



# Single Haul



The Newsletter of the Izaak Walton Flyfishing Club

June, 2004

## Editor's Eddy

Each new season brings surprises when I drive up Highway 10 or Mississauga Road to the Credit River and see new construction encroaching on the ever-dwindling rural landscape. Growing gravel pits, suburban expansion well beyond Orangeville's 19<sup>th</sup> century core and recent housing developments around Snelgrove in south Caledon – to say nothing of the massive growth further south – are reminders that the headwaters are undergoing enormous and rapid change. It's disconcerting to contemplate how northern Peel will appear in another 45 years.

I mention 45 years because I have memories of the Forks of the Credit dating back that far, from the late 1950s. There, a number of new homes have been built but, all things considered – and thanks in no small part to the Escarpment, the Provincial Park and CVC lands – the area has remained relatively (and thankfully) under-developed, with the exception, perhaps, of golf courses. In what is now CVC's Belfountain Conservation Area, little has changed apart from the infilling of the pond with silt and the building of public washrooms.

Given not-too-harsh damage and time in abundant supply (longer than even *my* memory), Nature is a wonderful healer. Traces of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Brimstone quarrying operations, for instance, are very hard to find; but it took well over 100 years for Nature to run its course. Other areas damaged in the past are slowly self-repairing, but natural regeneration may take decades. The dam above Cataract was blown out in the late 1940s and more than 50 years later the old pond bed was still mostly populated by grasses and joe-pie-weed – at least until cedars were planted along the riverbank several years ago.

Nowadays, can restoration efforts in amenable areas, like the yearly plantings by IWFFC, TUC and other groups, happen fast enough to keep pace with and offset any detrimental effects of development? Those people involved certainly assume so. Indeed, we must! But restoration imposed on an ecosystem is, by its very character, "unnatural." Although it would be best to ultimately let Nature handle things on its own, time constraints demand a kick-start in the right direction. A handful of planted trees, for instance, will in turn propagate many more, and conditions will cause some species to fail and others to thrive at a given site.

Bob Kuehnbaum, June 22, 2004

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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.

## Quotable / Notable Quotes

In our trout world why do so many rave about dry-fly fishing? It is because everything about it is pro-longed and much is visible. Things start before a fish is hooked and there are times when hooking requires considerable doing. One sees the hatch, then the rise forms, then he attempts to watch the hatch, then he delivers his offering, then he watches it drift into the window of the fish. Anticipation is prolonged, expectation is prolonged, execution is prolonged. If things are right, that is if the fly and the float are right as far as *the* trout is concerned, the fly disappears in a ring and when the angler tightens the line there is a living throbbing resistance. Electrifying impact is appropriate phraseology to describe the contact.

– Charles K. Fox, *Rising Trout*, 1967

## Message

"To all members of the Izaak Walton Fly Fishing Club: Thank you so much for making a donation in Bob Foote's name to the World Wildlife Foundation. He would have much appreciated it, as do I. It means a great deal." Lori Foote

## Membership Cards

Enclosed with this issue is your 2004/2005 IWFFC membership card, so make sure you're not about to toss it with the envelope. Those of you on our email distribution list will be soon receiving your card in the regular mail.

Please be aware of the membership discounts on the back of the card. It's definitely worthwhile to carry it with you at all times, or to leave it in your vehicle, to take advantage of potential savings at many of our regional fly fishing outfitters.

## Conservation Workday Report

### TUC Greg Clark Chapter Workday, June 13<sup>th</sup>:

TUC's Caledon Mountain Trout Club workday at Sligo was attended by 20 people, including a few youngsters. About 150 trees were planted. Dave Beaton of CVC expedited the event, and a BBQ was held at the nearby Degiusti homestead.

Club members who attended were: Brian Greck, Pat Kelly, Ken O'Brien, Pete Pettos, Bob Thomson and Mike Warrian. Thanks to all!



IWFFC Treasurer Ken O'Brien looking sheepish when observed burying the club's cash in a tin can on the Caledon Mountain Trout Club property. With interest rates the way they are these days, why not? (Photo, D. Beaton)

## 2003 Conservation Workday Schedule

- July 24<sup>th</sup>** (Saturday): UCRII silt trap repairs
- August 8<sup>th</sup>** (Sunday): IWFFC Workday: Logjam installation around Forks of the Credit
- August 14<sup>th</sup>** (Saturday): TUC installation of garbage kiosks

**August 28<sup>th</sup>** (Saturday): IWFFC Workday: Logjam installation around Forks of the Credit

**September 25<sup>th</sup>** (Saturday) Open workday, to be selected later

**October 31<sup>st</sup>** (Sunday): CVC-sponsored brown trout spawning survey

**November 7<sup>th</sup>** (Sunday): CVC-sponsored brook trout spawning survey

For more information, please call Bob Kuehnbaum at 905-276-6684.

## Forum News

It's now official: The **29<sup>th</sup> Canadian Fly Fishing Forum®** will be held on **April 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>** at the Holiday Inn in Burlington. The cozy setting is similar to other hotel venues we've had in the past. (Do you remember the last one at the International Plaza Hotel in 1995?)

Parking will be free, and special room rates have been arranged for only \$115 per night.

The following speakers have already been confirmed: Joe Humphreys, Bob Sheedy, Bill Christmas, Elliott Deighton, Jack Imhof, A.J. Somerset and Jim Wenger.

A few positions remain to be filled. The *Single Haul* Editor is looking for a Co-Editor to help out with the assembly of the 2005 *Double Haul*.

Jim Wenger, who is looking after promotion, is looking for people with ideas on how to promote the Forum both locally and regionally.

Volunteers are needed for a variety of duties, and your help would be appreciated. Please get a hold of Mike Rowan, Forum Chair, at [flyfisher@castle.on.ca](mailto:flyfisher@castle.on.ca).

## Community Events

**Urban Fishing Festival:** This event is to be held on July 10<sup>th</sup> at Lake Aquitaine in Meadowvale (Mississauga). Hundreds of people are expected to attend, and we would appreciate your help in looking after our booth and/or doing fly-tying and casting demos. If you think you can make it, please call Ted Armstrong at 905-637-2058.

**Report on Riverfest:** Saturday, June 5<sup>th</sup> was pleasant and sunny, so Ken O'Brien and Pat Kelly set up under some trees in the shade near the booths of CVC and Trout Unlimited. About 500

people attended the event. CVC did some electro-fishing in the creek, and TUC demonstrated sieving. In addition to instructing about 10 adults and 20 kids on fly tying, Pat and Ken, with Mike Warrian from the TUC booth, demonstrated fly casting in a nearby baseball field; the fellows even gave first casting lessons to a couple of OPP officers.

TVO was on hand filming various activities concerning the Credit River in recognition of CVC's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary. (Watch for Ken later on!)

**Report on Bruce Trail Spring Hike Day:** Pat Kelly set up a booth at in Limehouse the next day (June 6<sup>th</sup>). Over 300 people went on hikes and browsed among the booths. Pat instructed fly tying to about 20 people, half of whom were adults.

## Club Outings

**Bass Day:** Saturday, July 10<sup>th</sup>, on the lower Grand River in the Paris-Brantford area. Wade or float with canoe, float tube or pontoons. BBQ in late afternoon. Check IWFFC website or contact Sheldon Seale ([sheldon.seale@sympatico.ca](mailto:sheldon.seale@sympatico.ca) or 905-855-9369) for particulars.

**Report on May 29<sup>th</sup> "Clinic":** The on-stream beginners' clinic was well attended, with over 12 anglers showing up. It was run by Paul Schlotte and Ken O'Brien (thanks, guys) who split the group into two. Participants did a little in-stream entomology (a.k.a. nymph finding), tippet tying, nymphing, soft hackle and dry-fly fishing. It seems that everyone learned something and they even caught a few fish as a bonus.

## Letter to the Editor

"You guys put together an excellent newsletter ... It has a nice balance. Within 8 pages ... you cover a wide variety of items. You bring people up to date on some of the recent scientific knowledge (Brown Trout Study), provide updates for those that may not be heavily involved about the social and environmental events, and provide some interesting aspects about fly-tying. Each portion is well-written and tight. This encourages people to read even the portions that aren't their primary interest. It has the effect of drawing people in and providing a sense of the wider community of members."

David Beaton, Stewardship Technician  
Credit Valley Conservation

*Thanks, Dave! (Your case of beer is on the way.) Although I've received occasional verbal feedback on this newsletter over the last two years, this is the first letter (okay, email). Comments are important to maintain the quality. Please feel free to submit your suggestions, particularly with respect to what contents you'd like to see. – Ed.*

## Casting (Out) Lead

In February, 2004, the federal Minister of the Environment, David Anderson, announced that regulations will soon be proposed to bring about an eventual prohibition on the import, manufacture and sale of fishing sinkers and jigs containing lead.

Sinkers and jigs lost while fishing account for about 18% of all direct lead releases into the Canadian environment, and represent a major threat to water birds (see "Getting the Lead Out" in the June-July, 2002, *Single Haul*). There are restrictions on the use of lead sinkers and jigs in Canada (for the time being only in National Wildlife Areas and National Parks), Great Britain, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New York State.

Environment Canada will be working with stakeholders, through a regulatory development consultation process, to ensure a smooth transition to lead-free products. Public consultations will begin within the next six months. For more information, go to [http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/fishing/index\\_e.cfm](http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/fishing/index_e.cfm) or call Environment Canada's Enquiry Centre at 1-800-668-6767.

No effective date has been announced, but fly anglers should be getting used to the idea of alternative materials to help sink flies; bismuth, tin and tungsten are all alternatives. Encourage your local fly shop to stock non-toxic items.

## Tying the "Baby Deceiver"

*Bob Kuehnbaum*

Third Fisherman: I marvel how the fishes live in the sea.

First Fisherman: Why, as men do a-land; the great ones eat up the little ones.

– Wm. Shakespeare, *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*

To catch "the great ones," saltwater fly anglers rely heavily on a wide variety of streamer patterns, as do those freshwater anglers after bass or large quarry like pike or gar. For them, Lefty Kreh's well

known Lefty's Deceiver, a fly that can be created in limitless variations and lengths of more than a foot, is one of the most popular styles worldwide.

Trout match-the-hatch anglers tend to shudder at the mention of streamers, but there are occasions when water conditions preclude the use of dry flies or nymphs – off-colour water after a rainfall, for example – and when streamers might save the day. Some anglers carry a few woolly buggers, rabbit strip leeches or similar concoctions, but my favourite is the Baby Deceiver – partly because it can be made to actually look like something (i.e. match a scaly “hatch”), partly because it works, and partly because it looks so darned good!

Inspiration for miniaturized versions of the Deceiver came from an article by Art Scheck in the spring 1999 issue of *Fly Tyer*. He outlined tying it on sizes 4, 6, and 8 hooks, resulting in flies as small as 1½ to 1¾ inches (3.8 to 4.4 cm). I tie most of mine for trout fishing on size 12 Daiichi 1750 4X long straight-eye streamer hooks (equivalent to a Mustad 9674) which results in flies of about 1¼ inches (3.2 cm) in length – perfect for imitating those “small fry.” Smaller flies cast better on light trout tackle. The traditional Deceiver calls for matched hackled tied in at the hook bend for the tail, but I like Scheck’s suggestion to use marabou instead since, on flies that small, hackle is stiff and difficult to tie on; marabou moves more in the water to give the fly “life.”

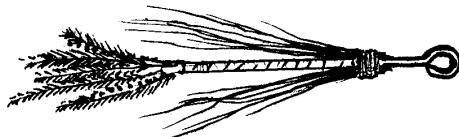
The Baby Deceiver can be tied in any colour modification you choose. I carry three versions: a brook trout representation with olive marabou tail and olive bucktail over-wing, and a red throat; a brown trout and chub-dace imitation in tan, and an orange throat; and a shiner imitation in grey and a reddish collar. (In all, the under-wing remains white buck-tail). In rivers, I’ve caught smallmouth and rock bass, and brown and brook trout with the Baby Deceiver; in ponds, brook and rainbow trout have given it a workout. My biggest trout, a brown of about 8 lbs. (3.5 kg), was caught in a spring-fed pond on one of these small flies.

One could even try a pattern with yellow marabou tail and yellow over-wing topped with peacock herl to imitate young perch; northern Ontario brook trout have a fondness for streamers with a yellow component, and it would be fun to try an appropriate Baby Deceiver on them.

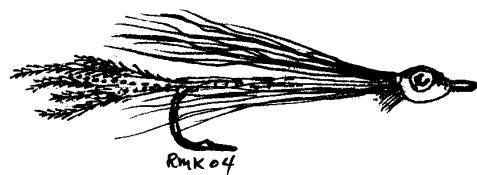
The Baby Deceiver does require some fussing and quite a bit of time – for me, about 20 minutes apiece. When finishing the heads with 5-minute epoxy, don’t try more than three flies at a time; you can do larger batches if you use cement, such as Aquaseal, instead of epoxy.

The objective is to tie a delicate and slender fly, so use materials sparingly.

1. Lay a tan or white thread base, and attach a small clump of dyed (or white) marabou on the hook shank as far back as the hook bend; add a few strands of Flashabou on either side of the hook, trimming individual strands to different lengths.
2. (Optional) Tie in silver Mylar at the hook bend, wrap the thread forward, then the Mylar and tie off. Leave room for the head.
3. Carefully even up the tips of two sparse bunches of white bucktail (or straight calf tail) hair. Tie one onto the near side and one onto the far side so that the tips reach between the hook bend and the marabou tips. The hair bunches (under-wings) should point slightly downward. Tip: In order to keep the hair from rolling out and ruining the fly’s profile, I make one turn of thread around the bunch before wrapping thread around the hook and tightening. Trim the butts at an angle. From above, it should look like this:



4. Tie in a bunch of coloured hair on top of the hook as an over-wing, and trim. Cement the wraps.
5. Add a coloured throat at tie-in point of hair, and then build up the head with thread.
6. Tint the top of the head with a marker to match the colour of the over-wing, and add stick-on eyes. Epoxy or cement the head with a broad toothpick, keeping the fly rotating while the cement sets. Here’s the finished fly.



## February Guest Tyer: Ryan Stubbs

At our February 3<sup>rd</sup> tying meeting, Ryan Stubbs demonstrated the "Burdock" fly, with which he claims to have caught many nice brook trout. Here are the recipe and instructions.

Hook: 9672 Mustad

Thread: Braided black

Tail, Body & Post/Head: Unstacked, fine natural-coloured deer body

Hackle: Dry fly quality brown with a certain degree of stiffness.

- ? Tie in the tail hair to flare out somewhat.
- ? Tie in hackle at hook bend so that the hackle curves forward.
- ? Tie in more deer hair. DO NOT pack back along shank; the body should be fairly loose. When close to the eye, tie off, leaving room for the post.
- ? Clip deer hair to create a cigar-shaped body (like a bomber). Serrated scissors allow for a good cut in the hair without slippage. Leave some of the hair nearest the tail a bit long so it melds with the tailing material.
- ? Tie in the post/head with the butts facing the body. Trim the excess butts.
- ? Wind the hackle forward through the body material and tie off just behind the post/head.
- ? Fold back the post/head at a fairly steep angle and form a thread "head" in front to hold the wing back (similar to the final forming of a Comparadun wing).

(Mark Skursky supplied the above notes and the fly photo)



## The South Fork Tuck-And-Reach Cast

Rick Williams, Boise, Idaho

Over the last few years of fishing from a drift boat on an increasingly busy western Idaho river, I've discovered a cast that is useful for overcoming upstream winds and presenting small flies on light tippets to selective trout. Our mid-summer fishing conditions are typical of many western rivers--substantial angler pressure, large rainbows, and prolific mayfly and caddis hatches that demand 5X and 6X tippets. Fish congregate along near-shore feeding lanes, where the current is slower than the mid-channel currents near the boat. Strong upstream winds are the rule during the mid-day and evening.

I've dubbed the cast the "South Fork Tuck-and-Reach" because of its two primary elements, the tuck cast followed by a rolling reach mend. It allows the angler to use lighter rods such as five or six-weights, rather than moving up to a seven-weight in order to handle the wind. In addition to its fishing effectiveness, the cast is also a wonderful teaching exercise for intermediate to advanced anglers. It combines a number of casting skills into a single, smoothly executed cast.

The cast has five distinct components. These should be introduced and practiced separately. Advanced anglers will quickly integrate the components.

1) Casting direction - The cast works best angled 30 degrees toward shore from the long axis of the boat, assuming the boat is parallel to shore. Most anglers tend to fish too much toward the bank (e.g., 45 - 90 degrees off axis), where the boat can spook fish and the angler's line is susceptible to additional drag from varying currents.

2) Casting plane - Tilt the casting plane forward to give a higher back cast and lower forward cast. This straightens the forward cast just above the water, reducing the amount of time the straightened, static line is subject to the force of the wind.

3) Tuck Cast - Apply extra power to the final forward power snap, causing the fly to land on the water before the fly line. If the line lands first, the wind will sweep the leader and fly upstream, creating a belly and quickly causing drag.

4) Reach Mend - After the power snap, make a strong reach mend toward the bank. Instead of moving the rod directly (horizontally) toward the bank, move the rod tip in a small arc that goes up, then down, like following the shape of a rainbow.

The wrist makes a rolling motion up and over, similar to that made during a stack mend.

5) Shoot line - During the reach mend, shoot some line. Shooting line allows the reach mend to extend over toward the bank and places the fly line directly in the feeding lane without pulling the fly and leader back upstream (as would happen with the reach mend alone). The upstream wind will catch the line just a little bit, straightening the line clear down to the leader and fly. The resulting cast places the line directly in the feeding lane, with the fly drifting down to the feeding trout well ahead of the fly line.

It works best to practice this cast on the river. Anchor the boat or wade to a position about 10 feet from a near-shore feeding lane so the angler has a specific target. Initially, practice the cast in two separate stages. Stage one involves mastering the casting direction (more downstream), the casting plane (tilted forward), and the tuck cast (adding power to the finish of the forward cast). Once you are comfortable with these, add stage two--the reach mend and shooting line. Despite the power from the tuck cast, the line will land softly on the water because of the reach mend and the billowing effect of the upstream wind. This cast is fun to learn, fun to teach, and even more fun to fish! For most anglers with intermediate or better casting skills, fifteen minutes of instruction and practice is usually sufficient to master the tuck-and-reach cast. Once mastered, it provides an easy and deadly way to present small flies to selective fish under challenging conditions.

*Rick Williams is a Master Casting Instructor and is co-owner of the Idaho Angler in Boise.*

Courtesy FFF ClubWire Newswire Service

## Orange Ant

*Sheldon Seale*

Hook: Any fine wire dry fly, sizes 14-22

Thread: Orange 8/0

Abdomen: Orange dubbing

Thorax: Orange dubbing

Hackle: Grizzly, Cree or to match dubbing, sparse

Tying notes:

- ☛ Put down a base of orange thread.
- ☛ Dub a small amount of orange dubbing on the thread close to the hook bend. Hold your bobbin over the hook and push down on the dubbing to

form a small ball. Secure the ball with a turn of thread around the hook shank (not too tight or it will push the dubbing ball off to the side of the hook shank) and two or three turns around the dubbing ball above the hook shank (as if forming a base for a parachute hackle). In this manner, the hook shank is below the dubbing ball and not in the middle of it.

- ☛ Repeat for the thorax but it should be a little smaller than the abdomen.
- ☛ Tie in a small hackle and take two turns, parachute style, around the base of the thorax dubbing ball.
- ☛ Tie off the thread to form a small head and lacquer.

If tied correctly, there should be three distinct nodes along the hook shank. The largest should be the abdomen (dubbing) and the smallest should be the head (thread). In practice, it doesn't seem to matter that much and it's very effective on those slow, lazy days when trout are sipping ants in the shade. It also works on panfish, and can be tied all red, all black or in any combination (e.g. red abdomen and black thorax). This approach can also be used to make spiders and beetles that float high.



You can turn this into a flying ant by replacing the hackle with two cream hackle tips, delta style, tied in just ahead of the thorax. It should appear that the wings come out of the thorax, so tie them in close.

I'm not really sure why orange is so effective. It may be the combination of colour of dubbing and the shadow in which the fish is generally rising (I seldom see wild or native trout rising in direct sunlight unless there's a distinctive hatch going on).

*Editor's Note: This pattern was originally in Don Moore's "Fly of the Month" email distribution.*

## May Guest Tyer: Elliott Deighton

### The Foam Frog

This is a new pattern for me although we did get to fish it briefly towards the end of the season last year. It was featured in the Summer 2003 issue of *Fly Tyer* and floats just like a real frog with its back end hanging down in the water and just the top of its head and eyes showing above. It has the look of a killer. The legs move and twitch like the real thing, it is cheap to tie and is made exclusively from synthetics. In the true sense of the term "fly tying," this pattern is not an example, as there is very little tying involved. I have managed to refine and tweak the original design considerably to make it even quicker and easier to "build".

#### Materials:

Thread: yellow 6/0 for tying & clear mono thread for the weed guard  
 Hook: Mustad bass stinger #37187 size 6  
 Weed guard: 20lb. mono  
 Back legs: 4 strands of round yellow rubber hackle 8" long  
 Front legs: 4 strands of round yellow rubber hackle 4" long  
 Body:  $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter closed cell foam cylinder (red);  $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide strip of yellow or white sheet closed cell foam  
 Eyes: yellow or white hollow doll's eyes 1/4" dia.  
 Glue & cement: 5 minute epoxy (syringe type, not tubes), head cement, Locktite super glue (comes in a small bottle with a brush) and Goop  
 Markers: chartreuse, black & dark olive permanent markers

*Weed guard.* Attach a 4-inch length of 20 lb. mono just behind the hook eye with clear tying thread and spiral wrap the mono down the shank to just above the hook point. This gives the foam something to grip onto when gluing. At this point, tie down the mono on top of the hook shank and around the outside of the hook bend. The mono should be tied down for two thirds of the hook bend. This makes the weed guard loop stiffer and more effective. I usually prepare several hooks to this point then mix up a batch of 5-minute epoxy and coat the rear part of the windings all at once. I find that with practise and working quickly, I can usually coat 10 to 12 flies in this fashion before the batch of glue becomes too hard to work with.

*Legs:* The rubber hackle I use for the legs comes from a crank bait and jig parts supplier and comes in bulk spools. After splitting into 4 strands per leg (do not separate the 4 rubber hackle strands), tie an overhand knot in each end of the front and rear legs and position the knot about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch from the ends before tightening.



*Body:* The head is formed with a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter cylinder of red foam cut to the width of the body. Poke a hole in this piece of foam cross ways, in the middle and a little below centre. Slip it over the hook eye with the majority of the foam above the hook. The body is made with a  $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide strip of sheet foam, tapered at each end. Start with a longer piece

than required and poke a hole in it in the middle. Slip it over the hook eye and with a pen mark the length of the body on the bottom side. Roll the foam around the head tightly and while holding it in place mark the topside of the body. Top and bottom should be marked in the same location at the rear of the hook. Take the body foam off the hook and by matching up the two marks, cut the piece to length and taper both sides at once. This ensures that the two sides will match reasonably well when glued. You will notice that the hole in the foam is now off centre lengthways. This is because the topside goes around the head. Once you have gone through all this trial and error, save the first piece as a template and mark and cut bodies to tie with from it. With the tying thread attached at the rear of the hook you assemble the fly. Slip the piece of yellow foam back over the hook eye with the shorter end on the bottom. Run a layer of super glue on the underside of the hook shank and hold in place until it sets. Tie down the tapered end of the foam with a few turns of thread. Place a little glue inside the bottom part of the body right behind the head and at the rear where the hind legs go. Centre the short legs behind the head and the long legs at the rear. Run more glue between the inside face of the body foam, roll it around the head pushing it into the crease behind the head and hold in place until set.

Tie down the tapered end of the topside of the body and tie off the thread.

Attach the thread behind the hook eye (in front of the body) and thread the mono weed guard through the eye. Adjust the loop to about ½ the hook gape larger and tie down securely. Pull the mono back over the body and tie down again. Whip finish and remove the surplus mono and thread. This doubling over of the weed guard ensures that it will not pull out if you get it snagged when fishing. The eyes are applied on each end of the red cylinder with Goop. Since this fly does sit lower in the water, enabling the fish to get a better look at it, the "fly" benefits from a frog pattern colouring job, done with permanent markers.

As with all frog patterns, this fly is best fished in cover such as lily pad beds and around shoreline cover. Cast around logs, stumps, rocks etc and mimic a frog swimming through the water. Having said that, I have also caught bass in the middle of lakes and ponds just by trolling a bass bug. It seems that a tasty meal passing overhead is just too much for an opportunistic bass to refuse.

Good luck bass-bugging this summer!

## Fisherman's Luck

*Edward R. Hewitt*

"What luck on the brook to-day, Sir?"  
I was asked on my way from the stream,  
As the moon peeped through the bushes  
And the grasses began to gleam.

"Luck has been with me to-day, Sir.  
The sun shone bright and warm,  
Flies hatched out with the noontide,  
And filled the air with their swarm.

"The spinners were steady in flutter  
Like airplanes sailing on wings;  
Duns dipped swift to the water  
And dimpled the pools with their rings.

"Caddis crawled up on the stone-sides  
Leaving their houses behind,  
While the bottom was covered with cases  
For the hungry fish to find.

"The banks were green with new grasses,  
Big ferns were unfolding their fronds;

The trees bending over the water  
Waved new leaves under Spring's magic wand.  
"Remember that long pool below there  
Where the water runs till and fine?  
I cast up the outgoing current  
And never made mark with the line;

"The rocks where the water just bubbles  
And eddies by in a spume,  
With the foam whirling round the corners  
And the flies piling up in the turn:

"The lunch and the fire which made it,  
Under the big birch trees  
Near the spring with its croaking bullfrog  
And the bank with the buzzing bees;

"Surely luck was with me to-day, Sir;  
I left my heart in the stream,  
My body is weary to-night, Sir,  
But I have lived the stuff of my dreams."

## Fly Box

*H. Wheeler Perce*

Nestled together, rows on rows,  
With their keen, sharp pointed toes,  
Here's a Hare's Ear, there a Glory,  
A Royal Coach with a wonderous story.

Whickhams's, fairies, a tiny dun,  
That could tell of an hour of glorious fun  
At a deep, dark pool, in the shadows dense  
When the heart beat fast and the nerves were tense.

And six bright beauties rose and took  
Each in his turn that fateful hook.  
And I care not whether they're wet or dry  
Fussy or somber, yea not I  
I love them all, yes, every fly.

## 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