



## CLASS DAY

By W. E. Hill

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Bonita is the heroine of the class play, and for days and days, when asked why she hasn't done any home work, she has looked hurt and cried out, "But I'm in the class play!" And it worked.

Folk dancing in the gym. Jane is doing so prettily. Hasn't kicked herself in the shin or maimed any one else yet. Her proud mother has just whispered to her neighbor that "Janie has the cutest little legs in the whole crowd!"

Showing a segment of the senior boys' glee club giving the class song, which goes, "Good-by to dear old D. H. S., and to our schoolmates true, we ever will be loyal to the scarlet and the blue."

Martin is the kind who will write in Shirley's autograph book, "When you are married and have twins, don't try to borrow my safety pins."

Loretta is wondering what she will write on her class pictures . . . the ones she's exchanging with friends. To Douglas, she will inscribe: "Posed just for you." And to her chum, Mary Eleanor: "To Shrimp, in memory of you know what."



The class dance in the gym. In the foreground, the girls on the sidelines are comparing notes over the ice cream. They are wondering why Bud brought Florence instead of Violet. And the girl with the almost perfect back is whispering, "Don't look now, but I want you to cast your eyes on what Webster dragged in! Where did he hook that sardine?"



The class president is reading the class will and she has come to that screamingly comic part where she says, "Yours truly wills her tin curlers to Jim Pratt." Jim, whose wave is natural, is not amused.



"Then you put this here into this over here." (Edna and Lucille have been delegated to demonstrate a chemistry experiment in the lab for the edification of class day visitors. But they have the giggles and can't go on with it.)



Audrey's mamma is thrilled over Audrey's art work in the exhibition, and is pointing out to some one that Audrey put a high light on every cherry in her drawing. Most girls would have got tired putting in high lights and stopped. But not her Audrey.



These girls have been asked to greet the class day guests and show them around. They have lost their nerve, for the time being, and are huddled together in a corner. Soon some one will hiss, "Here comes the principal!" and they will be scared into action.

# Fish Hooks in Full Dress

(Continued from page one.)

have been the first description of fly fishing.

Whether this "bait fallacious" was red, green, black, or white no one can tell. Nor is it known who was first to take a feather of a bird or hair from an animal to make a substitute for the wings of an insect and attach it to a hook. But fly fishing must have had a simple beginning like this, and down through the ages the art of making lures has constantly developed until today it offers to the angler thousands of beautiful patterns.

A list of the birds and animals whose feathers and hair are utilized in modern fly rod lures reads like a natural history. Dyed hair from the pelts of arctic polar bears, tails of gray and fox squirrels, the fluffy plumage of the African marabou stork, hair from white-tailed deer that live in northern forests—yes, even dyed hair from the tail of a calf—now are skillfully handled by the flymaker.

Many of the old standard patterns which are favorites of American fly fishermen came to us from Europe. This is especially true of well known flies such as the Jock Scott and the Silver Doctor. But the development of fly fishing for black bass, an American sport in every sense of the word, provided a big stimulus to the production of fancy flies, which American manufacturers now make in great variety.

One of the most beautiful and most famous flies, that well illustrates how the manufacturer must go to many corners of the world for his materials, is the pattern known as the Jock Scott. The Scott was invented by an employe of an Englishman who was a keen salmon fisherman. It is in the fly book of virtually every salmon fisherman, whether he fishes American, English, or Scotch streams.

In this one fly there are twenty-two different materials from eleven different countries. For example, the hook of the Jock Scott fly pictured on page one of this section was made in Norway. Some of the feathers (hackles from game cocks) were imported from China. The manufacturer turned to England for the bluejay feathers which go into the wing of the pattern. Plumage from a mallard duck, wood peacock feathers from China, Indian crow from East

## The Story Behind Those Colorful Fly Rod Lures

India, an American teal feather, American turkey feather, a toucan feather from South Africa, macaw plumage from South America, and part of a wild goose feather from America also are used in this one fly.

The yellow and black silk floss which goes into the body of the fly was imported from Japan. The attractive tinsel and silver cord is a product of France. Black ostrich plumage from Africa also is included in the body of the fly. The tail carries a genuine ibis feather from Egypt and a golden pheasant

patterns such as the Royal Coachman, Jock Scott, and Rio Grande King. In most of the salmon flies you find crest and tippet feathers from the golden pheasant. (One of the bass bugs pictured on the page of lures has a golden pheasant feather in each wing.)

Mallard duck feathers are almost indispensable to the fly fisherman. The side feathers provide wings for bass flies. The breast feathers make wings for trout flies. (Professor and Grizzly King are two well known flies using mallard

er many more flies would be made with this unusual material. One American flymaker considers polar bear hair excellent for the long streamer type of flies, as the hair has a high sheen on it, thus adding to the effectiveness of the lure. Skunk hair is an unusual material now being used in some flies. Buck-tails (from white-tailed deer) are dyed many colors and then used in hundreds of bass lures.

Many of the bass lures which are shown on the color page illustrate the use of deer hair in types of flies that are popular with black bass fishermen. Among the floating surface lures made of deer hair are those named for former Governor Pinchot and Zane Grey. The gay-colored surface minnows in the center of the color page have bodies of deer hair and tails made from hackle feathers.

One of the most popular types of wet bass fly which bass fishermen like also is made from deer hair. (The type is illustrated by the dark green hair fly on the color page.) Fly rod fishermen find that this general type of lure is easy to cast and is very much alive in the water. Another good example of how deer hair can be tied to produce an effective bass lure is the red and white "bug" illustrated on the color page.

The way some of the old fly patterns originated makes fascinating reading. In some instances patterns were developed either accidentally or quite casually by some flymaker. The very popular Royal Coachman, a favorite of thousands of trout and bass fishermen, well illustrates this point. The Royal Coachman was first made in 1878 by John Hally, a professional fly dresser living in New York City. But Mr. Hally didn't know he was making a Royal Coachman at the time.

He received an order for some Coachman flies from a fisherman about to go on a north woods trip. To make them extra strong he used a band of silk in the middle to prevent the body of the fly (constructed of peacock feathers) from fraying. Mr. Hally also added a tail of the barred feathers of the wood duck. When the job was done the maker decided he had "a very handsome fly." A few evenings later a group of fish-



A big fellow jumps clear after taking a fly. (Acme photo.)

ant crest feather from China. Japanese silk thread is needed for tying the fly.

The feathers of the ostrich are used in the manufacture of nymphs (small imitations of stream insects in the creeper stage) and dry flies. From the African marabou stork comes plumage for wet flies of the streamer type. Wing and tail feathers of the American turkey are used very extensively in flies. Many a standard fly pattern, such as the Seth Green, Montreal, Lord Baltimore, Stone Fly, Ferguson, Silver Doctor, Alder, Hare's Ear, and Western Bee, owes its efficiency to the feathers of the turkey. The Ferguson (shown on the color page) has wings made with turkey feathers, a body of silk floss, a goose quill tail, and a hackle front.

The plumage of the golden pheasant quite properly goes into some of the old standard fly

duck feathers.) The purple feathers from the mallard go into the McGinty, Western Bee, Quill, and Cahill flies.

Feathers from the barnyard goose and the swan often are dyed red, yellow, and other colors before being used in various patterns. The vivid red wings of a red ibis bass fly or the bright yellow wings of a Yellow Sally bass fly may be made from dyed goose or swan feathers.

Sometimes feathers of an uncommon bird such as the flamingo travel far north to a Canadian trout stream. Amateur flymakers may originate new patterns from flamingo plumage, parrot feathers, or even macaws. The West Bay Coaster fly shown on the color page is a homemade lure that utilizes flamingo feathers and streamers of rooster hackles. This particular fly caught a 6½-pound trout in Lake Nipigon last year.

If polar bear hair were cheap-



Bob Becker and a guide with their catch. Notice the wading equipment they wear.

men were discussing the fly question, when one of the party commented on the Coachman flies that Mr. Hally had decorated with silk and additional feathers. Since the standard Coachman had been altered, it wasn't a true Coachman. The problem was, what could it be called? One of the fishermen pointed to the way the fly was so "finely dressed" and said it might be called the Royal Coachman. Within a comparatively short time this name was generally used for this particular fly. Today it is standard.

The growing popularity of the beautiful streamer flies is one of the notable developments in fly rod angling. Many a fisherman has laid aside some of the old standard patterns for the newer underwater streamer lures, which seem to be alive in the water. The feathers forming the flowing streamer tails are so light that they wave and sway when brought through the water. Other streamer lures are made with hair, which also gives much action to the lure. Bass, large trout, wall-eyes, muskellunge, salmon, and even sea trout are taken with these lures.

It is in some of these streamers that we see the flymaker doing his finest work in dressing up flies. Peacock feathers, the expensive and beautiful plumage of the jungle cock, bluejay feathers, guinea hen feathers, and many other materials are found in these patterns.

The costs of modern fly fishing equipment are moderate.

Some fishermen start with fly rods costing no more than \$5 each, although the average beginner finds it advisable to invest at least \$10 or \$15 for a bamboo rod, as such a fishing weapon will give good service for many years and has balance, flexibility, and power, which means better and easier casting. If the beginner wants a complete outfit he can get a serviceable bamboo rod, reel, line, several leaders, an assortment of flies, carrying case, and just about everything needed for less than \$20, which is much less than the price of a very good fly rod.

The fly rod made of hollow tubular steel is one of the newest and most successful accessories in fly fishing. Much more durable than bamboo, the 8 and 8½ foot trout, dry fly, and bass fly rods made of tubular steel range in price from \$12 to \$31.

A reel for fly fishing costs so little that the bait caster often is surprised when he takes up fly fishing. Whereas in bait casting the reel does most of the work and therefore is a rather intricate piece of machinery, in fly fishing it's just a simple accessory for holding the line. Therefore a reel that will last many years costs only \$4 or \$5, or less. Automatic reels, those clever gadgets that take in line at the pressure of a finger, are on the same price level.

Most veteran fly fishermen can remember when they felt it necessary to spend around \$12

for an imported English-made line. Today the fly fisherman gets years of use out of an American-made level line that costs no more than \$3 to \$5. Even tapered lines made in America do not require an investment of more than \$8 or \$9. A bait caster pays only a dollar or so for fifty yards of silk casting line, but has to purchase several spools each summer if he does much casting, because they wear out.

Lures and other accessories in fly fishing are about on a par with bait casting. The trout and bass fly rod fisherman needs leaders made of Spanish gut, which may cost anywhere from 15 to 35 cents each when made in America. Imported leaders that have no better materials in them, but have the knots in them tied abroad, cost up to 75 cents each. Trout and bass flies and other lures which the fly rod angler uses are medium priced. For example, the best American wet bass flies may be purchased at 25 cents each. Gay-colored streamer flies are slightly higher, especially those containing imported hackles or other expensive feathers. They cost around 35 cents each. Bass bugs and other popular floating types of lures range in price from 40 cents to 75 cents each. Trout flies, either wet or dry, may be added at a cost of anywhere from 15 to 25 cents each.

The most expensive accessory in the fly rod trout fisherman's outfit is a \$25 combination of high rubber waders and nonslip wading shoes.