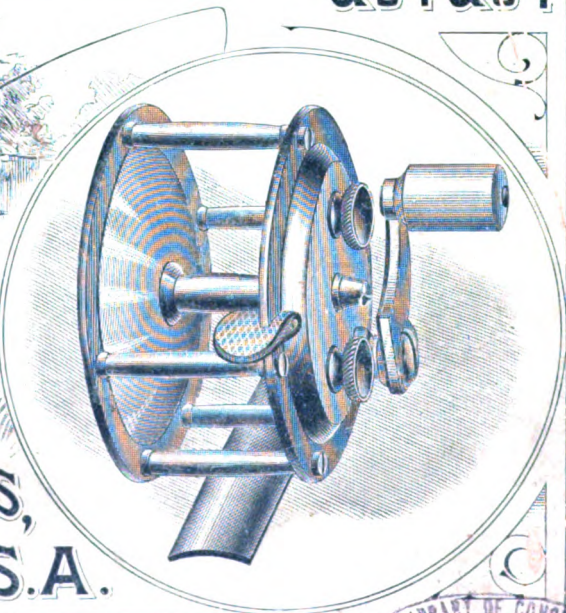


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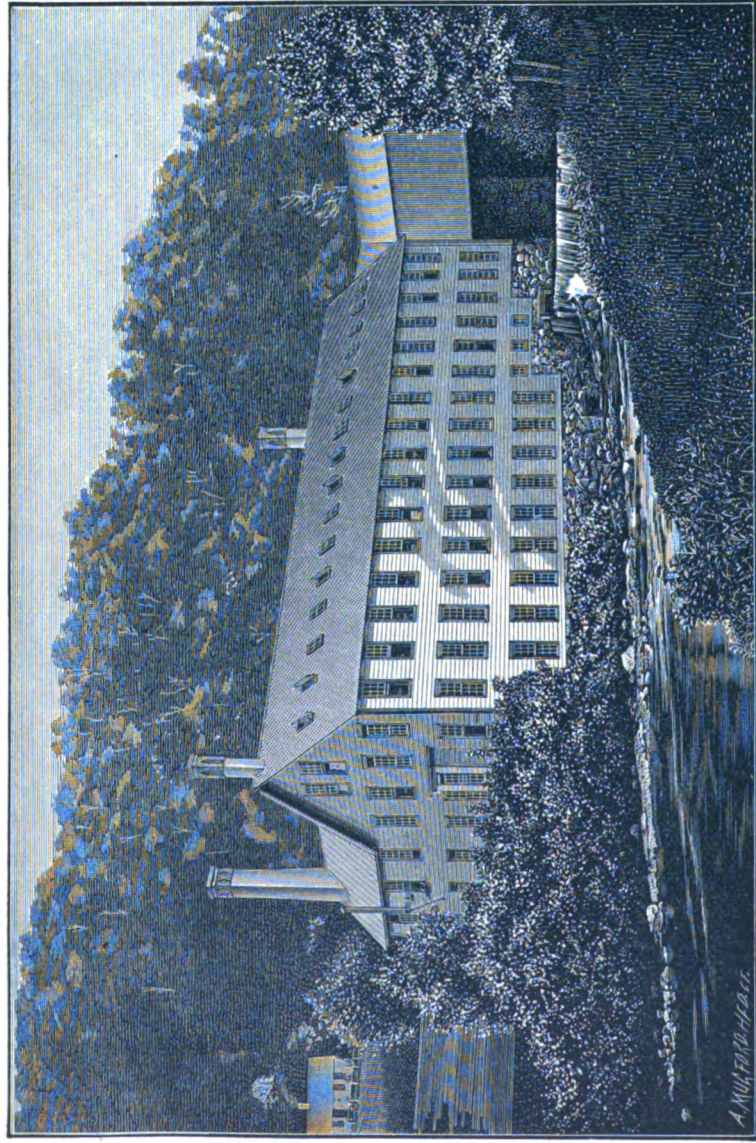
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# "THE RISE OF THE BLACK BASS."

BY DR. JAMES A HENSHALL,

AUTHOR OF "BOOK OF THE BLACK BASS."

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MORE than a decade of years ago I penned the following prediction in regard to the black bass :—

"That it will eventually become the leading game fish of America is my oft-expressed opinion and firm belief." Also, "that by the use of suitable tackle it would not suffer by a comparison with other game fishes."

That my opinion was correct and my belief well-founded, is proved by the complete verification of this prediction ; for at the present day no fish is more constantly and more eagerly sought for by bait-fisher and fly-fisher than the black bass. And if further proof were necessary to establish the claim that the black bass is now the leading game fish of America, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that follows.

When the above prediction was made there was not a single tool or article of tackle made expressly for black bass fishing, and advertised as such, except the trolling-spoon. True, the "Kentucky reel" had been manufactured by Meek & Milam for a number of years, but it had never been advertised, and was comparatively unknown, except to a few western anglers.

How is it now? Every manufacturer of fishing tackle is making articles especially for black bass fishing,—rods, reels, lines, flies, leaders, etc.,—and it is only necessary to refer to the advertising columns of our sportsmen's journals to make this fact apparent ; or, what is more pertinent, let the reader glance over the pages of this catalogue.

Of course, the deplorable scarcity of brook trout fishing, and the continual and inevitable decrease of that noble game fish in our dwindling and polluted trout streams, have a great deal to do with the manifest interest and pronounced favor with which the black bass is at present regarded by the angling fraternity ; but, in my opinion, the greatest reason for this marked appreciation of this grand game fish is the introduction of proper and suitable tools and tackle for its capture.

Regarding the game qualities of the black bass I also, years ago, hazarded this apparently heretical sentiment :—

"I consider him, *inch for inch* and *pound for pound*, the gamest fish that swims."

The lapse of years, and a more extended experience in angling, from the lordly salmon of Canadian streams to the legion of finny acrobats of Floridian waters, only confirm in my own mind this seemingly broad and sweeping assertion.

As to a comparison of game qualities as between the small-mouthed bass and the large-mouthed bass, I still hold that, all things being equal, and where the two species inhabit the same waters, there is no difference in game qualities; for while the small-mouth is probably more active in its movements, the large-mouth bass is more powerful, and no angler can tell from its manner of "fighting" whether he is fast to a large-mouth or a small-mouth bass until he has the ocular evidence.

But what are the game qualities of a fish? As I understand it, they are: its aptitude to rise to the artificial fly, its readiness to take a natural bait, and its exhibition of strength and cunning, persistence and activity, in its efforts to break away after being hooked.

Both species of black bass rise equally well to the artificial fly, though if there be any difference in this respect, I think the large-mouthed bass has the advantage. Recently I received a letter from Count Von dem Borne, of Germany (who has been very successful in introducing and propagating the black bass in that country), saying that he has observed that the large-mouthed black bass rises better to the artificial fly than the small-mouthed bass. My own experience rather favors this view, and it has likewise been brought to my notice by anglers in various parts of the country.

The current but erroneous opinion that the small-mouthed bass exceeds the large-mouth bass in game qualities, has been very widespread, and has been much enhanced by the indorsement of several of our best ichthyologists, who unfortunately, however, are not, and do not pretend to be, anglers, but who imbibed this opinion second-hand from prejudiced anglers who ought to have known better. But as the black bass is becoming better known, and fly-fishing for the species is being more commonly practiced, this unfair and unmerited comparison is fast dying out.

Recently, while in England, I found that there existed an unjust prejudice against the introduction of the black bass into British waters, and I was informed by Mr. Marston, editor of the London *Fishing Gazette*, that this opposition and prejudice was due to the opinion expressed by American anglers, that this fish was unfit for the stocking of streams on account of its predatory nature and extreme voraciousness, which would eventually depopulate new waters of all other fish life. Now there never was a greater mistake nor a more cruel slander than this, as any one at all familiar with the habits of the black bass must admit. But I have not the space to continue the subject here.

Since the publication of the "Book of the Black Bass," I have received hundreds of letters in regard to black bass fishing, but none especially in reference to fly-fish-

ing, and it may not be out of place to devote the rest of this paper to a brief consideration of that subject.

There are those, of course, who will always prefer bait-fishing for black bass ; and moreover, with the present light, short and elegant minnow-casting rods, rapid-running reels, small lines and approved hooks, bait-fishing is indeed a pleasure ; and the highest branch of it, minnow-casting, is the baccalaureate degree of angling, only next in degree to fly-fishing, which is the M. A. (Master of Angling) of the gentle art.

The tool of first importance for fly-fishing is the fly-rod, which for black bass fishing should be from ten to ten and a half feet long,—ten and a quarter feet being my idea of correct length,—and should weigh from seven to eight ounces,—seven and a half ounces being just about right. To be more explicit, a rod ten and a quarter feet long and weighing seven and a half ounces is the correct tool for ordinary black bass fly-fishing, though when the fish run large, and especially for Florida waters, at least a foot in length and an ounce in weight should be added, or even more where the bass run up to ten or twelve pounds in weight.

The rod should have a stiffer back than trout fly-rods of the same weight and length, but should still retain nearly the same pliancy, though necessarily most of the flexibility will be in the upper third of the rod. This gives pliancy for casting, resiliency for striking, and plenty of backbone for playing and landing the fish.

As to the material of the rod, the angler has now a wide choice, and can please himself. I prefer split bamboo, if well made and of the best material. However, a first-class ash and lancewood rod is far better than many of the split bamboo rods as now made. The joints should be made like those in the "Henshall" bait-rod, with short, cylindrical ferules, and without dowels.

There is nothing equal to the American enameled fly-line, and the smallest size is large enough, though longer casts can be made with the larger sizes. On the other hand, it is not often necessary to make very long casts, from thirty to fifty feet being practically long enough.

The leader should be of good single gut, strong enough to withstand a strain of at least two or three pounds, dead weight, and should not be less than six feet long. The angler can please himself about staining the gut or not, as it will make no difference to the fish in either case. I prefer it *au naturel*.

As to artificial flies, there is now such a variety and diversity in sizes and colors in black bass flies that almost any angler should be satisfied, or at least be enabled to make a selection, however fastidious his taste may be ; but as to the bass, that is another matter.

We really do not know, exactly, what color or combination of colors, or just what form or size, they prefer. Sometimes they will take anything made of feathers, tinsel,

silk, or wool, or a bit of rag, and of any known color; at other times, however, they will notice only certain colors or sizes, and at still other times they will rise to nothing in the semblance of an artificial fly. Then, again, a fly or flies that are killing on some waters are comparatively useless on others.

If we knew the "particular vanity" of the black bass in color or colors, or if he is color-blind, just what form or size is most tempting, we should have an easy task. Experience and observation teach us, however, that the black bass, like most other game fishes, seems to have a penchant for red, yellow, brown and black, and at times gray and green, and many artificial flies embody one or more of these colors in their construction, and they are usually killing flies.

Perhaps this can be better shown in the following table, where the *predominating* colors of body, wings and hackle are readily seen :—

NAME OF FLY.	BODY.	WINGS.	HACKLE.
Montreal, - - - - -	Red.	Brown.	Red.
Polka, - - - - -	Red.	Gray.	Red.
King of the Water, - - - - -	Red.	Gray.	Red.
Abbey, - - - - -	Red.	Gray.	Red.
Red Ibis, - - - - -	Red.	Red.	Red.
Lord Baltimore, - - - - -	Yellow.	Black.	Black.
Oconomowoc, - - - - -	Yellow.	Brown.	Dun.
Queen of the Water, - - - - -	Yellow.	Gray.	Red.
Professor, - - - - -	Yellow.	Gray.	Brown.
Ferguson, - - - - -	Yellow.	Brown.	Green.
Oriole, - - - - -	Black.	Yellow.	Black.
Grizzly King, - - - - -	Green.	Gray.	Gray.
Seth Green, - - - - -	Green.	Brown.	Red.
Coachman, - - - - -	Herrl.	White.	Brown.
Henshall, - - - - -	Herrl.	Gray.	White.
White Miller, - - - - -	White.	White.	White.
Gray Drake, - - - - -	Gray.	Gray.	White.

The above list embraces all of the flies that I use in black bass fishing, except the red, black, brown, gray and yellow hackles. The last four in the table are especially useful on dark days or toward evening.

Fly-fishing for black bass on ponds and lakes, or large rivers, is best practiced from a boat, which can be kept in comparatively deep water while the casts are made in-shore, or on the edges of shoals, bars, and along the borders of rushes and aquatic weeds. On smaller shallow streams the best plan is to wade, casting on either hand and down stream, in all likely places, as in eddies, under shelving banks, in pools

above or below riffles or rapids, near sunken logs, brush, or about half-submerged rocks, weed patches, etc.

It will be love's labor lost to cast the fly on long, deep and still stretches of water, or on very deep, silent pools. Black bass or any other game fish will rise to the fly only in comparatively shallow water, from one to six feet deep. Game fishes feed only in shallow water and mostly at night, when they are found close to the shores. It follows, then, that the late afternoon hours, from an hour before sundown until dark, or the early hours after sunrise, are the best for fly-fishing, for the fish are then on or near their feeding grounds on the shallows and along the shores. This holds good more especially for bright, warm days. On cloudy days, or in cooler weather, almost any hour of the day will answer.

One of the greatest secrets of success in fly-fishing is to keep out of sight of the fish, and likewise to keep as quiet and still as possible when casting. For this reason it is better, when fishing from a boat, to cast sitting instead of standing, as the angler is not so likely to be seen by the fish. It will be evident from this that wading is still a better plan. It is also important to face the sun, when this can be done, in order to avoid casting the shadow of the angler and his rod in front of him.

For clear or quiet water rather dark flies should be used, while for rough or discolored water lighter or gayer tints are best, and for very dark days, or the late evening hours, or after dark, whitish or grayish flies are desirable.

The flies should be allowed to sink several inches below the surface and then slowly and gently drawn along by jerky, tremulous motions. Two flies are enough to use in a cast, and they should embody different colors. Should they not provoke a rise after a fair trial, they should be changed for another pair of still different colors or appearance, and so on until the right cast is selected. Usually, however, if the bass fails to respond to the third change of cast, it will be useless to tempt him further at that time.

In order to encourage some who are doubtful as to their ability to become fly-fishers, and to infuse a little faith into some of the skeptical ones, I can not do better than to close this paper by quoting an extract from a letter recently received from a beginner in fly-fishing for black bass. The writer is General H ———, who lost an entire arm in the late war, and who is thus obliged to use his rod and reel with the remaining arm and hand. But to such an enthusiastic bass fisher, gallant soldier, and cultured gentleman, there is no such word as fail:—

“DEAR DOCTOR HENSHALL,—I returned home a few days ago, after a very pleasant sojourn on Lake ———, where I had some very successful fishing.

“After my conversation with you in July, I began fishing mornings and evenings with fly-rod and artificial flies, for black bass. I fished from three to five times a week, from 6 to 8 o'clock A. M., and nearly every evening (except Sundays) from

6:30 P. M. until dark. I killed from two to seven black bass every morning and evening, except I think twice, when the weather was unfavorable. The bass weighed from half a pound to three pounds each, (small ones were thrown back;) the greater number weighed from half a pound to a pound each. I took both large-mouth and small-mouth bass of all sizes. \* \* \* \* \* I took a small-mouth bass of very dark color and with well-marked black spots, that weighed three pounds. It was taken at 6 o'clock A. M., after the hardest fight a single-handed man ever had. I was alone in my boat. I sculled up against the wind, and then let my boat float with the wind. Would cast off thirty or forty feet across the wind, then let the flies float till they came to the rear, or astern, and then cast again. This was my usual way of fishing. As I had to propel myself I could not cast often. However, I had about as good luck whilst sculling myself as when some one rowed me. I could move the boat more quietly than any boatman I could get. Of course I lost many fish by their striking the fly when I had the scull in my hand.

"Floating with the wind and casting was the most successful method. Rock bass were my *bete noir*; I would take two and even four at a time. Whilst landing and clearing the hooks of these, I would often pass over the best fishing grounds. Croppies took the fly next to the rock bass in numbers. Many perch took the fly in deep water. The "Henshall" fly was a favorite of the croppies. The white miller and a white fly with brown hackle were good for black bass, but a fly with a red body, dark brown and white wings (fly inclosed\*) was decidedly the best fly for black bass. It was the only red-bodied, dark-winged fly I could get. (I told you what great success I had with such a fly for trout in the Adirondacks.)

"I used two, three and even four flies at a time, on a nine-foot single leader. My rod is the same I have used for several years for trout fly-fishing, only this season I cut one foot off the small end of the butt joint. The rod, from the reel (which is for my use necessarily on top of the rod and in front of the grip) to the tip, is seven feet two inches, and from reel to butt is eighteen inches. (The long butt is to go under my arm.) The butt is ash, and the middle and the tip joints are lancewood. The rod weighs eight ounces, and appears to be perfect for fishing from a boat.

"I certainly had excellent sport with the black bass on a fly-rod. The smaller bass were found in shallow water, one to two feet deep, about one hundred feet from shore; the large ones were all taken in deeper water, three to six feet deep. I attribute my success to *quiet* fishing. As you say in your book, I found that black bass are not only sharp-eyed but quick-witted. Sculling and floating with the wind deceived them.

I am under many obligations for your kind suggestions. \* \* \* \* \*

Respectfully yours,

---

\* The fly inclosed was a "Montreal," but with the addition of narrow white wings under the usual brown ones.  
J. A. H.

# TROUT FISHING.

BY A. N. CHENEY.

NOT long ago I opened my letter-box, and without selection took from it a bunch of unanswered letters, and sat down at my desk to reply to them. The first was from Mr. Henry P. Wells, the successful salmon angler; the next was from Mr. Francis Endicott, a well-known striped bass fisherman; the next was from Mr. Wm. H. Wood, the champion slayer with rod and reel of the mighty tarpon, and the next from Mr. R. B. Marston, editor *English Fishing Gazette*, who inclosed some tiny trout flies tied on gossamer drawn gut. The juxtaposition of these letters from three notable and successful seekers of our largest game fishes, with the delicate lures fashioned for beguiling brook trout, caused the writer to indulge in a bit of reverie.

The flies were the "Marston's Fancy," not larger in their entirety than the cross section of an ordinary pen-holder, and the gut like a film of spider's web. One placed before the nose of a salmon would not probably attract even the notice of that distinguished fish. If they imparted the proper odor a gross of them would hardly serve to "chum" a five-pound striped bass, and a bunch of them on a tarpon hook would scarcely conceal it. The gut would not for a single instant check any of the three great fish, provided the fly could be made fast to one of them; still, properly handled, the fly will attract and the gut will hold a trout of two pounds and more. As I pondered over the contrasts that I conjured up, I wondered if these anglers for giant fish did not sometimes lay aside the long salmon-rod or short bass-rod, after successfully bringing to gaff a monster salmon, striped bass, or tarpon, and allow their thoughts to dwell with a longing, more or less intense, upon another scene, wherein a tumbling, singing trout brook, or forest-encircled pond, light fly-rod, fly-book, click reel, landing net, willow creel, skiff or waders, and a score or more of beautiful, though small, speckled trout, made up the chief objects in memory's picture. I incline to believe that trout anglers, however successful in taking other and larger fish, that cause a greater thrill of exultation at their capture, because being larger fish they make a greater fight, always retain in their heart of hearts a larger and tenderer place for the incomparable trout of the mountains. Association has undoubtedly much to do with this feeling, for as a man must creep before he can walk, so the trout fish-

ing of youth usually precedes the salmon fishing of maturer years, and the distance of years perhaps lends a sort of enchantment to the first love. As trout fishing often is the beginning of one's real fishing, so, too, it is sometimes the pleasure that solaces declining years, when hands have become too feeble to wield the more ponderous salmon-rod. What a touching picture is that painted by the daughter of the lion-like Christopher North, who, in his failing strength, supported on one hand by his staff, carried in the other his fly-rod while he waded a stream with tottering steps to "catch trout after trout." The late Francis Francis was one of Great Britain's most noted anglers for salmon as well as trout, but when he said, "Next to my thanks for existence, health and daily bread, I thank God for the good gift of fly-fishing," he was speaking of trout fishing. One heretical friend, a bustling business man with little of poetry or romance in his composition, tells me that he would prefer to catch one black bass rather than two brook trout; that trout fishing is for dreaming worshippers of Walton; that the leaping, fighting black bass will dispel the witchery that surrounds trout fishing,—thrown over it in the past by years of poetry and word painting,—and cause the trout fisher to keep step with the fishermen of the present. What a vandal! If this were true, I would not have the glamour removed from my eyes; but the fact is, my friend has an extensive acquaintance with the black bass, and an extremely limited one with the trout. In commenting upon trout fishing I must not be understood as dissenting from the late George Dawson, who fitly said, "Salmon fishing is confessedly the highest department of the school of angling;" but while we retain our small idols of gold and scarlet, we may also worship at the shrines of greater ones in silver and black.

It may not be sheer presumption for one who has been a fly-fisher for more than twenty-five years, and who caught trout with bait before he used a fly, (and many a time since, too; for I will be honest, even if I am not in strict harmony with the code of some fly-fishers, and write it down that if trout will not take a fly, or if from the nature of things a fly cannot be used, I have no scruples about using bait,) to say something about the tools for trout fishing, if only to give a *resume* of personal experience.

The rod for fly-fishing, whatever its material, should primarily fit the fisherman. This I believe all anglers will concede, and as a unit they will concede little more.

By "fit", I mean that the rod's action or balance should be such as to admit of most effective casting with least physical exertion; but no sane man will attempt to give the exact weight and length of such a rod. Over and over have I heard the question asked, "What does your rod weigh?" The questioner seems to think that with the weight of the rod given, he knows all there is to know about it. Too much importance is given to the weight of rods by novices in angling. I have a friend, one of the

finest anglers in the land, who makes his own rods, and many of them, but he rarely knows the weight of one. For years I used rods with a double action, and to-day I keep such for the good they have done. Double-action rods, or rods with a "kick in the butt," are of English extraction, and are so "soft" or willowy that when the angler strikes, the middle joint arches up and the tip makes an obeisance, followed by a reverse motion. They are good rods, if one likes them, but single-action rods seem now to be preferred by the majority of American anglers. A single-action rod has more "backbone" or stiffness than the former, and the stiffness is of a steely nature. The rod should be homogeneous: a stiff butt and second joint, and a soft tip, or *vice versa*, make a combination that is an abomination to most anglers. Trout fly-rods, without going to the extremes, are between 10 and 11½ feet in length, while in weight they vary from five to 10 ounces, and should *always* have the reel-seat behind the hand-piece, or "grip." Dowels in a fly-rod are as unnecessary as they are useless. I have an eight-ounce fly-rod without dowels that I have owned for twenty-three years, and value it accordingly. It has traveled thousands of miles, and been waved over some of the waters of several States and Territories; but if any man will now throw the joints apart in fair casting, I will give him the rod; and these are the only terms upon which any one ever will get it. Another important "fit" is that the line should fit the rod. The past summer I saw a five-ounce rod saddled with a "C" salmon-line, and to me it looked like a small boy wearing his father's coat.

A rod of about eight ounces in weight and 11 feet in length usually takes an "E" (No. 3) and sometimes a "D" (No. 2) line, while a rod of about five and one-half ounces, 10 feet long, will better carry an "F" (No. 4) line. There is no rule to be laid down in the matter, but an angler will quickly tell upon trial the size of line that will best fit his rod without overtaxing it. A balance multiplying reel on a trout fly-rod would be as much out of place as a paid quartette in a Friends meeting-house; the sound of a click reel is part of trout fishing. On one occasion I began to keep a memorandum of large fish that friends had hooked and lost, and in most instances, so far as I kept the books, the fish escaped by parting the leaders. I have broken lots of leaders in the tops of trees, on big stumps, roots, etc., but very few, if any, on big trout.

I test my leaders with a spring balance before I go a-fishing, and break them myself, if they are weak, before the trout have a chance at them. I do not always do this. Last May I was fishing for lake trout, and one morning put on a leader that I had used the previous year. After it was soaked and "rigged" it occurred to me that it bore no test mark, although there were plenty of tested leaders in my tackle-box; but I concluded to chance it. I struck a trout that at once satisfied me it was a fifteen-pounder, and my first thought was for my leader. I succeeded in gaffing the trout,

and found it was hooked in the side, back of the gills, and weighed nine pounds. I put out the same leader, and caught another trout, which also deceived me, as it was hooked foul like the first, but weighed six and one-half pounds. When I went ashore I tested that leader, and broke it at two and one-half pounds. Loops on leaders to attach drop flies are as convenient as a stem-winding watch, and after using them an angler returns to the plain leaders as a man returns to a key-winding watch,—from necessity only. I was fishing a pond one morning with fine natural-gut leader and flies on No. 10 hooks, and did not get a rise. I put on a fine drawn-gut leader and flies tied on No. 18 hooks, when the trout rose promptly. The moral is obvious. I more than half believe that “uneducated” trout of the wilderness will rise to small flies on fine leaders when they will not notice the coarser lures usually offered to them.

There are times and places when trout will rise at most anything offered in the shape of a fly, other times when they will rise at nothing, and still other times when only a good imitation of a natural insect will bring them,—and the insect must be one on which the trout are at the time feeding. Here is an instance from my fishing journal:—

“June 14th, 1884. \* \* \* \* Made up cast of coachman, green drake and orange black. The trout rose only to the green drake, and, to test their knowledge of entomology and their perception of colors, I changed the green drake from one place to another on the leader, and added, one after another, a professor, grizzly king, *gray drake*, stone fly, cowdung, Montreal, red fox, scarlet ibis, brown hackle, and fern fly. Whatever the position of the green drake on the leader, the trout rose only to that, and paid not the least attention to the other flies named.”

These trout were not highly educated,—in other words, the pond containing them is not often fished with the artificial fly; but the gray drake had no attraction for them, and it is very like the green drake when tied as a fly, and in nature it is the metamorphosis of the female green drake. Of artificial flies there is no end, but as a general thing the closer nature is imitated in making flies, the better is one's success in fly-fishing. I think that English anglers in their clear, open, well-fished streams, make a greater effort to closely imitate the natural insects found upon the water than do American anglers. In four classes of insects, browns, drakes, duns and spinners, one English writer gives 91 species, to say nothing of the beetles, ants and house flies. Most English flies are imitations of some of these species, and it strikes me that we are making strides in this direction, and copying the natural insect. But it is always well that one's fly-book should contain a few nondescripts without a pedigree, for trout are at times “kittle cattle.”

## FISH LORE.

GEO. P. GOFF, A. M.

THAT good old hater, Samuel Johnson, in order to express his contempt of fishing, as well as for the angling fraternity, defined the sport as "A rod with a hook and line at one end, and a fool at the other." Lacepede has recorded a similar opinion, but in other words. He says: "*La linge est un instrument ou il y a une bete a chaque bout.*"

These worthies are, however, both in the minority. The delights of this keen sport are as old as sin, for the earliest piscatorial enterprises were doubtless undertaken as soon as primitive man had had revealed to him that "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread." The dwellers at and near the sea coast, or in the vicinity of rivers and lakes, were early taught by their necessities to supply their daily wants by means so ready and so pleasant. Living near the peopled waters, they could not fail to observe that this element teemed with living animals, which were intended by the Maker of the universe for a wholesome, plentiful food. The demands of their existence stimulated them to the invention of ingenious instruments and modes for the capture of these occupants of the swarming waters, and which enabled them also to overcome that instinct of self-preservation so strongly implanted in all of God's creatures. They saw with delight all about them a food so abundant as to be had for the mere effort of taking.

"The sounds and seas, each creek and bay,  
With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals  
Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales  
Glide under the green wave, in schools that oft  
Bank the mid-sea; part single, or with mate  
Grazed the sea-weed, their pasture, and through groves  
Of coral stray; or, sporting with quick glance,  
Show to the sun their waved coats, dropt with gold."

In the beginning man was made after the image of his Maker, and given dominion over the fish of the sea, the fowls of the air, the cattle of the fields, and over every creeping thing. When Adam had entered into the enjoyment of all that which had been created for him, he felt that there was something yet unfulfilled.

As he wandered listlessly, alone, over the vast domain which he had inherited, he was impressed with the solemn and mysterious stillness which surrounded him. He

listened for a voice akin to his own tongue, but heard no sound save the sweet, melodious notes of the birds, resounding through the leafy solitude, the murmur of the rippling brooks, and the flow of the swift-running stream, for—

"Southward through Eden went a river large,  
Nor changed its course, but through the shaggy hill  
Passed underneath engulfed; for God had thrown  
That mountain as his garden mound, high raised  
Upon the rapid current which through veins  
Of porous earth with thirst updrawn,  
Rose a fresh fountain, and with many a rill  
Watered the garden."

Adam was a bachelor, and consequently was lonely. A deep sleep came over him, and when the spell passed off, when that additional creation which was necessary to supply the means of populating the world was completed, and consciousness had returned to him, he rubbed his eyes in wonder and amazement, for he saw standing in his presence the lovely vision Eve: "Bone of his bone, flesh of his flesh," formed for a companion, for "better or for worse," created for him in order that she might share his sorrows, add to the sweet cares of his life, and assist him to spend his income.

Then came the temptation and the fall. The evil one took to angling, and with *malice prepense* rigged up the first fishing-rod that we know of, and went diligently to work.

"When Eve and Adam lived in peace,  
Sans either brawls or jangling,  
The serpent from his brimstone den  
Thought he would go an-angling.  
He baited his hook with fiendish look;  
Says he: 'This will entangle her,—  
And so, my friends, you all may see  
The devil was the first angler."

His Satanic Majesty, with all the skill and adroitness of the modern angler, employed the most enticing, the most killing bait; he cunningly concealed the treacherous barb with—

"Fruit like that which grew in Paradise—the bait of Eve,  
Used by the tempter."

After the wedding in the Garden of Eden, with the peculiar ceremony of which we are so familiar, the bride and bridegroom partook generously and joyously of the bountiful repast so maliciously set out by the enterprising serpent. The bride, in the plentitude of her heaven-born wisdom, discovered that she needed a new dress, and, with the characteristic economy of a young wife, became her own dress-maker, designing and constructing that garment of fig leaves, so tasty, so simple, so inexpensive, and so short.

Then, being so equipped, shorn of her nakedness, she set about arranging the do-

mestic affairs of the family, and putting the lately acquired household in order. Coming to the culinary department, she observed that subsistence was much needed, and dispatched Adam in search of that vital requisite,—without which no house can prosper, no “two hearts beat as one,” and the urgent want of which will force “two souls with but a single thought” into a divorce court by separate routes.

Being an obedient as well as a contemplative man, the new and willing husband hastened to obey. He fashioned hooks from the spines of the fir tree, hardened them by a secret process, wove a line from the golden flowing mane of the roving lion, went fishing, and mankind became anglers by transmission of traits.

The practice of fishing for pastime, for pleasure, or for daily food, commenced at a time to which the memory of man runneth not back. It has been the theme of the poet and of the historian, the ideal of the artist and sculptor, and many paintings, bas-reliefs and quaint carvings of the ancients are yet extant to prove the interest felt in this subject. It has been as well a panacea for the broken spirit and broken fortune, as a favorite recreation of the rich, the thoughtful and the powerful; is the solace of the wearied merchant who, while calmly watching the idly bobbing cork, or repairing broken tackle, forms new plans of business in order to outstrip his rivals and carry him triumphant to fortune; of the tired statesman, whiling away the hours in a blissful dream in some favorite haunt, drawing finer the thread of diplomatic science, and conjuring up new schemes of state-craft for the discomfiture of the enemies of his country; of the soldier, turned aside from the scenes of slaughter, blood, and conquest, swaying in his anchored boat to the gently undulating tide; fighting his battles over again, correcting the mistakes of the last campaign—capturing the wily prey, and drawing its struggling form out from a ring of gently receding ripples; of the poet, revelling in rural beauty and solitude, weaving around man's life charming and fantastic word-pictures of the common events of human existence; of the actor, surfeited with his brief hour upon the stage, divested of himself, leaving behind him the mimic world, and deftly dropping the fly, with the skill of a master, with unerring aim into a shady pool or lurking recess of the wary trout; of the astute lawyer retreating from the labor and contention which pervades the altar of the blind goddess to the quiet pleasure of angling, winding the meshes of the law inextricably around his antagonist, and earning for his client a verdict full of costly revenge; and of the guilty truant from school, wandering away from that steep laborious pass up the hill of knowledge, the apex of which is surmounted by the temple of fame.

The spirit of angling has afforded many similes to the pulpit orator, given to dull parsons an opportunity to make things lively in a congregation, and to stir up the listeners by comparing the operations of the devil to the pursuit of the gentle recreation of fishing. An earnest but austere divine, about the year 1615, puts his hearers

under the harrow in this wise, by making Satan fish for men's souls. He says, "The devil is an arch fisherman. He troubleth the waters, maketh them thick and puddly, that his poor blind captive may not see the bait he is going to trouble him with. He throws in among the passions of men his ground and bottom baits, and his lines and his artifices, and when his simple fish are sailing about them, they, thinking all is right and safe, swallow the sweet morsels, and are thus chucked out of this life and thrust into his (the devil's) fishing basket—the bottomless pit."

We take occasion here to add our advice to that of the above pious teacher, and to admonish all gentle anglers to beware, and not to be led into temptation. The nets of the evil one are always set and ready to insnare the unwary. It may be too late, when, for example, the lying brother sportsman discovers his mistake and finds himself floundering in the toils of the arch fiend, to stretch out his imploring hands for succor toward those who have never sinned piscatorially,—who have never distorted the facts about their catch, but on the contrary told the truth to an ounce—as they understood it. It will then be in vain. The spirits of good anglers, their duty being completed, will sail in unseen boats to those happy fishing waters, to that other shore, where every fish shall be golden, and which shall increase in size, in beauty, and in value, for ever and ever. The wicked brothers shall remain here and angle in troubled waters—on an unblessed shore. They shall thrash the waters with flies which never cause a rise, and they shall "hope on, hope ever" to entrap the largest and finest fish, which they shall never take, but which, like the drink of Tantalus, shall be in constant view, but never attainable. They shall never catch, nor cease from their labors, but fish on to an unknown fate. This shall be the fate of the fish liar.

John Bunyan was an angler, no doubt, and as a contemplative man he did not fail to make an application so apparent :—

"You see the ways the fisherman doth take  
To catch the fish; what engines doth he make?  
Behold! how he engageth all his wits;  
Also his snares, lines, angles, hooks, and nets;  
Yet fish there be that neither hook nor line,  
Nor snare, nor net, nor engine can make thine;  
They must be groped for, and be tickled, too,  
Or they will not be caught, what 'er you do."

The subject of our gossip has been fruitful of legend, song and story. It was a belief among the ancients, and the repetition is yet cherished, that fish were instrumental in making love matches, and that the fishes themselves had their loves and hates. Gray, the poet, takes a matrimonial view of the question, and exclaims spitefully :—

"What gudgeons are we men,  
Every woman's easy prey;  
Though we've felt the hook, again  
We bite and they betray."

Sure, Gray must have been a sour sort of person, and either have steeled his heart

against angling and the fair sex, or have been inefficient in both pursuits. If he could have sat somewhere on a grassy bank with Phyllis by his side, and, in the intervals of watching his cork, indulged in one of those liquid kisses, that sweet converse of lips,—fruition of love, which grows by what it feeds on,—he would have changed his tune, “Danced to the lascivious pleasing of a Lute,” and sung, his soul meanwhile filled with delight :—

“With line of silk, with hook of barbed steel,  
Beneath this oaken umbrage let us lie,  
And from the water's crystal bosom steal  
Upon the grassy bank the finny prey ;  
The perch, with purple speckled many fold ;  
The eel, in silver lab'rinth self-enrolled,  
And carp, all burnished o'er with drops of scaly gold.”

The advocates of angling have not gained the entire approbation of mankind. Like every other human device, it has its enemies, and has received many rebukes, such as inhuman, foolish waste of valuable time, and kindred abuse. The following scrap evidences the sentiment of a man incapable of enjoying the delights of angling :—

“Enjoy the stream, O harmless fish,  
And when an angler for his dish,  
Through gluttony's vile sin,  
Attempts, a wretch, to pull you out,  
God give thee strength, O gentle trout,  
To pull the rascal in.”

It is seldom that a member of the patient, persevering fraternity turns his back on the sport ; but here is a case, however, which not only calls for great commiseration, but for the greatest condemnation also ; a reformed brother ; listen to the recreant :—

“Farewell, my rod, and to my lines farewell ;  
No more shall sports like these my bosom swell ;  
No more shall ye to cruelty invoke me.  
Perhaps some fish with patriot rage may burn,  
Perhaps some trout be savage in its turn,  
And, dying for its injured brethren, choke me.”

Every poison has its antidote, and the following is an apt answer to the above ;—if it did not bring the delinquent into full fellowship, there is no music in the click of a reel, nor any excitement in battling with a hooked fish :—

“I like the strain in which you plead the cause  
Of sweet humanity's indulgent laws,  
And hail each finny tribe as sister, brother :  
Extend this principle to every dish,  
To flesh, and fowl, as well as toward fish,  
How would men live?—by eating one another?”

## PRACTICAL TROUT FISHING.

THE most practical fisherman and the most practical rod I ever saw, I saw this fall on one of the countless lakes which make the vast wilderness north of Quebec a huge tangle of woods and water courses. His high mission was to carry a chain in a surveying party. Previous to his attaining this elevation he had been a "Canuck" chopper. His pole was a seasoned tamarack some twelve feet in length; a sturdy stick it was, with which, and the help of a purchase, a man might land a whale. His line was a stout cord as long as his pole, and not quite so large, to which it was attached by several half-hitches. The hook this angler used was a cod-fish hook of the largest size, at least four inches in length, and with a barb big enough to cast a shadow. This *chef-d'œuvre* of mechanical handiwork was strongly noosed on to the end of the cord in such a blundering fashion that it stood out obliquely from it, instead of hanging plumb. The bait which this Canadian angler used was foraged from the pork tub, and consisted of a strip of salt junk, through the rine of which the huge hook was bored, of about an inch and a half in width by four inches long. With this he slashed the water and enticed the trout. With this extraordinary equipment he actually captured trout of from two to eight pounds in weight. He went at his work in the most business-like manner, and in every motion he made showed that he was fishing for meat. When he skittered that pork he meant business, and when he hooked a six-pound trout he meant business. There was no fancy work put in by him. The trout came out of the lake or he went into it. It was the most *practical* tackle and the man was the most practical angler I ever saw. I watched him with envy and admiration. The force was directly applied, the gearing simple, and the power adequate. A smaller man or a bigger trout would have upset the admirable equilibrium of forces. As it was, the *tout ensemble* was perfect.

For myself I used another kind of a rod, one of Chubb's eight-oz. lancewood, the handiest rod I ever used, pliant as a wand, but spunky and stubborn in a fight, when a great fish in forty feet of water set himself to smash it. It would n't smash, but swayed and quivered and shook as in a passion; but it gloriously held its own and had its way, and beat the fish, and proved itself a very Napoleon of rods, without a Waterloo. For twenty years I have tested rods in practical angling, angling for pan and grill when hunger was sharp and meat scant in camp, and a big trout lost meant a supperless night; but never in those twenty years have I used a rod of any man's make that proved truer at the pinch than the little rod of Chubb's make I had with me in the woods this year.

W. H. H. MURRAY.

## HINTS ON SALMON FISHING.

IT is not to be expected in the small space allotted in this catalogue to this subject, that anything more than very brief suggestions can be offered, and it should be understood that these hints are intended rather for the information of the *uninitiated* than for the experienced salmon angler. It is, however, hoped that the suggestions which we offer may prove of service to those who contemplate an indulgence in this noble sport, for it is the unanimous verdict of all who have fished for salmon that there is no sport so intensely exciting and absorbing.

Having first secured the privilege of fishing, either through the kind invitation of some obliging friend who owns or leases salmon waters, or by advertisement in local newspapers published in the City of Quebec, or St. Johns, New Brunswick, the important question arises as to tackle and other outfit. No expensive or fancy outfit of clothing is necessary. An old suit of winter clothing, including overcoat, a good strong pair of winter boots, two blue-flannel shirts with collars, a waterproof overcoat, four pairs of strong socks, a wide-brimmed soft felt hat, two pairs of coarse lisle-thread gloves, one pair of dogskin or old kid gloves, are ample.

### FISHING TACKLE.

Split-Bamboo Salmon Rod.	4 Black Dose Salmon Flies.
Salmon Gaff, <i>not</i> Nickel-plated.	4 Black Fairy Salmon Flies.
4 Single Gut Salmon Leaders.	40 Yards Waterproof Salmon Line.
6 Jack Scott Salmon Flies.	100 Yards Braided Linen Line.
4 Silver Doctor Salmon Flies.	1 Salmon Reel.
4 Silver Grey Salmon Flies.	1 Spring Balance to weigh 40 pounds.

A salmon-rod with four joints is much more conveniently transported, and is as good as one of three joints. There should be an extra third joint and an extra tip.

The salmon-gaff should not be nickel-plated nor brightly polished, because it is more conspicuous, and frightens the fish.

A salmon leader should be of single gut, nine feet long, and tested when dry to sustain a weight of six pounds. Of course stronger gut is desirable, but very difficult to obtain, and really not necessary.

The salmon flies enumerated are as a general rule the most killing of all, and the assortment will meet all probable requirements, and they are ample for all practical purposes.

One hundred yards of braided linen line, strong enough to sustain a weight of ten pounds, is much less expensive and occupies much less space on your reel than the same length of waterproof silk salmon-line. It should be braided, as it will not twist and kink.

To this splice forty yards of best waterproof silk salmon-line. The chief advantage of the waterproof line is that it is heavy and consequently casts more easily. It is not requisite that it should be tapered.

A rubber air cushion, to be used as a seat-cushion or pillow, is a comfort not to be forgotten.

Test the strength of your gut leader every morning before fishing, and thus save to yourself many fish and much worry of mind.

If you make this test in the following manner, you will acquire the very useful and practical information as to the amount of force you can exert on a fish, as well as securing confidence in the requisite strength of your leader; for it is better that ten leaders should be broken before fishing than that one should prove too weak after you have hooked your fish.

Attach a spring balance in place of your salmon fly; let your boatman play salmon by walking off sixty feet and holding the balance near the ground. Now lift with your rod all it will sustain on bend of the rod. You will imagine that you are lifting at least one hundred pounds, and will be much surprised that the balance records four or five pounds only. Remember this when you are playing your fish, and it will be a profitable lesson.

It is impossible to give directions for fishing which will apply to all salmon waters, but as a general rule the following method will be found applicable to such rivers as require fishing from a boat or canoe:—

Two boatmen are required, on account of swiftness of current and proper control of the boat while playing the fish.

The usual expense of the outfit, the two men and boat, the boatmen to board themselves, is \$3 per day, or \$2.50 per day in case you provide board.

You will find it much more satisfactory to let them provide their own rations and quarters.

It is also a wise precaution to pay your men each day; then, if not satisfied, you are under no obligations to continue their services. One of them probably will be experienced in fishing, and will be able to give you useful information as to best place to fish, mode of fishing, and proper flies to use. Do not hesitate to acknowledge that you are a novice, and ask him for advice.

Anchored at the head of the salmon pool, seated or standing in center of boat, a boatman at each end, you prepare to try your luck as a fisher for salmon. First,

you make a cast not to exceed twenty feet, at not quite a right angle to the boat. An angle of about  $70^{\circ}$  is correct. The current will take the fly down stream until opposite the stern of the boat. Then repeat the cast on the opposite side of the boat. Now draw off four or five feet of line from reel before raising the rod for another cast, then raise the rod and proceed as before, and so continue until you have got out as much line as you can easily cast. Do not try to make too long casts, for usually most fish are hooked within seventy feet of the boat. Don't despise a short cast, for it frequently happens that you raise a fish within twenty feet of the boat. Unlike trout fishing, you should not try to keep your fly on the surface of the water, for salmon usually take the fly when submerged. The force of the current will keep your fly at proper depth. Having cast as far as you conveniently can, wind up your line, pull up anchor and drop down stream about two lengths of the boat; again anchor, and re-commence casting.

You have probably caught several trout at your first anchorage, which you regard with great satisfaction, and are surprised that your boatmen do not manifest more enthusiasm thereat, and if you ask the cause you will be decidedly disappointed with the reply, "that trout don't count," and are looked upon rather as nuisances when fishing for salmon. You will not fully comprehend this until you make your cast just where you know a salmon is sure to rise to your fly, and up comes a trout which makes so much splashing before you can get him into the boat that your salmon refuses all your most tempting efforts thereafter.

Having been taught by precept and experience as a trout fisherman that you must strike your fish instantly on his rise, you will instinctively do the same in salmon fishing. The bitter experience of losing your first salmon will teach you that it is best to let a salmon hook himself. When the salmon rises, hold your rod rigid and immovable. Imagine yourself for the moment to be a dog pointing a bird, and govern yourself accordingly. The fish will take the fly, turn to resume the place where he was lying just before his rise, and, if you have followed directions, the force exerted by the bend of your rod will hook him. Then, if he has not started on his first run, you can raise your rod firmly, not with a jerk, and more deeply fasten the hook.

In the great majority of cases you will hook your fish below the stern of the boat. Instantly turn your rod so as to bring the reel on top, and be careful to protect the handle from any obstruction. His first run, as a rule, will be diagonally up the river, in which case, the current acting as a pulley on your line, your rod will point in the direction of the place where the fish took your fly, and you will be looking in that direction thinking that he is below you. Away off one hundred feet to the side of your boat, and an equal distance above it, a fish suddenly leaps into the air.

Much to the amusement of your boatmen, you exclaim, "Why! there's another fish!" and you will with difficulty believe the reply, "That's your fish, sir!"

Your boatman in the bow has raised the anchor as soon as your fish started, and both men are standing holding the boat in position with their "setting poles." You reel in the slack line, holding your rod at about an angle of forty degrees; the boat is pushed toward your fish as fast as you can wind in the line. Nearer and nearer you approach, and are perhaps within sixty feet of him when away he goes toward the opposite shore and down the stream. After a run of two hundred feet he leaps again, then goes to the bottom, and stops. Your boat has followed him as fast as your men can pole or paddle; notwithstanding this your reel has sung and shrieked, and you have been in deadly fear that your line would all be run out. Now you appreciate the ample length of line on your reel, and comprehend that, although a salmon seldom runs over three hundred feet without stopping, yet the consciousness that you have sufficient line to provide against all contingencies is a comfort greater than words can express.

You again reel in your line, always when so doing keeping your rod elevated to an angle of at least forty degrees, and approach your fish. This time you notice a jerking motion of your rod, as if the fish was shaking his head violently. He is "sulking"—that is to say, he is lying on the bottom close to some convenient rock, and trying to rub the hook out. He must not be allowed to remain in this position, and you move the boat toward him; rap on the butt of your rod, and if this fails toss a stone over as near to him as possible, taking care always not to throw it near enough to come in contact with and break your leader. This usually induces him to start on another run, and when he again stops you conclude that he is well hooked, and go ashore, for it is best, until you have by experience acquired skill and confidence, to play your fish from the shore.

Always try to keep below your fish, whether playing him from the boat or shore. This will the sooner tire him out, as he will have to sustain himself against the current as well as the weight of the line. Besides this, the hook is less liable to wear out its hold. Be careful in reeling in your line to have it equally distributed on the reel-spool. Keep your fish in motion as much as possible. The more he runs, the quicker he tires.

Finally, after an experience of most intense excitement of from thirty minutes to two or three hours, you successfully bring your fish to gaff, admire him, weigh him, wonder how it is possible that you could tire out a fish of such size on so frail a tackle, show him to your friends, and then ship him by express to your wife or sweetheart, and write most glowing and *knowing* accounts of salmon fishing, never again to feel your former delight in the capture of trout or any other kind of fish.

# FISH HOOKS.

THEIR MANUFACTURE AND PREPARATION FOR ANGLERS' USE.

BY JOHN R. BARTON.

THE most essential portion of an angler's outfit is good fishhooks, well snelled. Nothing contributes more to the enjoyment of his sport than a thorough reliance upon the quality of his tackle.

It may be interesting to many to explain the various processes by which this end is attained, and how fishhooks are made. The first requisite is finest cast-steel wire, which, being straightened and cut off to the required length, has the barb cut in by a knife fixed in a lever; the points are filed in form adapted to the particular kind of hook wanted; the wires are then shaped in a bender, and also marked with notches, or tapered on the shank for snelling. The next, and very important, process is the tempering, the art of doing which is only acquired by long experience. The hooks are subjected to heat in a furnace, and whilst red hot plunged into oil, which makes them hard and brittle. They are then drawn to a suitable temper in a hot sand bath, the last process being cleaning and japanning, or polished and blued when required. Then comes the snelling to gut, which gut is the product of the silkworm, not, as many suppose, catgut, which is worthless for the purpose, becoming soft and pulpy in water. The substance of which fishing-gut is composed is formed in the body of the silkworm, a glutinous fluid which is spun into the silk by the worm in making its cocoon. The worms when matured and ready to spin, being first immersed in vinegar for a short time, are taken by each extremity and drawn out, the gummy substance forming a thread more or less long or thick, according to the size of the worm. After drying, the gut is cleaned, and sorted ready for market. It is imported from Spain. In selecting for snelling to best quality hooks or leaders, none but the clear, round gut is chosen; the flat or rough strands are rejected, and used only on the commoner qualities. Preparatory to using gut, either as leaders or snelled hooks, it is a good precaution to moisten it in water for a short time before putting a strain upon it, as, being rather brittle when dry, it may break at the knot or in tying.

To the experienced angler these cautions are unnecessary, but to the young beginner they may be of service.

# ANGLING.

BY OLD IZAAK.

**C**ASTING the artificial fly is the highest type of angling. Poets have sung its praises; the greatest luminaries in art, statesmanship, politics and religion have been its votaries. It has solaced the leisure hours of men remarkable for brains, the leaders in all great and good works. It never loses its charm; men never grow too old to dream of its delights, and, like veteran warriors, fight their battles over again in recounting their victories to the rising generation. The angler per force is a gentleman; his experience teaches him that brute force is seldom effectual, but that circumspection, patience, and gentle methods win, not only in fishing, but in dealing with his fellow man.

## TROUT FISHING.

Wading a stream and casting the fly for trout, is as artistic as any angling in the world; it requires as much tact and knowledge of the habits of fish, and, considering the delicacy of the tackle employed, the gameness of the fish, his wondrous shyness, the lovely haunts he inhabits, is as full of health-giving sport as the angling for much larger fish. Wading a stream does not frighten the fish so much as tramping along the bank. Then you have in streams of much size always room for the back cast, which cannot often be found from the shore. The rod should be from ten to eleven feet long, and, if of split-bamboo, from four to seven ounces in weight. The craze for exceedingly light rods has been carried to such excess that many are made of only three ounces weight. I think they are too delicate for any but parlor fishing. A well balanced, perfectly tapered rod gives the angler confidence in himself, and, if not too light and withy, enables him to draw the fish away from dangerous obstacles that to escape capture it may seek.

The beginner should get an expert to select a rod for him, or get it from some well-known establishment where only first-class work is sold. The reel-seat should be below the hand-hold. On reaching the stream the rod should be put together; the reel should be put on below the rod, with the crank to the right; then the middle joint and tip should be put together, and then jointed to the butt. See that the rings are in a direct line, and the ferrules seated home and firmly. Draw the line through the rings, and attach the gut leader (which should have been soaked in water previously and wound around the hat). If in early spring, waterproof wading pants

should be worn, with hobnailed shoes; later in the season discard the waterproof. Enter the brook and wade to the center; hold the rod in the right hand, and the fly by the left thumb and forefinger; throw up the tip of the rod, and at the same time let go the fly, and it will drop on the water in front; with the left hand draw off about two feet of line from the reel; then cast smartly behind. The resistance of the water on the fly and leader will take up the slack line. Cast forward, not letting the tip of the rod lower than your head. Long casts require still greater elevation of the tip. Keep drawing off line and casting until you have out all you can cast straight. Practice underhand casts, sweeping the flies along just above the surface, so as to tuck them under bushes that overhang the water. Later, when more used to casting, you can practice swinging the line in the air while drawing off the required length.

The beginner can practice casting the line on a lawn before going fishing. When he can lay out twenty-five feet straight, he may attach the leader and flies, and go to the brook. It is not necessary to fish all the water; study the habits of fish. Experience will soon teach you where the trout or bass are resting. Trout love a shady place: under a log, behind a rock, in some deep shadow, he lies in wait, watching for the fluttering insect to touch the water and wet its wings; then with a dash he seizes it, and retires to his lair. The angler watches for all such points, and sooner or later offers his lure. The manner in which this is done insures success or failure. The fly should not be drawn toward the trout, but away from it. It is natural for an insect or a small fish to try to escape from its dangerous enemy. The wary old trout knows this, and will quietly back out from objects that act contrary to nature. Cast near the trout, and not at him; then draw the fly as if fluttering to escape from him. A flash of light is seen in the water, and the angler instinctively strikes and hooks his fish. I don't like the word strike; it does not correctly express the idea. It is the gentlest of motions, and not a strike at all. It is done, as some anglers say, by a turn of the wrist or raising of the thumb. It is simply the slightest movement of the hand that may move the tip of the rod quickly, not more than sufficient to press the barb of the hook into the flesh or lip. Therein depends as much as on the casting of the fly neatly, gently, and with a taut line. Some anglers are too quick, some too slow. Cool nerves, patience, a quick eye, and watchfulness, are requisites of the successful fisherman.

The trout once hooked, should not be allowed to retreat to his lair, but be at once drawn away from dangerous places, and allowed to fight until exhausted. Then reel in, taking care not to reel too short; when the rod is thrown back over the shoulder and the butt advanced, the fish will be brought up so that the landing-net may be advanced with the left hand, and the trout drawn over it.

Formerly I fastened the landing-net by an elastic cord to a button in front, and

hung it over the shoulder ; but it is an awkward way when traveling through bushes ; the meshes are sure to be caught, the net torn, and left hanging on the trees or brush. The better plan is to fasten a piece of leather to the center of the rim, cut a button-hole, and suspend from a button sewed on the coat in front. The short handle hangs down, is not in the way, and is quickly detached. In deep and swift waters a staff is necessary, to prevent being overpowered by the current. Tie a string to the staff, and attach the other end somewhere to your person ; when necessary to use both hands it cannot float away. The wading-staff should be shod with soft rubber or felt, to make no noise in striking stones.

Long casts are seldom necessary. It is not the length of the cast that kills, but its delicate manipulation. In fishing a wooded stream, where wading is not practicable, a shorter and stiffer rod should be used. In such places the line should be very little longer than the rod, for the trout must be lifted out at once when hooked, or the leader is sure to be caught in some stump or twig, and the fish lost. Some people say it is useless to try flies in such places ; but not so. The angler approaches such a wooded pool with care, placing his feet softly on the ground as he parts the bushes to get near the water. The rod is in his right hand, the fly in his left. Drawing tightly the line so as to slightly spring the rod, he lets go the fly, and it alights on the dark pool. The water boils as a great trout seizes the fly. The angler at once lifts the trout and swings it in, when he either gets his fish or he does n't : perhaps in his flopping about to get hold of the trout he slips in and gets wet. Well, he enjoys it all, even if he loses his fish. This is not the angling I like best. A good stream, with plenty of room for casting ; a chance to look about you, noting the flies fluttering over the water ; the meadow over there with cattle feeding ; the gentle breeze rippling the deeper pools ; the murmuring of the water over the rapids ; the dragon-fly and gorgeous butterfly ; the song of the birds ; the occasional rise of a trout, as my fly is swept over a likely spot,—all these my senses drink in, and my soul expands with delight at the beautiful in nature. This is what makes angling fruitful of pleasure. A well-filled creel only adds to my cup of happiness, already full.

The kind of flies to use varies in different localities. In wild streams, seldom visited, almost any kind of fly will succeed if deftly offered ; in other, much fished streams, a most careful imitation of the natural fly then on the water will be necessary, as well as the most perfect work in casting. Some experts prefer such waters, priding themselves in being able to take home a moderate creel of fish where the ordinary fly-fisher, successful in other waters, is here at fault.

#### FLY TROLLING.

One of the most killing methods of fishing, is trolling with flies. In the Adirondack lakes this is the common method, especially in early spring, just after the ice

has gone out. The ordinary trout-fly or bait-rod will do, but a longer, stiffer rod is better, and large, gaudy flies. This kind of angling, as the feebleness of years has come upon me, suits me best. I can no longer wade the brook; it is too hard work for my enfeebled limbs. The comfort of a boat, with a good guide at the oars or paddle, a seat with a back to it, and I can stand the racket where the carries are not too long and the load too heavy. This is luxurious fishing. You simply hold your rod with a hundred feet of line out, a long leader with three or four flies dangling in the water, as your guide slowly rows you along. You admire the grand old woods that line the shores of lovely lakes; the wilderness as God made it, with here and there a small clearing for a log cottage or hotel. Your guide is an old friend; you talk pleasantly of former trips; you descant on the charming morning, the mirror-like water, with the trees pictured as clearly in its placid depths as in the air above. Ah! ha! ha! Your rod is nearly jerked out of your hands. You grasp it firmly, with the line under your middle finger, to ease or check, as may be necessary. You do not know what you have on; it may be a big brook trout, it may be a lake trout, or a black bass. I have taken all three in the same waters with the same flies. In another moment you know what it is. A black bass will jump out of the water almost invariably, and his peculiar surges are well known. A lake trout will tug hard, but comes steady, and does not show above the water,—at least not often,—and never jumps. This fellow dashes off to one side, and makes the line cut the water as he forges through it. You turn him, and he dashes off in another direction. You reel in forty or fifty feet, and he starts again. You must give him line; he *will* have it! A half-hour's play, and you reel him as quiet as a kitten. He comes in slowly, but surely, until a sight of the boat gives him new life, and he dives deep. How he does fight! Down he goes, and twenty or thirty feet of line is drawn from the clattering reel; then he stops to pant, and now the angler says to himself, "You have tussled long enough; come in out of the wet!" And he reels him in slowly, but surely; he comes up and turns his broad side on the surface, the guide slips the landing-net under him, and the noble fighter drops into the boat, vanquished. You admire his elegant form, his brilliant hues and crimson spots. The guide, to quiet the quivering flesh, raps his nose with a stick, and the four-pounder lies still as the hook is disengaged from his mouth.

Trolling is great sport to us old men who can no longer wade the brook. There are many fish that will take the fly thus presented; brook trout, lake trout, black bass (both varieties), pike, pickerel, rock bass, chub and sunfish, and many others, no doubt, which I have had no opportunity of observing. Of lake trout I never knew one of over three pounds to take the fly; the larger ones swim deeper.

## OUR FACTORY.

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OUR Fishing Rod Factory stands upon the bank of the Ompompanoosuc River, in the town of Thetford, VILLAGE OF POST MILLS (our post-office address), about six miles from Thetford and Lyme station on the Passumpsic River railroad, and about twenty miles north of White River Junction.

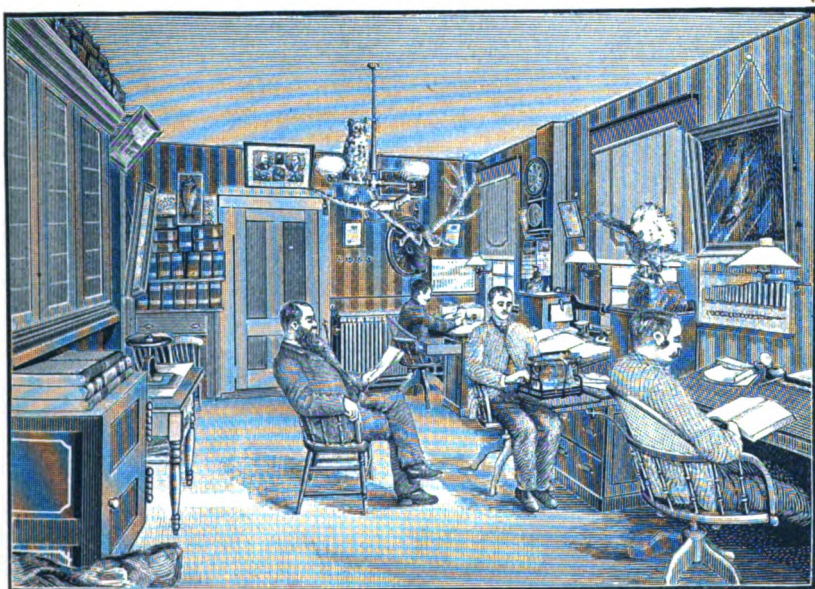
Early in 1869, our Mr. Chubb commenced manufacturing in a small way upon the site where the factory now stands; but the October freshet of the same year swept away the shop and all its contents. As quickly as possible another building was erected, and with push and energy he soon built up a flourishing trade; but on the night of February 14, 1875, the factory and its contents, to the value of \$28,000, were consumed by fire, and there was but little insurance. Not discouraged, he set about repairing the mischief done by the fire, and by the autumn of 1875 he resumed business in the more extensive building now standing.

The factory is 120x32 feet, with an "L" 30x24 feet, three stories and a basement, giving a floorage of 15,360 feet. The work-rooms are all plastered, lighted by gas, and heated by steam, and are as comfortable as a dwelling-house. Order and neatness prevails. The work of the factory is divided into four departments:—

- 1st. The wholesale and finishing of rods.
- 2d. The retail and metalwork.
- 3d. The mill-room, where the sawing and turning is done.
- 4th. The shellac and varnish-room.

The heads of each department are held responsible for all work turned out by them, the whole being under the personal direction of Mr. Chubb.

We show in this catalogue a cut of the factory and a few rooms (the number entire is twenty-three), and will give a brief description of the work conducted in the same;—a full description would occupy too much space. The angler who sits at home and orders his fishing outfit, little dreams of the busy brains, toiling hands, and complex machinery that are at work to supply him with the means of his enjoyment, among the hills or on the shore.

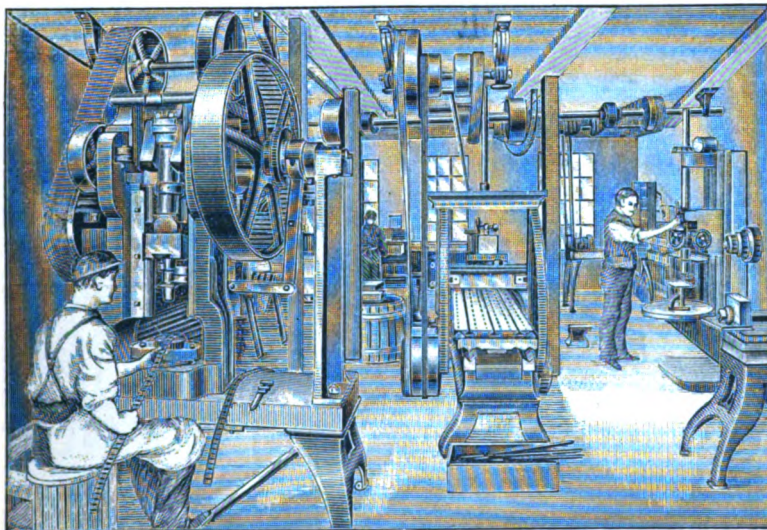


### OFFICE.

Here we find a force of clerks, busy from morning till night with office duties ; writing letters, sending out circulars, etc. Here you will, also, generally find Mr. Chubb, who keeps the run of all branches of his business, and *who knows it because he has done it.*

*MILL ROOM.*

In this room are saws, turning lathes, stopper lathe, dowel machine, fitting machines, planers and moulders for shaping and turning wood into fishing-rods, camp chairs, landing-net frames, grooved wood forms, packing cases, etc. Adjoining is the drying-room, and near by the lumber-sheds, where a large stock of lumber is stored.

*MACHINE ROOM.*

In which are a great variety of machines for working metal, iron and brass, such as engine lathe, speed lathes, drill and other presses, milling machine, slitting machine, planer, drop-hammer, and in fact every machine that is usually found in a first-class shop. All the work for the factory is done here, making lathes and other machines, dies, mandrels, etc., the patterns of which were all made, and are owned, by the factory. Nearly all the machines that are now in use in the business were built here, and new ones are being constantly designed and made for this work.

*REEL ROOM.*

In which the famous "Henshall-Van Antwerp" reels are manufactured. Here are also lathes for turning, drilling, gear-cutting: screw machines, and all necessary tools for doing fine work.

*BUFFING ROOM.*

Where the metal is polished preparatory to plating.

*NICKEL-PLATING ROOM.*

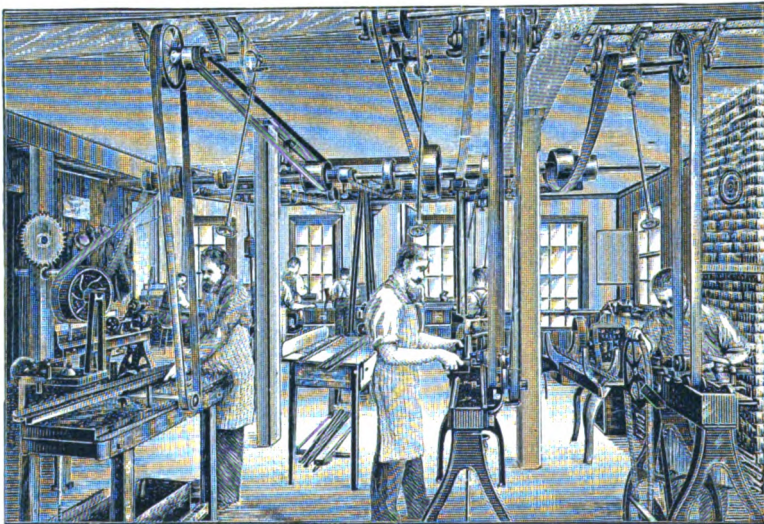
Where the polished metal is plated in nickel.

*FOUNDRY.*

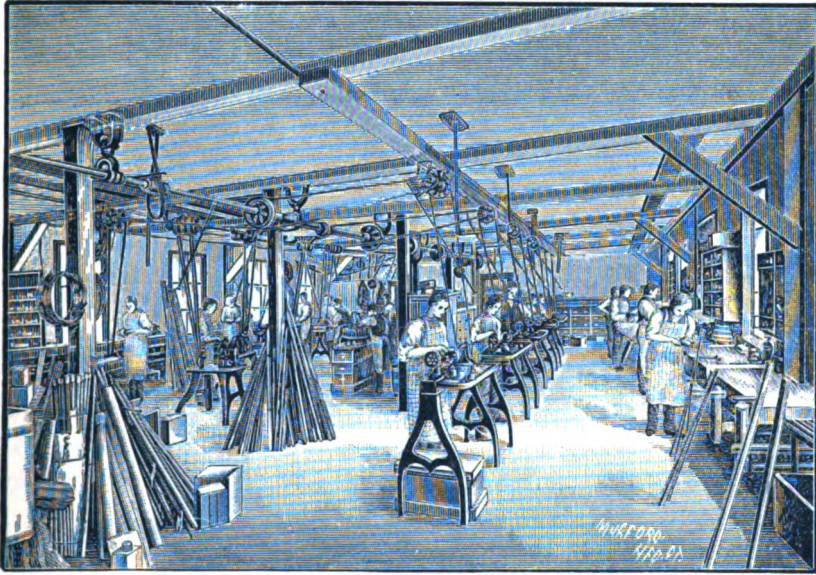
Where scrap and trimmings of brass are moulded into castings for landing-net frames, reels, etc.

*BRAZING ROOM.*

In which are made the guides, rings, tops, etc. ; also where are prepared the reels, trimmings, etc., for the nickel bath.

*SPLIT-BAMBOO ROOM.*

This room has saws and special machinery for making split-bamboo rods, which requires more skill and complex machinery than any other department of the business. Nothing but the butts of selected Calcutta-bamboo poles are used. Often as many as half out of a bundle of 50 are rejected as unfit to make into split-bamboo rods.

*FINISHING ROOM.*

Devoted to metal and woodwork. A row of benches nearly encircles the room, in front of which on one side are lathes for brasswork, fitting of ferrules, making of reel-seats, funnel-tops, etc.; on the other are fitters and lathes for wood-turning where special work is done; through the center and at one end are cases of drawers filled with finished trimmings. At the benches are workmen who fit and fasten the ferrules on the rods; also the makers of fine lancewood rods, one of our specialties. Great care is taken in the selection of the wood; it is roughed out on the lathe, afterward balanced, and finished with plane and file. Particular attention is given in selecting butt, joint and tips of wood of the same stiffness. These rods are put together, and thoroughly tested as to balance, workmanship, strength, etc., and each and every one is warranted to be first-class in every respect.

*WINDING ROOM.*

Where the silk lapping, rings and guides are put on rods. Keepers and cloth cases are also made here.

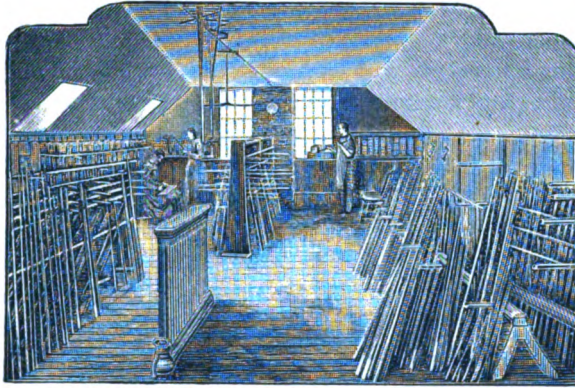


*TACKLE ROOM.*

Here, and in the store-room back of this, is kept a full stock of reels, hooks, lines, flies, leaders, and many articles of a fisherman's outfit, from which we are constantly supplying the anglers throughout the United States and Canada.

*STAINING ROOM.*

Where the rods are stained and filled preparatory to varnishing and shellacking.



*SHELLAC AND VARNISH ROOM.*

Where rods are coated and flowed with shellac or varnish, on some of which are put as many as five or six coats before they are ready to rub down or polish.

*RUBBING DOWN OR POLISHING ROOM.*

Where all the better class of work is smoothed by rubbing with pumice-stone and water.

*STORE-ROOM.*

For finished and unfinished work.

*PAPER ROOM.*

With machinery necessary for making paper bags, cardboard boxes, etc.

*LEATHER ROOM.*

Here are made the leather rod and reel cases.

*CLOAK ROOM.*

Designed expressly for keeping hats, wraps, etc., of the workmen.

In the basement is a seventy-five horse-power water-wheel, which is the motor that runs the machinery. Here we have also a twenty-five horse-power engine, an auxiliary in case of low water. The furnace, boiler, etc., are also here situated, for heating the rooms, etc. One mile from the factory is Fairlee Lake, three miles long

and one mile wide, at the foot of which is a saw-mill belonging to the factory, where all the coarse sawing is done.

It is often asked, how we can send rods and fishing tackle by express or mail throughout the States and foreign countries, and give better goods at a less price than local dealers.

We will tell you how we do it. In the first place, we are manufacturers of fishing-rods and rod trimmings. We have the best machinery that genius can invent or money purchase, designed expressly for making fishing-rods and trimmings. We have had an experience of nearly twenty years in this business, and have men in our employ who have spent their lives in the making of rods. Owing our factory, we have no rent to pay. The cost of power (water) is almost nothing. Our tackle that we do not manufacture is made to order, and is of the very best material, worked by most experienced artificers, of whom we buy large quantities, and of course get bottom prices. We have no expensive rent to maintain in the city, from which to sell our tackle, at a cost of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year. We do not have to keep a force of from ten to fifteen salesmen at a cost of from \$600 to \$1,500 each. We employ no traveling salesmen; one clerk with the orders before him can do the work of six in a city store. Now we claim that the angler with this catalogue at hand, where almost every article is illustrated and so plainly described, can select his outfit as intelligently as though he saw the goods. And in every case if they are not as represented, or do not give satisfaction, they can be exchanged for other goods; or, if preferred, the money will be returned. If the customer is not certain of just what he desires, and will plainly state what kind of fishing he wishes the tackle for, and about the amount of money he wishes to invest, and leave the selection to us, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred we can give perfect satisfaction. Our aim is to so use our customers that every one will be our friend, and so speak a good word for us to his brother anglers.

If you have a rod or other articles that you bought of us that has done you good service, and for which you paid only a reasonable price, please tell your neighbors and friends, *morning, noon and night*, that you got it of "Chubb"; and should you at some time be unfortunate enough to get an article from us that is not quite to your liking, which sometimes happens, return it to us at once, as we know there is no satisfaction in keeping anything we do not like. By a square deal and prompt filling of orders at reasonable prices, using the best material, we will leave it to you, brother anglers who have used our goods, to say if we merit a continuance of your patronage.

RETAIL CATALOGUE FOR 1888

Thos. H. Chubb,

THE FISHING ROD MANUFACTURER

POST MILLS, VERMONT,

MANUFACTURER OF

FISHING RODS

AND

Anglers' Supplies

COPYRIGHT 1888, BY THOS. H. CHUBB.

MONTPELIER, VT.:

Argus and Patriot Book and Job Printing House.

1888.

## TO SUPERSEDE ALL PREVIOUS LISTS.

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**N**EARLY all goods in this List are our own make, and all are made expressly for our "Retail Department."

Those articles described in this List that are not our make, are made to order, and are carefully selected, and anglers can depend upon these goods being just as represented.

All orders for goods will come under the personal care and inspection of the compiler of this catalogue, and no pains will be spared to insure all orders being filled accurately and as promptly as possible.

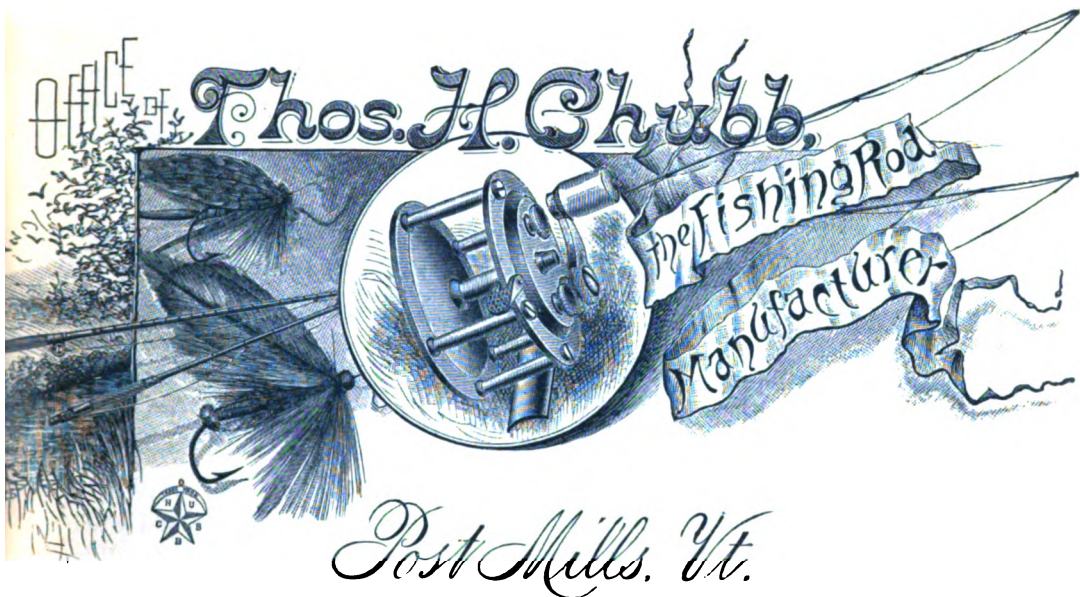
We endeavor to fill all orders promptly; but in the early summer months, when every one "goes a-fishing," it is not always possible to send rods *at once*; and if anglers will please to bear this in mind, and send in their orders for rods and rods to be repaired *early*, they will greatly oblige us, save themselves unnecessary delay, and keep everybody good-natured.

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❁ SIXTH EDITION ❁  




  
❁ 15,000 COPIES ❁  

To Our Patrons! 

 PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

Address all communications to THOS. H. CHUBB,  
Orange County. Post Mills, Vermont.

Address your letters carefully; write your name and address distinctly. These instructions may seem needless, but we are in constant receipt of letters without address, or name not signed, and, in some instances, letters containing money not sealed. As far as possible, order all articles in this List by number or letter, and give description of same. The safest modes of remitting money are by Express, Draft, Money Order, or by Registered Mail; Money Orders and Postal Notes on this office can be procured. United States Postage Stamps accepted in payment of goods to the amount of \$1.00, but we cannot use *Foreign Stamps*; always mention amount of money you inclose.

Most goods in this Catalogue can be sent by mail as merchandise, at the rate of one cent per ounce, up to four pounds in weight. Packages can be registered at a cost of 10 cents each extra. Under existing postal rules, merchandise cannot be sent to Canada or the Provinces; it is now confined strictly to samples, and those must be paid

at the rate of 10 cents per package, each package not to weigh over 8 ounces. When ordering goods sent by mail, please to inclose amount of postage, unless goods are advertised prepaid, and also 10 cents for registering, when so desired; in all cases where goods are ordered sent by mail, money to pay for same must be sent with order. All goods sent by mail are at our patrons' own risk.

We send goods by Express C. O. D., with privilege of examining. Parties so ordering *must in all cases send \$2.00*, which will be sufficient to pay all charges if goods are returned to us. The money advanced in such instances will be deducted from amount of C. O. D. bill.

*In no case will we send goods to parties not known to us, unless money accompanies the order.*

In ordering, you will find it much cheaper to remit the cost of goods with the order, thus saving return express charges on money.

In all cases where money accompanies the order, if the goods do not prove to be entirely satisfactory the same can be exchanged, or money will be refunded when so desired; if more money than is necessary to pay for the goods is sent, it will be returned to you.

We will exchange any goods in this List when returned to us within ten days of receiving same, you to pay all express or mail charges.

*No special goods, or goods made to order when they differ from our regular goods, will be exchanged under any consideration.*

Customers may be charged extra for turned stock or trimmings when they differ in shape or dimensions from our regular goods.

*In sending packages, returning rods, or sending rods for repair, always put your name and address on the same, and when sent by mail have no letter or other written matter inside, as that subjects it to letter postage, and also makes the sender liable to a heavy fine.*

Goods in lots less than one-half dozen will be charged by the piece.

All telegraph communications to be sent to White River Junction, Vt.

Thetford and Lyme Station on the Passumpsic R. R. is our station.

Please to acknowledge receipt of goods, and inform us if satisfactory. We are always pleased to hear from our patrons in regard to catch of fish, working of rods, reels, etc. You will also confer a favor upon us by giving the names of dealers of Fishing Tackle in your town. Any information you may want that it is in our power to give, will be promptly and cheerfully accorded.

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PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.

Price of Each of the  
Following Numbers with



Nickel-Plated Trimmings,  
\$11.00.

German-Silver Trimmings,  
\$13.00.

### CHUBB'S HEXAGONAL OR SIX-STRIP SPLIT-BAMBOO FISHING RODS.

All rods in this list will have stamped upon reel-seat or butt-cap our registered "Trade Mark."

Each and every rod is warranted. We make all rods from the butts of selected Calcutta bamboo; none of the enamel is taken off in finishing or in fitting ferrules. These rods have our hexagonal cap and welt ferrules, which are far superior to the round cap; are nicely wound with fine silk, and finished with Chubb's improved varnish, which is impervious to water, making them waterproof; these rods are made to order, and hand-finished; made by good workmen, and nothing is left undone that will promote their strength, balance, durability or beauty. We make only one class of rods, and that one the best that we can make. We have many testimonials from anglers who have thoroughly tested our rods, and speak in high praise of their merits. Selling these rods direct to anglers, we are enabled to give you a good rod at a very reasonable price.

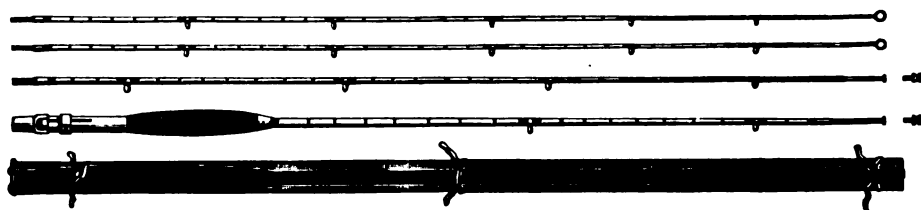
### TAKE NOTICE.

All rods have Chubb's Hexagonal Cap and Welt Ferrules, with solid metal stoppers, and Chubb's metal Reel Seat, unless otherwise stated. Butts or hand-grasps are wound with cane; all rods have nice grooved wood forms, which keep the joints straight and safe from accident, all in cloth case. All rods with nickel-plated trimmings will be made with dowels, unless otherwise ordered. All rods with German-silver trimmings will be made without dowels and with our waterproof ferrules, unless ordered with dowels; all rods have two tips.

### EXTRA JOINTS AND TIPS.

Price of extra tips, nickel trimmings,	\$2.00.	German-silver trimmings,	\$2.25.
Price of extra joints, nickel trimmings,	3.00.	German-silver trimmings,	3.50.
Price of extra butts, nickel trimmings,	5.00.	German-silver trimmings,	6.00.

We cannot make extra joints and tips for these rods after the rod has been sent, unless the ferrules that go on the tip or joint are sent to us, so as to get the size; for if there is a very little variation in the size of ferrules, they will not fit properly: it is much better to return the whole rod.



CUT OF ROD NO. 23.

**DESCRIPTION.--ORDER BY NUMBERS.****No. 22. Trout Fly Rod.**

Three-joint,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length, weight 7 oz., ringed ; reel-seat below hand.

**No. 22 1-4. Trout Fly Rod.**

Three-joint, 9 feet in length, weight 6 oz., ringed ; reel-seat below hand.

**No. 22 1-2. Trout Fly Rod.**

Three-joint,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length, weight 6 oz., ringed ; reel-*bands* below hand.

**No. 22 3-4. Trout Fly Rod.**

Three-joint, 9 feet in length, weight 5 oz., ringed ; reel-*bands* below hand.

**No. 23. Trout Fly Rod.**

Three-joint,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length, weight 8 oz., ringed ; reel-seat below hand.

**No. 24. Fly Rod.**

Three-joint,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to 12 feet in length, weight 9 to 10 oz., ringed ; reel-seat below hand.

**No. 25. Bass Fly Rod.**

Three-joint,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to 12 feet in length, weight 10 to 12 oz., anti-friction tie guides; reel-seat below hand.



CUT OF ROD NO. 25.

**No. 26.**

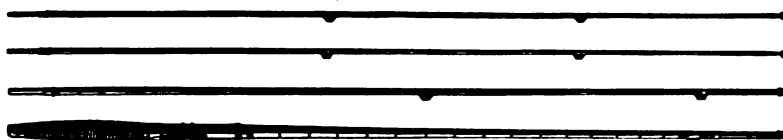
Same as No. 25, with reel-seat above hand.

**No. 26 1-2.**

Same style as No. 26. Heavier, to weigh 13 oz.

**No. 26 3-4.**

Same style as No. 26  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Heavier. From 9 to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length, weight 14 to 15 oz.



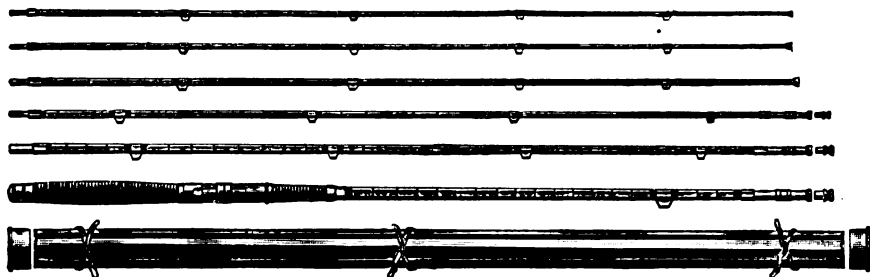
CUT OF ROD NO. 26.

**No. 28.--Henshall Black Bass Rod.**

The black bass angler's favorite. Three-joint, 8 feet, 3 3-10 inches in length, weight 8 oz.; anti-friction tie guides; reel-seat above hand. No dowels; grooved wood form.

**SPECIAL OFFER.**

Will send the above rod with German-silver trimmings, price \$13, and the "Henshall-Van Antwerp" Reel, price \$15, to one address, ordered at the same time, for \$25. We make this special offer to better introduce the "Henshall" Rod and Reel to black bass anglers.



No. 30.

**"DR. BAXTER" Salmon Rod.**

At the suggestion of Dr. Baxter, we have made a change in this rod which we think much improves its balance and casting qualities. Rod is a little heavier than formerly, weighing now from 25 to 28 ounces, and is made in *eight* strips instead of six, which makes rod nearly round, and for a large calibre rod gives more enamel, and therefore more strength. Rod is four-joint, 16 feet in length, has two tips, double hand-grasp wound with cane, metal reel-seat and stout welt ferrules with metal stoppers, anti-friction tie guides, all in grooved wood form, covered with cloth and in cloth case. This rod is made with or without dowels, as preferred; when made without dowels ferrules will be made waterproof, and also have heavy wide band shrunk on the outside of ferrules, so as to strengthen the ferrules where ends of joints come together, as shown in cut. Rod has *best* German-silver trimmings.

Price, \$22.00.

Price of Stout Tip to go in end of second joint, making 12-foot rod, extra, \$4.50.

Price of regular extra tips, \$4.00.

Price of extra third joint, \$4.50.

The above cut shows rod with two regular tips and the extra stout tip. In ordering, please state if you wish the rod with or without dowels.

No. 31.

**"UNION LEAGUE" Fly Rod.**

Four-joint Trout Fly Rod, 10½ feet in length, weight 7½ to 8 ounces. Ringed reel-seat below hand, put up in grooved wood form in cloth case.

Price, nickel-plated trimmings, \$11.00

Price, German-silver trimmings, 13.00

For style of this Rod, see cut of all-lancewood "Union League" Fly Rod.

**"HENSHALL" Black Bass Fly Rod.**

Three-joint, length 10 feet 3 inches, weight with reel-bands  $7\frac{1}{4}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; with metal reel-seat,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  to 8 ounces; reel below hand, short ferrules, no dowels, ringed, cane-wound hand-grasp. A sample of this rod was sent to Dr. Henshall, who pronounced it to be the *best* Black Bass Fly Rod he ever saw. Every rod will be made as near like the sample sent him as possible. In ordering, please state if you wish it with reel-bands or metal reel-seat.

**"MURRAY" Trout Fly Rod.**

Three-joint, length  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet, weight 8 ounces, reel-seat below hand, ringed, cane-wound hand-grasp. This rod is pronounced by W. H. H. Murray to be his favorite in fishing for large trout in the lakes and waters of Canada.

**"RAYMOND" Trout Fly Rod.**

Three-joint, length 9 feet, weight  $4\frac{1}{4}$  ounces; reel-bands below hand, no dowels, hand-grasp wound with fine cord. This is not a toy, but a good serviceable rod, with plenty of backbone, that will soon tire a large trout.

These rods all have two tips, and are put up in grooved wood forms in cloth case. Prices are the same for either of the three above-mentioned rods.

Price, All-Lancewood, Nickel Trimmings,	-	-	-	\$ 4.00
Price, All-Lancewood, German-Silver Trimmings,	-	-	-	6.00
Price, Six-Strip Split-Bamboo, Nickel Trimmings,	-	-	-	11.00
Price, Six-Strip Split-Bamboo, German-Silver Trimmings,	-	-	-	13.00



PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.

*These Rods are Made to  
Order and are Hand-  
Finished.*



*We Warrant these Rods  
to Give Satisfaction.*

### CHUBB'S ALL-LANCEWOOD AND ASH AND LANCEWOOD FISHING RODS.

All rods in this List will have stamped upon reel-seat or butt-cap our registered "Trade Mark."

All our lancewood is selected and imported by our own agents; and, using so large a quantity as we do in the manufacture of all grades of fishing-rods, we are enabled to place in these rods well-seasoned and selected stock, straight grained, and free from knots. We believe that, with the exception of split-bamboo, good lancewood is the "par excellence" of all wood for fishing-rod purposes, having that power of elasticity combined with strength, we believe, to a greater degree than any other wood used in the manufacture of rods.

We leave all lancewood in its natural color, and finish with Chubb's improved varnish, which is impervious to water, making them waterproof. These rods are well made and well balanced, have Chubb's best trimmings, solid metal reel-seat, well-fitting ferrules, and are first class in every respect. We pack rods so as to be sent safely by registered mail in a nice light case, which makes a very handy case for keeping rod. Two or more rods can be sent cheaper by express. These rods will be made with dowels, unless otherwise ordered; but will make without dowels when so ordered, at same price. Will also make them without dowels and with waterproof ferrules for 30 cts. per rod extra.

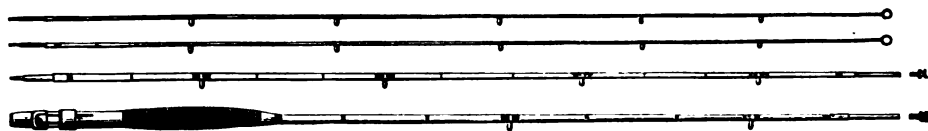
Metal stoppers for nickel-plated rods, extra, 25 cts.

### Extra Joints and Tips.

#### PRICE OF EXTRA JOINTS AND TIPS FOR ALL-LANCEWOOD RODS.

Price of Tips, Nickel-Plated Trimmings, \$ .75.	German-Silver Trimmings \$1.00.
" " Joints, " " " 1.00.	" " " 1.50.
" " Butts, " " " 2.00.	" " " 3.00.

We cannot send extra joints and tips and warrant them to fit, unless the ferrules that go on joint or tip are returned to us.



CUT OF ROD A.

**DESCRIPTION.--ORDER BY LETTERS.****A.--Fly Rod, All-Lancewood.**

Three-joint,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length, weight 8 to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 2 tips, silk-ringed; butt wound with cane, nickel-plated trimmings, reel-seat below hand; grooved wood form in cloth case.

Price,	\$4.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50

**B.**

Same as rod A, with German-silver trimmings, welt ferrules, metal stoppers; silk-lapped between rings; grooved wood form; in cloth case.

Price,	\$6.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50

**A 1-4.--Fly Rod, All-Lancewood.**

Three-joint,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length, weight 7 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; 2 tips, silk-ringed; butt wound with cane; nickel-plated trimmings, reel-seat below hand; grooved wood form; in cloth case.

Price,	\$4.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50

**B 1-4.**

Same as A  $\frac{1}{4}$ , with German-silver trimmings; metal stoppers; welt ferrules; silk-lapped between rings; grooved wood form; in cloth case.

Price,	\$6.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50

**A 1-2.--Fly Rod, All-Lancewood.**

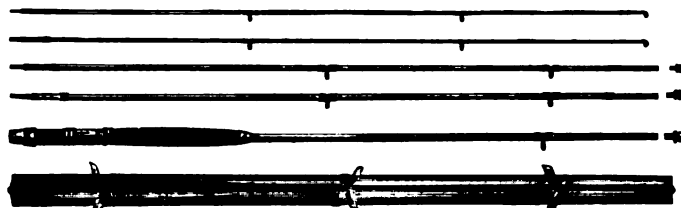
Three-joint, 9 feet in length, weight 6 oz.; 2 tips, silk-ringed; butt wound with cane; nickel-plated trimmings, reel-bands below hand; grooved wood form; in cloth case.

Price,	\$4.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50

**B 1-2.**

Same rod as A  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with German-silver trimmings; welt ferrules; metal stoppers; silk-lapped between rings; grooved wood form; in cloth case.

Price,	\$6.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50

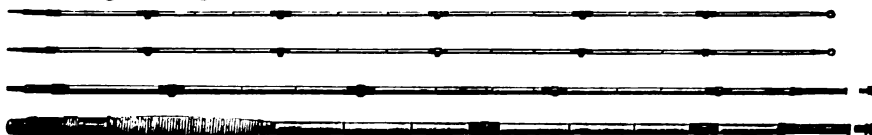


CUT OF "UNION LEAGUE" FLY-ROD.

**"Union League" Fly Rod, All-Lancewood.**

Four-joint trout fly-rod, 10½ feet in length, weight 8 ounces, 2 tips, silk-ringed, reel-seat below hand, butt wound with cane, put up in grooved wood form in cloth case.

Price, nickel-plated trimmings,	-	-	-	-	\$4.50
Boxing and registered mail,	-	-	-	-	.50
Price, with German silver trimmings, welt ferrules, metal stoppers,	6.50				
Boxing and registered mail,	-	-	-	-	.50



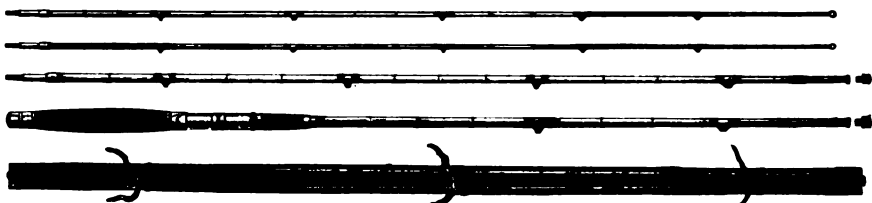
CUT OF ROD C.

**C.--Bass Fly Rod, All-Lancewood.**

Three-joint, 10½ to 12 feet in length. Will be made 10½ feet, unless ordered otherwise. Weight 11 to 12 oz. ; 2 tips ; silk-wound ; with best tie guides ; butt wound with cane ; nickel-plated trimmings, with welt ferrules ; reel-seat below hand ; grooved wood form in cloth case.

Price,	\$4.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50

This also makes a very nice rod for trout bait-fishing.



• CUT OF ROD C.

Same rod as C, with reel-seat above hand.

Price,	\$4.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50

**C 3-4.**

Same style rod as C $\frac{1}{2}$ . Heavier; to weigh 13 to 14 oz.

Price,	\$4.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50

**CC.**

Same style rod as C $\frac{3}{4}$ . Heavier; 9 feet in length; weight 14 oz.; makes a good stiff rod for heavy work.

Price,	\$4.50
Boxing and registered mail,	50

**D.**

Same rod as C, with German-silver trimmings, metal stoppers; silk-lapped between guides; grooved wood form in cloth case.

Price,	\$6.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50

**D 1-2.**

Same rod as D, with reel-seat above hand.

Price,	\$6.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50

**D 3-4.**

Same style rod as D $\frac{1}{2}$ . Heavier; to weigh 13 to 14 oz.

Price,	\$6.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50

**DD.**

Same style rod as D $\frac{3}{4}$ . Heavier; 9 feet in length; weight 14 oz.; makes a good stiff rod for heavy work.

Price,	\$6.50
Boxing and registered mail,	.50

**E. Gudgeon or Mountain Trout Rod.**

Three-joint, 9 feet and 9 inches in length, weight 9 oz.; ash butt, lancewood joint and 2 lance tips; wood left natural color; silk-ringed, butt wound with patent whipping; nickel-plated trimmings; reel-seat above hand; in cloth partition case.

Price,	\$3.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.40

**E 1-2.**

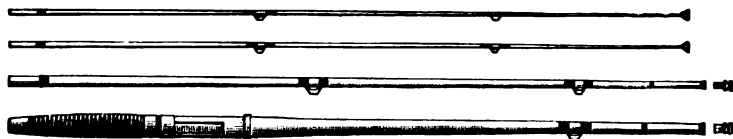
Same rod as E. All-lancewood; butt wound with cane; grooved wood form in cloth case.

Price,	\$4.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50

**F.**

Same rod as E $\frac{1}{2}$ . German-silver trimmings, welt ferrules, metal stoppers; silk-lapped between rings; grooved wood form in cloth case.

Price,	\$6.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50



CUT OF ROD G.

**G.—“Henshall” Black Bass Rod.**

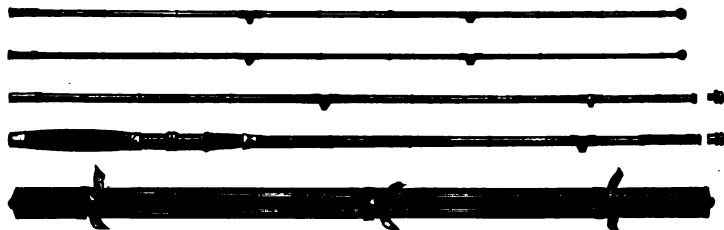
This rod is made according to dimensions and specifications given us by Dr. Henshall, and has his indorsement as the “Standard Henshall Rod.” Three-joint, 8 feet 3 3-10 inches in length; weight 8 oz.; ash butt, lancewood joint, and 2 lance tips; butt wound with cane; nickel-plated trimmings, anti-friction tie guides wound with silk, three-ring tops, welt ferrules, no dowels; reel-bands or reel-seat, as preferred, above the hand; grooved wood form in cloth case.

Price,	\$4.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50

**H.**

Same rod as G, with German-silver trimmings, metal stoppers; grooved wood form in cloth case.

Price,	\$6.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50



CUT OF ROD G 1/2.

**G 1-2.**

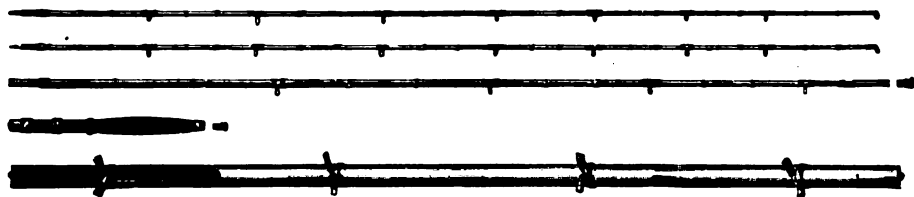
Same rod as G. All-lancewood.

Price,	\$4.50
Boxing and registered mail,	.50

**H 1-2.**

Same rod as H. All-lancewood.

Price,	\$6.50
Boxing and registered mail,	.50



CUT OF TWO-JOINT ALL-LANCEWOOD ROD.

Two-joint all-lancewood rods, with detachable butt; joints and tips  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length; detachable butt one foot, making 10-foot rod; reel-seat below hand; put up in grooved wood form. Cannot be sent by mail.

Price each, nickel-plated trimmings, \$4.00

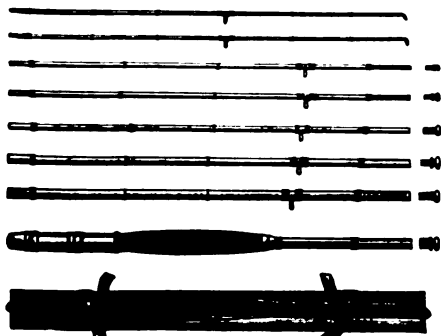
Price each, German-silver trimmings, 6.00

No. 0, weight 6 oz.

No. 1, weight 7 oz.

No. 2, weight 8 oz.

No. 3, Reel-seat above hand, tie guides, weight 11 oz.



CUT OF NO. 1—VALISE ROD.

### VALISE RODS, ALL-LANCEWOOD.

#### No. 1.—Valise Rod.

Seven-joint, 8 pieces, 10 feet in length, weight  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 oz.; reel-seat below hand, ringed; put up in grooved wood form; length of form 18 inches.

Price, nickel-plated trimmings, \$6.00

Boxing and registered mail, .40

#### No. 2.—Valise Rod.

Seven-joint, 8 pieces, 8 feet 2 inches in length, weight 8 oz.; reel-seat below hand, put up in grooved wood form; length of form 15 inches.

Price, German-silver trimmings, \$7.50

Boxing and registered mail, .40

#### No. 3.—Valise Rod.

Combination, 7-joint, 9 pieces, 10 feet in length, weight 12 oz.; reel-seat below hand, tie guides; put up in grooved wood form; length of form 18 inches.

Price, nickel-plated trimmings, \$6.50

Boxing and registered mail, .50



CUT OF ROD I.

**I.—BLACK BASS BAIT ROD.**

Three-joint, either 9 or 10½ feet, weight 14 to 15 oz. ; ash butt and joint, lancewood tip and short inside tip, butt hollow for inside tip ; butt and joint stained a rich, dark color, butt wound with patent whipping ; nickel-plated trimmings, reel-seat above hand ; welt ferrules, funnel tops and tie guides wound with silk ; in cloth partition case.

Price,	\$4.00
Boxing and registered mail.	.40

**J.**

Same rod as I, with German-silver trimmings ; lancewood joint, metal stoppers, butt wound with cane ; grooved wood form in cloth case.

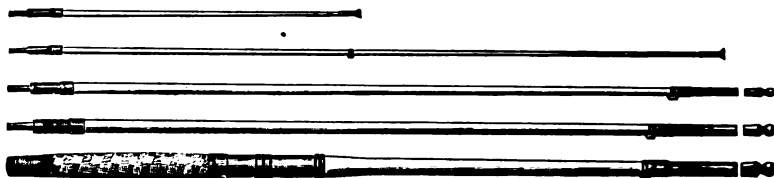
Price,	\$6.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50

**K.—TROUT BAIT ROD.**

SAME STYLE AS ROD L, BUT LIGHTER WEIGHT.

Four-joint, 12 feet in length, weight about 17 oz. ; ash butt and second joint, lancewood third joint, tip and short inside tip, butt wound with patent whipping ; butt and second joint stained a rich, dark color ; nickel-plated trimmings ; reel-seat above hand, standing ring or standing tie guides, as preferred ; in cloth partition case.

Price,	\$4.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50

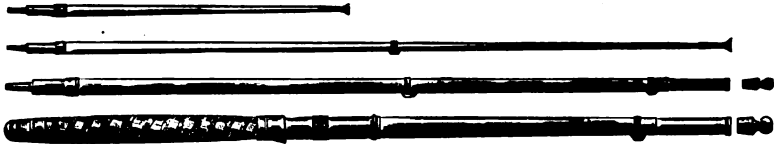


CUT OF ROD L.

**L.—BLACK BASS BAIT ROD.**

Four-joint, 12 feet in length, weight 18 or 19 oz. ; ash, with lance tips, stained dark, butt wound with patent whipping and hollow for inside tip ; nickel-plated trimmings, reel-seat above hand, standing ring guides and funnel tops ; in cloth partition case.

Price,	\$4.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50



CUT OF ROD M.

**M.—Newport, or Striped Bass Rod.**

Three-joint, 9 feet in length, butt and joint ash, stained dark ; tips lancewood ; butt wound with patent whipping, and hollow for inside tip ; nickel-plated trimmings ; reel-seat above hand, welt ferrules, standing ring guides and funnel tops ; in cloth partition case.

Price,

\$4.00

**N.—Newport, or Striped Bass Rod.**

Three-joint, 9 feet in length ; butt ash, stained a rich, dark color, wound with cane, and hollow for inside tip ; joint and tips lancewood ; German-silver trimmings ; reel-seat above hand, heavy welt ferrules ; double guides and double funnel tops ; in cloth partition case.

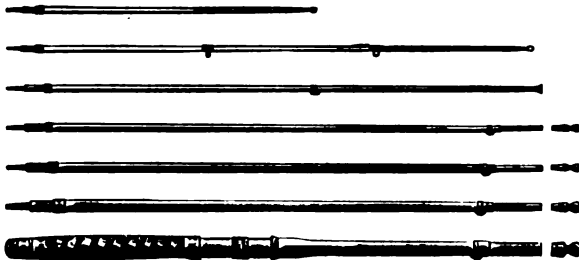
Price,

\$ 8.00

Price with agate top, 2 sockets,

10.00

This is just the rod for sea bass or tarpon fishing, where a heavy rod is required.



CUT OF ROD O.

**O.—Trunk Rod. Combination for Trout and Bass.**

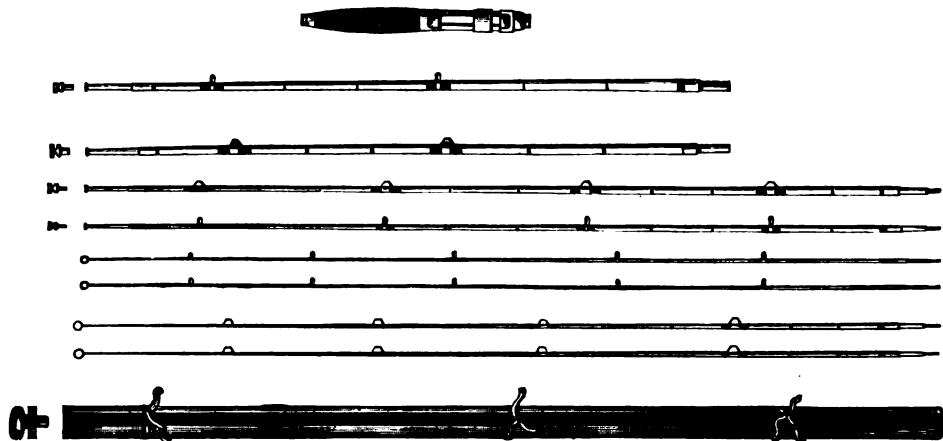
Five-joint, 7 pieces, 10 feet in length, weight 13 oz. ; butt, second and third joints ash, rest lancewood ; butt wound with patent whipping ; nickel-plated trimmings ; reel-seat above hand, tie guides : in cloth partition case.

Price,

\$4.00

Boxing and registered mail.

.40



CUT OF ROD P.

**"CHUBB'S FAVORITE."****P.—Combination for Trout and Black Bass Fly Rod.**

With our short, reversible butt or hand-grasp, by which the reel can be used either above or below the hand; length of short butt 12 inches, wound with cane, and has reel-seat; length of rod  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet, one joint for butt, one second joint, two tips, for trout fly-rod; weight of rod complete,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  oz. One joint for butt, one second joint, two tips for black bass rod; weight of rod complete,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Fly-rod is ringed, wound with silk. Bass rod has tie guides, wound with silk; welt ferrules.

We can give these rods our hearty recommendation. By using this short butt we get two well balanced and perfect rods, and also have the advantage of using the reel either above or below the hand, which will be appreciated by anglers in the different methods of casting for bass and trout, and has met with favor with a large class of anglers who on a fishing trip wish to be prepared for trout or bass without the trouble of carrying several rods.

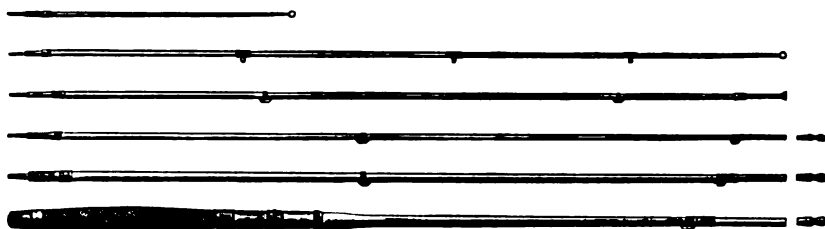
The above cut is not a good representation of this rod, but will give you an idea of the style in which the rod is made.

We make this rod in all-lancewood, and in six-strip split-bamboo.

Price of all-lancewood, best selected stock, with nickel-plated trimmings,	\$ 7.00
Grooved wood form and metal stoppers, extra,	1.00
Price, best German-silver trimmings, metal stoppers, in grooved wood form,	11.00

Same rod in six-strip split-bamboo, metal stoppers, in grooved wood form.

Price, nickel-plated trimmings,	\$20.00
Price, German-silver trimmings,	24.00

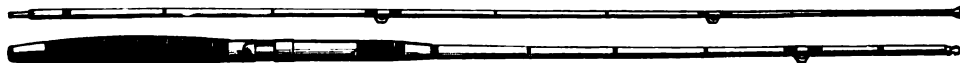


CUT OF ROD Q.

**Q.—CALIFORNIA GENERAL ROD.**

Four-joint, 6 pieces, 13 feet in length, for heavy fly; with short inside tip, for trout bait-rod, 11 feet 9 inches in length; short tip to go in end of second joint, for black bass rod, 9 feet 9 inches in length. Butt and second joint ash, rest lancewood; butt wound with patent whipping, and hollow for inside tip; welt ferrules, reel-seat above hand; light color; nickel-plated trimmings.

Price,	\$5.00
Same rod, with German-silver trimmings, and lance second joint.	
Price,	8.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.50



CUT OF ROD R.

**R.—BAMBOO "CHUM" ROD, for Bass, Bluefish, Weakfish, Etc.**

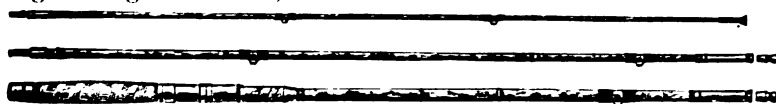
Two-joint, 8 feet in length, double hand-grasp wound with cane, nickel-plated trimmings, reel-seat, welt ferrules, anti-friction tie guides, wound with silk; in cloth partition case.

Price,	\$3.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.40

**S.**

Same rod as R, with German-silver trimmings, double reel-seat, double anti-friction tie guides, and double funnel top.

Price,	\$7.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.40




CUT OF ROD T.

**T.**

Fine bamboo rod for black bass or general fishing. Three-joint, from 9 to 10½ feet in length, as desired; has whipped swelled butt, metal reel-seat, welt ferrules and tie guides, wound with silk; in cloth case.

Price, nickel-plated trimmings,	\$3.00
Boxing and registered mail,	.40

## U.

**BAMBOO VALISE ROD.**


Eight-joint, 10 pieces, weight of rod 13 oz.; length of rod 10½ feet, length of joints 15 inches; has three tips, one tip goes in end seventh joint, one in the sixth joint, and one in fifth joint. Butt and second joint are hollow, and take one tip each, so that when the rod is in use you have all tips with you; makes a good combination for trout, bass, and for boat rod; has swelled whipped butt, metal reel-seat, tie guides, wound with silk; in cloth case.

Price, nickel-plated trimmings, \$5.00  
Boxing and registered mail, .40

CUT OF ROD U.

CUT OF ROD V.

## V.

Bamboo, three-joint rod, 10 to 12 feet in length.

Price by mail, not registered, brass, \$1.00

Price by mail, not registered, with reel-bands, 1.25

CUT OF ROD W.

## W.

Bamboo rod, two-joint, length 9 to 10½ feet.

Price, brass trimmings, \$ .50

Cannot be sent by mail.

CUT OF GROOVED WOOD FORM.

Grooved wood form, which keeps the joints straight, and safe from accident.

Price, to hold fly-rod, \$ .50

Price, to hold heavy rod, 50 cents to 1.00



### REVERSIBLE BUTT OR HAND-GRASP.

This butt-piece is made by having two ferrules inserted inside of hand-grasp, one in each end. These ferrules are of the same size, so that the center ferrule on the butt end of the first joint will fit either end, and by simply turning the hand-grasp you can have the reel above or below the hand, which will be appreciated by anglers in the different methods of casting for black bass. It is also used to make a combination black bass and trout fly-rod, by having different joints which fit the same hand-piece. It is made of light wood whipped with cane; has a solid metal reel-seat, and makes a nice hand-grasp. Length 12 inches. Two center ferrules go with butt, which fit the ferrules inside; also has metal stopper for one end.

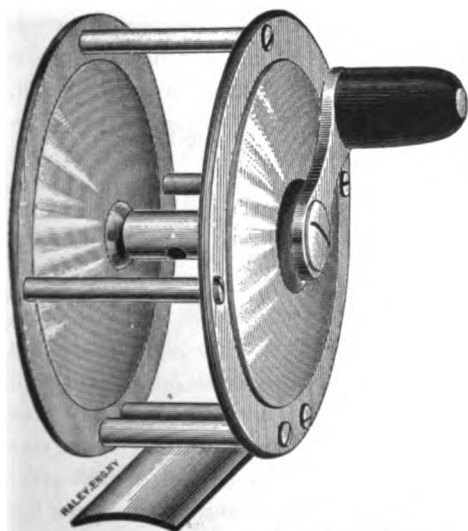
Price, nickel-plated trimmings,

\$2.00

German-silver trimmings,

3.00

Will furnish this hand-grasp for trout and black bass fly-rods, with nickel-plated trimmings, \$1 extra. German-silver trimmings, \$2 extra.



### NEW STYLE NICKEL-PLATED CLICK REEL.

This reel has raised disc, covered by patent No. 13,921, granted May 22, 1883, which makes a stronger reel, and allows room for a better click than the old style; also has steel spring riveted to plate; sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

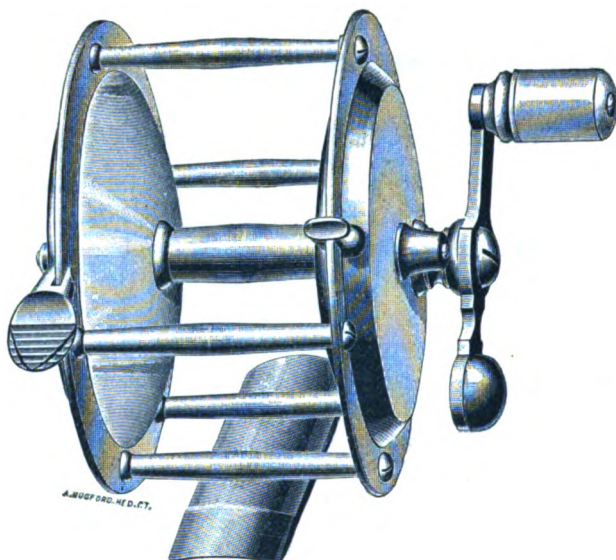
40 yards, \$1.25

60 yards, 1.25

80 yards, 1.50

NEW STYLE NICKEL-PLATED CLICK REEL.

PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.

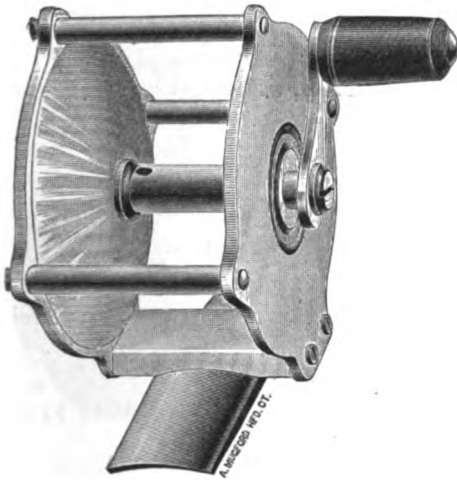


**"HENSHALL-VAN ANTWERP" BLACK BASS REEL.**  
(IMPROVED.)

We are now making this reel as shown in above cut, which we think an improvement on the old style. This reel has our patent lever-drag attached to plate opposite the handle, which makes it much easier to reach with the thumb of either hand. With this thumb-drag the line can be stopped, when casting, at any point in an instant, simply by the pressure of the thumb; and, also, when the fish is hooked the tension can be regulated by the thumb from a free-running to a light drag, heavy drag, or a complete stop. Also has adjustable drag attached to the side of same plate as the thumb-drag; this adjustable drag works with a sliding button; has adjustable click attached to the rim of plate, as shown in cut. The adjustable drag, thumb-drag and click can be all operated when the handle of reel is in motion and spool revolving. Reel is made of best quality German-silver; has steel gears and steel pivots throughout; has balance handle; reel is handsome, substantial, and well made in every respect. It is warranted just as represented, and if it does not give satisfaction can be returned, and money will be refunded. Above cut is exact size of reel; holds about 100 yards of fine line, put up in nice sole-leather reel-case. Reel is made in two styles, to multiply two or four times; the angler can have his choice at same price; are made exactly alike, with this exception. In ordering, state if you wish the two or four multiplier.

Price,

\$15.00



REEL No. 3.

**REELS.**

In ordering reels, please to order by number; also number of yards, and if in brass or nickel plate.

We will send any of these reels by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of price; those who want package registered must send ten cents extra for same.

**No. 1.**

Riveted, raised pillar without click, polished. Same style as reel No. 3.

Yards.	25	40	60	80
Price each, brass, \$	.30	.35	.40	.45
Price each, nickel,	.50	.55	.60	.65

**No. 2.**

Same as No. 1, with click.

Yards.	25	40	60	80
Price each, brass, \$	.50	.55	.60	.65
Price each, nickel,	.70	.75	.80	.85

**No. 3.**

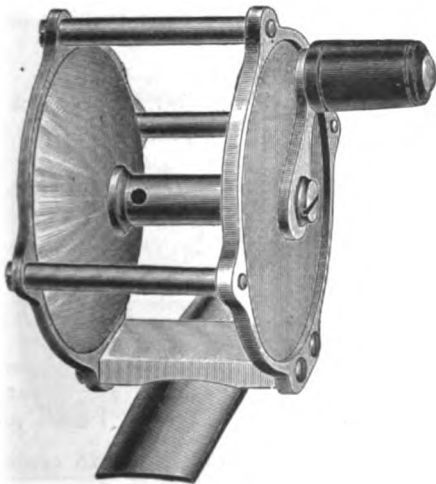
Screwed, raised pillar, click.

Yards.	25	40	60	80
Price each, brass, \$	.70	.80	.90	\$1.00
Price each, nickel,	.90	1.00	1.10	1.20

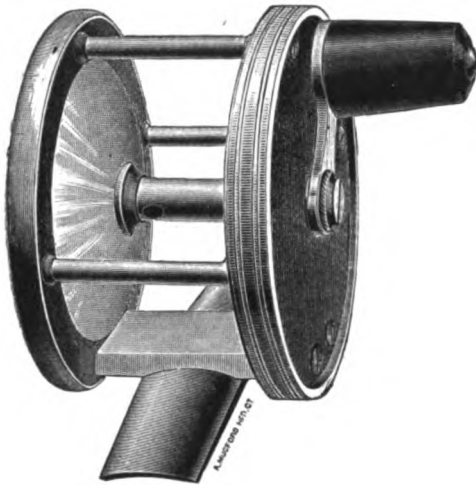
**No. 4.**

Raised pillar, click reel, with safety band.

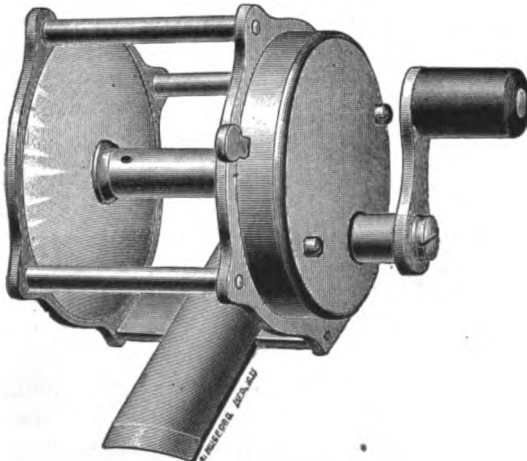
Yards.	25	40	60	80	100
Price each, brass, \$	.90	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.20	\$1.30
Price each, nickel,	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50



REEL No. 4.



REEL No. 6.



REEL No. 9.

**No. 5.**

Click reel, with safety band. Same style as reel No. 6.

Yards,	40	60	80
Price each, brass,	\$1.25	\$1.40	\$1.55
Price each, nickel,	1.45	1.60	1.75

**No. 6.**

Fine hard rubber and nickel click reel, with nickel safety band, steel spring.

Yards,	40	60	80
Price each,	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50

**No. 7.**

Fine hard rubber and German-silver click reel, with German-silver safety band. Steel spring, bushed. Same style as reel No. 6.

Yards,	40	60	80	100
Price each,	\$5.00	\$5.25	\$5.50	\$6.00

**No. 8.**

Fine hard rubber and nickel click reel, with revolving plate.

Yards,	40	60	80
Price each,	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50

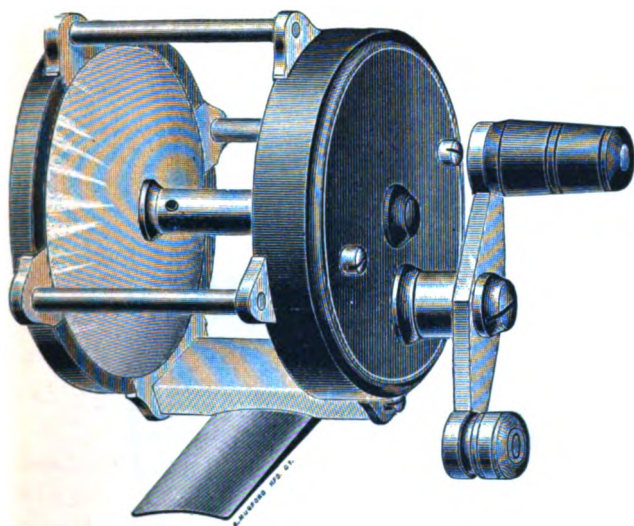
**No. 9.**

Riveted, raised pillar, multiplying reel, with crank handle and lifting-drag, polished.

Yards,	40	60	80	100
Price each, brass,	\$.80	\$.90	\$.95	\$1.05
Price each, nickel,	1.10	1.20	1.25	1.35

For balance handle, add 25 cents extra to each.

PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.

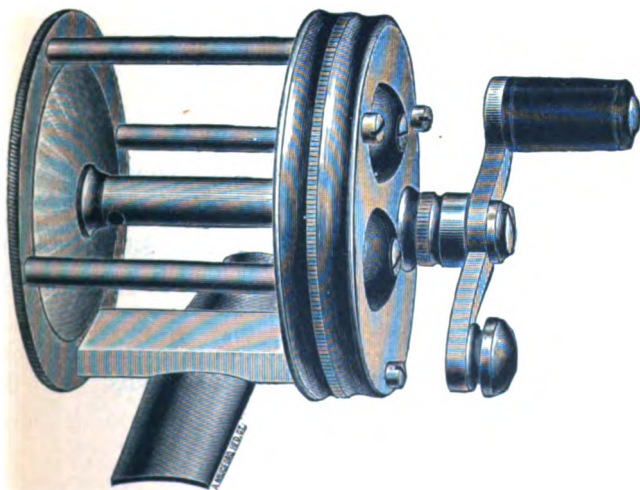


REEL NO. 10.

**No. 10.**

Fine raised pillar, rubber and nickel multiplying reel, with patent click, which can be operated when the handle is revolving

Yards,	60	80	100
Price each,	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$4.00



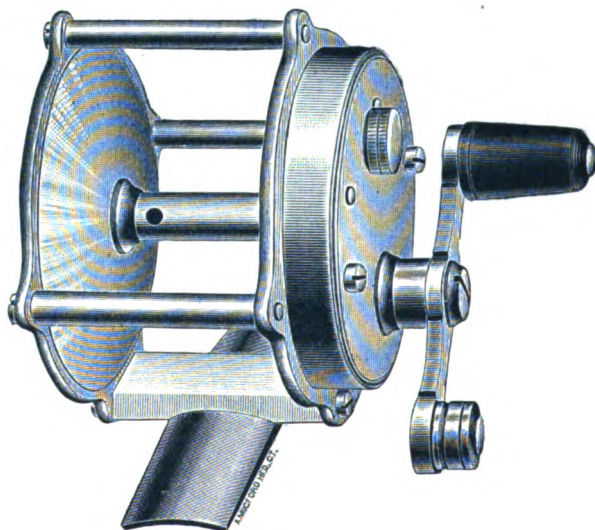
REEL NO. 11.

**No. 11.**

Fine nickel-plated four-multiplying reel, with sliding click and drag.

Yards,	40	60	80	100
Price,	\$4.75	\$5.00	\$5.25	\$5.50

PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.



REEL No. 12.

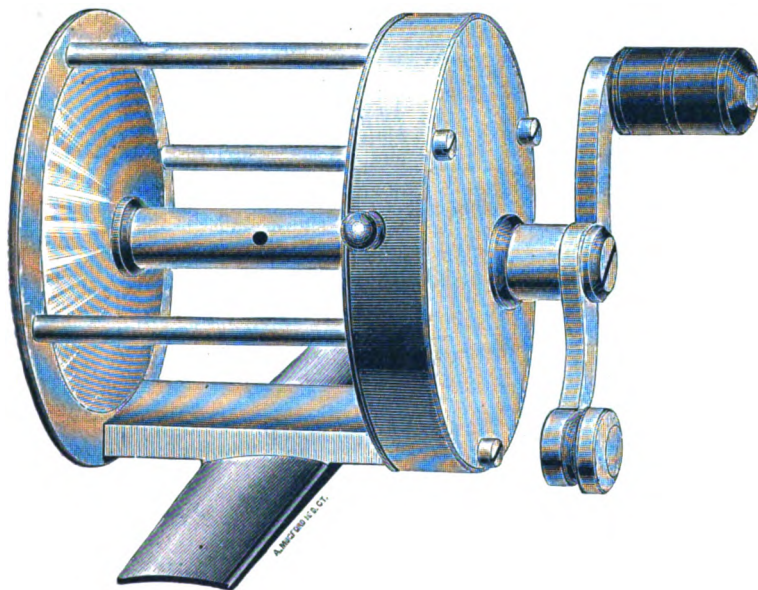
**No. 12.**

RAISED PILLAR, MULTIPLYING REEL, WITH ADJUSTABLE CLICK.

Yards,	40	60	80	100	150
Price each, brass,	\$2.40	\$2.60	\$2.80	\$3.20	\$3.40
Price each, nickel,	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.60	3.80

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PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.



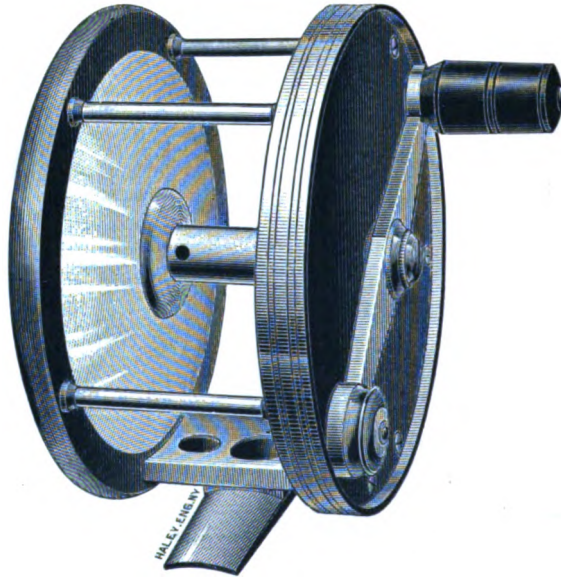
REEL NO. 13.

**No. 13.**

MULTIPLYING REEL, WITH LIFTING-DRAW AND ADJUSTABLE CLICK.

Yards,	40	60	80	100	150	200	250	300
Price each, brass,	\$2.80	\$3.00	\$3.20	\$3.60	\$3.80	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$4.80
Price each, nickel,	3.20	3.40	3.60	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.90	5.20

PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.



REEL No. 14.

**No. 14.**

FINEST QUALITY RUBBER SALMON-REEL, WITH GERMAN-SILVER SAFETY BAND.

	4 inches.	4½ inches	4¾ inches.
Price each,	\$18.00	\$19.00	\$20.00

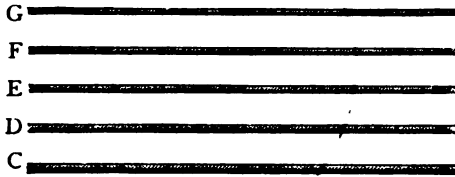
**No. 15.**

SAME AS NO. 14, NICKEL-PLATED.

	4 inches.	4½ inches.	4¾ inches.
Price each,	\$12.00	\$13.00	\$14.00

---

*PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.*



SIZES OF SILK LINE.



### Oiled Silk Lines.

BEST QUALITY BRAIDED OILED SILK. IN COILS OF 25 YARDS, 4 CONNECTED.

	No. G	F	E	D	C
Price, 25 yards,	\$ .35	\$ .45	\$ .60	\$ .70	\$ .90

### Raw Silk Lines.

BEST QUALITY BRAIDED RAW SILK. ON BLOCKS OF 25 YARDS, 4 CONNECTED.

	No. G	F	E	D	C
Price, 25 yards,	\$ .30	\$ .40	\$ .50	\$ .60	\$ .70

### Linen Lines.

BRAIDED LINEN. ON BLOCKS OF 25 YARDS, 4 CONNECTED. SIZES ARE ABOUT THE SAME AS SILK.

	No. G	F	E	D	C
Price, 25 yards,	\$ .20	\$ .20	\$ .20	\$ .20	\$ .20

### Excelsior Lines.

EXCELSIOR. ON BLOCKS OF 50 YARDS, 2 CONNECTED. NO. 1 IS ABOUT THE SIZE OF G SILK.

	No. 1	2	3	4	5
Price, 50 yards,	\$ .13	\$ .15	\$ .17	\$ .20	\$ .22

### Eureka Lines.

EUREKA. ON BLOCKS OF 50 FEET. SIZES ARE ABOUT THE SAME AS EXCELSIOR.

	No. 1	2	3	4	5
Price, 50 feet,	\$ .07	\$ .07	\$ .08	\$ .09	\$ .10

### Variegated Linen.

VARIEGATED LINEN IN HANKS. NO. 1 IS THE SAME SIZE AS G SILK.

	No. 1	2	3	4	5
Price, 15 feet,	\$ .03	\$ .03	\$ .03	\$ .04	\$ .04
Price, 25 feet,	.04	.04	.04	.05	.05

### Cotton Braid for Trolling.

COTTON BRAID FOR TROLLING, IN HANKS OF 84 FEET, 3 HANKS CONNECTED. NO. 1 IS ABOUT THE SAME SIZE AS E SILK. NO. 5 IS LARGEST.

	No. 1	2	3	4	5
Price, 84 feet,	\$ .15	\$ .15	\$ .15	\$ .15	\$ .15



**BEST QUALITY, EMAMELED, FLEXIBLE, WATERPROOF SILK FLY-LINES.**

*Level.* In coils of 25 yards, 4 connected. Sizes are the same as cut of silk lines.

	No. G.	F	E	D
Price, 25 yards,	\$1.25	\$1.40	\$1.60	\$1.85

**BEST QUALITY, ENAMELED, FLEXIBLE, WATERPROOF SILK FLY-LINES.**

*Tapered.* Sizes are the same at large end as cut, and tapered to one-half the size at small end.

	Yards, 20	25	30	40	50
Price, No. G,	\$1.15	\$1.45	\$1.75	\$2.35	\$2.95
Price, No. F,	1.30	1.60	1.90	2.50	3.10
Price, No. E,	1.50	1.85	2.20	2.90	3.60

**Grass Lines.**

**RELAID GRASS.**

In coils of 25 yards, 4 connected. No. 1 is somewhat smaller than No. G in silk.

	No. 1	2	3	4	5
Price, 25 yards,	\$ .30	\$ .45	\$ .60	\$ .70	\$ .85

**GUT LEADERS.**

**Single Leaders.**

	1 yard.	2 yards.	3 yards.
Best quality tapered trout, each,	\$ .10	\$ .18	\$ .25
Best quality tapered light salmon, each,	.13	.25	.40
Best quality tapered salmon, each,	.18	.35	.50

**Double Leaders.**

	1 yard.	2 yards.	3 yards.
Best quality heavy gut, each,	\$ .20	\$ .40	\$ .60

**Treble Twisted Leaders.**

These leaders are made by twisting together three strands of best quality gut, which makes the strongest leader made.

	1 yard.	2 yards.	3 yards.
Price each,	\$ .30	\$ .60	\$ .90

**Leaders with Loops.**

Best quality single leaders, selected gut, with loops to attach flies.

Price each, 2 yards,	\$ .50
Price each, 3 yards,	.75

**FLIES.**

We warrant these flies to be best quality, and tied on Harrison's best extra fine selected hooks, with best quality gut. We also make any style or size of fly to order. The above cut represents Chubb's Black Bass Fly.

**BLACK BASS FLIES.**

Best quality, double gut, tied on No. 1-0 and 1 Sproat hook, each one fastened on card. Price per dozen, \$1.50. Price each, 13 cents.

No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.
157	Curtis,	170	Coachman,	182	Red Coachman,
158	Dose,	171	Orange Polka,	183	Green Lye,
159	Ibis and White,	172	Robin's Egg,	184	Montreal,
160	Killer,	173	Professor,	185	Climax,
161	Gov. Alvord,	174	Feeler,	186	Lander,
162	Warrior,	175	Grizzly King,	187	Raymond,
163	Dark Flaggon,	176	Gold Doctor,	189	Black Hackle,
164	Ibis,	177	Seth Green,	190	Brown Hackle,
165	Bronzey,	178	White Miller,	191	Red Hackle,
167	Ketchem,	179	Raven,	192	Grey Hackle,
168	Silver Doctor,	180	Furgerson,	193	Yellow Hackle.
169	Yellow Belle,	181	Polka,		

**BLACK BASS FLIES, EXTRA FINE.**

Extra fine quality, tied to order, tied on No. 1 and 2 Sproat hooks. Double gut, each one fastened on card. Price per dozen, \$2.50. Price each, 25 cents.

No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.
1	Bunting,	14	Green Glade,	27	Magpie,
2	Williams,	16	Grizzly King,	28	Brown Durham,
3	Trimnink,	17	Yellow Hammer,	29	Soldier,
4	Furgerson,	18	Captain,	30	Cheney,
5	White Wing,	19	Rube Wood,	31	Chubb,
6	M. L. B.,	21	Lord Baltimore,	32	Raymond,
7	Henshall,	22	Montreal,	33	Oriole,
9	Seth Green,	24	Coachman,	34	Oconomowoc,
12	Polka,	25	Winnonish,	35	King of the Water,
13	Mated Ibis,	26	Silver Doctor,	36	Queen of the Water.



### STANDARD LAKE TROUT FLIES.

For Rangeley region ; best quality ; tied with a helper, which doubles the gut near the hook ; tied on No. 4 and 5 Sproat hook.

Price per dozen, \$1.75. Price each, 18 cents.

No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.
31	Jenny Lind,	43	Bee,	55	Nicholson,
32	Fire Fly,	44	Bemis,	56	Metallic Point,
33	Toodle Bug,	45	Pine Point,	57	The Bird Fly,
34	Curtis,	46	South Bog,	58	Beacon,
35	Royal Coachman,	47	Grizzly King,	59	Green Mantle,
36	Marble,	48	Lanergan,	60	Dun Orange,
37	Brown Mallard,	49	Badger,	61	Professor,
38	Indian Rock,	50	Eaton,	62	Montreal,
39	Gold and Ibis,	51	Doctor Bell,	63	Bangor,
40	Coachman,	52	Payson,	64	Kineo,
41	Flaggon,	53	Dana,	65	Cinnamon,
42	Quack Doctor,	54	White Ibis,	66	Ibis and Guinea,
				66½	Clapp.

### STANDARD LAKE TROUT FLIES.

For Moosehead region ; same grade and same price as for Rangeley region ; tied on No. 5 and 6 Sproat hook.

No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.
67	Hard Scrabble,	79	West Branch,	92	Pebble Rock,
68	North Shore,	80	Tinseled Ibis.	93	Black Palmer,
69	Tinseled Ibis,	81	Deacon,	94	Brown Palmer,
70	Sturtevant, 2d,	82	Montreal,	95	Heath Fly,
71	Hedgehog,	83	Wood Ibis,	96	Fox Squirrel,
72	Silver Doctor,	84	Sturtevant, 3d,	97	Winnonish,
74	Sage Fly,	85	Sturtevant, 4th,	98	Otter,
75	Blue Professor,	86	Brown Hen,	99	Olive Wren,
76	Golden Blk. Palmer,	87	Quack Doctor,	100	Indian Crow,
77	Blue Gordon,	88	Pebble Beach,	101	Sturtevant, 1st,
78	Tomlinson,	89	Green Vale,	102	Table Rock.
		90	Fratilleny,		



## Reversed Wing Trout Flies.--A.

Best quality, dressed after the natural, single gut, tied on No. 8 and 10 Sproat hook. We have arranged these flies under the name of month in which they have been proved very killing, but they can be used successfully at other times, as they are all "Standard Flies."

Price per dozen, \$1.25. Price each, 12 cents.

No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.
April.		June.		August.	
103	Cow Dung,	121	Gray Drake,	139	Flaggon,
104	Granum,	122	Oak Fly,	140	Governor,
105	Golden Dun Midge,	123	Orange Dun,	141	Shad,
106	Jenny Spinner,	124	Green Drake,	142	Coachman,
107	Gravel Bed,	125	Marlow Buzz,	143	August Dun,
108	Cinnamon,	126	Alder,	144	Orange Fly,
109	Red Spinner,	127	Blue Blow,	145	Land Fly,
110	Stone Fly,	128	Black Gnat,	146	Green Camlet,
111	Red Fly.	129	Dark Mackerel,	147	Goslin.
May.		129½	White Miller.	September.	
112	Iron Blue,	July.		148	Red Palmer,
113	Fern Fly,	130	Pale Evening Dun,	149	Furnace Palmer,
114	Sky Blue,	131	Little Yellow May Dun,	150	Green Caperer,
115	Red Dun Fox,	132	Silver Horn,	151	Spider Hackle,
116	Little Dark Spinner,	133	July Dun,	152	Black Palmer,
117	Turkey Brown,	134	Red Ant,	153	Blue Bottle,
118	Hawthorn,	135	Wren Tail,	154	Whirling Dun,
119	Yellow May,	136	Brown Palmer,	155	Pale Blue Dun,
120	Yellow Dun,	137	Grizzly Palmer,	156	Willow.
		138	Black Midge.		

## Reversed Wing Trout Flies.--B. .

Tied on No. 6, 8 and 10 Sproat hook.

Price per dozen, \$1.00. Price each, 10 cents.

Name.	Name.	Name.
Montreal,	Ibis,	Coachman,
Professor.	Grizzle King,	Green Drake,
White Miller,	Black Gnat,	Spider Hackle,
Brown Hackle,	Cinnamon,	Cow Dung,
Red Hackle,	Black Hackle,	Red Fly,
Yellow May,	Grizzle Hackle,	Oak Fly,
Turkey Brown,	Gray Drake,	Governor,
Marlow Buzz,	Red Ant,	Shad.

In ordering the above flies, please to designate them as A or B.

### COMMON FLIES.

We have the following named flies, suitable for black bass and trout, tied on No. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Sproat hook, which we claim to be far superior to many flies that are much higher priced. They are well tied on short but good gut. In ordering, mention size hook wanted.

Price per dozen, on No. 6 or 8 hook, 50 cents. Price each, 5 cents.

"	"	" 4	" 60	"	"	" 6	"
"	"	" 2	" 75	"	"	" 7	"

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Name.</i>
Montreal,	Brown Hackle,	White Miller,
Ibis,	Red Hackle,	Black Gnat,
Coachman,	Yellow May,	Land Fly,
Professor,	Royal Coachman,	Cow Dung,
Grizzle King,	Green Drake,	Grey Hackle.

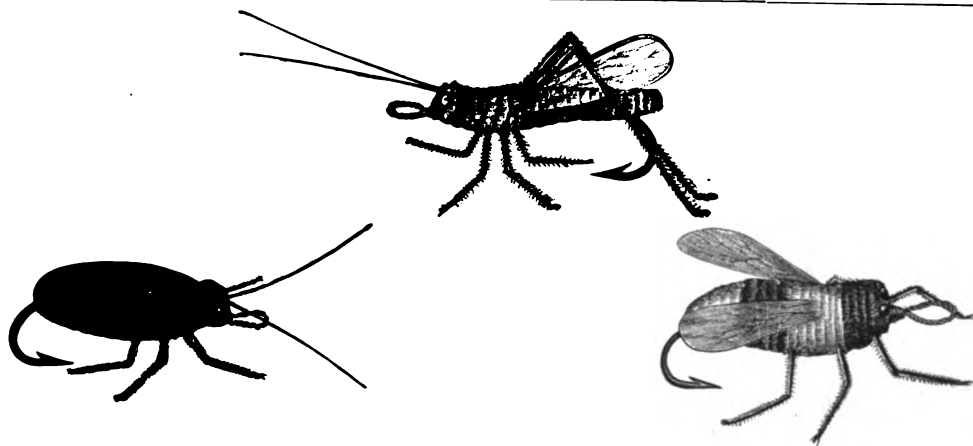
### Land-Locked Salmon, Sea Trout or Lake Trout Flies.

Extra fine quality, tied with helper on No. 4 Sproat hook.

Price per dozen, \$3.75. Price each, 35 cents.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>
259	Berkley,	271	Harrison,	283	Baker,
260	Willie,	272	Hansard,	284	Currale,
261	Francis,	273	May Wood,	285	The Maxwell,
262	Scoope,	274	Blacker,	286	Newport,
263	Wilson,	275	Orange Anthony,	287	Schoodic,
264	Kelley,	276	Haynes,	288	Heams,
265	Little,	277	Wee Blue Silver,	289	Puritan,
266	Lap Wing,	278	Rover,	290	Lanover,
267	Scott,	279	Enis,	291	Ross,
268	Farlow,	280	Waterville,	292	Melvin,
269	Gweedore,	281	Wild West,	293	Curren,
270	Lenore,	282	Owenduff,	294	Yellow Anthony.

PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.



### Insects for Black Bass.

These insects are made with scale wings, and are very durable. We keep only the following named varieties in stock but will make any kind to order.

#### Extra Fine-A.

Price each, 50 cents.

*Name.*

Bumble Bee,  
Green Grasshopper,  
Yellow Grasshopper,

*Name.*

Cricket,  
Brown Beetle,  
Yellow Hornet,

*Name.*

White Moth,  
Green Dragon,  
Red Dragon.

#### B.

Price each, 25 cents.

*Name.*

White Moth,  
Cricket,

*Name.*

Green Grasshopper,  
Yellow Grasshopper,

*Name.*

Yellow Hornet,  
Bumble Bee,



### Insects for Trout.

Price each, 20 cents.

*Name.*

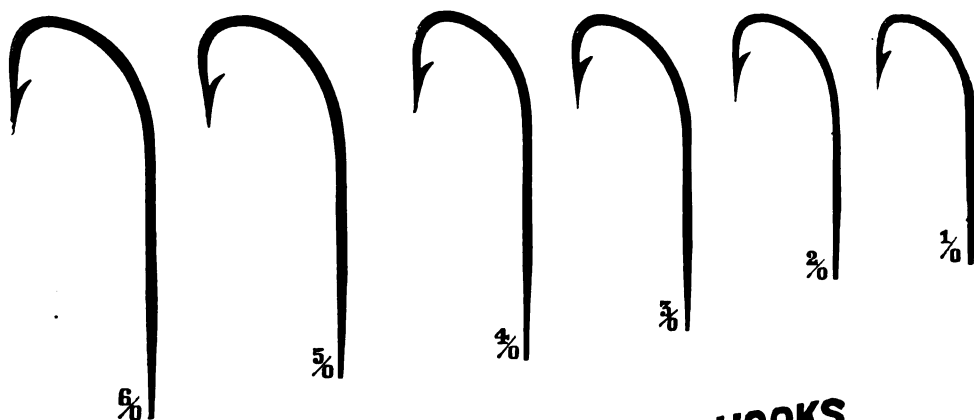
Bee,  
Green Grasshopper,  
Yellow Grasshopper,  
Cow Dung,

*Name.*

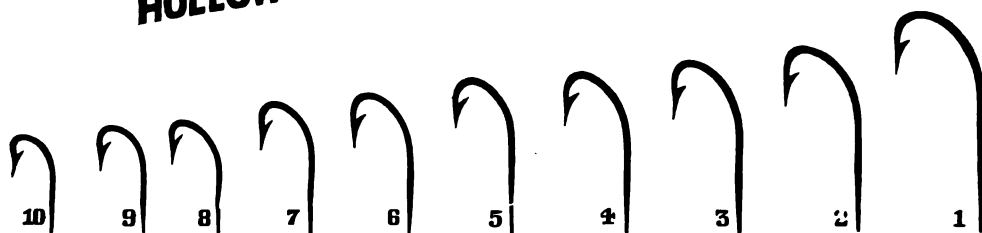
White Moth,  
Black Gnat,  
Blue Bottle,  
Hawthorn,

*Name.*

Green Drake,  
Grey Drake,  
Yellow Dun,  
Marlow Buzz.



## HOLLOW POINT LIMERICK HOOKS



### HOOKS ON GUT--EXTRA FINE.

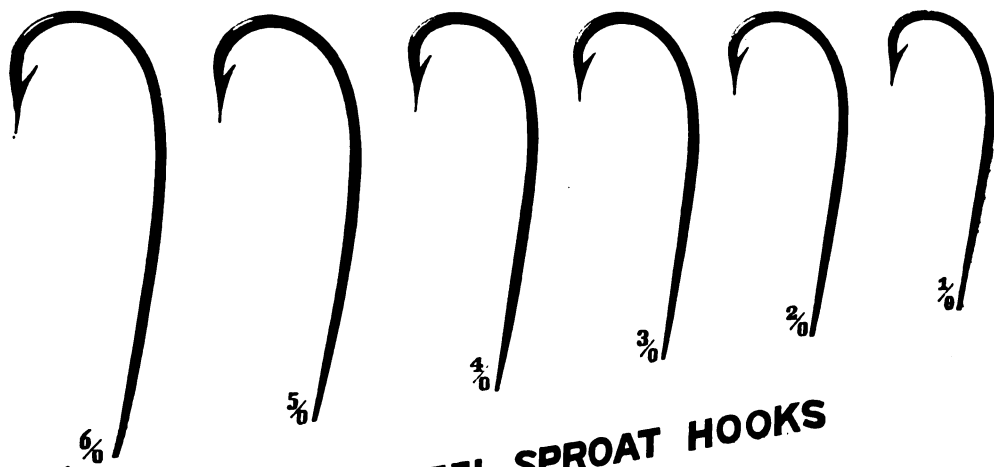
These hooks are all of Harrison's first quality, imported and snelled to our order by John R. Barton, one of the best and most careful manufacturers in the United States. His large experience, and reputation for honest workmanship, is a guarantee that these goods are unequalled for strength and durability, and that the purchaser will get just what he pays for.

The twisted gut, 3 ply, is made by twisting together three strands of best quality gut, and is the strongest hook on gut made. For sizes, see drawings of hooks, which are exact size.

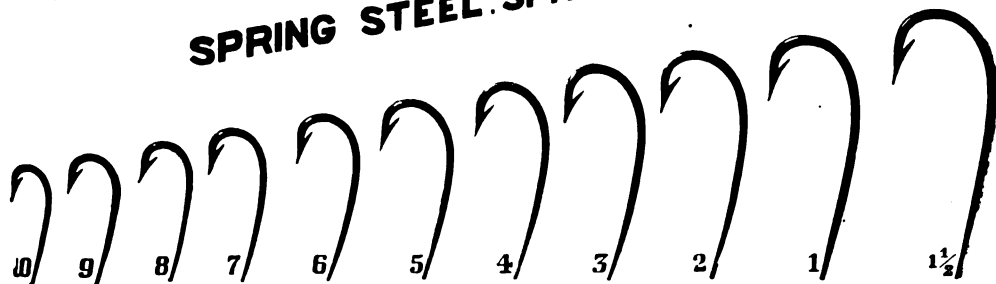
We pack hooks in cardboard box, and send by mail. Parties ordering these hooks must inclose money for postage, which will be on single dozen two cents, and one cent for each additional dozen.

### LIMERICK.

		Nos. 1 to 10	1-0	2-0	3-0	4-0	5-0	6-0
Single gut,	per doz.,	\$ .25	\$ .30	\$ .30	\$ .30	\$ .	\$ .	\$ .
Double gut,	"	.45	.50	.50	.50	.65	.65	.70
Twisted gut, 3 ply,	"	.50	.60	.60	.60	.70	.70	.75
Gimp,	"	.45	.50	.50	.50	.65	.65	.70



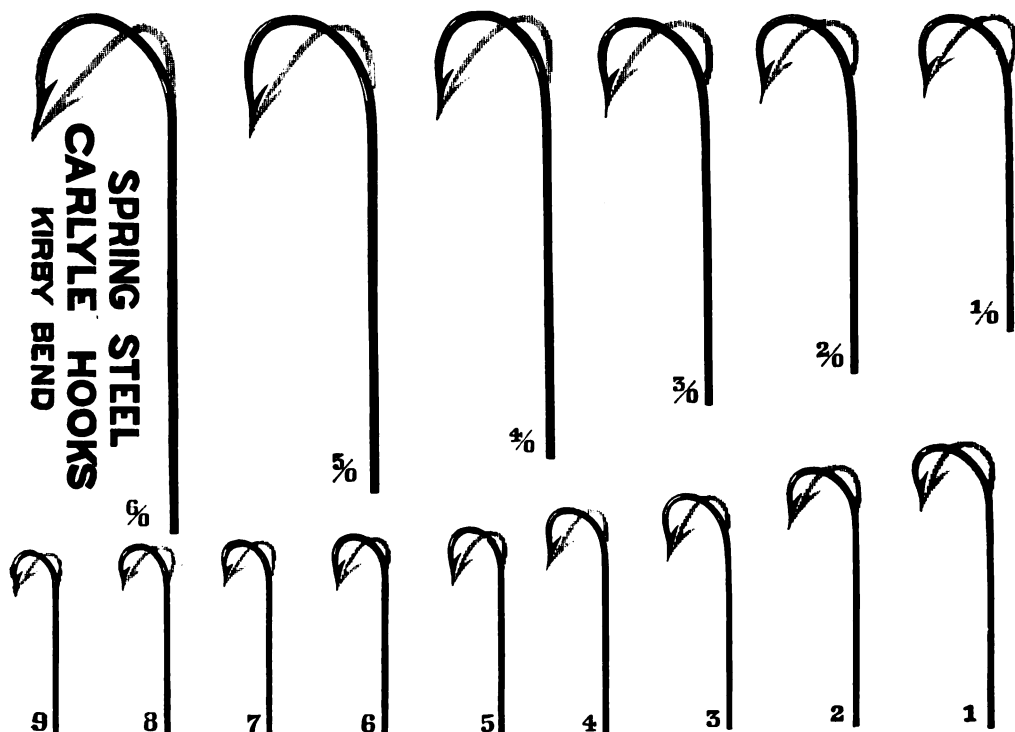
## SPRING STEEL SPROAT HOOKS



### SPROAT.

	Nos. 1 to 10	1 1/4	1-0	2-0	3-0	4-0	5-0	6-0
Single gut,	per doz, \$ .25	\$ .30	\$ .30	\$ .30	\$ .30	\$ .	\$ .	\$ .
Double Gut,	" .45	.50	.50	.50	.50	.65	.65	.70
Twisted gut, 3 ply, "	.50	.60	.60	.60	.60	.70	.70	.75
Gimp,	" .45	.50	.50	.50	.50	.65	.65	.70

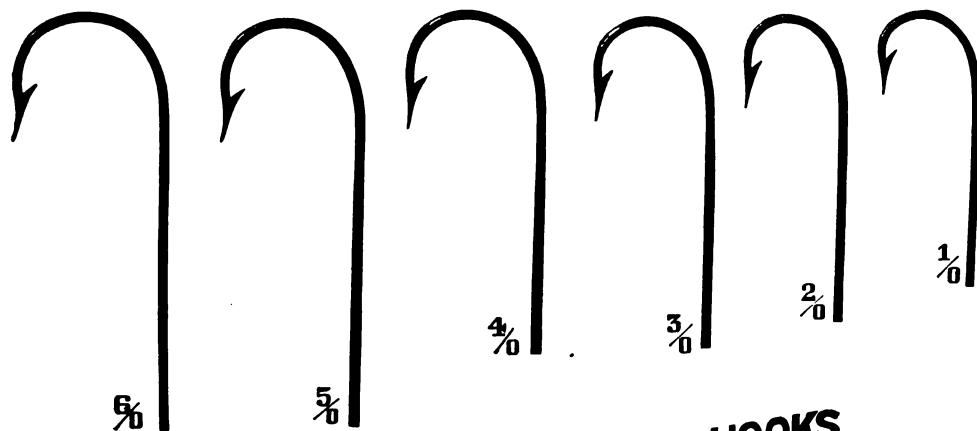
PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.



## CARLISLE.

	Nos. 2 to 10	1	1-0	2-0	3-0	4-0	5-0	6-0
Single gut,	per doz. \$ .25	\$ .30	\$ .30	\$ .30	\$ .30	\$ .30	\$ .30	\$ .30
Double gut,	" .45	.50	.50	.50	.50	.65	.65	.70
Twisted gut, 3 ply,	" .50	.60	.60	.60	.60	.70	.70	.75
Gimp,	" .45	.50	.50	.50	.50	.65	.65	.70

PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.



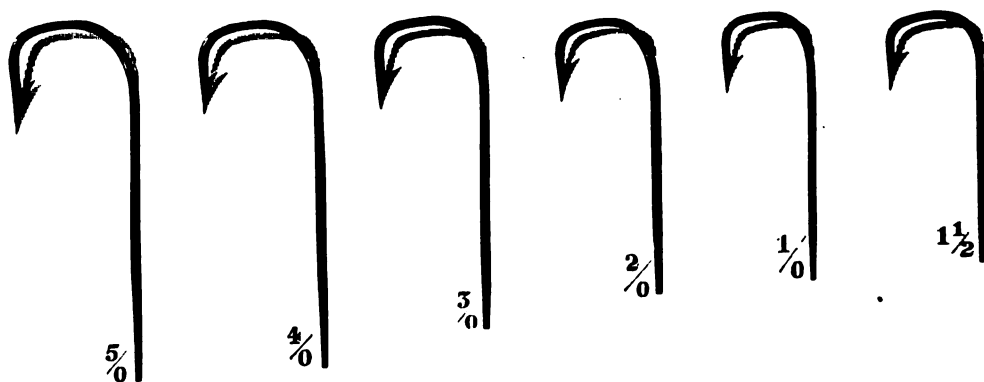
## SPRING STEEL ABERDEEN HOOKS



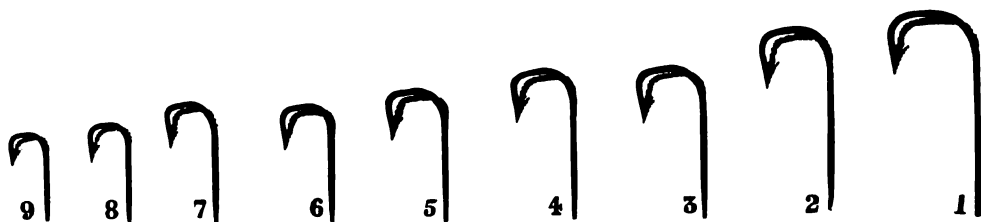
### ABERDEEN.

		Nos. 1 to 10	1-0	2-0	3-0	4-0	5-0	6-0 1
Single gut,	per doz.	\$ .25	\$ .30	\$ .30	\$ .30	\$	\$	\$
Double gut,	"	.45	.50	.50	.50	.65	.65	.70
Twisted gut, 3 ply,	"	.50	.60	.60	.60	.70	.70	.75
Gimp,	"	.45	.50	.50	.50	.65	.65	.70

PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.



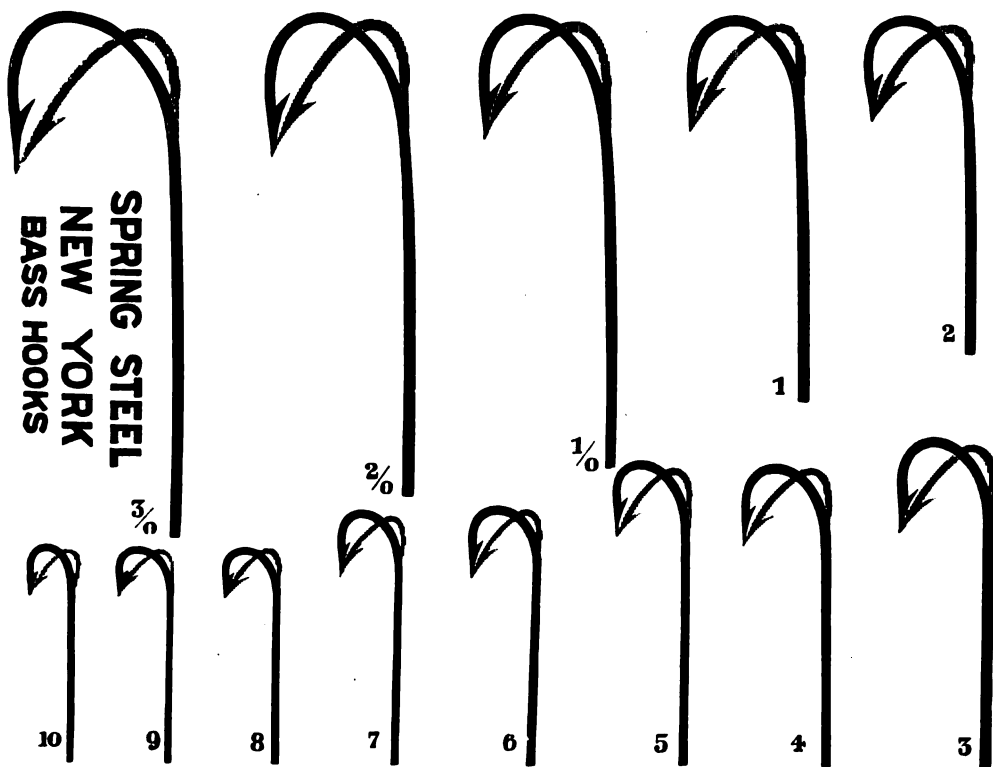
## KENDALL "SNECK BEND," HOOKS



### KENDALL SNECK.

		Nos. 1 to 10	1-0	2-0	3-0	4-0	5-0	6-0
Single gut,	per doz.,	\$ .25	\$ .30	\$ .30	\$ .30	\$ .	\$ .	\$ .
Double gut,	"	.45	.50	.50	.50	.65	.65	.70
Twisted gut, 3 ply,	"	.50	.60	.60	.60	.70	.70	.75
Gimp,	"	.45	.50	.50	.50	.65	.65	.70

PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.

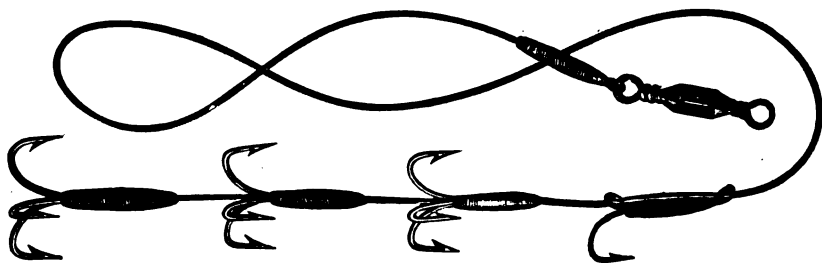
**NEW YORK BASS.**

		Nos. 8 to 10	5	4	3	2	1	1-0	2-0
Single gut,	per doz., \$	.25	\$.30	\$.30	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Double gut,	"		.50	.50	.50	.50	.65	.65	.70
Twisted gut, 3 ply,	"		.60	.60	.60	.60	.70	.70	.75
Gimp,	"		.50	.50	.50	.50	.65	.65	.70

**KINSEY.**

		Nos. 13 to 20	12	11	10	9	8
Single gut,	per doz.,	\$ .25	\$ .30	\$ .30	\$ .30	\$	\$
Double gut,	"	.45	.50	.50	.65	.65	.70
Twisted gut, 3 ply,	"	.30	.60	.60	.70	.70	.75
Gimp,	"	.45	.50	.50	.65	.65	.70

PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.

**MINNOW GANG.**

With sliding lip hook for salmon trout, lake trout, black bass, etc., made in three sizes, No. 2, 4 or 6 hooks.

Price each, with 3-ply twisted gut and box swivel, - - - 60 cents.

Price each, with gimp and box swivel, - - - 60 cents.

Any size made to order.

**Buel's Fly Spoons in Silver Plate.**

	Nos. 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1-0	2-0
Price each,	\$ .50	\$ .50	\$ .50	\$ .50	\$ .62	\$ .62	\$ .62	\$ .75	\$ .75

**Buel's Spinners.**

	Nos. 6	5	4	3	2	1	1-0	2-0
Price each,	\$ .60	\$ .60	\$ .60	\$ .60	\$ .60	\$ .60	\$ .75	\$ .75

**Buel's Patent Double Spoon.**

						Nos. 3	4	5	6
Price each,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00

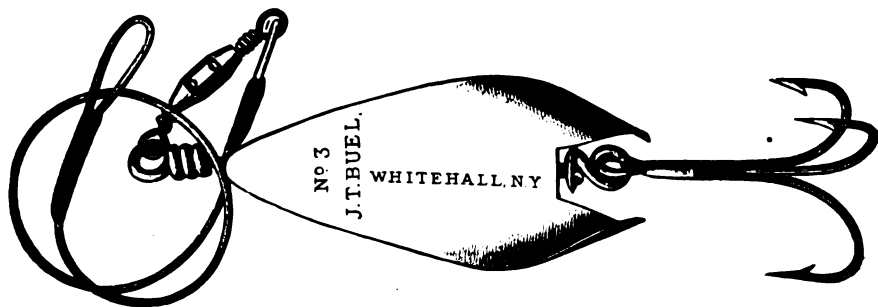
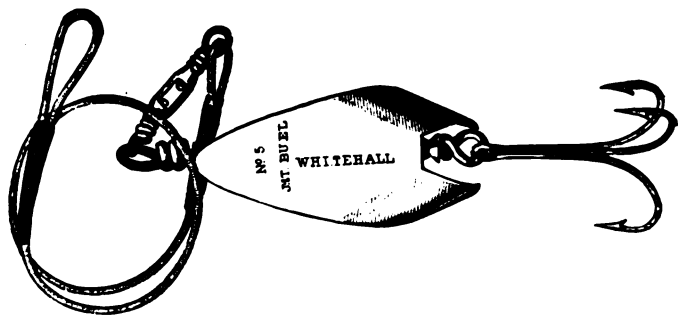
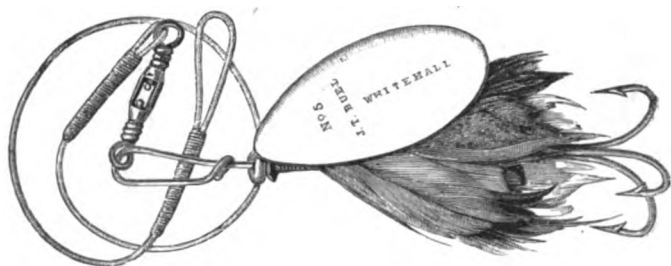
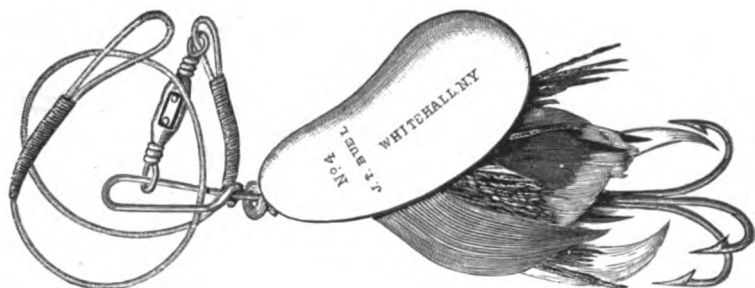
**Buel's Patent Lip Hook Spoon with Six Hook Gang.**

						Nos. 3	2	1	1-0	2-0
Price each,	-	-	-	-	-	\$ .75	\$ .75	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00

**Skinner's Fluted Spoons in Silver Plate.**

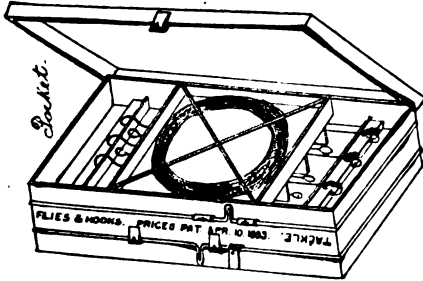
	Nos. 1	2	3	4	4½	4¾	5	6	7	8
Price each,	\$ .50	\$ .50	\$ .50	\$ .50	\$ .50	\$ .50	\$ .62	\$ .62	\$ .75	\$ .75

PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.

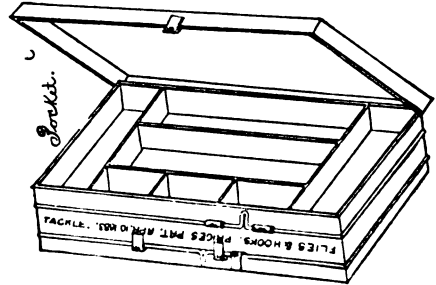




PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.



POCKET—One side.



POCKET—Other side.

## “PRICE’S” TIN TACKLE CASES.

These are fine and strong cases, handsomely japanned, with gold stripe. The Gem and Acme have patent snap-locks; no clasps or padlocks; always locked when closed.

### POCKET CASE (Improved).

Price,

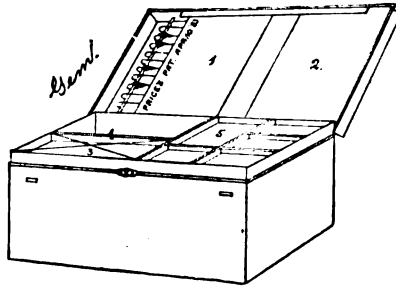
\$1.50

Sent by mail, 15 cents extra. Size,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches long,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  wide,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  deep, outside measurements. This is a double-lidded case, combining two cases in one, one side being for the fly-hooks, leaders, etc., the other for spoons, loose hooks, sinkers, floats, etc. The cork prevents the hook points from rusting or dulling, and in a convenient manner.

Above cuts show arrangement of *both sides* of case.



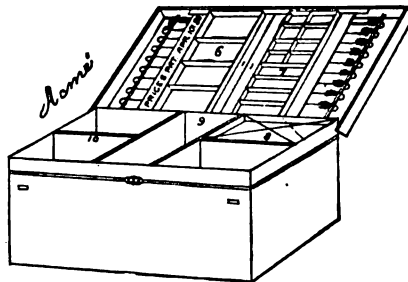
PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.

**GEM (Improved).**

Price,

**\$4.00**

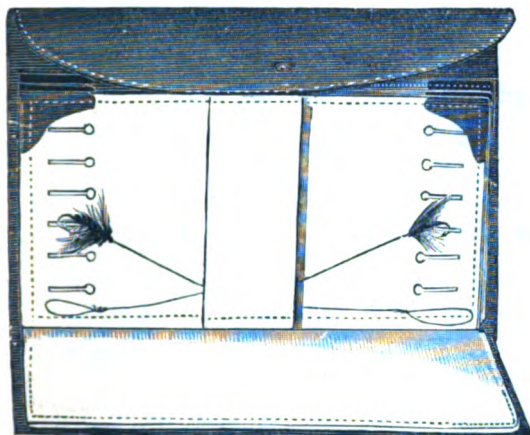
Too large and heavy to send by mail. Size, 9 inches long, 6 wide, 5 deep, outside measurements. This case carries one large or two small reels, floats, bluefish squids, sinkers, gangs, snelled hooks, etc., adapted for either fresh or salt water fishing. In cut, 1 and 2 are sliding doors, securely protecting the hooks and flies, and yet always ready for use. No. 3 is a shallow tray, with cross wires for leaders, etc., as shown in pocket case. No. 4 is removable division. No. 5 is a shallow tray; beneath tray 5, at bottom of case, is a division separating it into two parts; one side is provided with cork for gangs, the other is convenient for large sinkers, floats, etc.

**ACME (Improved).**

Price,

**\$6.00**

Size, 12 inches long, 8 wide, 5 deep, outside measurements. This case carries large and small reels; also a space for almost everything in the tackle line, separately, including flies and snelled hooks, tools for repairs, cigars, or pipe and tobacco. This case will carry all you will probably ever use. In cut, 6 and 7 are trays which fit into space marked 9; the bottom of this space 9 is fitted with cork for gangs, spoons, etc. No. 8 is a shallow tray for leaders, lines, etc., as desired. No. 10 is a removable division; both sliding doors are open in cut, showing arrangement for flies and hooks, similar to the gem.



NO. 1.



NO. 2.

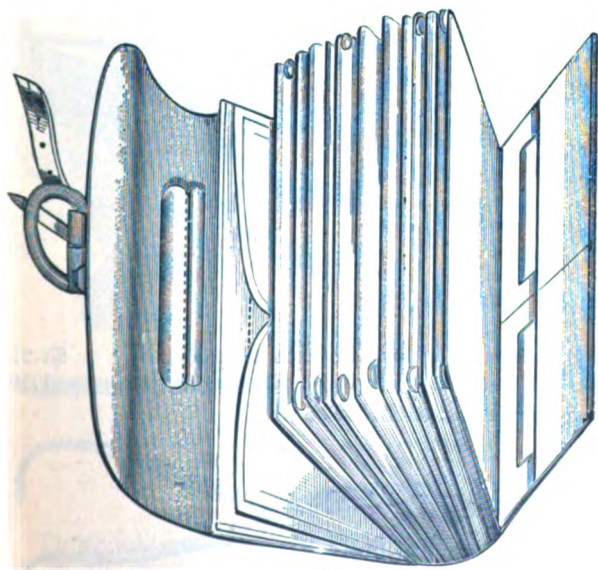
**FLY BOOKS, with Hyde Clips.**

No. 1, 6-inch, price,	\$ .50	No. 3, 7¼ inch, price,	\$1.50
No. 2, 6½-inch, price,	1.00	No. 4, 8-inch, price,	2.30

**ENGLISH FLY BOOK.**

WITH RUSSET LEATHER COVERS AND LEAVES OF GENUINE PARCIEMENT.

No. 5, 6-inch, price,	\$1.25	No. 6, 6-inch, price,	\$2.25
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ENGLISH.



NO. 3 AND 4.



THE BRAY.

**THE BRAY FLY BOOK.**

This we believe to be the *best* fly-book made; every one warranted.

To hold 6 doz. flies,

Price, \$4.00

To hold 8 doz. flies,

Price, 4.50

To hold 12 doz. flies,

Price, 5.00

With morocco covers and two pockets, extra, \$1.00.



BASKET.



BASKET.



CRESCENT.

**BAIT BOXES.**

Basket,  
Crescent.

\$ .15  
.20

**WILLOW TROUT BASKET.**

Best Willow Baskets.

No. 1, to hold 6 pounds,  
No. 2, to hold 9 pounds,

\$ .75  
1.00

No. 3, to hold 12 pounds,  
No. 4, to hold 20 pounds,

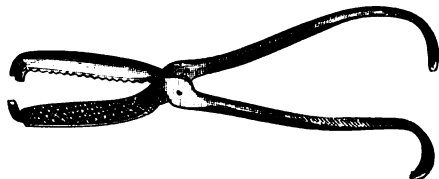
\$1.25  
1.50

Webbing basket straps, each, 25 cents.

**FISH HOLDER.**

Is made of malleable iron; will grasp large or small fish. Length of holder, 9 inches.

Price, \$1.00



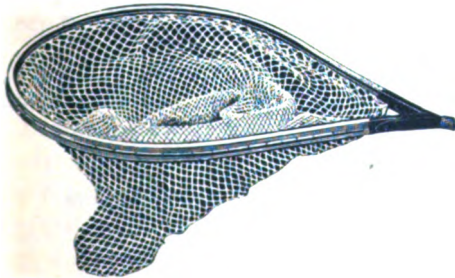


SHOWING THE HOLDER IN USE.

FISHING ROD  
HOLDER.

[Patent applied for.]

Fishing Rod Holder is made of malleable iron, fastened with screw-clamp to the seat in boat, is adjustable so as to point in any direction; rod cannot be pulled out of the Holder by the fish, but can be easily taken out in a second by grasping the butt of rod with the hand; made substantial, durable, and is very handy. Price, \$1.50.

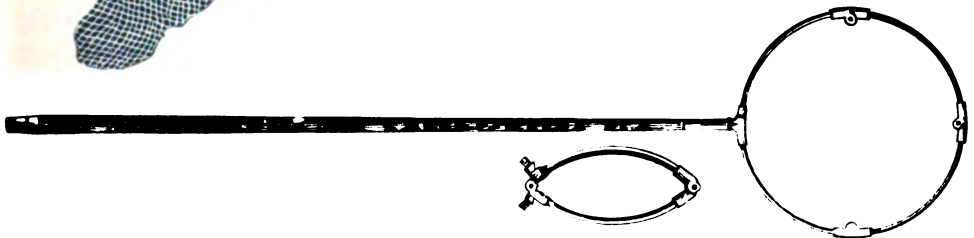


LANDING NET.

Wooden frame landing-net, with screw-off handle, by mail, postage paid.

Price,

\$1.50



LANDING NET.

Three-fold brass, nickel-plated frame, with net, and bamboo tip case handle, 4 feet in length, good solid hinges, first class.

Price, \$2.50



### SOLE LEATHER ROD CASE.

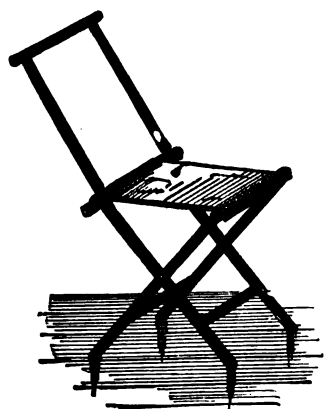
Fine sole-leather rod case of heavy russet leather, with stout fancy handle and cap on end, made up in fine, workmanlike manner.

Price, for size to hold our fly or Henshall rods, - - - - \$3.00

Price, to hold same rods, with grooved wood form, - - - - 3.50

Price, to hold heavy rods, - - - - 4.00

Any size made to order.



### Sole-Leather Reel Case.

Sole-leather reel case to hold trout, click or medium-size multiplying reel.

Price, \$1.25

### Folding Camp Chair, With Folding Back.

These chairs are designed especially for the camp; they fold or close up so as to occupy a very small space when not in use; are strong, light and durable. No camper should be without them.

Price each, 30 cents.

Per dozen, \$3.00

### Silk Worm Gut.

Silk worm gut in hanks of 100 strands, 4 grades,	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Price per hank,	-	-	-	-
	\$ .50	\$ .75	\$1.00	\$1.50

### Silk.

Spool silk enough for winding one split-bamboo rod.

Price, - - - - 25 cents.

### Box Swivels.

Best brass box swivels, assorted sizes.

Price per dozen, - - - - 50 cents.

### Split Shot.

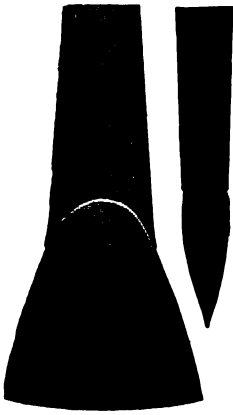
Split shot for sinkers, in boxes of two dozen, each, - - 5 cents.

### Partition Cloth Case.

Partition cloth case, for 3 ft., 3½ and 4-ft. joints.

Price, - - - - 25 cents.

**RODS REPAIRED AT REASONABLE PRICES.**

**VARNISH BRUSHES.**

Best camel's-hair brush, with polished handle.

**FLAT.**

Size,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch wide, each, - - - \$ .30

**ROUND.**

Size, 3-16,  $\frac{1}{4}$  and 5-16 inch, each, - - - .25

CUT OF VARNISH BRUSHES.

**VARNISH.**

Chubb's Improved Varnish, put up expressly for varnishing fishing-rods. This is a superior varnish; it is from hard gum, of good quality; it is old and well settled, light in color, and of good body. One of its strong points is its drying quality. Put up in bottles, enough to varnish three or four rods.

Price, - - - - - 25 cents.

Sent by mail for 15 cents extra.

**DIRECTIONS:**—Spread lightly with camel's-hair brush; allow plenty of time to dry. Keep free from dust and wind. If a very thin varnish is desired, thin with spirits of turpentine.

**STAIN AND POLISH.**

Directions for preparing the wood, and applying our stain and polish:—Fill the grain of the wood with whiting and water, mixed to a thin paste; allow the filling to dry before removing the surplus, which can be done with lubricating oil. Dry the surface with a cloth. Apply the stain and polish with a wad made of cotton stocking, until a sufficient number of coats have been applied to give a good body for rubbing down. Give ample time between each coat of the stain and polish to allow it to dry. If a very nice polish is desired, rub the surface smooth with pulverized pumice-stone and water; after drying and removing the pumice-stone, rub briskly with the dry hand, which will give a high polish.

Price of Stain and Polish combined, per bottle, - - - 25 cents.

Sent by mail for 15 cents extra.

Box pumice-stone and whiting, price, - - - 10 cents.



**Material for Three-Joint Newport or Striped Bass Rod.**

From 7½ to 10½ feet in length.

Ash butts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ .35
Ash joints,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.20
Lancewood joints,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
Lancewood tips,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.50
Lancewood short tips, for inside butt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25
Boring butt for inside tip,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.10

**Material for Four-Joint Newport or Striped Bass Rod.**

From 10½ to 12 feet in length.

Ash butts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ .35
Ash second joints,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.20
Lancewood second joints,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
Ash third joints,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.20
Lancewood third joints,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.75
Lancewood tips,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.50
Lancewood short tips, for inside of butt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25
Boring butt for inside tip,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.10

**Material for Five-Joint Seven-Piece Trunk Rod.**

Ash butts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ .20
Ash second joints,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.12
Ash third joints,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.12
Lance second joints,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.40
Lance third joints,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.35
Lance fourth joints,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.35
Lance tips,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25
Lance tips, stout,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.35
Lance tips, short, for inside of butt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.10
Boring butt for inside tip,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.10

Stock will be fitted for ferrules, but not fastened on without extra charge, when so desired. Trimmings will be fastened on, with the exception of guides, for 25 cents extra. Stock of different lengths than those mentioned in this list, or fitted to ferrules not our make, may be subjected to an advance in price. Butts or hand-grasps wound with cane or our patent whipping, 50 cents.

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PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.

**SQUARE STOCK FOR FISHING RODS.**

Carefully selected from the best of wood.

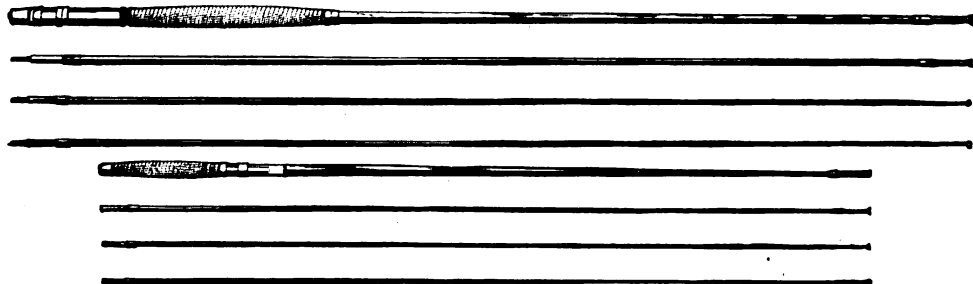
	Each.
Lancewood $\frac{1}{4}$ inch square, free from knots, $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet, - -	\$ .35
Lancewood $\frac{3}{8}$ inch square, free from knots, $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet, - -	.50
Lancewood $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square, free from knots, $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet, - -	.75
Lancewood $\frac{5}{8}$ inch square, free from knots, $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet, - -	.75
Lancewood $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square, free from knots, $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet, - -	1.00
Lancewood $\frac{7}{8}$ inch square, free from knots, $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet, - -	1.10
Lancewood 1 inch square, free from knots, $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet, - -	1.25
Ash $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square, free from knots, $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet, - -	.10
Ash $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square, free from knots, $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet, - -	.10
Ash 1 inch square, free from knots, $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet, - -	.15
Ash $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch square, free from knots, $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet, - -	.20

**MATERIAL FOR SIX-STRIP SPLIT-BAMBOO FISHING ROD.**

Butt made of six strips, with light wood hand-grasp, cane-whipped, for

black bass, fly or Henshall bass, - - - - -	\$2.00
Joints for any of the above, - - - - -	1.50
Tips for any of the above, - - - - -	1.00

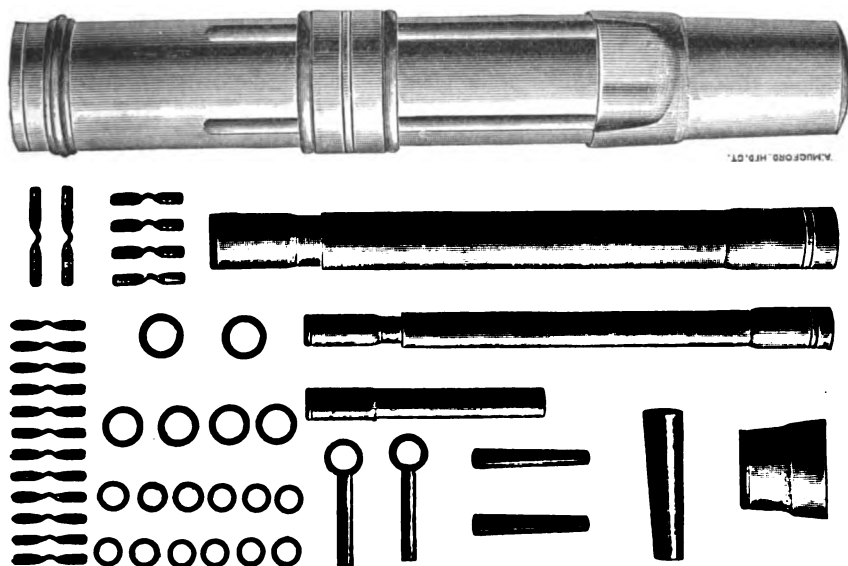
Description of trimmings for above material will be found under the head of complete sets, which we will, if desired, fasten on the above material free of charge, thus making the rod complete and ready for use, except ringing and varnishing.

**UNFINISHED SPLIT-BAMBOO ROD.**

The above cuts represent our unfinished six-strip split-bamboo rods. These are all finished, with the exception of ringing, winding and varnishing. Rings and keepers are furnished for rod. We make these in all styles of our trout, black bass and Henshall rods. These rods have two tips, hexagonal cap and welt ferrules, metal reel-seat, cane-wound butt.

Price, nickel-plated trimmings,	\$7.50
Price, German-silver trimmings,	9.00

The above rods are the same as we finish, and just as good, but we shall not hold ourselves responsible for any that may prove defective after parties have finished them, as we have found that in many cases they are not properly wound and varnished.



CUT OF SET NO. 2.

**Price of Complete Sets of Trimmings for Fishing Rods, Including Chubb's Patent Metal Reel Seat, Unless Otherwise Ordered.**

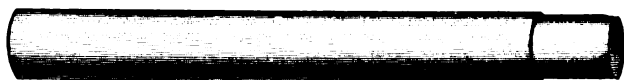
Any of these sets of trimmings, with reel-bands and butt-caps instead of solid metal reel-seat, 50 cents less than prices here quoted.

No.	Description.	<div> <div>Nickel</div> <div>Ger.</div> </div>		
		Brass.	Plated.	Silver.
0.	For 3-joint fly-rod, length 9 feet, weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; reel-seat below hand, size of reel-seat $\frac{3}{4}$ in., size of ferrules 9-32 and 5-32 inch.	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$2.25
1	For 3-joint fly-rod, length 9 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet, weight 6 to 8 oz. ; reel-seat below hand, size of reel-seat $\frac{3}{4}$ in., size of ferrules 19-64 and 3-16 inch.	1.00	1.25	2.25
2	For 3-joint fly-rod, length $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet, weight 8 oz. ; reel-seat below hand, size of reel-seat $\frac{3}{4}$ in., size of ferrules 11-32 and 13-64 inch.	1.00	1.25	2.25
3	For 3-joint fly-rod, length $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 feet, weight 8 to 10 oz. ; reel-seat below hand, size of reel-seat $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, size of ferrules 11-32 and 15-64 inch.	1.00	1.25	2.40
4	For 3-joint bass fly or light bait-rod, length $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 feet, weight 10 to 12 oz. ; reel-seat below hand, size of reel-seat $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, size of ferrules 3-8 and 15-64 inch, welted ferrules,	1.25	1.50	2.75
5	Same as No. 4, with reel-seat above the hand,	1.25	1.50	2.75

No.	Description.	Brass. Nickel Plated. Ger. Silver.		
		Brass.	Nickel Plated.	Ger. Silver.
5½	For 3-joint black bass bait-rod, length 10½ feet, weight 13 to 14 oz.; reel-seat above hand, size of reel-seat ⅞ inch, size of butt-cap ⅞ inch, size of ferrules 13-32 and 17-64 inch; ferrules weltd, - - -	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$2.75
6	For 3-joint gudgeon or mountain trout rod, length 9 to 10½ feet, weight 7 to 9 oz.; reel-seat above hand, size of reel-seat ¾ inch, size of butt-cap ¾ inch, size of ferrules 11-32 and 15-64 inch, - - -	1.00	1.252	.50
7	For 4-joint fly-rod, length 10½ feet, weight 6 to 8 oz.; reel-seat below hand, size of reel-seat ¾ inch, size of ferrules 3-8, 17-64, 3-16 inch, - - -	1.25	1.50	2.50
8	For 4-joint fly-rod, length 12 feet, weight 9 to 12 oz.; reel-seat below hand, size of reel-seat ⅞ inch, size of ferrules 13-32, 19-64, 3-16 inch, - - -	1.25	1.50	2.75
9	For Henshall black bass rod, length 8 feet, 3 3-10 inches, weight 8 oz.; reel-seat above hand, size of reel-seat ¾ inch, size of butt-cap ¾ inch, size of ferrules ⅜ and ¼ inch, weltd ferrules, anti-friction tie guides, and 3-ring top, - - -	1.75	2.00	3.50
10	As No. 9, with reel-bands instead of reel-seat, weight 8 oz.; this set of trimmings is of exact dimensions as given by Dr. J. A. Henshall, and has received his approval, - - -	1.50	1.75	3.00
11	For 3-joint black bass bait-rod, length 9 to 10½ feet, reel-seat above hand, size of reel-seat ⅞ inch, size of butt-cap ⅞ inch, size of ferrules 15-32 and 19-64 inch, ferrules weltd, - - -	1.25	1.50	3.25
12	For 4-joint trout bait or light bass rod, length 12 feet; reel-seat above hand, size of reel-seat ⅞ inch, size of butt-cap ⅞ inch, size of ferrules 15-32, 11-32 and 15-64 inch, - - -	1.25	1.50	3.50
13	For 4-joint trout bait-rod, length 12 feet; reel-seat above hand, size of reel-seat 1 inch, size of butt-cap 1 inch, size of ferrules 19-32, 13-32, and 17-64 inch, - - -	1.25	1.50	3.75
14	For 4-joint bass rod, length 12 feet, reel-seat above hand, size of reel seat 1 inch, size of butt-cap 1 inch, size of ferrules 5-8, 15-32, and 19-64 inch, - - -	1.50	1.75	4.00
15	For 3-joint Newport or striped bass, reel-seat above hand, size of reel-seat 1 1-16 inch, size of butt-cap 1 ⅞ inch, size of ferrules 13-16 and 15-32 inch, ferrules weltd, - - -	1.50	1.75	3.75
16	For 4-joint Newport or striped bass, reel-seat above hand, size of reel-seat 1 1-16 inches, size of butt-cap 1 ⅞ inch, size of ferrules 13-16, 19-32, and ⅜ inch, - - -	1.50	1.75	4.00
17	For 5-joint, 6-piece trunk rod, length 10 feet, reel-seat above hand, size of reel-seat 7 8 inch, size of butt-cap 7-8 inch, size of ferrules 17-32, 3-8, 17-64 and 13-64 inch, - - -	1.40	1.65	4.00
18	As No. 17, reel-seat below hand, - - -	1.40	1.65	4.00

19	For 6-joint, 7-piece trunk rod, length 12 feet, reel-seat above hand, size of reel-seat 1 inch, size of butt-cap 1 inch, size of ferrules 5-8, 17-32, 3-8, 5-16 and 13-64 inch,	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$4.00
20	For 4-joint, 6-piece general rod, length 12½ feet, reel-seat above hand, size of reel-seat 1 inch, size of butt-cap 1 inch, size of ferrules 15-32, 11-32 and 13-64 inch, -	1.50	1.75	4.00
21	For 5-joint, 7-piece general rod, length 16 feet, reel-seat above hand, size of reel-seat 1 inch, size of butt-cap 1 inch, size of ferrules 11-16, 15-32, 11-32, and 15-64 inch,	1.50	1.75	4.00
22	For 3-joint, split-bamboo fly-rod, length 9 to 10½ feet, weight 6 to 8 oz., reel-seat below hand, size of reel-seat 3-4 inch, size of ferrules 19-64 and 3-16 inch, ferrules weltd and hexagonal capped, - - -	1.75	2.00	3.50
23	For 3-joint, split-bamboo fly-rod, length 10½ feet, weight 8 oz., reel-seat below hand, size of reel-seat 3-4 inch, size of ferrules 11-32 and 13-64 inch, ferrules weltd and hexagonal capped, - - -	1.75	2.00	3.50
24	For 3-joint split-bamboo fly-rod, length 10½ to 12 feet, weight 8 to 10 oz., reel-seat below hand, size of reel-seat 7-8 inch, size of ferrules 11-32 and 13-64 inch, ferrules weltd and hexagonal capped, - - -	1.75	2.00	3.50
25	For 3-joint split-bamboo bass fly or bait-rod, length 10½ to 12 feet, weight 10 to 12 oz., reel-seat below hand, size of reel-seat 7-8 inch, size of ferrules 3-8 and 15-64 inch, ferrules weltd and hexagonal capped, - - -	1.75	2.00	3.50
26	As No. 25, with reel-seat above hand, - - -	1.75	2.00	3.50
26½	For 3-joint black bass bait-rod, length 10½ to 12 feet, weight 13 to 14 oz., reel-seat above hand, size of reel-seat 7-8 inch, size of butt cap 7-8 inch, size of ferrules 13-32 and 17-64 inch, ferrules weltd and hexagonal capped, - - -	1.75	2.00	3.50
27	For 5-joint, 6-piece split-bamboo trunk rod, length 10 feet, reel-seat above hand, size of reel-seat 7-8 inch, size of butt-cap 7-8 inch, size of ferrules 17-32, 3-8, 9-32, and 13-64 inch, ferrules weltd and hexagonal capped, - - -	1.75	2.25	4.00
28	For Henshall split-bamboo black bass rod, length 8 feet 3 3-10 inches, weight 8 oz., reel-seat above hand, size of reel-seat ¾ inch, size of butt-cap ¾ inch, size of ferrules 11-32 and 15-64 inch, weltd ferrules, hexagonal capped, anti-friction guides, 3-ring top, no dowels, - - -	2.00	2.25	4.00
29	Same as No. 28, with reel-bands, weight 8 oz., - - -	1.75	2.00	3.75

Sets of ferrules Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, are supplied with rings and keepers. Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, with standing or tie guides, as preferred. All sets include trimmings for 2 tips. Measurements are taken from inside of ferrules or outside of centers. All sets of ferrules and centers are capped, except Nos. 9 and 10. Sets Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 26½, 28, 29, in German-silver, made waterproof for 30 cents extra per set.



EXTRA CENTERS FOR ANY OF THESE FERRULES WILL BE ONE-THIRD THE PRICE OF  
DOUBLE FERRULES.

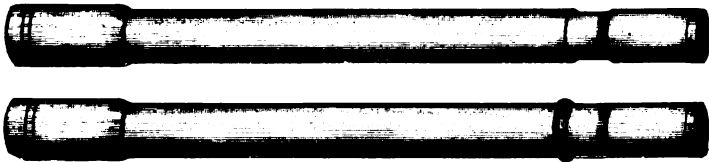
### Solid Drawn Seamless Brass Fishing Rod Ferrules.

No.	Size	Description.	Per Doz.	Each.
00	3-16 in.	Double Ferrules,	\$ .50	\$ .05
0	7-32	" "	.50	.05
1	1-4	" "	.50	.05
2	9-32	" "	.50	.05
3	5-16	" "	.50	.05
4	11-32	" "	.65	.06
5	3-8	" "	.65	.06
6	7-16	" "	.65	.06
7	15-32	" "	.72	.07
8	17-32	" "	.84	.08
9	19-32	" "	.86	.09
10	5-8	" "	1.08	.10
11	11-16	" "	1.32	.12
12	23-32	" "	1.44	.13
13	3-4	" "	1.44	.13
14	13-16	" "	1.56	.14
15	55-64	" "	1.80	.16
16	7-8	" "	1.80	.16
17	15-16	" "	1.92	.17
18	31-32	" "	2.04	.18
19	1 1-32	" "	2.04	.18
20	1 1-16	" "	2.04	.18
21	1 1-8	" "	2.16	.19
22	1 5-32	" "	2.16	.19
23	1 7-32	" "	2.16	.19
24	1 1-4	" "	2.16	.19

### Solid Drawn Seamless Nickel-Plated Fishing Rod Ferrules.

No.	Size.	Description.	Per Doz.	Each.
00	3-16 in.	Double Ferrules,	\$ .84	\$ .08
0	7-32	" "	.84	.08
1	1-4	" "	.84	.08
2	9-32	" "	.84	.08
3	5-16	" "	.84	.08
4	11-32	" "	1.00	.09
5	3-8	" "	1.00	.09
6	7-16	" "	1.00	.09
7	15-32	" "	1.10	.10
8	17-32	" "	1.20	.11

No.	Size.	Description.	Per Doz.	Each.
9	19-32 in.	Double Ferrules,	\$1.25	\$ .12
10	5 8	" "	1.50	.14
11	11-16	" "	1.80	.15
12	23-32	" "	1.90	.17
13	3-4	" "	2.00	.18
14	13-16	" "	2.10	.19
15	55-64	" "	2.25	.20
16	7-8	" "	2.35	.21
17	15-16	" "	2.40	.22
18	31-32	" "	2.50	.23
19	1 1-32	" "	2.50	.23
20	1 1-16	" "	2.50	.23
21	1 1 8	" "	2.60	.24
22	1 5-32	" "	2.65	.24
23	1 7-32	" "	2.70	.25
24	1 1-4	" "	2.75	.25



CUT OF CAPPED FERRULE, AND CAPPED FERRULE WITH WELT.

## CAPPED FERRULES.

Size.	Letter.	Brass.		Nickel.		Ger. Silver.	
		Each.	Per Doz.	Each.	Per Doz.	Each.	Per Doz.
5-32	R	\$ .06	\$ .72	\$ .09	\$ .97	\$ .20	\$2.25
3-16	L	.06	.72	.09	.97	.20	2.25
13-64	K	.06	.72	.09	.97	.20	2.25
15-64	J	.06	.72	.09	.97	.20	2.25
17-64	M	.06	.72	.09	.97	.20	2.25
19-64	I	.06	.72	.09	.97	.20	2.25
11-32	H	.08	.90	.10	1.15	.25	2.75
3-8	G	.08	.90	.10	1.15	.25	2.75
13-32	F	.09	1.00	.11	1.25	.30	3.25
15-32	E	.09	1.00	.11	1.25	.30	3.25
17-32	D	.11	1.25	.14	1.50	.35	4.00
19-32	C	.11	1.25	.14	1.50	.35	4.00
5-8	B	.11	1.25	.14	1.50	.40	4.50
11-16	B1-2	.11	1.25	.14	1.50	.40	4.50
23-32	A1-2	.13	1.50	.16	1.75	.40	4.50
13-16	A	.16	1.80	.19	2.20	.50	5.50

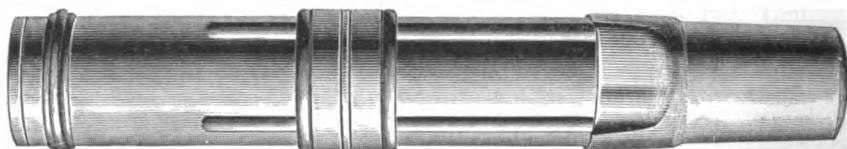
Any of these ferrules welted on end, as in cut, 5 cents each ; 50 cents per dozen extra.



### Hexagonal Cap and Welt Ferrules for Six-Strip Bamboo Rods.

Our Hexagonal Cap Ferrules are far superior to the round cap, as it obviates the necessity of trimming off the corners of the bamboo, thus giving greater strength and durability to the joint or tip, by preserving the enamel on the bamboo unbroken. It also adds to the appearance of the rod, as it harmonizes with the general make up.

Size.	Letter.	Brass.		Nickel.		Ger. Silver.	
		Each.	Per Doz.	Each.	Per Doz.	Each.	Per Doz.
5-32	R	\$ .15	\$1.75	\$ .20	\$2.00	\$ .35	\$4.00
3-16	L	.15	1.75	.20	2.00	.35	4.00
13-64	K	.15	1.75	.20	2.00	.35	4.00
15-64	J	.15	1.75	.20	2.00	.35	4.00
17-64	M	.15	1.75	.20	2.00	.35	4.00
19-64	I	.20	2.00	.23	2.25	.40	4.50
11-32	H	.20	2.00	.23	2.25	.40	4.50
3-8	G	.20	2.00	.23	2.25	.40	4.50
13-32	F	.22	2.25	.25	2.50	.45	5.00
15-32	E	.22	2.25	.25	2.50	.45	5.00



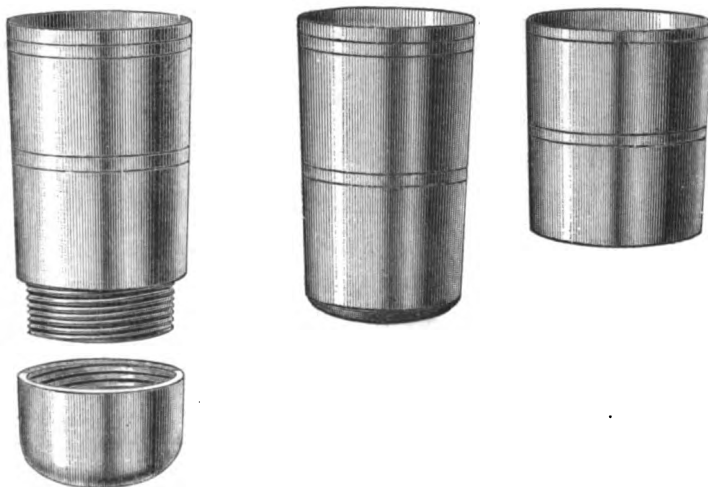
### Chubb's Patent Metal Reel Seat.

FOR ABOVE OR BELOW THE HAND.

Size	Brass.		Nickel.		Ger. Silver.	
	Per Doz.	Each.	Per Doz.	Each.	Per Doz.	Each.
3-4 in.,	\$5.00	\$ .50	\$7.00	\$ .75	\$10.00	\$1.00
7-8 in.,	6.00	.60	8.00	.85	12.00	1.15
1 in.,	7.00	.65	9.00	.90	14.00	1.25
1 1-16 in.,	8.00	.75	10.00	1.00	16.00	1.50
1 5-32 in	9.00	.85	11.00	1.10	21.00	1.75

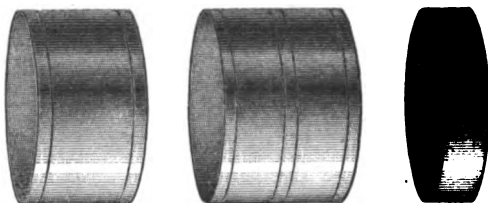
In ordering, please state if the reel-seat is above or below the hand.

PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.



## Butt Caps.

Size.	Description.			Brass.		Nickel.		Ger. Silv.	
	Solid.	Flat.	Bot.	Each.	Per Doz.	Each	Per Doz.	Each.	Per Doz.
13-16 in.	"	"	"	\$ .05	\$ .55	\$ .09	\$ .99	\$ .18	\$2.00
7-8 "	"	"	"	.06	.60	.10	1.09	.18	2.00
15-16 "	"	"	"	.06	.60	.10	1.09	.22	2.50
1 "	"	"	"	.07	.70	.10	1.15	.27	3.00
1 1-8 "	"	"	"	.07	.75	.11	1.20	.30	3.50
3-4 "	"	Round	"	.06	.70	.10	1.15	.20	2.20
13-16 "	"	"	"	.07	.75	.10	1.20	.25	2.50
7-8 "	"	"	"	.07	.75	.10	1.20	.25	2.50
1 "	"	"	"	.08	.85	.12	1.30	.25	2.50
1 1-32 "	"	"	"	.09	.95	.13	1.40	.25	2.50
1 1-8 "	"	"	"	.09	1.00	.13	1.40	.25	2.50
13-16 "	Screw	"	"	.11	1.20	.15	1.60	.30	3.50
15-16 "	"	"	"	.12	1.30	.16	1.70	.30	3.50
1 1-16 "	"	"	"	.14	1.50	.18	2.00	.40	4.25
15-16 "	Bam.	Flat	"	.06	.65	.10	1.05		
1 "	"	"	"	.06	.65	.10	1.05		
1 1-16 "	"	"	"	.07	.75	.11	1.15		
1 1-8 "	"	"	"	.07	.75	.11	1.15		
1 3-16 "	"	"	"	.08	.90	.11	1.15		
1 1-4 "	"	"	"	.08	.90	.11	1.15		

**Reel Bands.**

Size.	Description.	Brass.		Nickel.		Ger. Sil.	
		Each.	Per Doz.	Each.	Per Doz.	Each.	Per Doz.
3-4 in.	3 pieces each set,	\$ .07	\$ .75	\$ .11	\$1.25	\$ .25	\$2.75
7-8 "	" " " " "	.08	.85	.12	1.35	.30	3.00
1 "	" " " " "	.09	1.00	.13	1.50	.30	3.00
1 1-8 "	" " " " "	.10	1.15	.14	1.65	.40	4.00
1 1-4 "	" " " " "	.11	1.25	.15	1.75	.50	5.00

**Dowel Ends.**

Nos.	Description.	Brass.		Nickel-Plated.		Ger. Sil.	
		Per Doz.	Each.	Per Doz.	Each.	Per Doz.	Each.
0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,							
" 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16,		\$ .40	\$ .04	\$ .50	\$ .05	\$ .89	.08
" 00, 0, 1, 2, 3,						1.00	.09
" 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,						1.25	.11
" 9, 11,						1.50	.13
" 12, 14, 16,							



METAL STOPPERS.



WINDING CHECKS.

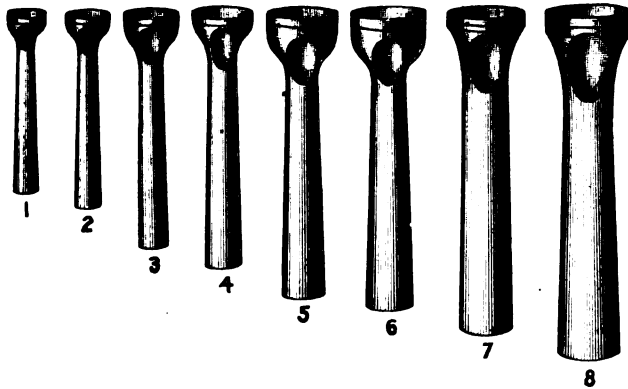
**Solid Metal Stoppers for Black Bass or Fly Rods.**

Nickel-plated, per set,

25 cents.

**Winding Checks.**

Size.	Description.	Brass.		Nickel.		Ger. Sil.	
		Each.	Per Doz.	Each.	Per Doz.	Each.	Per Doz.
15-32	Small end,	\$ .04	\$ .45	\$ .05	\$ .50	\$ .10	\$1.00
17-32	" "	.04	.45	.05	.50	.10	1.00



### Chubb's Patent Funnel or Tube Top.

No. 1.

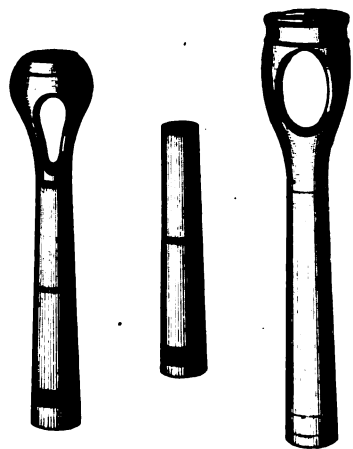


No. 2.



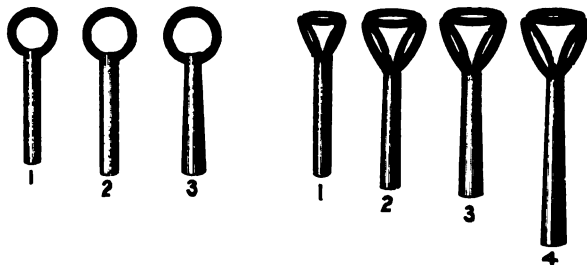
Cut No. 1 is a longitudinal or sectional view of my patent Funnel Top, which is put together without the use of solder, by cutting a deep annular groove or seat on the inner end of the head; the small end of dowel is inserted in this groove, and is secured thereto by driving swedging tool into the center hole, which forces the metal outward, thereby flanging or spreading the inserted end of the dowel and securely fastening or dovetailing it in the annular groove. This top being put together wholly without the use of solder, can easily be removed from the tip of a fishing-rod, when necessary, by heating, without danger of unsoldering the top. This top is secured by Letters Patent No. 277,230, granted May 8, 1883. All parties are hereby warned not to manufacture the same, under penalty of the law.

No.	Size.	Brass.		Nickel.	
		Each.	Per Doz.	Each.	Per Doz.
1	3-32	\$ .05	\$ .50	\$ .06	\$ .60
2	1-8	.05	.50	.06	.60
3	5-32	.05	.50	.06	.60
4	3-16	.05	.50	.06	.60
5	13-64	.05	.60	.06	.70
6	1-4	.05	.60	.06	.70
7	17-64	.05	.60	.06	.70
8	5-16	.05	.60	.06	.70
9	11-32	.06	.70	.07	.80
10	23-64	.06	.70	.07	.80
11	3-8	.07	.80	.08	.90
12	7-16	.07	.80	.08	.90

**Double Funnel Tops.**

Sizes same as brass funnel tops.

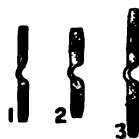
German-silver, 1 to 8, each,	\$ .50
German-silver, agate, 1 to 8, each,	2.00
German-silver, agate, screw, with 2 sockets,	2.50

**Ring Tops.**

No.	Description.	Each.	Brass.	Per Doz.	Each.	Nickel.	Per Doz.
1, 2, 3,	Single ring,	\$ .03		\$ .25	\$ .03		\$ .35
1, 2, 3, 4,	Three ring,	.10		1.15	.12		1.40

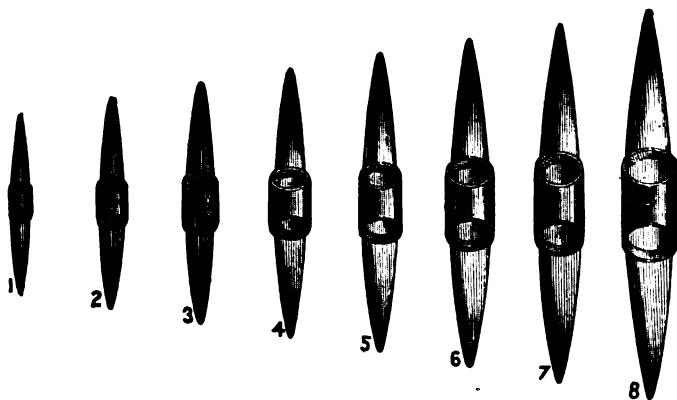
**Rings.**

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 Rings, nickel-plated, per dozen,	\$ .05
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 Rings, German-silver, per dozen,	.10
Nos. 1, 2, 3 Keepers, white, per dozen,	.02

**Keepers.****Ring Guides.**

Ring Guides, sizes correspond with the outside of Solid Drawn Seamless Ferrules.

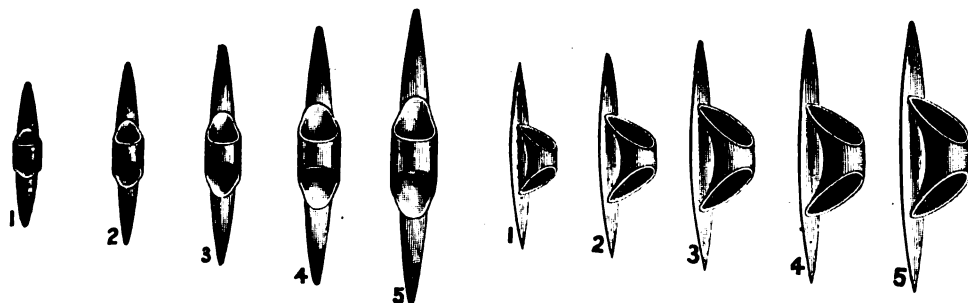
	Each.	Brass.	Per Doz.	Each.	Nickel.	Per Doz.
Nos. 0 to 24,	\$ .03		\$ .25	\$ .03		\$ .35



Tie Guides.

Nos. 1 to 8, Tie Guides,

Brass.		Nickel.	
Each.	Per Doz.	Each.	Per Doz.
\$ .03	\$ .25	\$ .03	\$ .35



Tie Guides, Extra Fine.

Nos. 1 to 5, Tie Guides, extra fine,	
Price each, brass,	\$ .04
“ per doz., brass,	.40
“ each, nickel,	.05
“ per doz., nickel,	.50
“ each, German-silver,	.07
“ per doz., German-silver,	.75

Tie Guides, Anti-Friction.

Nos. 1 to 5, Tie Guides, anti-friction,	
Price each, brass,	\$ .06
“ per doz., brass,	.65
“ each, nickel,	.07
“ per doz., nickel,	.75
“ each, German-silver,	.09
“ per doz., German-silver,	1.00

PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THE NAMES OF YOUR ANGLING FRIENDS.



