

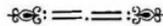
G. LITTLE & CO.,

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 ft21/0 each
- 19 Four-joint do, do, superior double brazed, do30/0 „
- 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 in25/0 „
- 22 Four-joint, do, do, superior double brazed, do35/0 „
- 23 Four-joint, do, do, very superior double brazed, brazed under winch slide, spring stoppers, beautifully whipt, 4 tops, and superior bag50/0 „

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 bag21/0 „
- 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 bags6/6 to 10/6 each
- 29 Four-joint do, do, ringed, brazed, winch ferrules, and partition bags12/9 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 tops25/0 each
 35 Four-joint, do, four tops30/0 ,,
 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 top21/0 each
 38 Ditto double-brazed30/0 ,,
 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-brazed40/0 "
 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 ft65/0, 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, Trout15/0 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 feet21/0 "
 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 " |

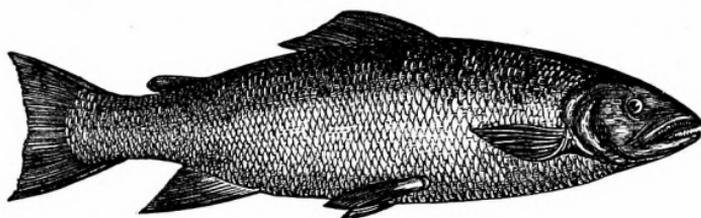
Line Rollers, 3/- each, extra.

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 " |

The Angler's Complete Guide AND COMPANION.



THE SALMON.



HE 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

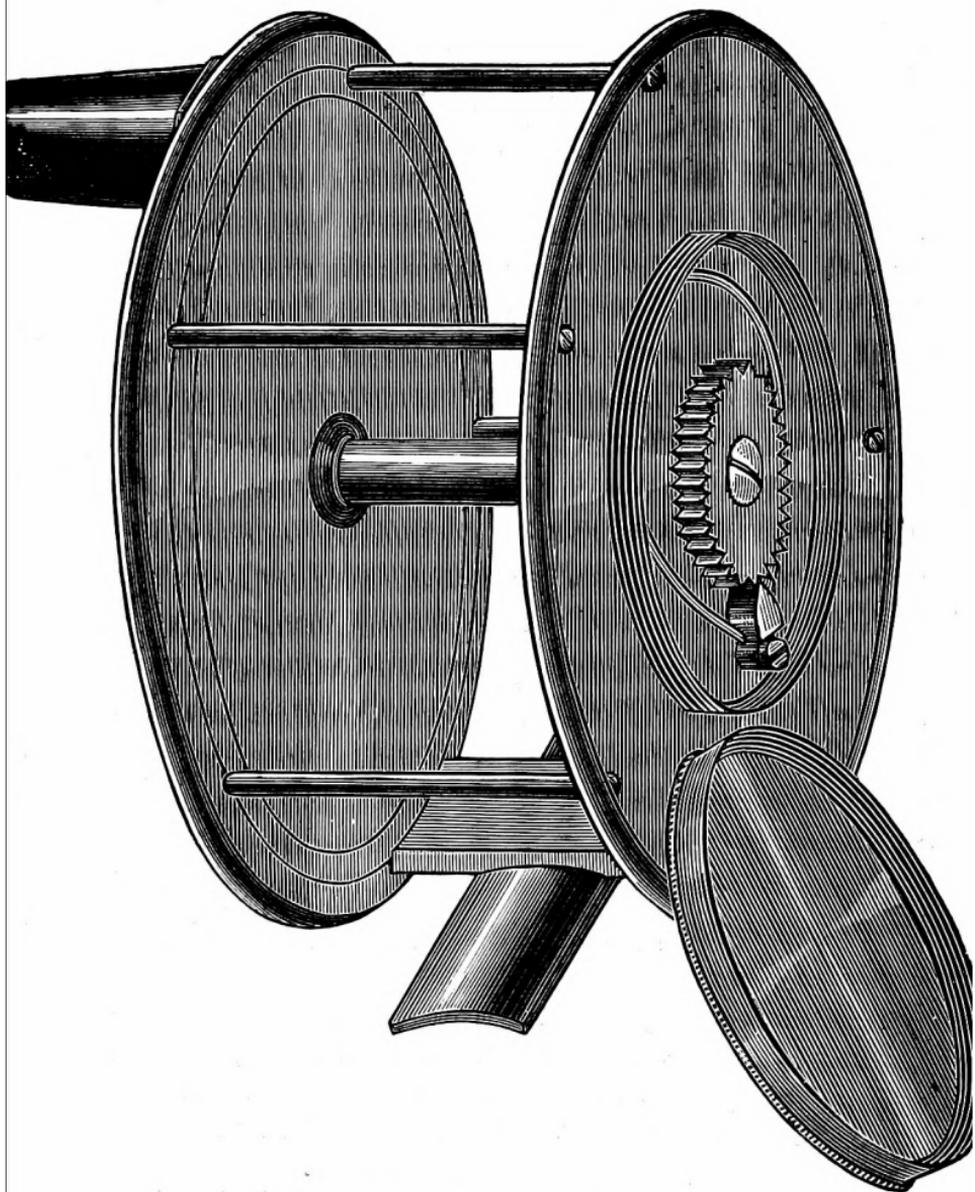


FIG. 1.

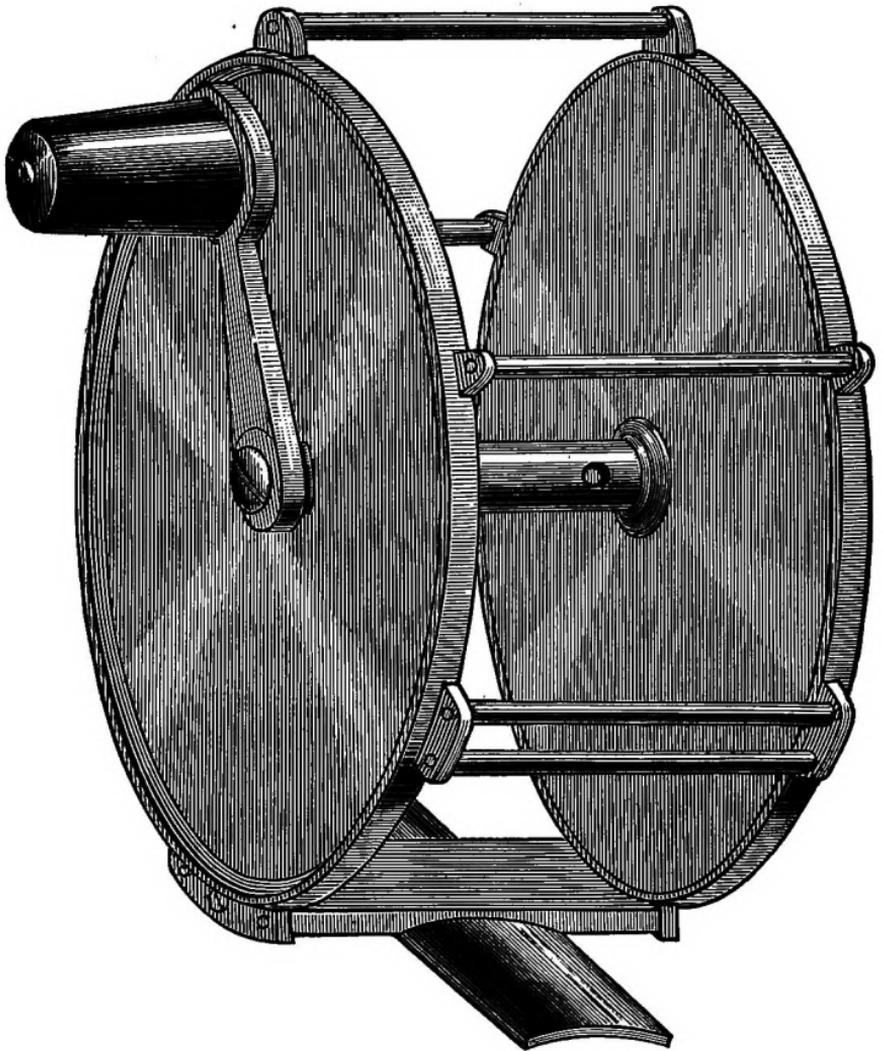


FIG. 2.

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).

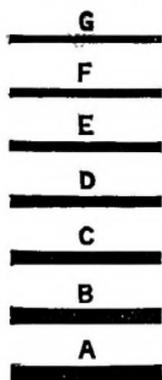


FIG. 3.

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.

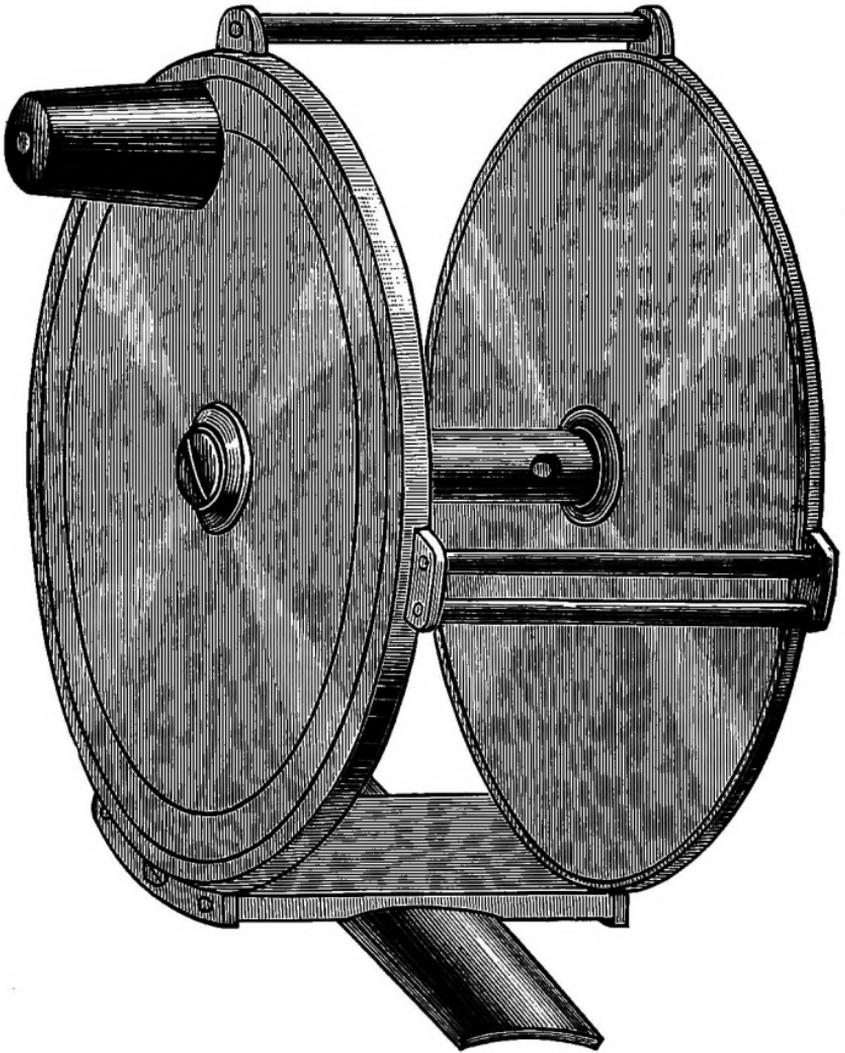


FIG. 4.

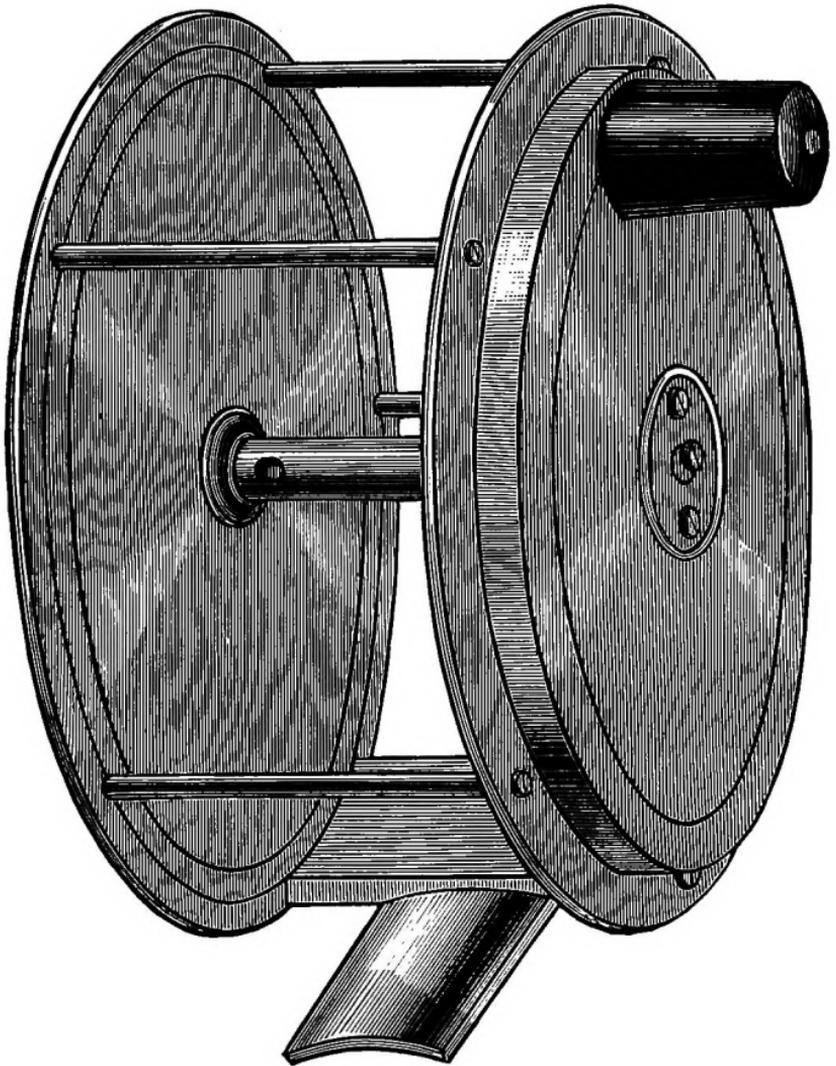


FIG. 5.

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.

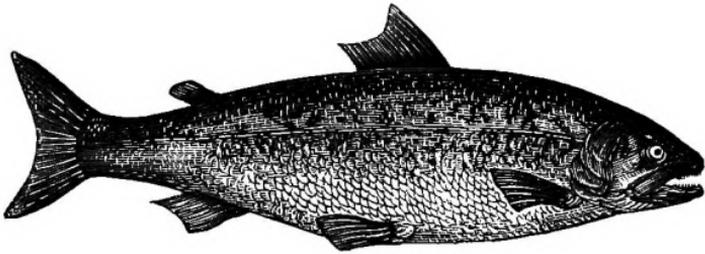
Fig. 5 is an improved make of fig. 12. In order to understand the improvement, it is necessary to notice that, by chance, the user should drop fig. 12 on the edge of the plate, the chances are in favour of his so bruising it as to prevent the handle from moving. In the winch before us, fig. 5, should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



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.

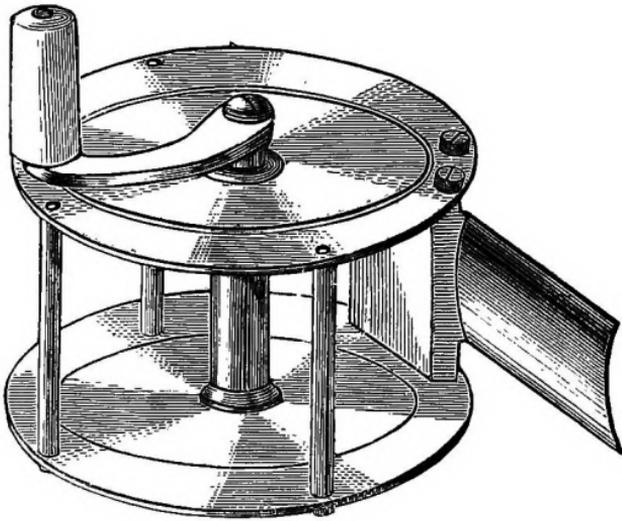


FIG. 10.

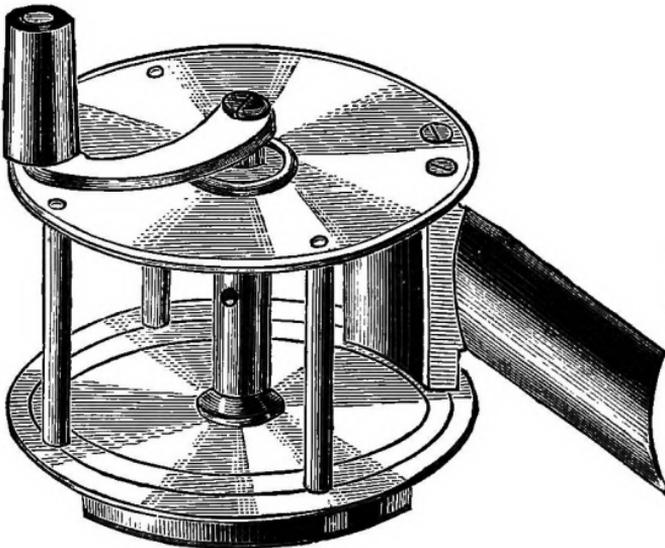


FIG. 11.

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

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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 ;

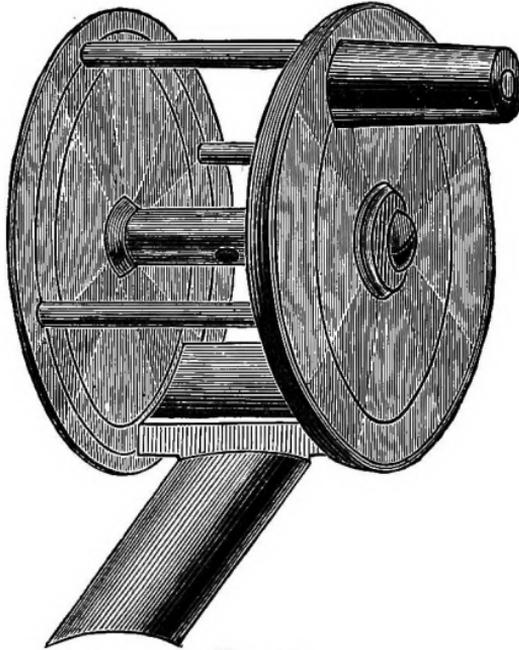


FIG. 12.

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,