



Editor's Eddy

The trout season is over! Those few words weigh heavily and signify much. A winter of no fishing - about 58% of the year - is tough to chew. Think about it: It'll be mid-January when we finally reach the half-way mark! For a while, we trout fanciers will sorely long for the entire milieu. A few of us will miss the evening rap sessions and coffee at "Johnny's Riverside Cantina" on the banks of the Credit.

People remind me that it's not necessary to quit fishing at the end of September. The bass season doesn't close until late October. What about the annual Salty Walton Cape Cod trip? Or fall migratory fishing? My response is, "No thanks, I'm done." I don't relish having to become an equipment junkie with a plethora of rods, reels and lines, and having to acquire a second or third mountain of fly tying materials. Not while I have kids in university, anyway. And, quite frankly, after five months of tromping and sweating, I'm worn out!

Just as importantly, there's no rush to press my luck. My wife doesn't complain too much about my absences in the five-month season because she knows that on the evening of the last day of each September, I'll come home and put away my gear for a final time - and dedicate the next seven months to getting things done around the house.

There can be exceptions. Occasionally, it's fun to make a pre- or post-season trout pond foray, or entertain a thought of other quarry (like walleye), but, fundamentally, it's trout in rivers for me. It has been so since my worming days as a youngster, and will be as long as I can negotiate the waters. Some day, I'll go for fall Atlantic salmon in the Maritimes, but that would be as much for the autumn splendour as the fishing.

However disgruntled we might be, we will soon acclimatize to the 'second season.' Being involved with fishing through club activities (see last issue) certainly helps me through the winter blahs.

And for those of you who do extend your seasons with local bass, or saltwater stripers on the east coast, or even bonefish on the flats, I wish you tight lines and screaming reels. Just remember to take a lot of photos so you can tell the rest of us about your travels and triumphs.

Bob Kuehnbaum, October 1, 2002

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Correspondence to the Editor may be sent via fax (905-276-2401), phone (905-276-6684) or e-mail at (r.kuehnbaum@sympatico.ca), or to the address on the last page.

New Trout Unlimited Chapter

In September, TU Canada announced the formation of a new Humber River Chapter. Doug Nicholson will be the first chapter president; Doug is also an IWFFC member. Mike Warrian, Executive Director of TUC's Ontario Council, is hoping that IWFFC can designate an individual to represent the club on the chapter's board of directors, much as Bob Kuehnbaum has been doing for the last couple of years for the Greg Clark Chapter (Credit River). If there is anyone out there who is familiar with the fishery of the upper Humber and/or lives in the Bolton area (or anywhere nearby) and/or would like to serve on the chapter board, please contact Bob Kuehnbaum (see box above).

We wish TUC, the Humber River Chapter and Doug Nicholson all the best with this new endeavour. Winter Hatches have been doing some work on the Humber, and we hope that they and TUC can form a symbiosis similar to the extremely beneficial 22-year relationship between TUC and IWFFC on the Credit.

Upcoming Conservation Activities

November 10th: Spawning survey. This is the last scheduled IWFFC 2002 workday on the Credit River. If you can't make it out on the 10th, watch for a possible second (unscheduled) day.

For updated and more detailed information, contact Bob Kuehnbaum at 905-276-6684, or check the IWFFC web-site.

Quotable / Notable Quotes

"If indeed you be an angler, join us and welcome, for then it is known to you that no man is in perfect condition to enjoy scenery unless he have a flyrod in his hand and a fly-book in his pocket."

-- Wm.C.Prime

"Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day. Teach him to fly fish and you sell him rods, reels, and equipment for a lifetime."

--Santee Middleton

Fly Fishing Quiz

1. A long, thin, very flexible leader:
 - a. May be difficult to turn over
 - b. Can be useful for reducing drag
 - c. Is useful for casting very large flies
 - d. Both a and b
2. A tuck or bounce cast could be used to
 - a. Rapidly sink a nymph
 - b. Add distance to your cast
 - c. Add slack and limit drag
 - d. Both a and c
3. You are roll casting across current during heavy flows on your favourite river. At the end of the back cast your fly is on your line hand side. What should you do?
 - a. Stop roll casting
 - b. Roll cast off your line hand shoulder
 - c. Roll cast off your rod hand shoulder
 - d. None of the above
4. Why might you over line a rod (use a line that is heavier than recommended)?
 - a. You are consistently casting short distances
 - b. To assist in turning over heavy flies
 - c. To help a novice caster feel the load of the rod
 - d. All of the above

Answers on page 8.

(From the FFF ClubWire Email Newswire)

Getting the Bug, Part I

Bob Kuehnbaum

On the provincial government geological mapping crew, the working hours were long in the bush and in our camp on the Woman River system east of Red Lake in northwestern Ontario. In the

summer of 1970, I was a student trying to learn my craft and pay my way through school, and there was little time for diversions. It was late one night when I finished my duties and wandered down to our crude dock in the inky darkness for a smoke before heading off to my sleeping bag. Another night in the boonies.

But something was different. In the perfectly still air came the sounds of ... what, bubbles popping? I scanned my flashlight beam over the water, and was amazed by large numbers of a sizeable insect, sitting quietly on the flat surface. I captured one and called Jim, a northern lad of 20 and already a veteran outdoorsman, to come and have a look. "Mayfly," he said without hesitation. (Mayflies in June, June bugs in July ... can't anyone get it right?) This was the first time I'd examined a mayfly. It was very large and darkish-coloured – almost certainly a *Hexagenia* which, I know now, is very widespread in our northern waters.

What about the popping noise? With the flashlight, we finally made out that the flies were being pulled under by fishes unknown. Their snouts gently broke the surface of the water and, when they submerged (occasionally showing a bit of dorsal fin), a little air that was caught in the roofs of their mouths escaped. Whatever type of fish it was, there were many of them.

The Woman River in our area was shallow (mostly 2 to 3 metres deep) and silt-bottomed. The water was very warm, so they couldn't be lake trout. We were too far north for bass. And the only fish we'd caught in the area were pike, but it was difficult to imagine those savage brutes quietly sucking mayflies and flossing their teeth afterwards.

I gathered my spin fishing gear and made a few casts with the usual hardware. Nothing doing; those fish were focussed. (Selective feeding isn't restricted to trout.) There was only one solution. I tied on a fairly small hook and – you guessed it – gently lashed on one of the big flies. I quietly paddled out about 20 metres, put the fly on the water and paddled back with the bail open. With the flashlight beam holding on our hapless bait, it took only a couple of minutes for a take. The fish was a ... *walleye!*

Although we were surprised, it made sense that these light-shy fish came out of their normal, deeper water environment specifically to surface feed on the big insects at night.

Under normal circumstances, we might have tried to catch a couple more for the crew's dinner the next evening. But it was late, and Jim

and I didn't want to deal with fish entrails in the dark, so we let it go.

The memory of that evening has remained vivid over the last three decades, and I've often mused – since I got serious about flyfishing 21 years after that night - that it would be a real treat to stumble onto a similar 'Hex-fest' with a long rod in hand. *Walleye on a dry fly!*

But, more significantly, it occurred to me just other day – and let's not get too technical here, if you please - that the Woman River walleye was my first fly-caught catch-and-release fish. There have been, well, a few more since then.

A Noble Tying Effort

Paul Noble

Paul came from London ON to demonstrate a few of his favourite flies, as the guest tyer at our October 1, 2002, general meeting. He kindly provided these patterns and images of the Fire Nymph, Fire Pupa, Halloweenie and Outcast Crayfish for inclusion in the Single Haul as a permanent record and for the benefit of members who weren't at the meeting.

Fire Nymph

The Fire Nymph was born about six years ago during a trip to the Steel River (north shore of Lake Superior). Most of the rivers and tributaries in this area are "tea" coloured at best and silty during high water events. All of my spin fishing buddies had to resort to flashy lures to have any success. It seemed that as the day became brighter, more flash had to be used.

I decided to "go with the flow" and incorporate some flash into a simple nymph pattern. Most of the resident rainbow and brook trout in this area aren't fussy. They'll eat pretty well anything that looks like a nymph or grub quite readily, so I wasn't concerned with an exact imitation of a particular bug. The result was a grub/nymph aggregate that was easy enough to tie – important because, to fish it properly, you'll lose a bunch.

Hook: Mustad 3399A
 Thread: 6/0 black
 Head: 5/32 bead, black or black thread
 Collar: ostrich or peacock herl, dyed black
 Underbody: medium embossed tinsel, gold
 Body: Larva Lace, shrimp

Fire Pupa

The Fire Pupa is a more recent incarnation of the original Fire Nymph. It actually out-fishes the original for trout and smallmouth bass on local (Southern Ontario) rivers and streams. Lately I've been eliminating the bead head because I can manipulate it more naturally.

Hook: Mustad 3399A
 Thread: 6/0, black (w/bead), dark olive (w/o bead)
 Head: 5/32 bead, black or dark olive
 Collar: peacock herl, natural
 Legs: Guinea fowl, dyed yellow
 Underbody: medium embossed tinsel, gold
 Body: Larva Lace, olive

Tying Notes:

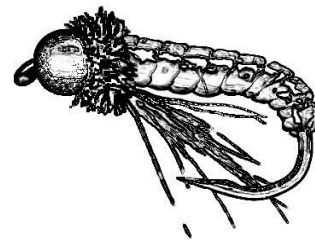
Slide on the bead if you are employing one. Wrap the hook shank with thread. Tie in a length of Larva Lace along the entire hook shank. Tie in a length of tinsel. Before wrapping the tinsel, coat the thread wraps with Zap-a-Gap. Wrap the tinsel, while the glue is still wet, slightly down around the bend and back up to the bead.

The next tying step involves wrapping the Larva Lace under varying degrees of tension. Wrap the Larva Lace very tightly when near the hook bend and loosen the tension as you move towards the thorax. This will ensure a nice bug-type taper to the body. Tie off the Larva Lace and clip the tag.

Add the collar and, if required, the legs.

Try other combinations. I was thinking of going all white with a "Pearlescent" tinsel underbody and an orange bead head when I saw a kid catching all kinds of fish with cinch beetle grubs (you know, the ones that eat your lawn!).

Fishing Notes:



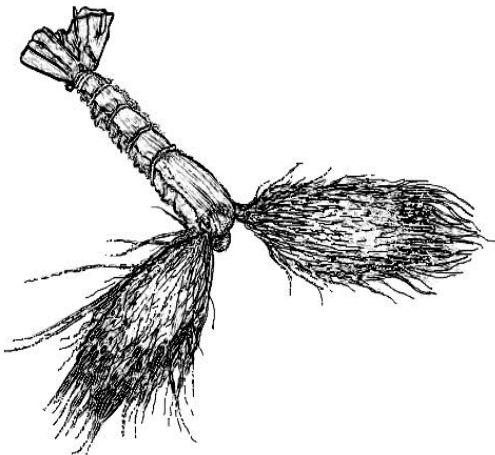
Try to end your drift with this fly in the intended target area. This accomplishes a couple of things. The fly starts deep as it has been sinking throughout the drift. At the end of the drift, in the target area, the fly begins to rise as the natural pupa would. Another bonus is that the line and leader are tight to the fly, transmitting every bite to the angler. You also are able to "manipulate" the fly into a target area to which you may not normally be able

to cast – overhanging branches, undercut banks, deadfalls, etc.

The Outcast Crayfish

The Outcast Crayfish was something that Ian James and I pieced together from scraps left over after a social tying session. We knew, even before we fished it, that we had a winner. It has all the criteria: easy and fast to tie, a killer silhouette, uses readily available materials, extreme durability and mobility. Since finding a place in my fly box, the Outcast Crayfish has become my overall, number one pattern. It's number one for smallmouth bass, brook trout, redhorse and carp. It's number two for brown trout, drum and steelhead.

Hook: Mustad 3399A or 9671
 Thread: 6/0 olive or tan
 Carapace: tan plastic raffia
 Claws: olive rabbit fur
 Body: beige medium chenille
 Rib: copper wire



Tying Notes: Wrap the hook shank with thread from the hook eye to the bend. Lay a piece of plastic raffia on the rear 1/3 of the hook shank and bind down tightly. Select a small clump of rabbit fur and tie on the far side of the hook shank. Repeat with another small clump of fur on the near side. Tie in a length of wire directly behind the claws.

Tie in a piece of chenille at the same point as the wire. Return the thread to just behind hook eye. Wind the chenille once before passing the claws towards the bend. Reverse the chenille at the bend, back between and then around behind the claws (it may help to moisten the claws during this step). Hold the wire out so that the chenille does not bind it to the shank as you continue in touching turns to where the thread was advanced.

Firmly grasp the raffia and pull it over the fly to form the carapace or “shellback”. Wind the wire twice in place and then spiral it towards the hook eye, forming a segmented abdomen and securing the raffia in place. Wind the wire twice in place behind the hook eye, pull the tag of raffia back toward the bend and tie off the wire. Clip the tag of wire and whip finish. Pull the raffia back over the hook eye and trim, leaving a “tail” suitable in proportion to the fly size.

It is important to note that the above description is the “original” recipe. It's a deadly colour combination on the Thames River from mid to late summer. However, colours and sizes must be altered to reflect those of local crayfish.

Fishing Notes: Fish this pattern exactly where you would find naturals: on rocky or gravel bottoms in water 1/2 to 6 feet deep, depending upon water clarity, time of day and other conditions. Different techniques yield at different times.

Rick Ornato likes to use a static drift on a tight sinking or intermediate line so that it swings about an inch or two off of the bottom.

Ian James likes to “tumble” it down the bed of the river under a floating line with as much split shot as is safe to cast.

I like to cast it directly across or slightly upstream on an intermediate line and then strip it in short, erratic bursts when it has sunk into the target area.

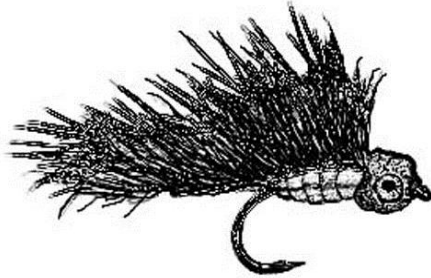
The above techniques are all deadly and, when done properly, lighten your fly box in a hurry. I believe this is a great pattern because it's quick and easy to tie, so you're not afraid to lose them. And when you're not afraid to lose a fly, you can bet it's going to be fished fearlessly into where the fish will find it.

The Halloweenie

The Halloweenie happened when I was given a bunch of natural mink fur scraps from a coat that had been transformed into Teddy Bears, of all things. The “Zonker” series of flies have long been a favourite of mine and I quickly set to slicing up the mink scraps with this style of fly in mind. The first one that was tied stayed in my vice while I moved the light behind it. I often do this to check out the silhouette because this is what I believe a fish initially notices. Based on what I saw, bead eyes and a more substantial head were added. The materials chosen were based on very little science, lots of gut feeling, a touch of luck and that which was within arm's reach. That evening's curious colour combination ended up being the most

effective of all the colours that were tried throughout the season of 2001.

Hook: Mustad 3191
 Thread: 6/0 black
 Head: black w/silver tinsel chenille
 Eyes: silver bead chain
 Body: fluorescent orange Antron yarn
 Wing: natural mink "zonker" strip
 Rib: monofilament, 6 lb. b/s



Tying Notes:

Wrap the hook shank with thread from about behind the hook eye to the bend. Lay a piece of monofilament on the hook shank and bind all the way up to just behind the hook eye. Tie in a length of Antron yarn. Wind a flat, even body in touching turns down to the hook bend and back up to the tie-in point. Tie off and trim the tag.

Turn the hook upside down in the vice and tie a pair of bead chain eyes with tight figure-of-eight wraps. Positioning the bead chain on the underside of the hook shank ensures the fly swims right-side-up.

Tie the forward tip of the Zonker strip overtop of the eyes. Moisten the entire strip with upward strokes so the fur is standing perpendicular to the hook shank. Separate the fur directly above where the monofilament emerges from the body. Wind the monofilament around the exposed hide between the separated hair twice and then spiral it up the body, binding the strip between the fur as you would any "Zonker" style of fly.

Wrap the mono around the eyes a couple of times and tie off securely. Tie in some tinsel chenille and form a neat head around the eyes. Tie off and trim the chenille. Whip finish and fish.

Please note that this is the "original" Halloweenie. Feel free to substitute colours and types of material as you see fit to match the natural forage in your local waters.

Fishing Notes:

This is an easy pattern to tie so don't get emotionally attached to the one on the end of your

line! Cast it recklessly into places you used to dream about trying to reach. Fish it fearlessly deep into snags and around boulders. Lost one? Tie on another and try again.

Here's how three of us do it:

Ian James likes to let it sink during the first part of the drift and then strip it as quickly as possible through the target area. Deadly for browns on the Grand River.

Rick Ornato likes to cast it over faster water into a calm seam. He then lets the current swing it quickly from the quiet water, through the fast water and into the relative quiet of the next seam. The Halloweenie can be attacked at any point during the swing. Even Rick has no explanation why this works.

I like the standard streamer retrieve starting with a cast quartering downstream. The speed of the retrieve varies as does the length of the strips. Tail outs, calm pools and bays are my favourite targets with the Halloweenie.

Home Waters

Jay Forrest

One of the joys that experienced fly fishermen seem to hold dear to their heart is a familiar pond, lake, bay or stretch of water that is their "home water." Home waters are usually near by. The fish are usually small. The scenery is familiar. The place is comfortable.

We typically go to our home water not to catch fish, but more to see an old friend. Like humans, home waters change over time. A new snag promises to hold larger than average bass. A recent flood washed out a deep hole where one had been fifteen years ago. A new gravel bar offers a great lunch site under a tall oak.

You know your home water like the back of your hand. You know what to expect. You know the moods of the water and the change of the seasons. You have probably gone fishless. And you have witnessed frenzies when any fly would work.

Home waters are important because they fill an emotional need. They give us a place to recharge and recover from the chaos of life. And they give us a place to build both our understanding of nature and our fishing skills. Our frequent visits build understanding as we watch the water cycle through the seasons and mature over time. We build our skills as familiarity leads us to be more selective and thoughtful in our approach to fishing.

We know there are larger bass in the deep hole by the big elm, but small fish seem to be all we can catch. Stopping, sitting, watching, eating lunch, and more watching offers opportunities for insight into the activities of the pool. And, over time, we try different flies, different approaches, and possibly different lines, trying to unravel the code. And when we do, we have a new answer that may work elsewhere under similar conditions.

We also use home waters to build skills, such as: stretching our casting distance (even when we don't need to) in preparation for the day when a longer cast is necessary; spotting fish and sight casting; mending line; hitting our target; testing new flies and methods.

Home waters are like an old friend, comfortable and familiar, a safe place to try new ideas. A home water can be as close as a neighbourhood pond; a place to hone your skills. And as important as anywhere you ever fish.

Jay Forrest is from the Alamo Fly Fishers of San Antonio, Texas

From the FFF ClubWire newswire service

The Gartside Soft-Hackle Streamer

Bob Lundy

Bob demonstrated some tying techniques for this fly at the October 1st tying meeting, at the intermediate table.

A couple of issues ago I wrote about the Gartside Gurgler. I really like this surface fly for warm-water fishing and find it to be very effective for both largemouth bass, and panfish. Big sunfish seem to really go after it.

Jack Gartside has many other patterns to his credit, and another favourite of mine is the Soft-Hackle Streamer. This fly is simplicity itself. On his website (www.jackgartside.com), Jack mentions that many times this fly is made much more complex than it has to be, although admittedly it does lend itself to some tinkering.

As you would expect, the Soft-Hackle Streamer is a subsurface fly that suggests a swimming baitfish. It is usually tied unweighted, and I find it runs about a foot below the surface, which is just about right for pulling good smallmouth bass out of their mid-day hiding places. I have also used this fly for still-water trout fishing. While investigating flies for an upcoming trip, I also found a variation designed for salt water fishing.

It can be tied in a myriad of colours, and even a combination of colours.

Hook: straight-shank streamer, size 2 through 8

Thread: to suit

Underwing: a couple of pieces of Flash-A-Bou or Krystal Flash tied in about 1/3 of the hook length back of the eye, and about 2 hook lengths long

Wing: good quality marabou, with the fluff stripped off of the butt of the feather, wrapped forward from the tie-in of the underwing (you may need 2 or 3 pieces of marabou)

Collar: 2 or 3 wraps of good quality mallard or other similar body feather



As for colours, you can tie the fly with white marabou, and natural mallard flank for a nice plain fly. For a dramatic look, you can also use marabou and mallard that are the same colour. (The salt water pattern I mentioned was shown in chartreuse.) A really nice effect can be had by using marabou of contrasting or complementary colours. You can either tie them on separately for a striped effect (one red, one white, another red, then the collar) or tie and wrap a couple of pieces together (red and yellow look great together).

Avoid overdressing this fly. Two or three pieces of marabou for the wing/body are more than enough. The stiffer mallard collar will keep the marabou from flattening out (like it would otherwise want to do).

Like so many of the better flies, the Soft-Hackle Streamer is deceptively simple. It's easy to tie, and uses inexpensive material, so if you lose it to a rock, or a pike, there's no great loss. Yet, fish just seem to love it. Have fun with this fly wherever you fish it.

Less Knotty Blood Knots

Bob Kuehnbaum

In the January, 2002, issue of *Single Haul*, Bob Lundy described the blood (barrel) knot. It is one of the five or six key knots for freshwater flyfishing. I've found it significantly stronger than the double surgeon's knot, and anyone who doesn't know how to tie a blood knot should learn. In recognition of the fact that its on-stream difficulty chases many anglers away, the following is a variation which might encourage some to use it more.

We are normally instructed to tie the knot by overlapping the two tag ends of the mono (A and B) in opposing directions; wrap A around B then B around A. The method is shown in Bob's excellent drawings. For me, the shortcomings of this way are that: 1) it's not as easy to wrap heavier mono around lighter mono as it is the opposite, and; 2) using one's relatively unskilled, non-dominant hand to do the wrapping is awkward.

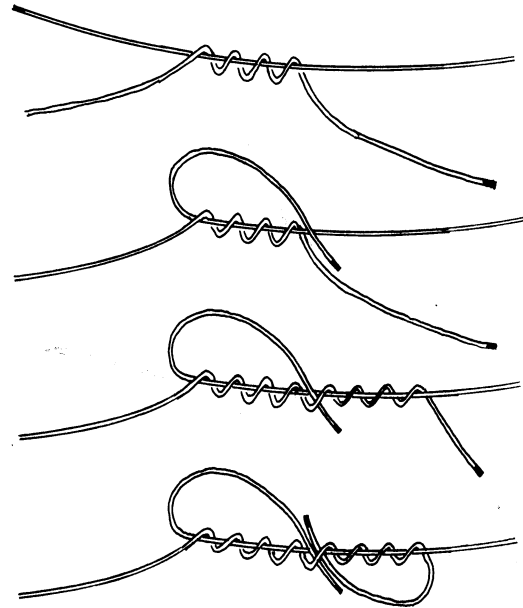
Because line A around line B amounts to effectively the same thing as line B around line A, I tried doing all of the wrapping with only one line, the smaller diameter line of the two (in most cases, the tippet – or line A in the drawings) with my right (dominant) hand. In the second sketch, the cross-over point (marked by arrow) can be held with the left thumb and forefinger to keep the space open for ease of entry of the other tag end.

At the stage before tightening (fourth sketch), the knot looks different from the standard blood knot. Line B appears to have not much grab, but the wrappings reconfigure when the knot is tightened properly. It is important that *all* of the slack be taken out of the tag ends (I do this with my teeth while holding the standing lines) and the tag ends remain centered in the knot before the standing sections are pulled snug.

Does anyone doubt that the method results in a true blood knot? Successive attempts with cord and heavy mono consistently produce the real thing. An internet search failed to find other than the standard procedure, but I found one published reference to this method (*Trout* by Dick Sternberg, Cy DeCosse Incorporated, 1988). And if the proof, as they say, is in the pudding, my pudding has been a decade of very good service.

Veteran Credit River angler John Pawlowski ties this variation with a slightly different approach. He wraps line A around line B eight times, creates an opening in the middle of the wrapping and feeds the tag ends back through in opposing directions.

One of the key things to remember is that the blood knot fails if the two mono portions being joined are more two-thousandths of an inch apart in diameter. That is, you can join 3X or 4X to 5X, but not 4X to 7X. And it is a *must* to wet the knot with saliva or water (but never floatant) while it is being tightened.



FFF – Five Rivers Lodge Draw

Do you remember the ad for the FFF draw on the last page of the June-July issue of *Single Haul*? The draw was made at FFF's International Fly Fishing Show in Livingston, Montana in August. Larry Gibbs, who is FFF Washington State treasurer, won the 5-night, 4-day guided stay at the Five Rivers Lodge in Dillon MT. **Proof that it pays to volunteer!**

Notice was a bit short, and we're not sure how much cash will come back to the club. We hope that there's a similar draw next year.

Fall Meeting Schedule

Here are the remaining meetings to the end of 2002.

November 5. Fly tying. Guest tyer: Rick Whorwood will demonstrate Spey flies. Intermediate tyer: Ken Geddes will cook up the Buckskin Killer. At Port Credit Lions' Hall (*this meeting only*)

November 19. General meeting. Jack Imhof (Trout Unlimited Canada biologist) on fly-fishing in Argentina.

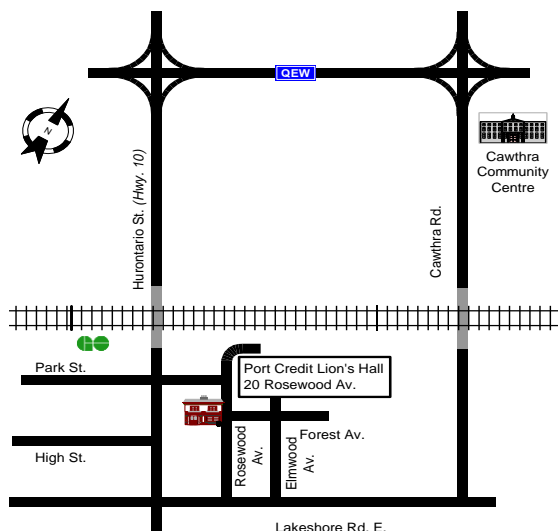
December 3. Fly tying. Guest tyer: Darius Boron, representing Wilson's, will demonstrate steelhead flies and others. Intermediate tyer: Bruce Rattray.

December 17. General meeting. Mike Zimmer on the results of the Credit River brown trout migration survey.

Check the web-site for more detailed information and details on the beginners' fly tying course.

November 5th Meeting

This is a final reminder that our November 5th meeting will be held at the **Lions' Hall**, just beside the swimming pool, near the intersection of Lakeshore Road East and Hurontario (20 Rosewood Ave.). It's not far from our regular venue – the Cawthra Community Centre – as shown on the map below.



Uncle Izaak Wants You!

Since our club runs entirely by volunteer efforts, we need some individuals to boldly step forward (where is James T. Kirk when we need him?) and help out with the following:

- One or two guest tyers and several intermediate tyers for 2003 meetings.
- Articles, trip reports, letters to the editor, fly patterns etc. for the *Single Haul*.
- One or more people to help out in the assembly of the *Single Haul* and the *Double Haul*.

- Executive members, including: a new *Program Chair* to organize speakers and tyers for next year; a helper and potential Chair for *Conservation*; an assistant for the *Membership Chair* to prepare and maintain a set of name tags for meetings.
- Forum Committee members, including the all-important *Forum Committee Chair* who guides the process along. Also required are people to look after: arrangements with the *Exhibitors* (vendors); the *Venue* (coordinate the hall & related trades); *Registration* (pre-registration and the gate); *Software*; coordinating the *Fly Tyers*; arranging the *Speakers*; the *Banquet* and *Hotel*; arranging prizes and donations for the *Auction*, and; annual *Awards*. A *Master of Ceremonies* is also required.

If you are interested, please contact Bob Kuehnbaum (see page 1) and he will forward your name to the appropriate organizer.

Going Digital, Maybe

In this wired world, many publications are sent electronically. Two main advantages to doing so with the *Single Haul* would be: significant savings in mailing costs and time, and; the possibility of inclusion of coloured photos and diagrams which is now prohibitively expensive.

IWFFC is considering e-distribution, and if you would prefer to receive your *Single Haul* issues by email, please send us your email address. It is likely that issues would be sent out in PDF format. Your comments are invited and we will compile our members' opinions to reach a decision.

For those of you who do not have computer access, or simply wish a paper copy, please don't be concerned. You would still be able to receive your issues by mail.

Answers to Quiz

1(d); 2(d); 3(b); 4(d)

Contacting IWFFC

Website: <http://www.iwffc.ca>

IWFFC information line: (905) 276-6345

Mail: Unit 6, Suite 283
2400 Dundas Street West
Mississauga, Ontario
L5K 2R8 Canada