



## Editor's Eddy

According to an article in the December 20, 2004, issue of *Maclean's* magazine, environmental organizations have in general fallen out of fashion and donations are in severe decline. About 80,000 registered charities in this country vie intensely for the public's money and, sadly, only five percent of Canadians donate to the environment. The current climate is driven more by consumerism than by the idealism that fuelled the environmental movement at its peak in the 1970s. Not only that, but the idealists of that era are now old enough to have health concerns, and they contribute accordingly.

Only two percent of donations of the most influential group, the media-savvy and cynical under-35s, go to the environment, despite their saying that it's one of their top three concerns. In recent years, I've felt that young folks generally haven't been overly sensitive to environmental issues; the message just doesn't seem to be getting across, and GAP, music stores and restaurants will get their dollars almost every time. (One of my daughters, though, has made a substantial long-term commitment to World Vision; being a health care worker likely had more than a bit to do with it.)

*Maclean's* noted that organizations are now using terms like *branding*, *demographic shifts* and *target audiences* in their marketing strategies. For groups that raise millions of dollars annually, there's a real need to have a clear statement, or tag line. Amongst various types of pitches, one is to take donors on "reality tours" to see what an organization's program is all about. As someone said, "Unless they get out there, they just don't get it." Another strategy is the "adopt-a-cause", like the endangered animal campaign, or even those promotions to get people involved with highways or trails.

Maybe we could do a combination of the two: an "adopt-a-fish" program-cum-field trip. Not a bad thought, but it would be really tough to take people out to the river or pond and say, "Look, there's your fish: third from the left! Isn't it a beauty?" Adopting a river is a more plausible alternative: hey, isn't that what we've been doing, without giving it a moniker, for 25 years on the Credit? We've seen some tangible success, but there is a real and ongoing need to raise awareness – somehow. As a club member recently commented to me: "A fish without friends is a fish no more."

*Bob Kuehnbaum, January 28, 2005*

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## Quotable / Notable Quotes

... catching an occasional fish is to the enjoyment of trout fishing what encountering an occasional oyster is to the enjoyment of oyster stew: gratifying, yes, but far from everything.

– Robert Traver, *Trout Magic*, 1974

When we have good luck we come home early, otherwise we stay late and fight it out. How often we are defeated! Everything goes against us and we struggle in vain to conquer adverse conditions, but if we do win out, how pleased we are. We really believe that we can fish.

– Theodore Gordon, *The Complete Fly Fisherman, the Notes and Letters of Theodore Gordon*, edited by John McDonald, 1947

## Club News & Events

### Winter/Spring Meeting Schedule

*Please note the dates of all winter/spring meetings were previously incorrect. Revise your calendars with the dates below.*

**February 1<sup>st</sup>: Tying Night:** Guest tyer: club member Sharon Cook will be tying salt water striper flies; Pierre Turgeon will instruct beginners.

**February 15<sup>th</sup>: General Meeting:** Roy De Guisti will be talking about the Credit River where he lives, the hatches and how to fish them.

**March 1<sup>st</sup>: Tying Night:** Shane Reilly will be tying bass flies. Pierre Turgeon will again instruct begin-ners.

**March 15<sup>th</sup>: General Meeting:** Club member Mike Retallick will give a presentation on his trips to the West.

**April 5<sup>th</sup>: Tying Night:** Guest tyer: Club member Peter Pettos will be tying classic Spey flies for salmon and steelhead; Pierre Turgeon with the beginners.

**April 19<sup>th</sup>: General Meeting:** Club member Ken O'Brien will give a slide presentation on his 2004 two-week canoe trip down the Coppermine River in the N.W.T. Member Pat Kelly will present his last summer's trip to B.C.'s Campbell Rivers.

**May 3<sup>rd</sup>: Tying Night:** Guest tyer TBA; Pierre Turgeon at the beginners table.

There is still one spots for a tyer in our meeting schedule: May 3rd. If you can contribute, Program Chair Don Arthurs would be pleased to hear from you. You can contact him at 416-869-5494 or [darthurs@casselsbrock.com](mailto:darthurs@casselsbrock.com).

## 29<sup>th</sup> Canadian Fly Fishing Forum

**April 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>** at the **Holiday Inn** in **Burlington**.

### **Register for the Forum now!**

If you'll be attending the Forum, please sign up as soon as you can. The club needs to pay for much of the event beforehand, so a large number of early registrants will make the whole thing easier. You can download the form from the club website and mail it in, or pay at the next meeting. Thanks!

The Forum Committee still require volunteer club members for the following:

- Deliver brochures and put up posters
- At the Forum: check seminar badges, introduce speakers, help with the club booth, registration, fly tying and the silent auction.
- Help at the banquet and silent auction/raffles.

If you're going to the show, why not set aside an hour or two to help make the Forum an even better success? Your help would be greatly appreciated. Please get in touch with Forum Chair **Mike Rowan** at [flyfisher@castle.on.ca](mailto:flyfisher@castle.on.ca).

## Annual Award Nominations

IWFFC would still like to hear from members about nominations for awards to be presented at the 2005 Forum. The awards are:

**Maurice How Award:** To recognize one individual's enthusiasm and involvement in supporting the affairs of the club.

**Roderick Haig-Brown Award:** To recognize one individual's contributions and achievements in the field of conservation.

**Jack Sutton Award:** To recognize creativity and innovation in fly tying.

**Greg Clark Award:** To recognize contributions in the arts of fly fishing.

Please get in touch with club president Ted Armstrong at 905-637-2058 (home number) or at [tarmstrong@uniongas.com](mailto:tarmstrong@uniongas.com).

## Other Announcements

### Spring Fishing Show

We are in the process of lining up volunteers for the Spring Fishing Show to help out in our traditional spot at the kids fly tying area, and to help staff the club booth. The show runs from **February 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup>**, at the Toronto International Centre on Airport Road.

Please get in touch with Ted Armstrong at a meeting or at the numbers given above.

### Grand River Troutfitters Incentive

Ken Collins, owner of Grand River Troutfitters (GRTF), has introduced a new scheme to replace the discount to members of Ontario fly fishing organizations. Here's how it will work:

GRTF staff will keep track of the amounts of customers' in-store purchases, which will be directed towards an organization of the purchaser's choice. Every three or six months, a GRTF gift certificate will be made out to each club for 3% of the total amount accredited to that club. Ken anticipates that such gift certificates could be used for raffles (fundraising), meeting door prizes or purchasing supplies. Staff will also encourage non-affiliated anglers to join a flyfishing organization – each club would offer a \$5 discount for first-year

membership (not renewals or re-joins) – but unaligned anglers can still direct the credit to the club of their choice.

The objective of this innovation is to improve club meeting attendance and membership; from Ken's perspective, stronger clubs will enhance the flyfishing business.

So, don't forget to let them know you're from IWFFC!

## Conservation Corner

### 2005 Workday Schedule

The upcoming season's on-stream workday schedule for TUC and IWFFC has been established. Please mark the following days on your calendars; details are forthcoming as we approach spring.

**Saturday, March 5<sup>th</sup>:** TUC, garbage kiosk construction

**Saturday, April 24<sup>th</sup>:** TUC, annual spring clean up and garbage kiosk installation, Sligo & Forks of the Credit.

**Saturday, May 28<sup>th</sup>:** IWFFC, tree planting in Erin.

**Saturday, June 11<sup>th</sup>:** TUC, tree planting in Hillsburgh

**Sunday, July 10<sup>th</sup>:** Joint TUC/IWFFC, Rogers Creek fish barrier mitigation.

**Saturday, July 23<sup>rd</sup>:** IWFFC, Forks of the Credit log revetment #1.

**Saturday, September 10<sup>th</sup>:** IWFFC, Forks of the Credit log revetment #2.

**Sunday, October 16<sup>th</sup>:** TUC, WeCare West Credit watershed tour.

There will also be upper Credit River brown and brook trout redd surveys in November, dates to be set later.

## Trips & Tips

### Polarized Sunglasses Explained

*Bob Wisner - From the San Diego Flyfishers Newsletter*

Outdoors, light, the radiant energy from the sun, stimulates the retinas of our eyes. Our brains translate the visual sensations of light brought to it by the optical nerve. Two kinds of light, ultraviolet (UV) and infrared (IR), can't be detected by the human eye but are present in large quantities in the

spectrum. Both can damage our retinas (eyes) unless a proper filtering lens is used. Also, there is a shorter-wave blue light which the human eye focuses imperfectly. It causes "blueblur" which in time can damage the retina. The effects of blue light are intensified by haze, fog, rain and snow.

Proper sunglasses should improve vision in a wide variety of light conditions, as well as protect from UV and IR rays, glare, and blue light. Polarized lenses block glare and help us follow a tiny dry fly down a riffle through hundreds of wavelets reflecting sunlight back at us. A good polarizing screen in our sunglasses help us see that tiny fly.

What is a polarizing screen? The polarizing screen is a special film encased (sandwiched) between layers of optical glass or plastic lenses. Before sandwiching, this film is stretched and dipped in an iodine solution. As the film stretches, microscopic ridges within the film elongate, allowing them to absorb iodine in a series of very closely spaced ridges, making them "polarized." The lines are something like the very narrow banded and closely spaced Venetian blinds.

Trouble occurs when cheap plastic lenses have open spots where the ridges didn't hang together during stretching and sandwiching. The better, harder, plastics and optical glass don't. Glass, with the film sandwiched, is the best and most durable, but hard plastics now dominate the market. Much of it is a carbonate. CR-39 provides lenses with up to 99% effectiveness in blocking UV and IR rays; they're often advertised as 100% effective. Cheap plastics offer only slightly more than 50%. The good stuff can cost to \$100-plus, but you can pay a lot more for fishing gear, and even more for travel and lodging. Your trip could be all but ruined if you couldn't see fish or fly due to cheapies.

Polarized sunglasses that you might use for fly fishing come in a variety of tints. Tints filter out light wavelengths that may be undesirable or generally reduce the intensity of light in very bright settings. It should be apparent from the following discussion of tints that no single pair of sunglasses are adequate for all your fishing needs. Available tints include:

*Yellow/amber* is a very high contrast tint with considerable color shift. As such, it changes the colors your eyes see by a considerable degree. It filters the most blue light and increases contrast and is thus an excellent choice for sight-fishing in overcast, flat or low-light situations in fresh water.

*Medium/dark grey* reduces the maximum amount of visible light and is the best choice for

sensitive eyes and extremely bright fishing settings. Gray allows for full and true color transmission and therefore all colors are reduced to the same degree. Saltwater fishing offshore might be such a situation.

*Light brown* offers the greatest amount of visible light transmission, allowing for the glare-reduction and protection of polarization in very low light and making it an ideal tint for early morning, late evening or any low light condition. This is a favorite among anglers who fish evening hatches and in the winter. Light brown is also very effective on saltwater flats at sunset.

*Medium brown* is a good choice for an all-around tint for fresh and salt water fly fishing. Medium brown improves contrast while retaining most colors, except unwanted blue light.

*Vermillion* or *copper* tints heighten visual acuity, increase contrast, enhance colors, and are extremely soothing to the eye and comfortable to wear over long periods of time. Ideal, all around, average light tints for both fresh and salt water.

In high-quality glass lenses, the tint is contained in the film and doesn't change during prescription grinding. Plastic lenses are dipped into a hot dye and the pigment is then absorbed into the plastic. In time, UV rays can bleach and fade tints. In the case of prescription plastic lenses, the prescription adjustments are done first, and then the lens is dipped into the dye to eliminate any variation in the tint. Happy choosing to you!

*Courtesy of the FFF ClubWire newswire service*

## The Corkscrew Pickup

*Bill Christmas*

"Everything new is old again." In this new twist on an old axiom, we seem to find new ideas when we least expect them. "The harder you don't try, the easier things come to you." Just ask any songwriter or would-be inventor. The definition of the successful new idea is one that is 10% removed from existing usage or practice.

Once, as I was typically "not trying" while bass fishing from my canoe, my type "A" personality kicked in on retrieving my surface popper from among the weeds. I wanted to try another likely looking spot for that "lunker largemouth". Rather than take the time to retrieve the line close enough to perform the now-automatic roll cast pickup, I snapped the line into the air at a distance of 30 to 40 feet with a spiral snap of the rod tip, while giving a sharp haul on the line in my left hand. The method had served me well on trout streams I usually fished

with the same ingrained, time-saving move. This time, a good sized bass, which had obviously been watching, uncertain if it was edible, engulfed the popper. When he saw lunch was about to fly away, he pounced. This was the bass fisher's version of the induced take, and it has become part of my pond fishing repertoire ever since. In actual fact, the last trip of this past bass season, four of the six bass I caught were taken by this tactic!

The funny thing about fly fishing is its tendency to provide clues to us if we just leave our minds open to receiving them. Since my mind is almost always empty these days, there is lots of opportunity for stuff like this to slip in unnoticed. Anyway, as I impatiently seek out more cooperative prospects when pond fish refuse or ignore my clumsy offerings, I am frequently surprised when the reluctant fish takes my fly as I am about to remove it this way. When using this "Corkscrew pickup", I am often able to recast to another fish that I spot cruising the pond for food.

I guess I have always been a nonconformist, and this departure from accepted practice has kind of sneaked into my everyday use on streams as well. I am too impatient to do the normal partial retrieve, followed by a roll cast pickup, to eliminate the dreaded fish-scaring surface disturbance caused by a normal line pickup.

Neophytes to the sport and non-fly fishers admire the beautiful rhythm of the cast and presentation of the fly. By developing the smooth routine of corkscrew pickup, followed by a back haul and controlled line shoot, you can keep your fly on the water in a fish taking location with far less time and effort. Furthermore, it will develop an almost musical and relaxing feel to your time on the stream, improve your catch rate, and perhaps even impress the uninitiated. Try it – it works for me.

*Bill is giving a presentation at the 2005 Forum, and he sent this along as "a little peek at what's in store." – Ed.*

## No Name Loop Knot

*This knot, provided by Mike Scanlan, was described by Mark Sosin on a segment of his TV show which aired on March 23, 2002. Unfortunately, no drawing is available, so you'll have to make the best of it.*

1. Begin with a simple overhand knot about 2-3 inches down the line.
2. Pass the tag end through the eye of the hook.
3. Pass the tag through the overhand knot.
4. Wrap the tag around the running line twice.

5. Pass the tag back through the 'V' formed between the first wrap around running line and the original overhand knot.
6. Pass the tag back through the original overhand knot.
7. Advantages are that the tag end ends up facing the hook, not the running line.

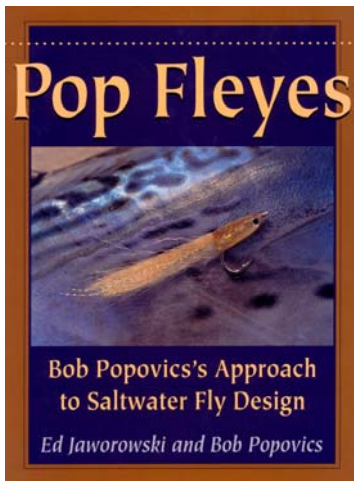
## Book Reviews

### Pop Fleyes: Bob Popovics's Approach to Saltwater Design

by Ed Jaworowski and Bob Popovics

Stackpole Books, ISBN 0-8117-1247-8, US\$34.95  
Hardcover, 123 pages, all photographs in colour & some illustrations in black & white.

Reviewed by Ted Armstrong



Bob Popovics is an extraordinary and inventive master fly tyer and saltwater fly fisher who has revolutionized saltwater fly tying. He discovered how to manipulate epoxy before it hardened and perfected the use of silicone. This book is useful to anyone who would like to know how to tie saltwater flies

using epoxy and silicone and how to fish them. Bob does most of his salt-water fly fishing in the northeastern USA, but I am sure that the techniques shown can be adapted to make other flies for other freshwater and saltwater species.

The book is broken down into five chapters:

*Chapter 1, Designing Pop Fleyes*, gives the reader a little history of the tyer Bob Popovics, his observations on saltwater baitfish and imitations. *Chapter 2, Materials and Tools*, discusses natural hairs, sheep fleece, feathers and other materials used in tying his flies. *Chapter 3, Epoxy Pop Fleyes*, covers working with epoxy; epoxy is used to protect wraps or providing a form for fly bodies; this chapter gives directions for tying surf candies of all shapes and sizes as well as jiggies. *Chapter 4, Silicone Pop Fleyes*, covers working with silicone, fishing "siliclones" and pop lips. Silicone holds its shape, has a spongy texture, is flexible, buoyant, durable

and has a greater working time than epoxy. It is used with sheep fleece to make pop lops and siliclone flies. *Chapter 5, Additional Pop Fleye Designs*, covers 3D flies, bucktail deceiver, cotton candy, Bob's Bangers and the Inner Flash Technique.

The photography, by Popovics's close friend Ed Jaworowski, shows every step in making the patterns. Ed is an internationally known casting instructor who has written *The Cast* and *Troubleshooting the Cast*, two excellent books on fly casting.

This is one book that should be beside the tying table of every north eastern salt-water fly fisher.

## Fly Tying

The following three patterns were presented by Mike Scanlan at the December 7<sup>th</sup> fly-tying meeting.

### Standing Shrimp

Octavio Araujo, "Brazilian Guy"

*Hook:* Mustad 3407, 34007 size #2, 4, 6

*Thread:* Rust or brown

*Mouth/claws/legs:* Pearl Krystal Flash, brown marabou and Cree saddle hackle (or Cree grizzly)

*Antennae:* Two strands of black Krystal Flash

*Eyes:* Small black plastic bead or burnt mono painted black

*Weed/coral guard:* 20 lb. mono

*Weight:* 1/8" lead barbell or medium black bead chain for smaller hooks.

*Tail:* Fine brown bucktail or deer hair

*Body:* Brown or gold Antron-type dubbing, four strands orange Krystal Flash

*Rib:* Tying thread.

Tying Instructions:

1. Wrap the thread from hook eye to the bend of the hook. Tie in two strands of black Krystal Flash 2½ times the shank length at the very start of the bend of the hook.
2. Tie in the brown marabou, the length of the shank, then 3 strands of pearl Krystal Flash a bit shorter than the marabou.
3. Tie in the black plastic eyes, then bring back the thread and tie the Cree hackle. Wrap the hackle



- 3 or 4 times around the shank and tie it off just before the eyes.
4. Now tie the weed guard; this is the most important part of this pattern, since the weed guard will make the fly stand up when resting on the bottom. Wrap the thread near the middle of the hook and tie in the 20 lb. mono with figure-8 wraps. Cut the two strands of mono just a bit longer than the hook gape.
  5. Wrap the thread to the hook eye and tie in the lead barbell on the underside of the hook.
  6. Stack and tie in the brown bucktail just before the lead barbell. The bucktail should lie over back of the hook and the natural tips of the bucktail should extend ½" over the plastic eyes. Give the bucktail butts a rounded cut, the approximate shape or the tail of a shrimp.
  7. With the thread before the plastic eyes, apply the dubbing and form a loop. Wrap the dubbing loop around the plastic eyes and all the way to the lead barbell. Cut it off.
  8. With the thread just before the lead barbell, tie 3-4 strands of Orange Krystal Flash and a fine strip of clear plastic. Lay the Krystal Flash and plastic strip over the back and rib with the thread. Bring back the thread to the starting point and whip finish. The Krystal Flash should be 2/3 the length of the antennae (black Krystal Flash). The plastic strip should extend about 1/3" over the plastic eyes.
  9. Pick out the dubbing near the head of the shrimp with a dubbing needle.



## Charles Sands

Mike Scanlan

Hook: Mustad 3407 #4, 6, 8, 10  
Thread: White club thread

Body #1: 10" Pearl Flashabou, or 10" Shimmerflash - shrimp  
Body #2: Coloured epoxy or fabric paint (see notes below)  
Wing: Natural rabbit foot hair



### Tying Instructions:

1. Start with a # 6 3407 Mustad hook, point down in your vise. Tilt the hook to show more of the bend.
2. Tie in 2 mm black bead chain eyes just back of the eye of the hook, on the bottom side of the hook.
3. Wrap length of shank with club thread, and glue the thread.
4. Tie in 6 to 8 strands of 10" Flashabou part way down the bend of the hook. Leave the Flashabou protruding to the rear of the hook by one body length.
5. Wrap the Flashabou forward and back along the shank forming a fatter body at the bead chain eyes and slimmer near the bend of the hook. Keep the head of the fly clear for the wing. Tie off the Flashabou, whip finish and cut the thread.
6. Using prepared epoxy or fabric paint (see below), form a body over the Flashabou body to shape around the bead chain eyes tapering back to the bend of the hook. Leave the head clear.
7. Once the epoxy is hardened, lock in your thread at the eye of the hook, tie in a small tuft of rabbit foot fur on the inside side of the hook to mask the hook point.

### Notes on epoxy / fabric paint:

In order to get the rust colour that seems to make this fly work so well, you must colour epoxy. After many failed attempts, I found that most colouring makes the epoxy turn black or opaque. If using epoxy, one of the very few things I found to colour the epoxy and keep it transparent is Dr.

Martins Transparent Water Colour Ink or Pelikan Drawing Ink A.

Waiting for the epoxy to dry is frustrating and requires a turning wheel. Instead, I use Dimensional Fabric Paint available at Wal Mart. For clear, I use #25318 clear shiny. I remove the paint from the handy squeeze container and colour it with the Pelikan Ink and return it to the squeeze container.

Origin of the Fly:

This is one of those flies that brings you back down to earth and reality. A very special friend who lives in the Bahamas sent me at letter with several old and well used flies taped to it. I recognized the flies as some I had tied and given him years earlier. The first fly had a rather frustrating note under it (frustrating, probably because I had never been so successful): "Mike, on Feb. 21, I caught 10 large bonefish on this fly; the colour is perfect for a sandy bottom." The 'perfect' colour was in fact rust: the bead chain eyes had long before turned into a flaking rusty mess; the tail had only two strands of flash remaining; and the wing of craft fur was all but nonexistent. It took me many tries to get that colour right. The Charles Sands was born.

## Snowshoe Bone

Mike Scanlan

*Hook:* Eagle Claw L702G #4, 6, 8

*Thread:* Danville 1 strand, pink or chartreuse

*Body:* Clear V-rib over Flashabou, or just pink thread

*Tail:* 4-6 strands Krystal Flash, two splayed grizzly hackles

*Wing:* Snowshoe rabbit foot hairs

*Eyes:* Black bead chain

1. Cover shank of hook with thread from eye to half way around the bend.
2. Add Krystal Flash to extend straight back from the shank.
3. Tie in body V-rib at the bend.
4. Tie in two splayed grizzly hackles part way on the bend of the hook. (It may be easier to crazy glue hackles in place, let dry, then wrap.)
5. Advance thread to just forward of mid-shank, tie in eyes on top of shank.
6. Wrap V-rib to eyes, glue eyes, and tie off.
7. Snip small clump snowshoe rabbit foot, remove underfur, and tie in fur on bottom of shank to cover hook point.

8. Form small head with thread. Glue head.



## Miscellany

### A Little History

Many decades ago, Jack Sutton and Fred Watson owned a sports store on 8 Richmond St. E. called Sutton-Watson & Co. Sutton marketed a line of flies and leaders he called "imago" which were sold exclusively at their store.

When the partnership dissolved, Sutton went to manage the flyfishing section in the Robert Simpson Company department store; Watson started Angling Specialties on Adelaide Street East., which he later sold to the Cheng brothers, the current owners.

Around the time of the formation of IWFFC (1972), or a little before, Don Moore recalls visiting Watson on the Kingsway – he must have moved from Adelaide – to get materials, and "mused about buying the business as a more-or-less money-making hobby"; but musing, Don does *not* regret, was as far as it got. Don bought a Watson-designed whip finisher", which he thinks is the best – and still uses to this day.

Jack Sutton went on to become, in his day, one of Canada's most accomplished fly tyers. (He was also an excellent fly fisherman and fly caster<sup>1</sup>.) One of his better-known creations was "My Despair", or Sutton's Despair, first developed in 1933. Sutton once admitted that he created the fly

<sup>1</sup> See article by Tony Whittingham in the 1983 Forum *Double Haul*, if you can get your hands on one.

primarily to suggest something a trout wanted – a mystical fly – and later looked for the biological connection. (This turned out to be an emerging caddis.) Over the years, IWFFC has honoured the best fly tyers inside and outside of the club with an annual award named after Jack Sutton (who died in 1970) – to “recognize creativity and innovation in fly tying”.



Fred Watson

Jack Sutton

What got me onto this topic was an old pamphlet from Sutton-Watson entitled: “Where to go, what to use and how to use it”. (Dave Prothero recently got a copy from Angling Specialties, along with the photo above, and a copy ended up in my hands.) The prices of equipment were quite ludicrous in comparison with today’s gear. Sutton-Watson sold a three-piece split cane rod (two tips), bakelite reel and “King Eider” double taper fly line for the astronomical sum of \$10.50(!), although they also advertised balanced outfits up to \$75. Those were the days before the introduction of fibreglass rods and monofilament line: they sold tubular steel casting rods, for anyone who can remember back that far. (My first fly rod, circa 1960, was a telescopic version; it was such a piece of junk that it helped to discourage me from flyfishing for another 30 years! – Ed.)

The pamphlet also has a couple of pages on methods of fishing with nymphs, wet flies, dry flies and streamers – with the recommendation, of course, to use “imago” flies wherever possible. It’s interesting that anyone following their basic advice today would certainly do quite alright. *Plus ça change, plus c’est la même chose.*

## The Vise Quad

Where members share favourite fly patterns

### ACE (Black)

Jim Wenger

Hook: #10 TMC 2487 2X wide, 2X short, fine wire, or Mustad 8025BR

Thread: Black.

Tail: Black marabou or rabbit underfur.

Body: Black Antron dubbing (Krystal Dub or Steel-head Dubbing)

Wingcase: Black high density foam.

Thorax: Same as body.

1. Tie in tail above barb. For a more durable tail use rabbit.
2. Add dubbing to rear 1/3 of shank.
3. Tie in a 5 mm strip of foam cut from craft sheet. (Check local craft store).
4. Dub a full thorax.
5. Pull foam forward and tie down, trim with foam over hanging hook eye.
6. Pick out guard hairs for legs.

This fly will float above the weeds if fished on sinking line (short tippet) or use as a dropper, with a weighted fly or split shot on the point of your leader.

This has become my go-to fly when nothing else seems to work. It has caught any number of species of fish from the alpine lakes of Vancouver Island to varied waters on Cape Breton Island.





### **Contacting IWFFC**

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