid succession several somersaults six feet high or more; then with a species of ferocity plunge beneath the water and there 'jigger' away, making the rod quiver as though he who held it were stricken with palsy. The somersault would be repeated, and finally the fish would have recourse to a lengthened rush. At length, after a protracted struggle, my quarry would yield to be bagged." Then again, Salmon will sulk like a duck, and the only remedy is to stir him up with a long stick or rod, or pitch in stones till he can stand it no longer. Sometimes a few smart twitches of the rod will make the barb felt, and if so, look out for squalls, for his rush down stream is often an overwhelmingly swift one.

Always, if possible, fish up and out. Fish cannot see far behind them, and when wading there is less chance of disturbing the water if you proceed upwards. In early spring months, and indeed whenever there is a succession of open weather, it

may be correctly divined that Salmon are in the heads and tails of pools, behind submerged rock, and in any sheltered nook where a sufficiency of water exists. The best Salmon are always in the best places, and as soon as there is a vacancy it is tolerably certain to be filled up.

Spinning with the eel-tail bait, as, also, with a spoon, phantom minnow, the Devon bait, *et hoc genus*; but the two best baits, in my estimation, are an improved phantom, made from my own suggestions, and another artificial, which I have named the "Appetiser," from its taking appearance: figs. 8 and 9 exhibit these two baits. The improvement claimed for my patent Phantom consists in its being made of sole's-skin, dressed with a peculiar dressing of my invention, which adapts it most admirably to its purpose. This bait does not lose its colouring or form, and is very much more durable than the fragile silk material of the ordinary phantom. The latter being a favourite and killing bait, I deemed it a service to the angling world in general, to retain the original title of "phan-

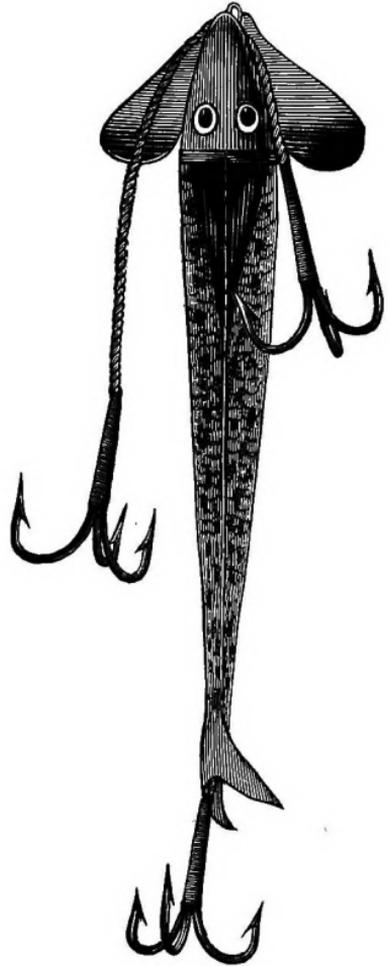


FIG. 8.  
SOLESKIN PHANTOM.

tom," simply patenting *my own* actual improvement. My bait softens immediately on contact with the water, and its pliability and life-like appearance greatly exceed those of the ordinary phantom. Its tenuity is such that it is equally usable for Pike, and the teeth of the Salmon seem to have, practically, no effect upon it.

Having submitted the above bait to Mr. Francis Francis, he kindly suggested my colouring them after the ten or eleven months salmon parr. Other opinions prevail as to this point, but in deference to Mr. Francis' great experience, I have followed out his suggestion, and therefore made a parr coloured phantom under the title (by kind permission) of Mr. Francis' Parr Phantom. Other makes, in correspondence with the working and use of the ordinary phantom, are of course manufactured.



Fig. 9 is constructed of india-rubber, which can be also coloured to any tint or hue found most serviceable. It closely imitates the natural bait, and the chief attraction in the make consists in its inexpensiveness, and the fact that a variety of baits in the angler's *repertoire*, is a desirability not to be overrated. A weight is required on the trace for the bait before us.

Traces should either be of twisted or plaited gut, with two or more swivels, bearing in mind that no advantage is lost by the use of large swivels; these facilitate the spinning of the bait very considerably.

The fly-book should be manufactured of either Russia or Morocco leather, or other durable material, on account of the annoying liability of common books, when wet, to peel.

For the convenience of my readers I give the close times in England and Wales for Salmon, with other information, which may prove practically useful.

### Close time for Salmon in England and Wales.

ALL DATES INCLUSIVE.

Where a "gaff" is not allowed during the whole angling season a separate close time for it is given.

For all English rivers (except as below), and for Scotch Esk. Angling, November 2 to February 1; netting, September 1 to February 1.

*Avon and Stour* (Hants).—Angling, October 2 to February 1; netting, August 15 to February 1.

*Avon and Erme*.—Angling, October 1 to January 31; gaff, October 1 to March 31; netting, September 21 to March 31.

*Axe*.—Angling, November 20 to April 30; netting, September 20 to April 30.

*Camel*.—Angling, Nov. 15 to April 30; gaff, Oct. 1 to April 30.

*Cledau*.—Angling, November 1 to February 1; netting, September 15 to March 15.

*Clwyd and Elwy*.—Angling, November 15 to May 15; netting, September 15 to May 15.

*Conway*.—Angling, November 15 to April 30; gaff, November 1 to April 30; netting, September 15 to April 30.

*Coquet*.—Angling, November 15 to March 25.

*Dart*.—Angling, November 2 to March 1; gaff, November 1 to April 1; netting, September 1 to March 1.

*Dore, Mawddach, Glaslyn*.—Angling, November 20 to April 30; gaff, October 21 to May 30; netting, September 14 to April 30.

*Dwyfach*.—Angling, November 15 to March 1; netting, September 15 to March 1.

*Eden*.—Gaff, November 2 to June 30.

*Exe*.—Angling, November 2 to March 1; gaff, October 1 to March 1; netting, September 1 to March 1.

*Fowey*.—Angling, November 2 to February 1; netting (below Lostwithiel Bridge), October 1 to March 31.

*Kent, Bella, Duddon, Leven, and Winster.*—Angling, November 1 to March 1; gaff, November 1 to June 1; netting, September 15 to March 1.

*Ogmore and Ewenny.*—Angling, November 15 to April 30; netting, September 15 to April 30.

*Ouse (Sussex).*—Angling, November 1 to April 1; netting, September 1 to April 1.

*Rhymney.*—Angling, November 2 to April 1; gaff, November 2 to April 30; netting, September 1 to April 1.

*Ribble and Hodder.*—Gaff, November 2 to April 30.

*Llyfui, Gwrfai, and Seiont.*—Angling, November 15 to March 1; gaff, November 2 to March 1; netting, September 15 to March 1.

*Stour (Kent).*—Angling, November 2 to May 1; netting, September 1 to May 1.

*Taff and Ely.*—Angling, November 15 to April 30; gaff, November 2 to May 31; netting, August 31 to April 30.

*Taw and Torridge.*—Angling, November 16 to March 31; gaff, November 16 to May 31; netting, September 21 to April 30.

*Teify and Ayron.*—Angling, October 15 to February 1; gaff, October 15 to March 31.

*Teign.*—Angling, November 21 to March 2; gaff, September 2 to March 2; netting, September 1 to March 2.

*Towy, Loughor, Taf (Carmarthen).*—Angling, November 2 to March 15; netting, September 1 to March 15.

*Usk and Ebbw.*—Angling, November 2 to April 1; gaff, below a line drawn from North to South of district through Llanvaes Bridge at Brecon, and keeping to the East of the Honddu and the Tarell, November 2 to April 30; above that line, September 2 to April 30; netting, September 1 to April 1.

*West Cumberland.*—Angling, November 1 to March 10; gaff, November 1 to June 30; netting, September 15 to March 3.

*Wye.*—Angling, October 15 to March 15; gaff, September 2 to March 15; netting, September 1 to March 31.

*Yorkshire Rivers flowing into the Humber.*—Angling, November 16 to February 28; gaff, November 2 to April 30.

For Putts and Putchers the close time is from September 1 to May 1 in all districts.

**Close time for Trout and Char in England and Wales.**

ALL DATES INCLUSIVE.

For all English Rivers (except as below) and for Scotch Esk, from October 2 to February 1:—

*Cledau* (for Trout only).—September 29 to March 1.

*Dart* (for Trout only).—October 2 to February 28.

*Dee* (for Trout only).—October 14 to February 14.

*Kent, Leven, Duddon, etc.* (for Trout only).—October 2 to March 6.

*Ogmore* (for Trout only).—September 2 to February 14.

*Taff and Ely* (for Trout only).—September 20 to February 1.

*Teign* (for Trout only).—October 1 to March 2.

*Ehen, Mite, Esk, Carter, Irt* (West Cumberland).—For Trout angling, October 1 to March 10; for Trout netting, October 1 to March 31.

**Salmon Fisheries' Commissioners (Scotland).**

J. LESLIE, Esq., C.E., 72, George Street, Edinburgh.

H. G. CUMMING, Esq., Pittyvaich, Dufftown.

A. YOUNG, Esq., Advocate, 22, Royal Circus, Edinburgh.

**Close time for Salmon in Scotland.**

ALL DATES INCLUSIVE.

For all rivers (except as below), angling, November 1 to February 10; netting, August 27 to February 10.

*Add, Aray, Eckkaig, N. Esk, S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira.*—Angling, November 1 to February 15; netting, September 1 to February 15.

*Beanly, Dunbeath, Forth, Lossie, Naian, Ness, Spey.*—Angling, October 16 to February 10; netting, August 27 to February 10.

*Bervie, Carradale, Fleet* (Sutherland), *Fleet* (Kirkcudbright), *Garnock, Girvan, Invar, Iorsa, Irvine, Laggan, Luce, Nith, Sorn, Stinchar, Ugie, Ure, Ythan*, and all the rivers in Harris and Uist. Angling, November 1 to February 24; netting, September 10 to February 24.

*Drummachloy* (Bute), *Glenmore* (Bute).—Angling, October 16 to February 15; netting, September 1 to February 15.

*Esk* (Dumfries).—Angling, November 2 to February 1; netting, September 1 to February 1.

*Findhorn*.—Angling, October 11 to February 10; netting, August 27 to February 10.

*Halladale, Hope, Naver, and Borgue* (Strathy).—Angling, September 11 to January 12; netting, August 27 to February 10.

*Tay*.—Angling, October 11 to February 4; August 21 to February 4.

*Thurso*.—Angling, September 15 to January 12; netting, August 27 to February 10.

*Tweed*.—Angling, December 1 to January 31; netting, September 15 to February 14.

NOTE.—There is no close time for trout and char in Scotland.

---

### Close times for Salmon, Trout, and Pollan fishing in Ireland.

The following gives the close times at the various stations. For the sake of brevity, we have named the stations in preference to giving the names of each river or water, except where it is impossible to avoid so doing, for the purposes of identification. We are chiefly indebted to the "Country" Pocket Book for this valuable list.

*Dublin*.—Angling, September 1 to January 31; netting (Howth to Dolkey Island), August 16 to January 31. Rest of district, September 16 to March 1.

*Wexford*.—Angling, October 1 to March 14; netting, September 16 to April 19.

*Waterford*.—Angling, October 1 to January 31; netting, August 16 to January 31. *Exception*: river Suir, angling, September 16 to January 31.

*Lismore*.—Angling, October to January 31; netting, August 16 to January 31.

*Cork*.—Angling, October 13 to February 14; netting, August 16 to February 14. *Exceptions*: river Bandon, netting, August 16 to

February 28; river Argidean, netting, September 1 to February 28.

*Skibbereen*.—Angling, November 1 to March 16; netting (fresh), August 1 to April 30; netting (tidal), September 16 to April 30.

*Bantry*.—Angling, November 1 to March 16; netting, October 1 to April 30.

*Kenmare*.—Cross lines, October 16 to March 31; angling, November 1 to January 31; netting, September 16 to March 31.

*Killarney*.—Angling, October 1 to January 31; netting, August 1 to January 13. *Exceptions*: rivers Ferta or Valentia and Inney, netting, September 16 to April 30; river Waterville, netting, July 17 to December 31; river Maine, angling, October 1 to April 10; netting, September 16 to April 30; rivers Lanne and Corra, angling, October 1 to January 15.

*Limerick*.—Angling, October 1 to January 31; netting, August 1 to February 11. *Exceptions*: rivers Feale, Geale, and Carhent, angling, November 1 to March 15; netting, September 1 to May 31; river Moigne, angling, October 1 to February 19; Dunmore Head to Kerry Head, angling, October 1 to March 31; netting, September 16 to March 31; Loop Head to Hag's Head, angling, October 1 to April 30; netting, September 16 to April 30; river Mulcair, angling, November 1 to January 31.

*Galway*.—Angling, Oct. 16 to January; netting, September 1 to February 15.

*Ballinakill*.—Angling, Nov. 1 to January 31; netting, Sept. 1 to February 15. *Exceptions*: rivers Louisburgh and Carronicky, angling, Nov. 1 to June 30; netting, Sept. 16 to June 30.

*Bangor*.—Angling, Oct. 1 to April 30; netting, September 1 to February 15. *Exceptions*: river Newport, netting, September 1 to March 19; river Glenamoy, netting, September 16 to April 30; rivers Glenamoy and Onenganoe, angling, Nov. 1 to April 30; rivers Brenishoole and Ballyeedy, and Achil island, angling, November 1 to January 31; rivers Onenmore and Munheim, angling, October 1 to January 31.

*Ballina*.—Angling, September 16 to January 31; netting (fresh), August 1 to January 31; netting (tidal), August 13 to March 15. *Exceptions*: rivers Palmerston or Clonoghmore, angling (tidal),

November 1 to January 31. Angling (fresh), Nov. 1 to May 31; netting, Sept. 1 to May 31. Angling for Trout also prohibited in river Moy (except Lake Cullen and Lake Conn) in April and May.

*Sligo*.—Angling, October 1 to January 31; netting, August 20 to Feb. 3. *Exceptions*: river Sligo, netting, Aug. 1 to Jan. 15. River Drumcliffe and Lake Glencar, angling, Oct. 20 to Jan. 31.

*Ballyshannon*.—Angling, Oct. 10 to Feb. 28; netting, Aug. 20 to Feb. 28. *Exceptions*: river Bunduff, angling, Oct. 1 to Jan. 31; river Bandernes, angling, Oct. 1 to December 31; river Erne, angling, Oct. 1 to February 28; river Eske, netting, Sept. 18 to March 31.

*Letter Kenny*.—Angling, Nov. 2 to Jan. 31; netting (fresh), Aug. 20 to Feb. 28; netting (tidal), August 20 to Feb. 3. *Exceptions*: river Crana, angling, Nov. 1 to Feb. 28; netting, Sept. 15 to April 14; river Gueebana, netting, Oct. 1 to March 31.

*Londonderry*.—Angling, Oct. 16 to Feb. 28 (cross lines), Sept. 29 to April 14; netting, Sept. to April 14.

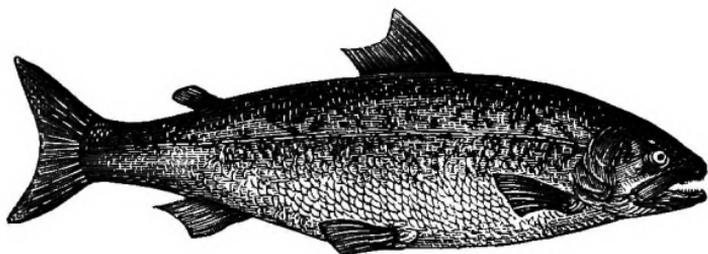
*Coleraine*.—Angling, Oct. 20 to March 15 (cross lines) Sept. 29 to March 15; netting (tidal), Aug. 20 to Feb. 3; netting (fresh), Aug. 20 to Feb. 28. *Exceptions*: river Bann, angling, Nov. 1 to Feb. 28.

*Ballycastle*.—Angling, Nov. 2 to Jan. 31 (cross lines), Sept. 29 to March 15; netting (tidal), Aug. 20 to Feb. 3; netting (fresh), Aug. 20 to Feb. 28.

*Dundalk*.—Angling, Oct. 12 to Feb. 28; netting, Sept. 1 to Mar. 31. *Exceptions*: river Fave, Aug. 20 to March 31; rivers Glyde, Dee, and Annagassan, angling, Oct. 1 to January 31; netting, Aug. 20 to February 11.

*Drogheda*.—Angling, Oct. 1 to Jan. 31; netting, Aug. 16 to Jan. 31.





## THE TROUT.



UNDER the generic title "Trout" I purpose giving a notice of the methods in vogue for the capture of all the Trouts, as distinct from the Salmon. I shall commence, however, with the best known of the Trouts, viz., the Common Brown Trout, or the *salmo fario* of our streams. Thence, afterwards, the Thames Trout, the great Lake Trout, the Loch Leven Trout, and the two migratory species—which, like the Salmon, go down to sea and re-enter the rivers to spawn—the Bull Trout, and the Sea Trout. Properly speaking the two latter should have been referred to immediately after Salmon, but I here judge it convenient to revert to all the trouts under one heading.

### The Common Brown Trout.

The brook Trout, *salmo fario*, is perhaps the best known of our fresh-water fishes. It certainly gives a greater *quantity* of sport to nearly all sorts and conditions of men than any other fish. It does not need description, for all must know this pretty crimson-spotted denizen of our rivers, whether it be of

a uniform thirteen-to-the-pound size, as in some Welsh streams, or a sixteen-pounder from the Thames, or a three-pounder from the Wandle or Wick, the characteristics are all alike, or so near as to exhibit very scanty difference. In any case there is very little variance in the methods of capture, except as regards the monster Trout of the Thames. To this fish a separate consideration is given. Fishing for the Brown Trout is of three kinds. Fly-fishing, Minnow-spinning, and Worm-fishing.

## I.—FLY-FISHING.

### The Rod

For Trout, fly-fishing first requires attention. It is necessary for every piscator when selecting his Trout-rod, whether he uses a double- or single-handed one, to see that he does not get too heavy a one, or one which is improperly balanced, or carelessly manufactured in any way. Hence it is infinitely better that he consult some experienced tackle-maker to using his own judgment alone—this is to say when he first buys a rod.

The remarks made in the chapter on Salmon, page 6, concerning the above, apply to these, excepting as regards length. An ordinary Trout-rod should be single-handed, and from ten to twelve feet in length, excepting in loch fishing and in individual cases, when it may be necessary to employ a double-handed rod of fourteen feet.

### The Winch.

I have already referred to the subject of the different makes of winches, on pages 10, 11, and 14, in the chapter on Salmon; the chief difference consists in size. Figs. 10, 11, and 12 are the sizes chiefly in use.

Fig. 10 is the plain brass winch, which is generally made bright, and used on account of their cheapness.

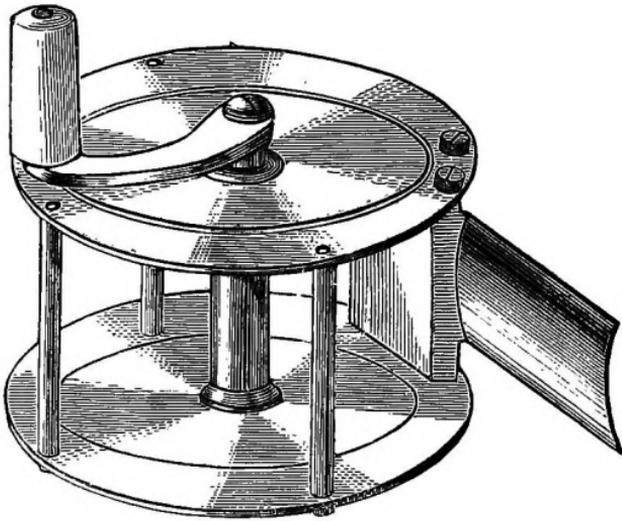


FIG. 10.

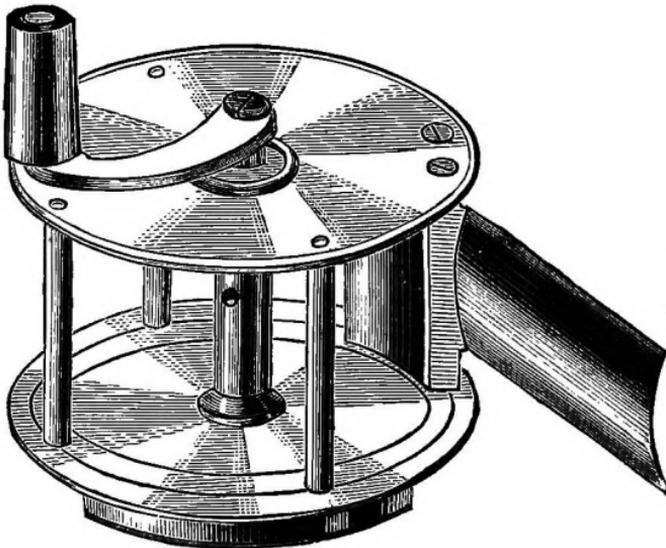


FIG. 11.

Fig. 11 is the ordinary check kind; is chiefly inexpensive,

c

and answer all purposes, except in respect of such disadvantages as the others improve upon. This winch should be bronzed, as a line will wear much longer on a bronzed winch than on a bright one.

Fig. 12 is generally known as the Revolving-Plate Winch ;

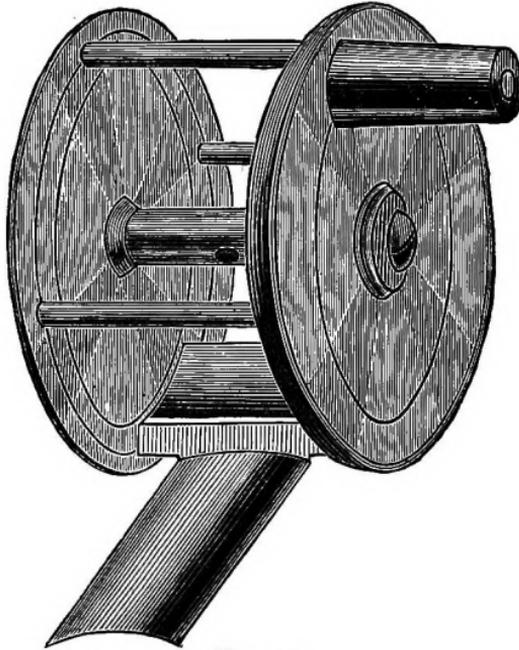


FIG. 12.

its advantage over figs. 10 and 11 is that it is usually made in better qualities, and the plate revolves, instead of the handle, which prevents the line from catching round the handle.

### The Lines

May be similar to those used in Salmon-fishing (see page 10), excepting that the mixed hair and silk kinds are most in use,

on account of their superior lightness, as before pointed out. Of course, trout lines are always considerably lighter than those for Salmon.

### The Casting-Line

Should be of the finest gut procurable. This is the strongest material, and perfectly invisible after it has been soaked in the water. It should be stained bluish-grey, except under exceptional circumstances, such as discoloured water, etc. Bluish-grey is the tint most generally in use.

### Flies for Fly-fishing.

The following list of flies\* for Trout is the result of sixteen years converse with experienced anglers from all parts of the United Kingdom. Every fly given can be relied upon as having been proved killing, but it must not be supposed in every case that these flies are exact copies of the natural insect. Particular attention may be drawn to the "Alexandra" and minnow flies, as illustrated, which have been doing wonderful execution during the last few seasons, and especially where the minnow is not allowed. From this latter fact I can only conclude that the fish mistake them for the actual minnow.

I am making arrangements for the production of a fly-book of an entirely new and novel character. It consists of an interleaved book with pockets to contain the flies of the months, names, etc. Printed on parchment, immediately near and on the *opposite* page, exactly corresponding to each kind are illustrations in the colours of the artificial flies in the pockets,

---

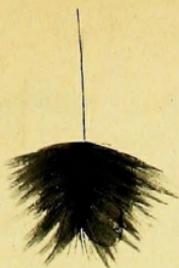
\* Arrangements are being made to illustrate the above flies on a material capable of resisting wear and tear, in a separate form, so that the angler may include these perfectly-coloured imitations in his fly-book. It would be highly inconvenient, in many cases, to carry the present work intact; hence, the arrangement referred to for the angler's convenience.

By this arrangement it is impossible, with ordinary care, to misplace a fly. To shew my meaning clearly, let it be supposed that a particular fly, say the artificial Blue Dunn, has been found specially killing on a certain water. The angler in returning it to his case, unless he have a distinct counterpart in colours to guide him, may replace it in the pocket set apart for the Grey or any other Dunn, the tints of some distinct killers being often so nearly alike as to be confusing. When ordering the killing Blue, he—in such a suppositious case—therefore, from its being in the wrong place, gets a supply of the wrong fly from his tackle maker. In the case of the fly-book before us this need never happen. The colours are vivid and exact, and it is confidently expected that the idea—which I have registered—will save much annoyance and facilitate sport generally amongst fly-fishers.

In all cases it should be urgently borne in mind that nothing is so important as the desirability of the rod, line, and cast, as well as gut, to which the flies are attached, being perfectly tapered. The highest art of the angler is shown in this; for, if the gut of the fly be not of the very finest, or, indeed, if any part be not properly proportioned, as indicated, there is a loss of strength. To the fly itself every particle of tackle should be carefully and skilfully tapered.

A landing-net of whalebone, or a new metal net of my design, which, by nickle-plating, is hardened (see fig. 13), is preferable. The latter is far superior to the ordinary iron-, or steel-jointed folding-ring, as no rust accumulates, and economy is effected by the angler, in consequence, in the saving of nets which are continually rotting, with the old-fashioned iron ring of the same pattern. This ring is about quarter of the price of the whalebone; the only advantage in the whalebone being the ease with which it is packed away with the rod.

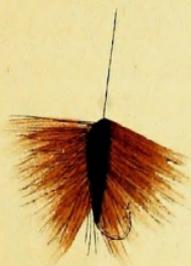
GENERAL FLIES IN USE THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.



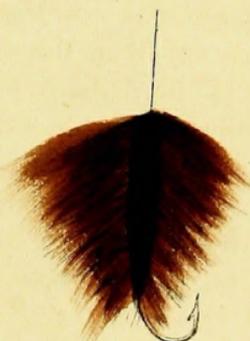
*N<sup>o</sup> 1. Black Palmer*



*N<sup>o</sup> 2. Red Palmer*



*N<sup>o</sup> 3 Brown Palmer*



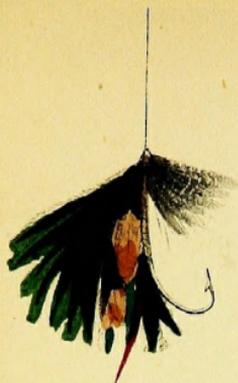
*N<sup>o</sup> 4.  
Double Hook Palmer*



*N<sup>o</sup> 5  
Alexandra Fly*



*N<sup>o</sup> 6  
Alexandra Fly*



N<sup>o</sup> 7  
*Alexandra Fly*



N<sup>o</sup> 8  
*Alexandra Fly*

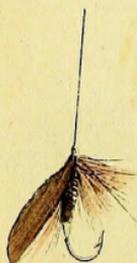


N<sup>o</sup> 9  
*Mimmow Fly*



N<sup>o</sup> 10  
*Francis Fly*

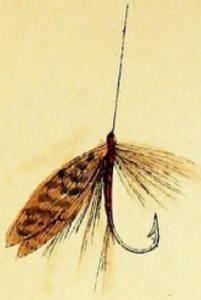
## FLIES FOR MARCH.



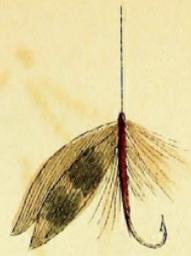
N<sup>o</sup> 11 *Red Fly*



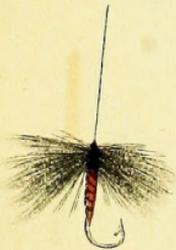
N<sup>o</sup> 12. *Blue Dun  
Cork Tail*



*N<sup>o</sup> 13 Red Spinner*



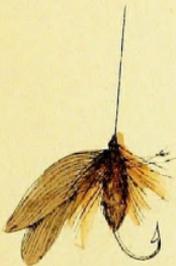
*N<sup>o</sup> 14  
Hofflands Fancy*



*N<sup>o</sup> 15  
Water Cricket*



*N<sup>o</sup> 16  
Great Dark Mine*



*N<sup>o</sup> 17 Cow dung.*

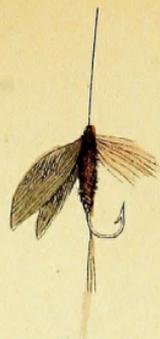


*N<sup>o</sup> 18  
Peacock Fly*

Generated on 2024-01-27 12:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/coo1.ark:/13960/topz5rg4h  
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd



*N<sup>o</sup> 19. March Brown*

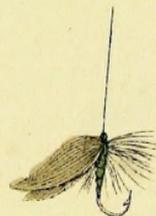


*N<sup>o</sup> 20  
Great Red Spinner*

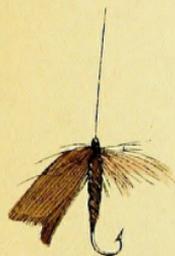
## FLIES FOR APRIL.



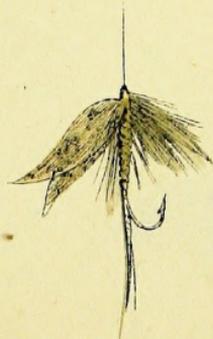
*N<sup>o</sup> 21 Sedge*



*N<sup>o</sup> 22  
Golden Dred Midge*



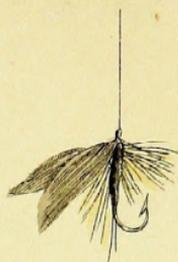
*N<sup>o</sup> 23 Sand Fly*



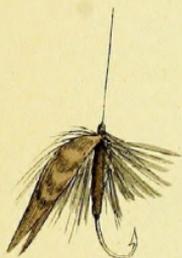
*N<sup>o</sup> 24 Stone Fly*



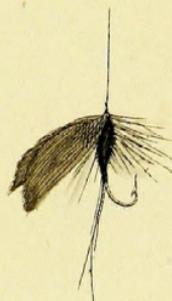
N<sup>o</sup> 25  
*Greenom Green Tail*



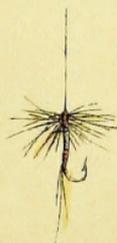
N<sup>o</sup> 26 *Yellow Dica*



N<sup>o</sup> 27 *Gravel Bed*



N<sup>o</sup> 28  
*Iron Blue Dica*



N<sup>o</sup> 29 *Jenny Spinner*

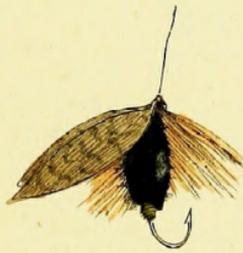


N<sup>o</sup> 30.  
*Hawthorn Fly*

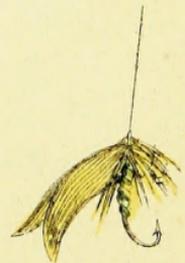
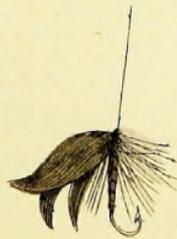
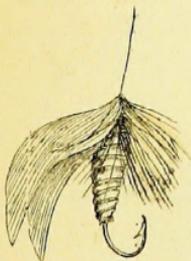
# FLIES FOR MAY.



*N<sup>o</sup> 31 Little Yellow May Duv    N<sup>o</sup> 32 Black Gnat    N<sup>o</sup> 33 Oak Fly*



*N<sup>o</sup> 34 Cochman    N<sup>o</sup> 35 Govenor.    N<sup>o</sup> 36 Turkey Brown*

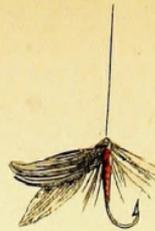


*N<sup>o</sup> 37 White Moth    N<sup>o</sup> 38 Little Dark Spinner    N<sup>o</sup> 39 Yellow Sally*

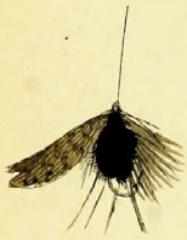
Generated on 2024-01-27 12:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/coo1.ark:/13960/t6pz5rg4h  
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd



*N<sup>o</sup> 40 Sky Blue*



*N<sup>o</sup> 41 Fern Fly*



*N<sup>o</sup> 42 Alder Fly*



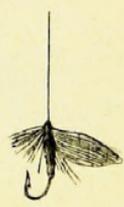
*N<sup>o</sup> 43 Hares Ear*



*N<sup>o</sup> 44*



*N<sup>o</sup> 45*



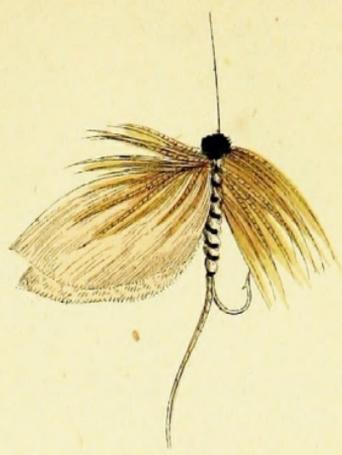
*N<sup>o</sup> 46 Black Midge*

Generated on 2024-01-27 12:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/coo1.ark:/13960/t0p25rg4h  
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd

# FLIES FOR JUNE.



N<sup>o</sup> 47  
*Perfect May Green*



N<sup>o</sup> 48 *Floating May Green Drake*



N<sup>o</sup> 49  
*Perfect May Grey*

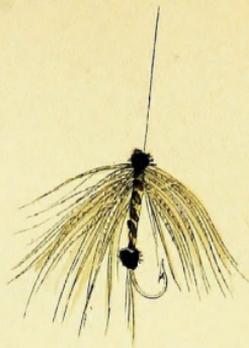


N<sup>o</sup> 50 *Floating May Brown Drake*

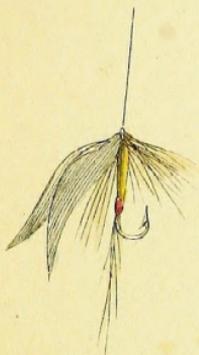
Generated on 2024-01-27 12:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/coo1.ark:/13960/t6pz5rg4h  
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd



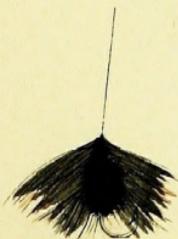
*Nº 51 Grey Drake*



*Nº 52 Green Drake*



*Nº 53 Lady Martha    Nº 54 Emperor    Nº 55 Empress*



*Nº 56 Capera    Nº 57 Marlow Buzz    Nº 58 Orange Dun*

# FLIES FOR JULY.



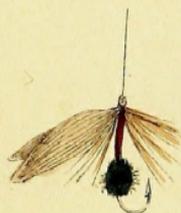
*N<sup>o</sup> 59 Dark Mackerel*



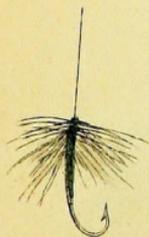
*N<sup>o</sup> 60 Pale Evening Dun*



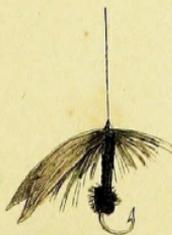
*N<sup>o</sup> 61 July Dun*



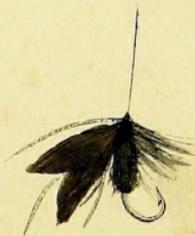
*N<sup>o</sup> 62 Red Ant*



*N<sup>o</sup> 63 Gold Eyed Gauze Wing*

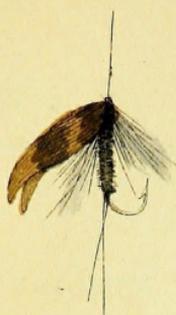


*N<sup>o</sup> 64 Black Ant*



*N<sup>o</sup> 65 Silver Horns*

# FLIES FOR AUGUST.



*N<sup>o</sup> 66 Wellington*



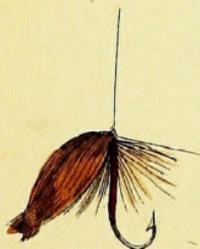
*N<sup>o</sup> 67 Lavina*



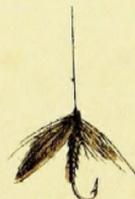
*N<sup>o</sup> 68 August Dun*



*N<sup>o</sup> 69 Orange Fly*

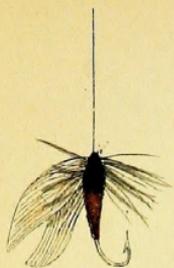


*N<sup>o</sup> 70  
Cinnamon Fly*



*N<sup>o</sup> 71 Wren Tail*

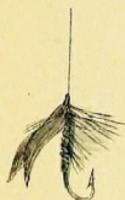
# FLIES FOR SEPTEMBER.



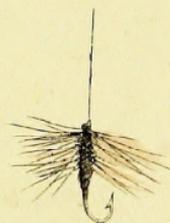
*N<sup>o</sup> 72 Blue Bottle.*



*N<sup>o</sup> 73.  
Whirling Blue Dun.*



*N<sup>o</sup> 74.  
Little Pale Blue Dun.*



*N<sup>o</sup> 75. Willow Fly.*



*N<sup>o</sup> 76. Kingdom Fly.*

The waterproof bag, or pannier (figs. 14 and 15), is a useful adjunct.

Fly-books are decidedly a necessary part of the Trout-fishers'

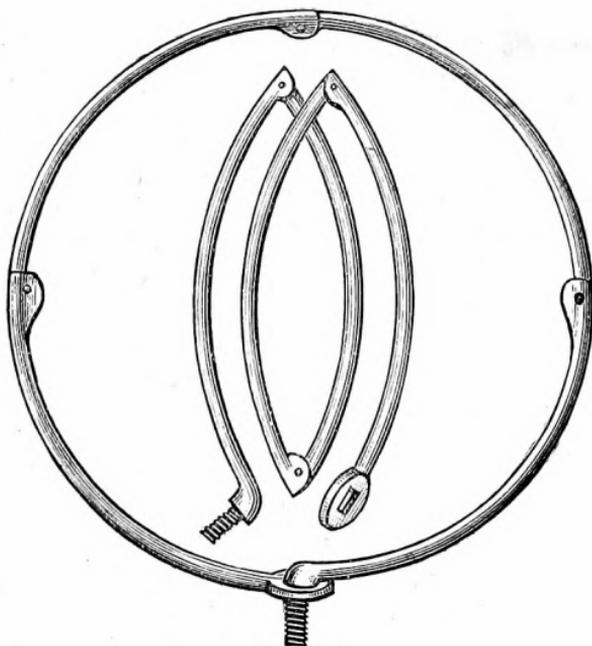


FIG. 13.

outfit. For those desiring to make their own flies, see illustrations of hooks, pages 16 and 17.

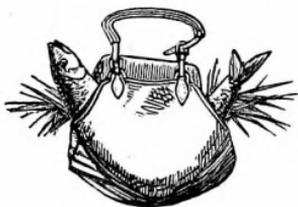


FIG. 14.



FIG. 15.

When one fixes on a river, perhaps the first question he asks

himself—with his fly-book out, and his rod ready, and his flies selected—*Where shall I fish?* Sport never comes to anyone without his looking for it, and I therefore, as satisfactorily as I can, would suggest the following localities, as being likely parts of a stream. The head and tail of a run, eddies formed by obstructions, such as piles, stumps, rocks, etc., where the stream is deepest and quietest, wherever masses of foam collect, in little whirlpools after a fresh, and in currents between weeds. Of course these directions are only relatively useful, it is quite impossible to tell in terms exactly precise where fish are to be found. Underneath hollow banks and under camp-sheathing may be added to the former.

Before commencing to fish anywhere let the angler be careful he is out of sight. Also he should wear no light-coloured clothes. Let him always fish up-stream, for though Trout can see a long way a-head, it cannot, from its very structure, see far behind. One can walk up to within a few yards of a Trout with its tail towards one, but see if his Troutship will allow this in an opposite direction!

Unlike the Salmon casting-line the Trout-line may comprise two droppers and a stretcher, and supposing the reader to have arranged the flies which seem most suitable, the following is the method of making a successful cast:—"Take the rod in your right hand, raise it with sufficient force to make the line go to its full length behind, then, hanging for a moment till it has done so, with a circular motion of the wrist and arm, urge the rod forward; rapidly, at first, but gradually lessening the speed, so that, when it stops, no recoil of the point will take place. The whole motion of the rod in casting should be in the shape of a horse-shoe, and care must be taken not to urge the flies forward till they have gone the full length behind, or you will be apt to crack them off." Thus Mr. Stewart; and it may be added that, as soon as the flies have reached to within

a foot or so of the water, the point of the rod may be slightly raised, which has the effect of letting them drop ever so silently.

There is some difference of opinion as to the working of the flies after they have fallen. Mr. Francis objects to any movements beyond that of the stream. Others like to impart a gentle tremulous motion, however, as being more consistent with the notion that the fly is drowning. Of course, it is not here advised that the fly be drawn along with a series of jerks, but that just such motion shall be imparted, and no more, as shall render the fly a simulated drowning fly.

It is very necessary, when striking a fish, that no time be lost after the rise. If the stream be a sharp one the mere raising of the point of the rod is, ordinarily, sufficient. In ordinary water, however, a quick wrist-motion is that which commends itself.

When working a river, or stream, always throw *near* front, and then up and out. It is often advantageous to let the flies sink some inches beneath the water, but a watchful eye is pre-eminently necessary in such case, or the rise will be missed. It is not well to keep flogging a spot where a fish has been pricked and lost, for Trout are not like Grayling, and are apt to be shy for even days after; pass on, as a rule, and, as you return, a parting cast can do no harm, and often brings the fish to bag.

After hooking a fish there are but two words necessary to express the best advice, and they are "Keep Cool." Play the fish down stream, of course—if you are fishing up—and land him, as your creditors say in their polite fashion, "at your earliest convenience." Never take the line in your hand if it can be at all avoided. Keep a tight line always, by means of the rod, for, in the event of the hook only being just in the skin outside the jaw-bone, a slack inch of line sets the fish free. Place the landing-net well under the fish.

A dry fly is, sometimes, a capital lure on clear, bright days, when the fish will not entertain any other kind of enticement. The flies for this species of fishing are made with the wings turned outward, and, before delivering it, it is necessary to twirl the fly two or three times round the head, and then throw lightly, allowing it to float on the top of the water. The fish most likely mistake this fly for the real May-, or stone-fly.

There are other methods which involve the use of the natural fly; one is the blow-line, and the other by dipping, or daping. The former is explained in the chapter on Dace, page 84, and I may remind the reader that it consists of a long rod, a floss-silk line, and a blow-fly, or other natural fly. The tackle for dipping, or daping, consists of a short stiff rod, stout line, and stout gut, so that, when the fish is hooked amidst overhanging water-side growths, as it very frequently is, the superior strength of the tackle allows of a very summary capture. In each case the fly is only allowed to touch the water at tiny intervals. Having thus outlined "Fly-Fishing for Trout" I proceed to advert to

## II.—MINNOW-SPINNING.

### The Rod.

The rod should be about twelve feet in length, with upright rings, which are of different makes. As remarked in the chapter on Salmon, it is possible to fix a top to the fly-rod which will suit for spinning. As, however, the Trout fly-rod is a comparatively much weaker weapon, it may be strongly advised that a rod of special make be used.

### The Winch

May be of the pattern used in fly-fishing. It is possible to throw off a Nottingham wood reel, but I prefer coiling the line in my hand, or on some even surface, using the winch before

referred to. The Nottingham requires so much room for its proper manipulation, and it often happens, when spinning for Trout, that it becomes impossible to throw in any other way but underhand; of course, one cannot throw from the reel underhand.

### The Line.

A plaited silk line, dressed or undressed, is most suitable; the former for preference. Avoid, when spinning, a twist line, by all means, as the latter has a most objectionable tendency to kinking, and other entanglement.

### The Trace

Should be tapered, and of good length, made of fine whole-gut, two or more swivels, and the weight, or sinker, should be coloured a water-green.

### BAITS.

Artificial baits are exceedingly useful in their way, and their name is legion. As all my remarks are for the purpose of affording *practical* information, I here select the best for mention.

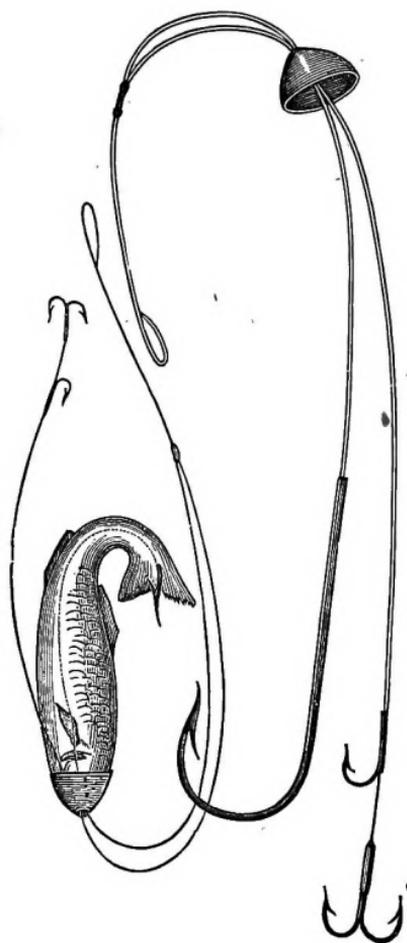
The best-known artificial baits which are found to be most successful, are the phantoms, "Appetisers" (see chapter on Salmon, page 24), artificial Dace, Gudgeon, Devons, small spoon-baits, Cleopatras, and others of a similar kind.

The following is a list of the chief flights, and how to bait:—

Fig. 23. Same pattern as used for Pike, only much smaller. See page 116.

Fig. 16. Colonel Hawker has thus described the arrangement, of which he was the inventor, and its baiting. Having selected a white-bellied Minnow, of rather small size, and hardening it in bran for an hour or two, first draw back the plummet, and put the large hook into the Minnow's mouth,

and out through the right gill, taking care not to tear any part of the mouth of the bait. Then draw the line three or four inches to you, so as to be able to get the hook back again into its mouth. Then take the Minnow between the finger and



BAITED. FIG. 16. UNBAITED. baited.

Fig. 22. See page 116. Should be used much smaller for Trout. *Chapman's spinner*. The lead is pushed down the

thumb; afterwards nip off the upper half of the tail fin, in order to prevent a counter action to the spinning of the Minnow. Having done this, draw down your plummet (snout lead) again, and see that your branch line falls smoothly by the side of your bait-line, and, if not, rub it with india-rubber till it does.

Fig. 17. Directions, as given in "Pennell's Practical Angler." Having killed the Minnow, push the lead well down into its belly, then pass the lip hook through both its lips, the upper lip first; and, lastly, insert one hook of the upper triangle through its back, just below the back fin, so as to crook or bend the body sufficiently to produce a brilliant spin.

Fig. 18 shows the bait when

throat of a minnow, or small fish, and restrained *in situ* by the small hook shown at the lower part of the lead. The spinning motion is imparted by the pectoral fins at the top of it.

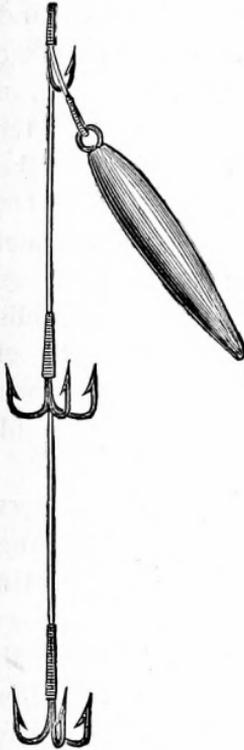


FIG. 17.

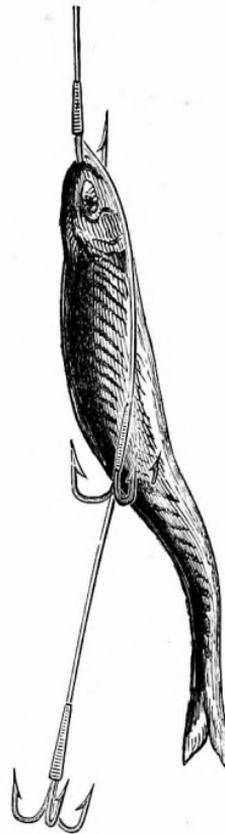


FIG. 18.



FIG. 19.

Fig. 19 is another good tackle, one of which, personally, I am very fond of. The following is the method of baiting:— The large hook is introduced in at the mouth of the bait, and brought out at the tail, curving the latter. The lip hook is then fixed in the usual way, allowing the triplet to remain loose by the side of the bait.

The *how to spin* is, comparatively, an easy lesson to learn, if one bears in mind what is written on the subject in the chapter on Pike, page 123. The mere act of casting is soon learned, if perseverance and fair intelligence be brought to bear. This accomplished, an important question presents itself—*where* to cast. My experience leads me to answer the question thus: “always cast *up and out*.” When the bait is rounding the segment of a circle which it describes ere it is brought to rest and out of the water, the Trout is most generally hooked. It is seldom advisable to fish down, except, perhaps, in flood-time, when the water is thick, and the fish unlikely to notice the angler. When fishing flooded waters, give a sort of sink and draw motion to the bait, as I find this most attractive. There can be no nice rules given as to the precisely best spots in the river to cast into, but it may be said that wherever you suppose Trout to be there can be no harm trying. This sounds like a truism, but there is more in it than at first appears. One is by no means so likely to frighten Trout with the minnow's splash, as with a stupid cast of the fly.

In some rivers live-baiting with the live minnows is resorted to with success. A single hook is attached to a fine gut length, and a fine plait line is used: the minnow floats down till taken by the fish. This style is not equal to spinning, however.

Dead minnows may be preserved by salting with dry salt; another way is to pack them tightly in a pickle-jar, and pour over them spirits of wine. I am not sure, however, that a well-made artificial bait is not superior to one of these.

### III.—WORM-FISHING.

Worm-fishing for Trout; has been condemned by good sportsmen, and the condemnation would be in good taste,

and perfectly just, if the worm-fisher plied his art in thickened water, and simply let out his line down stream. But the worm-fisher of to-day does nothing of the kind. He fishes on the most brilliant days of June or July, when the water is low, and clear as crystal ; moreover, he throws up stream, and he must be no mean angler to get a good basket by this method, when all flies and other lures are passed contemptuously, by the negligent and languid Trout.

### The Rod

Will be double- or single-handed, according to the strength or choice of the angler. An ordinary double-handed fly, with an extra-short top, will answer admirably ; of course, however, a special rod is preferable in the practice of each species of fishing. Double-handed rods are preferred for this fishing, on account of the greater difficulty in getting out the bait nicely. The length, also, aids one in striking.

### The Winch and Line

May be the same as that used in fly-fishing, with the exception of the mixed silk-and-hair line, which I opine to be chiefly useful for fly-fishing.

### The Casting-Line

Cannot be made of gut *too* fine. The cast ought not to be less than nine feet in length.

### Hooks.

The Stewart, (fig. 20 next page), shows the four-hook tackle, baited worm-tackle having gained such favour amongst all classes of practical anglers, it would be absurd to suggest a different

tackle. The only modifications are those which concern the number of hooks, which are either two, three, or four, according to the experience of the fisherman. Single hooks are preferred by some sportsmen, but this preference is not general in Trout-fishing.



I am of opinion that a worm which I have imitated very closely to nature, if used as a natural worm, but with a little more rapidity, would succeed very largely. I may mention it is actually made

FIG. 20. from *a* worm.

In casting it is necessary to throw lightly, and to be careful not to "pop" the worm behind you, as that infallibly breaks it. After the bait has fallen on the water the point of the rod should be lowered, to aid the bait in sinking, for I do not believe in sinkers for this kind of fishing. It should then be raised slowly, keeping as much line out of water as possible. Always try and let the worm drop *first*, so that the line follows after; the worm has then a chance of sinking in the eddy to which you probably directed it, and of not being swept out by the outer stream taking the line and bagging it.

When a fish has taken the bait, and this can generally be determined by a significant stoppage in the course of the bait, strike, but not too rashly. Lower the point of the rod down stream till the line is straight, but not till you feel the fish, and then strike smartly. Of course, this striking must be with judgment, which can only be acquired by practice. A second or two is usually allowed to elapse, because a Trout, though a bold biter, is somewhat leisurely when the hot weather renders him dainty.

A few words from an exhaustive work, entitled "The Practical Fisherman," by Mr. J. Harrington Keene, recently published, on the subject of Trout-fishing, may fitly conclude this section. He says "The caution and circumspection required in fishing

pools cannot be too much impressed on the angler. Kneel, crouch, do anything, in short, calculated to prevent the fish seeing you. Throw up and outward, and be careful, as the line is about to fall on the water, to raise the top of your rod, that it may, in some sort, arrest the velocity of the falling bait. Do not disturb the water by casting repeatedly into it. Two or three casts will be amply sufficient if you are likely to return to the spot; if not, it may be advisable to try more. Fishing streams is by a similar process. Throw in the same fashion; because, if you throw up and outward, the falling line does not drop exactly on the water in a line with the Trout for which you are fishing."

Fish early and late for Trout, with the worm.

### The Thames Trout.

Before passing from the Brown Trout, I must not forget to refer to that magnificent specimen of the *salmo fario*—the Thames Trout.

The Thames Trout is almost identical, in its habits, with its lesser brethren of the brook, except that it makes small fish its usual food. It is taken by spinning and live-baiting.

The greatest strength and fineness in tackle is necessary to be combined when angling for this fish. Considering the immense proportionate strength, and usual large size of the Thames Trout, the tackle, either for spinning or live-bait fishing with a Bleak, should be of the best and finest make consistent with strength.

### The Great Lake Trout.

The great lake Trout (*s. ferox*) is a fierce, ravenous fish, of not great abundance. It is chiefly found in Loch Awe, and other deep lochs.

Fishing for it is best done at night-time. Spinning often

does great execution. The soleskin ordinary phantoms are capital baits. The boat is rowed slowly, and it is from very deep water that this fish is chiefly captured.

### The Loch Leven Trout.

This Trout (*s. levenensis*) is chiefly taken from the Loch Leven, and is supposed to have been introduced by the unfortunate Mary Stuart.

The method of capture is similar to that employed for the great Lake Trout.

### The Bull Trout.

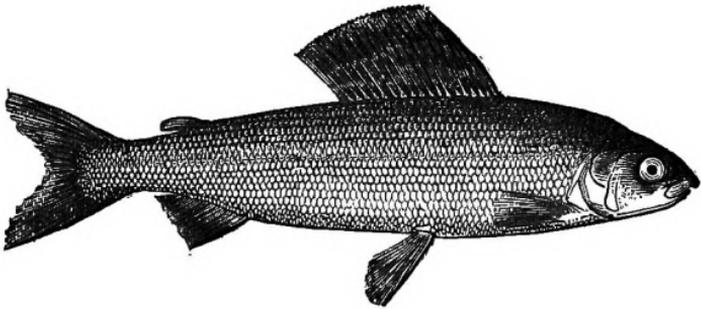
The Bull Trout (*s. eriox*), as before indicated, is a migratory Trout, closely allied to the Salmon. It is very rarely killed with a rod and line.

### The Sea Trout.

This Trout (*salmo trutta*) is a most beautiful fish, and is, perhaps, more so than the Salmon: it is said to be identical with Walton's "Fordyce" Trout. The Perth, Dundee, Montrose, and Aberdeen fish are considered the best.

These fish can be taken with ordinary grilse or Sea Trout flies, and Mr. Francis gives a long and interesting list in his "Book on Angling."





## THE GRAYLING.



THE Grayling (*salmo thymallus*) is an interesting fish, both to the angler and the naturalist. It has been thus described, and the description will supply that which an engraving alone can never afford. "A general tint, which may be called a light blue silvery grey, pervades nearly the whole surface of the body, excepting the belly, which is white, or nearly so, but the scales often exhibit iridescent hues of great beauty. The back and head are of a much darker grey . . . . some lines of brown are intermixed with the grey of the sides, and a few black spots are seen near the shoulder. The back fin has a purplish tint, studded with large dark spots; the other fins are not so red as those of the Trout, but have more yellow and brown in them, shaded off with purple. The tail is a kind of slate colour." This is from Ronalds; and exactly exhibits what the engraving fails to show. Mr. Francis has very prettily termed the Trout the "gentleman," and the Grayling the "lady" of the stream.

These fanciful cognominations, indeed, indicate the character of the fishes relatively to a nicety so far as the angler is

D

concerned. The finest of fine tackle is necessary for the Grayling in rivers where comparatively coarse tackle will suffice for Trout. Smaller flies are, also, requisite ; and lighter rods, if one would avoid altogether the nuisance so often experienced by Trout-Grayling fishermen, of the upper lip of the Grayling giving way, on being played, perchance, somewhat roughly, by reason of the unnecessary weight of the rod.

The food of Grayling is of an almost purely insectivorous kind. Flies of all kinds, grubs of all species, and worms, are all food for it. The chief baits of the orthodox angler are flies and grubs, however, and the artificial lures must be of the finest and most delicate character to be successful. Grayling are in best season from October to February. During April, May, and June they are usually spawning, or intent on domestic affairs, and, though Cotton speaks of taking them then, it should be said that no one with the name of sportsman ought to indulge in their capture at such a time, no matter how plump and fat they may appear.

Grayling love quiet places and rather deep eddies, or recesses from the main stream. The bait is often taken quite silently, and with none of that go and dash of the Trout ; in fact, it requires an experienced Grayling-fisher to, sometimes, really determine whether he has had a touch by a fish or not, so unobtrusive is the way in which *salmo thymallus* swallows the submerged fly.

There are two principal methods of Grayling-capture, namely, fly-fishing, and grub- or worm-fishing ; indeed, the methods are much the same as those in use for Trout, with such reservation as has before been noted in regard to the necessity of finer tackle and more delicate usage.

The flies are similar to those in use for Trout, with the difference that they are always made smaller, and the duns and midges are chiefly preferred.

As to the way of Grayling-fishing, an extract from Jesse's "Angler's Rambles" may not be here amiss, as serving to show the nicety required for successful Grayling-fishing with the fly. He says "You will always see any person who is a stranger to Grayling-fishing, and, I may add, many who have fished for them all their lives, when the stream is low and very clear betake themselves to the streams and curls, from the idea that their fish will see their line in the dead water. Let them do so ; they will, perhaps, catch a few Trout and some shutt Grayling. But go yourself to a deep, dead part of the river—never mind if there is no wind and the sun is hot—use the finest gut you can procure (even if you have to give a guinea a knot for it) and two flies, and, when you have thrown your line as light as a gossamer, let it sink eight or ten inches. You will not see a rise, but a slight curl in the water, which, by a little practice, you will understand quite as well, and, when you strike, you will have the pleasure of finding a pounder, or more, tugging away' at the end of your line." Let us hope this will be the experience of all our readers following so sage an advice.

### The Rod.

The best rod for *grasshopper- or maggot-fishing* for Grayling is one of some pliancy, of fourteen to sixteen feet in length—that is to say, for those who prefer a rod that is to be used with both hands. Some prefer a single-handed rod, which, if exclusively to be used for Grayling, should be rather more pliant than that for Trout.

### The Tackle.

The tackle should be of fine drawn gut. The float should be a light quill of not more than an inch in length; and this is placed on the gut-line with but little reference to depth, as it is merely used to aid in the perception of a bite, and not, as in

Roach fishing, to actually indicate the whereabouts of the fish, etc., as it takes the bait.

Grasshoppers are easily obtained in late summer, and should be denuded of their muscular jumping-legs before being placed in the live-box. This is not so cruel as may be supposed, for, like the lobster, a grasshopper often actually sheds a limb if much provoked or disturbed. A deep gentle-box will serve capitally for a live-box; it is necessary to have it deep, that these lively bait may not jump out.

The method of baiting it is to pass the hook in at the neck and along the back, but not out.

The *way to use* this tackle is only perfectly acquired after long practice. Early in the morning is the best time of day, and, fishing up stream is to be preferred always, if practicable. Let the bait be continually on the move, with a sort of sink and draw motion. When you have reason to suppose a fish has taken it, either by a stoppage of the tiny float, or a slight tremulousness of the line—strike! but not roughly, only sharply enough to fix the hook; then play carefully to the net.

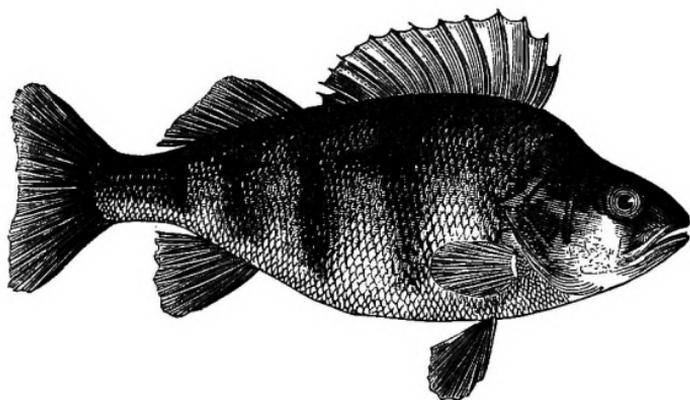
Grayling will come again and again, even if pricked, so it is always advisable to continue to persevere after touching a fish and failing to hook him. A two-pound Grayling is by no means to be despised as a sporting fish, and if, by any chance, a larger one assail, the angler has all his time cut out to ensure its capture.

The average size of the Grayling is about half-a-pound, but there are much larger ones on record. Yarrell speaks of three, taken near Ringwood, weighing twelve pounds, and one of five pounds from near Shrewsbury; Pennant, of one four and-a-half pounds from Ludlow; and Jesse, of one sent him from the Houghton Club of four-and-a-half pounds. Willson refers to eight- and nine-pound Grayling from Lapland, but the

excessive size renders it improbable that these are identical with our *salmo thymallus*.

Some excellent imitations of the natural grub are to be seen in Hewett Wheatley's "Rod and Line." I do not advocate bait-fishing, however, in preference to fly-fishing, and the comical anathema pronounced by Mr. Francis in his book of Angling, is also on the side of condemnation.





## THE PERCH.



THE Perch is a bold, handsome fish, and though seldom chasing its prey with the voracity of the Pike, it, nevertheless, when large and hungry, is a fierce fish, dreaded almost as much by the fry as its shark-like congener. A Perch invariably pursues its prey shoreward, whether in lake or river, and, though a Pike when it strikes, is not always distinguishable from a large Trout, a Perch can always be known by a peculiar kissing or sucking noise it makes as it bites at the fish it is pursuing.

Perch are found in almost all English rivers and large lakes, and, wherever they are, they prefer localities in the neighbourhood of submerged structures, where the crustacea of the water, and the various larvæ of insects, are chiefly to be found. Of course, the *élite*, or largest specimens of the family, choose their own resorts with greater independence. Three-pounders are few and far between, and, consequently, as there is a sort of caste amongst fishes as amongst men, their gentry are not usually to be found amongst the common herd, but roaming hither and thither, chiefly in the depths of the water, but,

occasionally, chasing live fish food, as does the Pike. The ordinary run of Perch are, however, to be found as indicated, and in considerable numbers. They grow more gregarious as winter approaches, and, oftentimes, are as closely packed as sardines in a box. In proof of this, it is frequently found that five and six dozen have been taken from a space in an eddy or lagoon of not more than the size of a large pocket-handkerchief.

The fish is a bold, unhesitating biter, when it does bite, gorging the bait with great rapidity. It is in full season from July to February, and, if there be a period at which the fish are better than at another within the limits named, it is in November, before the floods vitiate the stream or lake, and render the fish slightly muddy in flavour. There are but two recognized methods of catching Perch; namely, paternostering and spinning. I shall not here revert to the latter at all, because the same plan pursued in Pike-spinning will answer for Perch in a Perch lake, or where Perch is supposed to be the only predatory fish. The paternoster is, therefore, the tackle to be briefly described.

### **The Rod.**

The rod for paternostering need not be a special one, but it should be moderately stiff, and will, in consequence, of course, be not more than ten or twelve feet in length, with upright rings. I prefer a rod not more than ten feet long, to enable one to fish near as well as far off. If one be fishing in a lake wherein only Perch reside, it may be desired to spin for these fish. In such case, the spoon bait, and either of the artificial baits referred to in the chapter on Pike, Trout, and Salmon made small, will serve; similarly, of course, the same kind of rod will do.

### **The Reel and Line.**

The Reel may be of the Nottingham make, but a winch of the check pattern is the right thing. About fifty yards of line

—dressed, I prefer, and of not more than eight plait at most, is most suitable. There is nothing special about either the reel and line, beyond what has been described for Pike and other fish.

### The Tackle, "Paternoster."

The paternoster—the derivation of the word is hard to find—consists of a length of fine gimp, or whole gut—the latter, for preference; to which are attached, at intervals of nine inches or more, and at right angles, hooks, whipped or bound on to about six inches of gut or fine gimp. The choice of gimp or gut rests on the following considerations:—if Pike are known to exist in quantities in the stream or lake, gimp must be employed, because the razor-like fangs of the pike will readily cut gut, however thick it may be. These remarks apply to the use, only, of live-bait for Perch. If, on the other hand, worms, or other dead bait are used, it matters not how many Pike the water contains, for, as they don't care for dead baits, no fear of their cutting the tackle need be entertained; in such case, therefore, gut is the proper material, as being less visible to the Perch. A combination is, after all, perhaps, the best style of tackle, and the following is, as far as my experience goes, the formula for constructing the best paternoster. Take a four-foot length of salmon, or ordinary stout tied gut; at intervals of nine inches from the bottom end whip on three gimp loops, so that they stand at right angles to the gut: let the lowest one be about two inches from the end of the main line. The loop at the lowest end of the main line is passed through the loop of a cylindrical conical-shaped lead, or sinker, which should be painted of a dull green or dirty brown colour, so as not to attract the attention of the fish. This is a point of importance, for I have known a too impatient fish to swallow the somewhat bright lead as it has been drawn up through the water.

Now as to the hooks. These ought to be, if for live bait, not less than No. 5, page 16; nor, indeed, in any case, if the Perch are known to run large, ought the size to be decreased. The two bottom hooks may be tied on gut, and also the *top* one, if Pike be expected—as the Pike swims higher than Perch, it is most likely to take the highest bait—should be on fine gimp. The loops at the end of the hook's-gut are passed through the gimp loops of the main line, when baited with a worm the hook may be smaller; they are also made of twisted gut, which makes a very good Paternoster.

### Ground-Baits and Hook-Baits.

Until very lately nobody dreamed of *ground-baiting* for Perch, owing, I suppose, to the general idea that the predatory nature of the fish rendered it too restless to be attracted or detained at any particular place; the idea is, however, erroneous. In spring and summer the fish may, of a verity, be brought together by the means I am about to describe in *running* water, and, all the year round, it is useful to ground-bait in *still* and comparatively unvarying water. The most sportsmanlike method of ground-baiting is as follows: get some fresh beef-bones from which the flesh has not quite cleanly been dissected, and tie them at intervals of a foot or so on a long and stout cord. At each end of this attach a brick; sink the whole in the stream intended to be fished, and leave it there all night. Of course, in the case of still water, the lines can be varied in position to suit the exigencies of space and locality. This is a capitally effectual way of getting the wandering fancies of *perca fluviatilis* focussed.

Another method, which has the merit of being curious, at least, is to fill a large globe with minnows, tie the top over with a linen cloth or fine net, and lower it, by means of an attached rope, to where the Perch are expected to be, or to find it. Fish all round it.

Lob-worms occasionally prove a very good ground-bait in lakes in winter-time, just outside the remains of rotted weeds.

The *hook-baits* which are best for Perch are minnows, small gudgeons,—I prefer small gudgeons, before minnows, myself—small fish of all other kinds, worms, *i.e.*, cockspur, maiden lob, brandling, coudung bob (which isn't a worm at all, but the larva of a beetle), the fresh-water shrimp, leeches (the ordinary medical, and the common horse-leech are equally good), and small cray-fish. Small fish and the red worm are the most esteemed of the above.

By-the-bye, as "minnows" are, *par excellence*, the bait for Perch-fishing, it may be convenient to give a hint as to catching them to those who cannot use, or haven't got, a net. Get a large white glass pickle-bottle, and, with a diamond, cut out the bottom. Over this tie some moderately close "scrim," or coarse canvas, as neatly as may be. Tie a string to the mouth end, and the apparatus is ready. Now strew in, at the top of the bottle, some crumbs, or cut worms—those called blood-worms, as found in the London mud, are best, if get-at-able. Sink the bottle, bottom up-stream, in a place where you see the minnows are. The water, percolating through the canvas, will set the bait moving in a sort of circular way, and not to pass out of the bottle; the minnows will enter at the head of the bottle, and, of course, when a sufficient number are inside, the fisher has only to pull up. A contrivance manufactured somewhat after this style is now sold, and it is inexpensive and effectual. A word as to taking minnows long distances. Put half-a-dozen or so in each, say a dozen, or less, soda-water bottles, *half-filled* with water, and cork tightly. The shaking of your conveyance or walking will aerate the water sufficiently to keep them living for many hours, though the quantity of water seems so insufficient.

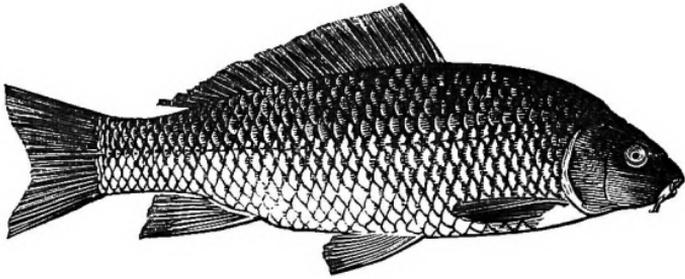
**How to use Tackle and Baits, with remarks thereon.**

The paternoster is used as follows : having been baited, a yard or two of line is drawn from the winch with the left hand, the right grasping the rod about a foot above the winch, and the plummet, or sinker, is urged a few yards from the angler. I advocate thus starting to fish at some distance from the position of the fisherman, because it is probable that the Perch are, at the beginning of fishing, some distance from him ; as they become less timorous as they come nearer. After the baits have been in the position indicated for a time, it is advisable to gently draw the sinker nearer, not lifting it, but simply drawing. If a fish seize a bait—and the angler cannot help knowing when this is the case—let the line go while you count ten slowly, then strike smartly. Of course, experience indicates when the exact moment has come, but the interval named is a fairly safe one for the tyro's guidance. It will invariably be found that the Perch takes a live bait head-first; it is, therefore, not advisable to give more time to the fish than I have indicated.

Some persons, for greater security's sake, make use of a stout cork float, sufficiently large to just "cock" by the sinker's weight. This saves the incessant attention necessary when fishing without the float, but is not so good a method as that without the float for all-round Perch-fishing. One finds it necessary to fish in various depths when searching for Perch, and it stands to reason that the float must be incessantly altered to be of any practical use under such circumstances. I pronounce, therefore, for dispensing with a float in Perch-fishing. So, also, if the angler cares to whip for Perch under the boughs of a stream—a method which has been of extreme efficacy within my experience. It partakes of the nature of Chub-whipping, as explained in the chapter on that fish, and I

must refer the reader to that part of this work, (page 88). The baits are lob-worms or red worms, leeches, grubs, and the fresh-water shrimp. A float can be used, of course, as if Chub-fishing, and a minnow or gudgeon as bait, or either of the foregoing, but I warn the angler that with such tackle he will get as many Chub as Perch.





## CARP.

“F all the fish that swim the watery meed, not one in cunning can the Carp exceed,” writes Vaniere, and the couplet describes the chief characteristic of the Carp. Its extreme caution and wile secured for it from Buffon the cognomen “fresh-water fox,” which, indeed, happily names the fish. Its apparently clumsy and deliberate movements are ever the result of some considered design; and its ability to distinguish the bait containing a hook from that without is generally unerring amongst the larger and older fish. Bearing in mind that so subtle a fish is the Carp, the angler should steadfastly observe the rules for its capture given below in their absolute entirety, not disregarding one word of caution. When I say they are the direct result of some years experience amongst the finest Carp fishers in the land, my insistence in the completest following of the directions given will be pardoned.

In still water the larger Carp usually consort together in the very deepest parts; rising in summer-time early in the morning to the surface, and gambolling like aquatic kittens. The smaller members of the community partake more of the nature

of Roach in their habits, and are to be found in shoals near and round about patches of vegetation, or, after rains, close under the clay banks, burrowing for food in the soft soil. The former fish are excessively difficult to lure as I have said, but the latter are often taken in considerable quantities if properly baited. Carp are, however, whether in still water or a stream, always comparatively timid feeders.

In streams, the affection of Carp for quietude shows itself as conspicuously as in still water. The deepest and quietest parts of the Thames, for example, alone retain the few Carp possessed by the river. It is profitless to try for these exclusively; they are usually taken when Barbel fishing. I shall, therefore, not give directions for the capture of these in streams, further than to say that precisely the same tackle as that used for Chub or Bream will serve.

These fish are in best condition in the latter end of July and through August. They spawn in June—sometimes earlier.

### **The Rod.**

A long Barbel rod, say of fourteen to sixteen feet, is the best kind of weapon. This has been fully described in the chapter on Barbel, page 95, and the description need not be here repeated.

### **The Reel and Line.**

Precisely similar to those in use for Barbel and Bream (see Barbel, page 95).

### **Bottom Tackle.**

This also is similar in make to that in use for the other members of the *cyprinidæ*. Above all things it must be fine; not less than two yards and a-half in length of the best drawn gut. The float is a quill, as light as it is possible to use; swan shot may be pressed on the gut to cock it, but in no case

ought these to be nearer the hook than a foot, for the reason that it is desirable that the bait should lie on the bottom quite this length ; and, if one of the shots also lies, the float ceases to cock properly, and then simulates a bite which is misleading. A quill float to take about four swan shots is to be preferred, and there ought to be at least nine inches apart, and coloured a dirty-green colour. The hook may be No. 4 round-bend.

### **Ground-Baits, and how to use them.**

Boiled pearl barley, boiled maize (boiled till quite soft), rice, wheat, grains, greaves, potatoes, peas, larvæ of all kinds of insects, worms of all kinds, pieces of meat, fresh-water shrimps, salt-water ditto, pastes, and fish roe, all these are eaten when obtainable by Carp—even cherries and strawberries are not disdained by this gournet of the water. The procedure for ground-baiting is precisely similar to that recommended for Bream, and out of the list given above a ground-bait can doubtless be selected to suit the convenience of the angler. The best, in my opinion, is a ground-bait of barley meal, rice, and wheat, or of lob-worms. Three days' baiting in early morning or evening will be sufficient to bring the fish up into a furious state of voracity. Do not, of course, bait on the morning you fish, except very sparingly from time to time.

### **Hook-Baits.**

These should in all cases be of the most extreme cleanliness, Paste should be made of milk and stale white bread ; worms should be scoured till almost transparent ; pearl barley or wheat should be thoroughly washed, so as to be of the whitest possible appearance. And the same observation applies equally to all other baits for this fresh-water fox, whose keen senses will otherwise detect the handicraft of his arch-enemy unfaillingly. A not too large bait is best ; Carp are not such gross feeders as

Chub, and the aperture of the mouth is considerably smaller in proportion. Cheese is often effective, but, above all baits, give me the well scoured lob-worm, and next this the little cockspur or gilt-tail.

### **How to use the Tackle, and Hook-Baits, and remarks thereon.**

Suppose you were going to catch some exceedingly wary old Carp—hitherto impregnable—in a lake of moderate depth and dimensions, this is how you should proceed. First, you should ascertain the spot they most frequented, by watching just before sunrise for their uprising. Having done so you should commence ground-baiting with worms, taking care they were of the freshest description. To do this to the greatest advantage, you should cut half a dozen nice sweet grass sods, and having damped them, you should place them in a receptacle, and put, say, half a dozen pints of worms on the top. In a few hours these would have crawled into the sods, and the latter are ready for use. Three days before you intend fishing you should throw one of these in as soon as it was light, another at night, another on the following morning, and so on. The worms would be discovered by the Carp, and their rooting, pig-like tendencies would be rewarded, as well as their suspicions allayed, by the occupation of searching for the hidden food. Neither Carp nor men can work and contemplate at the same time with any satisfactory result, and the exertion necessary on the part of the Carp amongst the sods prevents them watching for suspicious signs of the would be captor.

We will further suppose the morning for the angling has arrived. On going to the water's edge, the angler must not approach hastily, as if he were going to take a header, but halt at least twenty yards if possible away from where he intends to get his float and line out to. If the selected spot cannot be

fished from the shore, he must, as gently as possible, let a weight overboard from his boat, at least twenty yards from the place, and there anchor himself in such a position also that the wind is at his back to allow of the casting out of the bait, and the carrying fishwards of the float by its agency. A few loose worms may be scattered, and after waiting a little to allow the fish to get over any chance distrust they may have conceived, the hook may be baited either with the tail of a clear small lob, or with two red or cockspur worms. If the latter, and it is worth while to try them first, one should be threaded three parts up its length, entering the hook at the tail, and leaving the head free. It is drawn up and above, out of the way. The other is threaded just the reverse way—*i.e.*, from the head—and then there is a head and a tail free to the fish, wriggling with all its vermicular attractiveness. Very few Carp, with what Artemus Ward terms “well-balanced minds,” would be able to resist this.

This is how you cast it out. Take the rod in the right hand, about a foot and a half above the reel. Take the line between the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, above the first ring, and draw out gently as much line as your arm will allow. Place the line, where the forefinger and thumb has been, between the lips, and repeat the drawing out process, holding the line this time between the finger and thumb, thus held by the finger and thumb and the lips there is probably over a dozen yards. Raise the rod, and gently urge the float and bait forward in the path of the wind—you will find the cast as “easy as lying” after a few endeavours—of course if it is possible to throw from the reel, but the reel needs to be exceptionally light if the tackle is a feathery as here recommended; and until the tyro has learned the trick as explained in the chapter on Jack, I should advise him to endeavour to get the bait out as here recommended, and let the wind on his float do the rest by

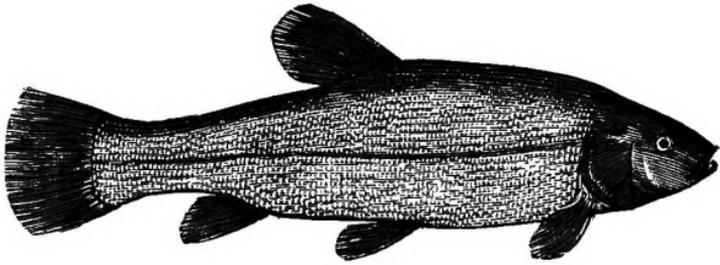
E

floating it fishward. Wait a second before striking, after the float has shown a fish is at the hook, when you see the float moving away you may strike, and play as leisurely as you like, using no special force for fear of the fragile tackle giving way.

Potatoes boiled, and the hook embedded therein, is a style said to be occasionally effectual. It is proper to wait till the float has gone away some distance, and the potatoe has reached the throat teeth of the fish, which, by-the-bye, are formidable fangs when dissected out. By following the directions above given I can confidently assert that no one need fail of sport with Carp.

Small Carp can be fished for as one fishes for Roach.





## THE TENCH.



THE Tench, as everybody knows, is nicknamed the “physician of fishes.” The reason, also, as everyone knows, is said to be because he “sweats a healing balsam from his sides.” Whether the Tench really does this or not actually, as stated, it must be conceded as an indubitable fact that Tench are extremely salutary fish, and seem to exert a sort of healthy protection over the members of a pond or river fraternity, wherever they also are present. The fish is of a quiet unassuming sort of nature, possessing, however, as is usual with most modest people, an individuality of a very decided kind. It is a true Carp in most of its instincts, notwithstanding—so far, that is, as the angler is concerned.

Wherever Carp are, there, almost invariably, will Tench be found. Somebody, with a tolerably correct notion of the personal requirements of the two fishes, in times past initiated the connexion between them, which has existed wherever they are known in the colloquial designation of Carp and Tench. Like Roach and Dace they have been connected in this way; yet they seem to possess the opposite extremes of the Carp family.

The Carp has the largest scales, and the Tench the smallest of all fishes, except the Eel, whose scales are scarcely more than rudimentary.

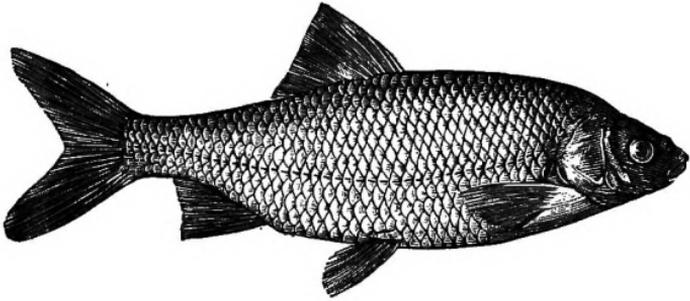
The Tench delights in the soft ooze and mud of ponds, and other localities; which are not sought after, however, by the Carp. The Tench is also a rooting fish, taking its food from the ground and beneath it. Whilst bobbing for Eels, in early spring, you may repeatedly take Tench, which are submerged in the soft mud, presenting only a very Eel-like aperture, into which the bait was placed to the fish's final capture.

This fish feeds at night chiefly, or at early dawn, though in streams where it abounds it will take the bait at all hours in the day. It would seem that the thermal and other currents circulating the water and earth are strongly capable of modifying its movements and appetites. Hence the variation particularized.

Its season seems not to be materially altered at any time throughout the year. It spawns when the wheat blossoms, says Willoughby; and observation seems abundantly to confirm this. At this time it literally goes crazy, and may be taken by the hand easily, if one be fairly deft. The difference between the sexes is indicated by a concave brace of fins, ventral, on the male, and an ordinary shaped pair of ventrals on the female.

The proper method of capture is identically similar to that pursued for Carp throughout, except that the best time is towards evening, when it will be necessary to fix a feather on the float, or to use one of the Archer glow-worm floats, to enable one to see its disappearance, or its movements, from the still position it previously occupied.





## THE ROACH.



HERE is no fish to which the London angler is so devoted as to the Roach; and the education of the fish has advanced so far in these days as to render it an exceedingly difficult matter to get a good day's catch, unless the angler is a proficient, or prepared to follow out, in their entirety, the recommendations I shall lay down. Since the time Walton pronounced it the "Water-Sheep" its intelligence has vastly improved, for there is, probably, no fish that swims requiring more delicacy of perception in the striking, or care and quietude in the general ordering of preparations and practice.

Roach are gregarious, sociable fish; bright, vivacious, quick-eyed, and courageous when on the hook. As indicated, they are easily deterred from feeding, and not always disposed to feed when desired by the fisher. Sometimes, no enticements of ground-bait will even draw them together; but this is, doubtless, due to the presence of a fish of prey—a trout, or pike.

They are usually found in a moderately swift stream, and where the water is not deeper than six feet, or thereabouts.

The best swims are contiguous to patches, or a patch, of weeds, and a clear gravelly bottom is a desideratum. In flood-time they frequent the submerged banks, even more numerous than does the Barbel, and are to be found in any quiet shallow lagoon or eddy, close to the covered grass. In summer they swim about in companies, and, during the hottest days, it is very difficult to fix their attentions; a blow-fly (blue-bottle) is often about the only bait they will take at such times, by-the-bye. The Roach is a ground, mid-water, or top-water fish, according to season and circumstances, though it is chiefly a ground-feeder. In any case it can be made a ground-feeder by judicious baiting.

It bites with boldness and instant decision; hence, quick striking is a *sine qua non*. The bait is just as instantaneously rejected as taken, if there be anything in its size, shape, or taste which seems suspicious; the Roach roots up the ground with considerable energy when in search of insects, or the tit-bits of a ground-bait. Its season is from the middle of June to the end of April; it is, probably, in best condition about September. Float-fishing and legering comprise the methods most generally in vogue; hardly anybody fishes with a fly. If, however, the angler has a fancy to do so, he will kill most with the "Blow" line, which species of tackle is fully described in the chapter on Dace (page 84), and for which fish it is especially applicable.

## FLOAT-FISHING.

### The Rod.

The rod for float-fishing, in comparatively still water, from the bank—really scientific Roach-fishing is usually pursued from the bank—is of a make at once stiff, light, and long.

Perhaps in this connexion it may be as well to enforce the necessity for a stiff rod when an instantaneous strike is desired

to be made. Some would ask, "would not a whippy rod strike equally as sharply?" To this, "No," as an answer, may be returned, on the strength of the following experiment. Place a lump of putty on a table; take your whippiest rod, hold it horizontally in such a position that its point is about three inches over and above the putty; steady it, and then strike as if a fish had bitten. The result is that the *first* movement of the rod's point is a *downward* one, and the print of it will be found in the putty. Now try the same experiment with such a rod as that suggested above, and it will be seen that the point at once corresponds exactly in movement with the butt, that is to say, it flies upwards without any downward movement at all; therefore, the strike is instant. Obviously, such a rod is indubitably best.

There are rods specially made for Roach, from sixteen to twenty feet in length. Some persons, indeed, prefer a ringed rod, notwithstanding that it is impossible to land a decent fish without either rising from one's seat, or taking the rod to pieces, to shorten it, as the hooked fish approaches. For *tight-line* fishing it is preferable to dispense with the reel, and to, consequently, stand the chance of a breakage by an accidental Barbel, rather than stand a chance of rendering all prospects of sport nugatory, because of the varied and ostentatious movements necessary with a rod adapted to a running line. Ordinarily, the dexterity of the angler in humouring and exhausting his fish, aided by the restraining pliancy of the rod, should be sufficient to land any Roach; and this *ought* to be the case, because, the less each fish is allowed to disturb the swim by its struggles, the better for the angler's prospects.

When the Roach, desiring to escape the burning intensity of the summer sun, seeks the umbrageous seclusion of the overhanging osiers, and refuses to be lured forth, charm the angler

never so wisely, then does the "fine and far-off" practice become 'the only method, and the rod most suitable is that of white cane, of about sixteen feet in length, and of somewhat whippy make. But, as before indicated, the absolute Roach-fisher of the Thames or Lea finds his best sport when quietly sitting on the bank, immobile as a statue, patient as Job (without his proclivities for sermonizing), with eyes of an Argus, and full of resources, expedients, and dodges innumerable. His swim is of a certain length, and he has ground-baited it so skilfully, and with such a knowledge of his quarry's habits, that no excursive fishing could hope to compete with his style. The Roach bites so quickly that I am tempted to say the long-line style fails; if it does not fail it certainly is not equal to the other method, and therefore, in one word, I pronounce for a rod made stiffer than the former, and eighteen feet in length. I unhesitatingly affirm that a longer rod than this entails so much fatigue as to impair the angler's celerity of striking and general freshness of style very speedily.

### The Reel and Line.

If the angler, distrustful of his own ability to manage a large Roach on a tight line, prefers, for safety sake, to use a running-line, or, if he be fishing from a punt with the ordinary Roach-rod of the Thames fisherman—which is of any pattern so long as it is strong enough and short enough for the punt—he may employ a reel of the ordinary click or check kind, oxidized, or painted green; all bright metals should be eschewed when fishing. This reel should not be of a large size, as the *line* need not exceed thirty yards, and may be of twist or plait, either dressed or undressed—the point is quite immaterial. It should be not *too* coarse; and anyone who has followed this work will understand what I mean by this somewhat indefinite expression.

### The Bottom-Tackle.

The material of the bottom tackle may be either horse-hair or gut ; some prefer the former, and, as this preference needs justification, I will briefly state why I select horse-hair in this particular instance of all others for the bottom-tackle. First, I admit that gut is as fine as hair, probably three times as strong, is more transparent *in air*, and is not elastic. Some of these characteristics, however, rather, in my opinion, detract from the excellence of gut in this connexion. The non-elasticity of gut is dead against it when one is tight-line fishing, and if white hair be used, "from the grey palfrey's tail," though, in air, gut is more transparent, in water its superior density of structure sometimes causes it to reflect much more light than is the case with hair—consequently, it is not so transparent. But the *elasticity* is the particular virtue on which I count to establish the superiority of hair. Either gut or hair, if both be very fine, will serve, however, and the experience of some roach-fishers is in favour of gut ; but above is my opinion, which I need scarcely say is the result of my experience. The difficulty is to get hair, from a manufacturing point of view.

Whichever the tyro decides upon, the length of the gut or hair bottom should not be less than the length of the rod. Be careful that the hair is plucked from a living horse, and that the gut is always soaked before using, as, indeed, is the better plan with hair, though the point is not so important as with gut.

The line should be tapered, if possible, but, providing the gut is finely drawn, this is not of much importance ; it is difficult to taper hair, because it cannot be "drawn." The *fewest* shots possible necessary to cock the float are the best, and the best float is a quill, or a cork, or a wooden one.

This seems a very qualified sort of direction when I scan it again, but I can give no other.

Cork-floats are best *not* painted, or, if painted at all, a touch of red sealing-wax on the top is all that is required to enable the angler to instantly see the bite. The constant gazing at an insipidly-coloured float is very wearying to the sight, and it constantly happens that this weariness, and the distraction, or, rather, abstraction, of attention which ensues, renders *nil* the impression which would be, otherwise, produced on the perceptions. An uncommon colour, like *scarlet*, acts as a medicine to this abstraction so fatal to the fruit of a good bite.

### Legering.

The "leger" and rod is somewhat similar to that employed for Barbel (see page 94), but, of course, much smaller and slighter. This style of fishing is chiefly employed during flood-time, when, as I before said, the Roach frequent the shores and feed on the tender herbage. In "legering" you select a lagoon, or quiet spot, and there throw the "leger" in and gradually draw in the sinker (or leger) till it rests on the submerged grass. Hither come the *cyprinidæ*, seeking what they may devour, and it is at this time the leger is very useful. The bait may be the tail of a lob-worm, or a meal-worm, or a half-dozen gentles, on a No. 5 hook. I need say no more than the above about "legering" in this place, except that it is a wonderfully effective method of Roach-capture in late autumn, winter, and early spring.

### Ground-Baits, and how to use them.

Ground-baits for Roach are as numerous as for Carp. The very best, in my experience, is the crumb and crust of stale bread, well soaked, and incorporated with clay—sufficient to sink the bread in the spot required to be baited. Raspings of bread and rolls are excellent, also, and may be obtained from

any large confectioner and baker. Carrion-gentles are excellent bait, and the hook-bait, of course, is a scoured gentle. Bran and clay is, perhaps, the cheapest ground-bait, but an admixture of barley-meal is very advantageous. Ground-bait should not be thrown in very plentifully, but in balls about the size of a tennis-ball, and with as little noise and splash as possible. When fishing, be especially sparing of ground-bait; many a good "swim" has been spoiled by reason of over-baiting.

### Hook-Baits.

The hook-baits for Roach are very numerous. I will briefly enumerate them, giving such other details in connexion as seems necessary for their obtaining and preservation. Perhaps the most common bait is the *gentle*, or larva of the blow-fly. The best way to obtain these is as follows:—get from the butcher a bullock's liver, and pass a pot-hook through it, and hang it up in a position exposed, but shaded from the driest rays of the sun. Slash it with a knife in a few places, so as to present the greatest possible surface to the flies. Let it hang till the fly-blowings, or eggs, are beginning to hatch; then remove it in an earthenware pan, covering it lightly over, so that it may not be disturbed, nor wetted by rain. The gentles will grow, and eat the liver away completely, or almost so. When this is found to be the case they must be fed with additional pieces of liver until some of their number begin to turn to the brown chrysalid form, when this is the proper procedure. Take out all the *debris* of the offal or liver, sort the gentles carefully, mix equal parts of damp river-sand and loamy garden-soil, and place the gentles on the top of this in a sufficiently large receptacle—which should be earthenware, for the sake of coolness. They will thus keep for an indefinite time, if protected from frosts, rain, and heat; indeed, all

through the winter, if late autumn be selected for the breeding-season.

*Pastes*, of various kinds, are the next most approved baits. The following are some styles of making it, which I have found very effective :—

*Honeycomb Paste*.—Honeycomb, mixed with flour and kneaded into a paste with water, is a good paste for late summer and autumn. The comb renders the paste very stiff.

*White Paste*.—Soak a piece of stale white bread for ten minutes, press the water out thoroughly, and knead with an equal quantity of new bread, either dry or dipped quickly in and out of the water and squeezed ; a very firm paste is thus obtained. A little honey, or aniseed, may be mixed with ordinary flour-paste.

*Red Paste* is, sometimes, very effectual. The crumb of a new loaf is well kneaded in the hand till it becomes tough—it may be necessary to use a *little* water ; colour it with vermilion, annato, or cochineal. This is a very useful bait when the water is coloured.

*Streaky Paste* is made with sugar, flour, and water. Colour half with red-lead, or the above colouring matters, and mix so that it has a streaky appearance. A little wadding, or cotton-wool, thoroughly mixed with either of the above pastes, renders it tougher, and aids its retention on the hook. A cheese-paste, made with half pounded cheese and half flour, is often a capital line.

Wasp Grubs.—This is the *best* way to prepare them. Pick the grubs out of the comb and put them into a colander, inside a large basin ; then pour a saucepan of boiling water over them, and stir with a spoon till, by the touch, they feel firm ; then instantly throw them into a little bran, and shake them till dry. This shaking is a very important part of the operation, and should be thoroughly done. If they be placed

on a slab of stone, and lightly coated with honey, they will keep for weeks.

Caddis, worms, periwinkles, slugs, flies, tiny frogs, etc. etc., are, also, very useful baits according to season. The three baits detailed above are, however, the best for all-round fishing. Worms are especially good, also, during flood-time, when the tail of a lob will often do remarkable execution.

The green silk-weed (*conferva rivualis*), found on stones and piles, which have been subjected, for a length of time, to the action of running water, is a remarkably successful bait in early season. It is only necessary to wind some round the hook as compactly as possible.

### **Remarks on the methods of using Tackle and Hook-Baits.**

Above all things let me again urge on the intending Roach-fisher the necessity of quiet, cautious, and careful angling. Having once taken up a position do not move more than is *absolutely* necessary. Give the Roach a good fair trial before abandoning a swim; for it is not at all unusual for the fish to go off the feed and on in a very capricious manner. Yet the result, at the end of the day, is often not rendered smaller than would have eventuated had the fish steadily maintained their appetites, for the reason that they frequently bite madly, almost, when, from some occult reason, they are thus capricious.

The way to put on a gentle bait is as follows:—Take a gentle between the finger and thumb, and, somewhat pressing it, enter the tail, bringing it out at about two-thirds the length of the bait. Proceed in the same way with another, and with the third—I always use three—bring the point and barb out at the end, or head, of the gentle; then retract the point somewhat, so as to hide it. The tyro should observe not to try to enter the point at the head of the gentle because of the danger

there is of the whole of the creature's contents discharging, leaving only the skin on the hook.

If the fly be employed, the blow-line, as before intimated, affords the most convenient way of use. The bait may be either a recently-alive blow-fly, or blue-bottle, or one that has been dried, and around whose middle a tiny piece of silk has been circled. In the latter case the hook's point is passed between this and the bait, because the bait would be too brittle to sustain the hook piercing it.

## THE RUDD.

RUDD are not very plentiful in running water, though some streams produce splendid specimens. Still water seems to better suit their nature, which is less energetic than Roach. In some lakes they thrive marvellously, and reproduce with greater rapidity than Roach.

*Precisely the same kind of tackle and procedure, as that advised on the foregoing pages for Roach, will do for Rudd. The best baits are generally found to be small red worms, and the sweetened paste advised on page 76.*

As a Roach is, when young especially, very similar to the Rudd, the following information will assist the angler in distinguishing them.

The appearance of the Rudd is thus described: general hue on the scales, a reddish-orange-gold, varying, however, to light silver; its back is of greenish-blue, often of great vividity; its fins are of scarlet, varying to crimson; its gill-covers, sometimes, of bright yellow—at others, paler; the irises, are a bright *crimson*—hence its other name, Red Eye.

Compare with the above, the description of the Roach, and

the difference is at once apparent. Yarrell says, "the colour of the upper part of the head and back is dusky (often bright) green, with blue reflections, becoming lighter on the sides, and passing into silvery-white on the belly; the irises, *yellow*; cheeks and gill-covers, silvery-white; dorsal and caudal fins, pale brown, tinged with red; pectoral fins, orange-red; ventrals and anal, bright red."

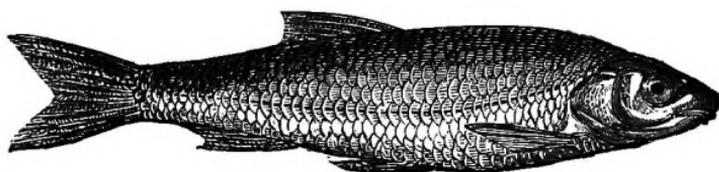


## THE BLEAK.



HIS is a most beautiful little top-water fish, giving a lot of miniature sport, when one feels disposed for trifling, rather than serious fishing. An ordinary trout, fly, or whipping rod, and fine hair line, baited with artificial black gnat (the point of the hook covered by a minute gentle), is the correct style of fishing—that is, the one giving most amusement. If one desires the fish for bait, and does not care to waste time, an ordinary gut cast No. 10 hook, baited with caddis, gentle, paste, or natural fly will serve. It is a bold biter.





## THE DACE.



HE Dace is always a lover of top-water, and the various insect and other food to be found thereabouts. It must not, however, be supposed that it does not, under any circumstances, frequent the depths, for the largest Dace are usually taken from the more profound parts of a stream, where 'lie the *élite* of the Carp family; big Barbel, big Chub, Carp, large Roach, etc. Howbeit in comparatively shallow parts of the river, and certainly at a depth not lower than mid-water, Dace are most generally to be found. In strong streams—not torrents—however, they delight, and the nimbleness of their movements, and Trout-like manner of taking the fly, combine to render Dace fishing excellent training for the young fisherman, whose ultimate ambition is the capture of the lordly Salmon with the fly-rod. Bright, vigorous, and handsome, a bold biter and fighter, good on the table, and ever plentiful in those rivers it frequents, the Dace is by no means a despicable fish. The Thames and Colne are its particularly favourite rivers, though there are smaller streams, in different parts of England, furnishing larger specimens than do either of these rivers, albeit not prettier, nor better gastronomically.

F

The Dace is in full season from July to the end of April in the Thames. The variations in this prescribed season, which are observable in connexion with wide-apart localities, are due to temperature, and are easily determined by the observant angler. Observation is the first duty and pleasure of the angling graduate.

There are two recognized methods of Dace fishing, viz., with the fly or whipping, which is very pretty sport, and angling.

### **The Rod for Fly-Fishing.**

This should be not more than ten or eleven feet in length, and somewhat stiff, as compared with an ordinary twelve-foot Trout fly-rod. A long line need not be attempted to be got out, for at the time when Dace are most likely to be taken with this tackle they are bold and in shoals, and the angler needs only to get near them to ensure success. The rings may be collapsible, as in a fly-rod of the ordinary make, or upright, according to taste. The only consideration regulating this question is this: sometimes the wind will "bag" a rather slack line, and twist it round one of the upright rings. The collapsible rings do not permit of this easily. There is one thing in favour of a rod with upright rings: it can be made to do equally well for float-fishing from a punt, if another top-joint be made, of somewhat stouter and stronger calibre.

### **The Reel and Line**

For fly-fishing is as described for Trout, see page 32, and no more on that head need here be said, except that it consists of a check-winch, and a silk and hair, or whole silk, plait line.

### **The Tackle**

Consists of about three yards of fine-drawn gut, to which are attached, as described in the chapter on Trout, page 31,

three or less artificial flies. It is well to tip the hook with a tiny gentle, or piece of white kid, or bacon fat. The probable reason why this "tip" is so killing is the known fact that fish prefer the female fly to the male, because of the greater solidity and toothsome-ness of the latter, on account of her being full of ova, which an appearance on the water of most insects indicates they are about to deposit.

### **The Rod for Float-Fishing**

May be the same as used in Roach fishing, as you are most likely to take as many Roach as Dace; always bearing in mind that, when punt-fishing, a rod of from nine to ten feet in length is ample.

### **The Reel and Line**

Are of the same make, though smaller in size and texture, as those recommended for Barbel; corresponding, of course, to the different build of the rod with which they have to work.

### **The Tackle**

Is a fine light float either of cork or porcupine quill—the latter preferably of the smallest possible size consistent with a perfect appreciation of a bite. One taking two swan-shots is quite large and bulky enough. The tackle is about nine feet of gut, of the very finest drawn make, and a No. 12 hook, round-bend.

### **Ground-Baits and Hook-Baits.**

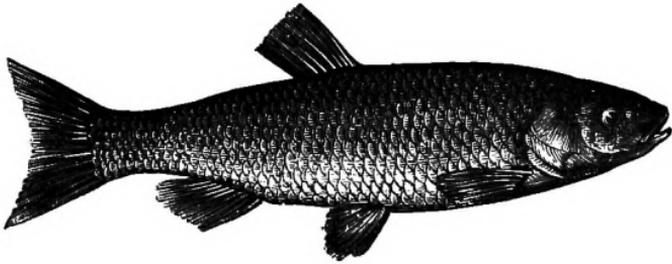
A little bran, well soaked, is quite sufficient enticement to Dace, or, in winter time, a few cut worms may be thrown in.

The hook-baits requiring particular enumeration are simply gentles, paste, worms of all sorts—especially lob- and red-worms,—caddis, and wasp-grubs.

**Remarks on the above, and how to use them.**

Dace are very gregarious at certain seasons. In winter they seek, like Roach, the lagoons and eddies formed in quiet places by the floods. If the bottom soil be grass-covered so much the better, a greater number will be generally found thereabouts. In summer they are even more on their "own hooks," as the saying is, than Roach at the same period; then, therefore, is the time for the "blow-line," or the ordinary fly-line, which is indicated above. This is of floss silk, and is used with a rather stiff and long rod. The angler always arranges so that the wind is at his back, and thus, by letting out the length of line he deems necessary, he can use the natural fly without running the danger of popping it off, as would be the case if he threw it in the ordinary manner. Later on, towards spawning—commencing about August or September, then ceasing till early spring—they are to be taken with the float, or by whipping with the gentle-tipped fly. Vast numbers are taken at Teddington in this way. Land the fish gently.





## THE CHUB.



THE Chub (*cyprinus cephalus*), otherwise Cheven, Chavender, or Loggerhead, is a very shy fish, and wary. So timid is it that even on the shadow of a bird falling on the water it disappears into the depths with lightning celerity. If an incautious angler, anxious to get a sight of his quarry, approaches with ever so light a tread the fish invariably perceives the vibration, and is gone. These facts, of course, teach a lesson to the would-be captor, which he must never overlook. Behind the capacious forehead of the Chub lies a truly Carp-like brain, as wily and instantly perceptive as that of any fish whatsoever. It is usually found in company with others of his species, but I cannot believe the fish gregarious, in the proper sense of the term, as Barbel are for example. It rather seems to me that when, say, half-a-dozen fish are seen in company they are there fortuitously, or on account of the demands their instinct makes for that particular kind of place in each individual. Their haunts are chiefly near old structures, outside alders, or withy osiers, under which they hide very closely. The depths they prefer, when the neighbourhood of any submerged structure is selected,

is usually considerable, say from four to ten feet; but it must be borne in mind that this is a mid-water fish, and its capture should be pursued with reference to this fact.

The Chub is a bold gross feeder, notwithstanding its habitual shyness in the particulars above indicated. If it be unsuspecting of the near presence of a foe, its caution seems to be absent, and nothing can exceed the decisive way it takes down the float. It is, moreover, a courageous fighter when hooked, especially just after it feels the steel. It bores holes in clay banks—the contiguity of which it seems very fond—whether for the purposes of obtaining shelter or food I am not certain; probably for the former purpose, however. In winter it is found in the deeper and stiller parts of the river—that is when the weather is fair. In flood-time I am not at all certain of its habitat, it being a great deal “all over the shop,” as the saying goes. In early season it cleans itself in the rapidest torrents and streams—hence the fact that it is sometimes taken when spinning for Trout in the weir-tails of the Thames. By early season, I mean just after spawning, which takes place sometime between April and the end of May, according to locality and season. In addition to its seeking the most rapid streams after this period, it also devours, like Roach, large quantities of the silk weed, which grows on all torrent-washed stones or wood.

There are two methods of capture, which, if pursued according to the instructions I shall give, cannot fail to yield sport. These are “slide corking” and “whipping.” It should be added that Chub are never found in lakes.

## TACKLE FOR SLIDE CORKING.

### The Rod.

The rod is, of course, constructed of the material described in the chapter on Barbel, and the make is after the same

pattern as that of the weapon recommended for that fish. The length, however, should not be so great, and I prefer the top rather stiffer. The reason for this slight accession of stiffness is the headlong plunges a Chub makes on being hooked.

### The Winch or Reel and Line

Should similarly be on the pattern advocated for Barbel, and the difference, if any, in the line, should be just the least increase in its thickness. A thicker plaited silk line may be with advantage used, in lieu of thickening the line. There is also an advantage in a closely-woven line, dressed. It is most desirable that a Chub-line should run freely, so that the float is not checked in its downward course.

### The Bottom Tackle.

The bottom tackle is four feet of fine drawn gut, and should be slightly stained, according to the tinge of the water. Not more than two shots in a moderately rapid stream ought to be used, and these may be of whatever size is necessary to the cocking of the float. The hook should be of a somewhat large size—indeed I use a No. 1 round bend, almost invariably. If paste or wasp grubs be the hook-bait, it may be smaller, as will be explained further on. The float is a light quill.

### Ground-Baits, and how to use them.

The Chub being a mid-water fish, it is evident that the term ground-bait is hardly applicable. The bait is never intended to be eaten by the fish from off the ground, for it is doubtful whether Chub would be at all attracted by a *ground*-bait, properly so-called. Accordingly, therefore, the Chub-fisher uses a bait only sparingly, as a sort of *soufcon* or inducement for the fish to take the better and larger morsel on the hook. A handful

of wetted bran, a few bread crumbs, gentles, worms, chopped greaves, cheese, or brains thrown in broad-cast, the latter in the minutest particles, are the baits employed, and above all it must be borne in mind that this must be done sparingly, always.

Suppose the angler about to fish a stretch of water, to which he has quietly handed down the punt from bush to bush. He is fishing with pith and brains, or cheese, we will further suppose. Before touching the rod, he should take a mouthful of cheese, and chewing it rapidly, so as to crush it up into little particles, blow it out on to the stream. The brains should be treated in the same manner, unless the angler be too squeamish to thus proceed. If so, it may be rubbed between the palms of the hands, or broken up in a mortar. The fish, seeing the tiny particles, rush out from their covert, and gather up with eagerness the unsatisfying morsels. This whets their appetite, and, as the Chub is a gross feeder, the next procedure is to fix the bait. The species of ground-baiting I have described is the only one known.

### **Hook-Baits for Slide Corking.**

The hook-baits are all grubs, cockchafers, slugs, snails, all worms, wasp grubs, gentles, caddis, cockroaches, grasshoppers, young frogs, fresh-water and salt-water shrimps, prawns, paste, tail of crayfish, periwinkles, and leeches.

## **WHIPPING.**

### **The Rod.**

The rod should be a very stiff fly-rod (twelve-feet), of a more stalwart make than Trout fly-rods commonly are. The material should be of the ordinary kind used for Trout rods, and the rings should be upright, though small and compact.

### The Winch and Line.

The winch should be of the click or check pattern, and not more than two and a half inches in diameter. It may be of brass, or bronze oxidised. The line should be a dressed eight plain silk line, of a yellow tinge—the line corresponding with the weeds, near, or by, which the bait will probably be thrown.

### The Bottom Tackle, and remarks on using it.

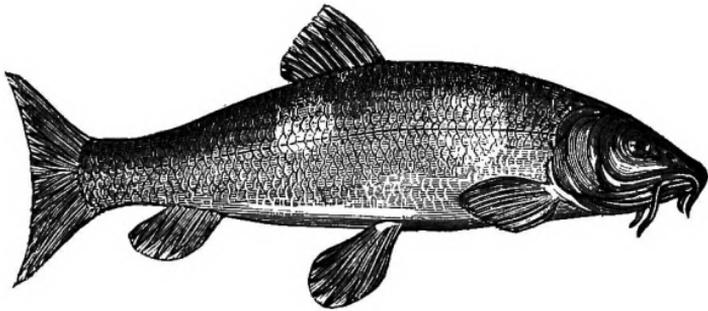
This simply consists of a fine three-yard gut cast—*always* fish as fine as you can. The hook is a plain one, if for a real slug or frog of large size. Generally, however, an artificial bait is preferred. Artificial frogs, etc., are sold; but the natural bait, if obtainable, is to be preferred. Sometimes a real palmer (larva of the Tiger moth), or an artificial (see *Trout* for illustrations), is used with remarkable success, or a white moth at night-time, with equally encouraging results. The “whipping,” in any case, consists in slowly floating your boat down *outside* the willows, a likely place, for throwing either the baits selected—artificial or natural. Whipping with the slug is quite a science, and requires unusual powers of perception—quick sight and sensitive hand. The smack of the great white lips of a four-pound Chub is a sound seldom forgotten by the angler who hears it for the first time. I need scarcely add to this that the Chub can be taken by means of any and all the devices comprehended under the term of Fly-fishing. This art is considered under Trout. I have in the above simply explained what I have found the most killing, and most generally employed, styles of Chub-fishing. Sometimes Chub take a live bait (fish), but not often.

### How to use Hook-Baits and remarks thereon.

The use of the hook-baits, used in *slide-corking*, is a very simple procedure. If cheese be requisitioned it should be Gruyère, or, at least, a fairly moist and firm kind. Cheddar is

preferred by some. A number of pieces, about  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.  $\times$   $\frac{3}{8}$  in., or  $\times$   $\frac{1}{2}$  in., should be cut, and ready to hand. The hook is thrust fairly through the bait, and protrudes the other side—the barb need not be hidden. If the hook is not so placed, it occasionally happens that the fish is missed by the point, and disappointment is experienced. The pith and brains referred to, consists of the spinal marrow and brains of a bullock, and should be scalded, not boiled, till the outer skin of the pith is quite hard. The latter only is used on the hook, and the former is employed as bait, as before described. The cockchafer is best used on a small triplet hook, in this wise: The insect is taken and killed, and the baiting-needle—a small one is preferable—attached to the hook-gut, is passed through the head and out at the tail. The chafer is then drawn down, till its head rests on the whipping of the triplets. The bait thus passes down stream *head first*, and the water acting on the wings, or rather elytra, opens them. The insect appears therefore, as if it had just 'fallen from its flight into the river, and is remarkably attractive. Grasshoppers and crickets are used by passing the single hook through the body of a couple, *crosswise*, just above the thorax. Slugs, a particularly excellent bait, no matter what kind of slug is used, are thus prepared for use: Take a black or white slug and cut across its underside, and squeeze out the viscera, and leave the white interior as much exposed as possible. Let it stay out in the air till next morning, that it may dry somewhat, and become tough. A triplet is the best sort of hook, and the bait may be threaded through the middle, crosswise, and drawn down to the binding of the hook. When the fish is hooked it blows the slug up the line, and thus this bait will serve for a whole day's fishing. Snails are best used fresh, and as they are softer, and more likely to bury a triplet, therefore a large single hook is to be recommended. Fresh-water shrimps must be impaled on a No. 6

hook, say a couple at a time. Shrimps and prawns require a large hook, and it is advisable to not always use them unshelled. Often the only part which is really effective is the tail, disrobed of its shelly covering. Paste made of half cheese and half bread, or wholly the former or latter, is a very useful bait, but not so effective as cheese only. The tail of a boiled crayfish, divested of the shell is, next to pith, a really good bait, and divides the honours with the ordinary horse-leech, which is readily found in most marshy places, and in the shallower parts of most streams. Young frogs may be hooked through the middle, much as the grasshopper is used, though some prefer to "dib," with it in this wise: use a stout rod and line, and about a couple of feet of stout gut, and a No. 1 hook. This is thrust through the skin of the back of a live frog. The angler then creeps or crawls to the edge of the water, and quietly pushes the rod over the water, where the Chub is suspected to lie. The line has probably been wound up round the top of the rod, for convenience in passing it and the bait through the possible branches of undergrowth fringing the water. In such a case it is unwound by turning the rod, and presently the frog lies on the water, kicking for dear life. Keep it and the rod in one place, till you see a fish come up and open his great white lips, then lower the point slightly and strike. With a forcible hand keep the line taut against the fish till he is exhausted—you must not concede one inch more than is absolutely necessary to save a breakage. Land him as soon as possible. Let the frog be killed by piercing the brain with baiting-needle or pen-knife (this destroys sensation, though muscular movements sometimes remain, caused by reflex action), and use with the float, as any other bait is used. The other style is, however, the *only* one applicable in some cases. Of course, if "dibbing" is the only method usable, other baits, such as flies, slugs, etc., can be utilized (Daping, or Dibbing, for Trout, page 40).



## BARBEL.



THE Barbel (*cyprinus barbuis*) is a ground-feeding fish—that is, it invariably takes its food from off the ground, and not as some other fishes do, in mid-water, or on the surface. This being the case, it follows that the fish will ever be found near, or absolutely on, the bottom. It is eminently gregarious, and, unless this habit is interfered with by some exterior influence, such as floods and thickening of the water—the latter preventing the fish re-assembling after the dispersion occasioned by the former—shoals varying from seldom less than ten to as many as five and six hundred may often be counted on a calm summer day. The larger fish usually lie the farthest up the stream, and the lesser lower down, in gradation, all preserving an unanimity which would be really remarkable in any assemblage except a cold-blooded one. Its powerful and large fins sustain it against the stream, in even the most rapid torrents. I need scarcely say it does not hold on to anything by its beards or barbels as Walton states.

Its local habitation is always in water of some depth, except in winter- or flood-time, when it repairs to the submerged

verdure for the tender parts of the same, of which all members of the Carp family are more or less fond. With this exception, the spot a school selects is, generally, at the least, five feet, and, oftener, double that, in depth. The character of the "swims" selected by these fish is, generally, as follows:—near submerged and old piles, stones, boulders, camp-sheathing, old trees, and other obstructions to the course of the stream of that character. The reason for this probably lies in the fact that such places are usually more plentiful in insect life—larvæ of flies, etc. Sometimes a "swim" may be found containing none of the usual obstructions, but they are not numerous. In such case, the Barbel are generally of small average size, and, commonly, very plentiful. A swim which is a combination of seclusion and free-flowing water is, in point of sport, that to be preferred.

The Barbel is a bold biter, and, as is common with all gregarious fish, when a shoal begins to feed in earnest, a good catch may be confidently looked for. It does not actually root up the ground like a pig for its food, but, notwithstanding the callous thickness of its leathery lips, it unerringly perceives its prey, and, with a certainty worthy of the tenuous prehensile power of the elephant's trunk, can perceive and secure the most agile of water-larvæ. Let it be borne in mind, also, that the Barbel can as instantly reject a bait as secure one.

The fish is in full season from about the second week of July (seldom, but, sometimes, earlier) till the following April. This is, occasionally, varied, in a more or less degree, according to the mean temperature of the water during the year. The Fresh-water Fisheries' Act does not accord, *but it is wrong*.

There are two distinctive styles of tackle for the capture of Barbel, namely, legering and slide-corking—a modification of the latter is termed *tight-corking*.

### The Rod for Legering.

The rod for "legering" is commonly short—not more than ten feet—and very stiff. Its material may be of hickory, and greenheart or mottled cane. The rings, in the old-fashioned style of leger-rod, are of the movable pattern; I mean those that lie close to the rod when it is held perpendicularly. The upright rings are most preferred.

### The Winch and Line.

The winch and line may be of a pattern similar to that spoken of for pike-spinning, page 115, though there is no similarity in the fishing.

### The Leger.

The "leger" is the term used to designate both the line to which the leger proper is attached, and the latter itself. The line consists of a length of round, rather coarse gut, of some four feet in length, with the exception of a space between the third and fourth foot, of nine inches or more, which is filled up by a length of gimp, corresponding in thickness to the gut. Towards the long—three-feet—length of gut a shot is closed on the gimp, and, above this, a "leger," or bullet, drilled through the middle, is stayed. The "leger" is a cylindrical piece of lead of an elongated sexagonal shape, drilled. The leads should be painted a greenish-yellow, thus rendering it less obtrusive than if it remained its natural colour. To the longer end of gut the hook is attached, and, then, the bait is quite four feet from the leger. When the fish takes the bait it moves off, and, of course, telegraphs *through* the lead to the rod's point. The best size of hook is No. 1 or 2; and shape, round-bend. The whipping of the hook may be touched with red sealing-wax varnish, made by dissolving the wax, pulverised, in methylated spirit.

### The Rod for Slide-Corking and for Tight-Corking.

The rods for "slide-corking" are mostly made of mottled cane. Forty years—even less, if I am not mistaken—this style was unknown on the Thames, and but sparsely known on the Trent. Now, however, a Barbel-fisher would be unworthy the name if he did not admit the superiority of this rod, and its consequent style of tackle, to be described below. The length of a Barbel-rod for the purpose is, usually, fourteen feet, and its weight in the hand, pliability, and strength, should be a model of symmetry, and proportion. The leger can never compete with the style of fishing for which this rod is designed. The rings are upright, and of fairly large aperture; the top one should be a steel revolving one, and, through it, the line runs without chance of entanglement.

The rod for "tight" corking ought to be stiffer (but of the same make), because a small "leger" is used.

### The Reel and Line.

The reel to be preferred is what is termed the "spring-reel." It is so called, because, in the first possible case of the fine line getting round inside the reel, the latter can be taken to pieces instantly, by placing the finger on a button or knob. By a lateral movement of this button, also, the free-running reel can be altered to a check or click one. Hence, it is quite applicable to "leger" fishing, instead of the check-winch advised when speaking on that subject. The buyer should always be careful, however, to select one thoroughly well-seasoned, and constructed with a substantial cross of brass on its left-hand side—a measure of precaution against the warping of the outer wood of the wheel's periphery.

The *line* for *slide-corking* is of fine plait silk—the finer the angler can learn to use it the better for his chance of sport—dressed or undressed. Its length should be quite 100 yards,

and it should be examined, to detect any flaw, before using. The line for "tight" corking may be somewhat thicker and stronger, but is best, also, dressed plaited silk.

### Bottom Tackle for Slide-Corking.

This consists of a three-foot length of fine gut, of as fine a texture as the clearness, or, otherwise, of the water, seems to demand. Three or four shots are closed, at regular intervals, on this length of gut, not approaching to the hook nearer than a foot. The hook-gut is of the finest, also—finer, if possible, than the rest—and the hook is of 1 or 2 size, and the half-round pattern, as described for "legering." The slide-cork is a float with a ring on both the top and bottom (see fig. 21). Before the tackle just described is attached to the reel-line, this float is slipped on the latter, and stayed by a tiny piece of match, etc., above the attachment of the gut and line. Another piece of match, or what not, is tied in the reel-line, above this, at the depth of the water being fished. The advantage of this slide-corking is the bait can be made to traverse a swim instead of remaining stationary, as in the case of the leger, and the strike is more sure, because no weight but the shot and bait has to be lifted before the hook impinges on the jaw of the fish. Hence, the greater certainty of hooking the fish.

### Bottom Tackle for Tight-Corking.

This, also, employs a float in a somewhat similar way to the style described above; one of the differences, however, being that the *upper* stay on the line is not placed at the limit of depth, but some feet deeper than the water. A small leger is also used on the gut, and only one or two shot are necessary. The float, therefore, lies *on* the water, at an angle almost approaching the horizontal, and when a bite takes place,

instead of disappearing as the travelling float would do, it simply assumes the perpendicular, or nods. It has several advantages over both the leger and the slide-cork: unqualifiedly over the former, because it is a light, fine, and movable leger (by letting out a little line and allowing the water to bag it, and so act broadside on the float, the leger can be shifted); and qualifiedly over the latter, because it is useful in rapid streams, where the traveller, or slide, could hardly be used, or only used with scant satisfaction.

### Ground-Baits, and how to use them.

It is practically useless to try to catch Barbel without ground-baiting. The ground-baits that are most useful, are, chiefly, worms and greaves. Those next to these in efficacy may be estimated in the order in which they are placed. Grains and bullock's-blood, mixed when both are fresh; gentles, from carrion and unscoured; potatoes and bran; barley-meal; cheese; etc.

This is how to use ground-bait. First find out where the fish actually are. Then rake the ground, if possible with a gudgeon-rake, to set free the insects, etc., which, if by some unknown influence—possibly earth-currents of electricity—appeared just when you were fishing, would, by reason of their superior attraction for the fish, prove deteriorating to sport. This done, prepare to bait—let us say with worms. The worms are usually roughly scoured in moss. I take about a quart, at first, and, putting a handful, with some soil and moss and a large stone, in a cabbage net, I let it gently down over-

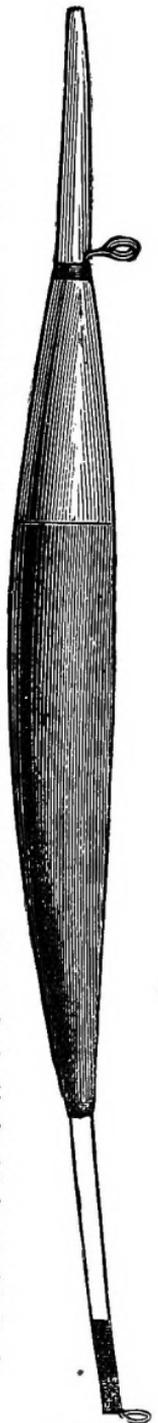


FIG. 21.

board (I am supposing myself in a punt, of course), holding it till the worms are washed out at the head of the swim. This is to be done till about a quart, or rather more, have been turned in the water. By-the-bye, the earliest morning is *the* time to ground-bait, because the eels have then retired to their beds in the gravel, under stones, etc. Two mornings, at least, the worms should be turned in the water as indicated, and one morning should be missed, namely, that on which you fish. The worms should always be cast in whole, for the reason that they will live in the water quite two days, when whole, if not devoured immediately.

Sometimes, of course, it happens that, the stream being slow and the place very convenient, one is enabled to cast the worms in broadcast, calculating the velocity of the stream with nicety, so that they fall in the designed spot. This is a point, however, on which one must be most particular; for, if the bait fall in a part where the Barbel are not, it is quite unreasonable to suppose they will be found ground-baited, when the day of test has arrived.

Another valuable way is to have made, by your tinman, a tin or zinc pipe, long enough to reach to the bottom. It should be somewhat enlarged at its upper end, funnel-like, and weighted with a brick at its lower extremity. The pipe is let down in the water when baiting, and the worms, mixed with a little sand or soil, poured into the upper end; when these have sunk to the lower part of the pipe, the latter is gently raised, and its contents are thus set free. Yet another method is to enclose the bait in a paper-bag, with a few stones to weight it. Naturally, it must be pitched in with care.

If a place known to contain Barbel has been much fished, there is a much more effective way of inducing their hearts to yield to the seductions of hook and bait, than I have hitherto referred to. The spot they occupy, and have, probably,

occupied from time immemorial, has had "leger" and other engines of destruction so frequently rolled into it, as to have taught the resident gentry the full significance of their import: hence, little or no effect is got out of ground-baiting, however copious. The thing to do is as follows:—bait first in the hole they occupy; then a little out of it, up-stream; then a yard or more from that nidus; and so on, up-stream, or obliquely, for, say, twenty yards. Continue, for quite a week, this sowing of bait, until you have established a swim, which you can easily test by floating the boat over, and carefully scrutinizing, face-downward, from the head. The slide-cork is, of course, in this case, the only tackle usable.

Similar principles, of course, regulate ground-baiting with the other ground-baits referred to.

### Hook-Baits.

Hook-baits for Barbel are as numerous—more so, in fact—than the ground-baits. The chief hook-bait, of course, is the lob-worm, and, next, greaves. Then follow paste, cheese, cad-bait, caddis, wasp-grubs, gentles, etc. Worms, after being gathered, must be scoured in damp moss for, at least, a week, turning them over and taking out the dead and dying every day. After the wounded and sickly ones have been fairly got rid of, some nice clean sphagnum, or ordinary moss, damped, should be placed in a spacious tub, and the worms removed, one by one, from their first moss-bath. After they have crawled down into it they may be fed with new milk and the yolk of egg, in the proportion of one egg to a pint of milk: this should be mixed, and given by sprinkling, sparingly, once a day. The annelids, under this treatment, get beautifully opaline and tough, and of a bright coral hue in the upper part. Greaves should be procured, if possible, from those chandlers who have

not an hydraulic press, as this gets rid of almost everything that makes the greaves attractive. They ought to be chopped fine and boiled till quite soft; strained, and the whitest pieces should be selected for the hook. Paste may be made from bread, but, preferably, from flour, so that a little cotton-wool can be worked in, that it may stick on the hook longer and better. A few drops of aniseed tincture, or oil, may be added. Gruyère cheese is the best, cut into wedge-shaped pieces. Wasp-grubs ought to be hardened by pouring *scalding* water over them, or slightly scorching them on a hot plate, as directed in chapter on Roach. The cad-bait (larvæ of the Ephemera, or May-flies), and the caddis (larvæ of the phryganidæ, or stone-flies) are, also, capital lures at times. Gentles ought to be scoured thoroughly, or left entirely unscoured; I prefer the former.

### How to use the Tackle and Hook-Baits, and remarks thereon.

*The "Leger."*—Legering is *dolce far niente* sort of work. The place having been baited, the only thing to do is to quietly anchor the punt, bait the hook, throw it out, draw the line taut, so that the lead may be felt, and — wait for the tug, tug, of the fish! Of course, there is a knack in striking, which some aver is very difficult to come at; I cannot verify this statement, however. Many fish are lost after biting, by this style, and, as far as I can see, it is only commendable in the case of old or infirm fishermen, who cannot support the fatigue of the energy and watchfulness required by the other methods, or who cannot see sufficiently well to strike at the dip of the float used in slide-corking.

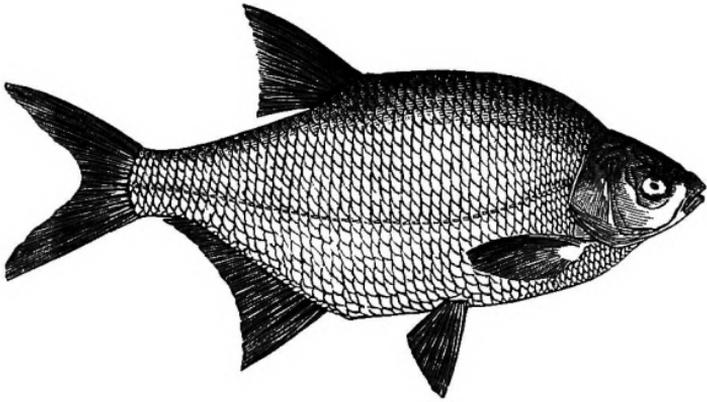
*Tight-Corking* is open to the same objections, with a qualification—it is not quite so lazy a style. Yet it is, at the best, but

a compromise between legering and slide-corking, though, be it confessed, an especially useful compromise in the case of a rapid tumultuous stream. Be careful not to strike too hard with this style, but let the wrist, and not the biceps, play the part which is necessary in striking.

*Slide-Corking.*—Having well baited the swim, as indicated, and fixed the punt—by weight, be it said, as a rye-pick can be heard a mile in the water, as it grinds its way through the gravel—proceed to ascertain the depth. This can be done by guessing, and swimming the float down, watching each time if it indicates the dragging of the hook in the stones at the bottom. When the hook seems only to just touch, dancing, as it were, from inequality to inequality, you are right. Now put on the bait, having, however, first thrown in a few broken worms, to whet the appetites of the hungry expectant fish. Now the putting on of the bait is a ticklish operation to unused fingers; I have known men do it in the dark, or with their eyes shut. Have a little shallow pan half-filled with silver sand, and, after selecting a worm—one of the clearest and most amber-like you can find—enter the hook at the head and run it down to the tail, drawing the head and body up the shank and on to the gut the while. Now you are ready. Drop the bait in the water, and lower it till the float cocks; then pay out the line with the right hand, keeping the left on the rod and reel, the little finger of the left acting as a break on the circumference of the reel. As soon as the float dips—strike! but, by no means, violently; or, good-bye to the integrity of the tackle. If a fish is hooked, play him gently, rather patiently than severely, bearing in mind that, if you keep a taut line on his leathery nose, he will certainly exhaust himself without other aid from you. The first few moments are very anxious ones in the capture of a large Barbel, and absolute coolness and determination are indispensable.

In the capture of Barbel a great deal depends on quietude, as regards movements, and the Barbel-fisher, also, should never fail to note the temperature of the water on the day he takes a good lot of Barbel. My experience on the latter point is that Barbel will not touch a hook-bait—if, indeed, they will feed at all—when the temperature of the water is much below 40° Fah.





## THE BREAM.



HERE are three Breams known to Great Britain—the Carp Bream, the White Bream, and the Pom-eranian Bream. The two former are those most generally known, however, and, as their habits are more or less similar, it is necessary to detail first those distinctive characters of the Bream, which are necessary to be known by the reader, for the proper comprehension of the directions for capture that follow.

The Bream thrives best in comparatively still water, and attains greater weight and sport-giving quality in such localities. It is true that catches of great weight are often made from the weir-torrent, or from other equally rapid parts of the river; but there are exceptions, and the statement holds true that all flat fish are more at home in quiet spots than in those presenting more energetic features. Consequently the Bream is to be “prospected” for in parts of the lake, or river, where the water

eddies, or is moderately quiet, and where the depth is considerable—say, from six to sixteen feet.

This fish is a timid biter, as a rule, except when fairly on the feed, when the rapidity with which it takes the bait, compares it even favourably with the Barbel. Like all flat fish it takes the bait almost standing, as it were, on its head, and it certainly roots, pig-like, for its food in a like attitude. On this account it matters little whether the bait be on the bottom or just off. The style of feeding, however, influences the indications of a bite in a peculiar manner, as will be hereafter explained. The full season, and the best for sport, is usually about the second week of August, on the Thames and Ouse, and varies but little in the country. In the lakes of the principality the season is somewhat earlier. It shoals like the Roach in spawning-time, and congregates more closely and numerously than Barbel at other times. The spawning period is in May, and during its continuance the fish assumes a very roughened spotted appearance, due to the presence of tiny excrescences, which seemingly develop at no other time. The methods of capture, as in the case of Barbel, are by "legering," and slide- and tight-corking, with just such difference of detail as will be pointed out.

### **The Rod for Legering.**

This is precisely similar to that used for Barbel, and recommended in the chapter on that fish. If one is intended to be constructed entirely for Bream-fishing, and none other, the angler may order it to be rather lighter of the two—the Bream being by no means so courageous and determined a fighter as the Barbel. The Barbel leger rod will, however, do quite well for Bream.

### **The Reel and Line.**

These articles will also serve equally for Barbel or Bream, if

made as suggested in the chapter on the former fish—with the difference referred to above.

### **The Leger**

Is also of the same construction, but need not be so coarse as that for Barbel, unless the Bream run large—that is, over three pounds.

### **The Rod for Slide-Corking and Tight-Corking.**

These weapons need not be substantially different. If the reader desires it, he can render his Barbel rod a perfect Bream rod, by having a rather longer top in addition. If anything, a rather quicker strike is necessary for Bream—when the strike is made that is—and a long rod when slide- or tight-corking, ever achieves this last. This consideration is not important however. Similarly the same principle of increased lightness applies to the reel and line, and the bottom tackle for slide-corking, and the bottom tackle for tight-corking, with this qualification, the hook size should not be larger than a No. 5 round-bend.

### **Ground-Baits, and how to use them.**

Worms, as in the case of Barbel, are, without the least doubt, the best of all possible ground-baits. The directions given for their use in ground-baiting, page 97, are, with such exceptions as occur necessarily—the result of difference in habitat of the fish—quite suitable for the present case. As it frequently happens that Bream are taken from still water, the worms, or other bait, should be thrown more broadcast than is necessary for Barbel, for the obvious reason that in the case of the latter fish the stream will spread it sufficiently.

Bream are inordinately fond of grains, especially when fresh,

and I conjecture that the odour has much to do with the attraction. The King's "Natural" bait, is also very fascinating, and will attract them from comparatively long distances. Always bait some few days before one desires to fish, following the general directions given in the chapter on Barbel.

A remarkably effective ground-bait for Bream is as follows—to a bushel of fresh brewers' grains add about two gallons of fresh blood, which can be got from any slaughter-house. Throw in about a quart or so of carrion, or other gentles—a pint or so of brandling, or cocksbur worms, would also be advantageous—now add a quantity of bran in such amount that, when the whole is thoroughly stirred and mixed, the mass becomes quite disintegrated; that is to say, in such a condition that it is easily scattered, not in masses, but in a broadcast shower over the area intended to be fished. Of course I am presuming it is still-water that is to be the fishing ground. A liberal quantity of this may be thrown in, early in the morning, several days before the day of angling, and it matters little what hook-bait is subsequently used out of the list given below. Greaves are magnificently killing baits, and, almost if not quite, in a great many cases, equal to the mixture above given. They should be of the fattest procurable.

### Hook-Baits.

There are legion, as indeed is the case with all the members of the cyprinidæ family. The larvæ of all flies, caterpillars, grubs, worms, pastes of various kinds (of which a list and prescriptions are given in the chapter on Roach), cherries, green peas, wheat, pearl barley, boiled maize, etc., etc., are all caviare to the Bream, when disposed to feed. I prefer myself, however, in almost every case, the tail of a lob-worm, but as it is quite

possible for fish in still-water to get tired of one particular bait, a variety is ever useful. Meal-worms are often very productive. These creatures are obtained from the nearest flour-mill, and may be kept for an indefinite time if a few old dry rags and some meal be sparingly put amongst them. The gilt tail or a cockspur worm, which any dunghill will furnish, and the brandling, are great favourites with the Bream; indeed I am not sure that the former does not on the whole successfully rival the lob-worm. The marsh-worm is also occasionally very useful.

*Par parenthèse* I may conveniently at this place describe the difference which exist between the various annelids just referred to. The lob- or dew- or maiden-worm are identical, with the only distinction—which is by no means a difference of species—that the lob is endowed with two rings of a lighter colour near the head, which the dew- or maiden-worm does not possess. These rings mark the position of the generative organs, and it is from the lack of this development that the *maiden-lob* takes its patronymic. I confess I am not quite clear why the one worm has it and the other has not, though I have seen it explained somewhere—this I know, however, the maiden- or dew-worm is the most valuable. It is brighter, clearer, and more opaline; and is ever more lively; and, after scouring, becomes tougher than the fully-developed lob.

So much for the lob. The marsh-worm or blue-head, as it is sometimes termed, is got from marshy places, and is of an exceedingly sheeny steel-blue colour on the head, and proportionately deeper hued on the rest of its body. It requires much scouring. The gilt-tail, or cockspur, is a ruby or rather coral-coloured most beautiful little fellow, seldom more than two inches long, found in well-decayed manure, at any time during warm or mild weather. When the weather gets colder they retire deeper in the soil, and can only be successfully

searched for in the ground beneath the heap, or in the manure immediately contiguous. The brandling is a very handsome piece of vermicular architecture with gold bands—but oh! it's smell! The concentrated essence of *Cimex lectularius*, or of the Augean stables, cannot surpass it—it is filthy. It is found in the same kind of places. The blue-bottle fly is also sometimes effective when all other lures fail.

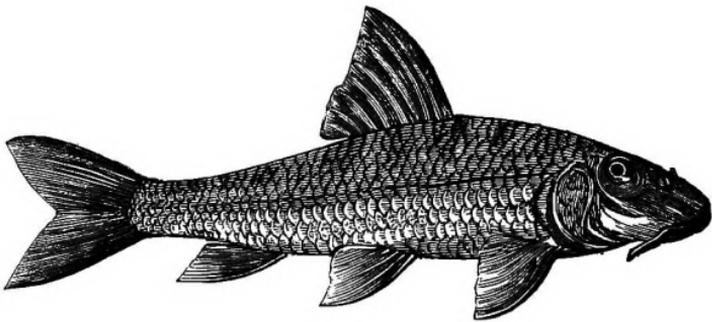
### How to use the Tackle and Hook-Baits, and remarks thereon.

When fishing a stream, say the Thames, as nearly as possible the same procedure observed in Barbel fishing may be followed in Bream fishing. When the bite is telegraphed up the line, however, it will be generally seen that a very eccentric undecided movement of the float takes place, owing, as indicated, to the fish taking the bait and rising with it; it constantly happens that one of the first motions of the float is its falling flat on the water, instead of disappearing, as is the case with Barbel, with lightning instantaneousness. Especially is this the case when still-water is the medium. For still-water I have seen a float painted with rings of bright colour on the part out of the water when it is cocked, it being long, as these rings rise out of the water you are enabled to, as it were, measure the bite and its progress. Of course such a toy is hardly *necessary*, and therefore I do not urge it on the tyro—for whom chiefly I am writing. On commencing to fish be careful to keep quiet, and above all, do not approach the water's edge, if bank fishing, and do not tread hastily or heavily either in a boat or on the bank. Bream, and indeed all ground-fish, have a most extraordinary appreciation of reverberation, or vibration, and sport is greatly influenced by a strange sound. Throw in a few handfuls of the sort of ground-bait you have been using from time to time, and

in the case of the "leger" strike at the moment the tug seems persistent, and not simply the result of a capricious shake of the fish's head.

Be careful that the depth is always correctly ascertained, and the bait should always be a couple of inches—even three in still-water—on the bottom. With all flat fish the first few moments decide whether the fish or the angler is to be the victor, therefore I council, as in all other cases, extreme deliberation, and firm yet gentle handling.





## THE GUDGEON.



THE Gudgeon always seems to me a miniature Barbel. Its habits are very much like that fish in every particular; it is eminently gregarious; is in season at the same period of the year; and loves to feed in a depth of water which is in about the same proportion to its size as is that depth best loved by the Barbel to *its* size. Of course angling for this fish is widely different to Barbel fishing, though, without much impropriety, the analogy may be pursued.

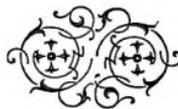
To revert to analogy from fact, let me enumerate the salient features of its natural history, which bear immediately upon angling for it. It is a ground-feeder, and chiefly lives on animalculæ and larvæ of insects which find their homes under stones, and in the sand and gravel of streams. It is erroneous to suppose that Gudgeons will not thrive in still water. This they undoubtedly will do always, providing that there are gravel margins, or a gravel bottom under water of not greater depth than about six feet.

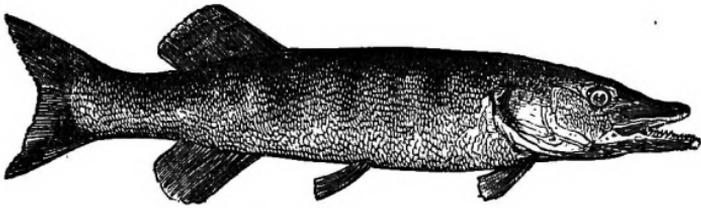
The haunts of the Gudgeon are almost too well known to need enumeration. On the shallows, in summer, shoals may

be seen from afar; and, of course, the use of the rake ground-baits them sufficiently. The fish is a bold biter, so bold indeed as warrant Shakespeare's epithet, *fool-gudgeon*; and, unless, some such electrical or thermal influence, as that adverted to when speaking of Tench, upsets their appetites, they are more easily and rapidly taken than any other fish.

The rod, line, reel, and tackle are of the lightest possible description. The rod need not be more than nine feet long, and of East Indian cane, or bamboo. When fishing from a boat the reel and line are of the most Lilliputian dimensions—indeed a running line is not necessary, unless the angler is desirous of being prepared for a possible Perch. The bottom tackle is of fine gut, and the float may be of somewhat stalwart dimensions, as compared with the float for Dace, because the rapid stream, and consequent necessary large amount of lead, obliges such a float. The hook should not be the tiniest procurable, but a No. 12 or 13 round bend long shanked hook, is the best. I lay stress on the length of shank, because I always find that it is best to thread the bait as one would for Barbel. *Gobio* has a certain method in his foolishness and voracity, and sometimes will cleverly contrive to shun the hook, if the bait be knotted. Rake the ground well before fishing, and sparingly from time to time.

This brings me to the bait. Red worms, tiny pieces of fresh meat, brandling, and caddis are acceptable. Red worms, well scoured, are best.





## THE PIKE.



HERE is no other representative of the Esocidæ, or Pike (*Esox lucius*) family, in the United Kingdom at this time. Whether, in a few years' time, it will be found practicable to introduce the *Lucio perca*, or Pike-Perch, which is plentiful in American waters, remains to be seen. At present, our own Pike is a good and eminently plentiful fish, likely to hold its own against even the *salmonidæ*, for many years to come, as a popular quarry of the angler.

Termed by Buffon the "fresh-water shark," it is not surprising, when its voracity is borne in mind, that the weight it occasionally attains rivals that of the "lordly" salmon. There are, at the present time, preserved by English taxidermists, three specimens of over thirty-five pounds each—two taken by Mr. Jardine, an angler well known in piscatorial circles, and one by the Royal Fisherman (Keene), from Windsor Great Park. Historians of natural history speak of prodigious Pike from continental rivers; for instance, Pliny, of a Pike from the Rhine of 1,000 pounds. Block is the originator of the story of the celebrated Manheim Pike, which was nineteen feet long and weighed 350 pounds, caught at Kaiserlautern

near Manheim. The average size, however, for Pike, is certainly not more than ten or twelve pounds, under the most favourable circumstances in this country.

Perhaps the first characteristics which arrests the notice of the angler, on seeing a Pike before him, is the immense muscular indications of the moter powers, namely, tail and fins. Its alligator-like head, with its array of razor-shaped teeth, are next suggestive of rapine and unrelenting ferocity. Clearly, the fish is one of prey, and, in consequence, the methods for its capture are, in no case, necessary to be of so refined a nature as are employed for the snaring of other fresh-water fish.

Special contrivances, which but imperfectly answer for any other fish are necessary and these will receive consideration in the succeeding pages.

Certain remarks in regard to points of interest to the angler concerning the further personal history of this fish are necessary to here be made. The method of its taking a bait, for example, is quite one of its own. Usually the selected victim, when the victim *is* selected, is hunted down, and the attacking fish ordinarily rises from underneath, and takes the bait cross-wise. It is then turned by means of the palatine bones, and swallowed head-first, the moveable teeth on the middle of the mouth aiding in the deglutition. Pike are monogamic, that is they reside or hunt in pairs, and, as a result, it is always possible to take the fellow-pike after capturing the first. The fact is an interesting one, and should be borne in mind by the Pike-fisher.

The spawning-time of the Pike is usually April, but occasionally the process is delayed till June. Unless the temperature of the preceding season has been exceptionally mild, however, this is not the case. The prime season of the fish is from September to January, or even February—sometimes, during the latter month, there appears a deterioration of condition consequent on the advance towards spawning.

H

The digestion of the Pike is remarkable, from more than one point of view. Its capacity and rapidity is of the most exceptional character. According to Jesse, eight ordinary fishes consumed eight hundred Gudgeon in three weeks. Not only fish but all sorts of articles of *vertu* are occasionally found in its inside, and like the ostrich all of these it contrives to dispose of. A child is actually said to have been found in the stomach of a large Pike from the Volga, by Dr. Crull in his "Present State of Muscovy" (1698). The fish unquestionably possesses a splendid vision, and chiefly hunts by sight. I cannot accord it much refinement, either of taste or smell, though it is a certain fact that no Pike will retain a dead or stinking bait in its mouth for any considerable period nor swallow it.

Its colour is a weed-green, chiefly, though its belly is white. This predominating colour is probably to secure it against detection by the fry and small fish whose destruction it seeks to compass. Its haunts are chiefly in and near weeds, generally those of the sheltering kind. It does not absolutely lie enshrouded under any circumstances, but in contiguity, so that its ever-watchful eye may detect the passing innocent fry, and itself may dart out with the speed of a tiger and the unrelenting ferocity of the pitiless hyæna.

There are three methods of capture in popular use for this fish, viz.: spinning, live-baiting, and trolling, and a fourth which is but rarely practised, namely, fly-fishing. Each of these I shall treat of *seriatim*.

## I.—SPINNING.

### The Rod.

There are various makes of rods for Pike-spinning. They are usually of a somewhat stout build, and ordinarily identical in principal, though not in make, for some are worthless on account of the unsuitability of material; and others ill-made, and

so easily worn out. Mottled cane, which is mottled by the natives of India—why I cannot tell—for it is quite easy to mottle them with far better taste, without injury, in this country. For my part I prefer a cane rod, it being lighter and less fatiguing in a long day's Pike-fishing. Greenheart, or hickory, with lance or whalebone at the top, are indifferently manufactured, and according as the purse of the piscator runs so he can be obliged for fifteen shillings to three guineas. The character of the rod is briefly—length, about twelve feet, or even fourteen, and of a stiff build, the taper should be as perfect as possible; the rings upright, with agate or steel revolving rings. Of course the agate is not a *necessary* feature, for hardened steel will serve, but it is eminently desirable, and, in the end, is likely to save its price in lines, there being no friction, or very little.

### The Winch

Is of the patterns figured on pages 33 and 34, only larger. Some persons prefer a wooden reel of the so-called Nottingham style, from which they throw. By a combination of ingenious machinery, a check can be put on an adaption of what is called the Oxford reel. This admits of the line being thrown from the reel, or of its use as a check reel. Of course, it is only an experienced angler that can throw from the *reel*. I would therefore recommend the beginner to use the ordinary winch. In each case the handle is counter-sunk in the plate, and of the conical shape, that the line cannot catch, but must slide off, no matter what emergency takes place.

### The Line

Is usually of plait dressed silk, and no better can be used. It should be carefully selected, as some of the cheaper goods are plaited loosely and are hollow, or nearly so, in the centre,

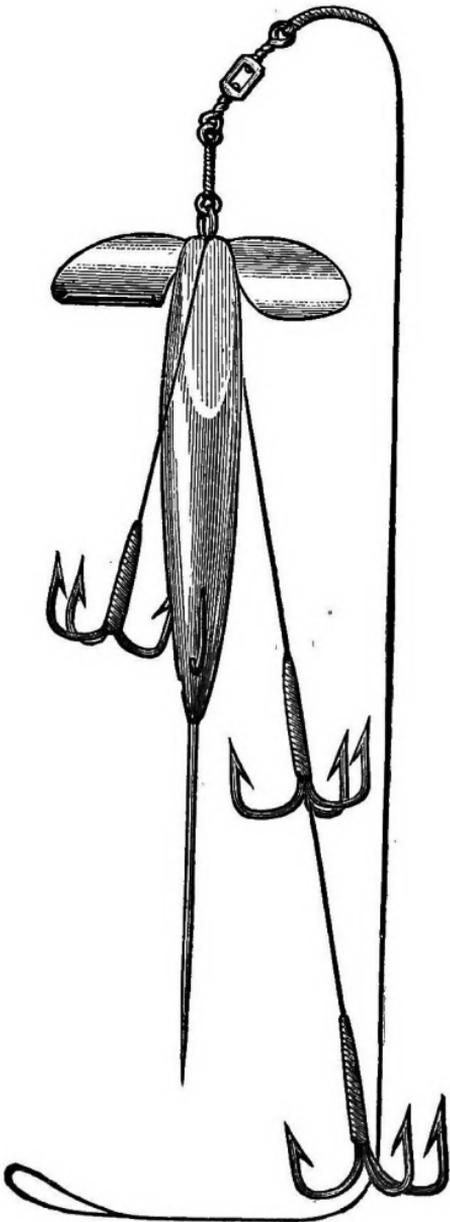


FIG. 22

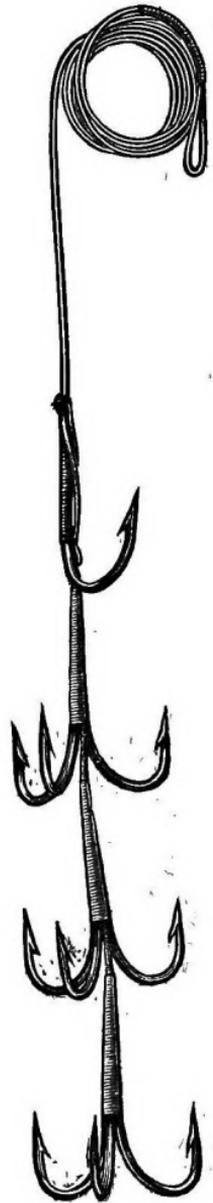


FIG. 23.

though their appearance is that of good sound lines. These lines soon rot, no matter how well dressed, causing disappointment, and often dismay, to the fisherman as he finds his fish

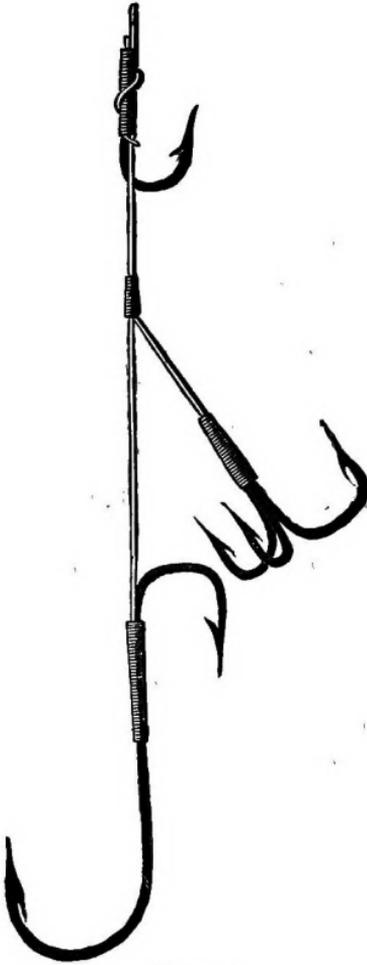


FIG. 24.

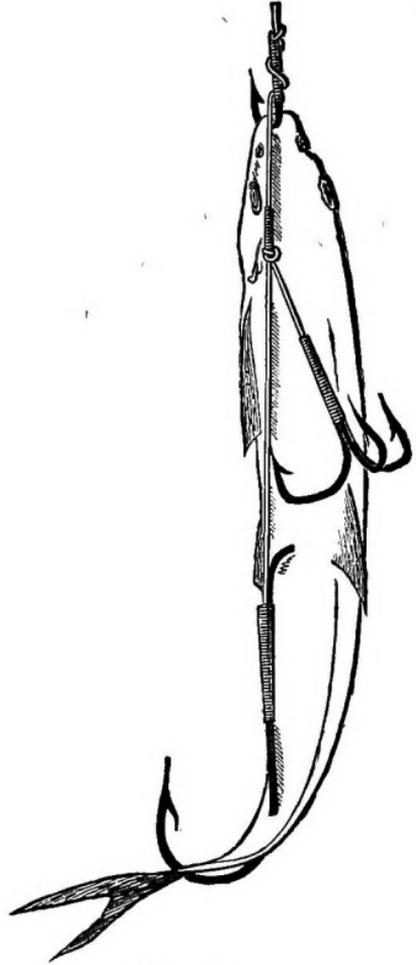


FIG. 25.

depart with but little effort. A really good line, well dressed, cannot be sold at a small price, and it is vastly superior in the end to all cheaper imitations of the genuine article. The best

colour is a light green in clear water, a dusky-brown is sometimes very serviceable, and this colour is produced by the dressing only, and contains no dye ; it is found that it retains its strength much longer than the former.

For further information, concerning lines, I refer my readers to pages 10 and 11, chapter on Salmon.

### The Tackles.

The tackle consists first of the *trace*, which is composed of several articles deserving of notice. A trace briefly consists of lengths of twisted or plaited gut or gimp. If the former, the gut should be selected so that each strand twisted, or plaited, is of the same thickness as its fellow. It is necessary that only good gimp be used in all traces. The finest silk cord is the best for river or lake Pike spinning. Common gimp, the interior of which is of hemp or cotton, is of little value, and should be avoided. The trace is about three feet in length, and either brass or steel swivels are placed at intervals, so that the rotary motion of the bait may not kink the line. Mr. Pennell's lead is now usually employed, as it hangs, as it were, from the under side of the line, and, in consequence, obviates kinking.

The Pennell trace is made from stained gimp, though many anglers prefer the unstained materials, on account of the stain having a tendency to rapidly deteriorate the gimp. I, myself, prefer a trace of twisted or plaited gut of the same pattern. As before remarked, on page 40, I believe in all spinning leads being painted green.

There is a great variety of spinning flights, amongst the best of which are the following:—

The first is fig. 22 (Chapman Spinner); the bait is a Dace or Gudgeon, and retained in its place by the small hook

shown at the lower part of the lead, the spinning motion is imparted by the pectoral fins at the top of it.



FIG. 26.

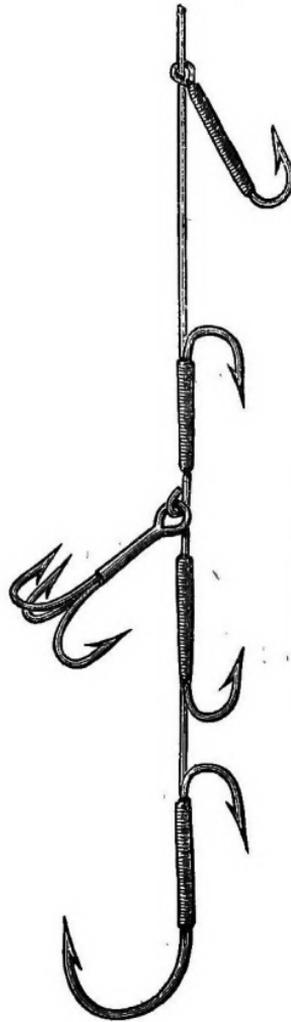


FIG. 27.

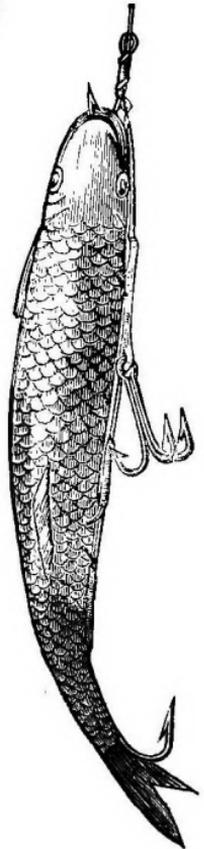


FIG. 28.

The next, fig. 23, is the ordinary spinning flight, and is baited in the following manner:—

Insert the last treble hook close to the tail of the bait, then insert, tightly, the next treble hook in the bait higher up, from the direction of the tail. If this is done properly it will keep the tail part of the bait bent, to assist its spinning. Next insert the third triangle, or treble hook, in the upper side of the bait, towards the shoulder. Then finish baiting by inserting the lip hook through the lips of the bait. If baited properly, it should be done so that when finished the bait lies straight, with the exception of the bend near the tail. In all spinning flights a trace should be used with two or more swivels; the larger the swivels the more freely the bait will spin.

We give an illustration, fig. 24, of Pennell's flight, and the following are the directions given by him in his work, "The Book of the Pike." First to fix the tail hook, insert the point by the side or lateral line of the bait near to the tail, and passing it under a broadish strip of the skin, and through the end of the fleshy part of the tail, bring it out as near the base of the tail fin as practicable; next insert the small reversed hook, in such a position as to curve the bait's tail, nearly to a right angle; finally, pass the lip hook through both its lips, always putting it through the upper lip first when the bait is a Gudgeon, and through the lower one first with all others. This is very important in securing a really brilliant spin. The flying triangle or triangles should not be hooked into the bait in any way, but be allowed to fly loose in the position shown in the engraving. The upper, that is the shoulder, portion of the body of the bait, should lie perfectly straight; and great care must be taken that the gimp or gut is tightened sufficiently to prevent any strain on the lips of the bait, and yet not so tight as in any degree to bend or crook its body. If these directions are not exactly attended to, the bait will not spin. I also show Pennell's flight *baited*, fig. 25. Fig. 26 shows Pennell's flight with the addition of an extra treble hook.

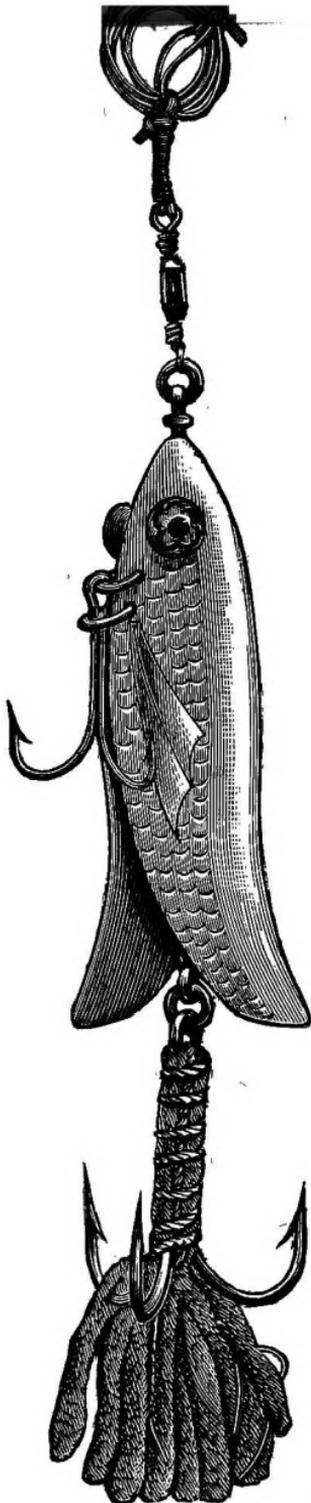


FIG. 29.

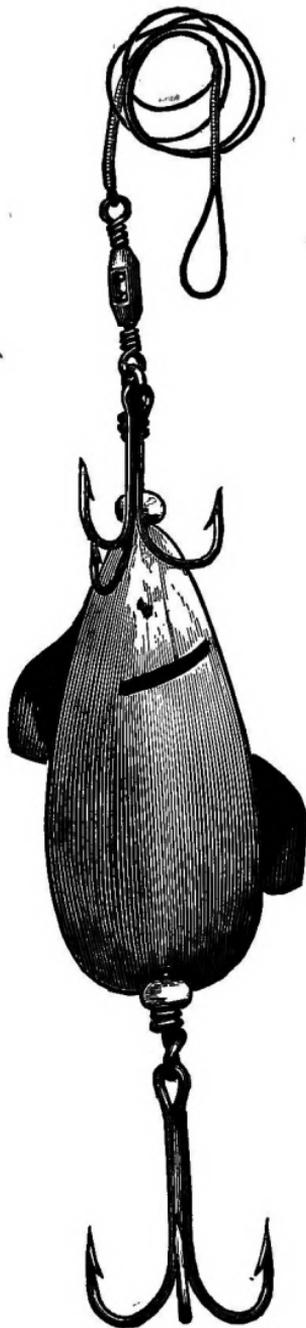
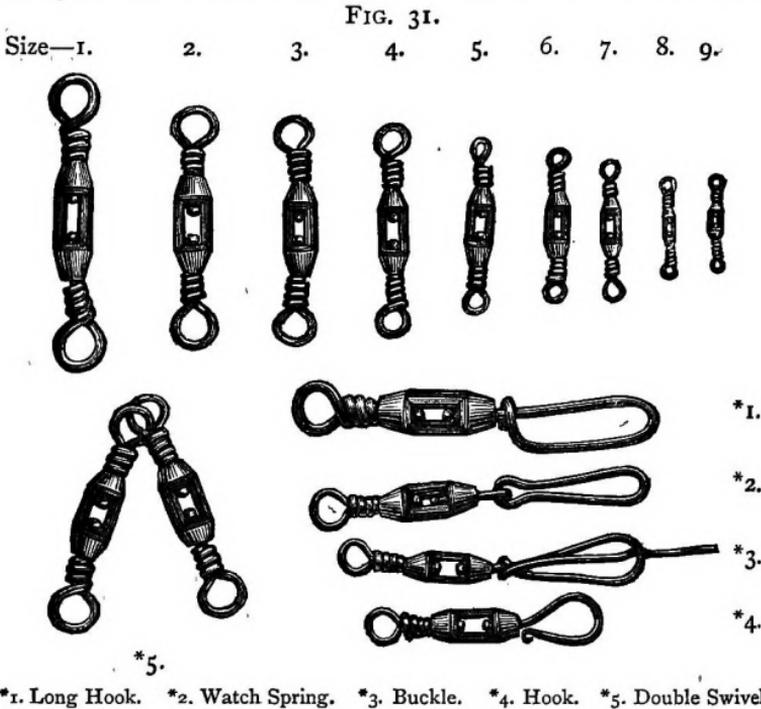


FIG. 30.

Mr. Francis in his "Book on Angling" gives the latest improvement on flights. Fig. 27 shows it. Comparing it with Mr. Pennell's tackle he there says, "I very much like my own tackle . . . for small baits the tackle figured is perfect."

Fig. 28 shows the Francis tackle baited.

There is also a great number of artificial baits for Pike, as well as Trout. Those being most in use are as follows: spoon-



baits, Clipper (fig. 29) Colorado, artificial fish of all descriptions, and the Eclipse (fig. 30), which claims to be an improvement on the ordinary spoon-bait.

I give an illustration of swivels in use of all sizes and kinds (fig. 31). Special attention is drawn to the illustration on each swivel being of the exact size; when anglers may be ordering the figure will be found very useful. We also give

Generated on 2024-01-27 12:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/coo1.ark:/13960/t6p25rg4h  
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd

figures of loop swivels, which are much more useful than the gimp loop, and more convenient.

### Hook-Baits for Spinning.

The flight, whether Pennell or any other pattern, of course requires a bait. The best bait is a fine bright Dace or Gudgeon. Sometimes a Roach or small Barbel is used. The small Barbel or small Chub is a capital bait; but with Falstaff I believe in a Dace. Some of the best and hardiest are got from Westminster Pier; and, in any case, the Thames or Colne Dace are the best and most vigorous.

*How to spin.*—The line is drawn out from the winch, if a winch and not a reel be used, and coiled, either in the hand of the angler, or at his feet, or on some smooth surface, such as the till or well of a punt. The rod is then taken in the right hand, and with the butt resting against the abdomen or right side, and the left hand restraining the line, a gentle swinging motion is given to the bait, from either left to right or right to left. When this has acquired sufficient power, the left hand releases the line, and the bait is urged on in the air till it falls. Just ere it falls, in order to prevent too great a splash, the point of the rod is raised, so that the bait is temporarily arrested—hence a noiseless cast. If the angler chooses to fish throwing from the reel, the following is the way to throw. The right hand embraces the rod below the reel, allowing the forefinger to act as a break on the periphery of the wheel when it revolves. The other hand lightly clasps the rod some eighteen inches higher. To make the cast, first sight the spot whereto it is desired to send the bait. Turn almost right- or left-about; and then, with a swiftly increasing impulse of the rod, bring it, and yourself, round to and pointing to the destination of the bait. Having thus delivered the bait, the butt of the rod, which, according to convenience, did, or did not, rest upon the angler's

hip, must now do so. The grasp of the left hand is tightened, and the right winds in. The pace of the bait, and the movements of the baits are, of course, regulated by the angler's wrist and the rod.

## II.—LIVE-BAITING.

### The Rod.

The rod should be much shorter in live-baiting than is necessary for spinning. Not that a very short and stiff rod, as is commonly preferred for trolling, but a rod capable of giving a strong and vigorous resistance to the fish. A rather shorter and stiffer top will serve on the spinning-rod before recommended ; no further modification is necessary.

### The Reel, or Winch, and the Line

Are of the same, or a similar make, as for spinning.

### The Tackle

Is as follows :—the lower hook-line, or trace, consists of a length of gimp to which is attached a hook of a snap, double, or even single make ; a cork-float, buoyed by a lead placed about a foot from the hook. The bait is fixed at about a yard from the float, which is a stalwart cylindrical cork of about the size of a hen's egg.

*How to live-bait.*—The bait is baited by passing the loop-end, to which is attached a baiting-needle, in at the shoulder of the bait, about a half-inch from the gill-cover in the lateral line, under the skin, and out about an inch-and-a-half towards the tail, nearer the back than belly. This is called the gorge live-bait, because it is necessary to allow the fish at least five minutes for gorging before the strike is made. I, therefore, recommend the snap-tackle, which consists of one treble and a

lip hook, which can be either sliding or fixed, the single hook is inserted under the root of the back fin: the triplet is arranged to lie one each side of the bait. When a fish takes the bait, as before indicated—cross-wise, of course—the strike may be nearly immediate; hence the word, *snap-tackle*. The single-hook tackle allows only of the insertion of the hook in the bait's mouth, and, of course, requires that time be allowed for gorging; it is not, however, near so sure as either the snap or gorge styles, and is but seldom used. Live-baiting does not require much practice. One has almost only to be sure of there being fish in the water, and a properly-adjusted bait will be sure to do execution, if any tackle will. I must not be understood to advocate live-baiting where it is possible to spin believing, as I do, that spinning is incomparably more artistic, and, hence, that it requires infinitely greater skill for its success.

### III.—DEAD-BAIT FISHING OR TROLLING.

#### The Rod

For dead-baiting is of stouter build than that required for either spinning, or live-baiting. Occasionally, rods are built with adjustable joints and tops, so that a trolling-, live-baiting-, or spinning-rod can be satisfactorily made at almost a moment's notice. Whilst this arrangement may do excellently for live-baiting and spinning, it cannot, within my experience, be satisfactorily accomplished for gorge-fishing. The superior weight of the bait, the strain often encountered when amongst weeds, and when there is nothing for it but a sort of "pulley-hauley" policy, and the extra coarseness of line almost always necessary, together, combine to injure the residual joints of a *converted* spinning-rod. I, therefore, recommend the gorge-



FIG. 32.

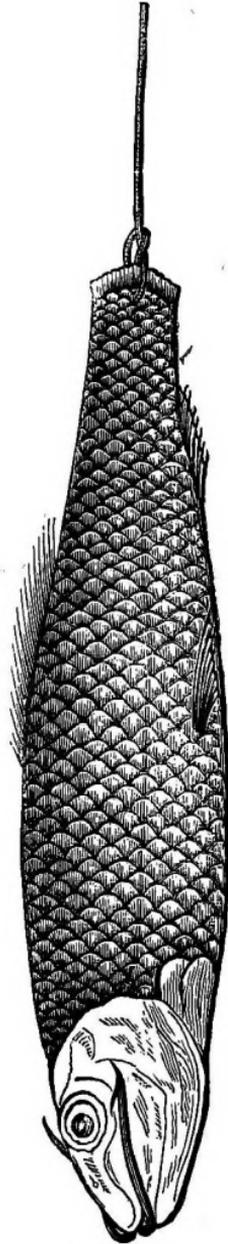


FIG. 33

bait fisher to procure a specially-made trolling fishing-rod, which should not be more than a dozen feet in length.

### The Winch

May be the same kind as that used in spinning.

### The Line

Should be stouter and stronger than an ordinary spinning-line ; not, of course, necessarily clumsy, but of a good, stable character, that, in an emergency, it may be strong enough to cut through any intercepting weeds.

### The Tackle.

This consists of a trace of, say, a yard of fairly fine silk gimp, with a brass or steel hook swivel at the lower loop, so that the gyrations of the bait may in no case be interrupted, and also not be able to kink the line. The gorge-hook ordinarily consists of a cylindrical cone of lead modelled on wire, to which is attached a double-hook. We give figure (32) of the Pennell hook, which does not possess the lead brought right on to the hooks, as is the case with the old-fashioned kind, because, as its designer argues, the throat of the bait would be inordinately and unreasonably distended thereby. Fig. 33 shows the same when baited.

Fig. 34 indicates the various sizes of treble hooks, which is given for the benefit of those desirous of making their own flights, and for the convenience of those ordering from a distance by post. Each hook, as to size, is exact the actual triplets, having been photographed before engraved.

*How to fish with gorge-hook.* The bait is, of course, thrown in the usual manner, and a sink-and-draw motion is imparted to it gently. As the bait is being raised the fish usually takes it. Too great a rapidity is inconsistent with invariable sport, and in all things

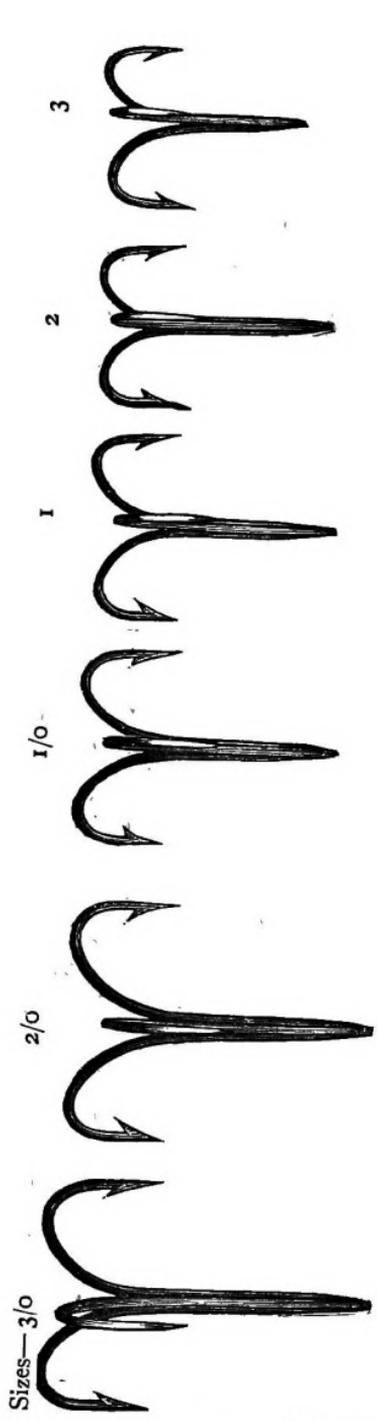
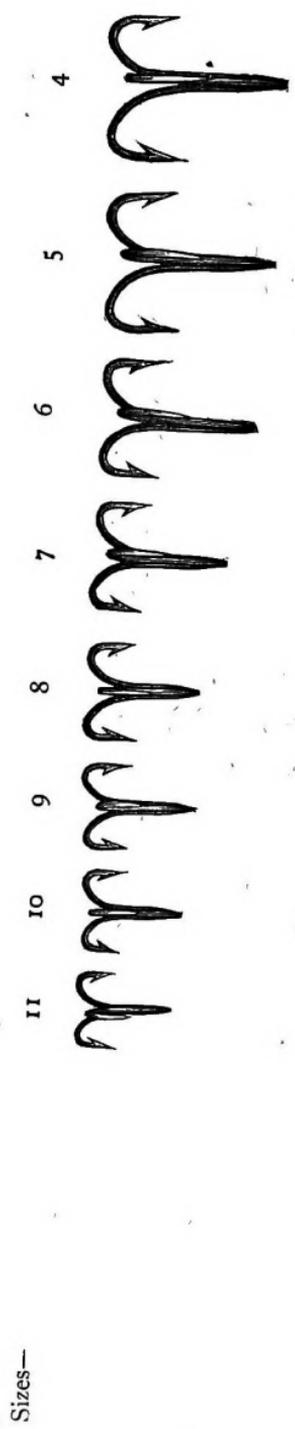


FIG. 24



let the angler take care to be imperturbably calm, and when it is evident, from the indescribable tug, tug at the bait, that a fish

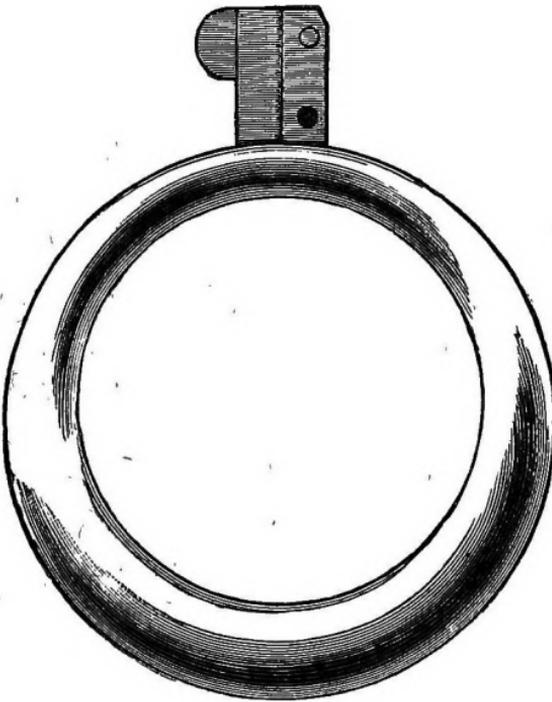


FIG. 35.

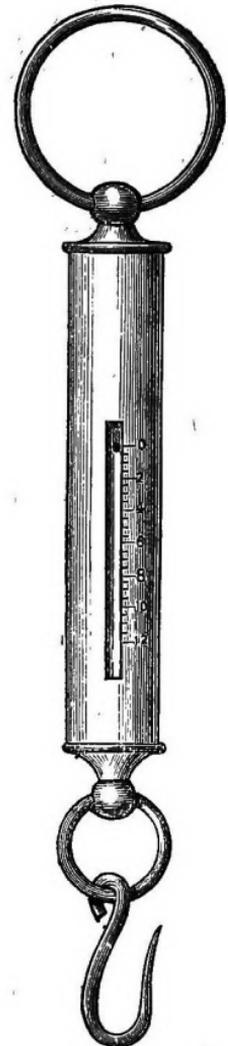


FIG. 36.

has really seized the bait, let him allow whatever line is required, till the fish finding its covert, proceeds to pouch. Ten

minutes are usually allowed for this process, and at the end of that time the line should be wound up and the fish drawn in—not struck, as has usually been said, for a strike will often invert the maw and tear out the hooks. Begin always near and gradually spread the radius of fishable water. It is a mistake to throw far for throwing's sake. The best fish in angling, as, in morals, are often nearest home. Try every opening in the weeds, and every "pikey" spot near them, such as clear recesses and eddies. The baits enumerated for spinning are the best, viz., Gudgeon, Dace, etc.

Two very convenient pieces of apparatus are figured (fig. 35 and fig. 36). Fig. 35 is a metal ring, which opens at its thinnest part, and is used for clearing an entangled line. It is especially handy when Jack-fishing. Fig. 36 shows the ordinary make of steelyard, one of which no angler should be without.

#### IV.—PIKE FLY-FISHING.

There only remains in this brief chapter on Pike to notice the capture of the fish with the so-called fly. Like all fish of prey, the Pike is attracted by gaudiness of colour, and a fly made after the Salmon-fly stamp, only larger and coarser will always take fish in summer—that is, of course, supposing the fish to be *there*. A Pike-fly is usually dressed on double hooks, and should be as large as a small canary. The rod may be your spinning rod, and a light trace and lead attached will aid in getting the fly out. Its motion should be a sort of hop, skip, and jump, on the surface of the water.

We omit giving directions for snaring Pike—believing that, though trimmering, etc., were dwelt on with much unction by the older writers, my readers would in every way disdain such unsportsman-like proceedings, when each fish, of river or lake, may be fairly and legitimately taken with proper tackle and baits.

# USEFUL INFORMATION FOR ANGLERS.

## FENCE MONTHS FOR THE THAMES.

For TROUT.—From the 10th September to 31st March.  
 PIKE, JACK, ROACH, DACE, CHUB, BARBEL, GUDGEON, etc., from  
 the 14th of March to the 16th of June.

## UNDERSIZED FISH.

The following are the Weights and Sizes of Fish that are allowed to be taken below the "City Stone," at Staines:—

SALMON	...	...	...	...	not less than 6 pounds.
TROUT	...	...	...	...	" 1 pound.
CHUB	...	...	...	...	" 9 inches.
PERCH or ROACH...	...	...	...	...	" 8 "
FLOUNDERS	...	...	...	...	" 7 "
DACE or SMELTS	...	...	...	...	" 6 "
GUDGEON	...	...	...	...	" 5 "
PIKE, JACK, and BARBEL	...	...	...	...	" 12 "

*In each measuring from the eye to the end of the tail.*

All persons taking Fish of less size and weight than those given above, are liable to a penalty of £5 for every offence.

## POWER OF THE RIVER-KEEPERS.

"To enter any boat, vessel, or craft of any fisherman or dredgerman, or other person or persons fishing or taking fish, or endeavouring to take fish; and there to search for, take and seize all spawn, fry, brood of fish, and unsizeable, unwholesome, or unseasonable fish; and also all unlawful nets, engines, and instruments for taking or destroying fish as shall then be in any such boat, vessel, or craft in and upon the river, and to take and seize on the shore or shores adjoining to the said river, all such spawn, fish, and also all unlawful nets, engines, and instruments, for taking and destroying fish as shall there be found."

## ABOLITION OF NETTING.

"Be it ordered and established, That the 16th item of the Rules, Orders, and Ordinances for the Fisheries in Thames and Medway, made on the 4th day of October, 1785, be repealed, and that henceforth no person shall use any net for the purpose of catching Fish in the River Thames, between Richmond Bridge and the "City Stone" at Staines, except a small net for the purpose of taking bait only, of the following dimensions, namely, not exceeding 13 feet in circumference, and an angler's landing net, under penalty to forfeit and pay £5 for every such offence."—The Seal of the Conservators of the River Thames was this 23rd day of January, 1860, affixed by order.

## FISHING STATIONS.

## ISLEWORTH.

FISHERMAN.—W. Clarke.

RAILWAY FARES.—Single, 1s. 2d., 1s. 9d. ; Return, 1s. 9d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 4d.

## RICHMOND.

PRESERVE.—Westward of Bridge to Duke of Buccleuch's, 700 yards.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. G. Howard, H. Howard, C. Brown, E. Brown, J. Brown, W. Platt, W. Wheeler, Job Brain, and H. Mansell.

RAILWAY FARES.—Single, 1s. 3d., 1s. 9d. ; Return, 1s. 9d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 3d.

## TWICKENHAM.

PRESERVE.—The West-end of Lawn, Pope's Villa, to the Ait, 400 yards.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. T. Coxen, John Coxen, W. Francis, G. Francis, S. Cole, S. Mesley, J. Brand, T. Chamberlain, E. Finch, R. Moffatt, and G. Rednap.

RAILWAY FARES.—Single, 1s. 6d., 1s. 2d., 11d. ; Return, 2s. 4d., 1s. 10d., 1s. 6d.

HOTEL.—The Two Sawyers.

## TEDDINGTON.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. James Kemp, Alexander Kemp, Francis Kemp, T. Sawyer, Joseph Baldwin, B. Stevens, W. Baldwin, J. Stevens, C. Baldwin, and T. Cole.

RAILWAY FARES.—Single, 2s., 1s. 6d., 1s.; Return, 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s. 8d.

HOTEL.—The Anglers.

LOCK KEEPER.—Mr. Tame.

ASSISTANT LOCK KEEPER.—Mr. Richard Smith.

## KINGSTON.

PRESERVE.—From the Lower Malthouse at Hampton Wick to the east end of Mr. J. C. Park's Lawn at Teddington (including the back-water known as the Crolock), 1,960 yards.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. John Johnson, senior, John Johnson, junior, and W. Clarke.

RAILWAY FARES.—Single, 2s., 1s. 6d., 1s.; Return, 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s. 8d.

HOTELS.—The Sun, and The Griffin (Proprietor Mr. J. Bond).

## THAMES DITTON AND LONG DITTON.

PRESERVE.—From Lord Henry Fitzgerald's, running eastward 512 yards.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. E. Tagg, A. Tagg, B. Buttery, and H. Hammerton.

RAILWAY FARES.—Single, 2s., 1s. 6d., 1s. 2d.; Return, 2s. 8d., 2s., 1s. 9d.

## HAMPTON COURT AND EAST MOULSEY.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. W. Milbourne, T. Davis, W. Rogerson, J. Smith, Thomas Watford, W. Watford, T. Wheeler, W. Griffin, C. Griffin, C. Stone, C. Davis, and G. Martin.

RAILWAY FARES.—Single, 2s., 1s. 6d., 1s. 3d.; Return, 2s. 9d., 2s., 1s. 10d.

HOTELS.—The Mitre and the Island, Hampton Court; the Castle and Carnarvon Castle, East Moulsey.

LOCK KEEPER.—Mr. Daniel Phillips.

## HAMPTON.

**PRESERVE.**—From the west-end of Garrick's Lawn (including the Tantling Bay) to the lower end pile below Moulsey Lock, 1,514 yards.

**FISHERMEN.**—Messrs. W. Benn and Son, John Snell, W. Snell, R. Goddard, and J. Langshaw.

**RAILWAY FARES.**—Single, 2s. 3d., 1s. 9d., 1s. 2d.; Return, 2s. 9d., 2s. 3d., 2s.

**HOTEL.**—The Bell.

## SUNBURY.

**PRESERVE.**—From the Weir eastward to the east-end pile of break-water, 683 yards.

**FISHERMEN.**—Messrs. Thomas Stroud, Alfred Stroud, John Stroud, and Edward Clarke.

**RAILWAY FARES.**—Single, 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s. 4d.; Return, 3s., 2s. 6d., 2s. 3d.

**LOCK KEEPER.**—Mr. Henry Joist.

## WALTON.

**PRESERVE.**—At the east of Taukesvilles and the west of the Horse Bridge, called Walton Sale, 250 yards.

**FISHERMEN.**—Messrs. John Rosewell, George Hone, George Rogerson, and William Rosewell.

**RAILWAY FARES.**—Single, 3s., 2s., 1s. 5d.; Return, 4s., 3s., 2s. 6d.

**HOTEL.**—The Swan.

## SHEPPERTON.

**PRESERVE.**—Upper Deep, 200 yards. Old Deep, east of the Creek rails, 240 yards. Lower Deep, east of the drain, 200 yards.\*

**FISHERMEN.**—Messrs. W. Rogerson, G. Rosewell, A. Purdue, F. Purdue, H. Purdue, and D. Blackett.

**RAILWAY FARES.**—Single, 3s., 2s. 4d., 1s. 7d.; Return, 4s., 3s., 2s. 6d.

**LOCK KEEPER.**—Mr. James Newble.

## HALLIFORD.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. T. Rosewell, Thomas Purdue, and Alfred Trodd.

RAILWAY FARES (Shepperton Station).—Single, 3s., 2s. 4d., 1s. 7d.;  
Return, 4s., 3s., 2s. 6d.

HOTELS.—The Ship and the Red Lion.

---

## WEYBRIDGE.

PRESERVE.—From the Weir to Shepperton Lock, 830 yards.

FISHERMEN.—M. House.

RAILWAY FARES.—Single, 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 1s. 7d.; Return, 5s.,  
3s. 6d., 2s. 10d.

HOTELS.—The Lincoln Arms, and the Portmore Arms.

---

## CHERTSEY.

PRESERVE.—The Weir to 80 yards eastward of the Bridge, 445 yards.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. W. Galloway, T. Taylor, senior, T. Taylor, junior, J. Poulter, and James Haslett.

RAILWAY FARES.—Single, 4s., 3s., 1s. 10d.; Return, 5s. 6d., 4s.,  
2s. 4d.

LOCK KEEPER.—Mr. W. Watford.

NOTE.—Mr. James Forbes is carrying on the process of Fish Culture at Chertsey Bridge, at his own cost, for the benefit of the Lower Thames.

---

## LALEHAM AND PENTON HOOK.

PRESERVE AT PENTON HOOK.—From the Guard Piles eastward round the Hook, to the east end of the Lock.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. Alfred Harris, Frank Harris, William Harris, and D. Harris.

RAILWAY FARES (Staines).—Single, 3s. 3d., 2s. 3d., 1s. 7d.;  
Return, 5s., 3s. 6d., 3s.

LOCK KEEPER.—Mrs. Trotter.

## STAINES.

PRESERVE.—The City Boundary Stone to 210 yards eastward of the bridge.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. W. Chambers, T. Fletcher, H. Amor, J. Keene, and J. Tims.

RAILWAY FARES.—Single, 3s. 3d., 2s. 3d., 1s. 7d.; Return, 5s., 3s. 6d., 3s.

HOTELS.—The Railway Hotel, and the Pack Horse.

## EGHAM.

FISHERMAN.—Mr. G. Rowles.

HOTEL.—Angler's Rest.

## OLD WINDSOR.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. T. Haynes, senior, and T. Haynes, junior.

HOTEL.—Bells of Ousely.

NOTE.—Train to Wraysbury, L. & S. W. R.

## DATCHET.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. George Keene, G. Bailey, and James Hoare.

HOTEL.—The Manor House.

## WINDSOR.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. George Holland (Nottingham George), James Gray, James Bunce, John Maisey, junior, Charles Kempster, George Plumridge, Charles Smith, Thomas Bunce, and George Smith.

HOTEL.—The Bridge House, Eton.

## BRAY.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. James Hedger and George Chapman.

HOTEL.—The George.

## MAIDENHEAD AND TAPLOW.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. H. Wilder, E. Andrews, J. Gill, and G. Winn.

HOTEL.—Lewis's, Maidenhead Bridge.

## MARLOW.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. James Hatch, George White, W. Rockell, R. Shaw, T. White, W. Shaw, James White, Henry Rockell, W. Thorpe, J. Sparkes, George Coster, and T. Barnes.  
HOTEL.—The Complete Angler.

---

## HENLEY.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. W. Parrott, Alfred Parrott, Edward Vaughan, E. Woodley, H. Allum, G. Jerome, F. Potter, and G. Hamilton.  
HOTELS.—Red Lion and Catherine Wheel.

---

## WARGRAVE.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. W. Wyatt, S. Crampton, F. Wyatt, T. King, and D. Brown.  
HOTEL.—George and Dragon (Mrs. Wyatt).

---

## SONNING.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. W. Hull, E. S. Lockley, and James Bromley.  
HOTEL.—The French Horn.

---

## READING.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. R. Mills, W. Clarke, H. Knight, Oldway, W. Moss, and J. P. Hall.  
HOTELS.—White Hart and the Swan, Reading; and the Crown, Caversham.

---

## PANGBOURNE.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. G. Ashley, W. Davidson, R. Albury, F. Albury, and T. Lovegrove.  
HOTEL.—Elephant and Castle, and Bridge House, Whitchurch.

---

## GORING AND STREATLEY.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. J. Rush and Bartholomew.  
HOTEL.—The Swan, Streatley.

## MOULSFORD.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. Frank Strange, Dawson, Cox, and Swadling.  
HOTEL.—Beetle and Wedge.

---

## WALLINGFORD.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. Joseph Gulston, Cloudesley, T. Turner, and  
William Moody.  
HOTEL.—The Lamb.

---

## OXFORD.

FISHERMEN.—Messrs. A. Beesley, P. Beesley, and D. Talboys.  
HOTELS.—The Roebuck and the Weir's Inn.

---

## TOLLAGE ON BOATS

## THROUGH EACH LOCK.

	£	s.	d.
For every steam pleasure-boat, not exceeding 35ft. in length ... ..	0	0	6
For every steam pleasure-boat, exceeding 35ft. in length, for every additional 5ft. of length ... ..	0	0	3
Class 1.—For every pair-oared row-boat, skiff, out-rigger, and company-boat, and for every randan, canoe, punt, and dingey ... ..	0	0	3
Class 2.—For every four-oared row-boat (other than the boats enumerated in Class 1) ... ..	0	0	6
Class 3.—For every row-boat, shallop, and company-boat over four oars (other than the boats enumerated in Classes 1 and 2) ... ..	0	0	9
For every house-boat ... ..	0	2	6

*The above charges to be for once passing through the lock and returning in the same day.*

## ANNUAL TOLLS.

	£	s.	d.
For every steam pleasure-boat, not exceeding 35ft. in length ... ..	2	0	0
For every additional number of five feet ... ..	0	5	0
For every row-boat of Class 1 ... ..	1	0	0
For every row-boat of Class 2 ... ..	1	10	0
For every row-boat of Class 3 ... ..	2	0	0
For every house-boat ... ..	5	0	0

*In computing the Tolls every number less than the entire numbers above stated is to be charged as the entire number.*

## ORDINARY TIME OF HIGH WATER

*At the following places on the River Thames.*

The time after the names of the places to be added to the time given in the calendar of high water at London Bridge.

	H.	M.		H.	M.		H.	M.
Chelsea .....	0	35	Hammersmith .....	1	0	Kew .....	1	30
Putney .....	0	50	Barnes .....	1	10	Richmond .....	1	50

## BOARD OF THAMES CONSERVANCY,

41, Trinity Square, Tower Hill.

*Secretary* :—Captain BURSTALL, R.N. *Engineer* :—Mr. S. W. LEACH. *Receiver* :—Mr. W. H. HOARD. *Superintendent of the Upper Thames* :—Captain ETHERIDGE, Reading.

## SALMON FISHERIES' OFFICE.

4, Old Palace Yard, Westminster.

*Inspectors* :—PROFESSOR HUXLEY, and SPENCER WALPOLE, Esq.  
*Clerk* :—C. E. FRYER, Esq., F.R.S., A.A.

The following table is compiled from the most authoritative sources :—

### LOCKS ON THE THAMES.

DISTANCES OF VARIOUS LOCKS FROM EACH OTHER, AND FROM LONDON BRIDGE TO OXFORD, AND *vice versa*.

From Preceding Lock.		Locks.	From London Bridge.		From Oxford.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
		Teddington ... ..	17	1	93	7
4	7	Moulsey ... ..	22	0	89	0
2	7	Sunbury ... ..	24	7	86	1
3	6	Shepperton ... ..	28	5	82	3
2	0	Chertsey ... ..	30	5	80	3
2	0	Penton Hook ... ..	32	5	78	3
2	6	Bell Weir ... ..	35	3	75	5
2	7	Old Windsor ... ..	38	2	72	6
3	0	Romney ... ..	41	2	69	6
2	3	Boveney ... ..	43	5	67	3
3	2	Bray ... ..	46	7	64	1
2	1	Boulter ... ..	49	0	62	0
6	2	Marlow ... ..	55	2	55	6
1	5	Temple ... ..	56	7	54	1
0	5	Hurley ... ..	57	4	53	4
3	5	Hembledon ... ..	61	1	49	7
3	2	Marsh ... ..	64	3	46	5
2	4	Shiplake ... ..	66	7	44	1
2	7	Sonning ... ..	69	6	41	2
2	5	Caversham ... ..	72	3	38	5
4	3	Maple Durham ... ..	76	6	34	2
2	2	Whitchurch ... ..	79	0	32	0
4	1	Goring ... ..	83	1	27	7
0	5	Cleeve ... ..	83	6	27	2
6	4	Benson's ... ..	90	2	20	6
4	0	Day's ... ..	94	2	16	6
3	0	Clifton ... ..	97	2	13	6
2	7	Culham ... ..	100	1	10	7
2	3	Abingdon ... ..	102	4	8	4
4	5	Sandford ... ..	107	1	3	7
1	6	Iffley ... ..	108	7	2	1
2	1	Oxford ... ..	111	0	—	—

## FRESH WATER FISHERIES ACT, 1878.

(41 and 42 Vict., cap. 39).

*(Extracted from the "Commercial Law Annual," 1879).*

An Act for the protection of Freshwater Fish.

This statute received the Royal assent on the 8th of August. It does not extend to Scotland or Ireland, and only sub-sections four and five of section eleven, and the whole of section twelve, are applicable to the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and the county and city of Norwich.

The following are its principal sections. So far as is consistent with their tenor they are to be read as one with the Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861 to 1876. The Act came into operation on the 1st of January, 1879.

5. *Extension of provisions of 24 & 25 Vict., c. 109, ss. 8, 9, and 28 & 29 Vict., c. 121, s. 64, to Trout and Char.*—Sections eight and nine of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1861 (which relate to fishing with lights, spears, and other prohibited instruments, and to using roe as a bait), and section sixty-four of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865 (which provide a close time for Trout and Char), shall, as amended by the subsequent Salmon Fishery Acts, apply to Trout and Char in all waters within the limits of this Act; and the term "Salmonriver," as used in section sixty-four of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865, shall include any such water.
6. *Formation and dissolution of fishery districts in Trout and Char rivers.*—The provisions of the Salmon Fishery Acts, 1865 and 1873, which relate to the formation, alteration, combination, and dissolution of fishery districts, and to the appointment, qualification, proceedings, and powers of conservators, shall extend and apply to all waters within the limits of this Act, frequented by Trout or Char; and the

term "Salmon river," in the fourth and nineteenth sections of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865, and in the twenty-sixth section of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, shall mean any river frequented by Salmon, Trout, or Char.

7. *Provisions as to licences.*—In any fishery district subject to a board of conservators, the conservators shall have power to issue licences for the day, week, season, or any part thereof, to all persons fishing for Trout or Char, and in the event of the power being exercised in any fishery district, the provisions of the thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, and thirty-seventh sections of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865, and of the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-fourth, and twenty-fifth sections of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873 (relative to licences), shall, with respect to such district, be construed as if the words "Trout or Char" were inserted throughout, after the word "Salmon."

Provided as follows :—

- (1.) A licence to fish for Salmon shall have effect as a licence to fish for Trout and Char.
  - (2.) The fee payable for a licence to fish for Trout or Char, exclusively of Salmon, in any district, shall not exceed one third of the maximum amount chargeable for fishing for Salmon under the provisions of the twenty-first section of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873.
8. *Powers of the water-bailiffs.*—The provisions of the thirty-first section of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865, and of the thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, and thirty-eighth sections of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, relative to the powers of water-bailiffs, shall extend and apply to all waters within the limits of this Act, as if the words "Salmon-river," wherever they occur in such sections, included all waters frequented by Salmon, Trout, or Char.
9. *Justice may grant warrant to enter suspected places.*—The provisions of the thirty-fourth section of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1861, which empower any justice of the peace, upon information on oath, to authorise the search of any premises

shall extend to all offences committed or alleged to have been committed under this Act, and that section shall be construed, and have effect, as if the word "Salmon" included Trout, Char, and all freshwater fish.

10. *Power to extend close season to Char.*—The provisions of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1876, which empower a board of conservators to alter the period during which it shall be illegal to take or kill Trout in any fishery district, shall extend to Char, and the fourth section of that Act shall be construed, and have effect, as if the words "or Char," followed the word "Trout," in that section.

11. *Close season for freshwater fish.*—

- (1.) In this section, the term "freshwater fish" includes all kinds of fish (other than Pollan, Trout, and Char) which live in freshwater, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea :
- (2.) The period between the fifteenth day of March and the fifteenth day of June, both inclusive, shall be a close season for freshwater fish :
- (3.) If any person during this close season fishes for, catches or attempts to catch or kill any freshwater fish in any river, lake, tributary stream, or other water connected or communicating with such river, he shall, on summary conviction before two justices, be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings :

Nothing in this sub-section shall apply—

- (a.) To the owner of any several or private fishery where Trout, Char, or Grayling are specially preserved destroying within such fishery any freshwater fish other than Grayling ;
- (b.) To any person angling in any several fishery with the leave of the owner of such fishery or in any public fishery under the jurisdiction of a board of conservators with the leave of said board ;
- (c.) To any person taking freshwater fish for scientific purposes.
- (d.) To any person taking freshwater fish for use as bait :
- (4.) If any person during this close season buys, sells, or exposes for sale, or has in his possession for sale, any freshwater fish, he shall, on summary conviction before two justices, be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings ;

- (5.) On a second or any subsequent conviction under this section the person convicted shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds :
  - (6.) After every conviction under this section the person or persons convicted shall forfeit all fish so caught, bought, sold, exposed for sale, or in possession for sale, and shall be liable, at the discretion of the convicting justices, to the forfeiture of all instruments used in the taking of such fish :
  - (7.) A board of conservators appointed under the Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861 to 1876, or under this Act, may, as regards any or all kinds of freshwater fish, with the approval of the Secretary of State, exempt the whole or any part of their district from the operation of the first, second, and third sub-sections of this section. The exemption shall be advertised in such manner as the Secretary of State shall direct :
  - (8.) The provisions of the Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861 to 1876, as to legal proceedings, offences, and penalties under those Acts, shall apply to legal proceedings, offences, and penalties under this section.
12. *Extension of 40 & 41 Vict., c. 65, to private waters.*—The Fisheries (Dynamite) Act, 1877, which prohibits the use of dynamite or other explosive substance for the catching or destruction of fish in a public fishery, shall apply to the use of any substance for the catching or destruction of fish in any water, whether public or private, within the limits of this Act.
13. *Repeal of part of 18 G. 3, c. 33, as to fishing in the Severn and Verniew in June and July.*—So much of the Act of Parliament made and passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of King George the Third, chapter thirty-three, intitled “An Act for the better preservation of fish and regulating the fisheries in the River Severn and Verniew,” as prohibits any person or persons in the months of June or July laying, drawing, making use of, or fishing within the said rivers, or either of them, with any net the meshes whereof shall be under two inches and a half square by the standard, and not extended, or ten inches round, allowing to each mesh four knots, is hereby repealed.

## Close Times for Fixed Engines, or Snares for Eels.

THE DATES ARE INCLUSIVE.

*England and Wales.*—In all Salmon rivers from January 1 to June 24, except the Severn, which is open for the capture of elvers, or eel-face, *i.e.*, young eels.

*Ireland.*—From January 11 to June 30, with the following exceptions :—

Limerick district, January 1 to June 30.

Corrib, or Galway River, February 11 to June 30.

Drogheda district, December 1 to June 30.

River Shannon, February 1 to June 30.

Coleraine district, January 11 to May 31.

## Close Time for the Lower Thames.

Special close time for the Thames is fixed for the following fish.

Below City Stone, Staines, and Including Medway.

ALL DATES INCLUSIVE.

*Flounders.*—(From Hall, Haven, and Fishness, to City Stone, in the Medway) December 22 to February 20.

*Shad.*—July 1 to May 9.

*Eels.*—(For fixed engines only) November 1 to April 20.

*Smelts.*—East of Purfleet, March 26 to October 31, West of Purfleet, May 2 to March 24.

*Whiting.*—Ember Week to September 28.

*Lamprens.*—April 1 to August 23.

## Legal Sizes for Lea Fish.

Fish of less than the undermentioned sizes may not be retained when captured.

Measure from eye to end of tail:—Pike, 15in.; Barbel, 12in.; Carp and Chub, 10in.; Grayling, 9in.; Bream, 8in.; Tench, Roach, Perch, Rudd, and Dace, 6in.; Salmon, 4lb.; Salmon-Trout and Trout, 1lb.

K

### Close Time for Rivers and Broads of Norfolk and Suffolk.

ALL DATES INCLUSIVE.

*Salmon*.—Angling, November 2 to February 1; netting, September 1 to February 1. For all other fish the close times following refer to modes of fishing other than angling.

*Eels*.—Rivers Yare and Wensum, above Hardly Cross, April 1 to June 30; only skim or skeine nets to be used. In other rivers fixed nets only to be used; no line with more than one hook to be used anywhere.

*Trout*.—Netting, September 10 to January 25. All other fish (except Roach, Pope or Ruff, Rudd, Gudgeon, Dace, and Minnow, under 8in. long, used for "bait," and except Smelts, Eels, and Tench), March 1 to June 30.

*Smelts*.—Rivers Yare, Waveney, and Wensum, May 13 to March 9; no nets allowed, except cast- or drop-nets, under 16ft. in diameter. Rivers Ouse, Nar, and Nen, April 1 to August 30; no mesh allowed under 5ft. 8in. square.

Netting at night, spearing (except for Eels), bow-nets, and drag-nets with pockets, prohibited. Up to June 30, 1881, no mesh under three inches square to be used except for "bait," as above.

These regulations do not apply to Breydon Water.

#### Weight of Trout.

Length.	lbs.	ozs.	Length.	lbs.	ozs.
7¾ in. ...	...	0 3⅓	12 in. ...	...	0 11¼
8 in. ...	...	0 3½	15 in. ...	...	1 5
8½ in. ...	...	0 4	15½ in. ...	...	1 8⅞
9 in. ...	...	0 4½	16 in. ...	...	1 10½
9½ in. ...	...	0 5⅔	17 in. ...	...	2 0
10 in. ...	...	0 6⅝	18 in. ...	...	2 6
10½ in. ...	...	0 7½	18½ in. ...	...	2 9
11 in. ...	...	0 8⅝	19 in. ...	...	2 13
11½ in. ...	...	0 9⅞			

## WEATHER WISDOM.

The following admirable remarks are taken from the "Country" Pocket Book (170, Strand). The angler needs not to be reminded of the vital importance of weather-wisdom, no matter to what fish he turns his attention.

"A south-west wind is generally accompanied by rain, and a nor'-east by dry weather.

"In regard to the *barometer*. It always stands highest with a north or easterly wind, and the lowest with a south or westerly one. If the barometer fall and the thermometer rise, wet may always be expected, and the reverse action of the mercury in the instruments is generally accompanied with fine, dry, and cool weather. The slower the changes that then take place the longer will be the probable duration of the coming change. *Sudden falls* of the *barometer* always precede storms, high winds, and cyclones.

"The *clouds* give a general indication of changes of weather, while a red sky in the morning indicates wet. Inky clouds foretell rain, while light scudding clouds indicate wind also. Streaks and wisps of clouds show rain and wind, and the appearance of the halo round the moon is almost invariably followed, within twelve or eighteen hours, by rain.

"These rules only to apply from 24 to 30 degrees across.

"There are numerous indications in nature arising from the instincts of animals. Before a storm, or rain, sea-birds fly inland, swallows and rooks fly low and keep near home, frogs are unusually noisy, moles throw up much earth, cattle and sheep huddle together and seek shelter."

### BAROMETRICAL READINGS.

"A *rapid* rise indicates unsettled weather.

"A *gradual* rise indicates settled weather.

"A 'rise' with dry air and cold, in summer, indicates wind from the northward, and, if rain has fallen, better weather is to be expected.

"A 'rise' with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from northward.

"A 'rise' with south wind indicates fine weather.

"A 'steady' barometer, with dry air and a reasonable temperature, indicates a continuance of fine weather.

"A 'rapid' fall indicates stormy weather.

"A 'rapid' fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from northward.

"A 'fall' with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in summer, and snow in winter.

"A 'fall' with increased moisture and heat indicates wind and rain from southward.

"A 'fall' with dry air and cold increasing, in winter indicates snow.

"A 'fall' after very calm and warm weather indicates rain, with squally weather."

### Victorian Fishing Laws.

The following Acts of Parliament, during the present reign, refer to fishing:—Fisheries (freshwater)—Vic. 41 and 42, chap. 39. Pollution of Rivers—Vic. 39 and 40, chap. 75. Salmon Fisheries—Vic. 11 and 12, chap. 92; 13 and 14, chap. 80; 24 and 25, chap. 109; 25 and 26, chap. 97; 26 and 27, chaps. 16, 50, 114; 27 and 28, chap. 118; 28 and 29, chap. 121; 31 and 32, chap. 123; 32 and 33, chap. 9; 33 and 34, chap. 33; 35 and 36, chap. 88; 36 and 37, chaps. 71 and 75; 39 and 40, chap. 19.



The following is from an interesting and valuable Manuscript by "Ephemera," which was discovered during some alterations of my premises. It is well known that "Ephemera," of *Bell's Life*, was the *nom de plume* of one of the most accomplished Anglers of his day.—EDWARD FITZ-GIBBON, Esq., author of the "Book of the Salmon," etc., etc. I reproduce it without further comment.

## THE ANGLER'S VADE-MECUM AND REMEMBRANCER:

SHEWING AT A GLANCE ALL NECESSARY TO BE KNOWN.

DESCRIPTION OF FISH.	WHERE FOUND.	TACKLE.	BAITS.	REMARKS.
<b>BARBEL.</b> Leather mouthed, large, and handsome; not of any value; so called from his barbs or wattles at the mouth.	Deepes, eddies, holes, under banks or weeds, the Thames, and Lea.	Running tackle, gut line, cork float, 6, 7, or 8 hook, 9 in the Lea, and quill float, ledger line.	Red worms, gentles, greaves, well scoured lob worms; ground-bait, Nos.	Bite best in sultry weather. A very game fish, requiring care and skill. Fish at bottom early and late. Strike on the instant. These fish spawn in April, and are in season from May till October.
<b>BLEAK.</b> A small fish, very sportive; sea-green back and silver belly; of little value.	Thames, Sea, and New rivers.	Single hair-line, quill float, 12 or 13 hook; sometimes angled for with five or six small hooks on a line.	Paste, Nos. 1, 2, 3; gentles; best taken with a small fly.	Strike immediately. Spawns in April. In season from April until October; all day.

DESCRIPTION OF FISH.	WHERE FOUND.	TACKLE.	BAITS.	REMARKS.
<b>BREAM.</b> A bony fish; broad, with a large forked tail; the back, a bluish-black; the belly, white or red.	The rivers Weybridge Byfleet, Mole; at Dagenham Reach; in gentle streams with clayey or sandy bottoms.	Running tackle, quill float; hook, Nos. 7 or 8, on a gut line.	Red worm, gentles, paste, No. 1.	Strike immediately, and fish at bottom. These fish feed in shoals. Spawn in June and July. Best in season in the months April, May, August, and September.
<b>CARP.</b> The freshwater fox has neither teeth nor tongue, short head,* broad fins and tail; of a yellow colour. This fish is much prized.	Only breed in ponds; found near flood-gates, deep holes, large beds of weeds, eddies.	Running tackle, small quill float, fine clear gut line, and Nos. 7 or 8 hook.	In spring, red worms; in the summer, gentles, and paste, Nos. 1 and 2 and 5; ground baits, Nos. 3, 5, 7.	Fish very early and late for this very timid fish. Large Carpaeseldom taken with the rod in hand; in rivers, strike immediately, but in ponds, wait a moment. Spawn very frequently, but are in season from February till October.
<b>CRUCIAN CARP</b> (called also Prussian). A poor, small bony fish; often kept in glass vases.	Ponds, particularly those on Clapham Common.	Gut or hair line, 10 or 11 hook, quill float.	Red worms, gentles; pastes, Nos. 1 and 2; ground baits, Nos. 3, 5, 7.	Strike immediately. A good bait for large eels in ponds. Spawn frequently; in season from April to September.
<b>CHUB.</b> A river fish; very bony; of little value; something like the Carp.	Sandy or clayey bottoms, deep holes, large rivers, and shady streams.	Running tackle, gut line, quill or corkfloat; hook, Nos. 8, 9.	Greaves, red worms, gentles, bullocks brains and pith, cockchaifers, bees, wasp-grubs; snails, shelled; paste, No. 2; ground - baits, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8.	In spring, troll with a minnow. Strike immediately. Dap for these fish with the large white moth, the humble bee, grass-hopper, etc. Spawns in May; always in season.

\* With barbs or wattles at the side.

DESCRIPTION OF FISH.	WHERE FOUND.	TACKLE.	BAITS.	REMARKS.
<p><b>DACE.</b> A river fish; very handsome, and very good food.</p>	<p>The Thames and Lea, rivers, on scours, and in eddies.</p>	<p>Single hair line, small quill float, No. 10 hook; often fished for with three or four hooks.</p>	<p>Red worms, in spring, gentles, greaves, the ant fly, common house fly, small moths, etc.; ground-baits, all.</p>	<p>Fish extremely fine, and strike very quickly. Spawn in March, and continue in season from then until October.</p>
<p><b>EELS.</b> Very much prized for their richness and delicacy.</p>	<p>In most of the rivers, ponds, canals, etc., near London.</p>	<p>Gut or twisted hair lines, No. 8 hooks or Eel hooks; taken from a boat, with a bunch of worms threaded on worsted; by sniggling, with a needle, baited, and by dead lines.</p>	<p>Red, lob, or dew worms, Stone Roaches, Minnows, and Crucian Carp.</p>	<p>Fish at bottom, and wait a moment before striking. These fish bite particularly well after a thunderstorm. Best in season in May, June, and July.</p>
<p><b>FLOUNDERS.</b> A sea fish (originally), wandering up the rivers, flat; the best have red spots on the sides.</p>	<p>In the creeks, etc., near Stratford, West Ham, Bromley, Blackwall; gravelly, sandy streams, deep and gentle waters.</p>	<p>The same as for Eels.</p>	<p>The same worms as for Eels.</p>	<p>These fish and Eels are very commonly taken together, and are fished for in quite the same way.</p>

Generated on 2024-01-27 12:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/cool.ark:/13960/t6p25rg4h  
 Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd

DESCRIPTION OF FISH.	WHERE FOUND.	TACKLE.	BAITS.	REMARKS.
<b>GRAYLING</b> (or Umber). Seldom more than two feet long; black head and gills; belly a dappled-grey, black spots; a scarce, choice fish.	Principally in the Humber; in eddies, under banks, near weeds, dams, mill-heads.	Running tackle, cork float, No. 8 hook, fine clear gut-line.	Gentles, red worms; ground baits, Nos. 3, 7.	Fish at bottom. Strike firm from the wrist, and play your fish. Spawns in March and April; good from September until Christmas.
<b>GUDGEON.</b> A delicate, free-biting, choice river fish of small size; leather-mouthed, with barbs or wattles.	The Thames, New, and Lea rivers, the canals; gravelly or sandy bottoms.	Fine gut, or single hair line, small quill float, 10 or 11 hook; in the Thames use a cork float, and No. 9 hook.	Blood worms and gentles; ground baits, Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8.	Rake the bottom frequently while angling; contrary to all others these fish bite best when the water is disturbed. Fish at bottom, and strike quickly and sharply. Spawns in April or May. In season from March until September.

**JACK.** Being only a name for a Pike when under three pounds weight, see Pike.

<b>MINNOWS.</b> A small sportive, greedy fish.	Thames, New, and Lea rivers, brooks, rivulets.	No. 13 hook, very light tackle.	A blood worm, a piece of red worm, gentles; pastes, No. 1, 2, 3.	Only valued as bait, though some eat them fried as sprats. In season from March till winter.
--	--	---------------------------------	--	--

DESCRIPTION OF FISH.	WHERE FOUND.	TACKLE.	BAITS.	REMARKS.
<p><b>PERCH.</b> A bright eyed, bold biting fish, with red fins, a prickly fin on the back; the back also marked with black stripes; delicious eating.</p>	<p>About bridges, mill-pools, deep, still, dark holes, near rushes.</p>	<p>Cut or twisted hair line, running tackle, cork float; hook, No. 9.</p>	<p>Branding worms, Shrimps, grubs, wasp-grubs, Minnow, and Stone Roach.</p>	<p>Give time to pouch. Sometimes angled for with two hooks on a line, one at mid-water, the other lower. Spawns in May. In season from February till October.</p>
<p><b>PIKE.</b> A voracious fish, often growing to a very great size.</p>	<p>The rivers Thames, Lea, Mole, Roding, Stort, etc.; Camberwell and Croydon canals, hill waters; sandy, chalky, or clayey bottoms, near large beds of weeds.</p>	<p>Gorge hooks, or snap hooks, trimmer fishing</p>	<p>Minnow, Stone Roach; frogs, either land or water, the yellow the better; Roach, Dace, Gudgeon, Bleak, Chub, Sticklebacks, with the back-fins cut off.</p>	<p>Give time for pouching. Spawns in February and March. In season from July till February. <i>Trotling</i> for Pike is an act of which more may be learnt from one <i>practical</i> lesson than from an octavo volume of descriptions.</p>
<p><b>POPE.</b> See Ruff. <b>ROACH.</b> So called from his red fins; not much prized, except as evincing skill in the taking.</p>	<p>Thames and Lea rivers, Chertsey bridge, Hampton, Teddington, Richmond; sandy, gravelly bottoms.</p>	<p>The tackle must be very fine; the angler making up in skill what he wants in strength. A short, single hair line, quill float, No. 10 or 11 hook.</p>	<p>Pastes, Nos. 1, 2, 3; gentles, red and blood worms; dap with the white moth or ant fly; ground-baits, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7.</p>	<p>Strike very quickly, and from the wrist. Fish at bottom. These fish are very shy indeed, and a good <i>Roach</i> fisherman may consider himself as <i>something like an angler</i>. Spawns in May. In season from September till March.</p>

DESCRIPTION OF FISH.	WHERE FOUND.	TACKLE.	BAITS.	REMARKS.
<b>RUFF</b> (or <b>Pope</b> ). Brown above; pale yellow belly; prickly fins.	Deep, still waters. The rivers Ware, Teme, etc.	Gut or hair line, quill or cork float, No. 9 hook.	Red worms, gentles; ground baits, Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8.	A greedy fish, much like Perch. Best in ponds. Spawn in April.
<b>RUDD</b> . Much like the Roach, tinged with gold.	In ponds.	Gut or hair line, quill float, No. 11 hook.	Red worms; paste, Nos. 1, 2; gentles; ground-baits, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.	Fish at bottom. Spawn in April. In season all the summer.
<b>STONE ROACH</b> . A small fish without scales, never exceeding four inches in length; said to be delicious when fried in batter.	Small gravelly brooks and rivulets.	Very fine tackle.	Red worms.	A killing bait for large Eels, Perch, etc.
<b>SMELT</b> . A well-known, very delicious fish.	The best place for these fish is in the Limehouse canal, across the Isle of Dogs.	A very stiff top joint, strong gut line, heavy float, 10 or 12 No. 9 hooks, about eight inches apart, without a float, with a dip lead.	A piece of Eel, or of a Smelt.	These fish, contrary to all others, <i>push</i> the float <i>up</i> when they bite. Spawn in May. Are in season from July till December.

DESCRIPTION OF FISH.	WHERE FOUND.	TACKLE.	BAITS.	REMARKS.
<p><b>TENCH.</b> A fine, rich fish, but rather scarce; leather mouthed, golden eyes, with a red circle, a small barb on each side the mouth.</p>	<p>The Thames and Lea, Roding rivers, Camberwell and Croydon canals. These fish thrive best in ponds.</p>	<p>Fine, clear, strong gut line, quill float, No. 9 hook,</p>	<p>Red worms, gentles, and paste, No. 2, in the hot months; ground-baits, 3, 7, 8.</p>	<p>Spawns in June. Is in season from September till May. Strike quickly.</p>
<p><b>TROUT.</b> A fish deservedly much prized for its delicacy of flavour. Very handsome, and exceedingly game.</p>	<p>Deep, still holes, near mill-tails, and pools; the rivers Wandle, Ravensbourne, Darent.</p>	<p>Running tackle, strong lines, or lines with a yard or two of strong clear gut at bottom; Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 hooks. In coloured waters fish without a float.</p>	<p>Minnows, lob or dew worms, red worms, two on a hook, Salmon roe.</p>	<p>Fish at mid-water with the Minnows; at bottom with a worm. Give line, and play your fish.</p>

Generated on 2024-01-27 12:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/coo1.ark:/13960/t6p25rg4h  
 Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd

## GROUND-BAITS.

1. Chewed bread, cast in near the float; good for Carp, Crucian Carp, Dace, Roach, etc.
2. Soaked greaves and clay, in balls the size of a egg, for Barbel, Chub, etc.
3. Clay and gentles. Make a ball of clay, in the midst of which put a few gentles, cover lightly, and cast in; the gentles will gradually work out in the water. Good for Carp, etc.
4. Chopped worms. This like the former is a very good general ground-bait.
5. Pollard and bran, worked into a paste with soaked bread; good for Chub, Carp, Dace, Roach, etc.
6. Simple bran and clay, mixed; good for Roach and Dace.
7. Gentles, called carrion gentles, thrown in by the handful; excellent for Carp, Tench, Roach, Dace, etc.
8. Grains, procured from the brewer's; excellent for Tench, Carp, etc. Be careful that the grains are perfectly fresh; for if sour, the fish will not touch them.

## WORMS.

The *lob* or *dew worm*. The older sorts are knotted—the younger not. They have a streak down the back. Found in gardens and churchyards at night.

The *brandling*, *red*, and *gilt-tail worms* are found under old dung heaps. These are smaller than the lob worm.

The *cow-dung bobb*, found under cow-dung, is valued as a bait for Carp, Roach, Dace, Trout, Perch, Chub, Tench, Bream.

The *blood worm* is found in stagnant waters. A very small worm.

There are many more varieties of worms, but *quantum sufficit*.

**PASTES.**

1. Second day's white bread, dipped into water, squeezed directly, and kneaded to a proper consistence. Some anglers put fresh butter on the bread used for this paste—it prevents the water's action.
2. New bread, dipped into honey, and kneaded.
3. The same as No. 1, with the addition of a little vermilion to make it pink. Carp are supposed to have a predilection for paste made with turmeric in the hot months.
4. Flour, grains, and honey, kneaded.
5. Flour, strong old cheese, and a little honey, beat to a paste in a mortar.

**TEN ANGLING AXIOMS;**

OR, IT IS REQUISITE.

1. To keep as far as possible from the water, and from your *brother bobs* (thirty feet.)
2. To plumb your depth carefully.
3. Never to make paste with dirty hands.
4. To secure your rods, if fishing with more than one.
5. To remember that water spoils a rod.
6. That the best sport is met with early and late.
7. That you must remember not to forget or leave anything behind you.
8. To remember that to drink pond water while warm is very unhealthy.
9. Never lose your temper—*perseverantia vincit omnia*.
10. Do nothing in a hurry.

## CONCLUSION.



WITHOUT presuming to attempt a learned dissertation on the art and history of angling, I have thus, I think, placed the outlines of the sport, and particulars of the necessary apparatus, before my readers. I might, it is true, have attempted an elaborate treatise dealing with the natural characteristics of the fishes for which the angler seek, but, on turning to my library, I find that this has been done (to me at least) *ad nauseum*. At the same time, I discovered that a compact and really practical list of tackle had never been exhaustively placed in print by one who knew, from his own experience, what the value and true character of such tackle was. Having been a manufacturer from boyhood, I think, with all modesty, I can lay claim to having, at least, accomplished this.

The history of tackle-making would be very interesting from such a point of view : of that there can be no doubt. How machinery has, in many quarters, superseded hand-labour, to the detriment of actual value, and the possible improvement of appearance, with a decrease of price, might find notice in such a treatise. I prefer, however, in this connexion, to let what is written remain intact, simply contenting myself by applying the old adage—"the proof of the pudding," etc.—in regard to the tackle which is still made on the old principles. Careful selection of material and manual labour in the make-up can, in my opinion, never be surpassed.

However, I have frankly laid before my readers the outcome of a large experience, and I shall be rewarded in knowing that the work will certainly be of service to those, at least, who profess the really fine art of fly-fishing, if to none others; though I, by no means, despair of having set forth some very certain facts which concern the "coarse" fisherman also.

G. LITTLE.

*October, 1881.*



## I N D E X.

## A.

- Acts, freshwater fisheries, 141.  
 ,, Victorian, 148.  
 Angler's vade mecum and remem-  
 brancer, The, 149.  
 Angling axioms, ten, 157.

## B.

- Barbel, habitat, character, season,  
 etc., 92, 93.  
 Barbel, legering rod for, 94.  
 ,, winch and line, 94.  
 ,, legering "the leger," 94.  
 ,, slide corking, the rod for, 95.  
 ,, ,, the reel & line, 95.  
 ,, ,, bottom tackle, 96.  
 ,, tight corking, ,, 96.  
 ,, ,, ,, ground baits,  
 etc., 97, 98, 99.  
 Barbel hook baits, 99.  
 ,, fishing, leger, 100.  
 ,, ,, slide corking, 101.  
 ,, ,, when Barbel feed, 102  
 ,, legal size of, in Thames, 131.  
 Bleak, 80.  
 Blow-fly, 40.  
 Blow-line, 40.  
 Blue-head worm, 107.  
 Barometrical readings, 147, 148.  
 Brandling worm, 107.  
 Bream, character, habitat, food, sea-  
 son, etc., 103, 104.  
 Bream legering, rod for, 104.

- Bream legering, reel and line, 104.  
 ,, ,, the "leger," 105  
 ,, rod for slide and tight cork-  
 ing, 105.  
 Bream fishing, ground-baits, and how  
 to use them, 105, 106.  
 Bream, hook-baits, 106, 107.  
 ,, tackle, and hook-baits, and  
 remarks on using, 108, 109.

## C.

- Carp, character, habitat, etc., 61, 62.  
 ,, fishing, the rod, 62.  
 ,, ,, reel and line, 62.  
 ,, ,, bottom tackle, 62.  
 ,, ,, ground baits, and how  
 to use them, 63.  
 Carp fishing, hook-baits, 63.  
 ,, ,, how to use tackle and  
 hook-baits, 64.  
 Carp fishing, how to cast, 65.  
 Cast, left shoulder, 20.  
 Casting lines, Salmon, 15.  
 ,, ,, testing, 15.  
 Chub, its character, habits, habitat,  
 etc, 85, 86.  
 Chub, slide corking, rod for, 86.  
 ,, ,, ,, winch & line, 87.  
 ,, ,, ,, bottom tackle, 87.  
 ,, ,, ,, ground baits and  
 how to use them, 87.  
 Chub, slide corking, how to fish, 88.

- Chub, slide corking, hook baits, 88.  
 „ whipping the rod, 88.  
 „ „ winch and line, 89.  
 „ „ bottom tackle, 89.  
 „ hook baits & remarks thereon, 89.  
 Chub, equal sizes of, in Thames, 131.  
 Clearing ring, 129.  
 Close times for fixed engines, 145.  
 „ for lower Thames, 145.  
 „ for Norfolk and Suffolk,  
 146.  
 Cockspur worm, 107.  
 Conclusion, 158.
- D.
- Dace, character, habits, etc., 81.  
 „ fishing with fly, 82.  
 „ „ „ the rod, 82.  
 „ „ „ the reel and line, 82.  
 „ „ „ fly, the tackle, 82.  
 „ „ „ float, the rod, 83.  
 „ „ „ „ reel, & line, 83.  
 „ „ „ tackle, 83.  
 „ „ „ „ ground and  
 hook-baits, 83.  
 Dace fishing, with remarks on tackle,  
 and baits, etc., 84.  
 Dace, legal size of, in Thames, 131.  
 Dry fly, 40.
- F.
- Fence months for Thames, 131.  
 Fishing stations on Thames, with  
 names of fishermen, preserves,  
 railway fares, etc., etc., 132.  
 Flies, Salmon, 15.  
 „ Pennells, 18.  
 „ Trout, 35.  
 Flounder, legal size of, in Thames,  
 131.  
 Fly fishing, Trout, 32.  
 „ for Pike, 130.  
 Fly-working, Salmon, 20.  
 Fly-book, Salmon, 24.  
 „ Trout, 36.
- G.
- Gaff, 18.  
 Gentle, how to bait hook with, 77.
- Gudgeon, legal size of in Thames,  
 131.  
 Gilt-spur worm, 107.  
 Grasshoppers for Grayling, 52.  
 Grayling, 49.  
 „ food, habits, etc., 50.  
 „ fly-fishing 50.  
 „ grasshopper fishing, 51.  
 „ „ „ the rod, 51  
 Grayling, grasshopper tackle, 51.  
 „ how to use grasshopper  
 tackle, 52.  
 Grayling, when to strike, 52.  
 „ size of, 52.  
 Ground baits, 156.  
 Gudgeon, character, haunts, etc., 111.  
 „ fishing tackle and baits, 111.
- H.
- High-water, ordinary time, 139.  
 Hooks, triplets, 128.  
 „ Dublin, Limerick, 16 and 17.  
 „ Francis' sizes, 16 and 17.  
 „ various makes.
- L.
- Landing net, 18, 36.  
 Lines, gauges of, 10, 11.  
 „ waterproof, Salmon, 14.  
 „ heavy & light, for Salmon, 14.  
 „ American, 14.  
 Lob-worms, 107.  
 Locks on Thames and distances, 140.
- M.
- Marsh-worms, 107.  
 Minnows, how to catch for Perch  
 fishing, 58.  
 Minnows, transporting, 58.  
 „ to preserve, 44.
- N.
- Netting, abolition of, 132.
- P.
- Pannier, 37.  
 Pastes, 157.

Pastes, honey-comb, 76; white, 76;  
 red, 76; streaky, 76.  
 Paternoster, for Perch, 56.  
 " how to use, 59.  
 Perch, where found, habits, etc., 54,  
 55.  
 Perch, paternostering, 55.  
 " " rod for, 55.  
 " " reel and line  
 for, 55.  
 Perch, paternoster, 56.  
 " whipping for, 59.  
 " ground baits, 57.  
 " hook-baits, 58.  
 " legal size of, in Thames, 131.  
 Pike, character, weight, season, and  
 methods of fishing, 112, 113,  
 114.  
 Pike, spinning the rod, 114.  
 " " the winch, 115.  
 " " the line, 115.  
 " " tackles, the Pennell,  
 117.  
 Pike " " the Chapman,  
 116.  
 " " " the Francis,  
 119.  
 Pike " " artificial  
 Colorado, and the Eclipse, 122.  
 Pike spinning swivels, 122.  
 " dead bait fishing or trolling the  
 rod, 125.  
 Pike, dead bait fishing, the winch,  
 127.  
 Pike, dead bait fishing, the line, 127.  
 " " " the tackle,  
 127.  
 Pike, dead bait, Pennell's gorge  
 hook, 127.  
 Pike, dead bait, how to fish with, 127.  
 " live baiting, the rod, 124.  
 " " the reel, winch,  
 and line, 124.  
 Pike, live baiting, the tackle, 124,  
 125.  
 Pike, fly-fishing, 130.  
 Pike spinning, hook-baits for, 123.  
 " " how to spin, 123.  
 " legal size of, in Thames, 131.

## R.

Rudd, habits, appearance, capture,  
 etc., etc., 78, 79.  
 Roach, legal size of, in Thames, 131.  
 Roach pastes, 76.  
 " hook-baits, 75.  
 " fishing, remarks on tackle and  
 hook-baits, & methods of use, 77.  
 Roach fly-fishing, 78.  
 Roach, character, habits, habitat,  
 etc., 69, 70.  
 Roach fishing, blow-line for, 70.  
 " float fishing, rod for, 70, 71, 72.  
 " " reel and line, 72.  
 " " bottom tackle, 73.  
 " "legering," 74.  
 " ground baits, and how to use  
 them, 74, 75.  
 River-keepers, power of, 131.

## S.

Salmon-flies, 15.  
 " Pennell's, 18.  
 Salmon rod, 6, 7.  
 " Pennell's, 6.  
 " Francis', 6.  
 " American, glued up, 7.  
 " Castle Connell, 10.  
 " winch, 10, 11.  
 " click or check, 11, 14.  
 " fly, what it imitates, 6.  
 " pursuit of, 5.  
 " season of, 5.  
 " migration of, 5.  
 " the, 5.  
 " fisheries commissioners, 27.  
 " Trout and pollen, close time  
 in Ireland, 28.  
 Salmon, close times in England and  
 Wales, 25.  
 Salmon, close time in Scotland, 27.  
 " how to play, 21.  
 " butting the fish, 21.  
 " behaviour when hooked, 22.  
 " habitat of, 23.  
 " how to fish for, 19.  
 " how to strike, 19, 20.  
 " how to cast, 20.

Salmon, legal size of, in Thames, 131.  
 ,, fisheries office, officials of,  
 139.  
 Salmon, spinning for, 23.  
 ,, ,, ,, with eel tail, 23.  
 ,, ,, ,, ,, Phantom,  
 Appetiser, Soleskin, 23.  
 Salmon, spinning with Phantom,  
 Francis', Appetiser, Soleskin, 24.  
 Silk-weed for Roach, 77.  
 Sizes (legal) of fish, 131.  
 ,, ,, of Lea fish, 145.  
 Stewart's worm tackle, 45.  
 Worm-fishing, 44.  
 Steelyard, 130.  
 Swivels, 122.

## T.

Tench, character, habits, etc., 67.  
 ,, where found, 67.  
 ,, when it feeds, 68.  
 ,, spawning season, 68.  
 ,, fishing, method of capture,  
 68.  
 Thames Conservancy, board of, 139.  
 ,, Trout, 47.  
 Tolls, annual on boats, 139.  
 Tollage on boats (Thames), 138.  
 Triplet hooks, 127.  
 Trout and Char, close times, 27.  
 ,, 31.  
 ,, common brown, 31.  
 ,, S. fario, 31.  
 ,, fly-fishing, 32.  
 ,, ,, the rod, 32.  
 ,, ,, the winch, 32, 33.  
 ,, ,, the line, 34.  
 ,, ,, casting line, 35.  
 ,, flies, 35.  
 ,, fly book, 36.  
 ,, landing net, 36.  
 ,, where to fish, 38.  
 ,, how to cast, 38.  
 ,, working of fly, 39.  
 ,, striking, 39.

Trout, working a stream, 39.  
 ,, playing the fish, 39.  
 ,, worm fishing, 44.  
 ,, ,, ,, rod, 45.  
 ,, ,, ,, winch & line, 45.  
 ,, minnow spinning, 40.  
 ,, ,, ,, rod, 40.  
 ,, winch, 40.  
 ,, line, 41.  
 ,, trace, 41.  
 ,, artificial baits, 41.  
 ,, ,, Appetisers, 24.  
 ,, ,, Dace, Gudgeon,  
 Devons, 41.  
 ,, Colonel Hawker tackle, 41.  
 ,, Pennell's tackle, 42.  
 ,, Chapman's ,, 42.  
 ,, common flight tackle, 43.  
 ,, how to spin, 44.  
 ,, where to cast, 44.  
 ,, live baiting, 44.  
 ,, Thames, 47.  
 ,, Great Lake, 47.  
 ,, ,, ,, where to fish, and  
 baits, 48.  
 Trout, Loch Leven, 48.  
 ,, Bull, 48.  
 ,, Sea, 48.  
 ,, worm fishing casting line, 45.  
 ,, ,, ,, hooks, 45.  
 ,, ,, ,, Stewart's tackle, 45  
 ,, legal size of in Thames, 131.  
 ,, casting the worm, 46.  
 ,, how to play, 46.  
 ,, Keene on ditto, 47.  
 ,, comparative weight of, 146.

## W.

Wasp-grubs, 76.  
 Water-proof bag for fish, 37.  
 Weather wisdom, 147.  
 Whipping for Perch, 59.  
 Winch, Salmon, 10, 11, 14.  
 Worms, 156.

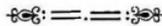
G. LITTLE & CO.,

FISHING ROD & TACKLE MANUFACTURERS

“The Silver Grayling,”

15, FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET,

L O N D O N, E. C.



IN issuing our new and revised PRICE LIST, we beg to return thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public for the liberal patronage received for so many years past, and solicit a continuance of favours and recommendation.

We can confidently ask the attention of Anglers to our superior Tackle—being manufactured under our personal superintendence, we guarantee that every care is taken to supply all Goods of superior quality and finish, and such as to maintain our reputation as Fishing Tackle Manufacturers.

We solicit a perusal of the Testimonials at the end of the book, which will, it is hoped, be an inducement to Anglers, who have not hitherto used the Tackle of our Manufacture, to become purchasers.

G. LITTLE & Co.

\*\* Highest Award at the National Fisheries Exhibition  
at Norwich—Gold Medal and Diploma of Honour for Fishing  
Rods, Tackle, etc.

---

## ..CATALOGUE..

OF SUPERIOR

# Fishing Rods & Tackle.

---

No.			
1	Three-joint Bamboo Bottom Rods, 10 ft 6 in .....	2/6	each
2	Four-joint do do do 12 ft .....	3/6	„
3	Three-joint do do best splice tops, 10 ft 6 in .....	3/6	„
4	Three-joint do do ringed, 10 ft 6 in.....	4/6	„
5	Three-joint do do, brazed, ringed, and winch ferrules and bag	6/0	„
6	Four-joint do, do, best splice top, 12 ft .....	3/6	„
7	Four-joint do, do, do, ringed, do .....	5/6	„
8	Four-joint do, do, brazed, ringed, and winch ferrules and bag	8/6	„
9	Five-joint do, do, best splice top, 12 ft 3 in .....	5/6	„
10	Five-joint do, do, ringed, do.....	7/6	„
11	Five-joint do, do, brazed, ringed, and winch ferrules and bag	10/6	„
12	Six-joint do, do, best splice tops .....	7/0	„
13	Six-joint do, do, ringed .....	9/0	„
14	Six-joint do, do, brazed, ringed, and winch ferrules and bag	12/0	„

### BOTTOM AND TROLLING RODS.

15	Four-joint Bamboo, 2 tops, brazed, ringed, winch ferrules and bag, 12 ft .....	10/6	each
16	Four-joint do, do, Mottled Cane, 13 ft .....	15/0	„
17	Four-joint do, do, Hickory or Greenheart, do .....	15/0	„

## GENERAL RODS.

- No. 18 Four-joint do, do, Mottled Cane, 3 tops, partition bags, upright rings, 10, 11, 12, and 13 ft .....21/0 each
- 19 Four-joint do, do, superior double brazed, do .....30/0 „
- 20 Four-joint do, do, very superior, double brazed, brazed under winch slide, spring stoppers, beautifully whipt, and superior bag.....42/0 „
- 21 Four-joint do, do, Hickory or Greenheart, 3 tops, upright rings, partition bag, 13 ft 6 in .....25/0 „
- 22 Four-joint, do, do, superior double brazed, do .....35/0 „
- 23 Four-joint, do, do, very superior double brazed, brazed under winch slide, spring stoppers, beautifully whipt, 4 tops, and superior bag .....50/0 „

N.B.—Mottled Cane General Rods can be had from 14 to 15 ft, at 2/0 per foot extra; or from 16 to 18 ft at 3/0 per ft extra.

## TROLLING RODS.

- 24 Four-joint best Hickory, Greenheart, or Mottled Cane, with upright rings, plain bag, 10, 11, and 12 ft in length, winch ferrules, etc. ....15/0 each
- 25 Four-joint do, do, 2 tops, and partition bag .....21/0 „
- 26 Four-joint do, do, superior double brazed.....30/0 „
- 27 Four-joint do, do, very superior, double brazed, brazed under winch slide, spring stoppers, superior bag, etc.42/0 „

BEST HICKORY AND GREENHEART BOTTOM  
RODS,

## TWELVE FEET—IN BAGS.

- 28 Four-joint Bottom Rod, plain bags .....6/6 to 10/6 each
- 29 Four-joint do, do, ringed, brazed, winch ferrules, and partition bags .....12/9 to 15/0 „

## PRINCE ALBERT BOAT RODS,

TWELVE FEET.

In partition Bags, Horn Spinning Button, with upright or lay-down rings.

- No.  
 30 Five-joint, five tops, beautifully whipt.....35/0 each  
 31 Five-joint, do, do, superior double brazed.....45/0 ,,  
 32 Five-joint, do, do, double brazed, brazed under winch slide, spring stopper, etc. ....55/0 ,,  
 33 Five-joint, do, do, very superior, with German silver mounts, etc. ....65/0 ,,

*H.R.H. the late Prince Consort greatly admired these rods, from whom they derive their name.*

## FLY AND MINNOW SPINNING RODS,

Upright Rings, Partition Bags, 10, 11, or 12 feet.

- 34 Four-joint, three tops ... .25/0 each  
 35 Four-joint, do, four tops .....30/0 ,,  
 36 Four-joint, very superior, double brazed, brazed under winch slide, spring stoppers, four tops, etc. ....45/0 ,,

The butts are made hollow to hold tops; can be used for fly, or spinning for Trout. This is the only rod that we have seen that answers the purpose of both fly and spinning for Trout. The four-top rods could be used for light trolling also.

## BEST TROUT FLY RODS,

Partition Bags, Spear, and Button, beautifully Whipt.

- 37 Four-joints, beautifully whipt, 10, 11, or 12 ft., two tops, hollow butt, to contain one top .....21/0 each  
 38 Ditto double-brazed .....30/0 ,,  
 39 Ditto, ditto, very superior, double brazed, brazed under winch slide, spring stoppers, superior Bag, &c. ....42/0 ,,

Can be had in three joints at same prices, or five joints at 2/0 each extra.

No.

- 40 Three or four joints, double-handed, two tops, 14 feet ...30/0 each  
 41 Ditto ditto double-brazed .....40/0 „  
 42 Ditto ditto joints, double-brazed, brazed under winch  
 slide, spring stopper, superior Bag, etc.....50/0 „  
 43 Five joints at 2/- each extra  
 44 Solid butts, and top cases, to hold tops, at the same prices.

### BEST HICKORY OR GREENHEART SALMON RODS.

Two Tops, Partition Bag, and Button, beautifully Whipt, etc.

- 45 Three or four-joint Salmon Rod, 16, 17, and 18 ft ...42/0,  
 45/0, and 50/0 each  
 46 Three or four-joint do, do, double brazed, 16, 17, and 18 ft  
 52/0, 55/0, and 60/0 „  
 47 Three or four-joint do, very superior do, double brazed,  
 brazed under winch slide, spring stoppers, etc., 16,  
 17, and 18 ft .....65/0, 70/0, and 75/0 „

Can be had with an extra spinning top for mahseer at 5/0 each extra. When ordering, if required for mahseer, please note the same, that we may select that which is most suitable.

### CASTLE CONNELL SALMON AND TROUT RODS,

WITH PARTITION BAGS, ETC.

- 48 Two-joint, 12, 13, and 14 feet, Trout .....15/0 18/0, and 21/0 each  
 49 „ „ Superior, two tops, 12, 13, and 14 feet 21/0,  
 25/0, and 30/0 „  
 50 „ „ Ditto, 10, 11, and 12 feet .....21/0 „  
 51 „ „ 16, 17, and 18 feet, Salmon ...30/0, 35/0, and 40/0 „  
 52 „ „ Superior, two tops, 16, 17, and 18 feet, 40/0,  
 50/0, and 60/0 „

## VERY SUPERIOR GLUED-UP CANE RODS,

## SALMON AND TROUT, TWO TOPS, PARTITION BAGS.

No.			
53	Three-joint 10, 11, and 12 feet, Trout .....	£4 10s.	each
54	" " nickel-plated, 10, 11, and 12 feet .....	£5	"
55	" " 14 feet .....	£7 7s.	"
56	" " 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 feet, Salmon £10 10s., £11 11s., £12 12s., £13 13s., and .....	£14 14s.	"

A large assortment of Punt and Ladies' Rods kept in stock.  
Rods made to pattern, or mounted in Gold or Silver.

## WHITE-CANE ROACH ROD.

57	Sixteen feet, with two tops.....	21/0	each
58	" " Ditto, ringed, and winch ferrules .....	25/0	"
59	" " Ditto, ditto.....	30/0	"
60	" " Ditto, very superior .....	35/0	"
61	Eighteen,, Plain, with two tops.....	25/0	"
62	" " Ringed and winch ferrules .....	33/0	"
63	" " Ditto, ditto... ..	35/0	"
64	" " Very superior, three tops.....	40/0	"
65	Twenty " Plain, two tops .....	30/0	"
66	" " Ditto, ringed and winch ferrules .....	35/0	"
67	" " Ditto .....	40/0	"
68	" " Ditto, very superior.....	45/0	"

## WALKING-STICK RODS.

69	Three-joint Bamboo Plugs, about ten feet .....	3/0	each
70	Four " Ditto, 12 feet .....	4/6	"
71	Three " Ditto, brass screw ends, ten feet .....	3/6	"
72	Four " Ditto, ditto .....	5/0	"
73	" " Best splice top, metal or horn heads, 12 feet ...	7/6	"

Also a variety, with fancy outsides, and superior finished,  
from 12/0 to 30/0.

## BEST PLAIN WINCHES.

Fig. 10—page 33.

No.		
74	Two inches in diameter .....	2/9 each
75	Two-and-a-quarter inches in diameter.....	3/3 „
76	Two-and-a-half inches in diameter .....	3/9 „
77	Two-and-three-quarter inches in diameter .....	4/6 „
78	Three inches in diameter .....	6/0 „
79	Three-and-a-quarter inches in diameter .....	8/0 „
80	Three-and-a-half inches in diameter .....	10/0 „
81	Three-and-three-quarter inches in diameter .....	12/0 „
82	Four inches in diameter .....	14/0 „
83	Four-and-a-quarter inches in diameter .....	16/0 „

## BEST CHECK-WINCHES.

Fig. 11—page 33.

84	Two inches in diameter .....	6/6 each
85	Two-and-a-quarter inches in diameter.....	7/6 „
86	Two-and-a-half inches in diameter .....	8/6 „
87	Two-and-three-quarter inches in diameter .....	9/6 „
88	Three inches in diameter .....	10/6 „
89	Three-and-a-quarter inches in diameter.....	11/6 „
90	Three-and-a-half inches in diameter .....	12/6 „
91	Three-and-three-quarter inches in diameter .....	13/6 „
92	Four inches in diameter .....	14/6 „
93	Four-and-a-quarter inches in diameter .....	16/6 „

Multiplying Winches not recommended.

The above can be had Bronzed at -/6 each extra.

## BEST PLAIN REVOLVING PLATE-WINCHES.

Fig. 12—page 34.

94	Two inches in diameter .....	7/6 each
95	Two-and-a-quarter inches in diameter.....	8/0 „
96	Two-and-a-half inches in diameter .....	9/0 „
97	Two-and-three-quarter inches in diameter .....	10/0 „

No.		
98	Three inches in diameter .....	11/0 each.
99	Three-and-a-quarter inches in diameter .....	12/0 "
100	Three-and-a-half inches in diameter .....	15/0 "
101	Three-and-three-quarter inches in diameter .....	18/0 "
102	Four inches in diameter .....	21/0 "
103	Four-and-a-quarter inches in diameter ... ..	25/0 "

The above can be had Bronzed at -/6 each extra.

## BRONZED REVOLVING PLATE-WINCHES.

### STEEL CHECKS.

Fig. 12—page 34.

104	Two inches in diameter .....	12/0 each
105	Two-and-a-quarter inches in diameter .....	12/6 "
106	Two-and-a-half inches in diameter .....	14/6 "
107	Two-and-three-quarter inches in diameter .....	16/6 "
108	Three inches in diameter .....	18/6 "
109	Three-and-a-quarter inches in diameter .....	21/0 "
110	Three-and-a-half inches in diameter.....	24/0 "
111	Three-and-three-quarter inches in diameter .....	26/0 "
112	Four inches in diameter .....	28/0 "
113	Four-and-a-quarter inches in diameter .....	30/0 "
114	Four-and-a-half inches in diameter .....	33/0 "
115	Four-and-three-quarter inches in diameter .....	36/0 "
116	Five inches in diameter.....	40/0 "

## DITTO, SUPERIOR—SAME QUALITY AS

Fig. 5—page 13.

117	Two inches in diameter .....	18/0 each
118	Two-and-a-quarter inches in diameter .....	18/6 "
119	Two-and-a-half inches in diameter.....	20/0 "

Larger sizes made to order.

## SUPERIOR BRONZED CIRCULAR-PLATE WINCHES

### STEEL CHECKS.

Fig. 5—page 13.

120	Two-and-three-quarter inches in diameter .....	22/0 each
121	Three inches in diameter .....	24/0 "
122	Three-and-a-quarter inches in diameter .....	26/0 "

No.		
123	Three-and-a-half inches in diameter .....	28/0 each
124	Three-and-three-quarter inches in diameter.....	30/0 "
125	Four inches in diameter .....	35/0 "
126	Four-and-a-quarter inches in diameter .....	40/0 "
127	Four-and-a-half inches in diameter.....	45/0 "
128	Four-and-three-quarter inches in diameter .....	50/0 "
129	Five inches in diameter.....	55/0 "

## SUPERIOR BRONZED CIRCULAR-PLATE WINCHES.

### OUTSIDE PILLARS. STEEL CHECKS.

Fig. 4—page 12.

130	Two inches in diameter .....	22/6 each
131	Two-and-a-quarter inches in diameter .....	26/6 "
132	Two-and-a-half inches in diameter.....	29/6 "
133	Two-and-three-quarter inches in diameter .....	33/6 "
134	Three inches in diameter .....	36/0 "
135	Three-and-a-quarter inches in diameter.....	39/6 "
136	Three-and-a-half inches in diameter .....	44/0 "
137	Three-and-three-quarter inches in diameter .....	48/0 "
138	Four inches in diameter .....	52/0 "
139	Four-and-a-quarter inches in diameter .....	56/0 "
140	Four-and-a-half inches in diameter .....	60/0 "

Line Rollers, 3/- each, extra.

## SUPERIOR OUTSIDE PILLAR WINCHES.

Fig. 2—page 9.

141	Two inches in diameter .....	24/0 each.
142	Two-and-a-quarter inches in diameter .....	28/0 "
143	Two-and-a-half inches in diameter .....	31/0 "
144	Two-and-three-quarter inches in diameter .....	34/0 "
145	Three inches in diameter .....	37/0 "
146	Three-and-a-quarter inches in diameter .....	41/0 "
147	Three-and-a-half inches in diameter .....	45/6 "
148	Three-and-three-quarter inches in diameter .....	50/0 "
149	Four inches in diameter.....	54/0 "
150	Four-and-a-quarter inches in diameter .....	58/0 "
151	Four-and-a-half inches in diameter.....	63/0 "

LINES.

- No.  
 152 Best Derby silk lines, in 20, 30, 40, 60, 80, and 100 yard lengths at 1/0 per score yards.  
 153 Best plaited silk lines, three-quarters, 0/1 and 0/1 1/2 per yard.  
 154 Waterproof silk lines, sizes. Fig. 3—page 10.

A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
0/4	0/4	0/3	0/3	0/2	0/2	0/1 1/2	0/1 1/2

- 155 Very superior American braided waterproof silk lines,

A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
8/3	7/8	6/10	6/0	5/2	4/8	4/4	3/10 per score yards.

- 156 Ditto taper, A. B. C. D. E. F. G.

9/4	8/3	7/8	6/10	6/0	5/2	4/8 per score yards.
-----	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	----------------------

- 157 Patent taper silk and hair trout fly lines in 15, 25, 30, and 40 yard lengths..... 0/1 1/2 per yard.

- 158 Ditto, ditto, best ..... 0/2 „

- 159 Ditto, ditto, ditto, plaited ..... 0/3 „

- 160 Salmon, best, in 60, 80, 120, and 140 yard lengths... 0/3 „

- 161 Ditto, ditto plaited ..... 0/4 „

- 162 Fine Nottingham rough silk lines in 80 yard lengths,... 2/0 each.

- 163 Ditto, ditto, Barbel ..... 2/6 „

For sea lines, &c., see pages 187 and 188. Any other line supplied to order.

FURNISHED LINES.

- 164 Cork float, silk line, hook and winder complete, 0/6 and 0/9 each.

- 165 Ditto, ditto, ditto on reels, cork or quill float ..... 1/0 and 1/6 „

- 166 Ditto, ditto, ditto, gut lines ..... 1/6, 2/0, 2/6 „

- 167 Ditto, ditto, two line reels with floats, hooks, etc. 3/0, 4/0, 5/0 „

- 168 Four line reel with box centre, containing shot, caps, plummet, gut lines, floats, hooks, etc..... 6/0 and 8/6 „

## GUT CASTING LINES.

No.		PER DOZEN.			
		1 yd.	1½ yd.	2 yds.	3 yds.
169	Gut lines, regular.....	...	...	...	6/0
170	Ditto, superior .....	3/0	...	6/0	9/0
171	Ditto, fine or extra fine .....	3/0	...	6/0	9/0
172	Ditto, fine drawn .....	4/0	...	8/0	12/0
173	Ditto, stout .....	4/0	...	8/0	12/0
174	Ditto, extra stout .....	6/0	...	12/0	18/0
175	Ditto, salmon .....	10/0	15/0	20/0	30/0
176	Ditto, extra stout .....	15/0	21/0	28/0	42/0
177	Ditto, three-gut twisted fine .....	...	12/0	...	24/0
178	Ditto, six-gut twisted fine .....	...	...	...	36/0
179	Ditto, three-gut twisted stout.....	...	15/0	...	30/0
180	Ditto, six-gut twist .....	...	...	...	42/0
181	Ditto, nine-gut twisted .....	...	...	...	52/0
182	Ditto, twelve-gut twisted ..	...	...	...	62/0
183	Ditto plaited four-gut .....	..	16/6	...	33/0
184	Ditto, ditto eight ditto.....	..	...	...	52/0
185	Ditto, taper half twisted gut and half single salmon .....	...	...	...	30/0
186	Ditto, extra single .....	...	...	...	36/0
187	Ditto, half twisted gut and half double gut...	...	...	...	30/0

G. L. & Co. being importers of silkworm-gut, gentlemen may rely on all the above being made from new selected gut, and of the first quality; they are sent out stained grey (unless ordered otherwise), in envelopes containing half a dozen in each, bearing our registered trade mark, without which none are genuine. They can be had in smaller quantities if desired.

## ARTIFICIAL FLIES.

188	Trout-flies, tied on selected fine gut and best hooks...2/0	per dozen
189	"   Pennell's .....	2/6   "
190	"   Lake .....	3/0   "
191	"   "   mixed wings .....	4/0   "
192	May-flies, as Nos. 51 and 57 (see coloured plates) ...3/0	"
193	"   as Nos. 48 and 50           ditto .....	4/0   "
194	"   floating naturals, as 47 and 49 ditto .....	5/0   "
195	Grilse, or Sea-trout .....	6/0   "
196	Double hooks (Palmer's) see No. 4 coloured plates ...4/0	"
197	Alexandra flies, see Nos. 5 and 6           ditto .....	3/0   "
198	"   "   see Nos. 7 and 8           ditto .....	4/0   "



## TACKLE-BOOKS.

No.		
222	One Fold .....	2/6, 3/6, 4/6, and 5/6 each
223	Two ,, .....	3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 8/6, and 10/6 ,,
224	Two ,, with fly-leaves .....	5/0 to 20/0 ,,

## FLY-BOOKS.—HAND SEWN.

	4 Leaves, 2 Flannel.		6 Leaves, 2 Flannel.		Russia.		Best 8 Leaves, 2 Parchment Pockets dbl. 2 Felt.		SALMON. Dble. Pkts. 8 Leaves, 2 Felt. 2 Parchment Pockets, double.		DUBBING. Sing. Pkts. 6 Pockets inside.	
	Inch.	Each.	Black Each.	Each.	Black Each.	Russ. Each.	Black Each.	Russ. Each.	Black Each.	Russ. Each.	Black Each.	Russ. Each.
225	4	2/0	4/6	5/6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
226	4½	2/6	5/0	6/6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227	5	3/0	5/6	7/6	10/0	13/0	...	...	...	...	...	...
228	5½	3/6	6/6	8/6	11/6	15/0	13/0	16/0	14/6	18/0	...	...
229	6	4/0	7/6	9/6	13/0	16/0	16/0	20/0	16/0	20/0	12/0	16/0
230	6½	4/6	8/6	10/6	14/6	17/0	16/0	20/0	17/6	22/0	14/0	19/0
231	7	5/0	9/6	11/6	16/0	18/6	17/6	22/0	19/0	24/0	16/0	21/0
232	7½	...	10/0	12/6	17/6	20/6	10 Leaves.	24/0	26/0	30/0	Dble. Pkts.	21/0
233	8	...	...	...	19/0	22/6	21/0	26/0	20/0	24/0	20/0	24/0
234	8½	...	...	...	21/0	24/6	24/0	28/0	22/0	26/0	22/0	26/6
235	9	...	...	...	23/0	26/0	26/0	30/0	24/0	29/0	24/0	29/0
236	9½	...	...	...	...	...	28/0	33/0	26/0	33/0	26/0	33/0

A variety of other kinds kept in stock.

The new Fly Book, as noticed on pp. 35 and 36, will shortly be completed.

## LANDING OR GAFF HOOKS.

237	Trout size .....	1/0 each
238	Ditto steel .....	2/0 and 3/0 ,,
239	Salmon or pike.....	2/0 ,,
240	Ditto steel .....	4/0 and 5/0 ,,
241	Gaff hook with folding knife .....	2/6 ,,
242	Ditto with folding hook and knife.....	4/6 ,,
243	The new superior telescope gaff (fig. 7—page 18).....	25/0 ,,

## LANDING HANDLES.

244	Bamboo, three feet six inches long .....	1/0 each
245	Black ash, four feet .....	2/0 ,,
246	Ditto, best polished .....	5/0 ,,

No.		
247	Mottled cane.....	2/0 each
248	Ditto, but with springs .....	3/0 "
249	Ditto, extra long for salmon .....	5/0 "
250	Two-joint telescope handles .....	5/6 "
251	Two-joint ditto, superior, with springs.....	8/6 "
252	Three-joint, telescope .....	6/0 "
253	Three-joint ditto, superior with springs.....	10/6 "

LANDING RINGS.

254	Plain round nine, ten, and twelve .....	0/9 each
255	Ten inch folding (fig. 13—page 37) .....	2/6 "
256	Twelve inch ditto.....	3/0 "
257	Fourteen inch ditto.....	3/6 "
258	Sixteen inch ditto.....	4/5 "
259	Eighteen inch ditto .....	5/0 "
260	Ten inch superior ditto, made of a new metal, nickel plated	4/6 "
261	Twelve inch ditto .....	5/6 "
262	Fourteen inch ditto .....	6/6 "
263	Sixteen inch ditto .....	8/6 "
264	Eighteen inch ditto .....	10/6 "
265	Whalebone ditto, very superior collapsing with tanned net 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, and 30 inches when closed (fig. 6— page 18) .....	20/0, 21/0, 22/0, 25/0, 30/0, and 35/0 "
266	Steel collapsing with tanned net (same pattern as fig. 6), 18, 20, and 22 inches when closed .....	10/6 "
267	Ditto, 24, 27, and 30 inches .....	11/6, 12/6, and 13/6 "

BEST STEELYARDS.

Fig. 36—page 129.

268	2 lbs. or 3 lbs., marked in ozs. ....	7/6 each
269	4 " marked in 2 ozs....	7/6 "
270	3 " to 10 lbs., plain .....	4/9 "
271	12 " to 18 lbs., plain .....	6/9 "
272	20 " .....	9/0 "
273	30 " .....	12/0 "
274	40 " .....	15/6 "

M

No.				
275	50 lbs.	.....	.....	19/0 each
276	60 "	.....	.....	22/6 "
277	10 "	plated	.....	9/6 "
278	20 "	"	.....	13/6 "
279	30 "	"	.....	17/6 "
280	40 "	"	.....	22/0 "
281	50 "	"	.....	26/0 "
282	60 "	"	.....	30/0 "
283	20 "	German silver faces	.....	12/0 "
284	30 "	" " " "	.....	15/6 "
285	40 "	" " " "	.....	19/0 "
286	50 "	" " " "	.....	23/0 "
287	60 "	" " " "	.....	27/0 "

## SILKWORM-GUT.

288	Silkworm-Gut	.....	.....	1/6, 2/0, 2/6 per hank
289	"	" stout	.....	2/6, 3/6, 5/0 "
290	"	" fine	.....	2/0, 2/6, 3/6 "
291	"	" Salmon	.....	7/6 "
292	"	" stout	.....	10/6 "
293	"	" selected "	.....	3/6, 4/6 "
294	"	" fine	.....	4/6, 5/6 "
295	"	" stout	.....	5/6, 7/6 "
296	"	" Salmon	.....	15/0, 20/0, 25/0, 30/0 "
297	Drawn Gut, 10½ in. long	.....	.....	4/0
298	"	" 11½ "	.....	4/6
299	"	" 12½ "	.....	5/0
300	"	" 13½ "	.....	5/6
301	"	" 14½ "	.....	6/6
302	"	" 15½ "	.....	7/9

The above are subject to fluctuations of the market.

## NETS.

303	Landing nets, gudgeon mesh	.....	.....	0/9, 1/0, 1/3, and 1/6 each
304	Ditto, salmon	.....	.....	2/6, 3/6, and 5/0 "
305	Ditto, minnow mesh	.....	.....	1/3, 1/6, 2/0, 2/6, and 3/0 "

No.				
306	Live bait or drum nets .....	2/6, 3/6, 4/6, and 5/6	each	
307	Minnow wonders, 14 inch .. .		3/0	"
308	" " 16 " .....		3/6	"
309	" " 18 " .....		4/0	"
310	" " 20 " .....		4/6	"
311	" " 22 " .....		5/6	"

Cast Nets, Trawls, etc., made to order.

## ARTIFICIAL BAITs.

Mounted with best Hooks, etc.

312	Flexible fly Minnows for Trout, etc. ....	0/4	each
313	" Creepers for Trout, Chub, etc. ....	0/6	"
314	" Frogs for Chub, etc. ....	0/6	"
315	" " for Pike .....	0/9	"
316	" Fluttering May-flies for Trout, Chub, etc. ....	1/0	"
317	" Appetisers for Salmon, Trout, Perch, Pike, etc., (fig. 9—page 24), 1 ¼, 2, 2 ¼; and 2 ½ inch ...	1/6	"
318	" Ditto, 3 ¼ and 3 ¾ inch .....	2/0	"
319	" Ditto, 4 ½ inch.....	2/6	"
320	" Soleskin phantom, patent, for Salmon, Trout, Perch, Pike, etc. (fig. 8—page 23), 1 ½, 1 ¾ ..... 2, and 2 ¼ inch...	2/6	"
321 *		" Ditto, 2 ½ and 3 inch .....	3/0
322	" Ditto, 3 ½ inch .....	3/6	"
323	" Ditto, 4 inch .....	4/0	"
324	" Ditto, 4 ½ inch.....	4/6	"
325	" Bass baits for Perch, Pike, Bass, and Salmon, 1 ½, 1 ¾, 2, 2 ¼ inch.....	2/0	"
326	" Ditto, 2 ½ and 3 inch .....	2/6	"
327	" Ditto, 3 ¼ and 3 ½ inch.....	3/0	"
328	" Ditto, 4 inch.....	3/6	"
329	Gutta percha Minnows for Trout, Perch, etc. (plate, fig. )	1/6	"
330	Ditto ditto, superior .....	2/6	"
331	Ditto Gudgeon or Dace .....	2/0, 2/6, 3/0, 4/0, 5/0, and 7/6	"
332	Ditto Caledonian assorted colours (plate, fig. ) for Perch, Trout, etc., 1 ½, 1 ¾, 2, and 2 ¼ inch .....	2/0	"

\* Special Diploma for these at the Norwich Exhibition.

No.			
333	Gutta Percha Caledonian, assorted colours, for Trout, Perch, etc., 2½ inch .....	2/6	each
334	Ditto, for Salmon, Pike, etc., 3 and 3¼ inch .....	3/0	"
335	Ditto, ditto, 3¾ inches.....	3/6	"
336	Ditto, ditto, 4¼, and 4¾ inches.....	4/0	"
337	Artificial quill shrimps and prawns for Salmon, etc., 0/9 and 1/0 ..		
338	" caterpillars for Trout, etc. ....	4/0	per dozen
339	" " " double hooks .....	6/0	"

### ARTIFICIAL CORK INSECTS,

For Chub, Trout, etc.

340	House-flies.....	4/0	per dozen
341	Blue-bottles .....	4/0	"
342	Black-beetles.....	4/0	"
343	Cockchafer .....	4/0	"
344	Wasp .....	4/0	"
345	Grasshopper .....	4/0	"
346	Gnat .....	4/0	"
347	Bronze-fly .....	4/0	"
348	Cowdung .....	4/0	"
349	Fern-fly .....	4/0	"
350	Soldier-fly .....	4/0	"
351	Spiders .....	4/0	"
352	Hornets ..	4/0	"
353	Wood-louse .....	4/0	"
354	Gentle .....	4/0	"
355	Wasp-grub .....	4/0	"
356	Caddis.....	4/0	"
357	Cricket .....	4/0	"
358	May-fly .....	4/0	"
359	Humble-bees.....	4/0	"

### METAL BAITS.

360	Colorado spoons for Perch, Pike, etc. (plate, fig. ) .....	2/0	each
361	Cleopatra baits for Perch, Pike, etc. (plate, fig. ), 2/6, 3/0, 4/0, and 5/0 ..		

No.		
362	American spoon-baits for Pike, Perch, etc. (all sizes) .....	2/each.
363	Minnows for Perch, Trout, etc. (Tin) .....	1/6 "
364	Ditto for Perch and Pike (Lead) .....	1/0 and 1/6 "
365	Metal Baits, Devon Minnows for Trout, Perch, etc., 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, and 1 3/4 inches .....	1/6 "
366	" ditto, best solid metal .....	2/0 "
367	" ditto, ditto, 2 inch .....	2/0 "
368	" ditto, ditto .....	2/6 "
369	" 2 1/2 inch, for Salmon, Pike, etc. ... ..	2/6 "
370	" ditto, ditto, best solid metal.....	3/0 "
371	" 3 inch ditto .....	3/0 "
372	" 3 inch ditto, best solids .....	3/6 "
373	" 3 1/2 and 4 inch.....	3/6 "
374	" ditto ditto, best .....	4/0 "
375	" Gold and silver bait for Perch, Trout, etc., 1 3/4 and 2 inch .....	2/0 "
376	" Ditto, 2 1/2 inch.....	2/6 "
377	" Kill Devils for Trout, Perch, etc. (gold or silver)..	2/6 "
378	" Shadow Eels for Perch, Trout, etc., 1 1/2, 1 3/4, and 2 1/4 inch	1/0 "
379	" ditto for Salmon, Pike, etc., 3 and 3 1/2 inch .....	1/6 "
380	" ditto ditto, 4 1/4 and 4 1/2 inch.....	2/0 "
381	" Spoon baits for Trout, Perch, etc., 1 1/2 and 2 inch ...	1/6 "
382	" ditto for Pike, Salmon, etc., 2 1/4, 2 1/2, 2 3/4, and 3 inch .....	2/0 "
383	" ditto ditto, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, and 3 3/4 inch .....	2/6 "
384	" ditto ditto, 4 and 4 1/2 inch.....	3/0 "
385	" ditto ditto, 5 inch .....	3/6 "
386	" ditto ditto, superior, gold outside, sizes 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 inch, 0/6 each extra; 3 3/4 to 5 inch, 1/0 each extra.	
387	" Clipper baits for Trout, Perch, etc., 1 3/4 inch (fig. 29 —page 121).....	2/0 "
388	" ditto for Pike, Perch, etc., 2 1/4 and 2 3/4 inch.....	2/6 "
389	" ditto ditto, 3 inch ... ..	3/0 "
390	" Eclipse for Perch, Trout, etc., 1 3/4 and 2 inch (fig. 30—page 121) .....	1/6 "
391	" ditto for Pike, Salmon, etc., 2, 2 1/4, 2 1/2, 2 3/4, 3, 3 1/4, and 3 1/2 inch .....	2/6 "



## HOOKS MOUNTED ON GUT.

No.			
425	Best gut-hooks, sizes 1 to 14 .....	0/9	per dozen
426	"    "    "    1/0 .....	1/0	"
427	"    "    "    2/0, 3/0 .....	1/6	"
428	"    "    on Salmon-gut.....	2/6	"
429	"    "    twisted gut .....	3/6	"
430	Small treble-hooks on gut, for Chub, etc. ....	2/6	"

## HOOKS MOUNTED FOR SEA-FISHING.

See Pages 16 and 17.

## FLOATS.

431	American, self-adjusting .....	0/4, 0/6, 0/9, 1/0, and 1/6	each
432	Cork, egg-shape .....	0/2, 0/3, 0/4, 0/6, and 0/9	"
433	"    barrel-shape .....	0/2, 0/3, 0/4, 0/6, and 0/9	"
434	"    with porcupine centre taper ...	0/4, 0/6, 0/9, 1/0, and 1/6	"
435	Live-bait snaps .....	0/4, 0/6, and 0/8	"
436	New taper wood float, light and strong ..	0/6, 0/9, 1/0, and 1/6	"
437	The celebrated and much-admired patent waterproof quill		
		0/6, 0/9, 1/0, 1/6, and 3/6	"
438	Side or Nottingham cork floats, 3, 3½, 4, and 4½ inch,		
	(fig. 21—page 97)	0/6, 0/8, 1/0, and 1/3	"

## LOOSE HOOKS.

439	Eel Hooks .....	per dozen	0/2, or 1/0	per Hundred
440	Superfine Kirby Kendall Round or Roach Hooks, Nos. 1 to 12	"	0/3	"    1/6
441	Superfine Lip .....	"	0/3	"    1/6
442	"    Limerick .....	"	0/3	"    1/6
443	"    "    large, No. 1/0	"	0/4	"    2/0
444	"    "    "    "    2/0	"	0/6	"    3/0

No.							
445	Superfine Limerick large, No. 3	o per dozen	o/8	or	3/6	per Hundred.	
446	" " " " 4	o	"	o/9	" 4/3	"	
447	" " " " 5	o	"	o/10	" 5/0	"	
448	" " " " 6	o	"	o/11	" 6/0	"	
449	" " " " 7	o	"	1/0	" 6/0	"	
450	" " " " 8	o	"	1/3	" 8/0	"	
451	" Whiting Hooks	.....	"	o/3	" 1/6	"	
452	" Mackerel	" .....	"	o/3	" 1/6	"	
453	Cod	.....	"	o/6	" 3/0	"	
454	Treble brazed hooks (fig. 34—page 128)	.....			1/6	per dozen	
455	Sizes, No. 1, 2	.....			2/0	"	
456	Ditto, extra stout	.....			2/0	"	
457	Ditto, extra large	.....			2/6, 3/0, and 4/0	"	
458	Live-bait hooks	.....			1/6	"	

Any other kind of hook to order.

### NEW POCKET CORK CUSHIONS.

459	Ten inches by thirteen-and-a-half	.....	1/0	each
460	Twelve inches by sixteen-and-a-half	.....	2/0	"

### WATERPROOF BAGS.

461	First size	.....	3/6	each
462	Second "	.....	4/6	"
463	Third "	.....	5/6	"
464	Fourth "	.....	6/6	"
465	Freke (page 37—fig. 14) first size	.....	9/0	"
466	second "	.....	11/0	"
467	third "	.....	14/0	"
468	fourth "	.....	18/0	"
469	" superior canvas, with waterproof linings, first size	.....	10/0	"
470	second "	.....	12/0	"
471	third "	.....	14/6	"

All other kinds of waterproof fishing-goods to order.

## BAIT-KETTLES, BOXES, ETC.

No.									
472	Japanned bait-cans, 1st size—	6½ ins. long,	4	ins. deep	1/6	each			
473	”	2nd ”	7	” ”	4½	” ”	1/9	”	”
474	”	3rd ”	8	” ”	4¾	” ”	2/0	”	”
475	”	4th ”	9¼	” ”	5	” ”	2/6	”	”
476	”	5th ”	9¾	” ”	5¼	” ”	3/0	”	”
477	”	6th ”	10½	” ”	5½	” ”	3/6	”	”
478	”	7th ”	11¾	” ”	6	” ”	4/0	”	”
479	Best zinc	1st ”	6½	” ”	4	” ”	3/0	”	”
480	”	2nd ”	7	” ”	4½	” ”	3/3	”	”
481	”	3rd ”	8	” ”	4¾	” ”	3/6	”	”
482	”	4th ”	9¼	” ”	5	” ”	4/0	”	”
483	”	5th ”	9¾	” ”	5¼	” ”	4/6	”	”
484	”	6th ”	10½	” ”	5½	” ”	5/6	”	”
485	”	7th ”	11¾	” ”	6	” ”	6/6	”	”
486	”	8th ”	12¾	” ”	6½	” ”	7/6	”	”
487	Pennell's	”	9 ins. long,	6½ ins. deep,	with perfor-				
			ated inside linings.....				8/6	”	”
488	Ditto ditto,	10½ ins. long,	7 ins. deep	.....			9/6	”	”
489	Spinning-flight, or tackle-boxes, best japanned.....						3/0 to 12/0	”	”
490	Japanned gentle-shoots	.....					0/6	”	”
491	”	fly-boxes, with flannel	.....				3/0	”	”
492	Bait-boxes	.....					0/2 to 1/6	”	”
493	Japanned round boxes, with three partitions for flies, casts, etc.	.....					3/0	”	”
494	Paternoster boxes	.....					3/6	”	”

## EEL SPEARS.

495 Three, five, seven, and nine prongs .....2/0, 3/0, 4/0, and 5/0 each

## USEFUL ARTICLES, VARIOUS.

496 Shot Plyers .....1/6 per pair  
 497 Shot Cutters .....2/0 ”  
 498 Split Shot, in boxes .....0/2, 0/3, and 0/4 each





## UNMOUNTED SEA-LINES.

No.					
558	Water-cord, tanned or otherwise, 10 yards	.....	1/0	per dozen	
559	"	"	20	"	.....2/0 "
560	"	"	30	"	..... 3/0 "
561	"	"	40	"	.....4/0 "
562	"	"	20	" stout	.....2/6 "
563	"	"	30	" "	.....4/0 "
564	"	"	40	" "	.....5/0 "
565	Sea-lines, 2 ounces,	yards	.....	-/6	each
566	"	4	"	"	.....-/8 "
567	"	6	"	"	..... -/10 "
568	"	8	"	"	..... 1/0 "
569	"	Tanned, 2d. each extra.			
570	Best plaited hemp-lines, in 40, 50, 60, 80, 100, 150, and 200-yard lengths	.....	4/0	per 100 yards	
571	Ditto, stout	.....	6/0	"	
572	Ditto, extra stout	.....	8/6	"	

N.B.—These lines are manufactured of the best hemp. Any other lines used in sea-fishing procured to order, at equal low prices.

Waterproof-lines, etc., see page 173.

Mounted Sea Hooks, see pages 16 and 17.



# GREAT EXHIBITION,

## HYDE PARK, 1851.

---

### THE JUROR'S REPORT

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF FISHING TACKLE, EXHIBITED BY  
TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS.

---



*The Prize Medal for Fishing Rods and Tackle was awarded to  
Giles Little and Co., being the only Medal granted for Fishing  
Rods and Tackle.*

---



### FROM THE JUROR'S REPORT.

The articles exhibited under this head are, as might be expected, almost entirely British manufacture, the sport of angling being but little pursued in other countries, and nowhere with the same study and scientific skill as in the United Kingdom.

Probably there is no other country in which the manufacture of Fishing Tackle constitutes a trade in itself, certainly none in which so much money is annually spent upon the implements which it produces. The British Exhibitors are twenty-five in number. The merits of many of their articles, especially of the rods, could not be completely tested within the limits of the Exhibition. The most valuable properties of a rod consist in the thorough seasoning of the wood, its capabilities to resist weather and wear without warp-

ing or twisting, and its retention of an even spring and pliability under constant use, which can be ascertained only after prolonged trial—a test which it has not been in the power of the Jurors to apply. The same may to a great extent be said of Lines, Artificial Flies, and Baits, the durability of which, one of their most valuable and rarest merits, must be proved by experience. The articles exhibited may all claim much credit for execution and high finish. In this respect the only distinction between these works appears to be in the amount and character of the ornaments attached to it; but it should be observed that a profuse expenditure of silvering and gilding in the metal work of a fishing rod, the application of precious stones to the reels and joints, the inlaying of the butts with ivory and rare woods, and the use of velvet or silk embossed, and gilt in the place of leather or other more appropriate materials, of which the books and cases for containing fishing tackle are more usually and properly made, cannot be considered as improvements of the article in question.

Little and Co., 174, page 800, exhibit some improvements which combine practical utility with excellent workmanship. A Multiplying Reel, in which, by an ingenious arrangement of the cog-wheels, the teeth of the driving-wheel being internal, the handle of the Reel retains its place in the centre, instead of being fixed, as is usually the case in Multiplying Reels, at the edge of the side plate, thereby being more convenient to wind, and less liable to entangle the loose line. Also an application of Sliding Rings to the outer ferrules of the joints of rods, which are slightly split, and by the pressure of the rings made to grip the inserted joint more closely, whilst the inconvenience of the joints becoming fixed when swollen by wet is obviated. Also a mode of forming and fixing the ferrules on the joints, whereby the sudden transition from pliant wood to stiff metal, which renders a rod when strained apt to give way in those parts, is in a great measure avoided.

*From "Bell's Life," May 11th, 1851.*

"174.—A perpendicular case in the form, on a large scale, of our well-known eight-day clock cases, its front and sides being of plate glass, and contains a large collection of rods, winches, flies, and

other tackle, by G. Little and Co., of Fetter Lane, Rod and Tackle Makers to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales. This contains two very splendid rods with bored ivory butts, and with pure gold and silver fittings. The rod, a boat one, with gold fittings, is ornamented with the arms of the Prince of Wales, and is destined for his Royal Highness; that with the silver fittings is a Trouting fly rod, decorated with the arms of Prince Albert, and intended for his Royal Highness. We hope that these beautiful rods will hereafter change hands, that the Prince of Wales, who must become a fly fisher for Trout, and then for Salmon, will present to the Princess Royal the charming boat rod, and that the princely father will give to the heir to the throne the fly rod. There is another costly rod, intended, we believe, as a present to the next Lady Mayoress. Nothing can exceed the finish of these rods, and we have no doubt of the goodness of their material and of balance, as the manufacturer of them is a practical workman, having, what few exhibitors of tackle can say, been apprenticed to the trade.

“The winches we know to be good, for they are made on a new and improved principle, which we have tested. At the bottom of the case are a few good killing Salmon flies, dressed after the patterns from the “Book of the Salmon.” Outside this case is a Salmon rod, twenty feet in length, in two pieces, spliced in the middle, which, if we lived on the banks of the Shannon, Tay, Tweed, or Spey, we should prefer to any rod in the Exhibition.”

*From “The Illustrated London News,” June 7th, 1851.*

“No. 174.—Little and Co., Fetter Lane, send a splendid collection of rods, three of which are remarkable for their exquisite make, great beauty, and of choice material, and although tastefully decorated, such decoration is made wholly subservient to their utility. The first, a punt or roach rod, is of Spanish white cane, as straight and true as possible; the butt is of hollow ivory, with gold mountings bearing the Prince of Wales’s plume in frosted silver; the knob is of pearl, the ferrules are gold, and their stoppers are thistles carved in ivory, ornamented with the rose and shamrock;

the tops are of North Carolina cane, of exquisite taper, and hollow within an inch or so of the extreme end. This rod is ten feet in length. The second is a fly rod of five joints; it bears the arms of H.R.H. Prince Albert, and differs from the other in finish only, the mountings being in silver, relieved in gold, and the stoppers being of pearl. The third is equally deserving of notice for its high finish; it is intended for the late Lady Mayoress. These three rods, moreover, present a novelty in their ferrules, which are so pierced as to relieve, by a partial yielding of their parts, that sudden check and stress upon the wood, which we adverted to as an objection to ferrules in general. This ferrule has another advantage, for it can be readily adjusted to the woodwork without rasping down or rather rabetting on, or in any other way weakening or removing the enamel or hard portions of the cane at a part where strength is most required. The plain rods exhibited by Mr. Little are well calculated to sustain his reputation as tackle-maker to the Court, and there can be but little doubt that his constant introductions of really useful auxiliaries arises from his practical knowledge of the gentle craft. To one or two other rods we noticed another kind of ferrule, which prevents the joints when damp from sticking in their sockets. We likewise were permitted to examine a Salmon rod, on to which were screwed a new set of rings, which are large enough to permit even knots and entanglements to pass through, yet lying down close to the rod when out of use and packed away. In this case are the only novelties in winches, of which there are several of a new construction. There is one which will take up an immense amount of line with the utmost rapidity—no slight consideration when a hooked Salmon is making towards you. Another winch has the handle contrived to prevent the line becoming fastened between it and the body of the winch—a source of considerable vexation when trolling, etc.”

# National Fisheries' Exhibition,

NORWICH, 1881.



## GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR

(*Highest Award for Superiority of Fishing Rods and Tackle*).



### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.



*"Land and Water," April 23rd, 1881.*

"Mr. Little has good reason to be proud of the exquisite gold-mounted trout rod which he obtained permission to present to the Princess of Wales at the opening ceremony. It was really a work of art, and we hope Her Royal Highness may enjoy some good days sport with it."

"Little and Co., of Fetter Lane, show a fine case, containing a variety of fishing requisites; among these the new patent soleskin minnow is exhibited in various sizes. The gold-mounted rod presented to the Princess of Wales is also shown. The exhibits by this firm of rods, flies, artificial baits, winches, etc., is a very extensive one."

N

*"Fishing Gazette," April 30th, 1881.*

"Messrs. G. Little and Co., of London, have a handsome collection of fishing requisites, consisting of rods, lines, flies—one case containing about 150 varieties for trout-fishing—patent phantom minnows, a large number of artificial insects, and an aluminium reel weighing only three ounces. This last is an extremely neat little invention, although it strikes us as being slightly luxurious and costly. The grand feature in Messrs. Little's exhibit is the beautiful rod which the firm had the honour of presenting through the president of the exhibition to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. The rod is in six joints, is mounted in gold, and is fitted with carved ivory stoppers, showing the Prince of Wales' feathers. It was presented to the Princess in a jewel case, and accepted by her in her usual graceful fashion. As notified in our issue of last week, Messrs. Little have been rewarded with a gold medal and a diploma."

\* \* \* Want of space compels us to omit further Opinions of the Press, which are in every case, however, of similar tenor.



*Reprinted from the "Squire," September, 1881.*

"It is not on record whether the antediluvian inhabitants of the earth indulged in angling, nor is the question one of interest to sportsmen of to-day. In later times, but yet early, some aquatic Nimrod must, however, have had the idea of fish-capture suggested to him; and it is most likely that, instead of using a fishing-pole or rod, and an exquisitely tapered and tempered steel hook, the instrument was in the form of a barbed spear for smaller and of a rough thorn hook for the larger fish—for have we not evidence of such appliances in that most ancient of documents, the book of Job? In any case, the origin of what has now developed into the fine art of angling is hidden in an obscurity which no amount of research can dispel. The denizens of the water were doubtless captured for food by pre-historic man, but how, cannot be determined. The relics of the stone age afford no instances of fishing tackle, though weapons suitable for the chase are plenteous. With peoples of whose civilisation history has furnished a pretty complete sketch the case is somewhat different, and items of considerable interest crop up when studying their monuments and other evidences of their manners and customs. I purpose to briefly show the progress of some of the various articles of the angler's outfit from the earliest to the present time in the following few pages.

"First, as to the means by which the fish was retained by impalement. These were of two kinds, the spear and the hook. The earliest reference to the fish spear is to be found on some of the Egyptian remains in the British Museum. This took the shape of a bident, and it was the custom to throw it either as a harpoon, with line attached, or simply transfix the fish, drawing it from the water at once. The modern representation of this weapon is, of course, the harpoon and ordinary eel spear,—the latter consisting of many barbed prongs, between which the creature becomes fixed. The earliest notice of the hook occurs, as before noted, in the book of Job, and the material is indicated as being of thorn. This is curiously coincident with the material used to the present day among the South Sea Islanders, who manage by carefully

binding segments of stone and wood and thorn points together, to form a rude barbed hook, of most comical and apparently ineffectual appearance. Hooks of metal were undoubtedly used, however, during the palmy days of Rome; and, indeed, specimens of bronze (tin and copper) have been discovered in the *débris* of Pompeii and Herculaneum. This bronze is said by Pliny to be capable of being drawn out to the fineness of a hair, so great was its tenuity.

“As regards fishing tackle in our own land, the march of progress has very wonderfully developed its mechanical beauty in general, and especially is this so in regard to the very important hook. The earliest book on angling in the language (*‘The Treatise of Fyshynge with an Angle,’* 1486) contains cuts of the very rudest of fish-hooks, and directions for making them, including a list of the necessary tools—hammer, files, anvil, &c. Nor did the hooks improve very considerably until near upon Walton’s time. There is every reason, however, to believe that Walton’s appliances were greatly an improvement on those described by the fair prioress of St. Albans in 1486. *Par parenthese*, it may be stated as an absolute fact that it would be an impossibility to induce the fish of the present day, in England at least, to look at a bait placed on such tackle, much less take it—an instance this of transmitted intelligence.

“But the hooks of to-day! Finest steel, tempered with mathematical precision, so that the hook shall neither break without excessive strain nor bend from its shape at all, a point of needle-like fineness, and, finally, shapes admirably adapted to the purpose in view—are their characteristics. The Kendal Sproat, Round, Limerick, Sneck, Crystal, the Pennell, are each and all different shapes, variously estimated by individual sportsmen. Thousands on thousands of these hooks are manufactured by the Redditch and other makers every year, and the question ‘What finally becomes of the pins?’ may be adopted and cited of hooks, for it is a surety that the number of hooks required increases wonderfully year by year, especially latterly. As in the manufacture of needles, there are several distinct processes in the making of a hook, all of which depend on special knowledge; and a bad hook

from a good firm of tackle sellers,—is, notwithstanding, the quantity sold, an extreme rarity.

“A curious instance of the truth of Talleyrand’s affirmation, ‘that nothing is new but that which is forgotten,’ is to be found in the fact that not only were hooks known to the Romans—as witness the rich trick played by Cleopatra on Anthony—but absolutely an artificial fly was used by the Macedonians. According to Pliny they tied bunches of feathers on the hook, in imitation of a fly termed “hippurus,” and thereby caught fish of a speckled appearance—who shall say they were not sea trout? This reference constitutes the first mention, and nearly the only one, of fly-fishing in ancient times. Dame Berners, in her ‘Treatyse,’ gives a list of artificial flies for each month, and some of them are of extremely funny make. The fly for August, is, for example, ‘The drake flye. The bodye of blackie wull and lappyd aboute with blacke sylke wynges of the mayle of the blacke drake wythe a blacke heed.’ The salmon fly was not known to the fair angler-authoress, and I wonder what she would have said could she have revisited earth, and beheld the magnificent pieces of gorgeousness in artificial flies shown at the Norwich Exhibition by Messrs. LITTLE and others? Some hundreds of species were beautifully arranged on a card by this firm—which gained the gold medal—and I unhesitatingly pronounce the collection to have been the most artistic I have ever seen brought together. Feathers from tropical birds, furs from the most expensive and rarest of skins, and silks of the most valuable, combined with rare art as to colour, go to make up the *summum bonum* of such exhibits of tackle-making skill, and her sainted prioresship would have stood aghast at the development of the fishly lures which has taken the place of the crude devices she describes.

“The earliest lines were probably of flax or hemp, and in the place of the exquisitely fine and transparent gut of to-day, loosely twisted horse-hair or byssus was employed. Silk, from its supreme value and the difficulty of its manufacture (as compared with the present method), was but sparsely used. ‘The old order changeth, yielding place to new,’ however, and hemp and flax are seldom employed for angling in fresh-water, whilst silk reigns paramount. I saw some American lines at the aforesaid makers’

warehouse the other day which were as strong as steel wire, in comparison with others of the make in vogue ten years ago, and yet of a gauge no larger than sewing cotton. A waterproof dressing of a special nature relieves the line of difficulties as to 'kinking' or knotting, or the premature destruction by rotting. An artificial bait of coloured *sole skin*, the patented invention of the proprietor also, drew my attention, and one cannot help comparing this fish-like and flexible, and practically unwearable, material with the artificial baits of gutta percha and such like make which were alone known some twenty or thirty years ago.

"In the fifteenth century, and, indeed, in Walton's time, there is no reason to suppose that winches or reels on which lines are wound, and which are practicably indispensable at the present day, were dreamed of, much less used by every angler. The Roach fisher, who prides himself on killing his largest fish on a tight-line, can alone do without it now. As fly-fishing became more and more the accepted goal of each tyro's apprenticeship, the necessity for, at first, a simple reel, and afterwards a more finished article, became apparent. The ordinary plain brass arrangement, which is still the winch of our novice, and then the check, or click pattern, with its smooth oxidized fittings, takes its place. There have been many attempts at the improvement of this latter firmly established style of winch, but it is doubtful if the multiplying or the automatic action are any addition to the comfort or creel of the fisherman. The 'Nottingham' spring reel, which is of wood, and especially constructed to take to pieces if the line by any mischance gets entangled round it, is also a useful appliance when one is not fly-fishing. I have used all sorts of reels and winches, and my selections are these two types—the former being made of an especial pattern by the firm I before referred to, and the latter by Slater, of Newark-on-Trent.

"The practical and useful character of a sporting article lies in the precision of its information, and I therefore make no apology for giving the names of the manufactures of the articles of angling outfit, where public competition recently at Norwich and other exhibitions have shown the climax to which the manufacture of modern tackle has arrived. That such perfection has been attained

argues strongly in favour of the popularity of the angling craft, and the intelligence of its votaries, and affords evidence of the rapidity of its advances.

“Rods were not known amongst the ancients, as far as I can discover. Dame Berners, however, gives a curious cut of an angler fishing with one about as thick as his arm ; and, indeed she speaks of the pole or angle being of ash the “thickness of an arme grete,” or as thick as a man’s arm. It is to be bound with hopis (hoops) of ‘yren’ and must have been, according to another engraving, which figures it by itself, a most formidable weapon, quite suitable for a quarter-staff or leaping pole on an emergency. It is, of course, on a par with the sturdiness of the other tackle, and, to my thinking, like the conqueror’s bow, required a special make of angler to use it. Rods cut from the thicket were deemed sufficiently elegant a caste till long after, but surely and steadily the trusty wand became more flexible and, lighter, with a corresponding increase of toughness and durability.

“Until, however, within the last decade or so, rod-making was not looked upon in England as a fine art, and some of the rods which were furnished to the court of George III. and George IV., when they chose to visit and fish in Virginia Water, and which of course, must be regarded as samples of the best in vogue, were but clumsy when placed side by side with a modern Little or Farlow. Comparisons would certainly be “odorous,” as Mrs. Malaprop would say, if the most refined creation of the tackle-maker’s art in that period—made perchance, of heavy hickory or ash and lancewood—were placed in juxtaposition with the gold and ivory mounted lady’s cane rod presented to the Princess of Wales by Mr. Little’s firm, at Norwich, on the opening of the National Fisheries’ Exhibition. I had an opportunity of witnessing its manufacture ; and its mathematical precision of taper, its perfect balance, and its lightness in the hand, were, to one initiated in the niceties of tackle making, wonderful, and entirely creditable to its manufacture.

“According to the purpose for which the rod is required, its material varies between greenheart—a comparatively new wood—and the canes, lancewood, and for Nottingham rods, red deal. In

each case the woods are selected with the most scrutinising care for the best and highest-priced weapons—with no goods do the words 'cheap and nasty' apply with greater force—and the inferior qualities are prepared from the inferior woods. As soon as the woods are secured, they are stacked to season, and in no case is a billet used unless quite dry and matured. With the new glued-up cane rods which are constructed of sections of selected cane of hex-or sexagonal shape and glued up, being whipped at intervals, the same caution is exercised in even a greater and more intense degree. These triumphs of the rod-maker are principally for fly-fishing, though there can be no valid reason why trolling and spinning rods should not be constructed on the same principle. Greater elasticity and durability are their characteristics, and their lightness has become a proverb. That a twenty-pound salmon can be—and is often—killed on a rod incapable of lifting five pounds dead weight may seem like a puzzle or paradox, but its solution lies entirely in the exquisitely exciting and exhausting strength of the rod fishwards, and, secondarily, of course, in the finesse of the angler."



# PATENT SOLESKIN PHANTOMS.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

*"The Field," March 5th, 1881.*

### NEW KIND OF PHANTOM MINNOW.

"Messrs. Little, of Fetter Lane, have submitted to our notice a new kind of Phantom Minnow. The ordinary phantoms are made of prepared silk, coloured to fancy—one sort to represent a yellow Trout, and the other to represent a blue Salmon parr; the latter a very inefficient representation, to our fancy, and we understand Mr. Little is engaged in producing some of a more life-like pattern. But the chief novelty in these minnows is the substance of which they are made; instead of silk, as in the old ones, Mr. Little employs soleskin. This, when coloured, gives the appearance of scales on the fish. The skin is actually a fish's skin, and it is exceedingly tough and tenacious. Whether there will be any slight flavour or 'ancient and fish-like smell' as an attraction, or no, we cannot, of course, say."

*"The Field," March 18th, 1881.*

### NEW KIND OF PHANTOM MINNOW.

"I should not be surprised if Mr. Little's new minnow was a great success, although I have not seen it; but the mere fact of a minnow being made of tough stuff, like soleskin, will enhance its value. The old phantoms were made of entirely too fragile a material as silk, and when once they had been in the jaws of a perch or jack they were seldom or ever of any use afterwards. How foolish an angler feels when he finds all his baits mauled, and he a long distance from purchasing others."—FIERY BROWN (Ballyshannon).

*"The Field," May 14th, 1881.*

PARR PHANTOMS.

"Some time ago Mr. Little sent us specimens of a new make of phantom minnow, which were made out of soleskin. As this is a very tough, untearable material, we rather liked them, but suggested certain alterations. Among others we advised that the blue phantoms, instead of being painted with lines across the back like a copy-book, but quite unlike any fish, should be painted really to imitate salmon or sea-trout parr, copying from "Ephemera's" well-known handbook on the salmon, which contains some very faithfully coloured plates of the fish. This Mr. Little has done, and the result which he sends us very satisfactory. Some of the baits are really very skilful imitations, and most of them have a semi-transparency, which we believe will be very taking. Some are even as clear and brilliant as if they were made of strips of isinglass or gelatine. There can be no question that this will be a welcome improvement."

*"Land and Water," February 18th, 1881.*

NEW PATENT PHANTOM MINNOW.

"Mr. Little, the fishing-tackle maker of Fetter Lane, has just brought out a new patent phantom minnow, which is certainly a novelty in artificial baits. The minnow is made of the skin of sole, and is prepared in such a manner that it is said to bear wear and tear better than any other phantom minnow which has been brought out. We have not had any opportunity yet of testing Mr. Little's new invention, but we hope to do so shortly."

*"Land and Water," March 5th, 1881.*

NEW PATENT PHANTOM.—SOLESKIN *v.* DOGSKIN.

"I am much obliged for the specimen of the skin of the dogfish, which material was suggested by "M. G. T." in your last week's issue. I find that, whatever its pliability and toughness may be when the skin is fresh, it is exceedingly brittle when dry, and the specimen I have crumbles in the hand, consequently it is utterly

# THE GREAT MEDICINE



It Gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, HEARTBURN, FEVERISH COLDS; prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, and other FEVERS, SMALLPOX, MEASLES, and ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood.



The Testimony of Medical Gentlemen and the Professional Press has been unqualified in praise of

LAMPLOUGH'S

# PYRETIC SALINE

as possessing most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect Vigour of Body and Mind.

It is effervescing and tasteless, and forms a most invigorating, vitalizing, and refreshing beverage.

**Dr. MORGAN.**—"It furnishes the blood with its lost saline constituents."

**Dr. TURLEY.**—"I found it act as a specific, in my experience and family, in the worst forms of Scarlet Fever, no other medicine being required."

**Dr. S. GIBBON** (formerly Physician to the London Hospital).—"I have been in the habit of using it in private practice. In hot climates it is of special value."

**Dr. SPARKS** (Government Medical Inspector of Emigrants from the port of London) writes:—"I have great pleasure in bearing my cordial testimony to its efficacy in the treatment of many of the ordinary and chronic forms of Gastric Complaints and other forms of Febrile Dyspepsia."

**Dr. J. W. DOWSING.**—"I used it in the treatment of forty-two cases of Yellow Fever, and am happy to state I never lost a single case."

**Dr. W. STEVENS.**—"Since its introduction, the fatal West India Fevers are deprived of their terrors."

**Dr. ALEX. MILNE.**—"In searching for the best combination of Salines we alighted on that of Mr. Lamplough. Its utility as a remedy in fevers and as a cooling drink in diseases of children, such as Scarlet Fever, Measles, &c., has been testified to by the leading members of the profession." "I prescribe it also to my patients frequently."—19th May, 1880.

**HER MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE, the GOVERNOR of SIERRA LEONE,** in a letter of request for an additional supply of the Pyretic Saline, states:—"It is of great value, and I shall rejoice to hear it is in the hands of all Europeans visiting the tropics."

In Patent Glass-stoppered Bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

## LAMPLOUGH'S CONCENTRATED LIME JUICE SYRUP.

From the Fresh Fruit, as imported for the Hospitals; a perfect luxury; forms, with the addition of Pyretic Saline, a most delicious and invigorating beverage, particularly for Total Abstainers, the Delicate, and Invalid; of special service in *Scrofula*, *Fevers*, and *Rheumatism*, and a low or altered condition of the system. Most Chemists sell the above with the Pyretic Saline.

In Patent Glass-stoppered Bottles, 2s., and 4s. 6d. each.

## DR. POWEL'S BALSAMIC LOZENGES.

For Coughs, Asthmatic, Bronchial and Consumptive Complaints.

These excellent Lozenges, prepared only by H. LAMPLOUGH, have for many years been found of great service; their occasional use often prevents attacks from colds and inflammation. Price 1s. 1½d. per Box.

"Have them in your houses, and forget them not in your travels."

NOTICE MY TRADE MARK AND NAME,

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C.

Price 6s.—Large Crown 8vo.—Nearly 500 p.p.

*Handsomely and Tastefully Bound in Cloth from Original Design.*

A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE  
**County of Hertford**

*Under the title of "A GUIDE TO HERTFORDSHIRE."*

CONTAINING: History and description of objects of interest of every  
Town and Village: with a MAP of the County and portions of  
the surrounding Counties.

HERTFORD:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SIMSON AND CO.

LONDON: GROOMBRIDGE AND SONS.

---

Crown 8vo., cloth, price Four Shillings and Sixpence.  
Interleaved and bound in Half-Calf, price Eight Shillings.

—THE NEW—

**Domesday Book of Hertfordshire**

CONTAINING

*List of Persons holding Property in Hertfordshire and other Counties.  
Holding Property in Hertfordshire only; and Persons Holding  
Land in other Counties only; but stated to be Resident in Hertfordshire.*

 Compiled from the Official Return issued in 1873.

HERTFORD:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SIMSON AND CO.

LONDON: GROOMBRIDGE AND SONS.



