

RODS
AND
TACKLE

WESTLEY RICHARDS

ESTABLISHED 1812.



BY APPOINTMENT

Westley Richards & Co. Ltd.,

GUN MAKERS TO HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

TURIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1911,
TWO GRAND PRIX.

PARIS EXHIBITIONS, 1889 AND 1900.
HIGHEST AWARD AND GOLD MEDAL.

GRAHAMSTOWN EXHIBITION, 1899, Highest Award.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884, 1st Class Cert. of Merit.

SOUTH AFRICAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1877, Highest Award.

PHILADELPHIA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876, Special Award.

CHILI INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1875, Highest Award.

NEW YORK, 1853, Highest Award.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1851, Elected to Jury, not in competition.

Department for High-class Rods and Angling Specialities

24, BENNETT'S HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

Fishing Tackle Goods will be sent for inspection at our LONDON
HOUSE—23, Conduit Street, W.1—on request.

TELEGRAMS :
"DEELEY, BIRMINGHAM."

TELEPHONE :
3417 CENTRAL, BIRMINGHAM.

BEST WORK ONLY.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

O away to the stream of the fisherman's dream,
The place of his soul's content ;
And with skill delude the wary brood,
By cunning ornament ;
The light that's there blinds the gaze of care—
And the buzz of the daily strife
Departs on the tide to the ocean wide :
We fish, and we dream, but it's life.

LAWRENCE FORTH
(1925).

W
R

INTRODUCTION

Our Catalogue.

IT is not fitting that either lingual flourish or poetic fire and fancy should enter into the plain announcement of the market place.

In this catalogue, therefore, the tendency to exuberance and eloquence pardonably excited in the minds of all vendors is suppressed.

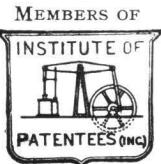
It is our aim to appeal in a simple way to the understanding of the angler, and not to trespass upon his domain of romance and story. In short, we declare for precision allied to veracity, which we believe to be the foundation of a firm and enduring business relationship.

Our Goods and Responsibility.

The goods which are herein offered are made as well as we are capable of making them ; and we believe cannot be bettered. Willing as we are to remedy possible defects of workmanship or of poor materials, which may have escaped our close attention, we cannot hold ourselves responsible for those mysterious breakages due to "the inherent devilry of inanimate things." Outside these slight troubles it should be recognised that we are unable to accept blame or responsibility for those mishaps which often result from carelessness—it may be—due to inexperience in the use of the articles which, by their nature and purpose, need the aptitude gained by long practice.

On the care which must be exercised.

A delicately made fly rod for instance cannot long remain straight if a torsional strain be imparted to it each time the fly is removed from the water ; to avoid straining, the rod top should be kept in the same plane as that of the extended line. A sudden hold up of the line behind, caused by hooking a plantain, shall we say, at the moment of returning a long line to the water is sometimes sufficient to break a rod top. It



On the care which must be exercised

INTRODUCTION—*continued*

cannot withstand the shock of suddenly being forced to bend in the opposite direction, be the object which holds it ever so slight. As a precaution against a mishap of this kind the line should be kept well up at the back.

By imparting, in casting, two waves of vibration, one travelling up and the other down the rod, damage is often done, in fulfilment of a law too well-known to need quoting.

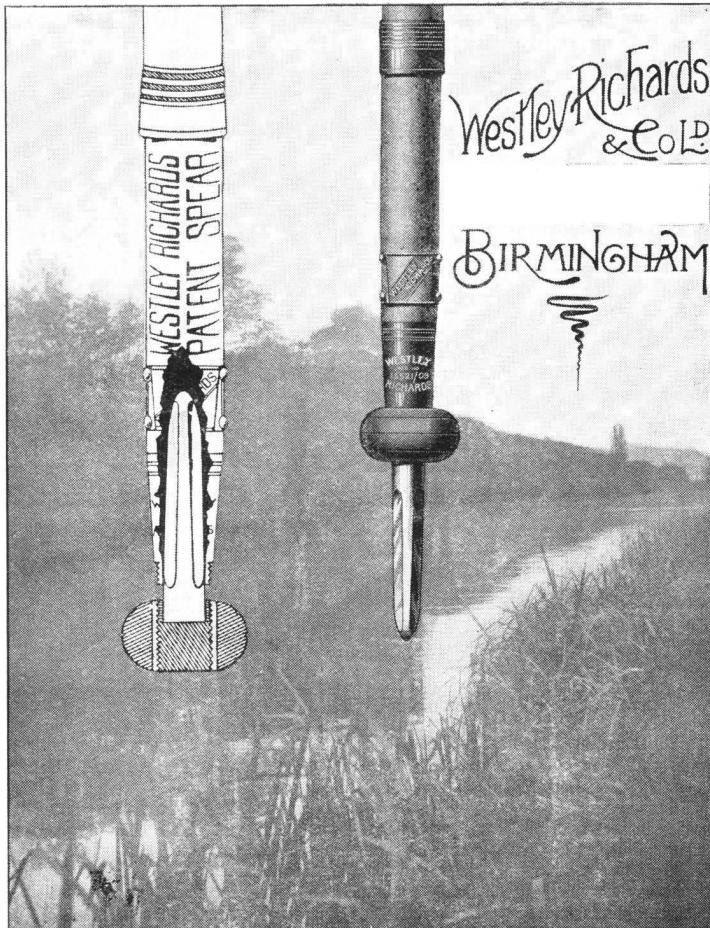
If, with the rod at the perpendicular, the line is suddenly drawn from the reel for the purpose of examining a fly, the top of the rod cannot bend quickly enough, and is, therefore, jarred upon itself. Snap !!

A fish takes the fly but is not hooked. On the hook there is no barb. There was once, when it first dropped into the water, but sharp contact with a rock, perhaps, has broken it off and an angler will save himself much disappointment if he constantly examines the fly.

When spinning, a treacherous puff of wind may blow the line into contact with the revolving handles of the reel, and the line breaks. Events follow each other so rapidly that it is often difficult to realise what has actually happened, and the maker of the line is blamed for a fault which is not his own, and which just as well might be admitted at first, as it has to be at last.

A reel suddenly seizes up. A drop of oil will ease its movement and soothe your temper, just as it calms troubled waters.

All these apparently trivial causes of trouble we mention, merely because they form fertile ground for unpleasant misunderstandings, which take root and grow to our mutual disadvantage, and this we desire to avoid.



Terms

Prepayment on all Orders from those unknown to the Firm.

Packing Free.

Carriage and Postage extra.

All Prices are Strictly Nett Cash, no pence deductions allowed.

Rods will be sent on approval on deposit of amount.

If not approved and returned unsoiled and free from damage, money returned less carriage.

Rods not returned in three days considered sold.

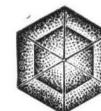
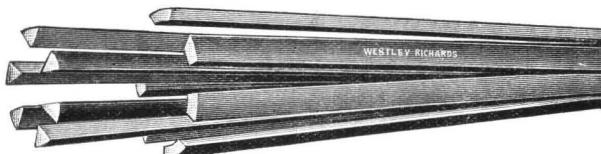
WESTLEY RICHARDS' Built-Bamboo Fishing Rods

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WESTLEY RICHARDS are the actual makers of built-bamboo rods and not merely dealers in them. Their method of construction is their own and it is protected by letters patent. In accuracy of construction Westley Richards' rods surpass any rods hitherto made. They are remarkable in the following particulars:—



Single Built.



Double Built.

1. Uniformity of Section as decided by micrometer measurement at any point throughout the rod. This applies to the sizes over the "Hexagonal" flats and corners.
2. The absolute accuracy of the taper which is pre-determined and finished before the sections of a joint are assembled. Silica of the natural bamboo left intact except where the knots existed in the original bamboo.
3. The care exercised when the various sections are assembled to form a joint that the knots "break-joint," *i.e.*, do not all come together.
4. The almost mathematical accuracy of our cemented longitudinal joints, which are entirely free from twist, ensuring true alignment of rings.
5. Sharp definition of hexagonal corners where the material being farthest from the neutral axis is of infinite importance.

Modern Accuracy.

Extract from an article on Rods contributed to *The Times* (Fishing Industries Section, June 28/1924) by MR. HAINES.

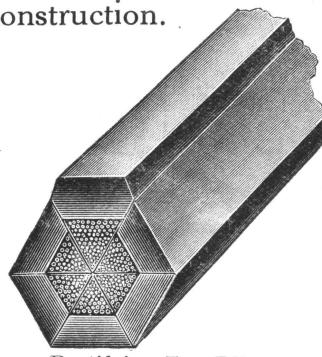
"**T**O-DAY there can be no room for doubt that modern built-bamboo is as satisfactory as, and even better, than hickory or greenheart for the construction of fishing rods.

This happy result is principally due to accuracy of construction and to the improvement in cements which followed the demand for better glues in the making of aeroplane parts. The progress of the British built-bamboo fishing rod during the last decade, if not spectacular in character, has at least been steady. New methods have resulted in greater accuracy without any sacrifice of those important principles on which high-grade rods have so long been made. The hard outside skin of the bamboo, for instance, remains as always in the best type of rod, untouched except at the knots. Before a modern rod is varnished, any two opposite flats of the hexagon measure, within two-thousandths of an inch, the same as either of the remaining two pairs of flats at the basis point. Further, all of the six equilateral sections of the rod are so accurate and touch one another so closely that the apex of each triangle has to be slightly flattened to form, when assembled, a small chamber for the reception of superfluous cement before these parts will fit properly together.

Accuracy of construction permits the use of less material than in the case of indifferent work. Upon this same accuracy, too, depends that steel-like drive which is the feature of the modern short light rod. A 4½oz. gft. fly rod will, if submitted to an all-round test, outclass the best performance of the older rods—save Aaron's."

New Methods of Construction.

AN interesting departure from the orthodox method of rod construction is here illustrated. It consists of five double-built tapering equilateral sections uniform in size, and one of larger size, which stands above the others and forms a built-in tapering top rib, somewhat similar to that of a rifle. This novel design adds strength and stiffness to a rod, the addition to the weight being negligible, and increases its capacity to resist the strain of heavy leads or that imposed by giant sea fish, such as are now taken on rod and line around the coasts of South Africa, New Zealand and other countries.



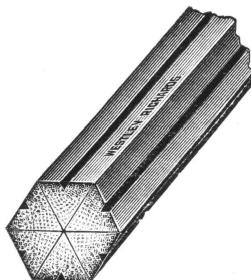
Rectifying Top Rib.

Of Steel-Centres.

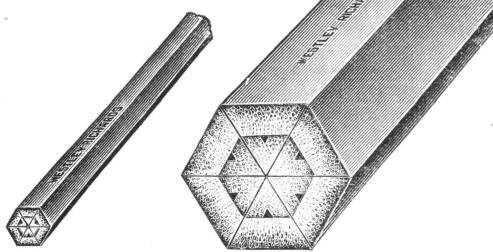
Unanchored steel centres suggest, but do not impart, that additional strength which is generally supposed. Like two leaders of opposite character in one party, a steel centre in a rod may not make for strength, but rather tend to disruption, for the character of one unit is often stronger than the other, and the result is discord and not unity of action. In the modern rod stiffness and strength are obtained coincidently with minimum weight by forming the sections with extraordinary care, with the object of keeping the hexagonal corners as defined as possible, and of spreading the available material as far as possible from the neutral axis of the rod to where it exerts its maximum influence. This is a sound practice, but the steel core is an empiricism.

Our New Method of Reinforcement by Steel.

WE have introduced a much improved method of reinforcing rods by steel. Six thin tempered-steel wires are inlaid either into those parts which form the core of a double-built rod or into the outside of each section of a single-built rod.



Single-Built Reinforced.



Double-Built Reinforced.

The wires are sprung into a peculiarly shaped groove from which they can be removed only by great force. A deposit of copper protects them from damp.

This system has been applied to sea rods and to both light and heavy salmon spinning rods with marked success. It adds enormously to their power.

Such weapons exhibit in their construction the highest degree of technical skill which the rod-maker's art affords.

ONE word may serve to express the unique qualities of the Westley Richards' Rods, namely, distinction ; and in this designation there is necessarily included that conscientious workmanship and careful skill that alone can secure the beauty of finish and exact detail which are the hall-mark of a high-class Rod.

It is because we follow the invariable practice of turning out best work, embodying high-grade materials justly distributed to ensure a correct balance, that we are enabled to claim in our construction perfect casting power combined with exceptional style. It is only necessary to scrutinize the regularity of the taper and the close jointing of the different pieces of a Westley Richards' Rod in order to appreciate the precision and careful attention which have been bestowed on every minute detail. The same exceptional care and skill are brought to bear upon the various operations of finishing in order that the external appearance shall be an expression guaranteeing practical efficiency. Each rod bears our name in proof of this guarantee.

Westley Richards' Rods are a striking reminder that best quality goods are the cheapest. Constant wear hardly alters even the appearance of one of their rods. The varnish remains clean and bright, the joints keep straight and go together or separate at will and without trouble.

It is not long before a low-priced rod shows signs of distress. First the varnish perishes and there is trouble with the binding. Soon the rod begins to lose power and takes a set which nothing will remove, and all the time there are those annoying little troubles resultant upon hurried work, and at no time is there real satisfaction.

The first cost of a Westley Richards' Rod is naturally higher than that of an inferior factory-made rod, but it is the ONLY cost, and each time the rod is used there is satisfaction in the knowledge that it is impossible to buy a better rod, or one that is really cheaper.

"The firm's aim is to produce articles of the highest quality rather than cheap catchy rubbish."—*The Shooting Times and British Sportsman*.

"Westley Richards & Co are scientific rod builders."—*The Asian*.

"In care of construction and finish down to the minutest details we have seen nothing to surpass them."—*County Gentleman and Land and Water*.

The Editor of *The Field* describing one of our Matchless Rods, says :—

"A pretty specimen of the Rod-makers' art."

"Westley Richards & Co. are famous makers of rods."—*The Scottish Field*.

"SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE."—*Field.*

"I like the Spear immensely, it goes in the ground so much more easily than the ordinary kind and the whole idea is excellent."

GEO. S. TOVEY.

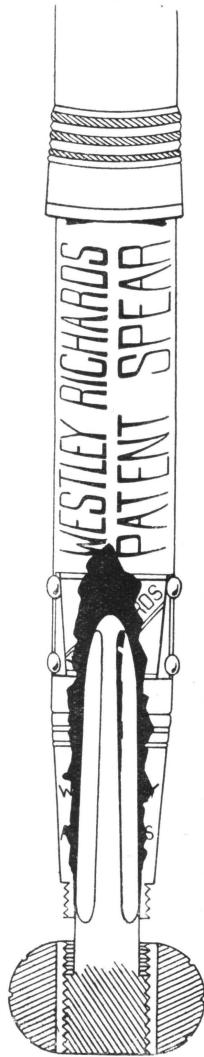


The Westley Richards' MATCHLESS

PATENT COMBINED SPEAR AND FELT BUTTON

WHEN the Spear is not in use it is left within the hollow made to receive it in the rod butt.

The button is of special felt, which clings to a sportman's clothes better and is less likely to slip than rubber made shiny by wear. A button of felt being lighter than one made of rubber allows the addition of a spear without extra weight.



EDITOR OF "FIELD'S" REPORT.

"A new form of reversible spear attachment which is simple and effective. As the illustrations show, it consists of a button (B) and an aluminium bayonet spear (C). The button is made of felt, and is very light—both spear and button together only weigh half an ounce—it has a threaded metal sleeve (A), up or down which the spear will run, leaving enough of the thread exposed to fasten the button to a screw on the end of the butt and so fix the spear in position or else stow it away in the hollow left in the butt for its accommodation. Button and spear being practically united there is no risk of losing one while one uses the other; changing from spear to button, or vice versa, is merely a matter of unscrewing and screwing again; and the weight is surprisingly small. In fixing a rod into soft or swampy ground, the button would be an advantage, as it would prevent the rod going in too far after the spear, and so getting muddy and dirty."

Fitted to Old Rod, 12/6

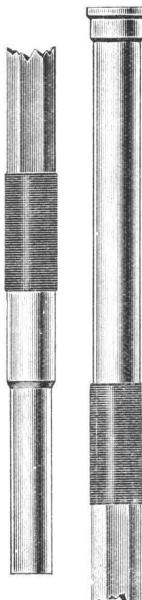
Fitted to New Rod, 10/6

THE WET FLY CASTING COMPETITION, INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT, 1908, WAS WON WITH A WESTLEY RICHARDS' ROD

"I managed to kill over 300 trout running from 4oz. to 3lbs. last season with your trout rod. You will see that it is little the worse."—JOHN LAWRENCE, Nairn.

Rod Joints

IT is important that the male ferrule should fit its counter throughout the whole length, for otherwise a rod will neither feel homogeneous nor exert full power in casting. The difficulty has always been to make a joint easy of separation, at will, and yet so tight that it will not accidentally whip apart nor cause loss of rod power. The ordinary well-made suction joint occasionally separates owing to the bending of the joint and the resultant kick upon the end of the male ferrule when the joint assumes its straightened form. We illustrate various devices to obviate this difficulty.

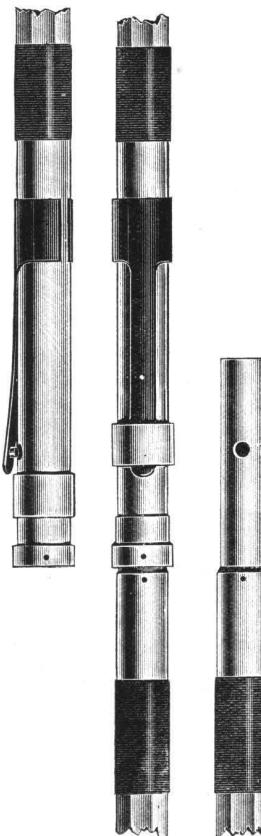


Suction Joint

LOCK-IN-LINE JOINT
Cannot turn and disarrange the ring alignment.
Nothing for the line to catch upon.
Tight fit throughout.



Spiral Lockfast Joint
for right or left hand turn.

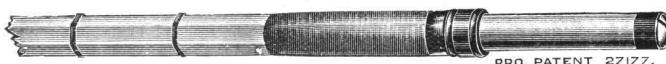


WESTLEY RICHARDS' ALIGNFAST JOINT.



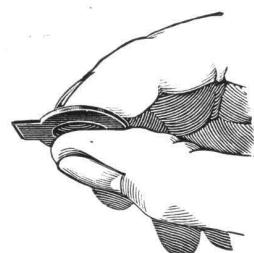
PRO. PATENT 27177.

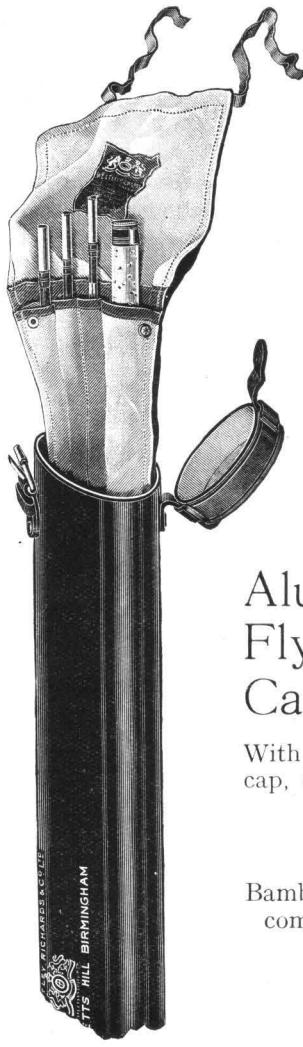
(Also supplied with dowell).



PRO. PATENT 27177.

To the end of the male ferrule is fixed by means of an adjustable screw a small leather plunger which expands by the turn of the screw. This leather plunger is sufficiently soft to assume any shape the outside counter takes on bending and to absorb the resultant kick when it straightens. The joint, therefore, clings to its office with great tenacity.





Westley Richards' Patent Oval Aluminium Rod Carrier

Covered with black celluloid, and fitted with leather caps *at each end*. To carry complete rods, all lengths up to 4ft. 6in. Very convenient for motor car or train.

£2 2 0

Aluminium Fly Rod Carrier

With one leather end cap, all lengths up to 4ft. 6in.

18/6

Bamboo Cases to take complete trout rod.

£1 4 6



Westley Richards' Aluminium Rod Top Protectors

With cap attached to chain so that it cannot be lost.
Black Celluloid Covered, for 3-piece trout rods ... 16/-
Plain Aluminium for ditto 8/-

," ,," 2-piece trout rods ... 12/-

Bamboo Top Protector

For two-piece rods 14/6
For three-piece rods 12/6

We do not recommend the use of a top protector as a landing handle. Water may get into the protector, and if a top is left in or subsequently placed therein damp may ruin it.

The Single-handed Fly Rod— some necessary qualities.

BEFORE considering the qualities we deem essential in a trout rod for general use, it will be well to define as far as possible the work which such a rod may be called upon to do.

It will be generally conceded that from 18 to 20 yards is the limit of water which can be successfully fished by even the most expert. A rod which will easily cast 20 yards has in this regard reached the standard.

In addition to the propulsive powers of a rod there must be present those qualities which allow the angler to pick his line quickly and neatly off the water, for in a capacity to do this lies one of the secrets of long casts.

A rod must be a sufficiently powerful agent to control a fish when hooked and be able to restrain it from taking cover in weeds or from roving all over and spoiling the water.

The desirable qualities then to be looked for in a trout rod are :—

Good casting power and pick up capacity, with power to control the fish when hooked.

These qualities are more likely to be found in a stiff rod than in one of great flexibility, but should a fly rod exceed a certain degree of stiffness it is prone to strain the wrist, to break fine casts on striking and to crack off flies when casting. Moreover, it is almost impossible to use an ultra stiff rod with a short line when fishing close at hand.

In casting power (except in the case just mentioned) a stiff rod is vastly superior to a whippy one. It can carry and cast a heavy line into a wind or sideways to it, when with a supple rod, with its necessarily light line, it would be difficult to get a line out at all.

In long casting it is necessary to use considerable power in the forward cut and to arrest this motion suddenly when the rod is at an angle of about forty-five degrees. With a whippy rod this sudden stop causes the top to bend rapidly and the resultant recoil snatches back the extending line.

A rod of great flexibility will, especially if short, be constantly offering the fly increased facility for hanging itself up in bushes or other obstacles behind.

Another advantage of a stiff rod is that you can strike your fish quickly.

Every boy who has angled for roach is aware of the importance of quick striking and he knows that the stiffer the rod the quicker will the movement of his wrist, when striking, be conveyed to the point of the rod.

The casting power of the rod depends more upon the power communicated by its point to the line and the rapidity and force with which the point moves than upon its length. It is quite possible that extra length in a rod means that a little longer line may be cast, but not in the proportion generally supposed. At the finish of a cast, both rod and line are at an angle to the water and a fair proportion of the extra line thrown by the longer rod is absorbed in the extended angle created by the extra length of the rod. Even supposing it were possible to lengthen a rod without increasing its weight or diminishing its strength, an unduly long rod in use occasions greater fatigue than one of moderate length, as the leverage against the controlling power is increased. On the other hand, a rod must be long enough to allow sufficient time for the line to extend itself before dropping and coming in contact with the water. It is generally agreed that a rod around 9ft. in length is the happy mean for ordinary use, and one of this length is capable of embodying the essential qualities already enumerated.

A rod of the length mentioned, in three pieces, built on powerful lines for all-round work, including Loch and Sea trout fishing and spinning with the minnow, weighs about 6 oz., a rod of lighter structure will not for long stand the strain of all sorts of fishing.

The balance of a properly constructed rod is so arranged that the butt with the additional weight of the reel act as a counterpoise to overcome the leverage of the longer portion of the rod above the angler's grip. On a correct balance depends to a great extent immunity from fatigue. Our own preference is for a rod that balances at a point a little above the cork grip. If it balances where the hand grasps the handle it loses force.

Here then, in a few words are the features which, with others of minor importance, should be looked for in a trout rod for all-round work in various waters.

These directions are tied to every rod sent out by Westley Richards :—

Apply a little clean Mutton Fat or Tallow on Joints before putting together.

Do not use any fat containing either salt or soda.

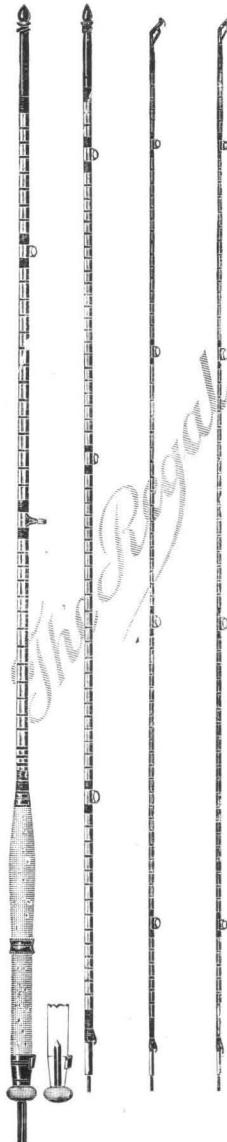
All joints should be gripped by the metal parts only and care exercised to avoid twisting the cane or wood.

◎ After use carefully wipe rod over with a dry duster.

See that the bag is dry and do not leave spare tops in bamboo net handle which has been used, until perfectly dry.

Hang the rod up when not in use with the bag loosely tied. Rod tops should not be put in bags joint first as the fine ends are liable to be bent if tied against the handle of butt.

The Regal Rod



THIS rod is widely used on account of its kindly action. It is a stiff rod, but this quality is due to the exactitude of the bamboo building, rather than to its bulk.

Spiral Lock-fast Joints.

Agate encased Butt and End Rings, with Bridge Rings between.

Ring Cork Handle, built on to the bamboo work itself, which extends from the tip of the rod to the butt cap.

IN THREE PIECES.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 9ft., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 10ft.

With Two Tops £6 15 0

With One Top £5 10 0

If with Tapered Steel Centre,
21/- extra.

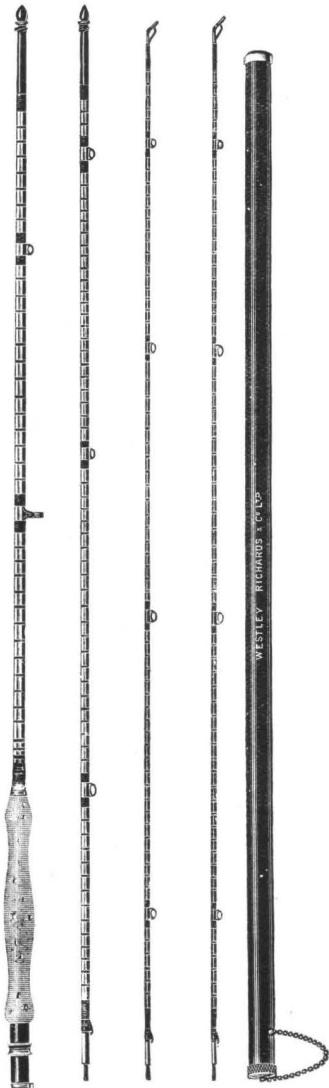
W.R. Patent Reversible Spear,
10/6 extra.

If with Suction Joints,
7/6 less.



Westley Richards' Built-Bamboo Dry Fly Rod

In Three Joints, with extra Top. Cork Handle.



Agate-encased Butt and Top Rings.

Splint-end Lockfast Joints.

Rubber Button and Spear.

Complete in well-made Partition Bag.

Length, 9ft., 10ft., 10ft. 6in.

THE workmanship, finish and style of Westley Richards' Built-Bamboo Dry Fly Rods are of the highest order. The Agate Rings are a great improvement, as they present a smoother running surface to the line, preserving the dressing and lengthening its life. They are a great assistance in "shooting" the line and do not wear into cuts or grooves as do metal rings even of the most approved type.

The splint-end lockfast joints are carefully fitted, and the sockets in the solid top of the joints within the ferrule (for the reception of the dowell), are metal lined to ensure strength at the joints where many rods are constructively weak.

The silk bindings are at closer intervals than is general in a built-bamboo rod for all-round work, not with the idea of adding to the constructive strength of the rod, but in order to secure a true, uniform action, and the proper pace of the rod for the correct delivery of the line so essential to the art of dry fly fishing.

This is a beautiful tool intended for such slow running waters as demand the use of very heavy lines.

Price, £9 0 0

Steel Centre, £1 extra.

If fitted with W.R. Patent Combined Spear and Felt Button, 10/6 extra.



Rod Building on Scientific Lines

ONE of the greatest difficulties of rod building in the past was the absence of any scientifically-devised plan by which to control the construction of a rod. Something more definite than an experienced eye and accurate gauging was required in dealing with such variable material as timber cut from different baulks or bamboo of various growths.

The late Mr. W. BADEN-POWELL, K.C., in three articles on this subject contributed to the "Field," points out in effect, that rods supposed to be exact copies of some proved perfect tool, though as nearly as possible of the same dimensions, foot by foot, and in every way minutely similar and of the same balance, departed materially from the standard action of the perfect pattern rod, and in actual fishing displayed conclusively the false basis for replication which is obtained by mere size, diameter, and length copying.

He illustrated, in the diagram which follows, his new system of "rod design, or of reproduction, by curve ordinates" which can be worked to during the building of a rod, and he demonstrated the manner in which action and power may be practically exposed to the eye by the curve actually formed by the rod in the process of building, by comparison with an ideal curve suggested by science and confirmed by the observed curve of some perfect rod.

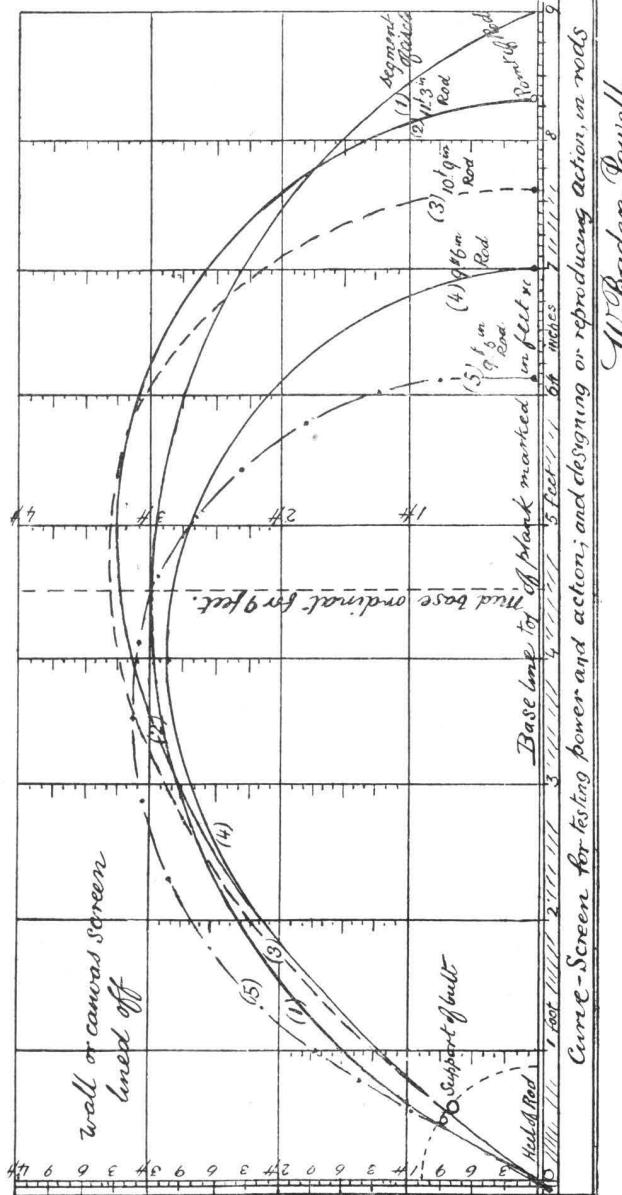
The Curve System

For testing power and action, and designing
or reproducing action in Rods.

Extract from an article contributed to the "Field."

THE plan here shown represents on a small scale the wall or screen against which the rods are tested for curve, whether they are already built or in construction. The base line of 9ft. is ample for any single-handed rod, say under 12ft. length, the heel of the rod is cupped at 0 and a support pin, representing hand hold, is screwed into the wall and shiftable on the arc of a circle so as to lift the rod point weighted with a common test-weight to the level line. The test-weight used was that which a standard pattern dry-fly split cane rod of 11ft. 3in lifted with the butt standing at an angle of 50° from the base line, viz., 12 oz. (in previous experiments 10 oz. had been used); this was found to give a well defined curve difference between rods, and to be about the strain of lifting a heavy line or of the average play of a fish. The rod started with as standard was a rod chosen for nice casting quality, not too stiff to dry the fly without cracking it off, nor so stiff as to jeopardise fine gut in the mere striking a fish. This medium rod pointed 50° with its butt when the 12 oz. weighted "point" was at level of heel. A weak-butted rod with stiff top would have pointed 70° to 80°, while an old-fashioned stiff butt and fine top, or a very stiff rod, would probably point as low as 40°. The weaker the rod the shorter the base line will be made, and consequently will hold the less power and lift. The height of the back of the curve is in proportion to length, but the roundness, or suddenness, is in proportion to weakness of the rod. Power, after passing the highest part of the curve, is a diminishing quantity, and has absolutely vanished where the curve end of the rod top becomes perpendicular. But that then useless length of top comes into play for casting power when the rod straightens in act of casting, and becomes most important. The object to obtain appears, from my experiments, to be an easy curve all the way, with no flat even in the butt, the curve should gradually increase in fulness or rounding as it approaches the rod point. This is in direct contradistinction to the segment of a circle (Fig. 1). If two

rods are "fished" with similar sized lines, lines sufficiently heavy to drive into a head wind, and to give that accuracy in casting necessary to the good placing of a dry fly, and, say, 20 yards of line is the length out, each, no matter its length, will have to do the same amount of work in picking the line off the water, in casting the line straight through the wind, and in keeping fish out of weeds, etc.; then it will be found that the shorter the base line becomes, by weakness or shortness of rod, the more faulty will be the work accomplished in these tasks. In like manner, the longer the base the more quickly will the rod do its work, but the risk to fly and gut comes in with stiffness.



Curve-Screen for testing power and action; and designing or reproducing action, in rods

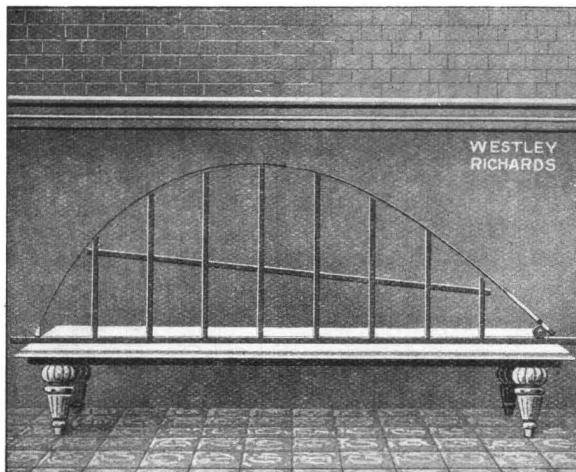
W. Baden. Powell.

Turn the curve drawing in front of you, so that the base line comes to an angle of some 40° to the square on your table, the butt of the "test" rod would be then about perpendicular, about the position in which the rod would be exerting its utmost pull in picking the long line off the water.

The weaker rod (5), with shorter base line, will have its curve further back, unless it happens to be only limber in the top part, and the butt at time of lifting will be well behind the perpendicular, that is behind the back of the man. We will not here go into the twisty curve which the point (of 5) must follow in straightening over, and again in bending behind for the forward cast ; it is, however, a very curious twist compared with the stiffer rod's action. Comparing the shorter rod's curves with the standard 11ft. 3in. curve, it must be evident that, though they are exerting the same power of lift, therefore are equally "powerful"—a term most loosely used in some writings on rods—the ability of the rod in other important qualities is directly impaired as the base line of action is shortened. In my last article it was shown by test of samples of actual rod—one from near handle, one from mid-length, and one from top, each 12in. long, with rings and whippings—that these 3ft. of rod only weighed 1½ oz., and that by shortening length from 11ft. 6in. of a rod 8½ oz. to 9ft. 6in., metal work being already at a minimum weight, only a saving of 1 oz. to 1¼ oz. was possible, if practically the same, or near, stiffness of action was to be maintained ; but, *vide* (4), the most effective round of curve and length of base line is thereby lost merely to save 1¼ oz. of weight in the hand. This is simply magnified towards inutility for fishing, when the weight is further reduced to some 5½ oz. or 6 oz. for a 9ft. 6in. rod. This last reduction of 1 oz. or 1¼ oz. must come off the wood ; hence stiffness declines, and to lift the weight—*i.e.*, to maintain the standard power casting and killing—a high round and abrupt curve such as (5), will result.

Possibly some will here say "Yes, but 12 oz. is an abnormally heavy test." It comes to the same differences, however, if the test weight is lessened ; the result all through will show the same proportionate differences with flatter curves and longer bases, but with much less demonstration of faults. Another legitimate comment may be "How is it that the new rod, built on an ideal curve, which is 11ft. 6in. and 8½ oz. shows gin. longer base and a more powerful curve than No. 2, which weighs 11½ oz.?" Simply this : the rods are practically the same in the wood but 3½ oz. of unnecessary metal have been omitted in fitting the new rod, saving the weight in winch fittings, one set of ferrule joints, and button ; the curve being disposed differently and the rod being 11ft. 6in. gives the base line gin. longer.

Turning again to the curve drawing, I should explain that these curves are intended to explain the system, not to be judged as ideal curves. They are from actual cane-built rods except curve 5 ; this is from the three upper joints of a four-joint rod, but none the less without handle cover and butt weighed 6½ oz. for three joints. Of the curves (1) is the segment of a circle 11ft. 6in. in length merely used for comparison, and shows how far from its nature rod curves are. (2) Curve of a three-joint 11ft. 3in. dry-fly rod of well-known title, an excellent weapon, weight 11½ oz. (3) A two piece rod, 10ft. 9in. of 9½ oz., a well-known standard pattern. I always found it too stiff for fine gear, and reserved it for gales and heavy line for loch work. (4) Represents a rod of 9ft. 6in. of stiff powerful nature, three joints, and about 7 oz. ; rather top heavy.



*The
Curve
System in
Practice.*

*A Curve
Gauge
in Use.*

The Ray 2-piece Rod

Built to Curve Ordinates.

"The workmanship is superb."—PHIL WILLIAMS, Sunderland.

Maximum Power Reduced Weight

Two Joints, Built-Bamboo.
Splint-end Lockfast Joint.
Cork Covered Handle.
Agate Butt and End Rings, Bridge
Rings between.
Button.
Length, 9ft., 9ft. 6in., 10ft.
Strong Fittings.

With Two Tops ... £6 12 0 } in best bag.
Without Extra Top, £4 8 0 }

Westley Richards' Brook Rods

Built to Curve Ordinates.

Specification as above.
Length, 6ft. to 8½ft.

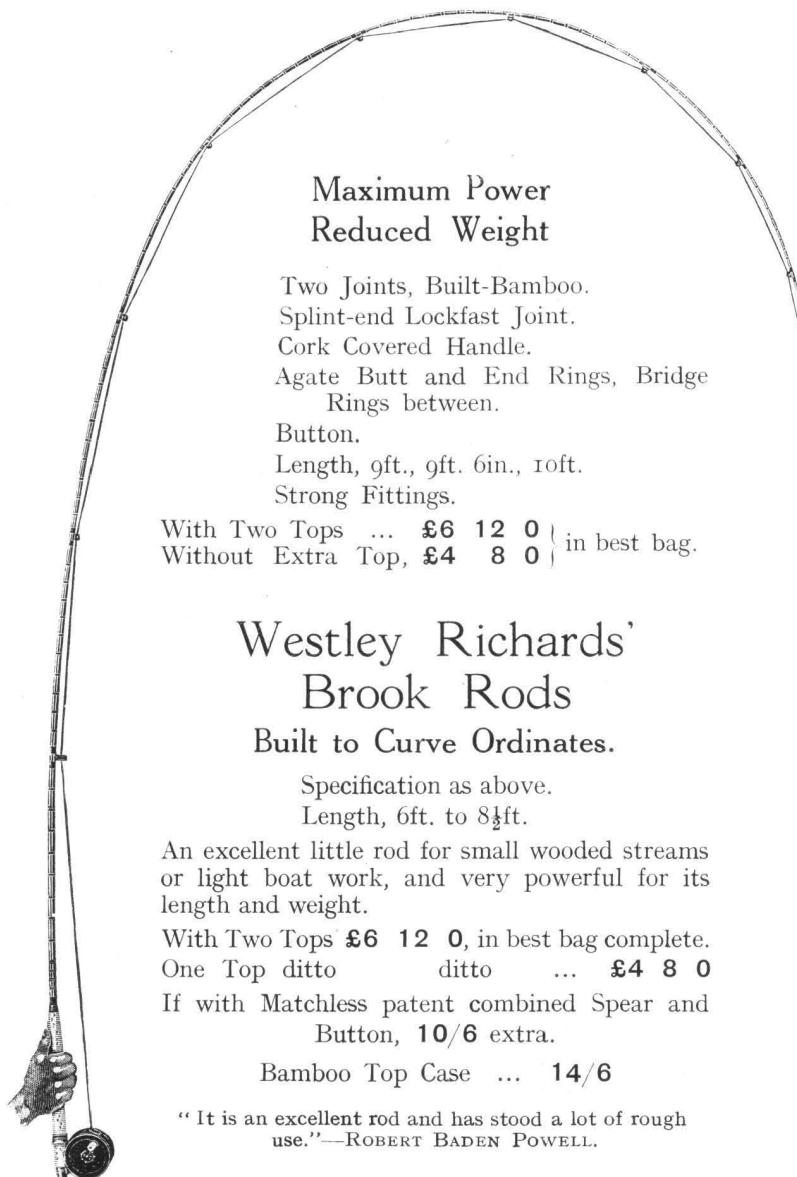
An excellent little rod for small wooded streams
or light boat work, and very powerful for its
length and weight.

With Two Tops £6 12 0, in best bag complete.
One Top ditto ditto ... £4 8 0

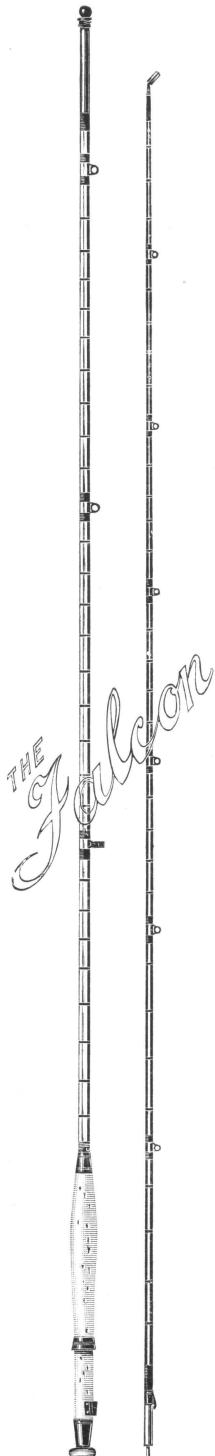
If with Matchless patent combined Spear and
Button, 10/6 extra.

Bamboo Top Case ... 14/6

"It is an excellent rod and has stood a lot of rough
use."—ROBERT BADEN POWELL.



The Falcon



THE weight of this rod is very nicely disposed, and while possessing plenty of power, it is pleasant to handle. It balances at a point a little above the top of the cork grip.

A rod should balance above the grip and not where the hand grasps the handle, as otherwise the cast loses force. If, however, there is too great a bias above the hand a rod so balanced is very tiring to use. These two points are happily accorded in the "Falcon."

SPECIFICATION :—

Two pieces, with Lock-fast Joint.

Best built Bamboo work.

Cork-covered Handle.

Bridge Rings, except at butt and end, which are Agates lightly mounted in wire.

Plain but good finish.

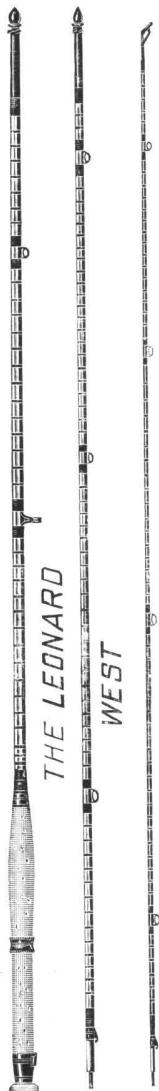
Rubber Button.

Lengths, 6ft., 9ft., 9½ft.

PRICE ... £4 0 0



The Leonard West Built Cane Rod



A COPY of a rod made by us for the author of "The Natural Trout Fly and Its Imitation."

It is a handy 10ft. rod, designed so that a dry-fly can be cast accurately, and when the water is too rough for the successful use of a dry-fly a sunk-fly can be cast and worked satisfactorily. It is a stiff rod, but not so stiff as to demand an abnormally thick line to develop its action. Except on rivers where the angler is on the water level, and in some cases below it, a heavy line, which is an advantage in tournament casting, is certainly not an aid to successful fishing; for when banks are high, the weight of the line between the rod point and water creates a drag of its own which cannot be counteracted.

The "Leonard West" rod is well made and finished. It is in three pieces, with Lock-fast Joints, Agate Butt, and End Rings encased in Metal, and is furnished with a Handle of Cork Rings (threaded on to the cane itself) which is very pleasant to the hand.

Weight, $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Price, One Top, £5 15 0

A No. 3 Regal Line will be found the correct size and weight for this rod.

40 yds, 26/8

30 yds., 20/-



THE presence of an angler by the river is often made known to others, although they may be a great way off, by the reflection of the light from his bright rod. Fish see this heliographic effect, too, and are frightened by it.

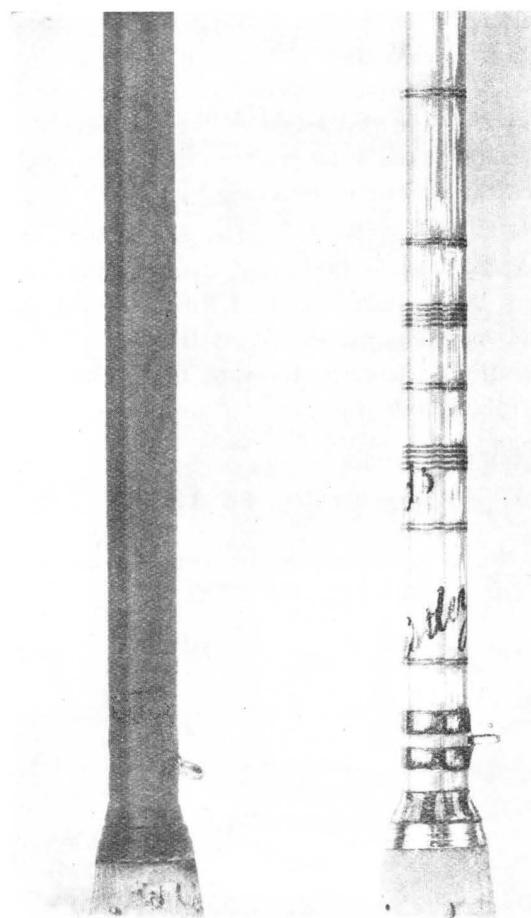
Various methods, such as staining the rod a dark colour, covering it with a coat of river mud or flattening the varnish have been tried with the object of preventing this flash, but they all destroy the beauty of the rod.

Westley Richards' new rod—the "Spectre"—does not reflect the light. After the bindings have been put on, the rod is varnished in the ordinary way, but the varnish is overlaid by a thin coat of dull dreadnought-grey celluloid.

This is much better than motor body paint, so often used, for should it become polished by friction in the course of time, it is necessary only to wipe the rod over with a little petrol to make it dull again.

Three-piece "Spectre," two Tops	£7	10	0	
Two-piece, two Tops	£7	7	0

Finished Rods, covered by a coat of dreadnought-grey celluloid from 15/-



The difference between the Spectre and a rod of ordinary finish when exposed to bright light.

To obtain this untouched photograph the ordinary conditions of casting were practically reversed. The rod was stationary (instead of moving), whereas the high-power illumination representing sun-light was in rapid motion.



Westley Richards—sole makers of

THE STANDFAST ROD

A jointed Fly Rod with practically the action of a JOINTLESS Rod, designed by Geo. Standfast, Esq.

SPECIFICATION :—11ft. Built-Cane Rod, two pieces, Lockfast Joint, Cork Covered Handle, Agate Butt and Top Rings, Bridge Rings between, with Westley Richards' Patent combined Spear and Button. Weight, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Or with extra short Butt, making a Two-pieced Rod, 9ft. 10in. Weight, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Complete in Bag, with Bamboo Top Protector,

£9 15 0

The Idea Underlying the Design Explained.

THE STANDFAST ROD

The tops of nearly all two-pieced rods are shorter than the butts, whereas the top of is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. longer than the butt when used as an 11ft. rod, and 3ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. longer than the butt when used as a 9ft. 10in. rod.

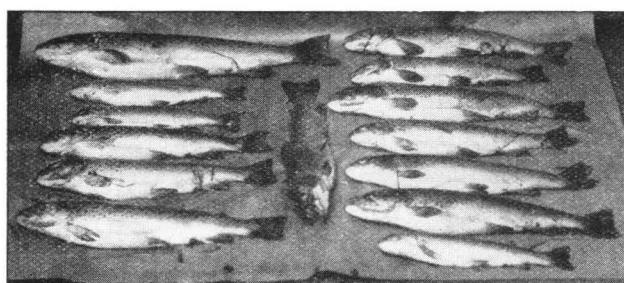
This special form of construction ensures portability for travelling, and in use that perfect action hitherto associated with a jointless rod.

Improved balance is the natural outcome of forming the metal joint nearer to the hand than usual, and this is why the Standfast Rod feels lighter than it actually weighs.

THE STANDFAST ROD

in its 11ft. form is an ideal weapon for reaching across weeds, and the same top with short butt forms a combination which cannot be excelled for small rivers.

The Standfast Rod will easily pack in a 7 ft. Rod Basket or Box.



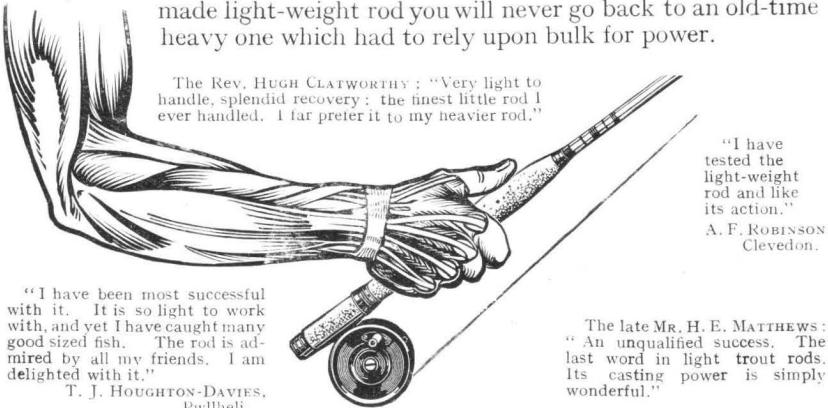
An afternoon's take with a "Standfast." Largest Trout 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Westley Richards' Matchless Lightweight Rods

MUCH of the prejudice against Light-weight Rods in this country has disappeared since the introduction of well-made rods designed to meet the conditions existing here. Westley Richards' built-cane Light-weight Rod is a rod with back-bone, which can be used from the bank for long casts and which can be relied upon to keep a fish from the weeds.

Many anglers would get better results from the use of Light-weight Rods than they do from rods which over-tax their strength. With a Light-weight Rod the wrist can do its important work both in casting and in striking properly. *A heavy rod paralyses those delicate movements of the wrist so important to successful casting—a light-weight rod allows them full play.*

If you have once experienced the comfort and pleasure of a properly made light-weight rod you will never go back to an old-time heavy one which had to rely upon bulk for power.



"I have been most successful with it. It is so light to work with, and yet I have caught many good sized fish. The rod is admired by all my friends. I am delighted with it."

T. J. HOUGHTON-DAVIES,
Pwllheli,

The Editor of *The Fishing Gazette* recently describing one of our Rods says: "As beautiful a bit of work in the way of rod making as one could wish to see," and his opinion is endorsed by the testimony of numerous expert anglers from all parts.

Do not confuse the Westley Richards' Light-weight Rod with the light whippy rods which are made in other countries for close-at-hand fishing from a canoe.

By using two lines, one slightly heavier than the other, the action of the Westley Richards' Light-weight Rod can be regulated for either wet or dry fishing.

With a Light Regal Line, which is the best type for up-stream wet-fly fishing, the rod responds quickly to the strike, and the action is thrown forward so that the strain on the gut is less at the moment of impact.

For dry-fly, which embraces casting at a greater distance, we recommend one of our No. 3 Regal Lines—it is heavy enough for driving into a moderate breeze, but not so heavy that the rod cannot pick it cleanly from the water, or that it tires the rod.

It should always be remembered that the stiff purely dry-fly rod was designed for slow-moving water almost level with the angler's feet, and for long casts. To develop the action of the rod a very heavy line is necessary, which on a fast water fished from high banks creates a drag of its own which is fatal to success.

Price of Rod in two pieces	£5
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Westley Richards' Matchless Light-weight Trout Rods Built-Cane



TWO essentials contribute to the cost of production of weapons in this class. What is put in; and what is left out. Skilled workmanship and exceptional materials account for the first essential; expenditure of valuable time in the elimination and waste of that which is unsuitable explains the second.

This expert selection of cane of equal density and the general use of best materials, combined with the highest skill in manufacture, is imperative in order to secure consistent action, and each of the qualifications named is guaranteed in a Westley Richards' Rod.

The cane sections are so arranged that no part of the rod is weakened by allowing the knots in the different sections to occupy places opposite to each other, and the substance is equally distributed to afford perfect balance and the maximum strength in order to transmit to the greatest advantage the power exerted by the angler in casting the line and in controlling the fish.

To reduce the weight to the lowest possible point suction joints (without dowells) of exquisite workmanship are employed and all unnecessary metal in the reel fittings is eliminated.

In the hands of a skilful angler these rods will last for years.

8ft. 6in., 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 9ft., 5 oz. 10ft., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Price, complete with extra Top and best Partition Bag with spring clips instead of tapes... £7 7 0

One Top ... £6 2 0

With a Rod of this make Mr. Regd. D. Hughes won first place in the Wet-fly Competition, International Tournament, 1908. Mr. Fred G. Shaw, Amateur Champion, 1904, with the same rod, cast further but was disqualified for disregarding the rule that the Rod must be the property of the competitor.

We make a Medium Weight Matchless Rod: weight, with patent Combined Spear and Button, 8 oz., length 10ft.

"In finish and appearance first rate—the action is easy and pleasant, plenty of power being combined with delicacy."—Editor of *Field*.

In Three Pieces.
Agate Rings at Butt and Tip.

Westley Richards'



Fly Rod

Of Selected Greenheart

Two Joints only. Cork Handle.
Splint-end Lockfast Joint, and Cork
Covered Stopper.
Bridge Rings.
Rubber Button.
In best quality well-made Partition
Bag.

THIS really remarkable rod is in two pieces only, with simple and effective winch fittings which enable us, at a very moderate price, to produce a rod of exceptionally attractive appearance and guaranteed efficiency. Every care is taken to ensure perfect balance and a correct action, without which a rod is useless. All parts, though simple, are finished in a good style, and we claim that never has a rod of better value been put before the angling public.

Price, with Lockfast Joints, **51/-**

Length, 8ft., $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 9ft., 10ft., $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 11ft.
Weight, $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 7 oz., $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz., $8\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10 oz.,
 $10\frac{1}{2}$ oz., with button.

These "Silver Scale" Rods of $8\frac{1}{2}$ or 9ft. make ideal little tools for shallow rivers or wooded streams. They are light and are particularly suitable for ladies' use.

A "Silver Scale" Rod with Agate Rings

Price, **51/-**

If fitted with W.R. Patent Combined Spear and Button, **10/6** extra.

The Parr



Made by apprentices.

The butt is of whole bamboo, the top of greenheart.

Cedar handle.

Snake rings with phosphor bronze top ring.

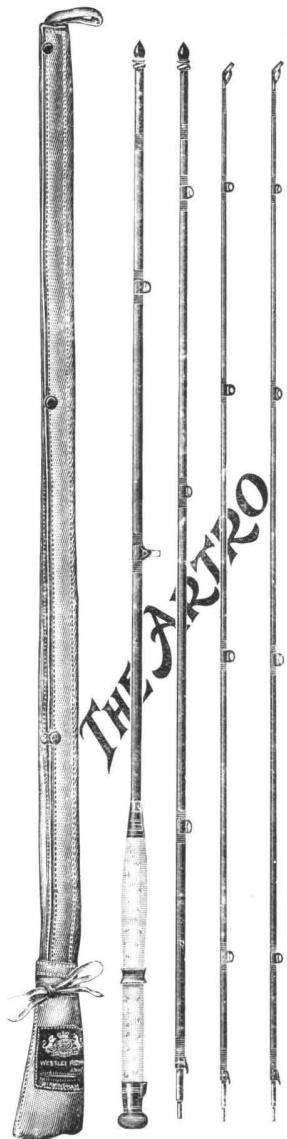
AN excellent rod with correct action to permit a boy to acquire a proper method of casting from the first, and which will not be the means of creating bad habits to be unlearned with difficulty, in future years.

8ft., 8½ft. and 9ft.

Price in Partition Bag, 21/-



Highest Quality Greenheart Trout Rods



MAKERS

GREENHEART undoubtedly takes the first place among rod woods, and a properly made greenheart rod is by not a few sportsmen preferred to one built up of split cane. It is strong and resilient, is unaffected by moisture and takes a most attractive finish. The specific gravity of greenheart is only slightly greater than that of hickory (a wood of which many rods are still made), but this slight disadvantage as regards weight is more than compensated by the fact that greenheart is free from the "loggy" action which often characterises a rod of hickory.

In the manufacture of a greenheart rod of best quality there is tremendous waste of unsuitable material, and **HAND WORK IS IMPERATIVE**. By this means all knots and crooked grain are avoided, and the wood worked and humoured until a perfect joint results. Westley Richards' Greenheart Rods are all hand-made from carefully selected and well-seasoned wood, and are skilfully designed to eliminate all unnecessary weight.

Both from the points of view of practical utility and artistic finish their rods cannot be excelled.

The "Artro" Greenheart Fly Rod

Best quality Greenheart, three Joints, two Tops.

Special Cork Handle.

Splint-end Lockfast Joints.

Encased Agate Butt and End Rings.

Silk Bindings.

Rubber Button and Spear.

Exquisite finish in every detail.

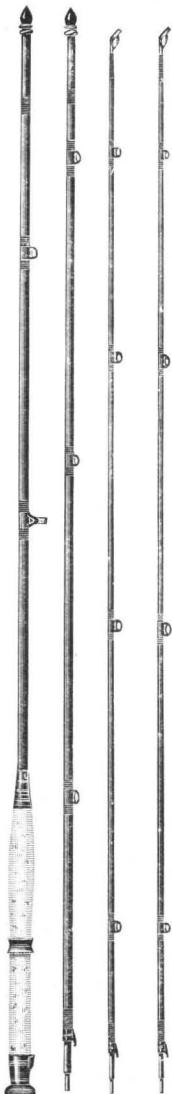
Lengths: 9ft., 10ft., 10ft. 6in., 11ft.

Price, £3 10 0

12ft. and 13ft. to order, 5/- extra.



Cambrian Rod



A good serviceable, hand-worked greenheart rod, with that peculiar spring which is the delight of those sportsmen who prefer greenheart to built-bamboo. It will cast a good line without effort and is not too stiff for wet fly fishing.

Three Joints, Two tops,
Lockfast Joints.

Cork-covered Handle.

Agate Butt and End Rings,
with Bridge Rings
between.

Rubber Button.

Good but plain finish.

Complete in Partition Bag.

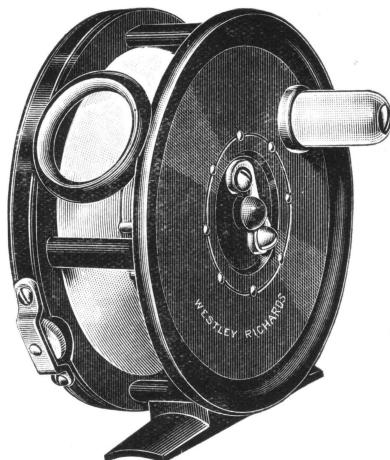
£3 0 0

If with well - made suction
joints 5/- less.



The Leo Reel With Adjustable Ratchet Check.

The frame of the Leo Reel is in one piece of aluminium alloy and is therefore rigid. To expose the working parts for examination or to oil them, it is only necessary to push aside a spring latch with the finger and to lift the drum from its spindle.



reel, but we think, if wearing capacity is taken into consideration, it is the best reel made.

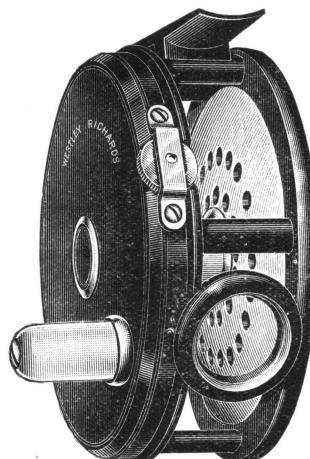
3in.	$3\frac{1}{4}$ in.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ in.
50/-	52/6	55/-

If without line guard, 7/6 less.

The Regal Contracted 3in. Fly Reel

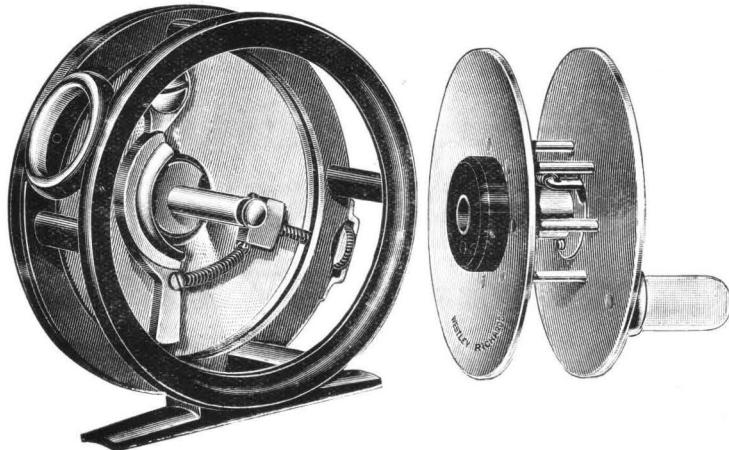
The outside of the drum revolves within the frame in unison with the handle plate. If desired extra braking power to that afforded by the ratchet check can be applied by touching the revolving drum to check the run of a fish. The ordinary ratchet check is adjustable. A popular and well-made reel.

Complete with line guard, 52/6



Westley Richards' Adjustable Silent-Check Reel

With Hard Metal Line Guard.



Many anglers object to a ratchet check, and to what is often spoken of as "the music of the reel." They prefer noiseless reels, as less likely to attract the notice of those whose curiosity is only excelled by their ignorance of the first rule of angling, which is to keep out of sight of the fish. It is also claimed by some that absence of vibration renders a hooked fish more amenable to what should be its ultimate fate—the net.

3in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ in.
£2 10 6	£2 14 6	£2 18 6

Hand-detachable spool, solid frame and perfect workmanship.
Also made up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. as a Salmon Reel.

Westley Richards' Glen Fly Reel

The frame is made in one piece of aluminium alloy and is therefore rigid. The drum can be detached from the frame in a simple way and the working parts oiled. The Glen is the lightest reel we make.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ in. for rods up to 8ft.

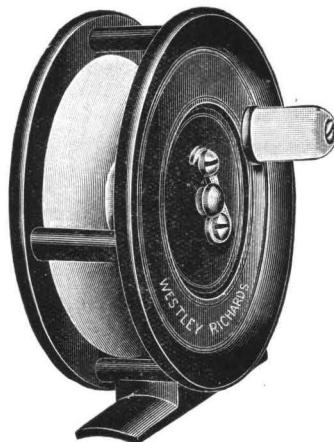
25/-

3in. " " 10ft.

27/6

$3\frac{1}{4}$ " " $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

28/6



WESTLEY RICHARDS & CO LTD

 By Appointment Gunmakers to His Majesty King George V

The Regal Line

DOUBLE TAPER SIZE ... YDS ...

*These pliant and durable lines
 also made level for spinning etc.*

BIRMINGHAM.

Made from the choicest silk, vacuum-dressed with oil which has been analysed for purity. Regal Lines are smooth, soft, and durable, and must not be confused with sized and varnished lines.

For Trout Rods (Double Taper)

	Centre.	Points.	
	B. Wire Gauge.	B. Wire Gauge.	Price
1 For pliant rods ...	... 21 = .032	... 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ = .021	... 16/6
2 For rods of ordinary stiffness up to, say, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ...	... 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ = .0385	... 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ = .0235	... 18/6
3 For soft and stiff rods—a good dry-fly line ...	... 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ = .0455	... 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ = .0265	... 20/-
4 For very stiff rods ...	... 18 = .049	... 22 = .028	... 25/-
5 For dry-fly salmon fishing ...	17 = .0658	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ = .030	... 28/-

Price of 40 yds. lines *pro rata*.



The Regal Line

3	B. Wire Guage.
2	20=.035 Fly Line for ordinary wet fly rods ... 9/6 per score
1	21=.032 for pliant rods 8/- per score
0	22=.028 Often used for fly fishing in still water... 7/- per score
	24=.022 Front Spinning Line 5/6 per score

Undressed Silk Blow Lines, loosely plaited, **2/9** per score yards.

Reel Lines for Trout

Westley Richards' Improved Dry-Fly Line

Double
Tapered.

Oil
Finished.

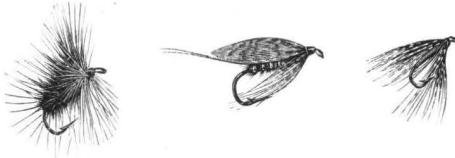
Floats well.



The "REXO" is the very best solid plaited line which money can buy. It has a level surface, and is oil finished in accordance with the recommendations of one of the most expert fishing authorities of the day.

		30 yds.	35 yds.	40 yds.
I.F.I. ...	...	21/-	25/-	—
I.G.I. ...	...	20/-	24/6	—
H.F.H. ...	...	—	26/6	29/-
H.D.H. ...	...	—	—	33/-

Trout and Grayling Flies



Any style of dressing. When ordering, state whether hackled or winged flies are required if both dressings are common.

Single-winged and Hackle Trout and Grayling Flies for Wet Fly Fishing.

Artistically Dressed, not over Dressed. Superfine Tested Hooks,
3/6 per dozen.

To finest gut or with eyed hooks.

Any pattern of Single-winged or Hackle Fly dressed to order promptly and correctly at above price.

February and March

February Red

Early Blue Dun

Appears in March and continues throughout the season. It is darker in the earlier part of the year than during the warmer months. There is no more useful Fly in the early spring than a well-dressed Blue Dun.

March Brown, Male, Dark

March Brown, Female, Light

This renowned fly of the *Ephemeridae* family, on complete metamorphosis, is the Great Red Spinner. During the four or five weeks it is on the water it kills well. The wings lie in a plane nearly vertical to the body as they do with duns. It is a large fly, the body measuring about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and the wings $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and on this account should always be tried if the water is heavy. The male is darker than the female, and at the end of the body are nippers about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in length, with which the female is held.

March Brown, Delicately Winged

No. 1. Hen Pheasant Wings, March Brown Fur Body.

No. 2. As above, but ribbed with Gold.

No. 3. Wings as above, Silver Body.

No. 4. Red-bodied March Brown. A killing pattern in Wales.

No. 5. Green-bodied March Brown.

No. 6. Yellow Fur Body, Hen Pheasant Wings.

Lightly Hackled Patterns, with Gold-ribbed March Brown Fur Bodies; also with Green, Red, Yellow or Silver Bodies.

Woodcock-wing and Hare Lug

Brechan Clock

A very popular fly everywhere.

Peacock Fly

Black and Blea

A favourite on some rivers of the north.

April

Needle Brown or Willow Fly

Red Palmer

Is no doubt taken when dressed large for a woolly bear.

Trout and Grayling Flies—*Continued.*

Black Palmer

Yellow Dun

Should be in every angler's box. Continues until the middle of July. The Partridge and Yellow makes a good substitute for this fly.

Iron Blue Dun

The smallest of the duns. An excellent fly during a glint of sunshine.

Cow Dung

For water running through meadows this fly is excellent during windy weather.

Half Stone

A good fly everywhere.

Grannon

A great killer in the Midlands. Not common everywhere, but in some years may be seen in myriads during the first fortnight of April. It gives trout healthy feeding at a time when they need it.

Red Spinner

When calm.

Silver Sedge

One of the many Sedges all of which bear a strong family likeness. Will be found very killing in a failing light; especially if there is a stiff off-shore wind.

Hawthorn

Gravel Bed

For streams with gravelly bottom this fly kills well into July.

May

Olive Dun

Which of course includes the angler's olive quill. One of the most popular flies in the south of England and the Midlands. Three shades should always be carried, hackled as well as winged.

Gold-ribbed Hare's Ear

Rough bright day; a fancy fly, but one of the best.

Alder Fly

Lasts until the end of June. Very good before and after the May-fly.

Sky Blue

Black Gnat

Difficult to imitate on account of its small size. Comes on in thousands, and often trout will not look at anything else.

Oak Fly

Another good fly for windy weather.

Coch y Bondu

Pale Evening Dun

Yellow Sally

Included in Ronalds' List, but on many rivers not a successful fly. The best pattern is Wests'.

June

For May Flies see page 51.

Apple Green

Has exceptional killing qualities in slow running water, say from mid June to September. It is best dressed small.

Trout and Grayling Flies—*Continued.*

The Governor

Represents a small species of wild bee. It was one of the four favourite flies of Charles Kingsley. The terminal of the body of the artificial fly is of honey yellow silk to represent the pollen carried by the bee.

Hoflands Fancy

A favourite on South Country streams.

Little Dark Spinner

Orange Dun

Coch y Bondu

Comes in with the warm June weather, but kills well at other times in the season.

Sedge Fly

See remarks *re* Silver Sedge.

Welshmans Button

Alder

In attempting to imitate the Alder, the fly tier lays himself open to much abuse. When at rest the wings of a natural fly lie almost flat to the sides of the body, and flies may be often seen on the water with wings in this position. On the other hand, it is not uncommon to see Alders lying on the water with their wings partly extended. They are in the water by accident, and trout take them with disregard to the exact position of their wings. Anglers, however, are more particular, and we therefore dress flies either with wings partly extended or close to the body to meet all tastes. We also dress the body to a more exact imitation of that of the natural fly than we have hitherto seen.

The old Herefordshire Alder is a very successful imitation. It is the exact colour of the Alder in flight and is dressed :

Body—Made fat with a good foundation of mulberry silk, on which are a few strands from a cock pheasant's tail and rib with well waxed mulberry silk.

Hackle—A dark dun cock's with rusty brown tips. The Alder is one of the best June flies, especially at mid-day. Mr. Halford says where no May fly hatches, or where they are not sufficiently plentiful to make the fish feed on them . . . the Alder is a fly which is always worth trying.

Alder Grouse Hackle

This is an indispensable pattern. Properly selected grouse hackles have just the correct sheen of blue which is so evident when an alder is on the wing. Red silk head.

Quill Gnat

Oak Fly

Hare's Ear and Water Rat Brown

Water Cricket

July

Red Ant

A most useful fly on sunny days late in summer when, in nature, ants are on the wing.

Black Ant

A most useful fly on sunny days.

Wren Tail

Chiefly a warm-weather fly or for northern waters in June.

Green Midge

July Dun

Trout and Grayling Flies—*Continued.*

Pale Evening Dun

An invaluable fly, which as its name suggests comes on at dusk.

Silver Horn

Will often be seen in thousands flying above the sedges—black and brown.

Sky Blue

Red Palmer

Like all the Palmers—very useful.

Yellow Sally

August and September

August Dun

Resembling a small March Brown.

Cinnamon Fly

Whirling Dun

One of the best evening flies.

Coachman

Probably the most popular and successful late evening fly. Kills anywhere.

Needle Brown or Willow Fly

A useful fly on a windy, dull day.

Small Yellow Dun

Small Cow Dung

White Moth

For evening fishing.

Brown Moth

For evening fishing.

Pale Olive

Knowledge is Power.

We have always been much interested in flies and fly dressing, and we have never confined that interest to the patterns of one district, or of one country. We dress as many flies for the North as for the South, for America and New Zealand as for Britain, and our own knowledge, gained from experience, is augmented by the possession of every reference book on the subject that has been published—ancient or modern.

**ORDERS FOR FLIES SHOULD BE SENT WELL IN ADVANCE
OF THE FISHING SEASON.**

Some other well-known Trout and Grayling Flies

To Finest Gut or with Eyed Hooks,	Wet 3/6	Dry 4/6	doz.
Ashy Dun	Dotterel Dun	Little Marryat	
Artful Dodger	Flight's Fancy	Marston's Fancy	
Blue Upright	Francis Fly	Orange Tag	
Barm Fly	Greenwell's Glory	Partridge and Green	
Black Spider	Grey Palmer	Partridge and Yellow	
Blue Midge	Governor	Pennell's Hackles	
Brown Palmer	Gold-eyed Gauze Wing	Red Spider	
Brown Silver Horn	Grouse and Green	Red Tag Palmer	
Bumbles	Grouse and Orange	Wellington	
Blue Bottle	Grouse and Yellow	Welshman's Button	
Claret Mallard	Hammond's Adopted	Whitchurch Fancy	
Dark Professor	Hare's Ear and Starling	Wickham's Fancy	
Dark Drone	Hare's Ear and Yellow	Zulu	
Dark Red Spinner	Harlequin		

A Selection for Grayling.

Silver Twist	Pink Wickham	February Red
Peacock	Whirling Blue Dun	Grayling Autumn Dun
Wren Tail	Grey Palmer	Hare's Ear Dun
Black Gnat	Summer Dun	Blue Dun
Ashy Dun	Red Tag	Spanish Needle
Bumbles (various)	Green Insect	Yellow Dun
Furnace	Little Chap	

WESTLEY RICHARDS' WIDE GAPE

Slightly Snecked Forged Hooks



10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

2/6 packet of 25.



Illingworth Parson's Hook.

Leaded Grayling Grubs

As used in Herefordshire. 4/- per dozen.

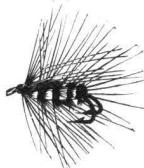
Mr. John Henderson's Slightly Leaded Grubs
For late Season Fishing from Mid-October onward.

FISHED DEEP AND SLOWLY.

Peacock Body 1—The Orange Grub. 2—The Claret Grub.

Hackled all down the Body.

Single Hooks, 4/6 doz. : Double Hooks (sure in hooking), 6/- doz.



Large Flies for Chub, &c.

Sweep
Black Palmer

Red Palmer
Blue Bottle

Large Alder
Bumble Bee, etc.

4/6 per dozen.

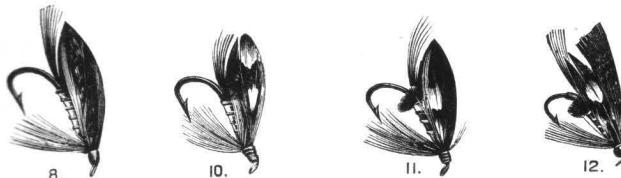
Westley Richards are always well informed as to the killing flies for the City of Birmingham Welsh reservoirs, lakes and streams in the Elan Valley.

Flies for Wye, Monnow and South Wales generally.

Hardy's Favourite
Ginger Quill
Hare's Ear
Pale Olive Quill
Greenwell

Red Quill
Red Spinner
Alder Hackled
Pupil Teacher
Witch

Red Flag
Black Spider
Ginger Quill
Witch
Yellow Peril



Sparsely Dressed Salmon Flies for Loch and Sea Trout

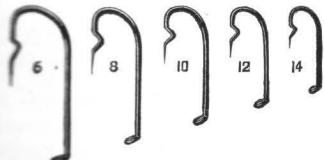
Jock Scott.
Blue Doctor.
Silver Doctor.
Black Doctor.
Childers.
Dusty Miller.

Silver Wilkinson.
Thunder and Lightning.
Butcher.
Popham.
Blue Charm.

1/3 each.

ALEXANDRA, &c.

Peacock only	... 4/9 doz.	Jungle Alexandra, wound
With Jungle-cock	... 6/6 ,,	Silver Thread body ... 6/6 doz.
Jay and Silver	... 6/- ,,	Jungle-cock and Silver ... 6/- ,,



Jamison's Patent Barbless Hooks

Holds a fish securely and can be removed without the mutilation which follows the removal of an ordinary barbed hook. Largely used in America on proprietary streams and trout farms. If it were used here hundreds of little fish could be returned uninjured to the water. Before proceeding to remove a hook wet the hand.

Any pattern fly tied on these hooks without extra charge.

Loch and Sea Trout Flies

Beautifully placed Wings and lightly dressed.

*Alexandra.	*Carr's Fancy.	Prince Charlie.
Black and Blea.	Cinnamon.	Professor.
Blea and Silver.	Cinnamon and Gold.	*Piggott's Fancy.
Blea and Gold.	Dark Mackerel.	Peter Ross.
Blea and Hare's-ear.	*Fiery Forbes.	Pheasant and Yellow.
Bloody Butcher.	Fiery Brown.	Saltoun.
Bustard and Orange.	Greenwell's Glory.	Sarcelle.
Bustard and Peacock.	Hardy's Favourite.	*Watson's Fancy.
Cardinal.	Plover and Yellow.	
Butcher, with Gold or Silver body.		GROUSE WINGS, with Orange Red,
HECKHAM (Duck's White-tipped Wing), Red, Yellow or Green bodies.		Green, Claret, Purple and Yellow bodies.
March Brown, also with Silver or Gold bodies.		TEAL-WING, with Red and Yellow, Yellow, Blue, Green, Red and Silver bodies.
MALLARD-WING, with Claret, Red, Gold, Black, Green or Silver bodies.		WOODCOCK-WING, with Yellow, Red, Green or Hare's Lug bodies.

Sizes 6-8, **4/9**; 9-12, **4/6**; 13-16, **3/9** per doz.

* With Jungle-cock, **1/-** doz. extra.

Hackled Sea Trout Flies

Zulu	Heather Moth	} Sizes 6 to 8, 4/9 ; 9 to 12, 4/6 ; 13 to 16, 3/9 doz.
Blue Zulu	Grizzle Hackle	
Silver Zulu	Red Palmer	

Grouse Hackles with rough bodies, assorted colours, for dry-fly fishing in Ireland, sizes 10-12 **5/-** doz.
Mar Lodge—specially for Scotland **6/-** doz.

FOR BEGINNERS ONLY.—The difficulty experienced by beginners of recognising artificial flies, which are in great variety, will soon disappear if they remember that many flies are named after the materials of which they are composed. The majority of sea-trout flies, and many brown-trout flies, are of this type. Their wings are tied from the partridge, the teal, the grouse, the woodcock, etc., the feathers of which are so distinctive that they are not easily forgotten. Bodies are described by colour or material. Thus a teal and green signifies a fly with a teal wing and green body. Mr. Halford's list, quoted from "Modern Development of the Dry Fly," in this catalogue, gives a sufficient number of copies of the natural fly for any novice. It is a list soon learned.

The terms ginger, red and blue denote the colour of the neck hackles of familiar barn-door fowl, and the only point to remember is that what anglers call blue is dove colour, and that red is not crimson but cinnamon-red. Blue Uprights, Blue Quills, Blue Duns and Silver and Blue are all dressed with hackles from the Blue Andalusian Fowl. Red Quills, Red Palmers, Red Tags and similar red flies are all from Rhode Island Reds.

As nature does not provide green cocks and hens, Olive Duns and Olive Quills, which are really the same fly with different forms of bodies, are tied with dyed hackles.

What are known as "Fancy Flies," are often so appropriately named that they are soon recognised. The Coachman, for instance, has all that combination of white and buff which is associated with a smart livery, and it is impossible to find a better name for the Zulu with its "hayrick head of hair" and scarlet tag than the one it bears. The Butcher; the mark of the trade and blue smock are here represented. The fly is well named, and so is the Cardinal, the red of which is very attractive to perch.



Double Winged Dry Flies

Dressed with the greatest care to the directions given in the late Mr. F. M. Halford's works "Floating Flies and How to Dress Them," and "Dry Fly Entomology."

The subjoined are popular patterns and are always in stock. Other patterns dressed at the shortest notice.

		Reference No. " Floating Flies and How to Dress Them."	Reference No. " Dry Fly Entomology."
Rough Blue Winged Olive	...	—	31
Dark Olive Quill	...	4	3
Medium Olive Quill	...	5	5
Pale Olive Quill	...	6	11
Pale Olive Dun	...	7	—
Iron Blue	...	14	—
Blue Quill	...	18	25
<i>b</i> Gold Ribbed Hare's Ear	...	23	1
<i>a</i> Red Quill	...	25	34
Red Spinner (the late Mr. Marryat's pattern)	26	...	35
Ginger Quill	...	29	16
Wickham	...	31	81
<i>c</i> Pink Wickham	...	32	82
Little Marryat	...	35	14
Grannon	...	62	71
Alder	...	63	73
<i>d</i> Welshman's Button	...	64	72
Black Gnat Quill Male	...	70	59
Silver Sedge	...	73	63
Coachman	...	78	91

a "One of the sheet anchors of a dry-fly fisherman on a strange river when in doubt."—*Floating Flies and How to Dress Them*.

b "The most successful (pattern) of modern times. From early spring to late autumn it is one of the most killing of all duns. Recommended for 'bulging' or 'tailing fish.'"—*Dry Fly Entomology*.

The old Rough Olive, No. 1 of *Floating Flies* has been discarded.

c "A most successful pattern for 'smutting' fish when dressed on a very small hook."—*Floating Flies*.

d "Sometimes the fish take it in preference to the May Fly, even during the heaviest of the rise."—*Floating Flies*.

"Dry Fly Entomology," with illustrations in colour of 100 best patterns, by Frederick M. Halford.

"Modern Development of the Dry Fly" by same author.

Copies often for sale.

Hackle Patterns

Hackle Red Spinner	No. 34	Furnace Bumble	No. 95
Brown Badger	42	Red Tag (Tag of ibis)	96
Detached Badger	40	Orange Tag	98
Jenny Spinner	45	Half Stone	100
Orange Bumble	94		

The above numbers are from "Dry Fly Entomology."

In dressing flies to Mr. Halford's patterns, the instructions given in his works are faithfully carried out in every detail of material and colour. Each hook is carefully tested and the tying is finished off with the "whip" finish recommended.

Price, 4/6 per doz.

Detached Olive. Detached Badger.

Or other patterns with detached bodies, 6/- per doz.

We dress all the patterns mentioned by Mr. G. E. M. Skues in his fascinating book "Minor Tactics of the Chalk Stream."

Skues' Patterns Dressed to Soak and to Sink.

(1) Rough Olive.	(6) Hare's Ear.
No. 1 Hook.	Dark starling or medium.
(2) Greenwell's Glory.	Nos. 1 and oo Hooks.
Both light and dark patterns.	
Nos. 1, o and oo Hooks.	
(3) Blue Dun.	(7) Black Gnat
Nos. 1 and o Hooks.	No. oo Hook.
(4) Iron Blue.	(8) Dotterel Hackle.
Nos. o and oo Hooks.	Tied Stewartwise. No. oo Hook.
(5) Watery Dun.	(19) Tups Indispensable.
No. oo Hook.	A wonderful success.
	Nos. 1, o, and oo Hooks.

On specially made Round Bend Hooks with down-turned eye, **4/6** doz.

Greenwell's Glory, Watery Dun, Black Gnat, and Tups, on oo Double Hooks,
5/6 per dozen.

Mr. Skues' work "Minor Tactics of the Chalk Stream," 2nd edition, post free, **8/-**

Dressed to a Colour Chart.

Mr. HALFORD'S LATEST DRY FLIES,
as set forth in his Work, "Modern Development of the Dry Fly,"
first printed in 1910.

Westley Richards will be pleased to send for inspection to anyone interested a complete set of Mr. Halford's latest patterns.

Male Olive Dun	...	...	39	Female Iron Blue Spinner	...	11
Female Olive Dun	...	...	39	Male Blue Winged Olive	...	1
Male Dark Olive Dun	...	2		Female Blue Winged Olive		
Female Olive Dun	...	7		*Male Sherry Spinner	...	8
*Male Olive Spinner	...			Female Sherry Spinner	...	13
Female Olive Spinner	...	24		Male Black Gnat	...	9
Female Olive Red Spinner	...	44		Female Black Gnat	...	0
Male Pale Watery Dun	...	13		Brown Ant	...	11
Female Pale Watery Dun	...	26		Male Welshman's Button	...	10
*Male Pale Watery Spinner	...	0		Female Welshman's Button		
Female Pale Watery Spinner	...	11		Dark Sedge, Small	...	16
Male Iron Blue Dun	...	13		Medium Sedge	...	1
Female Iron Blue Dun	...	6		Cinnamon Sedge	...	
*Male Iron Blue Spinner	...			*Male Brown Mayfly	...	2

‡ **6/6** per doz.; * **5/-** per doz.; other patterns, **4/6** per doz.

When figures follow name of fly they represent the number of fish killed or returned by Mr. Halford during the 1904 Season with that pattern as then tied.— see *Field*, Oct. 22nd, 1904.



Westley Richards' Bunch-winged Floating Flies

The employment of hackles bunched at the shoulder to represent wings instead of using for this purpose opaque feathers, such as those from the starling's wing, has, for floating flies, many points of advantage.

In the first place flies so made alight and float better than double-winged flies, become less water-logged in use and are more readily dried when wet.

The Ephemeridae, which includes May Flies and Duns, the Gnats and many other flies, have transparent wings, and these are more successfully imitated by scintillating almost transparent blue and rusty blue hackles, through which the light can percolate, than by the usual opaque type of wing. Moreover, modern fly dressing aims at the prismatic effect of a natural fly viewed as the fish views it, and this effect is more likely to be produced by a bright hackle than by an opaque type of dressing.

For the delicate spinners bunched wings dressed to lie flat upon the water are very successful. They will withstand the strain imposed upon them by constant casting and by drying them in the air better than the usual hackle points while retaining the latter's delicacy of form and texture.

Olive Dun.	Black Gnat.	Sedge.
Blue Dun.	Red Quill.	Wickham's Fancy.
Iron Blue Dun.	Blue Quill.	Greenwell's Glory.

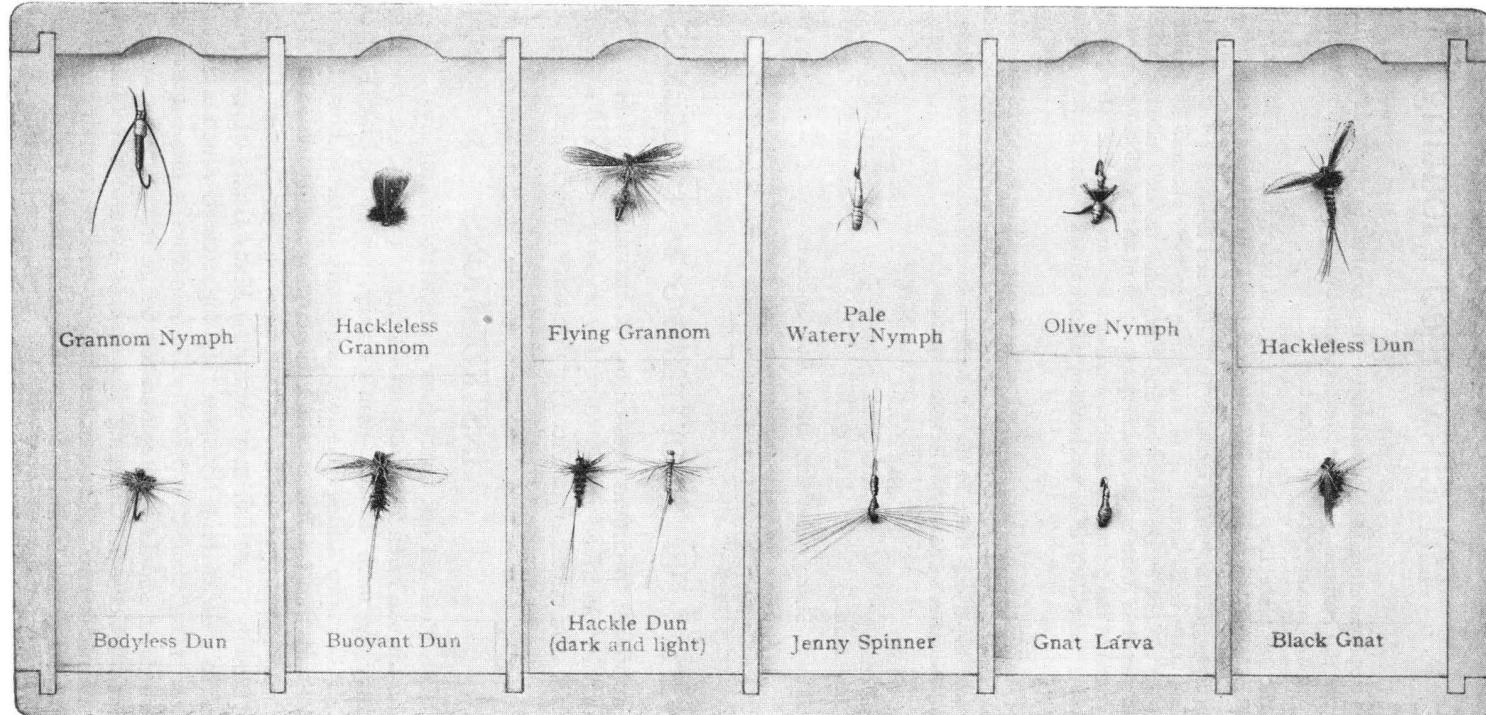
Olive, Brown, Sherry, Red and Olive Red Spinners 4/9 per doz.

Mr. J. C. Mottram's 25 Patterns

From approved specimens dressed by us, including the Flies, Nymphs and Larvae, described in his work *Fly Fishing—Some New Arts and Mysteries*, and patterns produced by him since publication.

INSTRUCTIONS

THESE flies are not fancy flies (except the rabbit fly). They are not for use when trout are not feeding. Under these conditions a fancy fly, such as Wickham's Fancy, or the Rabbit Fly, would probably be more killing. Before using any of these flies, the angler must be sure that the fish is taking the corresponding natural. It must not be concluded that when a certain fly is on the water all the fish are taking this fly; one fish may be taking Black Gnats whilst another is bulging to Pale Watery Nymphs. Having decided which is the correct fly to use, then it must be presented in as natural a manner as possible. The fisherman should be prepared to change from dry to wet fly at a moment's notice—the changing of a cast, or even of a reel line, require but a minute or two. The quickest way to change from dry to wet is to wash off the grease from the cast with a small piece of soap—carried for the purpose.



Mr. J. C. Mottram's Patterns.

Mr. J. C. Mottram's 25 Patterns—*continued.*

The wet flies are copies of the insects, and other foods on which the trout in lakes and rivers most commonly feed (shrimp and water boatmen are not included). They enable the wet-fly fisherman to offer to the fish an imitation of the food on which the fish is actually feeding, and they are especially useful in hard-fished waters and among old and shy fish. The dry flies supply the angler with new types to work with. There are many ways of offering a fly to a fish : "A Buoyant Olive Dun" may be dropped very lightly, just in front of the fish, whereas the Silhouette type, which falls more heavily, must be cast well ahead. The Swimming Nymph should be worked across the fish's front, the Resting Nymph drifted down to it. The Gnat Larva and Pupa should be cast out into the lake and allowed to rest at the surface, not worked as wet flies usually are.

The flies are not for general use, but only when the fish are feeding on the corresponding naturals and each fly requires to be fished in its own special way.

FOR USE. per doz.

1	Grannom Nymph, when fly hatching out, hook 17	...	...	...	...	5/-
2	Flying Grannom, when fly ovipositing, hook 17	...	...	...	...	5/-
3	Hackleless Grannom, when fly hatching out, hook 17	...	...	...	...	4/6
4*	Resting Nymph, Pale Watery Nymph, when fish bulging, hook 17	...	...	...	...	6/6
5*	Resting Nymph, Olive Nymph, when fish bulging, hook 17	...	...	...	...	6/6
6	Hackleless Dun, for evening fishing, hook 16	...	...	...	...	4/6
7	Bodyless Dun, for fishing during rain, hook 17	...	...	...	...	4/6
8*	Buoyant Dun, for fishing where water is covered with scum ; for fishing during heavy wind, hook 16	...	...	...	...	4/6
9*	Hackle Dun (dark and light), for general use, hook 17	...	...	...	...	4/6
10	Gnat Larva (assorted), for river work, hook 18	...	...	...	...	4/6
11*	Black Gnat, hook 18	...	...	...	...	4/6
12	Smut, No. 1, for general use, hook 18	...	...	...	...	4/6
13	Smut, No. 2, for general use, hook 18	...	2	...	...	4/6
14*	Reed Smut, when reed smut (<i>simulium</i>) is hatching, hook 18	...	...	...	...	5/-
15	Reed Smut Nymph, when reed smut (<i>simulium</i>) is hatching, hook 20	...	...	...	...	4/6
16	White Gnat, hook 18	...	...	...	...	4/6
17	Gnat Larva (cork), for lake fishing, hook 17	...	...	...	...	4/6
18	Gnat Pupa (cork), for lake fishing, hook 17	...	...	...	...	4/6
19	Caddis Nymph, for use in late evening when sedges are hatching out, hook 17	...	...	...	...	5/-
20*	Silhouette Olive, for use during bright, calm weather, hook 17	...	...	...	...	4/6
21*	Swimming Nymph, when fish bulging, hook 17	...	...	...	...	5/-
22	Alevin, for minnowing fish, hook 5 May Fly	...	...	...	...	7/-
23	Fry, for minnowing fish, hooks 3 to 5 May Fly	...	...	...	...	7/-
24*	Jenny Spinner, for general use, hook 17	...	...	...	...	4/6
25	The Rabbit	...	...	...	...	4/6

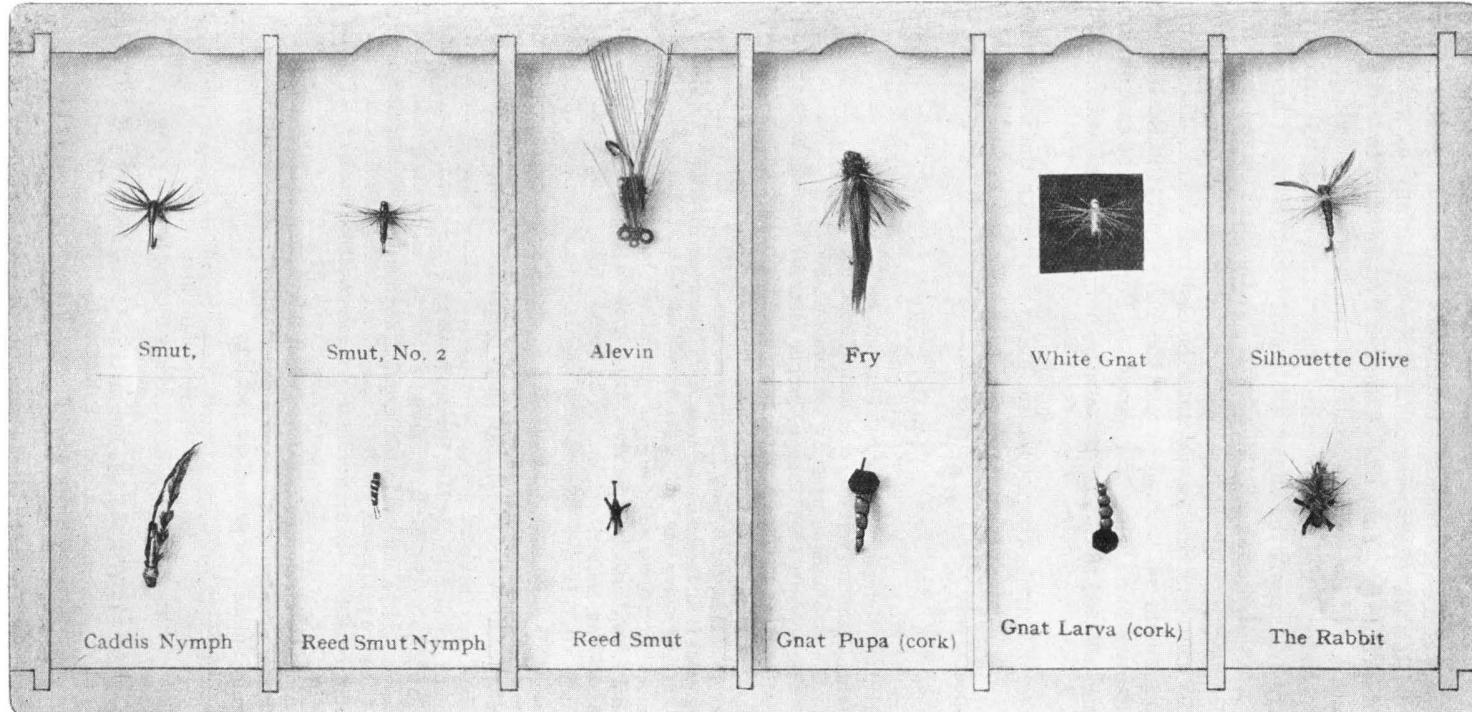
* Most important flies.

The number of hook given is the one generally used.

"FLY FISHING—Some New Arts and Mysteries" by J. C. MOTTRAM.
Second Edition. Published by "Field" Office.

Price, *post free from Westley Richards & Co.*, 7/11

Also "Sea Trout and other Fishing Studies," by the same Author, 6/3



Mr. J. C. Mottram's Patterns.

Natural Trout Flies—imitated

Some with Prismatic Hackles.

The wonderful measure of success attained by Mr. West in his endeavour to reproduce in an artificial fly its natural prototype is immediately evident in the patterns now offered to anglers.

A complete set of flies, which have been examined by Mr. West and which have met with his approval, can be seen in our workshop.

A list of the most typical and generally useful Flies and their seasons, arranged by Mr. Leonard West, and dressed to the instructions given in his book—"The Natural Trout Fly and Its Imitation."

NOTES.

Fig.	Name.	Date of General Appearance.	Remarks.	Price per doz.
1 & 2	Crane Flies	... July and August	... In deep waters ...	7/6
6 & 7	Gnats	... April and May	... Slow waters ...	5/-
8 & 9	Gnats	... June and July	... Slow waters ...	5/-
10	Gnats	... August & September	Slow and rapid waters ...	4/6
4	Gravel Bed	... Easter. April	Stony waters ...	4/6
13G	Small Hoverer	... June to end of season	In a wind especially ...	4/6
14	Silver and Black	May to July	... Among meadows ...	4/-
15	Cuss	... May	... Everywhere ...	4/-
16G	Green Insect	... June to end of season	One of the best in sunshine	4/-
21G	Silver Tail	... May to end of season	One of the best in sunshine	4/-
27	Metallic Insect	... July and August	... Among meadows ...	4/-
31	Yellow Dun	... August	... Good on Vyrnwy ...	7/6
32	Turkey Brown	... May	... Dressed small, will do any- where ...	5/-
32	Brown Spinner	May	... Dressed small, will do any- where ...	5/-
35	Brown and Yellow Spinner	May	... Dressed small, will do any- where ...	5/-
36	March Brown	... April ...	... Universal	5/-
37	Early Olive	... April ...	... Universal	4/6
38	Early Spinner	... April ...	... Universal	5/-
39	Big Red Spinner	April ...	... Universal	5/-
40	Yellow Tailed Spinner	... August	... Deepwaters ...	5/-
41G	Green Dun	... August	... Splendid on the Tanat ...	4/6
48	Dark Olive	... May ...	... Good all round ...	4/6
51	February Red	... March	... On gravel rivers 3 of the best flies I know,	4/6
52	Yellow Sally	... May (also the	either winged or	4/-
55G	Willow Fly	... July perlidae)	hacked, when pro- perly dressed.	4/-
58G	Cornocrake	... May ...		4/6
61	Grouse and Green	May ...		4/6
62	Cinnamon	... May ...		4/6
60	Mottled do.	... June		4/6
65	Silver Horn	... June		4/6
68	Soldier	... June	... Bright or windy ...	5/-
69	Sailor	... June ...	... Bright or windy ...	5/-
74	Water Cricket	... April ...	... One of the best early "flies" ...	4/-
78	Sweep	... April ...	... Often mistaken for Hawthorn ...	5/-
76	Blue Lacewing	... May ...	... At times indispensable, at	4/6
80	Alder	... May ...	others uncertain	4/6
86G	Green Ichneumon	May ...	... Great medicine towards	4/-
87G	Autumn Green	... August	... end of season for both trout	4/-
89G	Aphis	... August	... and grayling	4/6
90G	Green Bug	... August		4/-

West's Natural Trout Flies—continued.

Fig.	Name.	Date of General Appearance.	Remarks.	Price each.
92	Spider	... May to end ...	In a rising water extra good, each	10d.
93	Spider	... May to end ...	In a rising water extra good, each	10d.
95G	Caterpillar	... July ...	... } Among bushes in sunshine, {	6/- per doz.
98G	Caterpillar	... July ...	... } big trout, chub and grayling {	6/-
96	B. Ant	... August	Especially in wooded districts ...	5/-
97G	R. Ant	... August	Especially in wooded districts ...	5/-
101	Beetle	... August	... } Especially in the middle of {	5/-
102	Beetle	... August	... } the day—floating {	5/-

FLIES COMMON TO NEARLY ALL LAKES, RIVERS AND BROOKS, ARRANGED IN THEIR SEASONS.

APRIL	4 Gravel Bed	JUNE	8-9 Gnats (Green, Ruby)
	36 March Brown		13 Small Hoverer
	37 Early Olive		16 Green Insect
	38 Do. Spinner		60 Mottled Cinnamon
	39 Great Red Spinner		Sedge
	74 Water Cricket		65 Silver Horn
	78 Sweep		68 Soldier Beetle
MAY	6-7 Gnats (Olive, Black)		69 Sailor Beetle
	14 Silver and Black	JULY	1-2 Crane Flies
	15 Cuss		27 Metallic Insect
	21 Silver Tail		55 Willow Fly
	32 Turkey Brown		95 Caterpillar (Red and
	34 Brown Spinner		Black)
	35 Brown and Yellow		98 Caterpillar (Green)
	Spinner	AUGUST	10 Brown Gnat
	48 Dark Olive		31 Yellow Dun
	52 Yellow Sally		40 Yellow Tailed Spinner
	58 Corncrake (Sedge)		41 Green Dun
	61 Grouse and Green		87 Autumn Green
	(Sedge)		89 Aphis
	62 Cinnamon		90 Green Bug
	76 Blue Lacewing		96 Black Ant
	80 Alder		97 Red Ant
	86 Green Ichneumon		101 Beetle
	92 Spider (Agelincæ)		102 Beetle
	93 Spider (Lycosa)		

NOTE.—Of necessity these dates can only be approximate, as the conditions vary so much in different places always, and the seasons vary at least to the extent of three to four weeks one year with another. Odd specimens of any variety may be found considerably in advance of a "general hatch," which is of most importance to anglers.

*HACKLED IMITATIONS.—These may usefully be used the month before the winged imitation hatches in the case of *Ephemeridae perlidae* and also the gnats; such imitation being dressed with a full thorax and tails rather heavier than normal.—L.W.*

The May flies appear on few waters only. The larger stone fly is indispensable where it appears; so also the big Sedge (Grandis).

It is most difficult to generalise! What is first-class on a stony brook may be entirely useless on a lake or calmly-flowing stream or *vice versa*.

Those marked G have accounted for many grayling.—L.W.

West's Natural Trout Flies—continued.

A PRICE LIST OF ALL THE PATTERNS

given in the 1st Edition of "The Natural Trout Fly and Its Imitation."

1, 2	7/6 per doz.	51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56—
3, 4, 5	4/6 ... , ,	Winged ... 4/6 per doz.
6, 7, 8, 9, 10 ...	5/- ... , ,	Hackle ... 4/- ... , ,
11, 12, 13 ...	4/6 ... , ,	57 5/- ... , ,
14, 15, 16 ...	4/- ... , ,	58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 ... 4/6 ... , ,
17, 18 ...	4/6 ... , ,	67, 68, 69, 70 ... 5/- ... , ,
19, 20, 21, 22 ...	4/- ... , ,	71, 72, 73 ... 4/6 ... , ,
23, 24, 25 ...	4/6 ... , ,	74 4/- ... , ,
26, 27, 28 ...	4/- ... , ,	75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 ... 4/6 ... , ,
29, 30 ...	7/- ... , ,	83 5/- ... , ,
31	7/6 ... , ,	84, 85 4/6 ... , ,
32, 33, 34, 35, 36, ...	5/- ... , ,	86, 87, 88 4/- ... , ,
37	4/6 ... , ,	89 4/6 ... , ,
38, 39, 40 ...	5/- ... , ,	90 4/- ... , ,
41	4/6 ... , ,	91 5/- ... , ,
42	5/- ... , ,	92, 93, 94 10d. each.
43	4/6 ... , ,	95 6/6 per doz.
44, 45	5/- ... , ,	96, 97 5/- ... , ,
46, 47, 48, 49 ...	4/6 ... , ,	98, 99, 100 6/6 ... , ,
50	5/- ... , ,	101, 102 5/- ... , ,



"The Natural Trout Fly and Its Imitation"

By LEONARD WEST.

This book has received unqualified praise from the
Press and Angling Authorities alike.

2nd Edition.

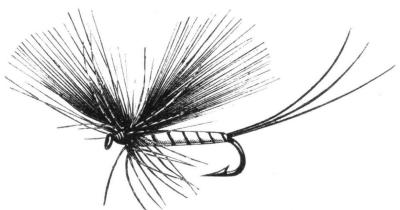
16/- Post Free.

Irish Lough Dry Flies

Students of Mr. John Henderson's article in Halford's last work, "The Dry-Fly Man's Handbook," on the dry fly in Lough Arrow, will be glad to know that we make his patterns of Green and Grey Drake and Spent Gnat.

They are dressed on a pattern of hook approved by Mr. Henderson, and we have gratefully to acknowledge his kindness in assisting us to produce these patterns correctly.

Grey Drake, 15/- doz.



Green
Drake,
8/6 doz.

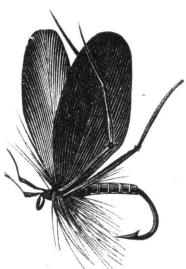


Spent Gnat
15/- doz.

The following patterns are used by many well-known dry-fly anglers who regularly fish Irish Loughs. They are well-tested successful patterns.

Iron Blue 4/6 doz.
Young Duck Fly ... 4/6 ,,
Red Spinner ... 5/- ,,

Alder 4/6 doz.
Green Gnat 4/6 ,,
Welshman's Button ... 4/6 ,,
Purple Spinner ... 4/6 ,,
Red Ant 4/6 ,,
Murrah Winged ... 6/- ,,
Murrah Hackle ... 6/- ,,



Murrah

(When ordering state that Irish Lough Flies are required).

Special Casts for heavy fish—Marana to Regular, carefully tapered,

6ft., 2/- ... 8ft., 2/8

Talyllyn Lake

We have for some years past supplied Flies to numerous anglers who fish this Welsh lake regularly.

March Brown and Silver, wet and floating.
February Red, wet.
Butcher, wet.
Greenwell's Glory, wet and floating.
Alder, floating.
Black and Green, wet and floating.
Partridge and Orange, wool body, wet.
Governor, wet and floating.
Partridge and Yellow, wet.
Bloody Mary, floating.

TALYLLYN LAKE—*continued.*

Wickham's Fancy, wet and floating.
Purple Spinner, wet and floating.
Partridge and Green, wet.
Hardy's Favourite, wet and floating.
Claret Jay, wet.
Mackerel, wet.
Ginger Quill, wet and floating.
Coch y Bondhu, wet and floating.
Claret and Teal, wet and floating.
West's Red Spinner (Prismatic), wet† and floating.*
West's Cow Dung, wet and floating.
Hare's Ear, wet and floating.
March Brown, wet and floating.
Yellow Dun, wet and floating.

Price, Floating, **4/6**

Price, Wet, **3/6**

* **5/-** per doz.

† **4/6** per doz.

May Flies

Westley Richards pride themselves upon the make, variety and beauty of their May Flies.

In their opinion the gape of the ordinary May-fly hook is too narrow in comparison with its length to hook effectively. To meet this objection Westley Richards' May flies are dressed on special hooks which are light and strong and wider in the gape than the standard hook. They have both good floating and hooking qualities.

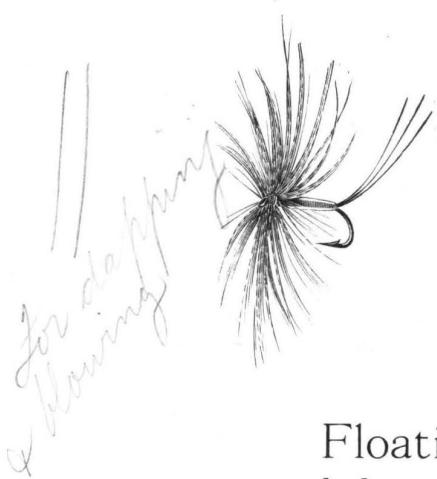
Carefully dressed hackled floating May flies are generally preferred to winged, although viewed off the water the winged variety give the impression of being better imitations of the natural fly. It is easier to cock a hackled fly than a winged, and they are more buoyant and generally successful, probably because the light percolates between hackles more readily than it does through the more solid fibre of a winged fly.



May Flies, Hackled Floating

Pale Olive Green ... All pale olive.
Olive Drake ... Body olive dubbing ribbed gold.
Halford's Champion Olive green hackle, raffia grass body, ribbed black.
Teme Treasure ... Olive drake, cork body ribbed black, red hackle and gold twist.
Monnow May ... Pale yellow head hackle and red hackle at throat, straw body ribbed black.
Green Drake ... French partridge dyed yellow, pale green raffia grass body ribbed green hackle and gold twist.
Green Partridge ... Natural brown partridge, grass green hackle and tinsel body.
Brown Partridge ... Natural brown partridge, red hackle and tinsel body.
The Red Rough ... Orange red body ribbed gold, olive drake hackle at head.

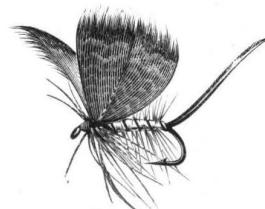
5/- per doz.



Westley Richards' Special Buoyant May Flies

With translucent bodies, the best May fly made; green, grey, yellow.

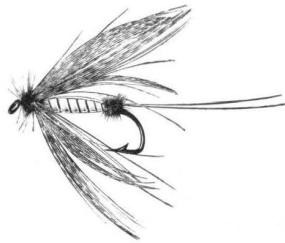
7/- per doz.



Floating-winged May Flies

WEST'S GREEN DRAKE ... Detached raffia body, green drake wings, partridge legs.
WEST'S DARK DRAKE ... Detached raffia body, partridge wings.
WEST'S YELLOW DUN ... Detached yellow quill body, prismatic hackles, bright yellow drake wings.
GREY DRAKE ... White raffia body, ribbed black, natural coloured grey drake wings.
HALFORD'S CHAMPION ... Green olive wings, raffia grass body ribbed black, olive hackle, grouse head hackle.

6/- per doz.



Wet Hackle May Flies

No. 1—Straw body ribbed gold, dull drake hackle, red-orange hackle at throat.

No. 2—Straw body black red hackle, olive drake head hackle.

5/- per doz.

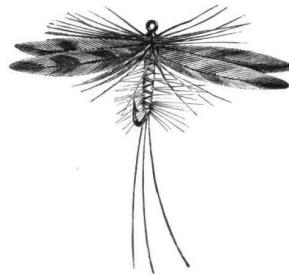
Spent Gnats

MALE.—All dove grey.

FEMALE.—Speckled wings, white raffia body ribbed white hackle, dark grouse at throat.

SPECIAL.—Speckled wings, white raffia body ribbed claret, dark grey hackle.

7/- per doz.



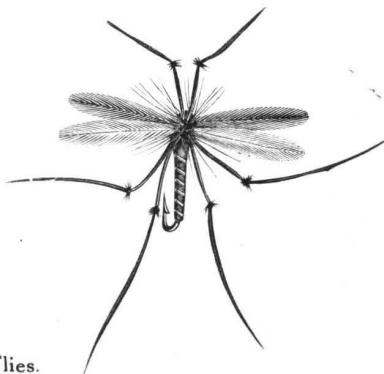
Crane Flies

(DADDY-LONGLEGS)

Very killing from May onwards.

WEST'S PATTERN

1. Orange detached body, jointed legs.
2. Brown detached body, jointed legs.



Crane Flies.

STANCLIFFE'S PATTERN

Cork body, selected pheasant
hackle. 6/- per doz.

ARTISTIC PRODUCTIONS.

7/6 per doz.

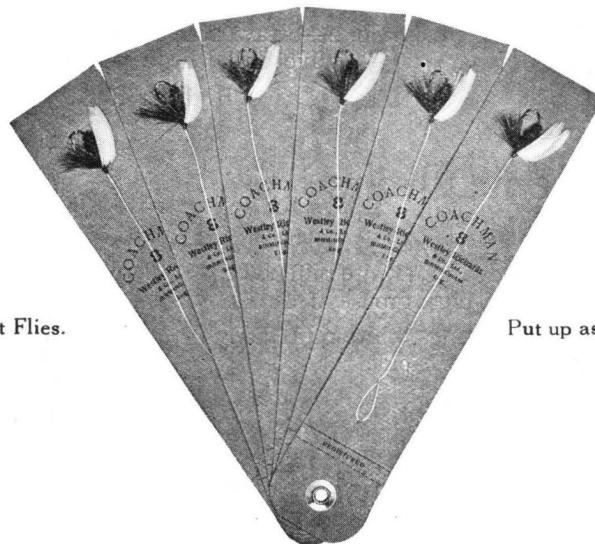


May Fly Larva

Just before throwing off its swaddling clothes.

6/- per doz.

Flies for Canada and the United States of America



Trout Flies.

Put up as illustrated.

Registered No. 36847 : 09 Stationers Hall.

Westley Richards & Co. have a large connection in Canada and the United States of America, and are in constant communication with many of the best known anglers there. They can supply all the best patterns of flies for

Lake and River Trout, Salmon and Black Bass.

Green Drake	Blue Dun	
Lord Baltimore	Female March Brown	
Ferguson	Whirling Blue Dun	
Abbey	Parmasheene Bell	
Cahill	Coachman	
White Miller	Royal Coachman	
Josephin	March Brown	
Red Ibis	Coch y Bondhu	
Seth Green	Red Spinner	
Brown Hackle Red	Cinnamon	
Montreal	Queen of the Waters	
English Admiral	Grizzly King	
Queen of Waters	Orange Fly	
Professor	Reuben Wood	
Stone Fly	Blue Jay	
Grey Dun		
		River Flies,
		4/6 per doz.
		Lake Flies,
		6/- per doz.
		Bass Flies,
		7/6 per doz.

Any of the above patterns can be dressed to float.

The above prices are for eyed flies. If to gut 6d. per doz. extra.

Elementary Trout Fly Casting

MANY standard books on fishing embody instructions as to casting a trout fly, often excellent, but generally prone to discourage a beginner by leaving the impression that the art of casting is difficult to acquire. To become an expert in the art will take time, but sufficient skill to afford an enjoyable day's fishing is easily attained.

As a believer in Mr. Giles Hoggetts' maxim "it's dogged as does it," I would advise the beginner to make his attempts first and to read after. He will then be in a better position to comprehend and appreciate written advice.

After several pages of preliminaries most writers are obliging enough ultimately to reveal the identity of their favourite rod maker, and at the same time—for the benefit of those gentlemen who have adopted the simpler method of advertisement by contributing to the announcements at the end of the book, assure you that there are several other makers who will give you reliable information as to a suitable rod, but I will content myself by saying, at first be satisfied with any rod suited to your strength and hie you to a duck pond.

It will assist you if you put on the rod a rather heavy line and a gut cast of not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards length, mounted with a light-coloured fly, easily seen.

If you would save the fly let your early endeavours be where there are no trees, or you will soon learn to hate them as Papilia did those of her so newly-acquired park :—

"A Park is purchased, but the Fair he sees
All bath'd in tears—oh, odious, odious Trees!"

Be content at first to get the line on the water somehow—by swimming out with it if necessary—and then commence to take the line off the water holding the rod at a slight angle from its surface and pointing in the same direction as that taken by the fly.

On the manner in which the line is removed from the water much depends, and I mention this stage of the operation of casting first, because it seems to me to embody the most important part of the whole art of casting. The removal of the line should be done by a firm continuous backward stroke increasing in pace until the rod just passes the perpendicular, at which point its travel should be arrested. The result of this stroke will be that the rod first bends towards the water and then assumes a corresponding bend in an opposite direction as the line is being carried back by the impetus imparted by the rod top.

Until you have learned by experience what a long pause is necessary before returning the line, you will never act upon the advice given by every writer, not to hurry its return. Instead, an idea will dominate your mind, that the top of the rod is oscillating like the marks on a weather chart, and this will probably prompt you to cast forward before the line is fully extended behind. After tying on another fly, which it is easily recognised your operations have rendered necessary, try again, keeping the elbow down and applying all force from the forearm and wrist. Take the line off the water again and remember to pause this time—try to think of some good action performed yesterday and when you have remembered one, it will be about time to give a little turn with

the rod top to the right, or left, to avoid a collision of rod and line, and then to give a sharp " tank " to the line to drive it forward to fall when extended in as straight a path as possible. Do not make a mighty sweep with the rod towards the water or the middle of the line will hit the water before the end reaches it, but apply just a sharp, decided, little hit to the line, with the top of the rod, and then lower the point while the line is travelling out, till the rod is about parallel with the water.

From what is already written here, the reader will gather that successful casting depends upon accurate timing and the judicious application of force.

Beginners are so often warned against an excess of force, that in their anxiety to profit by this advice, they lose sight of the fact that a certain amount of rightly applied force is not only advisable, but necessary. To cast a long line successfully requires the exertion of considerable power in the backward sweep of the rod, in order to get a sufficient bend on the rod in the direction of the water, first to lift and then to drive behind the full extent of a long line, by means of the corresponding resultant bend of the rod in the opposite direction.

Obviously, the employment of so long a line will also necessitate the application of a harder hit with the top of the rod to return the line to the water.

It is possible to cast a longer line than can be picked off the water, in which case the practice is to pull back a quantity of line off the water, with the left hand, and let it hang between the reel and rod rings in a loop, held by the thumb and forefinger. When the line is nearly extended to its full length over the water, the loop is released and the impetus of the line carries out that portion which formed the loop. Shooting the line is a delicate finish to a cast, as it obviates the danger of the fly being snatched back by the recoil which might otherwise result.

Unless endowed with plenty of physical strength, continuous long casting involves considerable strain upon the wrist and forearm, and it is a sure sign that you are attempting more than you can manage when the line on being lifted off the water, instead of sailing over head, comes in a bunch against your rod. If this should happen, the only thing to do is to shut your eyes, take warning, and then shorten line.

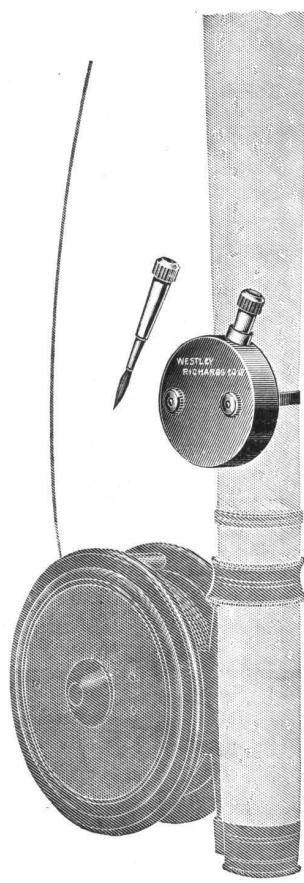
When you are in thorough sympathy with your rod and when your timing is correct, you will know the exact moment to commence the forward cast, by feeling a slight drag or pull of the line to the rod top, as the former reaches its full extent behind, but even then, if the wind is behind you, the gut will sometimes crack in the manner of a whip lash and break off the fly.

This is caused by the light gut cast being momentarily blown from its proper path and then suddenly straightened by the rod top outpacing the wind. If you return the line too quickly you will crack the fly off whether there is a wind or not.

A gentle breeze to ruffle the surface of the water is what every angler wants ; he can fish against a moderate wind by using the side cast, which alters nothing of the overhead cast in principle, not even the language, except in degree—but how to overcome the difficulties of a half gale, with a line of ordinary weight I know not, and am, therefore, obliged to refer my readers to some full-fledged tournament caster, who may have discovered some means of doing so, since his experiences of the 1908 tournament.

D. J. P. H.

Westley Richards' Safety Metal Bottle—for Oiling Dry-Flies



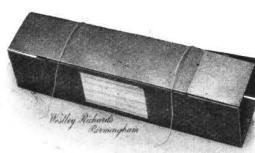
MESSRS. WESTLEY RICHARDS & CO. LTD., who have in recent years been responsible for various clever angling devices, have sent us a new one in the shape of a little dry-fly oil bottle, which can be attached to the handle of a rod above the reel. It is of brass, reminiscent in shape of a burgundy flask, the little brass-capped brush entering the neck like a cork, and at one side it has an adjustable ring which can be tightened round the rod handle. The ring is set at such an angle that the brush can be conveniently pulled from the bottle without the handle of the rod being in the way. The bottle's diameter is slightly less than that of a penny, and the weight is a fraction over an ounce, a point to be considered, as extra weight in the butt of a rod affects balance. It is a very ingenious little contrivance which may well appeal to dry-fly men. Some of us contrive to lose everything losable, even buttons to which ordinary oil bottles are attached, but the handle of a rod is not often missing! And if the oil bottle is attached to it, it should be safe as well as handy."—*Field*, June 14, 1923.

By Post, 4/2 Stock bottle of Dry-fly Oil, 1/1



DRESSIT.

WESTLEY RICHARDS'
Preparation for Fishing
Lines. Price per Tube,
1/3



Cardboard Folding Boxes

For sending fish by post
12in. x 4in. x 4in.,

7/6 per doz.





Watch-case Oiler and Dryer

Amadou one side for drying—Oil-soaked Felt Pad the other for oiling the fly.
Birmingham-made Watch Case ... 5/6

Patent Vapourizer

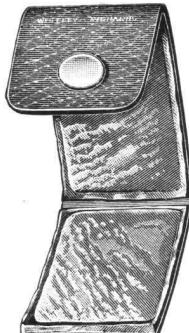
For oiling the floating fly by means of a fine spray of Mucilin or odourless paraffin. Reservoir protected by the pneumatic bulb, so that when the vapourizer is not in use it can be carried safely in pocket or bag. In this form it measures only 4½in. 7/6

MUCILIN, 1/1



W.R. Leather Pad, to protect knee-cap from injury; waterproof lined, firm strap at bottom, straps with elastic attachment at top; most comfortable 10/-





Amadou

Amadou, in Pigskin Cover, for absorbing superfluous paraffin or moisture from floating flies. Amadou, which is a prepared fungus, is an excellent absorbent, and has been employed for the purpose named by many expert dry-fly anglers Price, 1/6

Amadou in pieces, 6d. per piece.

Odourless Paraffin

In bottle, with brush 1/-
Supply of Odourless Paraffin in bottles 6d. and 1/-

MUCILIN, Registered, is prepared by Mr. THOS. ASPINALL, the well-known analytical chemist of Bolton. We know nothing better for making both the line and fly float. Mucilin does not become sticky or rancid under any condition, and will not injure the most delicate fibre of cotton, flax, silk, wool or feathers.



Liquid, for Flies, in bottle, as illustrated, 1/1 post free.

Solid, for Lines, in tins, 1/1 post free.



Westley Richards' Red Deer Fat

For greasing Lines,
6d. per tin; post 1d.

Pocket Line Greaser

Of Pigskin, with thick felt leaf, which is soaked with Mucilin or Deer Fat, for greasing the line. To prevent the fat from penetrating to the leather cover, the outside of the felt is covered with oil silk.

Price ... 1/9 $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ in.



Westley Richards' Angler's Knife



Actual size. Finest quality blades. Easy to open. Weight, 3 oz.

This Knife is made specially for us and is, we think, well designed. The point of the pricker is very sharply defined for removing gut from the eye of the smallest fly **25/-**
If with Corkscrew and no little blade **26/-**

Westley Richards' Sportsman's Balance, with special shaped handle for weighing heavy fish, 40 lbs. $\times \frac{1}{4}$ lbs.; in leather case, with button-holed flap for carrying **37/-**

Salmon and Pike Balances—

$25 \times \frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	$30 \times \frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	$40 \times \frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	$50 \times \frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
6/9	8/3	8/9	12/6

Sportman's Balances—

$6 \times \frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$8 \times \frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$10 \times \frac{1}{4}$ lb.
4/-	5/-	5/6

Sportsman's Balance, weighing to 2 lbs. by ounces or to 4 lbs. by ounces **5/6**

Scissors with Curved Points **5/6**

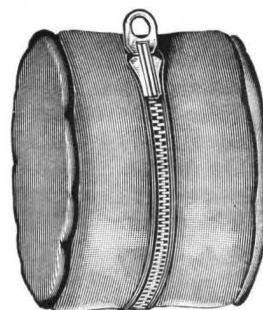
Pocket Scissors, Rustless **5/-**

Pennell's Gut Cutters and Pliers **2/6**

Improved Tweezers **2/-**

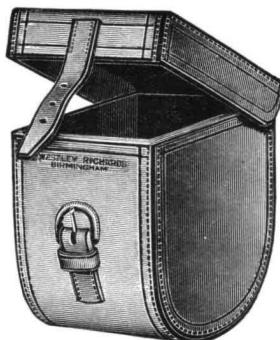


Reel Bag with Lightning Fastener



For Trout reels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7/6
For Sea Trout reels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/6
For Salmon reels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9/6

Blocked Leather Reel Case



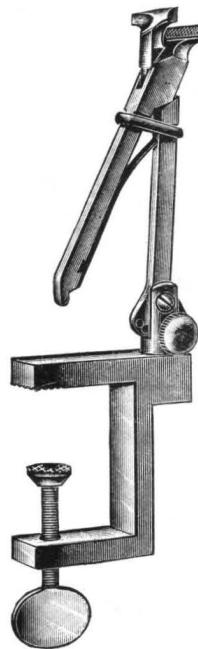
Soft lined and beautifully finished.

3 $3\frac{1}{4}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{3}{4}$
 14/- 16/6 18/6 19/6

4 $4\frac{1}{4}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.
 20/6 22/- 23/-

The above cases can be marked with initials or name, 6d. per letter.

Fly-Tying Vice



As supplied by Westley Richards to The Fly Fishers' Club. Quickly manipulated.

Clamps to edge of table ... 36/-

Westley Richards' Store-case For Tools and Materials for Fly Dressing.

A COMPLETE and well-arranged case of pigskin, with spring lock, containing a tray, divided to carry fly vice, gut, hooks, varnish, reels of tinsel and silk, etc. Below this tray is provision for a separate expanding leather-covered series of parchment pockets, for the reception of the various skins and feathers used in trout and salmon fly dressing. A description of the contents of each pocket is stamped in plain letters upon it. The various hackles are arranged in alphabetical order.

The most conveniently arranged and completely furnished case yet devised.

£12 5s. 0d.



DETAILS OF CONTENTS

TOOLS :—

I Pair of Scissors, curved points.	I Small File.
I Pair of Tweezers.	I Superior Fly Vice.
I Pair Halford do.	I Stiletto.

MATERIALS :—

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Seal Fur, assorted, 7 colours.	2 pairs Starling Wings.
2 gross various Dyed Hackles.	1 Blue Jay Wing.
2 gross Natural Hackles.	2 Peacock Wing Feathers.
3 doz. Jungle-cock Feathers.	3 doz. Guinea Fowl Feathers.
6 doz. Brown Mallard.	4 reels Fly Silk.
2 Kingfisher Skins.	7 reels Gossamer Silk.
3 Turkey Tails.	3 doz. skeins Floss Silk.
I Ostrich Feather.	100 Tapered Limerick Hooks, 2/0, 3, 11.
2 doz. Crest Feathers, No. 4.	100 Eyed ditto 1/0, 5, 12.
I doz. ditto No. 2.	Bottle of Varnish.
3 doz. Teal Feathers.	1 box of Wax.
3 doz. Tippets.	100 Fina Selected Gut.
6 only Swan Feathers.	100 Imperial Selected Gut.
2 pairs Snipe Wings.	3 doz. Twisted Gut.
I pair Landrail Wings.	

Silkworm Gut

SOME NOTES AND EXPERIMENTS

by

DOUGLAS J. P. HAINES

(*of Westley Richards & Co. Ltd.*)

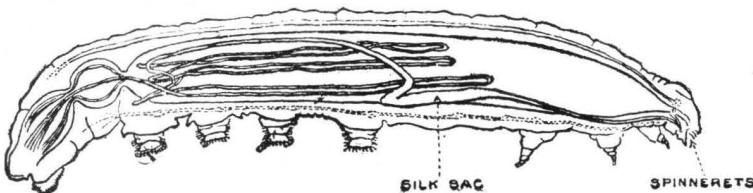
IT is open to dispute whether Northern China or Bengal can claim the honour of being the native habitat of the silkworm, but there is no room for doubt that Spain stands pre-eminent in the production of silkworm gut for angling purposes. The silkworm is now cultivated the world over, and wherever the silk-producing industry flourishes, there also gut is made ; not in equal proportions, for the output of gut varies with different countries. In addition to Spain, Italy, France, China and Japan contribute to the world's gut supply. Italian gut ranks second in quality to the Spanish ; the strands are often remarkably long and fine but somewhat brittle. But the longest strands of gut in my experience came from Japan ; they were 45in. unbleached, and so very rough that no self-respecting angler could find it in his heart to use them. For economic reasons the manufacture of gut is regarded as of secondary importance to the silk-producing industry, and consequently it follows that a great demand for silk reduces the gut supply and naturally increases its value. Murcia, the chief town of the province of the same name in South-east Spain, is the centre of the Spanish gut trade. The superiority of the gut there circulated is attributed (apart from greater care in its manufacture) to the local conditions of climate and soil which favour the white mulberry trees upon the leaves of which the worms feed.

The industry of raising the worms affords employment to many of the surrounding peasantry who attend and feed them in their cottages. An attempt was made in 1865 to induce the cottagers in England to adopt similar methods with a view to fostering the English silk industry, but the climate proved too cold for the experiment to be brought to a commercial success. Silkworms are very susceptible to sudden changes of temperature—a cold spell will harm, if not kill, the silk worms of a whole district, and is often the cause of substantial financial loss where they are largely cultivated. In the late Mr. Henry P. Wells' book, "Fly Rods and Fly Tackle," published about 1885, will be found an account of the silkworms indigenous to his country—America—and particulars of some experiments in drawing gut from them. At that time the American Government was exerting itself to foster silk culture, but the patriotic hope expressed by Mr. Wells that before long there would be a supply of domestic gut superior to any that was then imported into the country has never been fulfilled, for I am informed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology at Washington that the experiments have only extended to the production of gut on a very small experimental scale.

The manufacture of gut is interesting. Over the feeding worms are kept branches into which the worms creep when about to spin their cocoons, at which time a filament of silk may be observed hanging from

the mouth. At these signs the worms are killed by casting them into vinegar, where they remain for some six hours. After a thorough washing they are torn apart in order to expose the sericteria or vessels that secrete the silk which are twice the length of the worm and weigh $2/5$ ths of the whole weight of the body. These tubes or silk sacs contain a viscous fluid which may be described as liquid silk, and they measure in the middle about $1/16$ th inch, tapering at both ends. The anterior ends under the jaw terminate in two very small apertures, and when the worm is engaged in spinning the fluid issues from these in two filaments which are immediately stuck together by an adhesive substance exuded from a minute gland near the spinnerets. After being exposed in the manner described, these sacs are removed from the worm by the gut operative, and are quickly and firmly drawn until the envelope and fluid are extended to the desired length.

Both ends are then wound round pins and the stretched lengths are left to harden and dry. When dry, the strands are handed to a finisher, whose business it is to soften the outer covering by steeping it for about twenty minutes in a boiling solution of weak alkali. Then by drawing the gut through the fingers the outer covering is easily removed, a method which superseded the disgusting custom, so graphically described by Mr. Wells in his book, of ridding the strand of its envelope by drawing it through the teeth. It is supposed by some that the more modern method weakens the gut, but I find on washing gut in either a soft or hard white soap and soda bath that its strength is not affected to an appreciable



Section of Silkworm (enlarged) Showing Silk Sac and Spinnerets.

extent, but the soda gives it a dull and yellowish appearance, and it acquires a harshness of feel which is absent from untreated gut. Washing in soap alone does not colour the gut. Before what is known by the majority of anglers as "natural" gut is finished it undergoes two more operations—those of bleaching and polishing.

Bleaching is effected by exposing the gut to chlorine gas or to sulphur fumes for about twelve hours, and then to the action of bright sunlight for a day, after which it is polished by a brisk application of clean wash-leather to render it translucent. This treatment with sulphur fumes cannot be regarded as an entirely satisfactory method, as it must have a deleterious effect upon the gut, since the sulphur acids produced by burning sulphur in the presence of moisture are very strong (sulphurous and sulphuric acid). All collagenous substances, such as gut, are converted by treatment with acids into gelatinous products, which latter have no strength or tenacity as compared with gut. Treatment with chlorine gas acts upon gut very similarly, and I think that in all probability a better result would be obtained by subjecting the gut for some hours to the action of diluted formalin vapour instead of sulphur

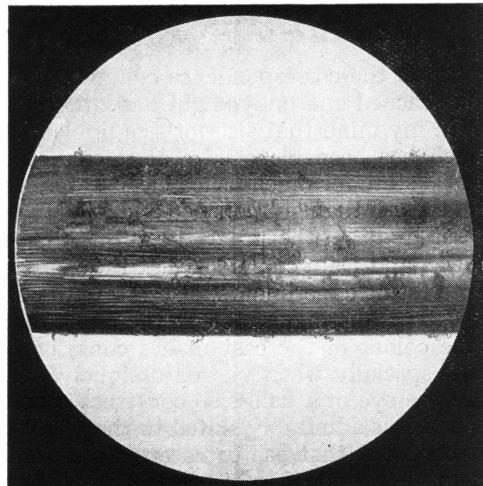
fumes or chlorine gas. Formalin would prevent the putrefaction of any decomposable elements of the gut, and would, moreover, harden and strengthen it rather than weaken it. The exposure to sunlight would follow to remove traces of free formalin, and to finish the bleaching of the fibre.

Owing mainly to the influence of the correspondence columns of the *Fishing Gazette*, a supply of unbleached and undyed gut has lately been available. There is no doubt in my mind that size for size unbleached gut is stronger than that which has been bleached, but it cannot be produced fine enough in a natural state for much-fished clear water, and I think that it is more visible to the fish than gut polished and dyed in the ordinary way. It cannot be disputed that the size of the gut used when fishing is of cardinal consequence, and I am confident that the question of colour is of importance. Interesting experiments to ascertain to what extent colour observed under water is distinguishable to the human eye, lead to the conclusion that the colour of the cast makes considerable difference in its obtrusiveness, especially when viewed obliquely. We have it on good authority that the eye of a fish is so constructed as to admit the maximum of light, and it is admirably suited to the elements that surround it, and there is no doubt that fish can see with less light than we can. With this fact in view, and, if we remember further the conditions under which a fish lives and moves, and take also into account the fact that it is influenced by difference in the colour of the artificial fly, it is difficult to conceive that a fish can be colour blind as many assert, but rather the conviction is forced upon us that it can distinguish colour, and therefore it behoves us to be careful of the colour of the cast we select in the hope of taking him. For sea fishing where extremely fine tackle is not of great importance—though it is preferable that as fine should be used as is compatible with safety—nothing could be better than unbleached gut, and I have used some of regular trout size for bass fishing in North Wales with satisfaction.

In all natural undrawn gut each strand tapers towards the ends, and although it is desirable to have as few knots in the cast as possible (on account of their weed-collecting capacity and to avoid the creation of extra air bubbles) it is folly to retain, as is often done, these weaker parts of the strand, with the sole purpose of increasing the length of the gut between the knots, and so sacrifice the strength of the cast. For purposes of reference the table showing how undrawn gut is usually classified is here appended. The approximate sizes of the different kinds of gut are given in decimals of an inch, and the names of various species of fish for which each particular class of gut is used are likewise mentioned.

Classification.	Use.	Size.
Refina (very fine undrawn)	Trout, etc.	.012
Fina	"	.014
Regular	"	.015
Second Padron	Lake fishing, etc.	.016
First Padron	Sea trout, etc.	.017
Second Marana 3-5	Heavy lake sea trout and grilse	.018
First Marana 2-5	Grilse	.019
Imperial 1-5	Salmon	.020
Hebra or Extra Imperial 0-5	Thickest gut produced for Salmon	.021

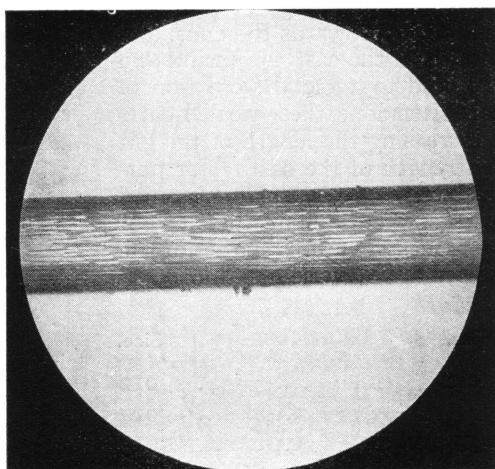
Drawn gut is gut which has been reduced in size by passing it through perforations in plates, which, by shaving, render it perfectly round and parallel.



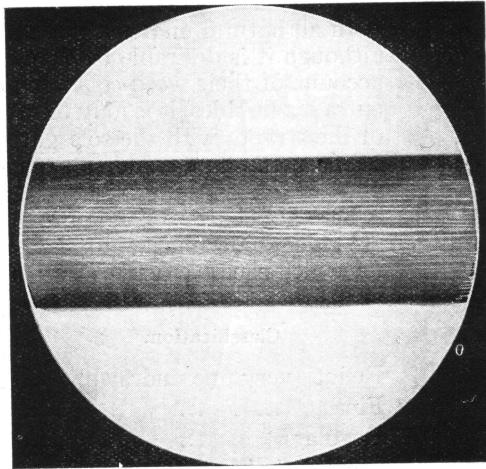
A.—Magnified 150 times.

a fibrous structure. The fibre is generally smooth and rounded with regular longitudinal markings. Occasionally faults in the clear surface of the fibre are seen, as shown in the accompanying illustration A, and these faults are, in my opinion, the cause of breakage in casts, otherwise unexplained. In parts the rounded fibre is flattened, and even twisted over like a cotton fibre. Under microscopic examination the effect of

Only gut of the very best quality should be selected for drawing, and it is possible that the objection some anglers have to drawn gut might be traced to the fact that they have, at some time or other, been unfortunate enough to use a cast made up of gut drawn from old or inferior gut. I have tested the tensile strengths of drawn and natural gut of the same diameter, but could not find that one was stronger than the other. It will be seen from the accompanying micro-photographs that gut has



Drawn Gut—Magnified 150 times.



Undrawn Gut—Magnified 150 times.

drawing is discernible, for drawn gut is less opaque than undrawn gut, because the fibrous markings are coarser and further apart, and the fibre is thinner than that of undrawn gut which I have examined. In other words, the fibre of gut is closer together at the surface of the strand than

at the core. The difference is shown in the two photographs of longitudinal sections, which were cut with a microtome from gut embedded in celloidin, and are reproduced on the preceding page.

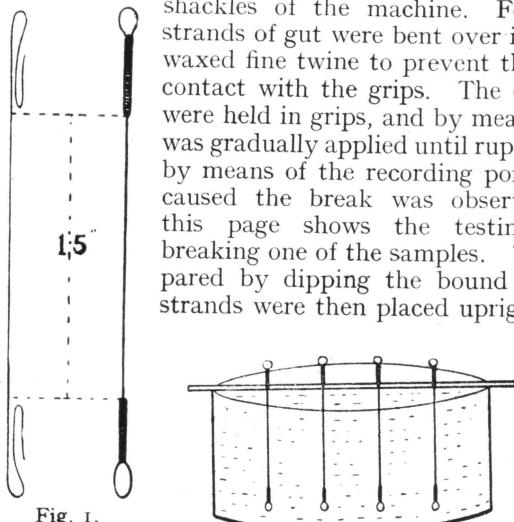
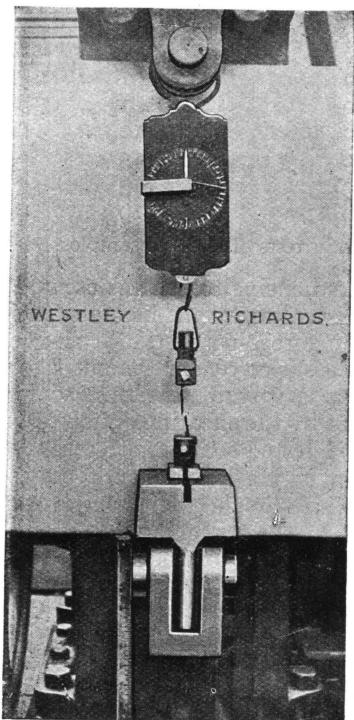


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

measured and selected gut are arranged in order of their tensile strengths is given on following page.

Gut is drawn from stout trout size to 6x, the latter size being only about 40 per cent. thicker than the average human hair. From sizes 1x, which is equivalent to horsehair in thickness, to 6x, the angler is practically limited to drawn gut, as the very fine natural gut sometimes procurable, equal to 1x and 2x in size, is anything but round and even. To get more extended information as to the tensile strengths of the different classes of drawn and natural gut, I carried out careful tests with strands of various sizes in a dry, unsoaked state, also with two hours' soaking. For this purpose a spring balance was taken, and to it was attached a recording pointer, in order to obviate any likely errors in reading due to the sudden jerk caused by the breaking of the gut. On the bottom of the balance was placed by means of a hook, a small grip, and this arrangement was fixed to the top hook of a small tensile testing machine. A grip similar to

that already mentioned was fixed to the lower shackles of the machine. For testing, the ends of the strands of gut were bent over in a loop and bound with well waxed fine twine to prevent their breaking at the places of contact with the grips. The ends so obtained (see Fig. 1) were held in grips, and by means of a hand wheel the strain was gradually applied until rupture of the gut occurred, when by means of the recording pointer the load (in lbs.) which caused the break was observed. The photograph on this page shows the testing arrangement just after breaking one of the samples. The soaked samples were prepared by dipping the bound ends in paraffin wax. The strands were then placed upright in water at 16 deg. C. for two hours (see Fig. 2). By this means only the portions under test were soaked, and the looped ends remained strong enough to stand firm under the strain applied to them by the gripping tools.

Table of results in which the strands of carefully

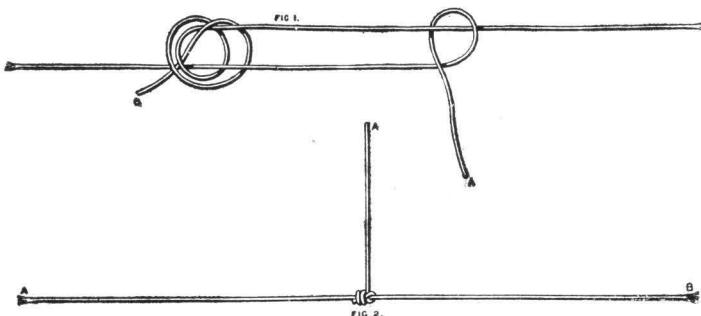
Particulars of the samples.		Tensile strength dry.		Tensile strength after 2 hours' soaking.	
*3x drawn	... 12 inch	... 4 lbs.	...	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	
IX	... 13 "	... 5 "	...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	
Fina	undrawn 13 "	... 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	5 "	
Refina	... 13 "	... 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	6 "	
Regular	... 13 "	... 9 "	...	7 "	
Padron	... 12 "	... 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
3-5 Marana	... 12 "	... 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
4-5	... 11 "	... 19 "	...	15 "	
*1-5 Imperial	... 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	... 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	15 "	
2-5 Marana	... 11 "	... 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	

* These are the two samples referred to in tests of knotted samples.

The necessity of soaking gut before commencing to fish has created in many minds the impression that dry gut has less weight-lifting capacity than that which has been soaked. The foregoing tests are eloquent proofs to the contrary. What soaking does is to render the gut far less brittle and more resilient than it is in a dry state. With a view to ascertaining how much a cast is weakened by the shearing action of and torsional strains imparted by the knots, I tested some knotted samples by the method previously described, arranging the knots exactly between the grips of the testing machine. If the sizes in the following table are compared with the corresponding sizes in the foregoing table of the tensile strength of single strands, it will be seen to what an extensive degree the strength of gut is reduced by knotting. The results given are the mean of the figures obtained from two tests.

Particulars of samples.	Tensile strength, dry.	After 2 hours' soaking.
Two knotted strands	2.75lbs.	2.0lbs.
3x drawn 13in.	Both broke at knots.	One broke at knot.
Two knotted strands	13.75lbs.	10.25lbs.
1-5 undrawn Imperial 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Both broke at knots.	One broke at knot.

To a marked extent the strength of a cast depends upon the skill exercised in knotting the several strands of gut together. Gut, when damped especially, is a soft substance, and if the knotting is not skilfully done, one length is very apt to cut into and weaken the other, or the greater strain required to bring the knots into position disintegrates the fibre of the gut and so weakens it.



Attaching a Dropper Fly.

I may mention here that the new method of attaching a dropper fly appears to me to be of interest and practical importance. The accompanying drawing shows the method clearly. Fig. 1. The points A and

B are the two ends made by joining the cast where the dropper fly is required. Take end B and tie an ordinary double fisherman's knot round A, pull tight ; then pass A round B and turn back once through itself (a half hitch) taking care to leave the end sufficiently long to tie the fly on and gently pull tight into knot at B as Fig 2. The advantages of this method are (1) that the knot is smaller and neater than any other ; (2) there being only one short end where B is cut off close ; air bubbles are reduced to a minimum as, the end points downward toward the tail fly ; (3) it cannot catch in fine weeds, such as flannel weed. I am indebted to Mr. H. S. Shorthouse, F.C.S., a fellow angler for the subjoined analysis of silkworm gut :—

ANALYSIS OF GUT.

Mineral matter (Ash)	...	...	0·50 per cent.
Silicious Matter	...	...	very slight trace.
Alumina and Oxide of Iron		...	0·065 per cent.
Lime (Ca O)	...	...	0·076 , ,
Magnesia (Mg O)	...	...	0·030 , ,
Soluble Alkalinity (as Na 2 O)		...	0·059 , ,
Phosphoric Acid (K 2 O trace)		...	present.
Sulphuric Acid	...	...	present.
Chlorine	...	...	slight trace.

From this analysis we learn that gut consists of tissue, and contains one part only of inorganic matter in every 200 parts, which fact accentuates the necessity of guarding gut, consisting as it does almost entirely of organic matter, from the action of sunlight, heat, and damp, especially if it is to be preserved. Gut is as thirsty as a dipsomaniac, and will in two hours, if immersed, absorb 13 per cent. of its own weight of water. Many anglers keep their casts in chamois leather, but this practice is not without risk, as uric acid is often employed in the preparation of chamois leather ; this acid is, of course, harmful to gut. I believe that gut could be preserved almost indefinitely if it were kept in a mixture of Magnesium Oxide and Calcium Phosphate. Magnesium Oxide, being a base, will neutralize any acidity remaining in the gut as result of the bleaching process, while the hydroscopic properties of Calcium Phosphate will ensure that the gut remains absolutely dry. It is unnecessary to add that both these materials should be absolutely pure. I have kept gut for years by this method by way of experiment, and cannot find that its strength or quality has deteriorated. Good gut is translucent and (if undyed) colourless, smooth to the touch, and of even thickness. Roundness is a *sine qua non*. To ascertain whether gut is round, turn it quickly in the hand, and then, if there are any flat places, they will scintillate. It should be springy and hard to the teeth. Minute knotty formations on the surface indicate rottenness all through, and such gut is probably the product of a worm stricken with one of the parasitic diseases to which they are subject. In choosing gut the foregoing points are all worthy of careful observation, and are, from a practical view, the only satisfactory tests that can be applied to casts made up for use. In conclusion, I may add that it is better to rely upon simple tests of the nature of those mentioned than to run the risk of destroying the elasticity of the gut by subjecting it to severe strains with a spring balance, as some writers recommend.

Inseparable

Brand Casts
and Traces

For Sea Trout, Grilse and Salmon

Guaranteed Perfect Single and Twisted Casts for the heavy waters of Scotland, Ireland and Norway. A speciality.

The excellence of Westley Richards' casts has been proved upon the Shannon, the big rivers of Scotland, and upon the exceptionally heavy water and fish of the Aaro River of Norway, where the fishing is all done from platforms or casting from the banks.

Single Gut Grilse and Salmon Casts.

Each strand is thoroughly examined and tested.	3 yds.	1½ yds.
Class 5/5 Double thick Marana, a good cast ...	3/-	1/6
.. 4/5 Double thick Marana, a heavier cast ...	4/6	2/3
.. 3/5 Double thick Marana, thoroughly satisfactory for grilse	7/-	3/6
.. 2/5 Double thick Marana, a cast which we have the greatest confidence in recommending for salmon fishing, the gut is round and carefully chosen	13/6	6/9
.. 1/5 Imperial Marana Salmon Cast, for heavy waters	17/3	8/8
.. 0/5 Hebra, the heaviest single gut procurable of which there is a very limited supply	21/-	10/6

Treble Taper Salmon Casts, with Single Ends.

Class 4/5 1½ yards twisted and 1½ yards single, best quality long strands	3/9
.. 3/5 Ditto ditto	6/3
.. 2/5 Ditto ditto	10/-
.. 1/5 Ditto ditto	11/6

Treble Twisted Gut Casts, extra strong.

3 yds., 4/-	2 yds., 2/8	1 yd., 1/4
Single Tippets, 6/-	Stout, 11/-	Extra Stout, 15/- per doz.

All our Salmon Casts are made with exceptionally Smooth Knots.

Traces.

Best Heavy, 1½ yards Single Gut Spinning Traces, two swivels, selected gut, Size 1/5, 9/-; Size 2/5, 6/6; Size 3/5, 4/-	2/2
Best Heavy, Twisted, 1½ yards, ditto, ditto ...	2/2

The Swivels of these Traces are made of somewhat thicker wire than those generally supplied, as fine wire cuts the gut.

" LONG NATURAL GUT.—Messrs. Westley Richards & Company, Ltd., Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, sent us a sample of Refina Spanish Gut of great length and fine quality, which is as good as anything we have ever seen. The strands measure no less than 27in., and are very free from faults. Points of such length ought to find great favour with dry-fly men, and a cast made up of this gut would have very few knots in it, a decided advantage."—*Field*.

Some exceptionally fine gut, probably a record. Westley Richards & Co. have sent me a hank of wonderful gut. I showed it to one of the best gut experts living—he admitted it was entirely exceptional for length and quality."—*EDITOR, Fishing Gazette*.

Inseparable

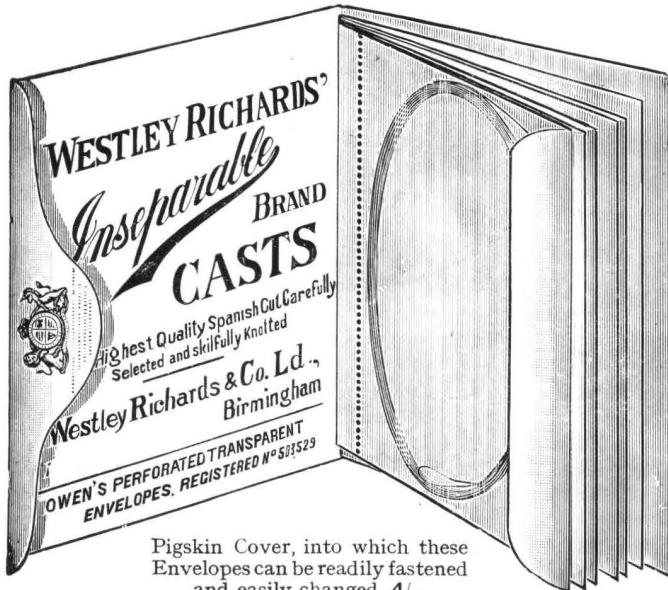
Brand Casts and Traces

For Trout and Grayling, &c.

Every precaution that experience and care can suggest is taken to ensure that all casts sent out by Westley Richards are of the highest possible quality.

They are made of the best natural Spanish gut procurable, carefully selected and skilfully knotted and the strands between the knots are as long as possible consistent with a perfect parallel.

Casts are packed in perforated transparent envelopes, bound in cover as illustrated—a great convenience.



Pigskin Cover, into which these
Envelopes can be readily fastened
and easily changed, 4/-

Finest Quality DRY-FLY CASTS, 3 yards

In the following Tapers:—

Refina to 4x drawn. ix drawn to 3x drawn. ix drawn to 4x drawn.
Medium to 2x drawn. ix drawn to 5x drawn. Stout to ix drawn.

Any Taper made to order.

1/9 each or 20/- dozen.

Inseparable Brand, 2½ yards CASTS

A very good Dry-fly Cast.

Medium to 3x. Fine to 4x. ix to 5x.

1/6 each or 18/6 dozen.



MAY FLY CASTS

Tapered 2 yds. Stout to 2x, **1/2** Medium to 1x, **1/2** Medium to 2x, **1/2**



Made to suggestions in the Chapter on Gut Casts in Mr. J. C. MOTTRAM'S Work, "Fly Fishing: Some New Arts and Mysteries."

HIGH WIND CAST

2 yds. only, even taper, from refina to 2x **1/4** each.

LAKE CASTS

Extra Fine (Special)
Natural **1/9**
Fine, Medium, Stout, for lake trout—3 yds. **1/9**

Superior Gossamer

Drawn CASTS

1x, 2x, 3x — Parallel
3 yds. **1/9**
4x, 5x **2/-**

Casts can be supplied from stock in mist colour or our special dull green. Brown for peaty water to order.

DROPPERS

(bundle of 25) **3/-**
POINTS, 18in. to 19in.
(per bundle of 25) 1x to 4x ... **6/-**

TROUT TRACES, stout, medium and fine, 1 yd., each **1/-**

**3 yards Inseparable Brand CASTS
with Droppers attached**

Medium to 1x, **2/-** ... 1x to 3x, **2/-** ... 1x to 4x, **2/-**

Made from gut, samples of which have passed the searching tests of a well-equipped test room.

FOR ACCURACY

Even tapered, 4 yds. cast ; for calm day, **2/8** each.

JOINTED CAST

Soft falling, 12ft. cast ; even and slow taper first 3 yds., last yard parallel, **2/8** each.

FOR DELICACY

12ft. cast, quick taper for 2½ yds. ; the last 1½ yds. 4x **2/8** each.



Best Quality Salmon Flies

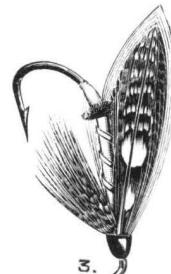
All our Salmon Flies are dressed on tested and carefully scrutinized hooks. Only those of correct temper, and with properly cut barbs, are used. They are strongly tied by men, as generally speaking men only have sufficient strength in their fingers to do this work almost continuously and properly. The wings are set well back from the eye of the hook. Either gut loops or eyed flies may be specified. Eyed hooks are now so carefully made that their popularity grows each year, whereas that of the gut loop diminishes. The argument that eyed hooks cut the cast, and that they make a clumsier head than flies with gut loops, is now rarely heard. The proportions of our flies are well balanced, the wings gracefully arched, and we are careful to avoid what is a common fault—the use of too much material.



Silver Doctor.



Glen Tana.



Silver Grey.

Regarding materials we are not yet embarrassed by the prohibitions of the Plumage Act, and we are still able to supply flies true to pattern.

A list of fully dressed patterns in general use :—

Jock Scott.	Silver Grey.	Mar Lodge
Silver Doctor.	Silver Wilkinson.	Dusty Miller.
Blue Doctor.	Thunder and Lightning.	Torrish.
Lion	Popham.	Wilkinson.
Durham Ranger.	Morgan.	Dunkeld.
Black Dog.	Black Ranger.	Britannia.
Black Doctor.	Butcher.	Fenian.
Black Dose.	Childers.	Greenwell.
Black Prince.	Parson.	Sir Richard.
Benchill.		

PRICES.

Sizes 5/0, 4/0, 3/0	2/0, 1/0, 1½	1, 2, 3	4, 5
3/-	2/10	2/9	2/6

Sizes	6, 7	8 to 10	
	2/3	2/-	

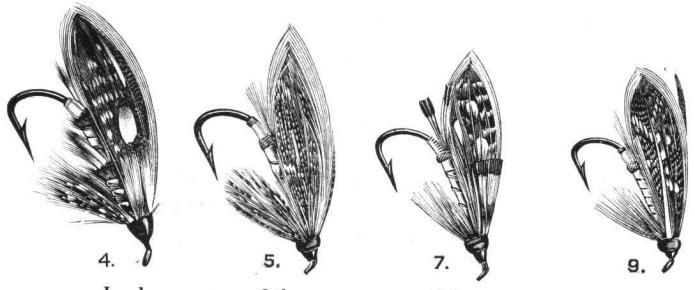
Jock Scott, 2d. extra.

Double Hooks, 3d. each extra.

List of Plain-winged Flies

Popular in Ireland; on the Dee, Spey, Spean, Eden, etc. Successful in low water.

For example see Glen Tana, page 73.



Jock
Scott.

Silver
Doctor.

Silver
Wilkinson.

Silver
Doctor.

Fiery Brown.

Golden Olive.

Orange Grouse.

Lemon Grey.

Claret Jay.

Ackroyd.

Grey Eagle.

Yellow Eagle.

Green King.

Purple King.

Gold Riach.

Lady Caroline

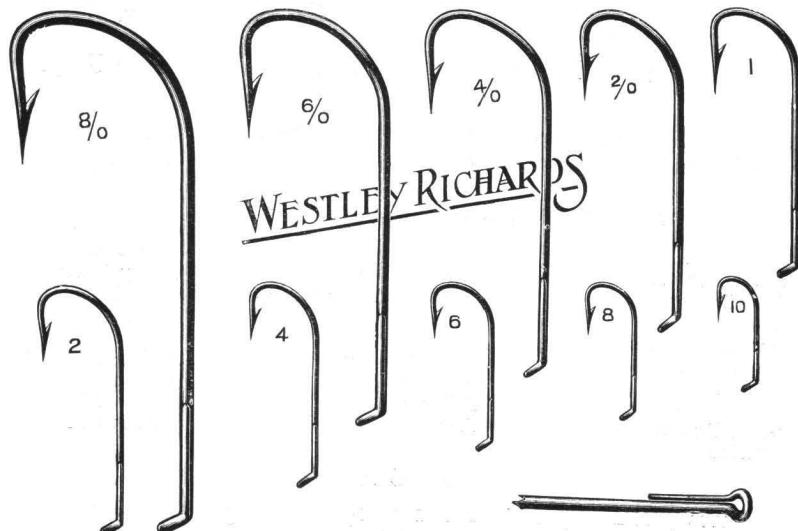
Glentana.

Black Jay.

Olive Jay.

Sizes	5/0, 4/0, 3/0	2/0, 1/0, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1, 2, 3	4, 5
	2/10	2/8	2/7	2/6

Salmon Fly Hook Scale

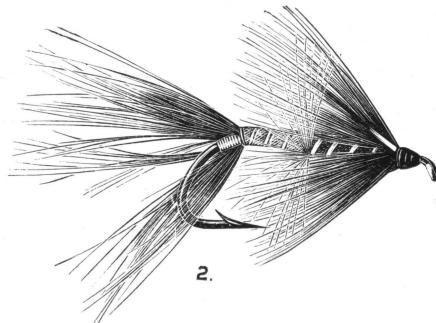


Illustrating Returned Loop, which gives a certain amount of spring under severe strain.

Well-proportioned and carefully cut barb.



Grubs



Sizes	5/0, 4/0, 3/0	2/0, 1/0, 1½	1, 2, 3	4, 5
	2/10	2/8	2/7	2/6

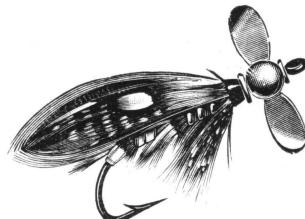
The Heather Dog.
The Jungle Hornet.

The Wye Grub.
The Prawn.

The above are Great Usk and Wye Flies.

When the ordinary dressings fail grubs often prove successful, and their popularity is rapidly increasing.

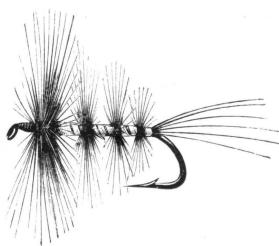
Salmon Fly with Ball-head Spinner



Supplied in large quantities to New Zealand, Australia, Norway, and to wherever the rivers are heavy. All the popular dressings.

Sizes	5/0, 4/0, 3/0	2/0, 1/0, 1½	1, 2, 3	4, 5, 6
	4/3	4/-	3/10	3/9

If with plain wings, 2/- per doz. less.

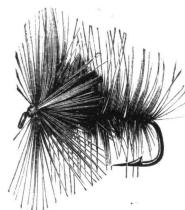


A.

Dry Flies for Salmon

As recommended in
recent books.

A...8/6 B...7/6



B.

Dry Flies for Salmon

To Mr. George M. La BRANCHE'S description in
"The Salmon and The Dry Fly, 1924."

Colonel Monell, Pink Lady, Soldier Palmer, Mole ... Price, **8/6** per doz.

Sizes 10 to 4. Flies on Sizes 6 and 8 are thought by Mr. La Branche to be the best.

The hackles of these flies are carefully selected for lustre and stiffness. Each hackle is put on in a separate coil, and they are spaced at regular intervals showing the body between. Perfect shape is obtained by the careful arrangement and graduation of the hackles.

12ft. Leader or Gut Cast, in two looped-up sections—one 9ft. tapered and one 3ft. level Price **6/6** each.

Mr. Marston, in his review of Mr. La Branche's book "The Salmon and the Dry Fly," anticipates a revival in this country of an experimental study, commenced here many years ago by Major J. R. Frazer, to take salmon in clear water on a dry fly, when the orthodox way is useless.

As everyone will remember, Major Frazer met with encouraging success. This success has been repeated in Canada by Mr. La Branche and a few friends, and is described in his book. The results recorded cannot fail to resuscitate interest here, especially when rivers are clear and low and the fish in sight. There is great similitude in the methods of these two sportsmen, but their flies are very different. Those of Major Frazer might be the rosy-cheeked off-springs of a May Fly and a Durham Ranger; those of Mr. La Branche are tied in sombre colours and are hairy like the palmer worm. His bodies are light in order that the flies may float high upon the water and ride it with the poise and buoyancy of a fairy cockle. On the importance of this point Mr. La Branche is emphatic.

When a salmon takes a dry fly he moves and acts with a dignity befitting royalty. In these circumstances remember Major Frazer's dictum not to strike at once. Mr. La Branche goes even further and says strike not at all, which is probably good advice, for if a salmon be slow in opening his mouth he is slower in shutting it, or seems to be, and there is always danger of removing the fly before the hook is fleshed by the fish's own movements.

Flies from Hewitt's work—"The Secrets of the Salmon."

HACKLED PATTERNS—

Black Palmer.

Grey Palmer.

Brown Palmer.

WINGED PATTERNS—

Whirling Dun.

Rent Wood.

Greenwell's Glory.

Cinnamon Sedge.

Cahill.

7/6 doz.

Cast, 14ft. tapered ... **3/6** each.

6/3 doz.

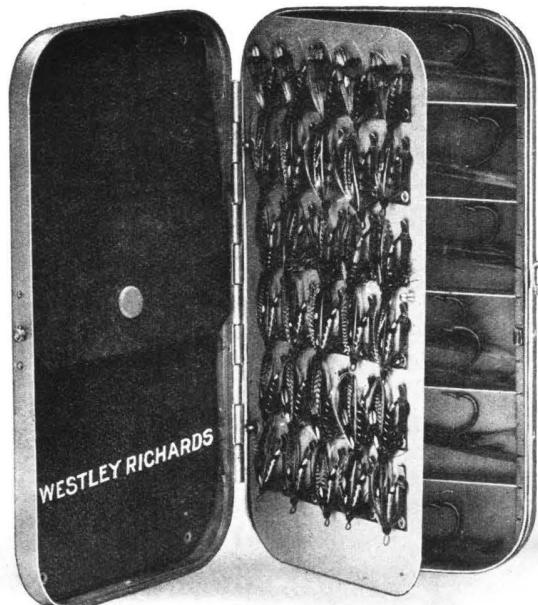
Special Salmon Fly Carriers



This leather carrier contains in addition to the 8in. aluminium fly box for ordinary sized salmon flies, and for large scissor-winged and eagle flies put into quills (illustrated below), a special ventilated box, into which are placed flies that have been used.

After a day's fishing, all that is necessary is to place the ventilated box with the wet flies before the fire, where they are dried without trouble. This idea was given to us by Mr. John Henderson, and the outfit shown was made for him.

£4 0 0



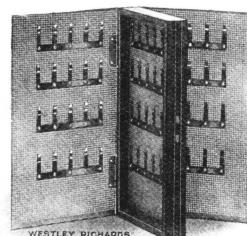
Westley Richards' Magazine Carrier

For Eyed Flies, with one, two,
three or four Sections.

Each section can be fitted wholly for :—

- Salmon Flies (a section holds 80 salmon flies).
- Sea Trout or Lake Flies (a section holds 224 sea trout flies).
- Ordinary Trout Flies (a section holds 320 trout flies).

Or each section can be arranged to hold all three classes of flies together.



A section measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in. It is possible to remove the central aluminium sheet in order that double hooked flies can be carried on the two aluminium covers hinged on each side of the frame.

A convenient form is a three-sectional Magazine, in which one section is fitted for salmon flies, another for sea trout and lake flies, and a third for ordinary trout flies.

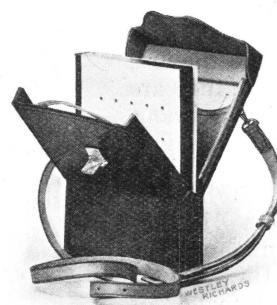
Best Leather Magazine, with 4 sections, marked from A to D, with lock and dees for sling, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$ in.,
£4 4 0

Ditto, with 3 sections marked A to C, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ in. ... **£3 8 0**

Ditto, with 2 sections marked A and B, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ in. ... **£2 15 0**

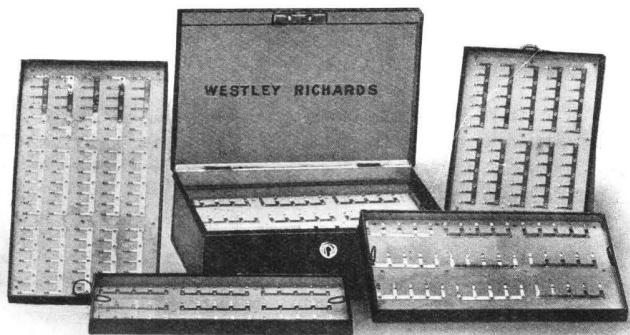
An extra leather case, with provision for carrying casts, scissors, etc., to take a single section is supplied for **£1 11 0**

Sections (without leather case) to go in above **12/-**
Slings **4/6**



Single Section, complete with case and sling, as above, **47/6**

Salmon Fly Japanned Tin Store Case



10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Containing three trays fitted with clips for 45 large flies each, two trays fitted with clips for 105 smaller flies each.

The clips are riveted to satin-finished aluminium lining, the polished surface of which adds to the ease of inserting the flies or withdrawing them from the clip. Airtight.

Complete with lock and key £3 3 0

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Size as above.

Five trays each containing 15 compartments.

A washable memorandum tablet in lid, divided into five spaces, in which can be written contents of each tray. Trays numbered 1 to 5. On the top tray is a removable felt pad which prevents trays from moving

£3 3 0

Solid Leather Tackle Cases

Made to order from our own or customers' designs.

Beautiful workmanship.

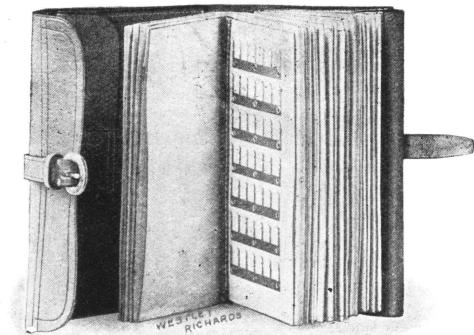


Fly Books For Salmon and Trout

Pigskin Book

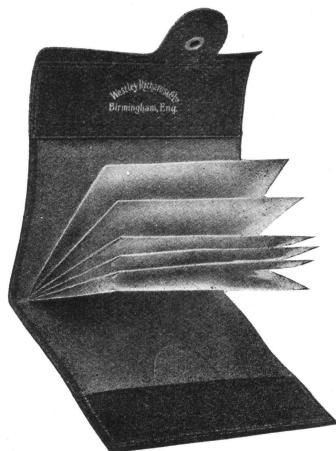
With strap, 2 leather pockets, compartments for scissors, tweezers, etc., 4 parchment pockets for casts, etc., 30 pockets for flies (10 pages), 2 pages for droppers, etc., 2 leaves of felt.

Price	...	6	6½	7in.
		14/-	16/-	18/-



The above books are also supplied with an aluminium leaf fitted with clips as illustrated.

5in., 6in.	6½in., 7in.
2/9	3/6
extra.	extra.



Leather Cover

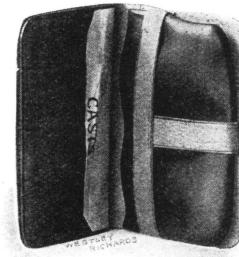
With spring clip to carry Westley Richard's Perforated Cast Envelopes. The paper covers are slipped into pockets in the Leather Cover made to receive them, and the envelopes are presented in a book form.

4/- each.



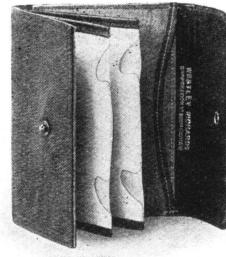
Cast Cases

REGD.  BRAND
TRADE MARK



Superior Pigskin, Hand-Sewn Cast and Damper Case.

With chamois leather pocket with parchment flap, spirit dressed rubber damping pocket.
 $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{7}{8}$ in. ... **16/-** each.



Pigskin Cast Case.

Glove button fastener, 2 leather pockets, 8 parchment pockets for casts, and 16 small parchment pockets for flies. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$ in.,
12/- each.



Superior Pigskin Cast Case.

With 3 chamois leather pockets with parchment flaps. 5×5 in.,
10/6 each.



As above, but salmon size, with 4 chamois pockets, named for strength of gut. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in.,

17/6 each.

Cast Damper Boxes

REGD.  BRAND
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Best Quality Nickel Silver Round Cast Damper Boxes.

Made with inner flange which prevents gut being trapped between lid and body of box. Finished best blue bronze finish outside and lined with white celluloid, glycerine proof. Supplied with two sulphur-free felts.



Made in three sizes :— each.

4in. diameter	...	5/8
4½in. diameter	...	8/-
5in. diameter	...	10/-

Box as above, but made of best satin-finished aluminium, with safety rim, and lined celluloid. With two felts.

Made in one size only, 4in. diameter 4/- each.

Square pattern Cast and Cast Damper Boxes.



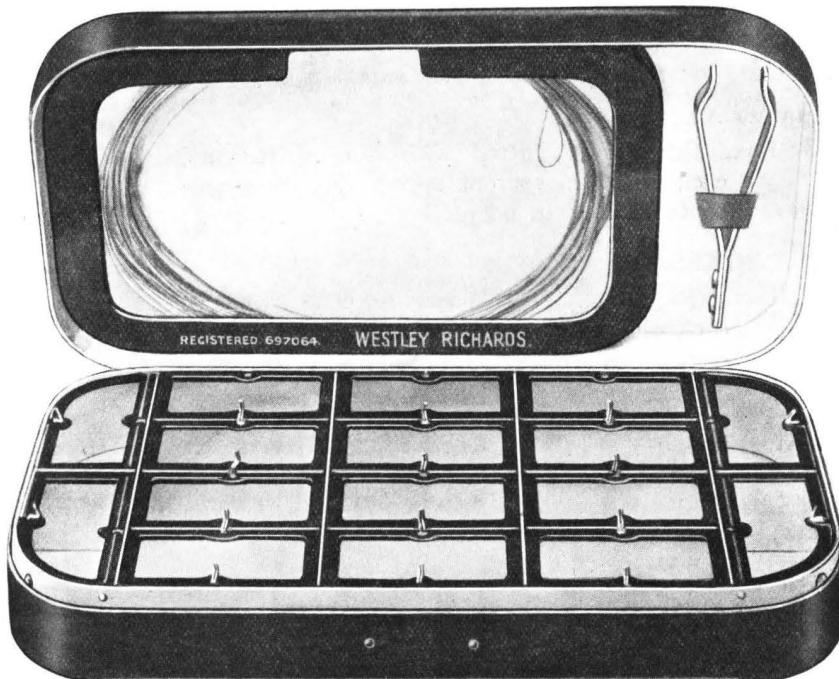
Double aluminium box, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in., fitted with safety rim to each leaf, supplied with pair of felts in one half, making it a most useful cast and cast damper box combined ... 5/9 each.

Box, same size as above, but fitted as combined cast damper and trout fly box. Cast box, with safety rim and two felts, fly box fitted to hold 75 trout flies, 6/6 each.

Box as above, but fitted to take 31 medium and large salmon flies, together with cast damper box 6/9 each.



Westley Richards'
Improved Nickel Combined Box
for Eyed Flies and Casts



4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Cast Carrier in lid	...	...	25/-
6in. Cast Carrier and Tweezers	...	...	30/-

This box being of Nickel is heavier, but will withstand much harder wear than the ordinary trade pattern of Aluminium.



Aluminium Dry Fly Compartment Boxes with Spring Lids



3½in. BOX.

Box, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in., fitted with 9 compartments,
each with transparent spring lid. Washable
contents label in lid of box

5/6 each.

4¾in. BOXES.

Box, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ in., fitted with 12 compartments,
each with transparent spring lid. Felt pad for
drying flies fitted into lid of box

7/6 ,,

Box as above, but fitted in lid with best quality
pigskin flaps, pocket for casts and tweezers ...

8/6 ,,



6in. BOXES.

Box, $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ in., fitted with 16 compartments, each
with transparent spring lid. Felt pad for drying
flies fitted into lid of box

10/- each

Box as above, but fitted in lid with best quality
pigskin flaps, pocket for casts and tweezers ...

10/6 ,,

Box, $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in., fitted with 16 compartments
each side, making in all 32 compartments each
with transparent spring lid

21/- ,,

Aluminium Fly Boxes with Nickel Silver Clips

All Clips mounted on satin-finished aluminium.

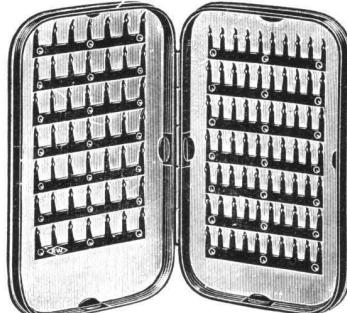


3½in. BOX.

Box, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in., fitted to hold 51 trout flies 3/- each.

4¾in. BOXES.

Box, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in., fitted to hold 85 trout flies	... ...	5/-	,
Box, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in., fitted to hold 42 sea-trout flies	... ...	5/-	,
Box, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in., fitted to hold 30 salmon flies	... ...	5/6	,



6in. BOXES.

Box, $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in., fitted to hold 119 trout flies	... ...	6/-	each.
Box, $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in., fitted to hold 70 sea-trout flies	... ...	6/-	,
Box, $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in., fitted to hold 40 salmon flies	... ...	6/-	,
Box, $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ in., with swing leaf to hold 238 trout flies	14/-	,	
Box, $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ in., with swing leaf to hold 110 sea-trout and salmon flies	... ...	14/-	,
Box, $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ in., with swing leaf to hold 80 salmon flies	14/-	,	

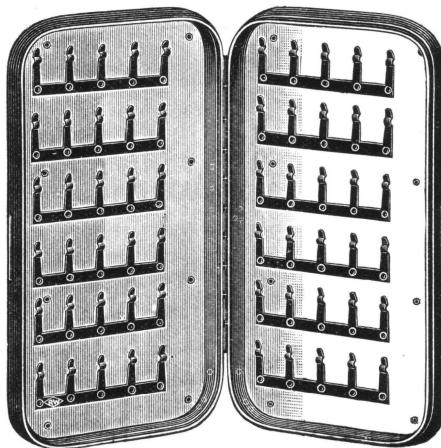


7in. BOXES.

Box, $7 \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in., fitted to hold 67 sea-trout and salmon flies	... ...	14/-	each.
Box, $7 \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in., fitted to hold 50 salmon flies	... ...	14/-	,

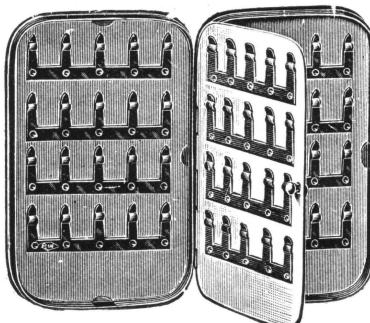
Aluminium Fly Boxes with Nickel Silver Clips

REGD.  BRAND
TRADE MARK



8in. BOXES.

Box, 8×4× $\frac{3}{4}$ in., fitted to hold 79 medium and large salmon flies	... ... ... ... ...	20/- each
Box, 8×4× $\frac{3}{4}$ in., fitted to hold 60 large salmon flies		18/- ..
Box, 8×4×1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., with swing leaf to take 158 medium and large salmon flies	... ... ...	34/- ..
Box, 8×4×1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., with swing leaf to take 120 large salmon flies	... ... ... ... ...	30/- ..



A large selection of Boxes for Baits, Minnows, Tackles, etc., in stock.
Sent on approval.

Greenheart and Some Comparisons.

RODS are fashioned from materials of widely different natures. Steel, bamboo, and numerous woods compete for the sportsman's favour. Each of these materials has its champions, and much eloquence is expended, on one side, to prove the superiority of Bamboo over Greenheart, and on the other side to claim the reverse is the fact, while a third party may be prepared to show that steel is vastly superior to both. The competition which would wrest from Greenheart wood the honour of holding amongst rod materials the first place in a fisherman's heart, is nothing to that which besets the greenheart tree itself in its actual fight for existence.

In the vast primeval forests that cover almost the whole area of British Guiana and in the swamps that there abound, the greenheart tree wars with hundreds of other species, night and day, for food and for light in which to thrive. It is a fight, tree against tree, parent against offspring. In this silent, desperate battle no weakling swells the ranks; it is a battle of giants, jealous even of a blade of grass which, requiring food, must be stifled at birth. Within the forest, interlaced roots cover every inch of ground and overhead is a living canopy of green, through which few rays of sunlight filter; no herbivorous animal can therefore find support, and although there are many distinct forms of animal life harboured by the trees, it is remarkable that not a single species of animal attacks or gnaws their bark. The fight for existence is therefore between the trees themselves, for they suffer little from outside enemies. That curious animal, the sloth, and certain ants and caterpillars, do certainly prey upon their leaves, but the chief danger to these forest giants is from each other and from competing vegetation.

The combination of uniform heat throughout the year and a rainfall which is measured by feet, not inches, encourages the rapid growth of certain powerful climbing plants, which use the trunks of trees as a means of rearing themselves into the sunlight, often smothering or strangling the friendly tree by whose aid they have succeeded in the struggle for existence. Some of these twist round their victim, others climb by means of adventitious roots, in the manner of the ivy, while one armed with climbing irons, swarms up the trunk, as man climbs a pole. Enfeebled by age, sapped of its waning strength by these and other parasites, a one-time stalwart will drop its leaves and die. Immediately, between hundreds of seedlings, ensues a determined struggle for the opening thus created. Perhaps an offspring of the fallen giant, to produce which has been the mainspring of life's struggle, will gain the vacant place—not by right of succession, but by might alone. Possession once gained can only be retained by constant battle; the sword must never rust.

From wars have sprung sturdy nations, and thus from the great battlefields of the Guiana Forest emerges a race, strong in the strength of an inherited power of development, engendered in their forebears by the fierce struggle for existence.

Under favourable circumstances the greenheart tree of British Guiana (*Nectandra Rodioei*) attains noble proportions, growing on a 70ft. stem free of all branches, up to as high as 100 ft., and often yielding timber 70ft. long and as much as 2ft. square, but the average log imported into this country is naturally below these measurements.

Our chief supply of Greenheart comes from camps below the rapids of the Essequibo and Demerara rivers.

For rod-making purposes that obtained from near the Essequibo is the best owing to the favourable nature of the sandy soil in which it grows.

The timber grants are mostly confined to the forests below the rapids, and this is due to the great difficulty the latter present in the transport of timber, which, being heavier than water, cannot, like the logs of North America, be rafted down the rivers in large quantities. A recently constructed railway has, however, now opened up a large area of virgin forest hitherto practically inaccessible. The accessible lands, which have for years yielded the timber supply, have naturally undergone great depredation, and most of the camps are a considerable distance from the rivers.

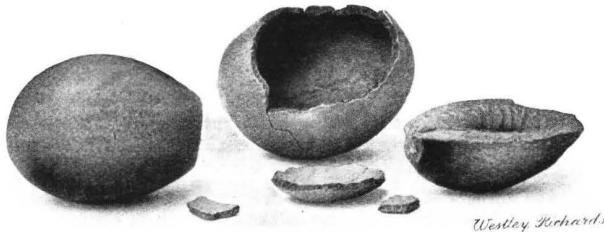
The trees are felled by chopping them away a little distance from the base. A platform is erected some roft. from the ground for this purpose, and the tree is squared where it falls. Negroes and Indians are employed in this work, and in a temperature of from 70° to 95° Fahr. overcome the great difficulty of drawing the logs to the river's edge by the use of rollers. The logs have tapered or "snape" ends for this purpose, and so general at one time was the destruction of saplings to act as transport rollers that the Government was compelled to issue regulations to stop this waste.

The logs are hauled by manual labour, there being no cattle in the country. For this purpose a chain is attached to one end of the log, from which at regular intervals separate pieces of rope are hitched by their centres, so that half the rope is one side and the other half on the opposite side of the chain. To both ends of the rope stout pieces of wood are attached for the haulers to grasp. An ordinary baulk of timber can be hauled by forty men working in two equal files of twenty men each on opposite sides of the chain; but for large baulks many more men have to be employed. In executing an order for the very large baulks of greenheart employed in the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal, a special railway was constructed to bring the timber from the forest to the river, but the general method of hauling is as already described.

The logs on arrival at the waterside are loaded on to specially constructed punts, by the aid of which they are floated off to the vessel waiting at a convenient point in the river. At the Customs House in Georgetown the Government royalty levied on the timber is paid and the vessel cleared before being towed out to sea.

The aboriginal Indians may cut timber to 12in. square, exempt from royalty, and in a leisurely way do a considerable trade in supplying the local demand. Such timber is distinguishable from that of the firms working under grants, it being less carefully selected and not squared with the same skill.

There exists between greenheart and water a subtle affinity, for not only do they meet through the medium of the fishing rod, but this valuable timber is largely employed for water wheels, for submerged or partly submerged structures, such as piles and bridges, and for the keelsons, beams and decks of ships here and abroad. It is classed in Lloyd's register as second only to teak. All the dock-gates, jetties and staging of the Liverpool Docks are of this wood, and greenheart, to the value of £70,000, is employed for similar purposes in the Manchester Ship Canal. Bebeerine, an alkaloid, is obtained from the bark of Greenheart, and this is a useful substitute for quinine as a remedy for fevers. Its use was discovered years ago by a doctor of Georgetown. The fruit of this tree is enclosed in a hard, egg-shaped, brown shell, measuring about 3in. in length.



Fruit of the Greenheart Tree.

Greenheart is best when the tree attains maturity, at which time the heart wood has reached its maximum strength. The colour varies slightly in different specimens, but, generally speaking, that of good quality is greenish-yellow to red, and often much darker towards the centre of the log. Situation and the nature of the soil in which it grows affects the colour of timber greatly. The distance dividing the Essequibo from the Demerara river is not great, yet the greenheart of the former district is of a lighter hue than that of the latter. Exposure to light, or to moisture, deepens the colour of most woods, and in this respect greenheart is no exception. A good, sound piece of greenheart has an almost translucent appearance throughout, and even a partial deviation from the ordinary, or the presence of an opaque appearance, indicate incipient decay. The grain is remarkably close and straight, the annual rings are indistinguishable, and the pith-rays few, fine and equidistant. The resin-ducts are grouped together in threes or fours, and are surrounded by patches of tissue, giving to a transverse section somewhat the appearance of cane.

The age of a tree when felled, is, as everyone knows, generally ascertained by counting the annual rings, but as these are practically indistinguishable in greenheart, it is impossible to judge of its age by this means.

Greenheart is a slow-growing timber, and growing in regions of uniform temperature, plentifully supplied with moisture, is allowed no rest. Therefore greenheart wood is of remarkably consistent density throughout, and there is not that sharp contrast between the summer and spring woods which mark the annual

rings of a tree which has experienced the sudden changes of Northern seasons. The conversion of greenheart logs into planks is often seriously interfered with, as is nearly all timber, by the tendency of this wood to develop heart shake for some distance up the butt. Circumstances of growth will often cause the shake to develop at different angles, and thereby render the conversion an almost impossible task.

As a wood for rod making, greenheart has no serious rival. Snakewood, which is also known as West Indian greenheart, averages a little heavier, and does not appear to offer compensating advantages in strength, and is, if there is a difference, less regular in grain. Lancewood, a once fashionable rod-wood, is lighter, but treacherous. It possesses an inherent tendency to become brittle with use and age. If immature timber is selected it will take a set from which it will not recover. It is for this reason and in this condition much used for the frames of landing nets. Hickory is lighter, and though of sufficient strength, lacks the liveliness of greenheart, and is less capable of standing the shearing strain across the grain imposed by metal ferrules when a rod is severely bent. It is also prone to disease and to the attack of numerous insects when growing.

An examination of the specific gravity, tensile strength and co-efficient of bending strength of the various woods employed by rod-makers is an interesting academic study, but is not of great practical value when wood has to be considered in such comparatively small proportions as those which constitute a rod.

In dealing with such variable materials as timber cut from different baulks, grown in different localities and containing moisture in varying quantities, it is only to be expected that discrepancy exists in the different tables of results of tests published.

In building an hexagonal rod of split bamboo the object is to use as much of the outside of the bamboo as possible, as at this point the fibres are very closely packed. These open out more and more as they approach the centre of the bamboo. The top of the rod, being of small diameter, is therefore composed almost entirely of the densest part of the cane, whereas the butt, being of larger diameter, embodies not only the outside of the cane, but some of the more open part as well.

These facts show that the specific gravity of the materials from which rods are made may alter, not only in different specimens of the same material, but, in the case of a built-bamboo rod, in various parts of a single rod.

The late Henry P. Wells, in his table of the specific gravities of rod-woods, gives that of dark coloured greenheart as 1.0908, and that of built-bamboo as 0.9915. On these figures greenheart is (within $\frac{1}{10000}$) one-tenth heavier than built-bamboo. For example, if a bamboo rod weighed 4½ oz. a greenheart of the same length and diameter would weigh 5 oz.

For the purpose of comparison three pieces of hexagonal built-bamboo, each 40in. long, with the ordinary taper to represent a soft. dry-fly rod, were duplicated in greenheart, also hexagonal, and taken from three different baulks of seasoned timber.

These pieces of built-bamboo and greenheart were all most carefully selected, and were kept in an even temperature for a year before any tests were made with them. The cement of the built-bamboo joints may therefore be said to be set. In this condition they were weighed with the results given below :

				Weight.
				Ozs. Drs. Grs.
Built Bamboo Joint.	No. 1 representing a top	...	...	0 10 0
" "	No. 3 " middle	...	1	13½ 9
" "	No. 5 " butt	...	2	15 1
				5 6½ 10
Greenheart Joint.	No. 2 representing a top	...	0	9½ 5
" "	No. 4 " middle	...	1	10 9
" "	No. 6 " butt	...	3	3½ 5
				5 7 19

It will be seen that the aggregate weight of the three built-bamboo joints is only $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. 9 grs. lighter than the aggregate weight of the three greenheart joints, and that the two smaller built-bamboo joints were actually heavier than the corresponding joints of greenheart. Whereas the built-bamboo butt was lighter than its prototype in greenheart. In the light of what has already been written regarding the specific

gravity of built-bamboo this is as might be expected, and illustrates that as the bulk increases in built bamboo the weight diminishes in an increased proportion.

In large rods, such as salmon rods, the difference in weight between a rod of greenheart and one of built-bamboo becomes marked and of practical importance.

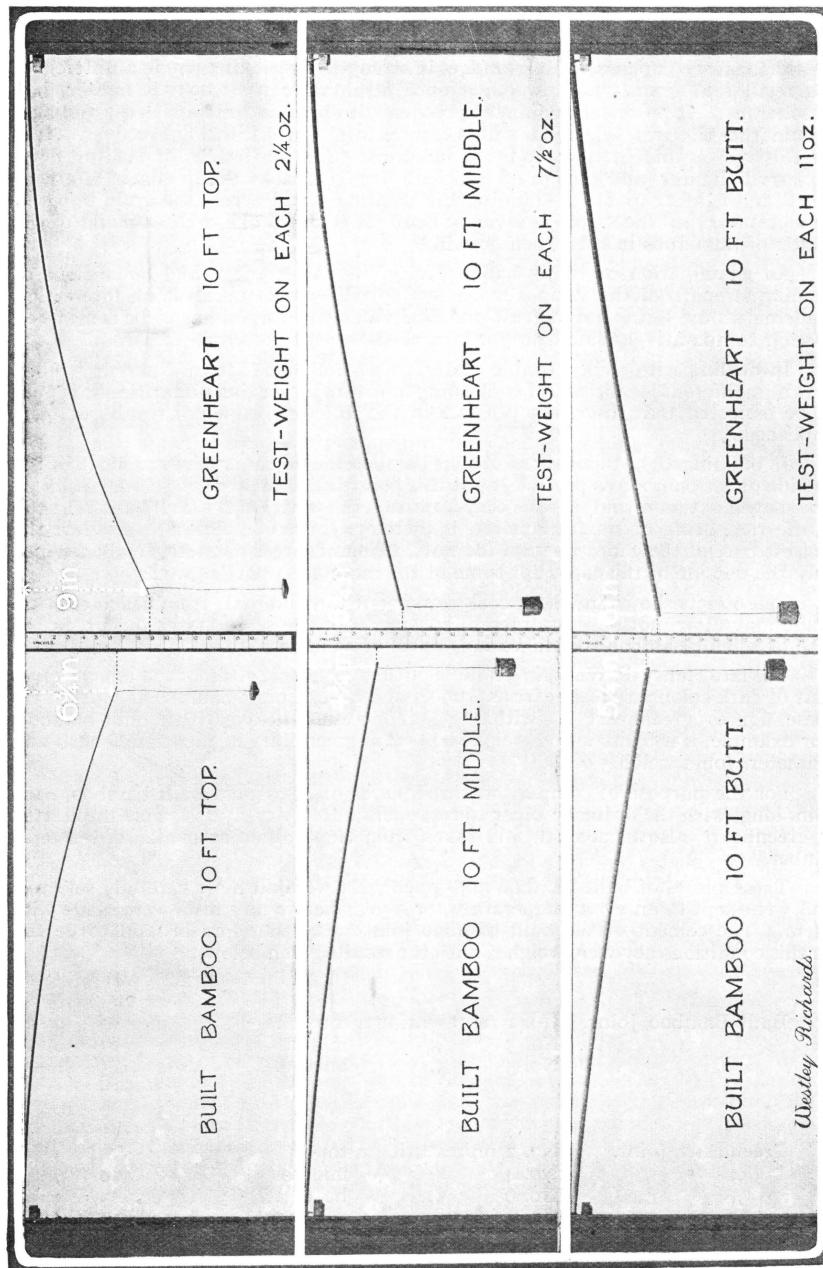


Fig. 1

On comparing two specimens, one of hexagonal bamboo and one of solid greenheart, planed hexagonally to match the former in size, and both measuring $7\frac{1}{4}$ in., and tapered to represent the butt of an 18ft. three-jointed rod, it was found that the built-bamboo joint weighed less than the greenheart joint by 4 oz. 1 dram.

The weight of the greenheart joint was 1 lb. 2 oz. $14\frac{1}{2}$ drs., and that of the built-bamboo joint 14 oz. $13\frac{1}{2}$ drs. This difference in weight would be augmented in an ordinary greenheart joint, it being customary to make such a joint round and not hexagonal.

Weight, however, is only one point of many that call for consideration in the comparison of two materials. The next step was to compare the different joints mentioned for deflection. A series of photographs show how the tests were applied and the result. (See Fig. 1)

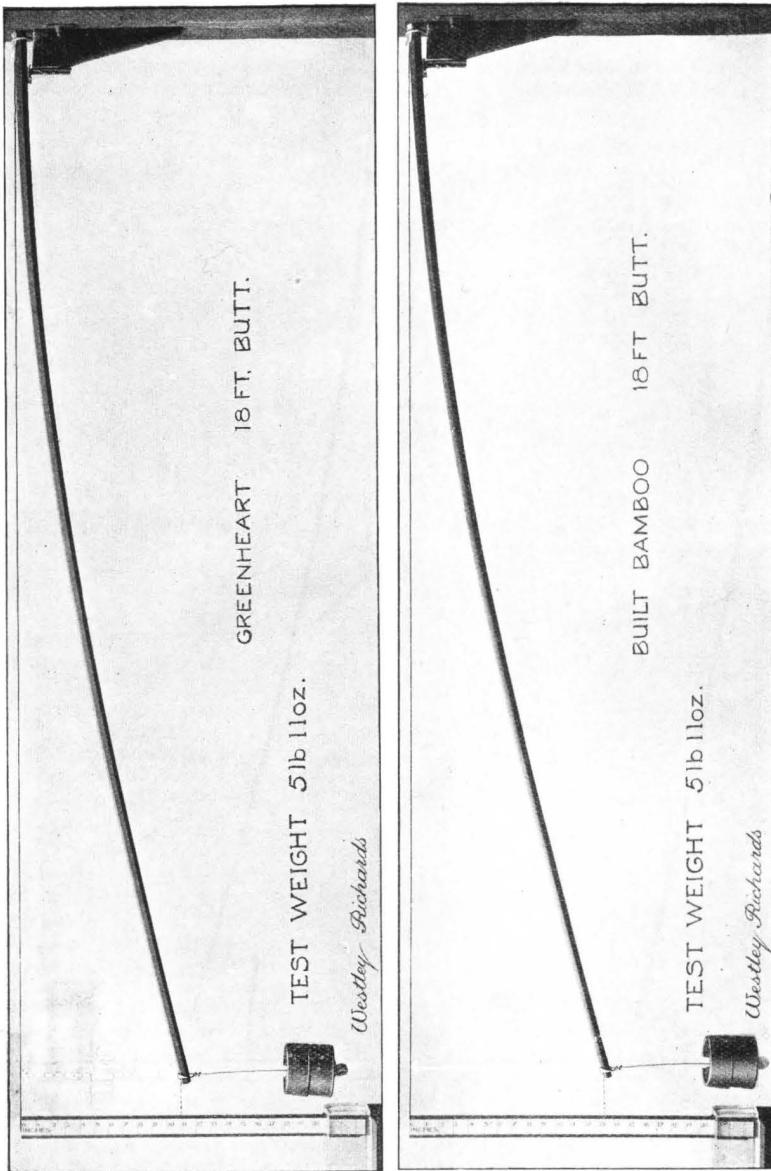


Fig. 2.

It will be noticed that all three joints of the 10ft. built-bamboo rod are stiffer than their prototype in greenheart, and that, as the joints become thicker, the difference in the bends of the two materials diminishes.

By calculation it will be found, to state it in a way easy of comprehension, that the approximate superiority in stiffness of the built-bamboo top over the greenheart

top is as 6/8 is to 5/–, whereas the advantage of bamboo over greenheart as regards the middle joints is expressed by the difference between 5/– and 4/–, or, in other words, the superiority which built-bamboo showed over greenheart as regards the tops is diminished by 8% in the case of the middle joints.

In an increased proportion, as the bulk increases, built-bamboo loses the superiority in stiffness it shows over greenheart in joints of small diameter until a point is reached where the position of the two materials is reversed, and proof of this

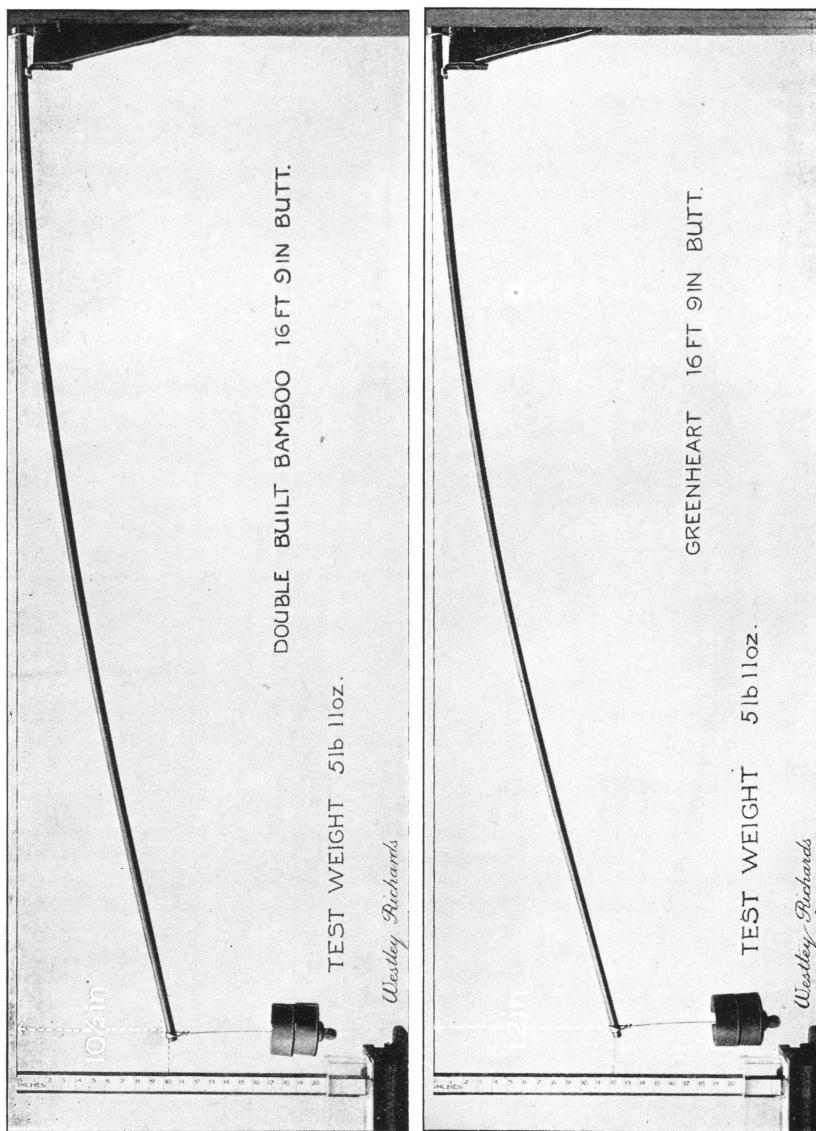


Fig. 3

is afforded by the photographs of the two 18ft. joints, where it will be observed that the greenheart joint is stiffer than its prototype in built-bamboo. (See Fig. 2)

A bamboo joint of large diameter, however, if double built, is undoubtedly stiffer than one of the same dimensions of greenheart, as the photograph of tests of two butt pieces, each measuring 5ft. 7in. in length, and representing the butt joints of 16ft. 9in., three-piece rods, shows above. (See Fig. 3)

By this mode of building, with double the number of pieces, the less densely-grown part of the bamboo sections is eliminated, and only the hard outside and densely-grown part is employed. This method, of course, in comparison with a single-built specimen of the same dimensions increases the weight, and the 16ft. 0in. double-built butt referred to above is only 9drs. 6grs. lighter than its copy in greenheart. Tests of one of the triangular-shaped sections of an hexagonal single-built joint tapered to the size employed in building the first 22in. of a middle joint of a roft. rod against a similarly formed section of greenheart, both placed flat side upwards, reveal the fact that greenheart is stiffer in this form than is bamboo (see Fig. 4), and it is not until all the six sections of the bamboo are cemented, that its superiority in joints of this size over similar-sized greenheart joints is apparent.

Further tests were carried out to the three joints of built-bamboo and the three joints of greenheart, already referred to as a roft. rod, to ascertain the load at which they would fracture and their elastic limit.

The two butt joints were placed on supports 30in. apart, and gradually loaded at the centre with increments of 5 lbs. until the fracture occurred and the bending curve noted with each increase of load. The two middle joints were placed on supports 15in. apart, and the two tops on supports 10in. apart. It was necessary to reduce the distance between the supports in the case of the smaller joints to prevent them doubling between the supports.

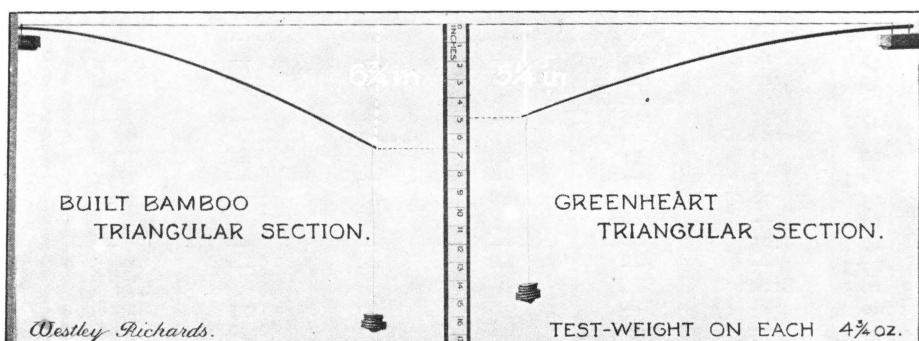


Fig. 4.

It will be observed in the table of results appended that the butt pieces were nearly equal in strength, whereas the smaller greenheart joints were inferior to the cane. The greenheart broke with long splinters running in the direction of the grain; the bamboo broke short off, and the fibres separated into numerous pieces, giving to the broken ends the appearance of a bundle of bristles.

It is often urged in favour of greenheart that in the case of a rod of this material breaking by the waterside it is more easily repaired than is one of built-bamboo, and viewing the character of the fractures in both materials caused by the tests there is little doubt as to the truth of this claim.

Tensile tests were made of pieces cut from the butt pieces and middles of roft. three-piece rods, both bamboo and greenheart. These pieces were placed in the slightly roughened grips of a tensile machine so that they could not slip, and fracture in every case took place, on applying the test, at the grips; the injury due to the grips was, however, very slight. Built-bamboo was superior to greenheart in the two tests of each material made, and the piece of built-bamboo middle joint withstood double the strain of that withstood by a similar piece of greenheart before they broke.

The complex nature of a built-bamboo rod compared with the magnificent simplicity of a greenheart rod introduces a question of the relative costs of rods of these two materials, but this question and that concerning the action of rods are outside the scope of enquiries, which have been directed to the study of the two most popular rod materials and their value as materials for rod making. The results of the experiments leave no foothold for doubt:

- 1.—That joints of small diameter of built-bamboo are stiffer, more elastic, and of greater strength than greenheart joints of the same size, and that very small joints of built-bamboo may be slightly heavier than those of greenheart.

- 2.—That as the bulk increases single built-bamboo decreases in increasing proportion in stiffness and weight.
- 3.—That there is a point when greenheart is stiffer than single built-bamboo and of equal load-bearing strength size for size.
- 4.—That double built-bamboo is stiffer than greenheart, but very little lighter.

It is, therefore, just to conclude that there is no better trout rod than one made of built-bamboo, and that as regards salmon rods and other big rods bamboo offers no serious practical advantage over greenheart except as regards weight, and that large joints of bamboo to excel greenheart in stiffness, elastic limit and strength, must be double built.

D. J. P. H.

Table I.
BENDING AND LOAD BREAKING TESTS.

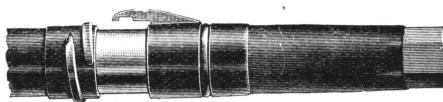
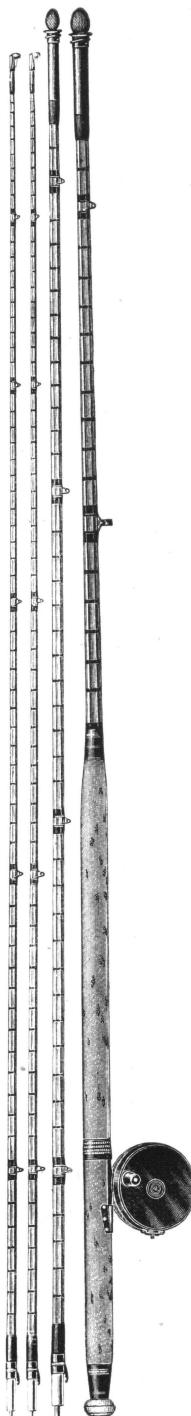
	Built-Bamboo, top roft. Rod. Rod No. 1.	Greenheart, top roft. Rod. Rod No. 2.	Built-Bamboo, middle roft. Rod. Rod No. 3.	Greenheart, middle roft. Rod. Rod No. 4.	Built-Bamboo, butt roft. Rod. Rod No. 5.	Greenheart butt roft. Rod. Rod No. 6.
Load lbs.	Deflection. inches.	Deflection. Inches.	Deflection Inches.	Deflection. Inches.	Deflection. Inches.	Deflection. Inches.
3	.14	.19	—	—	—	—
5	.21	.26	.09	.20	.38	.54
7.5	.32	.36	—	—	—	—
	Elastic limit			Elastic limit		
10	.42	.54	.19	.40	.82	1.01
12.5	.55	—	—	—	—	1.32
15	.78	.71	.28	.61	1.28	1.57
16	—	Broke	—	—	—	—
17	1.05	—	—	—	—	—
17.5	—	—	—	—	—	1.95
19	Broke	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	.36	.90	1.75	2.18
25	—	—	.48	1.37	2.50	3.04
30	—	—	.60	Broke	3.54	4.25
			Elastic limit			
34	—	—	—	—	Broke	Broke
35	—	—	.74	—	—	—
40	—	—	.84	—	—	—
45	—	—	1.00	—	—	—
50	—	—	1.43	—	—	—
55	—	—	Broke	—	—	—

Note SPANS ... Nos. 1 and 2 10in. Nos. 3 and 4. 15in. Nos. 5 and 6. 30in.

Table II.
TENSILE STRENGTH OF BUILT-BAMBOO AND GREENHEART PIECES.

Rod.	Piece of	Average Area.	Breaking load tons/sqr.in.	Remarks.
No. 6	Greenheart butt roft.	.15 sqr. in.	10	Broke in Grips.
,, 5	Built Bamboo, butt roft.	.14 ,,	12	,,
,, 4	Greenheart, middle roft.	.075 ,,	10	,,
,, 3	Built Bamboo, middle roft.	.071 ,,	20.3	,,

Westley Richards' Highest Quality Built-Bamboo Salmon Rods



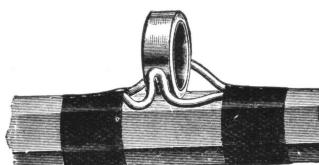
The Lockfast Joint.

All butts and middles double built of twelve sections each. By this mode of building the less densely grown part of the bamboo is eliminated and only the hard densely grown part is used. An immensely strong job results, and almost any desired action can be obtained. The built-bamboo work extends throughout the whole length of the cork handle.

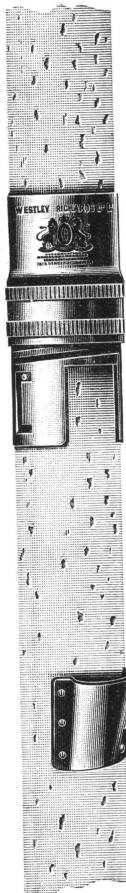
In three pieces with extra top.

12ft., 10 ozs.	...	£ 8 8 0
13ft., 15 ozs.	...	£10 0 0
14ft., 21 ozs.	...	£11 0 0
15ft., 28 ozs.	...	£12 0 0
16ft., 32 ozs.	...	£13 0 0

Lighter rods can be supplied to those who prefer them.



The Agate-Encased Butt Ring
of Westley Richards'
Salmon Rod.



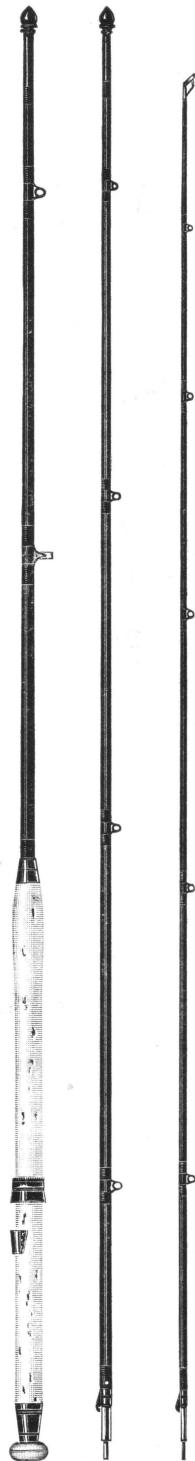
Adjustable Screw Winch
fitting for double handed
rods.

The ring which holds the reel cannot slip, so it is always securely held,

5/- extra.



"The well-known character of Westley Richards & Co. is a guarantee of the quality."—*American Field*, Nov. 10th, 1906.



Westley Richards' Superior Double-Handed Greenheart Rods

All Rods are hand-made.

These high-grade Essequibo Greenheart Rods are made of straight well-seasoned wood of great resiliency, and are finished in superior style to those of any other make. They are practical, workman-like tools, balanced and justly proportioned to cast with ease; they have great killing power and are guaranteed perfect in every respect. The metal work is precisely the same as that of our Built-bamboo Rods—exact and perfectly finished.

A well-made Greenheart Rod is infinitely superior to a cheap Cane-built Rod.

SPECIFICATION—

Three Joints with extra Top.
Splint-end Lockfast Joints.
Cork Covered Stoppers.
Cork Handle.
Rubber Button.
Agate-Encased Butt and End Rings, with
Bridge Rings intervening.
Wood Stained Olive Green, beautifully
finished and carefully varnished.

14ft.	15ft.	16ft.
£5 0 0	£5 5 0	£5 10 0

Spliced Rods to order.

"The Greenheart Salmon Rod I had from you is doing splendidly. I am delighted with it. The workmanship is of a very high order, indeed the finish is superior to anything I have seen in a Greenheart Rod—in fact in every detail it is perfect."

J.L.

"Mr. Loggie has had every satisfaction with his Salmon Rod."—Oct. 14th, 1909.

Westley Richards' Leo Salmon-Fly Reel



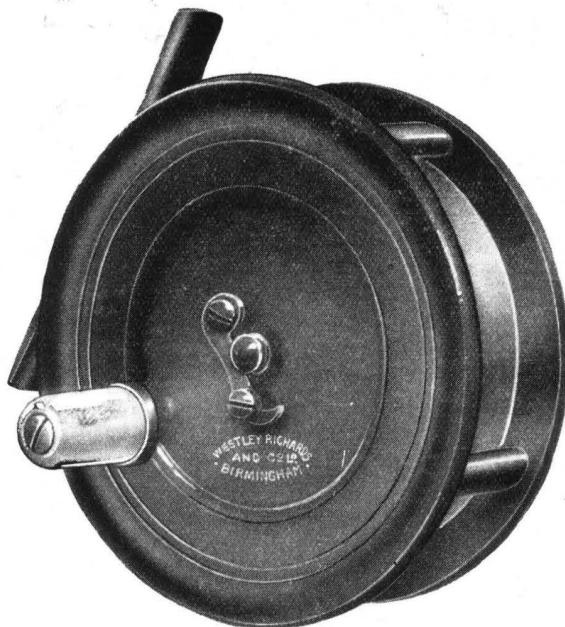
Solid frame, drum of rigid construction A spindle which will not spring. Adjustable check.

4½ in., 17 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	70/-
4¾ in., 14 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	65/-
4 in., 12½ oz.	...	...	...	...	...	62/6
3¾ in., 12 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	60/-

These reels will withstand a terrific amount of work. Those for New Zealand are fitted with a special form of fastening to exclude the possibility of the bearings being damaged by the intrusion of pumice stone.

The finish is of the highest order. Ring line guards similar to those fitted to our Leo Trout Reels (see page 30) **8/6** extra.

Westley Richards' Glen-Fly Reel



The frame is made in one piece of Aluminium Alloy and is therefore rigid. It is very simple to expose the working parts, or to oil them.

The mechanism is strong, simple and effective. Our object has been to produce, at a reasonable price, a reel which will withstand the strain imposed by salmon fishing, and give entire satisfaction.

3½ in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30/-
4 in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39/6
4½ in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42/-
4½ in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45/-





Westley Richards' Perfect Salmon Lines

THE REXO.

Double Tapered.

Length, 42 yards.

(To be spliced to backing line).

Size Centre. B.W.G.	Size. B.W.G.	Points.	Suitable for	Price.
A 14=.083	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ =.0535		18 and 17ft. stiff rods	... 60/-
B 15=.072	18 =.049		Stiff 16ft. ... ...	... 54/-
C 16=.065	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ =.0455		Light, 16ft. and 15ft.	... 48/-
D 17=.058	20 =.035		14ft. ... ...	... 42/-
E 18=.049	21 =.032		13ft. and stiff 12ft.	... 37/-

LEVEL SALMON FLY LINES.

Size. B.W.G.

6	16 =.065	17ft. rods	... ...	18/- per score yds.
5	17 =.058	16ft. rods	... ...	10/- , ,
4	18 =.049	15ft. rods	... ...	14/- , ,
3	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ =.0455	13ft. and 12ft. rods	... ...	11/6 , ,

These are the best lines procurable. Do not keep them boxed-up, nor wound tightly on the reel unused. They should be in the air.

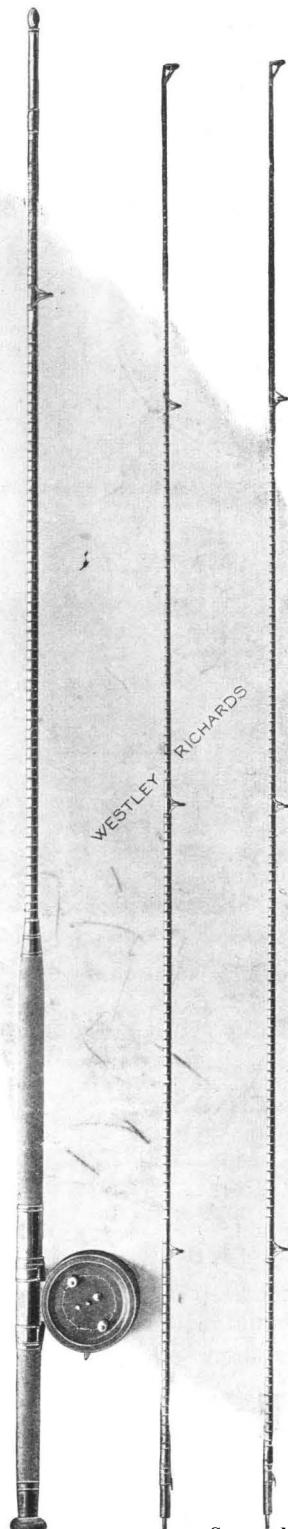
Treble-twisted tapered gut leaders, with spliced joints, attached free of charge to salmon lines.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds., 2/-

(Green or blue)

2 yds., 2/8

The "Salmox" Rod in India.—"The rod I got from you has done me proud, and since I last wrote you I have killed several good fish in very heavy water. A 15lb. fish in a broken rapid, with water going like a mill race, takes some holding, and is guaranteed to find out a rod's weak spots if there are any."—
R. GUY FOSTER, Kadur District, Mysore.



"You will perhaps be pleased to hear that the 'Salmox' Spinning Rod and the built-cane 14ft. Fly Rod with which you supplied me have proved satisfactory. They are pleasant to fish with, and most carefully finished off in every way. I killed sixteen salmon on these two rods in eight days."—J. A. HOLDER, Stourbridge.

Westley Richards'

"Salmox."

Spinning Rod

For Salmon, Mahseer,
Tiger-fish and Pike.

Built-Cane.

Best Quality and Finest Workmanship.

Two Joints.

Splint-end Lockfast Joint.

Cork Covered Stopper and Handle.

Encased Agate Rings throughout.

Rubber Button.

In design, as well as in finish, this rod is superior to any other spinning rod we have seen.

It is light, but possesses ample power to keep a fish out of weeds or from going beneath the boat. If the spring of the rod is permitted to do its proper share of the work very little exertion is required to obtain a long and accurate cast.

The advantage of the smooth surface of the agate rings is very appreciable in spinning. The new form of agate-end ring is of good size and preferable to a pipe-end ring, which in cold weather soon freezes up.

11½ ft. 19½ oz.

If with one Top ... £7 17 6

If with two Tops ... £10 0 0

Extra Tops for Trolling to order.

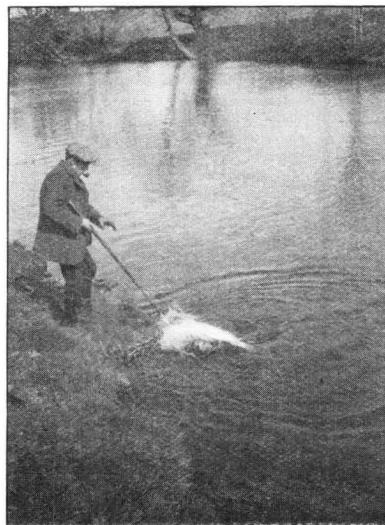
N.B.—The above prices are for Agate Rings throughout.



The Salmox 10ft. Built-Bamboo Rod In Two Pieces.

Lockfast Joint. Encased Agate Rings throughout. Cork handle built on to the bamboo work itself, which extends from the tip of the rod to the butt cap.

This was a great favourite of the late Mr. Philip Geen. He wrote, "less effort is needed to get out a lengthy line than with any other rod I have used."

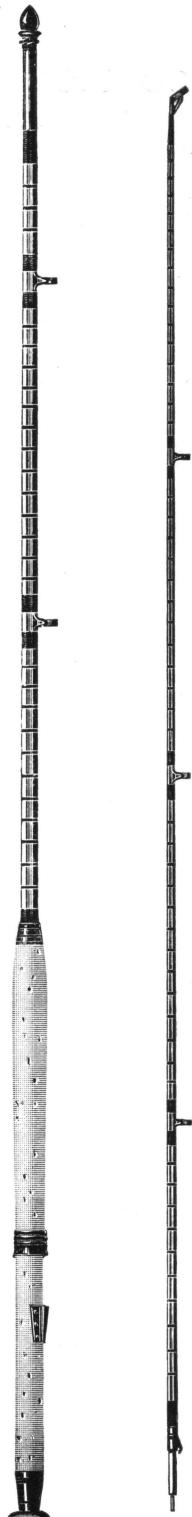


The Record Wye Salmon for 1920—52lbs.

was taken on a 10ft. Salmox, but for this river, where some of the pools are a great depth, we recommend a longer rod such as the 11½ft. Salmox.

Two-Piece, 10ft. Salmox, as illustrated, one Top only, 16 oz. £7 15 0

Three-Piece, 10ft. Salmox, with two Tops, £9 10 0



The Carlton 9ft. 6in. - 10ft. Built-Bamboo Spinning Rod

for
Salmon and Pike.

A good quality rod of moderate price.

The soundness of the built-bamboo work is our first consideration ; in its construction there is no departure from the highest standard. Inexpensive built-bamboo work, although it may have to the uninitiated a superficial appearance of perfection, can never give satisfaction.

When subject to the constant strain of heavy leads it will take a set from which it will never recover.

Economy has been studied in the finish of the Carlton rod, which is plain but good, and in the rings where porcelain is employed instead of agate.

The lockfast spiral joint, cork-covered handle and rubber button are of good material and workmanship.

The Carlton Spinning Rod in two pieces with double-built butt £6 0 0



The Wetheral Rod



16 lb. Eden Salmon.

This light rod is used on the Eden and on other rivers where the scientific study of tackle is always in progress.

It is eminently suited to rivers where the pools are not excessively deep.

The butt is double-built and, for its size, the rod is of remarkable power.

The rings to hold the reel are so arranged that the latter can be used on the top of the handle, just below that point where it joins the cane, or in the ordinary double-handed position.

Considerable experiments were carried out before the best position for the rings was

determined, and the top ring is of the type preferred by many Eden anglers.



9ft., Two Pieces, Suction Joint.

Weight, 11½ oz.

Price, one Top, ...	...	...	£6 6 0
Two Tops, ...	...	...	£8 8 0

Heavier rods of the same type to order.

If with tapered steel centre,
20/- extra.



Two Spinning Rods

Mr. Geo. C. Waud's Models.



104

The Waud, No. 1.—For Baits up to 1 oz.

Waud No. 1. A two-piece built-bamboo rod, with double-built butt reinforced internally, and externally reinforced top on Westley Richards' new principle. Suction joint. 8ft. 11in. 11 ozs. Agate rings throughout. Cork-handle rings to secure the reel in any position on the butt. Rubber button.

No. 1 ... £7 5 0

"After exhaustive trial of these two rods I consider them just about as perfect for light, medium and heavy salmon baitcasting as any two weapons could be for our British waters. I have fished with them for sometime, and I think if you adopt these two patterns for strength and general behaviour as your standard for this type of rod you cannot offer anyone anything better. I can thoroughly recom-

The Waud, No. 2.—For Baits 1 oz. and over.

Waud No. 2. The top of this rod is made with exterior reinforcement; the butt is double-built with internal reinforcement. A very powerful rod for its weight. 13 ozs. The other particulars are as No. 1

No. 2 ... £7 10 0

mend them with either your 3½in. or 4in. Rolo reel.

The strength of these little rods is the power from the bottom ring when the back of the rod is used instead of the point, which means that you can put on the maximum pressure your tackle can stand, and a crane cannot do more than that!"

GEORGE C. WAUD.

Extra for Leather Travelling Case to hold both rods. £10 0 0

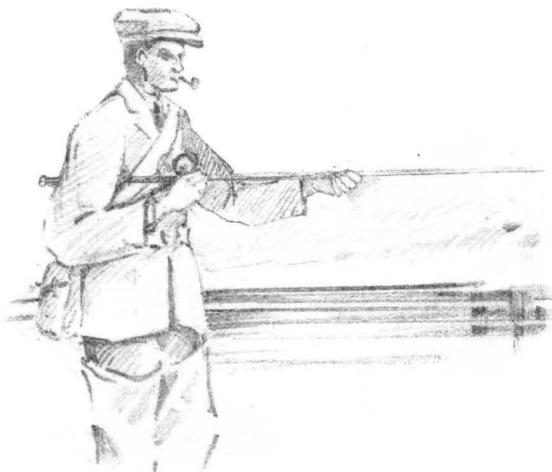
Mr. Bryan Bellew's 11ft. 3in. Spinning Rod

This is an extremely powerful rod for the Wye, a river which imposes a greater strain upon the rod than any other with which we are familiar.

The water is generally heavy and the pools deep, and it is often necessary to lift and recover a great length of line before a hooked fish is under control.

BOTH THE BUTT AND TOP of Mr. Bellew's pattern are double-built and reinforced by steel in the Westley Richards' method.

The suction ferrule is made with great exactitude, the dowel is a Morse taper.



The balance of the rod is peculiar, as, when recovering line after a cast, the butt is tucked under the arm as shown in the accompanying rough sketch. The centre of the reel seat is at a point 21in. from the end of the butt in order that the reel may be manipulated with the greatest possible comfort. Mr. Bellew fishes with his reel on the top of the butt, the total length of which is 37in. The upper part is slightly swelled.

A heavy leather-covered lead button completes the rod.

With one Top only and Agate Rings throughout,

£9 9 0

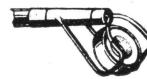
Westley Richards'

"*Salmonx.*"

Spinning Rod

For Salmon and Pike.
Greenheart.

New End Ring
round which the line
cannot fasten,



Porcelain lined, 1/6 extra.
Agate lined ... 2/6 ,,

Best Quality Greenheart.
Two Joints only.
Splint-end Lockfast Joint, Cork-Covered Stoppers, Cork
Handle.
Bindings protected by Wire.
Rubber Button.
In Best Quality Partition Bag.

The design of our Greenheart Spinning Rods is the result of practical experience in exhaustive trials, and was only adopted after mature consideration of the data afforded by actual tests. We are thoroughly satisfied that no better wood rod for the purpose can be devised. Particular care is exercised in selecting the wood of these rods to secure the steel-like spring essential to easy and accurate casting. None but well-seasoned and straight-grained Greenheart will give this effect, and remain for long perfectly straight. In finish and colour these rods are unique.

11½ft., with Agate Rings throughout ... £5 15 0

10ft., with Porcelain Rings throughout ... £4 0 0

One Top only.

"I tried the Greenheart Spinning Rod purchased recently from you, yesterday, and killed a grand fish, 17½lbs. It would kill any salmon."

—H. C. PARSONS, Torquay.

"I used it many times last year both for sea and river spinning, and found it very satisfactory in every respect."

—T. CLARK, Handsworth.

"Your rod worked splendidly."

—THOS. ASPINALL, F.C.S.,

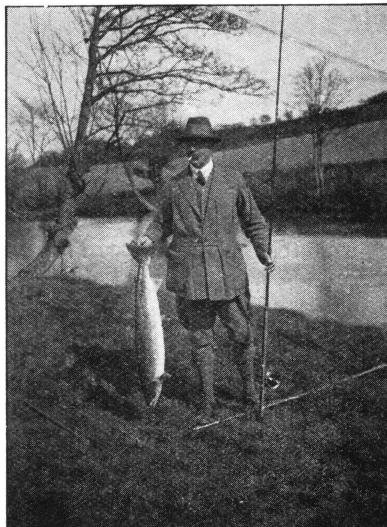
Bolton.

"I am more than satisfied with the rod. It is certainly the most powerful rod for its size I have ever used, and is so light that one can spin with it for a long time without getting tired."

—C. SPILMAN, Watford, Herts.



MAKERS

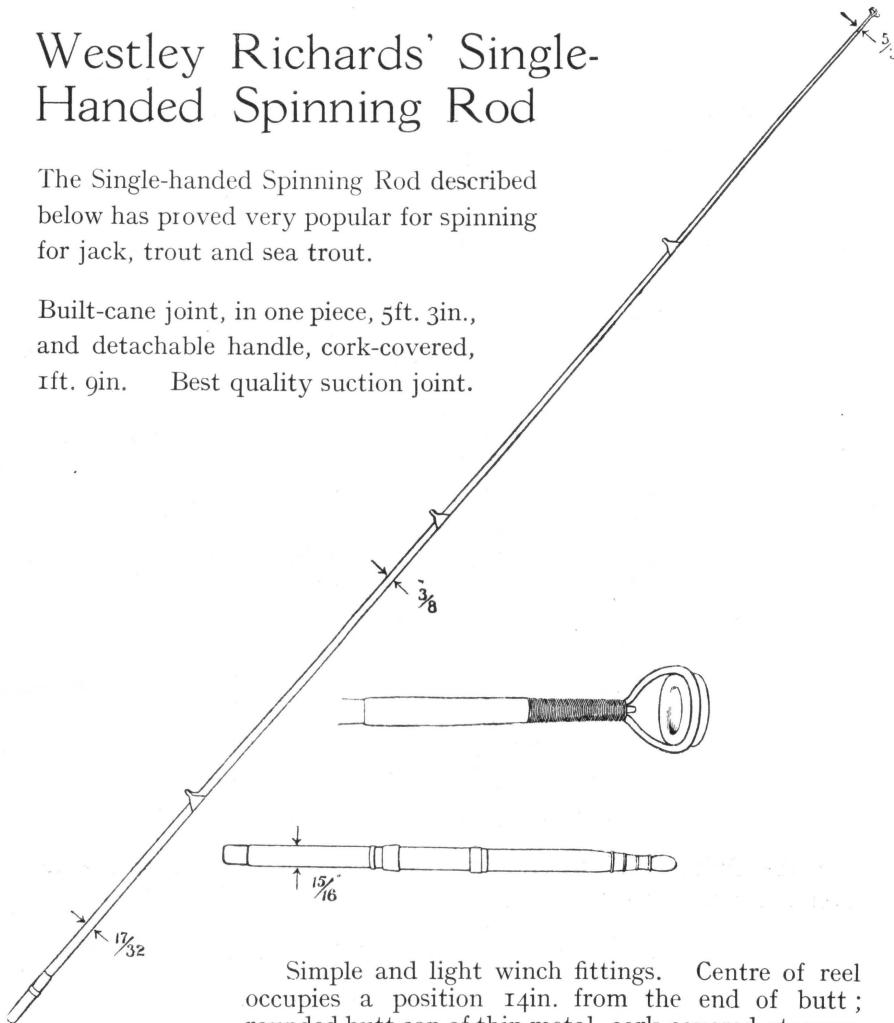


"I am very pleased with the short spinning rod supplied to me. It is beautiful to handle and seems strong and capable."—J. W. C. DAMANT, Island Sailing Club Cowes.

Westley Richards' Single-Handed Spinning Rod

The Single-handed Spinning Rod described below has proved very popular for spinning for jack, trout and sea trout.

Built-cane joint, in one piece, 5ft. 3in., and detachable handle, cork-covered, 1ft. 9in. Best quality suction joint.



Simple and light winch fittings. Centre of reel occupies a position 11in. from the end of butt ; rounded butt cap of thin metal, cork-covered stopper.

Three porcelain rings and end ring, as illustrated.

First ring 28in. from centre of winch fittings.

Best quality workmanship, perfect finish ; weight, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Price, built-cane, including bag ... £4 15 0

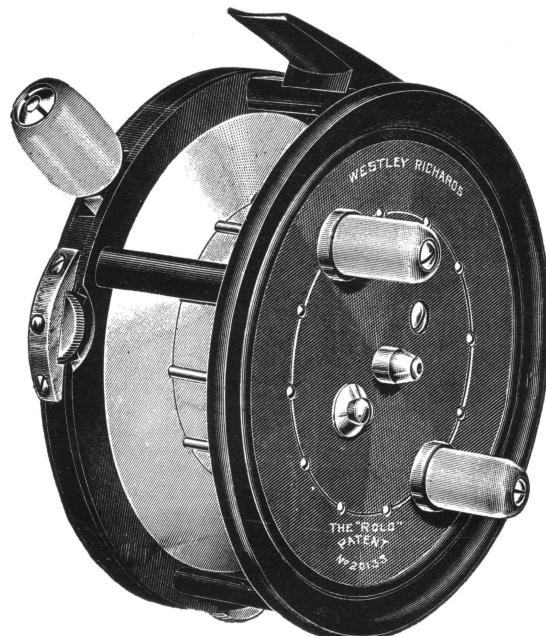
Westley Richards make the above rod in Greenheart, a little stouter in the wood and a trifle heavier.

Including bag £2 15 0



The Rolo Spinning Reel is at will

- (a) A perfectly-balanced, free-running reel of the centre-pin type.
- (b) The most perfect mechanically-controlled reel known.



Made under Patent 20133/1913.

In the Ordinary Model the brake power is increased by lifting up lever and removed by pressing it down.

**Specially designed for Salmon,
Mahseer and Pike Spinning.**

The Rolo is free from the defects and objectionable features of other spinning reels.

It has been stated that all Tournament Casters use free-running reels, but it is nevertheless convenient to those who do not possess the same skill to have at their command a simple mechanism to control the rate at which the drum revolves. The same mechanism also prevents the development of undue momentum. Over-running is caused by allowing the drum to revolve quicker than the line can pay out. The Rolo mechanism is there to prevent this by steadying the drum from the time the cast is made until the bait reaches the water, when the drum stops.

For Baits of Ordinary Weight leave the lever alone.

Ordinary Model has cut-away frame—Solid frame to order

Leave the Lever alone.

WHEN spinning in the ordinary way, with baits of ordinary weight, and after the reel has been adjusted as described below, it is unnecessary to touch the lever—just make a cast and wind in. A very sensitive brake takes automatic control of the reel line and prevents over-running. The handle is the only part of the reel which the angler need touch.

Why the Lever is provided.

The lever is provided in order that the drum can have a free start when *very light* baits are used. In the act of casting it is momentarily pressed down by the thumb to remove from action the wonderfully sensitive brake which is such an important feature of the Rolo Reel. When the pressure upon the lever is removed, two rollers steady the drum and act as a brake upon the drum hub. The pressure they exert pulls up the reel more gradually than does the old method of applying a dead-stop brake. The rollers act gently like the finger on the rim of the old Nottingham reel.

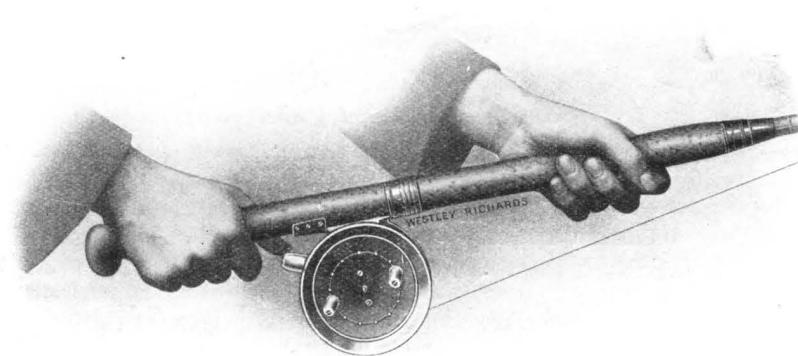
By lifting the lever the other way the heaviest lead can be held up preparatory to casting, or, in other words, so long as the pressure on the lever is maintained, the braking power is increased from its normal power, which is sufficient to prevent over-running, to any power required to hold up a heavy lead.

By the same means an angler can apply any pressure that is required to brake the run of the fish. This is a useful feature first introduced in the Rolo Reel and now much copied.

The Rolo will handle light, medium or heavy leads, and extraordinary casts have been made with it.

Optional Check should be put on when Trolling.

The reel is provided with an optional ratchet check. By pushing forward the milled disc fitted in the edge of the frame, the check is brought into action. We have preferred to make the check optional, as so many people object to winding in against a noisy ratchet check brought into action automatically when the finger is off the lever.



Freeing the drum.

To Regulate Brake.

The brake pressure is regulated by a screw in the edge of the frame. By screwing *in*, the pressure can be entirely removed. By *unscrewing*, the pressure is brought to the tension required.

To ascertain the correct brake pressure the bait should be suspended with about a yard of line at a right angle from the rod top, and the reel regulated so that the weight of the bait is sufficient to very slowly turn the drum.

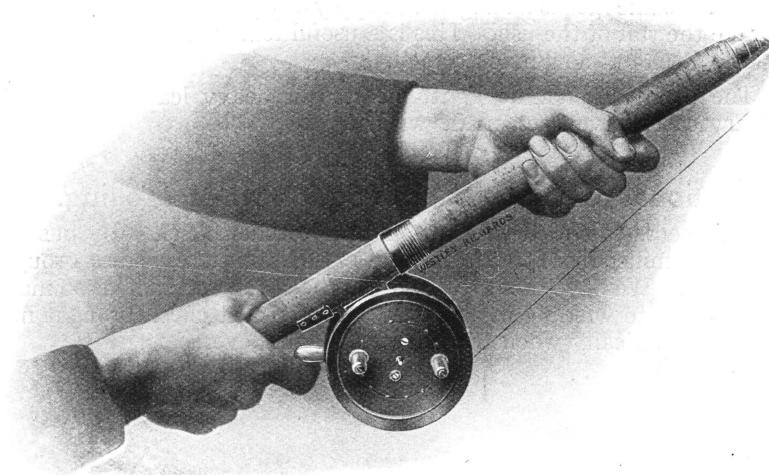
Another method, and a very good one, as anglers vary so much in the force they put into their cast, is to start casting with the brake on the stiff side, and then gradually screw in until the right pressure is found.

The frame and drum of the Rolo Reel are each made of one piece of aluminium. The workmanship throughout is of the highest order. To dismount reel draw stud towards you. There are no screws to drop or mislay.

Optional Check.

3½ in.	3¾ in.	4 in.	4½ in.	4¾ in.
95/-	100/-	105/-	110/-	115/-
9¾ oz.	11 oz.	12½ oz.	14 oz.	16 oz.

Extra Drums any size, one-third cost of reel.
The word Rolo is stamped on every reel.



Breaking the run of a fish.

Rolo Reels for left hand winding to order.

Line capacity of the Rolo Reel.

Cost.

3½ in.	100 yds. No. 1 Regal Waterproof Line	...	...	35/-
3¾ in.	100 yds. No. 2 "	"	"	40/-
4 in.	100 yds. No. 2 "	"	"	40/-
4½ in.	100 yds. No. 3 "	"	" and 50 yds backing	54/3
4½ in.	100 yds. No. 3 "	"	" 100 yds.	61/6
4½ in. Rolo Reels for Mahseer have a little more line capacity).				

The No. 3 Regal Line is the usual size employed on the Wye and other rivers where spinning baits are largely used. Undressed lines of the same strength as a waterproofed line occupy less space. Regal Undressed Lines are always in stock.

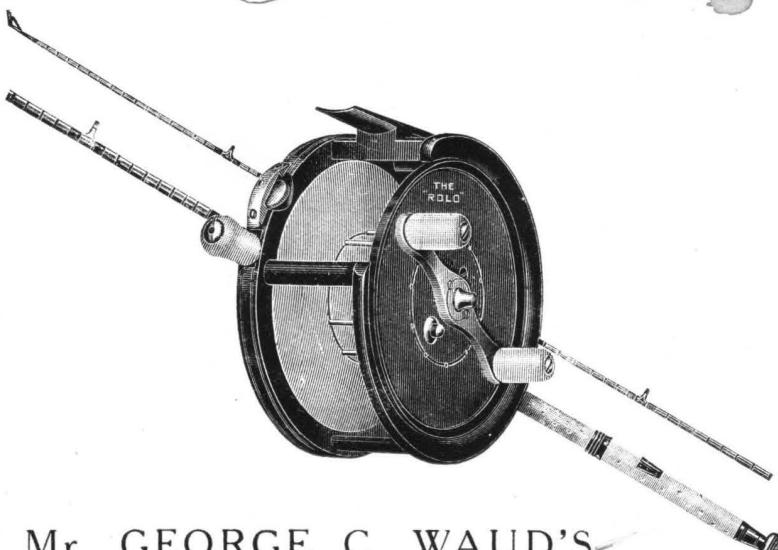
The most popular size of reel for salmon spinning is 4½in. for Mahseer 4½in., for pike 4in. The 3½in. and 3½in. Rolo reels are used largely for sea trout or for salmon spinning with very light lines.

The favourite Eden reel is size 4in., with 100 yds. No. 2 Regal line.

Rolo Reel Cases of blocked leather, lined green velvet.

Reel Size :—

3½in.	3½in.	4in.	4½in.	4½in.
20/-	22/6	25/-	27/6	30/-



Mr. GEORGE C. WAUD'S Method of Using the Rolo Reel—

FITTED WITH REVERSED LEVER

By a simple adjustment the Rolo reel is rendered capable of control at will, by either human or mechanical means.

WESTLEY RICHARDS & Co. beg to draw attention to a new method of using the Rolo reel either with a free-running drum for a very light salmon bait, or, when the drum is mechanically controlled, for heavier baits. This method is not only artistic and graceful, but of extreme practical value. When casting, the feet which should be together, or almost so, need never be moved.

Whether fishing from boat or river bank the angler can accurately place his bait with the least possible effort in any desired spot without altering his stand, and can cast from the right or from the left with a command of his bait or of a hooked fish which we have never seen excelled.

This improvement was introduced to us by George C. Waud, Esq., of Baildon, Yorkshire, who has kindly demonstrated before us its advantages in practical use.

If the following instructions are carefully digested, anyone who wishes to do so can with reasonable practice attain to an accuracy of casting and a finish in fishing the bait which will afford him that reward and pleasure experienced only by those who can do a thing well. Every cast will be joy.

How to hold the Reel and Rod.

The reel is fixed high up the rod handle with the lever pointing in the same direction as the point of the rod, and in this position the whole operation of the reel is directly under the angler's eye.

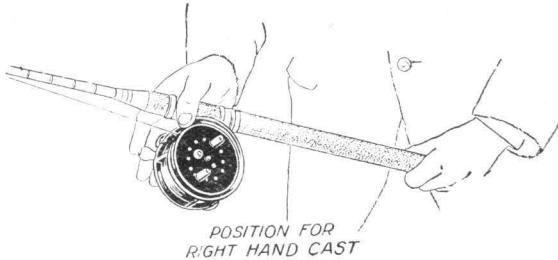


FRONT VIEW OF HOLD FOR RIGHT-HAND CAST. Note position of thumb ready to check drum if required.

Casting from the right.

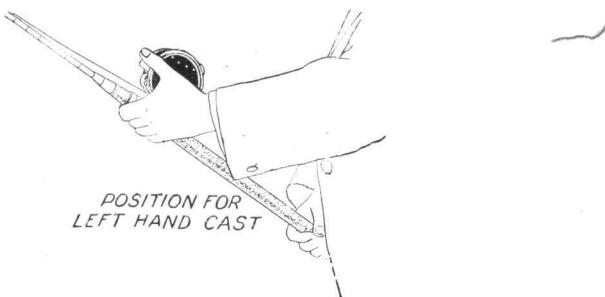
RIGHT HAND over the top of the rod above the reel. A grip is obtained by a pressure between the inside of the thumb at the first joint and the outside of the first finger. With the rod thus between the V formed by the thumb and first finger, all the other four fingers fall naturally on the back of the reel, loosely supporting it. This will allow the first or second finger to find the lever to pull it up if the release of a very light bait is required or (when the angler is skilled enough) to assist any bait temporarily retarded by the mechanical drag by momentarily removing such drag by means of the lever. The thumb drops easily into the vicinity of the drum-rim and is able to check the drum at any given moment. If the reel is used with a free drum

(without mechanical drag) the thumb then becomes the sole check. By cushioning it on the top of the cut-away reel frame a comfortable position is obtained for a delicate thumb control of the drum-rim. When casting from the right, the right hand is as described; the left naturally grips the rod at the bottom. The reel is pointing downwards at the commencement of the cast—not absolutely downwards but a convenient angle in that direction, and at the conclusion of the cast the reel is absolutely pointing downwards, and it is very necessary to turn the right wrist well over when finishing the cast, in order to give the line the benefit of a straight run through the rings.



Casting from the left.

The reel is held upwards. The thumb of the *left hand* presses against the top of the back of the reel and the four fingers lightly hold the handle of the rod, more as a support than a grip. The right hand is of course at the bottom of the rod. The thumb of the left hand, which has been couched at the top of the reel, is in the readiest position to push down the newly-arranged lever which frees the drum if desired during a cast. The second finger of the left hand can be used to steady the drum or to brake it if it be placed round the back of the reel and its tip pressed against the rim of the revolving drum. In the case of this left-hand cast the reel is always on top of the rod—throughout the cast and at its finish.



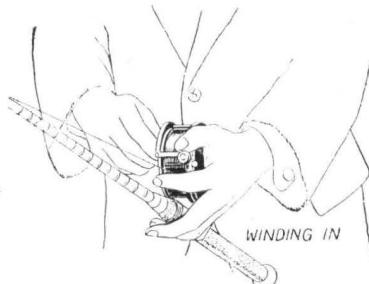
For winding up the line.

The same position of the reel is necessary for both right and left-hand casts—the reel in both cases pointing upwards. At the finish of the right-hand cast the butt is placed against either the right or left groin according to the direction of the cast or to inclination. The reel is then transferred from the right to the left hand, so turning the rod during the operation that the reel points upward. The reel is now grasped as for a left-hand cast with the exception that the rod is supported by three fingers instead of four, which leaves the first finger at your disposal. This first finger crosses over the reel under both the lever and the running

line. By using the first joint of this finger as a traverse the line, as it is recovered, can be regularly distributed upon the drum. A regularly wound line is a great aid to good and regular casting.

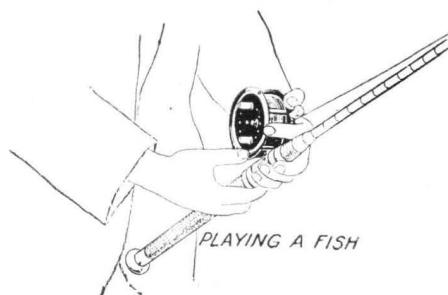
For braking the reel when playing a fish.

The reel is already pointing upwards as when winding in—the butt end of the rod is against the groin.



HOLD FOR WINDING IN, showing first finger of left hand ready to act as brake on the drum whilst acting as a traverse to distribute the line evenly on the reel.

Firstly, withdraw the first finger, which has acted as a traverse when winding in the running line, so that it clears the line altogether and leaves it free for another purpose. This finger is returned immediately to the same position with this difference. It is now placed above the running line instead of under it and is free to be employed as a brake on the rim of the revolving drum.



HOLD FOR PLAYING A FISH, showing first finger of left hand acting as brake on the rim rim and the thumb of the right hand also braking the rim of the drum. In this picture the line is shown above the first finger of the left hand as in winding, but, when playing a fish, the line should be under this finger and wound direct on to the reel so as to avoid cutting the finger.

As an auxiliary brake the thumb of the right hand can conveniently be used. By placing it partially on the frame of the reel and partially against the side of the revolving drum, a very delicate and efficient brake results. The four fingers of the right hand support the rod meanwhile. Practice will show the proper position for the thumb, which must be placed so as to allow a free passage of the handles when a fish runs. The edge of the revolving rim of the drum, which projects slightly above the inside edge of the frame, exactly indicates the resting-place of the thumb, and this spot can be found without any conscious effort. It has been shown that both the first finger of the left hand and thumb of the right can be used separately or together as brakes

independent of any mechanical arrangement on the reel, but over and above this the reel itself supplies a strong brake in the lever. Under the new arrangement of the reversed lever it is easy for the left-hand first finger to push the lever up, which applies a mechanical brake to the drum when being itself used as a brake upon the drum, thus making this finger a double brake.

In playing a fish on this system it is only necessary for the point of the rod to be slightly raised so as to create an easy arch of the rod which acts as a cushion—the fish being played practically from the reel and not on the old idea of an upright curved rod with indifferent control. The control is more “human” and direct on the new system and the whole behaviour of the reel is before the angler’s eyes.

All movements in casting a bait should be smooth and free of unnecessary force.

Prices and sizes of Waud Model same as Ordinary Model Rolo Reel.

If preferred, the Waud Model may be used under the rod in the ordinary way. In this position the drum is freed by lifting the lever towards the rod. In the ordinary Rolo the drum is freed by pushing the lever away from the rod.

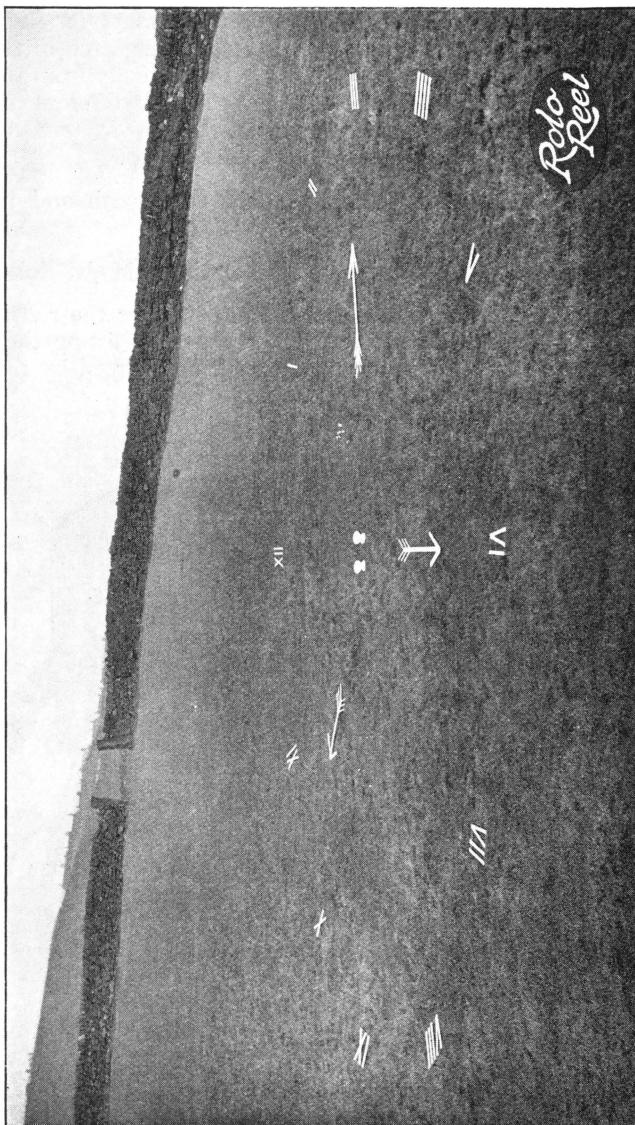


A WAUD MODEL ROLO, WITH CUT-AWAY FRAME AND EXTRA DRUM.

Miss D. Davey's Record Wye Salmon, 59½lbs.,
was killed on a Westley Richards' Rolo Reel.

Mr. Waud's Plan for Practice.

It is a great assistance in practice and often when engaged in casting for fish for the angler to visualise the face of a clock spread on the ground and to operate from its imaginary centre, facing XII. o'clock.

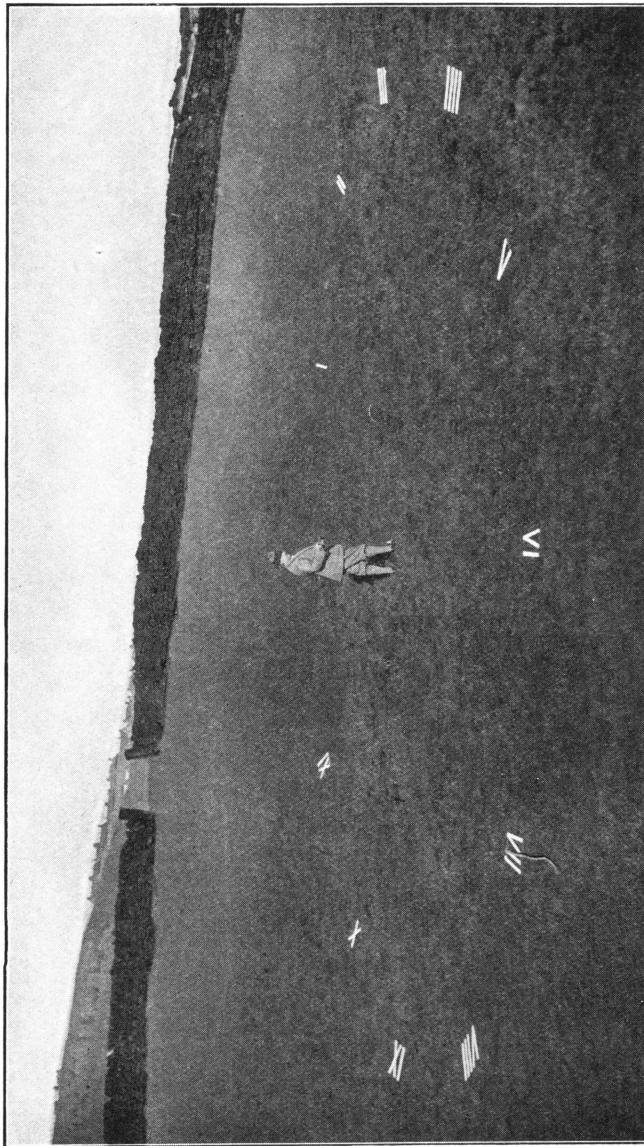


No. I. THIS SHOWS THE EVERYDAY 45-DEGREE CAST. Start bait at arrow pointing VI, knock off at III, and finish pointing the rod between X. and XI. The feet shown in the centre of the dial never move their position in any cast, right or left-handed. XII. represents down stream.

The mind readily converts the real figures of a clock face, so familiar to it, to mental sign-posts of direction, each pointing with its easily remembered figure.

The results of casts made within this imaginary circle are by these means easily memorised. Let us suppose an angler in a boat facing

XII. directly down stream is desirous of making a right-handed cast of 45 degrees. He has found by past experience that by placing his bait at what is mentally VI. o'clock and by casting in the ordinary way to III. o'clock, at which point he "knocks off," that it should arrive between half-past X. and XI. o'clock—and he puts this experience into practice.



COMMENCEMENT OF NO. I WITH ARROWS.

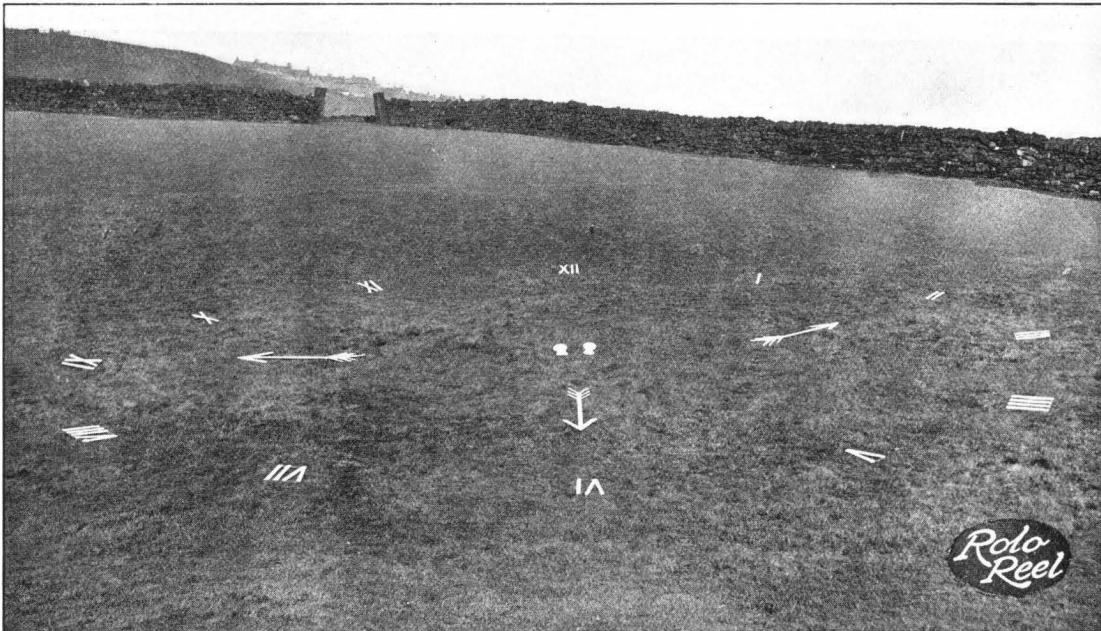
If he should wish to come further round than 45 degrees he "knocks off" further round the clock dial at, say, II. o'clock, and his bait should arrive at IX. o'clock.

When casting straight ahead his bait is put at VIII. o'clock, "knocked off" at VI. o'clock and delivered at XII. o'clock.

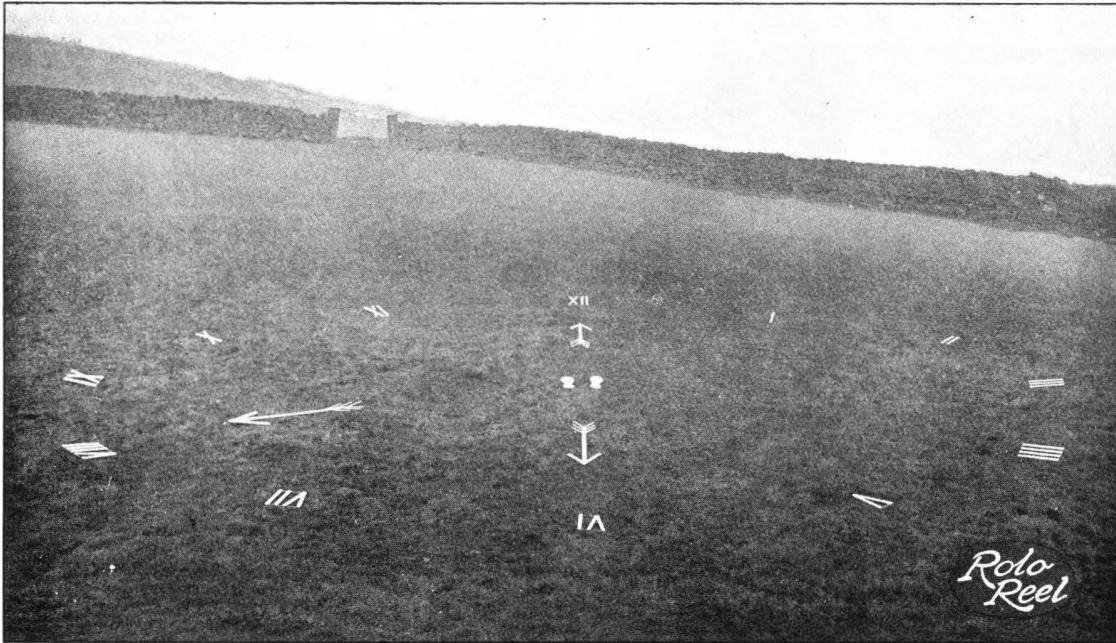
He simply reverses for casting from the left when III. becomes IX.
o'clock and so on.



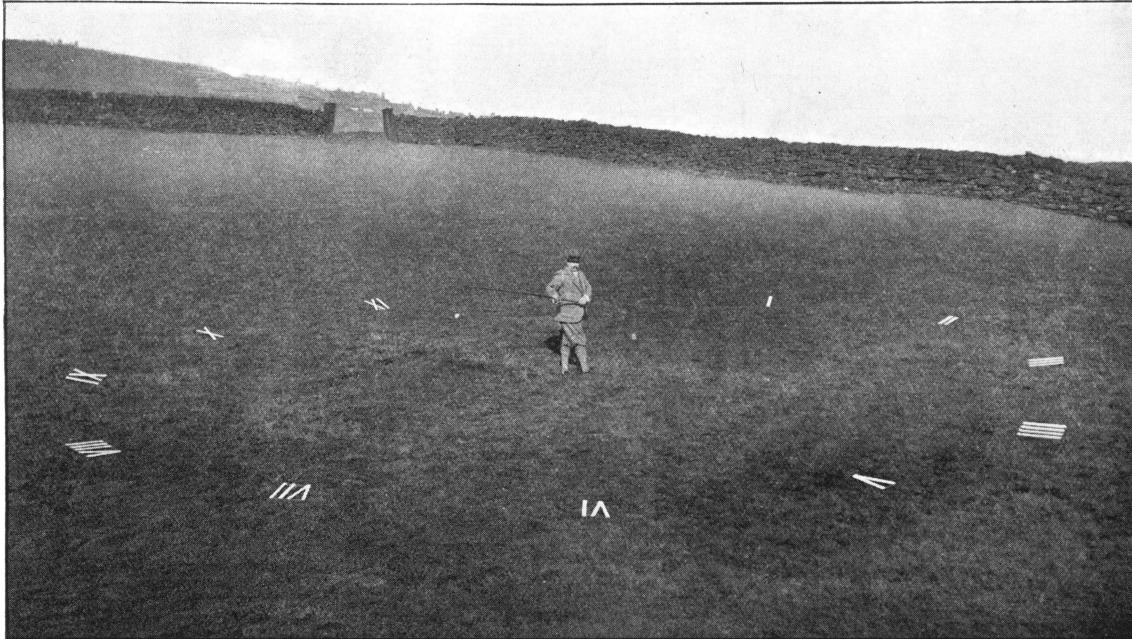
FINISH OF NO. I WITH ARROWS.



SHOWS WHAT TO DO IF IT IS DESIRED TO CAST A LITTLE HIGHER UP STREAM IN DEEPER WATER, SO AS TO ALLOW THE BAIT MORE TIME TO SINK BEFORE IT COMES "INTO FISHING." Start bait at arrow pointing to VI, knock off at II., and finish pointing the rod at about IX. XII. represents down stream.



SHOWS HOW TO CAST DIRECTLY IN FRONT. Start bait at arrow pointing to VIII., knock off at VI., and finish with the rod point at XII. XII. represents down stream.



READY TO CAST DIRECTLY IN FRONT. Corresponds with last illustration with arrows.

The Magpie Spinning Reel

A 4in. High-grade Spinning Reel for Salmon and Pike



Patent applied for.

WE have confined our efforts to one size only, and this has reduced production costs which the manufacture of a plurality of designs always increases. We expect the sale to be large, and therefore have fixed the price accordingly at the lowest possible figure.

Colonel Peter Hawker, in describing an early Westley Richards' gun invention, says :—

“ Any plodding fellow can torment you with a complicated invention, but it requires a man of genius to discover a simple thing which answers good purposes and saves useless trouble.”

It is said that self-esteem is one of the devil's three great nets, and this peril alone will prevent the inventor of the Magpie reel from any claim to genius if modesty did not. He is, however, so deeply in accord with the Colonel's dictum that all his studied care has been directed to a design of mechanical economy. Although the parts are few they do all that is necessary and with a simplicity that cannot be bettered.

The Magpie Spinning Reel—*continued.*

The same simplicity regulates the use of the reel. You are not asked to do this or that with a lever at the moment of casting, when your mind should be possessed by the business in hand—that is to catch fish. Do not forget to hold the rod lightly and swing it as easily as you are instructed to do a golf club.

The reel, which can be adjusted to perform effectively with any ordinary bait, will not over run. A roller bears on the periphery of a brake disc on the drum and controls its revolutions.

The automatic and almost intuitive touch of this roller in delicate contact with the brake disc permits a controlled cast to be made without bringing into play the action of the movable lever, which remains in reserve. This movable lever is of compound form and encircles the brake disc, but like the ring around Saturn, nowhere touches it. The roller it carries is, however, normally in slight contact, and on the direct opposite of it is a shoe brake or flange, of bow-like shape. When the lever is pulled towards the rod to its full extent, the roller is lifted from contact with the brake disc and the arc-like shoe brake is brought into contact.

If the lever is not moved to its full extent both roller and shoe brake are neither up nor down, like the noble Duke of York and his men, and therefore the drum runs free.

It will therefore be perceived that the office of the shoe brake is to arrest the drum in cases of emergency, such as when the bait is in danger of falling into weeds, and as well as to exert the necessary control over the plunging motions of a powerful fish when hooked. It also serves to hold in temporary suspension—preparatory to casting—a bait which may be too heavy to be supported by the roller brake acting in the ordinary way. The lever is released on making the cast, which automatically brings into play again the smooth-running roller brake instead.

A lively spring assists the change over.

A point to remember is that it is unnecessary and undesirable to touch the lever in casting ordinary Devon minnows, spoons and bait. However, when extremely light baits are used, the drum can be given a free start if the lever is lifted at the moment of casting.

It is good for long or short casts, and equally easy and satisfactory with both.

With these superior advantages we believe that the new Magpie reel will be received with favour by all lovers of the happy craft—expert and novice.

The Magpie—White finish	...	...	...	Price	£2 17 6
Black finish	...	...	...	„	£3 10 0
This reel will take 100 yds. No. 3 Regal Undressed				£1 2 6	
100 yds. F. Lignum Vitae.	...			£1 5 0	
100 yds. No. 2 Regal Waterproof				£2 0 0	

Regal Waterproof Spinning Lines

These lines are square plaited. Lines built upon a core of *unplaited* material are not so strong, and they often, when wet, become very stiff, because the core swells and stretches the outer covering to its limit. If the end of a line is unplaited by the aid of a pin its make and quality are soon determined.

For spinning from the reel we strongly recommend this line. Being flexible, the coils lie closely together, and do not slip and stand out from the drum of the reel when it is in motion as do the stiff coils of a common enamelled line, which is, apart from allowing the reel to overrun, the principle cause of an entanglement of the line when spinning.

All dressed lines when not required should be exposed to the air and not left wound on to the drum of the reel. They should be allowed to dry immediately after fishing, and, if ordinary care is taken of them, they will last for years. A great many lines are broken by being blown on to the revolving reel handles when fishing into the wind. This happens so quickly that the angler often blames the line-maker when the fault is his own.

Per 100 yds.			Breaking Strain.	B.W.G.
27/6	Size 0	Spinning for Trout and for coarse fishing	9 lbs.	24 = .022
35/-	„ 1	A favourite Salmon spinning line on the	12 lbs.	22 = .029
40/-	„ 2	Eden and similar rivers	17 lbs.	21 = .032
47/-	„ 3	The usual size on the Wye	25 lbs.	20 = .035
55/-	„ 4	For Salmon in Norway and for Mahseer...	30 lbs.	19 = .042

It is impossible to give exact size as the silk line before it is dressed is square braided.

2 1 0 5 4 3 Best Regal Plaited Undressed Silk Lines

For float fishing. Sea Trout, Perch, etc.

000	00	0	1
6/3	7/6	9/-	12/-
3	6	9	12 lbs.

For Salmon and Pike.

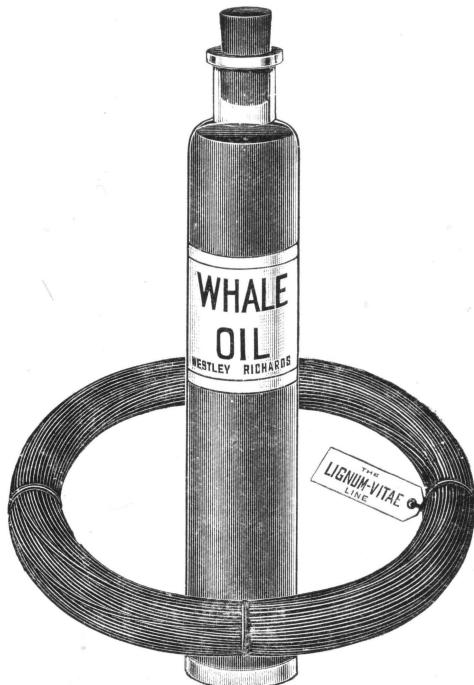
2	3	4
16/-	22/6	28/6
17	25	30 lbs.

On spools each of 50 yards connected. If winding 100 yards on to a reel put a pencil through the holes in the two spools and let them revolve together.

Hemp Backing Lines—Hard Braided

Price per 100 yards	Nos.	6	5	4
	...	10/6	12/-	14/6

Shorter lengths *pro rata*.



Lignum Vitæ Line

A first-class braided silk line, waterproofed but not enamelled. Very pliant. A fine-twisted core fills up the small space which must be present in the interior of all square-plaited lines, and affords, we think, a little extra strength.

Breaking strain—

	E	F	G
30 lbs.	24 lbs.	18 lbs.	
30/-	25/-	21/-	
Per 100 yards.			

Whale-Oil for Undressed Silk Lines

1/- per bottle.

"When I go spinning for salmon or pike I oil the outside coils of the line upon the reel rather freely from an oil can. The line anointed with Whale-Oil in this quick way is as impervious to water and delightfully free from that sort of overrunning which is due to the line adhering to the drum in casting as one can hope for. The line does not swell with soaked-up water, nor make a catherine wheel of possibly freezing spray to keep one's fingers wet and cold, as does an unoiled, undressed line."—A. HOLDEN ILLINGWORTH, in *Fishing Gazette*.

Transparent Celluloid Oil Bottle,

1/10

Preserved Baits

Sprats in lever-			
stopper bottle	...	2/6	
Golden Sprats	do.	3/-	
Gudgeon	...	4/-	
Dace	...	5/-	
Sand Eels	...	3/9	
Prawns in Glycerine		6/-	
Minnows	...	3/-	
Minnows in small			
screw-lid bottles		2/-	
Postage	6d.	extra.	



The above Tweezers for removing bait from the bottle can be home-made from a small elder branch.



The Sprite Series of Light and Small Single- handed Casting Rods

For Salmon, Pike and Trout.

Can be used for overhead or sideways casting. They are of such weight and balance that they can be used comfortably with one hand.

Best built-bamboo in two pieces, lockfast joint, agate rings throughout, divided grip as illustrated.

6ft. ; 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	...	...	...	£4 10 0
7ft. ; 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	...	...	...	£4 15 0
5ft., in one piece ; 5 oz.	...	...	...	£4 6 6



The Sprite Spinning Rod For Trout, Perch, &c.



These little rods are very popular for trout spinning, and are used in conjunction with the Illingworth Reel. They are made of built-bamboo and are fitted throughout with agate rings. In bulk they are very similar to a fly rod, but the tops are much heavier, especially at the tips, to give to the bait the necessary flip.

6ft. 6in. 2 pieces, lockfast joint, 6 oz.	...	...	...	£5 10 0
7ft. 3in. " " 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	...	...	...	£6 0 0
8ft. 6in. " " 7 oz.	...	...	...	6 10 0

Action to suit the play of a trout and the very light lines.

The Rolo Reel



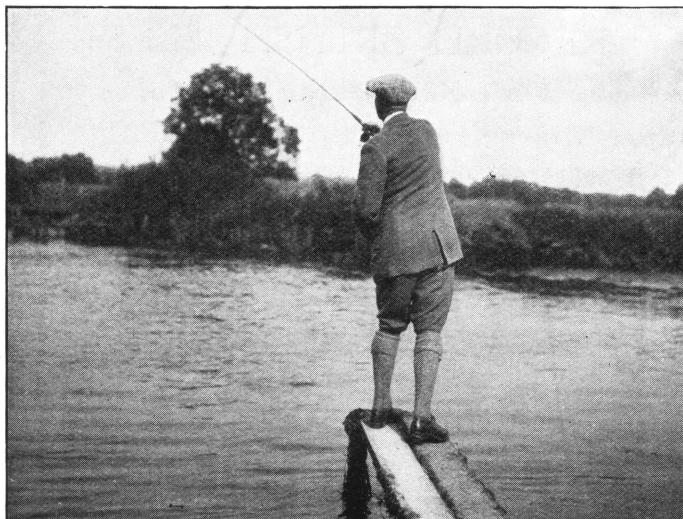
RECORD BRITISH ISLES
ROD-TAKEN SPRING SALMON.



Miss Doreen Davey's 59½ lbs. Wye Salmon, caught
on a Westley Richards' Rolo Reel.



The Illingworth Light-Bait Casting Reel



The Reel that made it possible to cast a lightly-leaded
minnow across a river.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT ANGLO-FRENCH EXHIBITION

Highest possible award and Gold
Medal for casting the lightest bait

Four Prize Medals obtained in four entries.

NO OVER-RUNNING.

PROFICIENCY RAPIDLY ACQUIRED

The Illingworth Light-bait Casting Reel

Never was brilliant speculation reduced to practice more happily for the angler's service than in that wonderful reel—the Illingworth. A train of thought approaching inspiration itself, conceived how to throw

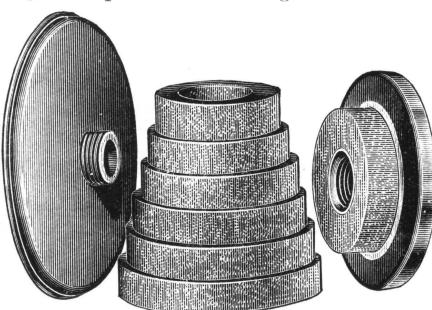
a light and tethered minnow unprecedented distances ; the advent of this reel made it possible. How and why ?



bait to be cast far and accurately because the line IS light. It is barely thicker than cotton, and weighs so little that it exerts an almost negligible drag upon the lightly leaded flight and minnow used for trout spinning, and the bait is therefore free to travel the maximum distance that it can be thrown by the aid of a rod.

To use such thin lines with any other system of reel is to court certain disaster ; in the Illingworth reel a mechanical arrangement of give-and-take prevents disaster when playing a heavy fish and at the same time keeps a tight line upon it. If the fish is exerting a greater strain than the line will withstand, the reel yields line ; if, on the other hand, the line is stronger than the pull exerted by the fish, the angler takes line. In short, the reel provides for everything, including a motionless equipoise with equal weight of power balancing each other.

The principle on which the line is recovered by the Illingworth reel corrects the twist put into it on being drawn off the spool, and when winding in the spool, rises and falls and seems to breathe, to prevent the line from piling irregularly and of one part binding the other, which would interfere with the frictionless delivery of the line.



In the interest of line economy the front part of the spool is capable of being screwed away from its back portion to admit the insertion of the line-backing, which takes the form of cork discs which are supplied with the reel in various sizes. The advantage here is, that on the line

becoming worn, the worn portion is cut off and cast away and a larger cork-backing inserted to raise the line again almost to the lip of the spool, a position it should occupy in order that the bait may withdraw it easily and without friction. This process can be repeated until practically the whole of the line is exhausted. The simplest way is to hook the bait on to a fence and then walk away, letting out the line as you go until all is taken from the drum. Insert a cork backing of the smallest size (if the line is of the original length), and tie the line to it. Wind up the line, walking as you do so towards the fence. That part of the line which the drum will not accommodate is the worn part—throw it away and refix the bait.

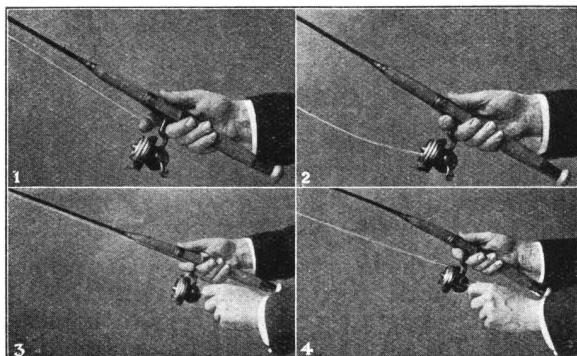
By the movement of a switch the give-and-take arrangement already mentioned can be regulated to suit the strength of the line employed and of the quarry pursued. The reel, literally and as the phrase goes, speaks for itself. Oral notice is given by it to the angler when a fish is taking line as a warning to cease the application of pressure where there should be no pressure. A fish should be allowed to run; it will soon exhaust itself and the reel will do the rest.

The Illingworth reel was designed primarily for spinning for trout or for similar work, but salmon of great weight have been taken by it. Its efficiency can be proved upon grayling, perch and pike. Taking them with light tackle, such as this reel makes possible, adds new zest to the sport. Freshly killed minnows as baits are always preferable to preserved ones. Minnows can be kept alive in a corked bottle half-filled with water for days, especially if the surface of the water is disturbed, now and then, by movement. They can therefore be brought into service so easily that it is only laziness that suggests a substitute.

The Illingworth Light-bait Casting Reel, with gold antifriction lipped spool ... £5 5 0 All goods ancillary thereto in stock.

LINES FOR ILLINGWORTH REELS.

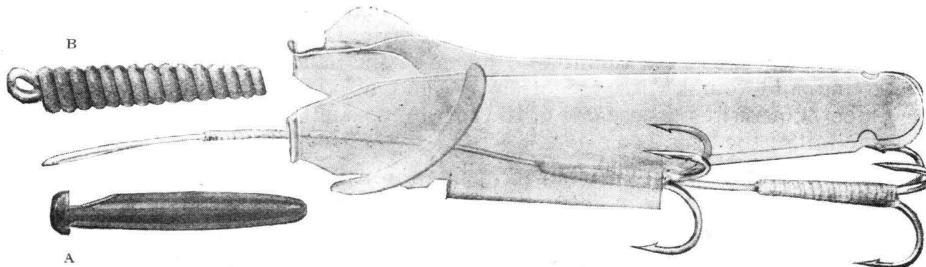
IX—100 yards (no cork backing at first) ...	...	...	...	5/-
2X—100 yards (no cork backing at first) ...	...	...	...	4/9
3X—100 yards (start with No. 3 cork-backing) ...	...	...	...	4/3
4X—100 yards ...	...	...	...	4/-
SPECIAL AERIAL TACKLE, complete with Trace, heavy, medium and light ...				
PRESERVED MINNOWS, per bottle ...	...	...	...	1/9
RUBBER MINNOWS, can be bent to spin right or left ...	...	...	...	2/-
ONE-YARD TRACES for Devons or Rubber Minnows ...	...	...	...	2/6
LITTLE BILLY DEVONS ...	...	...	...	1/-
				2/9



- (1) Ready to cast.
- (2) Line travelling.
- (3) Picking up—practically automatic.
- (4) Fishing out cast and playing fish.

Elemental Simplicity
Exemplified.

The Illingworth Scarab Equipment



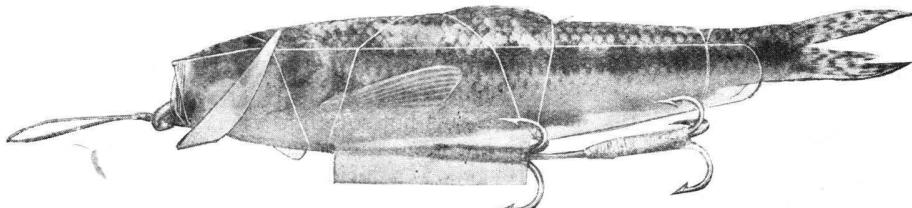
1.—THE SCARAB. A transparent straight waistcoat for the reception and protection of the natural bait. It is fitted with transparent almost invisible propellers for spinning the bait. The size of the propellers can be reduced, at will, by means of a pair of scissors, and the rate of spin altered thereby.

2.—LEADS. (Two Patterns)—(a) A cast lead which is pushed into the mouth of the bait (or alternatively). (b) A lead of new spiral pattern which is screwed into the mouth of the bait.

3.—THE MOUNTED TACKLE. Gut looped at one end and fitted with two Illingworth-Partridge Trebles.

4.—A DUPLEX SPOOL. Containing on one side annealed wire for binding round the Scarab to secure the bait within, and on the other side, red thread for prawns. The spool is furnished with means of cutting off lengths of both wire and thread. By the same action, the remaining materials on the spool are secured by their running ends, as is cotton on a reel before it is returned to the work-box.

ALTERNATIVELY.—Separate Celluloid Spools containing either white wire, copper wire, red thread, or red thread and wire spun together. The last can be twisted together instead of being knotted.



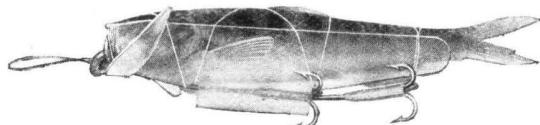
TO PREPARE THE ABOVE FOR USE.

Put the bait into the Scarab through the open part of the Scarab. You can then get a firm hold of the bait without fear of damaging it. Push, or screw, a lead into the bait's mouth and leave the lead so that the hole in its head points downwards. On the head of the Scarab is a lip. Bring the lip of the bait directly under the lip of the Scarab and bind tightly with three or four turns of wire. About 12in. of wire should be cut off the spool for this purpose and the Scarab and bait placed in the middle. This leaves two arms of wire which are brought to the top of the bait. Hold the two arms of wire tightly together with one hand and with the other twist the bait round and round (about six times), which binds together the wires. Then bend one arm of wire down the back of the right propeller, and the other arm down the back of the left propeller and cross the wires in front of the tunnel formed in the

underside of the Scarab for the reception of the mount. Take both arms and cross them over the back of the bait. Bring them over the top of the bait, one on each side, to the back of the tunnel, returning them on opposite sides to the top of the bait. Hold both arms of wire together between the thumb and finger of one hand and twist the bait round and round with the other to bind up the wire. Cut off the superfluous wire and use one of the small pieces left to bind twice round the tail of the Scarab.

All this is easy to do, but difficult to describe. Little nicks cut in the Scarab are a plain indication of where the wire has to go.

To COMPLETE.—Thread the gut loop of the tackle from the back through the channel in the bottom of the Scarab and through the hole in the lead, and draw the triangles into position. In actual fishing, it is much the better way to thread the loop of the trace first through the lead then down the tunnel of the Scarab and draw it clear. Put the loop of the trace through that of the tackle and then put the loop of the trace over the tackle—if, before so doing, the loops have been well soaked, they can be drawn tightly together. When the first triangle is stopped by the channel, the mounted bait is ready to be fastened to the trace and fished.



THE SCARAB IS PATENTED, and included in the patent is the important provision of the channel which

allows the bait to slip up the line while a fish is being played. The bait cannot therefore be used by the fish as a lever for getting rid of the hooks.

A soft imitation Minnow, Gudgeon or Sprat, showing method by which baits are bound within the Scarab, and with hooks in position.

$1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., **2/3** each; 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., **2/6** each.

Very useful should you run short of natural baits.

THE HOOKS. The Illingworth-Partridge Hook is the result of much thought and innumerable experiments. The barb is nearer to the needle point than is usual, and it is not so rank. This permits and provides more room between the barb and the bend of the hook for the reception of the fish's lip or cartilage. If sufficient room is not provided the barb cannot penetrate the cartilage as it should, but is only buried in it, because the movement of the hook is arrested by the mass of flesh which lies between the barb and the bend. A slight kick and the fish is free. A rank barb causes greater laceration of the flesh than is necessary, which is so enlarged by the struggles of a fish, that even a large barb is not sufficient to prevent the hook from falling out.

Hooks are often weakened by the deep cut made into the wire to form the barb. The barb of the Illingworth-Partridge Hook is more in the form of an excrescence placed upon a perfectly proportioned and tapered hook. The hook itself is therefore no more weakened than a bramble is weakened by a thorn.

The invisibility of the Scarab cannot be appreciated until it is in water, when the natural bait alone can be seen. The effect of the celluloid upon the bait is no more than the effect of glass over a picture. Fresh baits should always be used in preference to preserved.

Scarabs—Mounted Tackle-Leads

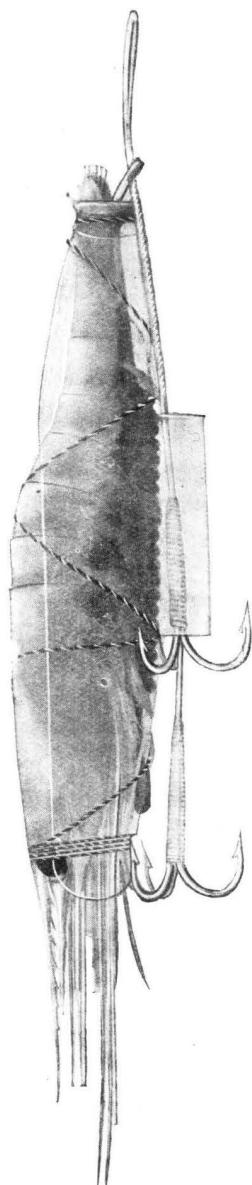
	TROUT.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2in.
Scarab ...	7/-	7/-	7/-	doz.
Mounted Tackles	11/-	11/-	11/-	,
Leads, No. 1 or No. 2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$,

SALMON (from small to very large).

	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	5in.
Scarab ...	7/6	8/-	8/6	12/- doz.
Mounted Tackles				,
Leads, No. 1 or No. 2	17/-	20/-	22/-	24/- ,

	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	5in.
Prawn Scarabs (no propellers)				
$2\frac{1}{2}$ in. 7/6	3in. 8/-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 8/6	doz.	
Mounted Tackles				
$2\frac{1}{2}$ in. 17/-	3in. 20/-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 22/-	doz.	
No. 2, Prawn Leads				
$2\frac{1}{2}$ in. 3/6	3in. 3/6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 4/-	doz.	

NOT LESS than $\frac{1}{2}$ -doz. Scarabs of each size supplied. The proportion of leads and mounts to Scarabs required is approximately half.



Special Prawn Scarab.



Half-drawn and 3x Trout	12/-	doz.
Do. 5x Trout ...	15/-	,
Extra Heavy Salmon ...	42/-	,
Stout	25/-	,
Medium	20/-	,
Light	15/-	,

Approximately 1 yard. If a longer trace is required, two are looped together.

Ready Mounted Prawns

Six Large, Medium or Small Prawns, ready mounted in Scarabs, with Leads, and preserved in glycerine in lever-stoppered bottles, **8/6** per bottle.

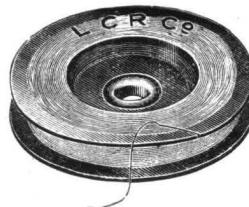
Mounted Tackles and Traces will also be required, and are supplied at the prices quoted above.

Duplex Spool



White Annealed Wire and Red Thread ... **2/-** each

Celluloid Spool



White on Copper Wire **10d.** each.

We guarantee that all Hooks used are the Illingworth-Partridge Brand, Plated.

Celluloid Oil Bottle

Filled with Sperm Oil.

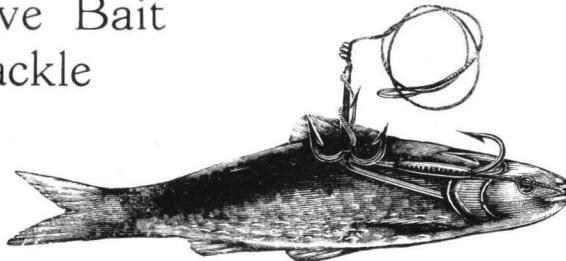
2/- each.

For reels and for undressed lines. All other Illingworth goods supplied as they are introduced.

Westley Richards have devoted these pages to Illingworth Specialities because they possess such extraordinary merit that no one responsible for the supply of what is best in angling equipment can afford to neglect them.



Live Bait Tackle



Jardine's Patent Live Bait Tackle, wire goes through the mouth out of the gill and is then fastened, and the sliding hook put through the dorsal fin ... **1/4** each.

Bickerdyke Live Bait Tackle, barbed spike goes into dorsal fin, sliding hook through lip, loose triangle is hooked on the other side of dorsal fin **1/4** each.

Steel Baiting Needles **2d.** and **3d.** "

Spring Disgorger Gag ... Small, **9d.**; Large, **1/3** "

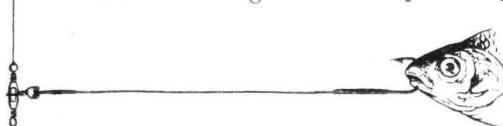
Wire Disgorgers **2d.** "

Folding Disgorgers **4d.** "

Pike Paternoster.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ yards wire with a very fine piece of gut in a direct line 12in. long to which a pear-shaped lead is attached. A

double swivel is fastened between the wire and the fine gut, and from this projects at a right angle



another swivel carrying a square bent silver-plated hook, by which the live bait is secured through both lips, and allowed to open and shut its mouth.

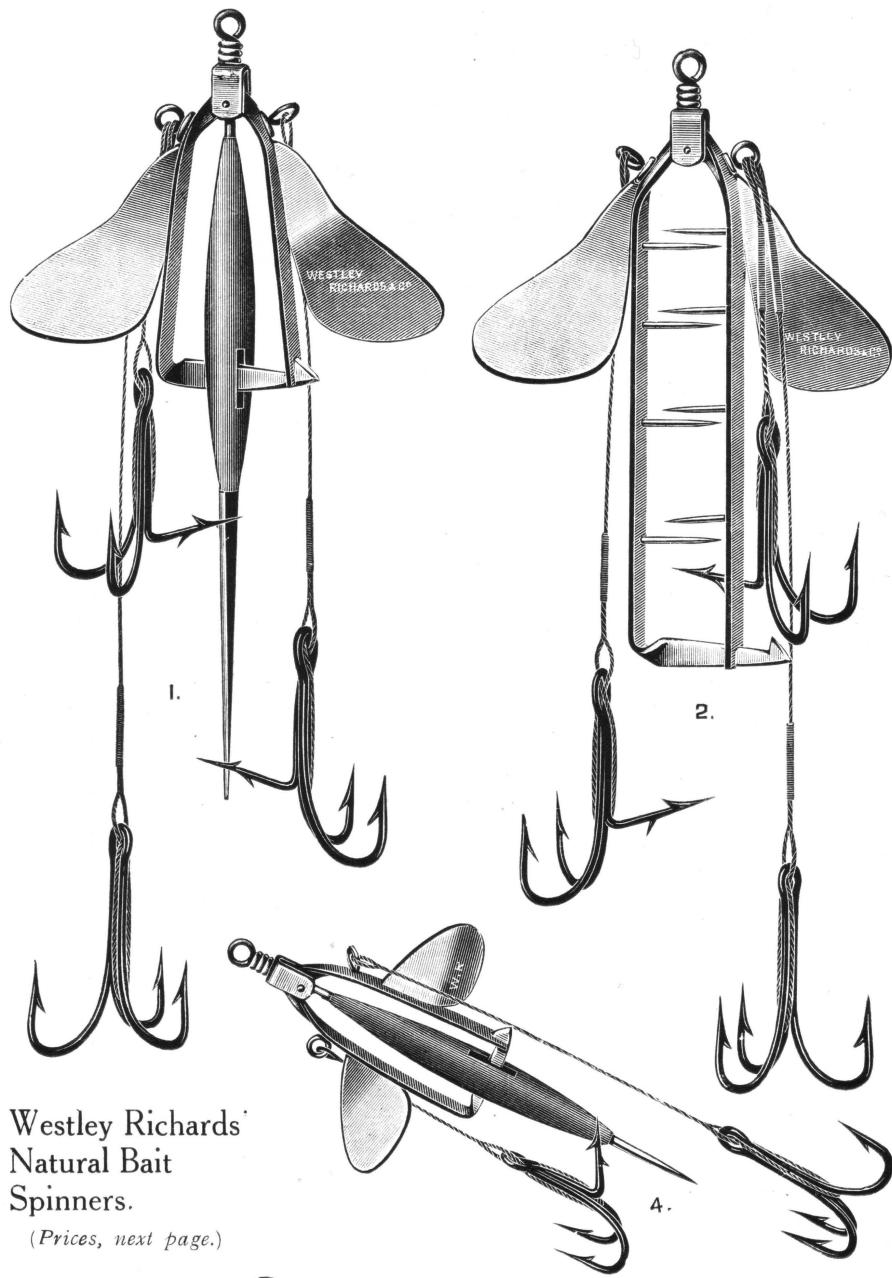
Varying depths of water and likely holes can be searched, and if the small lead should hang up when playing a fish the fine gut will easily break and the lead only be lost.

1/6



Jardine's Live Bait Tackle, with sliding treble; small hook to go in gill; sliding hook to go through dorsal fin **11d.** each.

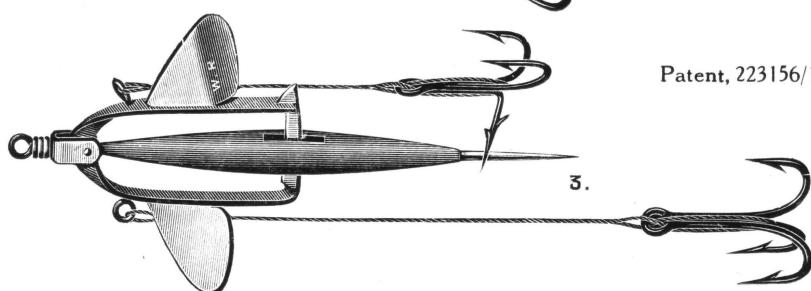




Westley Richards
Natural Bait
Spinners.

(Prices, next page.)

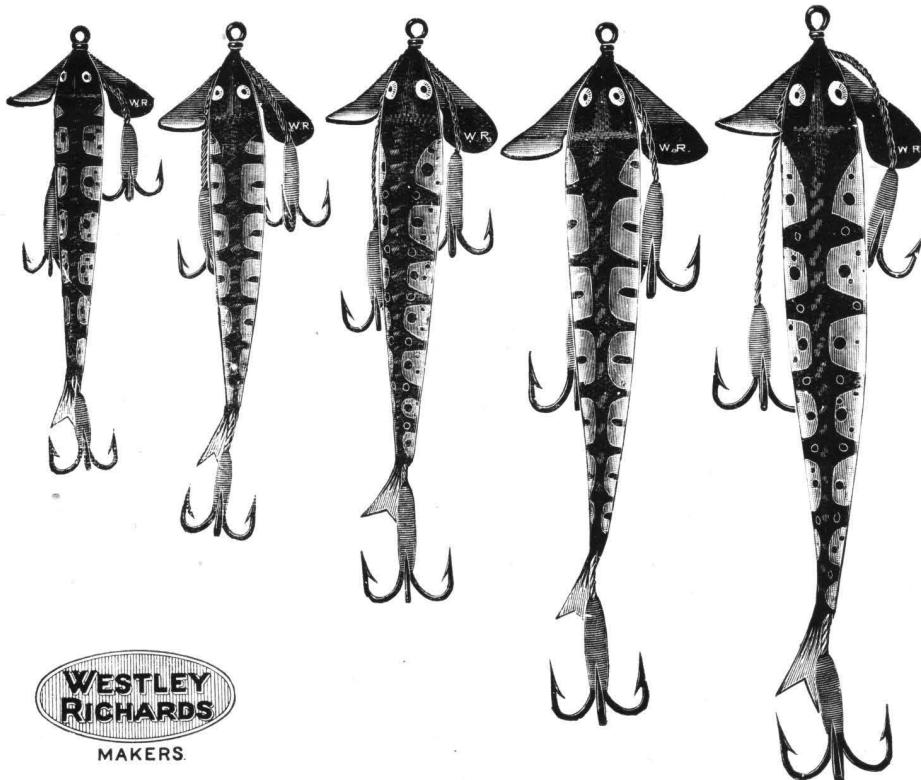
Patent, 223156/1924.



Westley Richards' Natural Bait Spinners

These spinners are made by us with the greatest care. The attention of anglers is invited to the strong, simple and very neat method of attaching the hooks, which is patented. The drawings are actual sizes.

No. 1	...	...	...	4/3	each.
No. 2	...	...	...	4/-	"
No. 3	...	...	...	3/6	"
No. 4	...	...	...	3/3	"

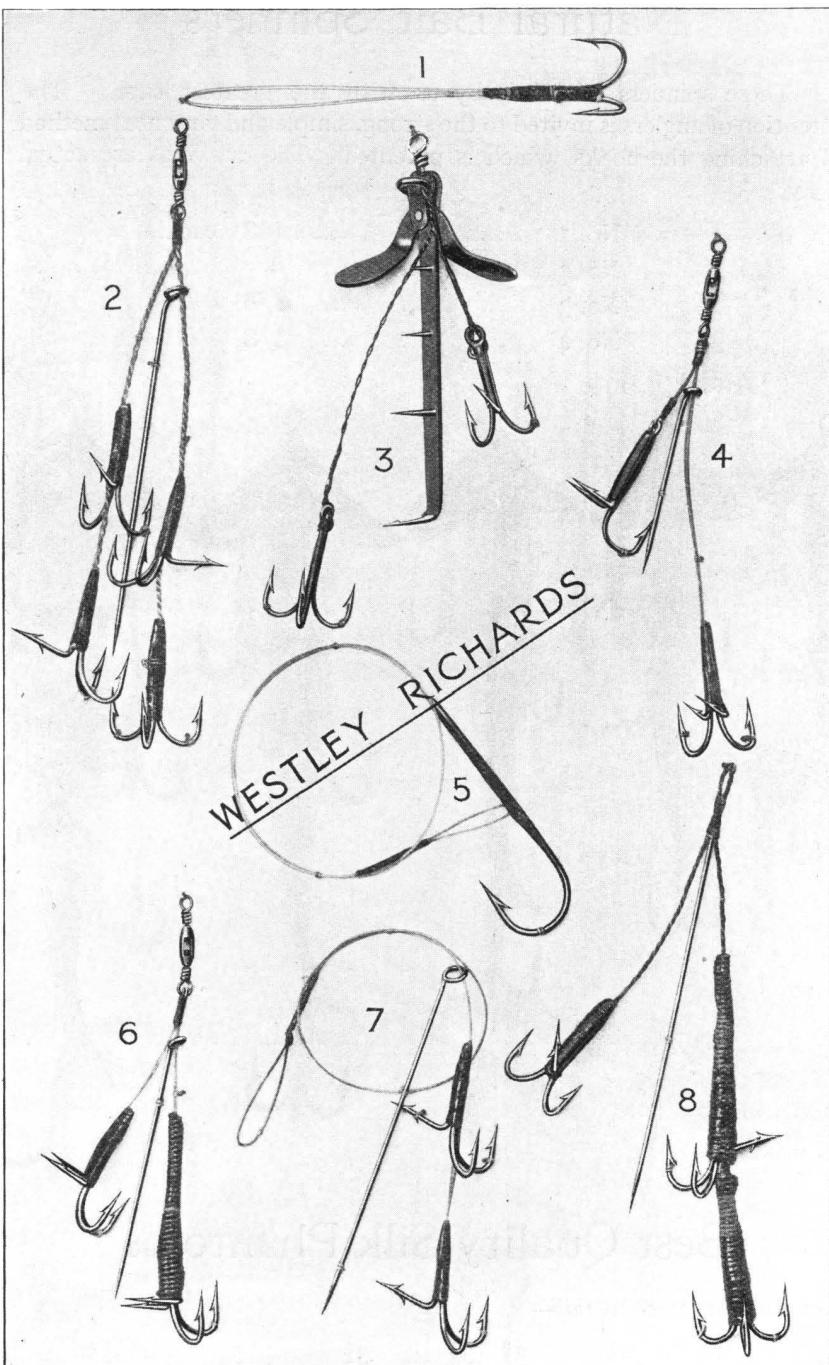


Best Quality Silk Phantoms

Length from nose to tail—

$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	5	$5\frac{3}{4}$ in.
price	2/9			3/6		4/-	5/-	6/- each.

~~X~~ Leaded, 3d. extra.



Tackles for Prawn and Shrimp.

Tackles for Prawn and Shrimp

1.—Gilt double hook, threaded with the aid of a baiting needle from the head of bait. Single salmon gut	1/- each.
2.—For heavy water. Spear is pushed into prawn from tail and passed into gut loop on triangle. Stained gut and gilt hooks	2/3 ..
3.—Spinner. The prawn is placed upon the spikes, with the tail at the fan end	3/- ..
4.—A popular pattern for fine water	2/6 ..
5.—Single hook. Much used in Ireland. Insert the hook commencing at the tail	9d. ..
6.—Lightly-leaded pattern. Spear pushed into the body from tail end and double spikes on the hooks hold the bait in place	2/- ..
7.—The best of all tackles when the water is clear. Gilt hooks. Stained gut	1/6 ..
8.—A well-known leaded tackle. The spear is pushed in from the tail and the prawn is held on it by spikes attached to the hooks. Stained gut and gilt hooks	2/- ..

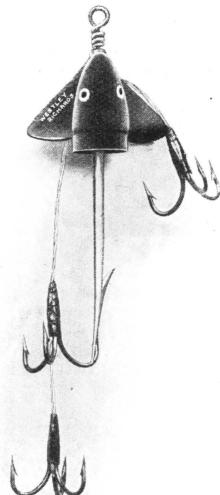
Baiting Needles



2d. each.

Duplex Spools

Copper wire one side, red thread on other, for binding prawns ... 2/- each.



Eel-tail Spinner

After cutting the sand-eel, thrust the spike into body and secure with hooks. Very useful for salmon spinning, especially when it is impossible to procure fresh water baits.

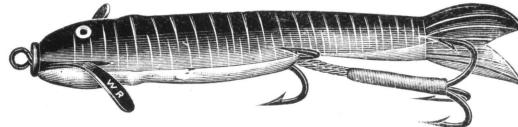
Small ... 2/9 As illustrated, 3/- each.



Wag Tail and Swallow Tail Baits



Sliding Phantom



Patent applied for.

$1\frac{1}{2}$
 2/6

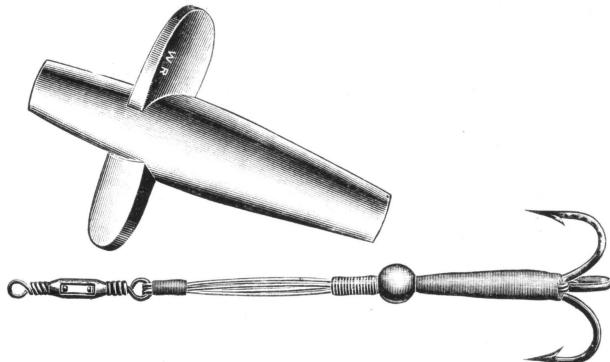
2
 4/4

$2\frac{1}{2}$
 4/6

3 in.
 4/9 each

Painted blue and silver or to order.

Solid Aluminium Devons



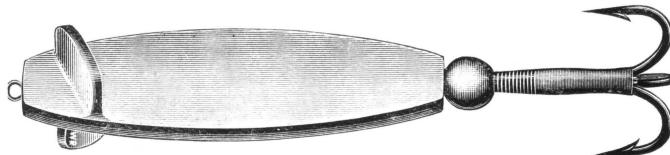
Separate Mounts, 12/- doz.

We sell a great quantity of these Devons for the Wye, etc. Being light they remain a long time in mid-water.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ 3/-	2 3/6	$2\frac{1}{4}$ 3/9	$2\frac{1}{2}$ 3/9	$2\frac{3}{4}$ 4/-	3 in. 4/3 each.
-----------------------	------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	----------------------

We wish it to be specially noted that these Devons are mounted in a superior way. The hooks are of the finest quality and are all specially made and tested for salmon fishing under the severe conditions met with in rivers like the Wye.

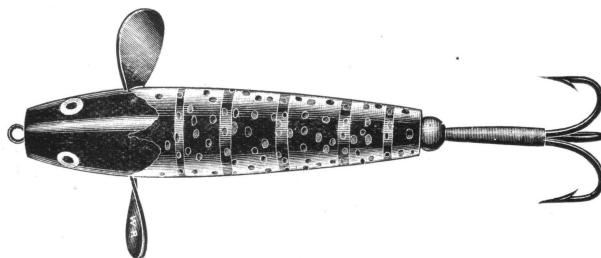
Aluminium Flat-sided Devons



I $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $2\frac{1}{4}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.
 3/- 3/6 3/9 4/- each.

Very good in heavy water.

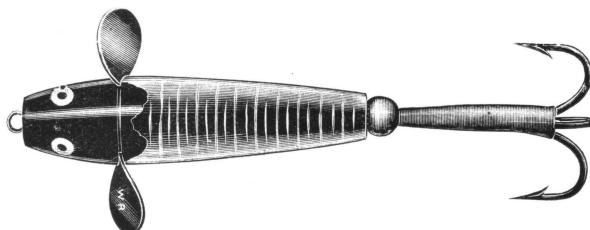
Light Wood-covered Devons



With Metal Fins for fine water. Blue and brown.

I $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{21}{2}$ in.
 3/9 4/- each

Painted Aluminium Devons



Blue and silver; brown and gold.

1 1/2 **2** **2 1/2** **3 in.**
3/- **3/6** **3/9** **4/-** **each.**

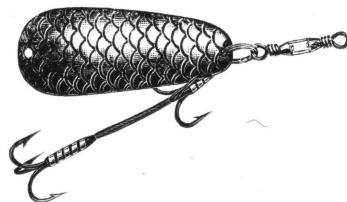


Spoons, &c.

High-Class Heavy Spoon.

1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
2/4	2/4	2/8	3/-
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
3/6	4/-	4/6	4/9

each.



Glass Eye Canadian Spoon

1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2in.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
2/3	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/-	

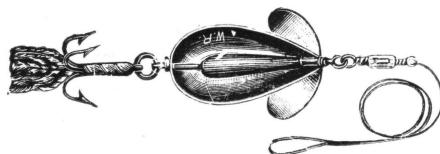
each.

Superior Colorado Spoon

A successful Pike Bait.

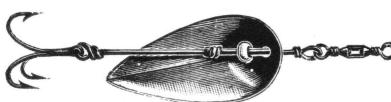
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3in.
2/3	2/9	3/3	3/6

each.



Superior Kidney Spoon on bar mount

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 2/- 2in. 2/4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 2/8 each



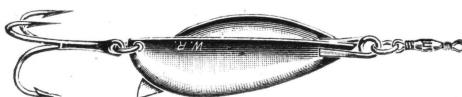
Best Quality Bar Spoon, with Swivel.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
2/3	2/6 each.

Patent Collapsing Spoon

1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
2/8	3/-		4/-		

each.



This invention removes one of the greatest objections to the spoon as a successful bait.

A pike often holds an ordinary solid spoon by the edges, making it impossible to strike the hooks into its jaw, whatever force you may apply to the rod.

The ease with which a pike can hold and render ineffective an ordinary spoon is illustrated by the fact that you can, without difficulty, grip the ordinary spoon with such security that the full force of a powerful strike from a spinning rod is insufficient to dislodge it.

It is quite easy to strike and hook a fish with the collapsing spoon.



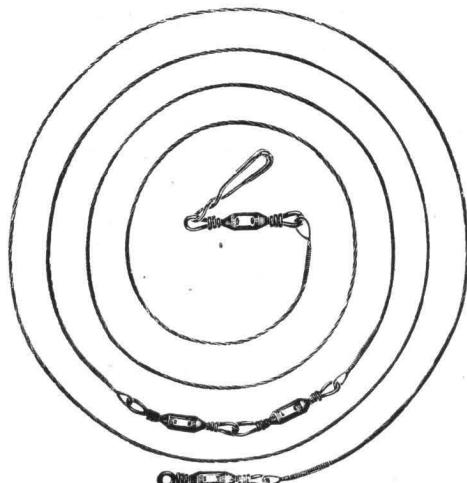
Magnet Spinners, deadly for trout and Perch, 1/3

Aluminium Fly Spoons, 6d. each.



Mild Tempered Steel-Wire Traces

Four oval-eyed best quality swivels which fall readily into line when spinning.



3-ply for Salmon Spinning.

No. 1.
Heavy Water.
40 lbs.
(Breaking strain of wire).

No. 2.
Thinning Down Water.
30 lbs.
(Breaking strain of wire).

No. 3.
Low Water.
20 lbs.
(Breaking strain of wire).
Length, 1 yard. $1/9$ each.

Single-Wire 1-yard Traces.

Fine, $1/3$

Medium, $1/3$

Stout, $1/6$

Single-Wire for Making Up Traces. 50-yard Spools.

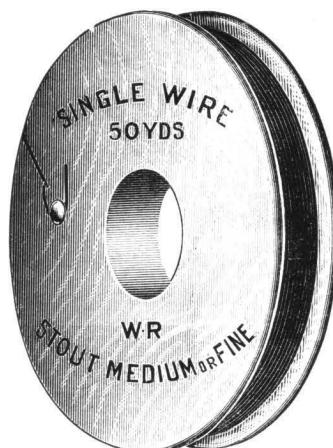
Fine.	Medium.
$2/6$	$3/-$
15	20

Stout.
$3/6$
25 lbs. (Breaking strain).

The following fact is stated to remind anglers how necessary it is to exclude the air from this wire by covering it with oil. If a piece is wiped clean and stretched between two nails, and then squeezed between the thumb and the finger, it will, after a fortnight's exposure, snap where it has been touched, on the application of the slightest strain.

3-ply Stiffened Trace.

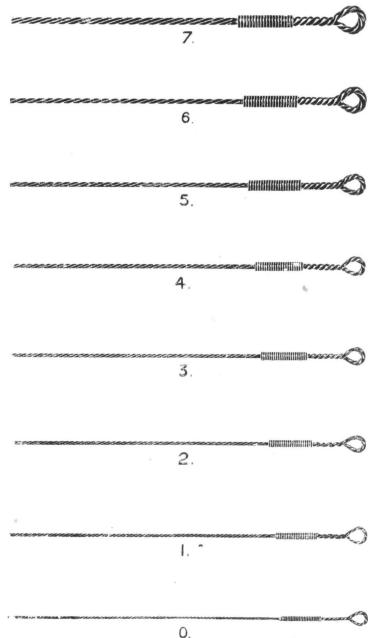
The swivels and link are attached to the trace in a manner which renders them almost rigid. If the two arms of the link spring are slightly separated so that they exert upon the bait-fastening a slight tension this, in combination with our rigid trace, abates the tendency of the bait to hook on to the trace when casting.



Spool of Single-Wire.

1 yard $2/4$

Rust-proof Cabled Wire



In lengths of 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yds.
8d. per yard.

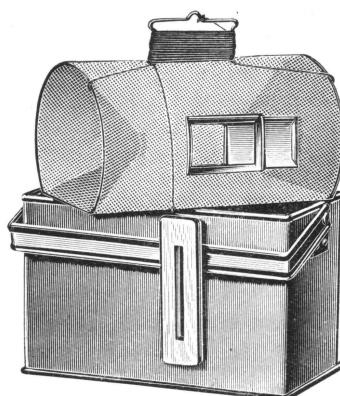
Very evenly spun by hand.

Even spinning is of cardinal importance, for if there be uneven places in a length, the strength of that length will be unequal. The greatest strength is where the stranding is tightest. To test whether or not a piece of wire is properly spun run it between the thumb and finger, when any inequality of surface is immediately felt.

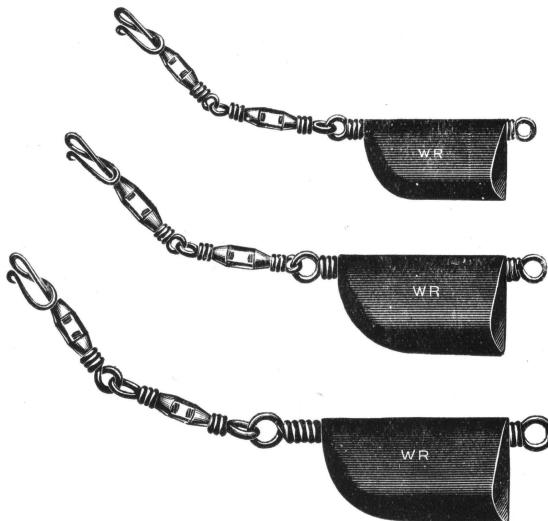
Illingworth Minnow Trap and Can

Corks at each end of trap.

A float is attached to the handle of the trap to mark its position in the water. It is therefore easy to find and recover the can after it has been placed there.



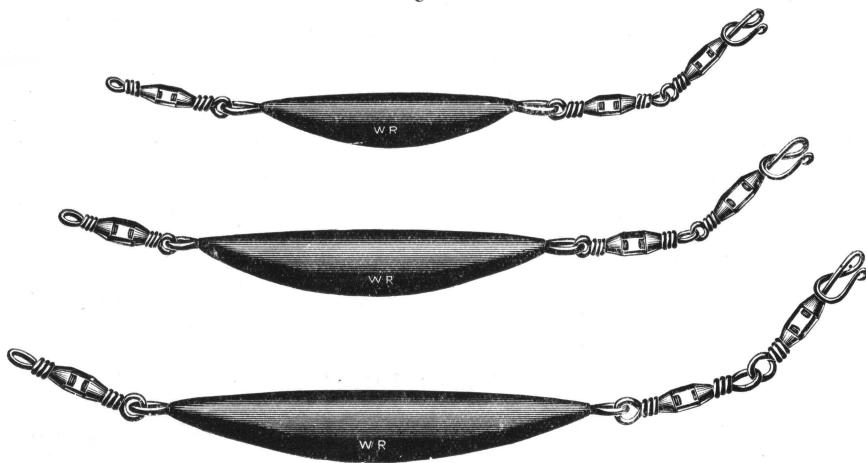
Saddle Lead



$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1 oz., 9d. each.

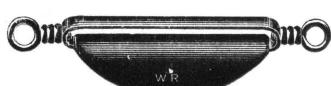
$1\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10d. each.

The Wye Lead



Weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. $2\frac{1}{3}$ oz. 1 oz. 10d. each.

Geen Lead



Nos.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	6	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$ oz. weight.
				6d.		8d. each.

Spiral Lead



Length ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3 in.
	2d.		$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.		3d.	3d.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ d.		5d. each.

Single Wires for Wire Traces.

Non-Friction Spiral Lead

Double Endless Wires which do not chafe gut.

$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.
	3d.		4d.			5d.		6d.	each.

Barrel Leads

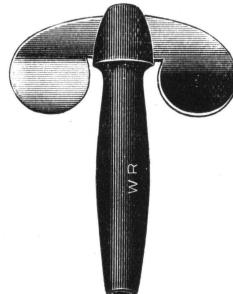


Nos. 1 to 3, 1/- doz.;
Nos. 4, 5, 1/6 doz.; Nos. 6, 7, 2/- doz.



Pierced Bullets

$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4 oz.
			8d.	1/-	1/3	1/6 doz.	

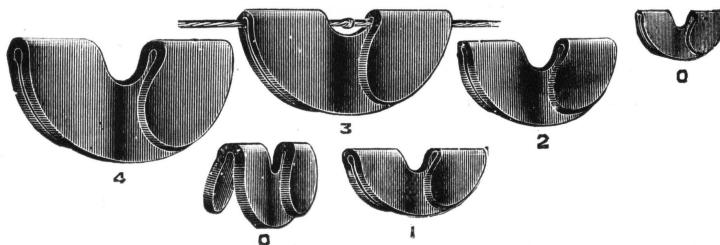


Unmounted Dee Leads with Fins

1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
	1/- each.	

Two Flights mounted on Salmon Gut, 1/6

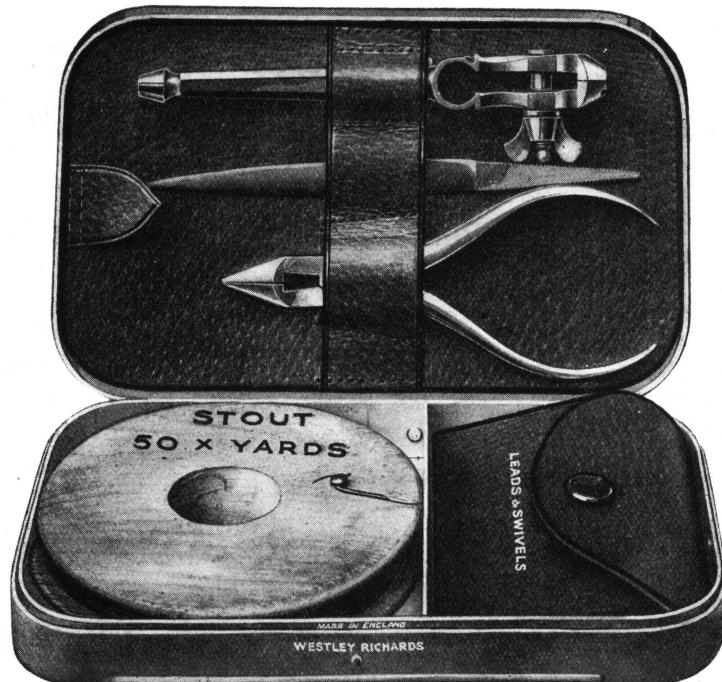
Zig-zag Anti-kink Leads



Actual Sizes.

0	1	2	3	4
9d.	10d.	1/-	1/3	1/6 per doz.

Wire Trace Making and Repairing Outfit



Carried in an Aluminium Box (6in. \times 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.) are all the tools necessary for making single or cable-laid wire traces. Space to receive traces already made up is provided behind the flap, on which are carried the tools. Leads and swivels are carried noiselessly in a pocket fastened to the box.

Box, complete with File, Hand-vice and Pliers **18/6**

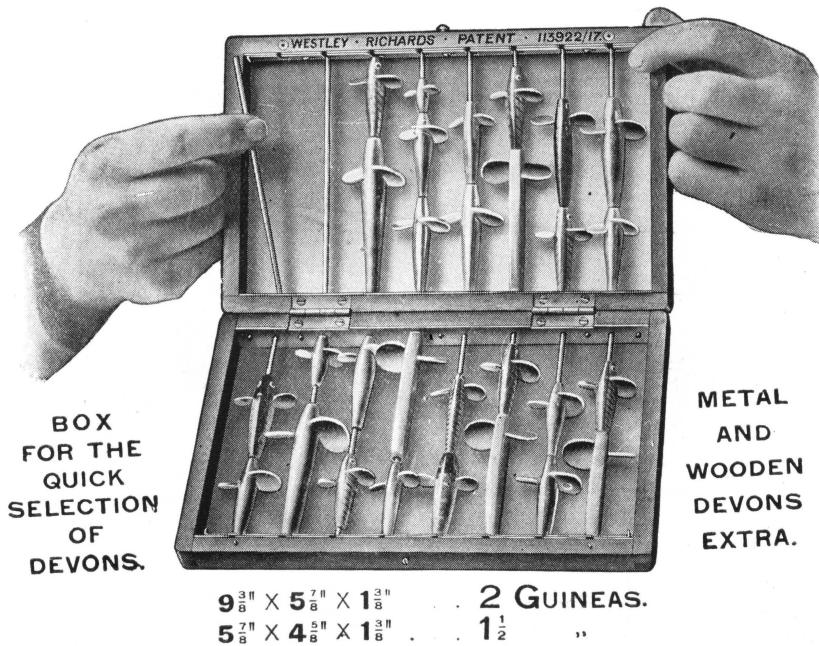
Spools of Wire, extra (see page 141).

If Vice and Pliers silver-plated to prevent rust, extra ... **3/-**

	Plated.	Not plated.
Cutting Pliers	5/-	3/6
Hand Vice	5/6	4/-



Westley Richards' Patent Boxes



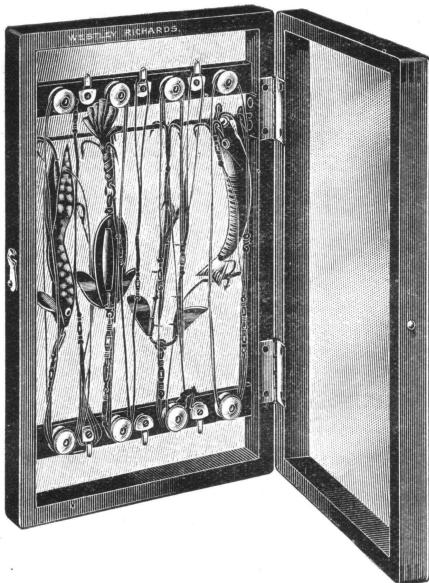
WESTLEY RICHARDS' Patent Combined MINNOW and FLIGHT Box,
 $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 6ins. \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Hinged Wires, £4

ALL MADE BY WESTLEY RICHARDS.



WYE FLIGHT BOX.

9 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. 42/-



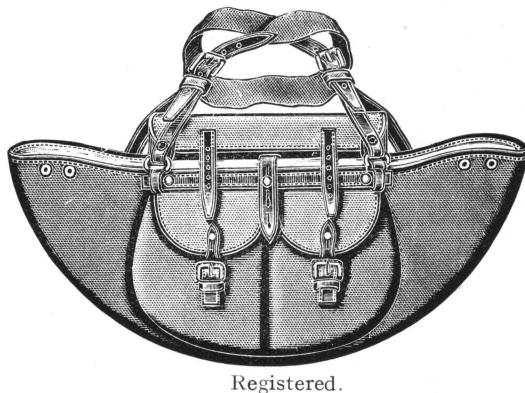
Box for Mounted Traces

9 $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ " x 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "

The top of the lid and the bottom of this box are of aluminium to reduce the thickness to its minimum. 42/-



Strong Salmon Bag



Registered.

Of
First-class Waterproof
Motor-hood Cloth.

Ends when extended
(see illustration),
30in.; depth, 12in.
Two large pockets for
tackle.

Detachable washable
lining.

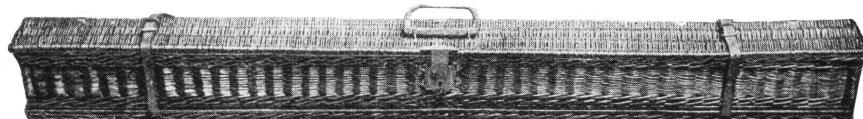
Specially-designed sling
to prevent sagging.

Weight, 45 oz.

Price, £2 5 0

Westley Richards' Rod Basket

This is one of the most useful things that we have introduced. It is much lighter than the ordinary wooden rod box, and affords ample protection to the rods from injury or from damp. Even in the smallest size made the basket is over 2lbs. less in weight than a box of the same size. The basket is waterproof lined, is fitted with inside and outside straps, good quality lock and furniture.



6ft. 6in. long \times 4in. \times 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. carries rods up to 18ft. ...	£5 0 0
6ft. 2in. " \times 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. " " 16ft. ...	£4 10 0
5ft. 6in. " \times 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. " " 15ft. ...	£4 7 6
4ft. 6in. " \times 3in. \times 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. " " 12ft. ...	£4 5 0

For Motor, Rail, or Boat. Any size made to order in a week.

French Basket.

Across bottom	13	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	18 in.
	16/-	17/6	19/6	22/-	26/-

Combined Shoulder and Waist Strap.



A tip which we learned from Mr. Illingworth is to wrap fish, as soon as they are killed, in separate sheets of grease-proof paper carried and folded ready for the purpose. Fish thus treated, on reaching home, look as lovely as when first taken from the water.

Westley Richards' "Club" Fishing Bag



The first bag of this pattern was made by us. It is now seen everywhere

Detachable Lining— 12in. and Extending

12×9in. **18/6** 15×11in. **22/-** Gussets, **27/6**

2/6 less, if with cheaper detachable lining.

Straps for carrying raincoat fitted for **3/6** extra. Two rings for carrying net, **9d.** extra.

Westley Richards' Washable "Carry - All"



The best means of carrying Wading Trousers, Brogues, etc. It is illustrated packed with above. Excellent for sea-fishing tackle.

This very useful bag is made of unbleached duck, hand-sewn with hemp. It can be washed again and again.

27in. across × 15½in. deep, **10/6**



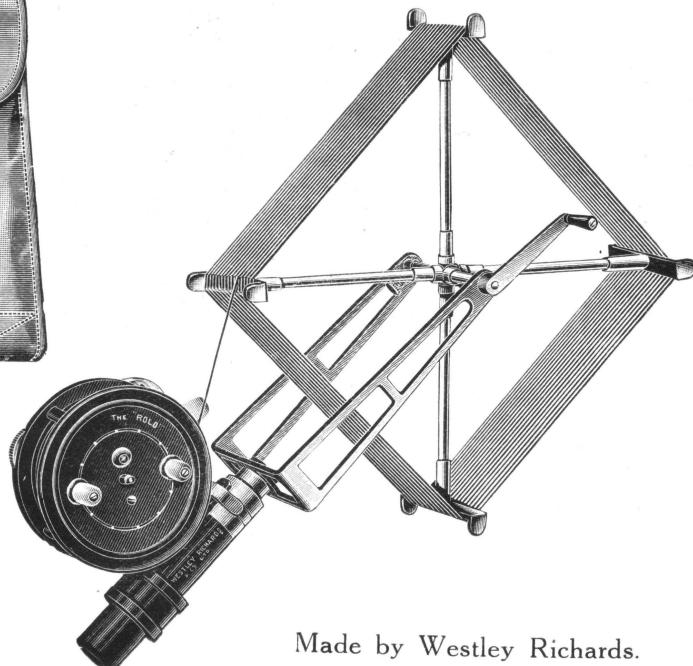
Westley Richards' Line Dryer

(Materials employed—Brass, Aluminium and Fibre).



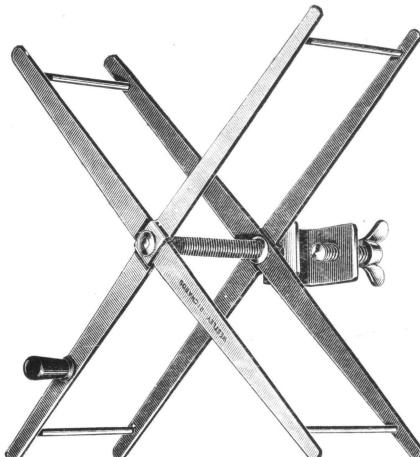
Weight when
packed,
 $13\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

PRICE,
£3 0 0



Made by Westley Richards.

A convenient form of line dryer of superior workmanship. The illustration shows it in use. The line can be wound from the reel to the dryer or from the dryer to the reel. The tension upon the line can be regulated at will. When not required the dryer is packed into a space 8in. \times 5in. \times 2in. For this purpose the handle is unscrewed and re-screwed into the frame the reverse way. The arms are detachable.



A well-known Pattern.

Folds flat. Four $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. arms.
Screws into corner of drawer.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Superior to the usual trade
dryer of the same pattern.

12/-

Made by Westley Richards.

For Salmon or Trout
Lines.

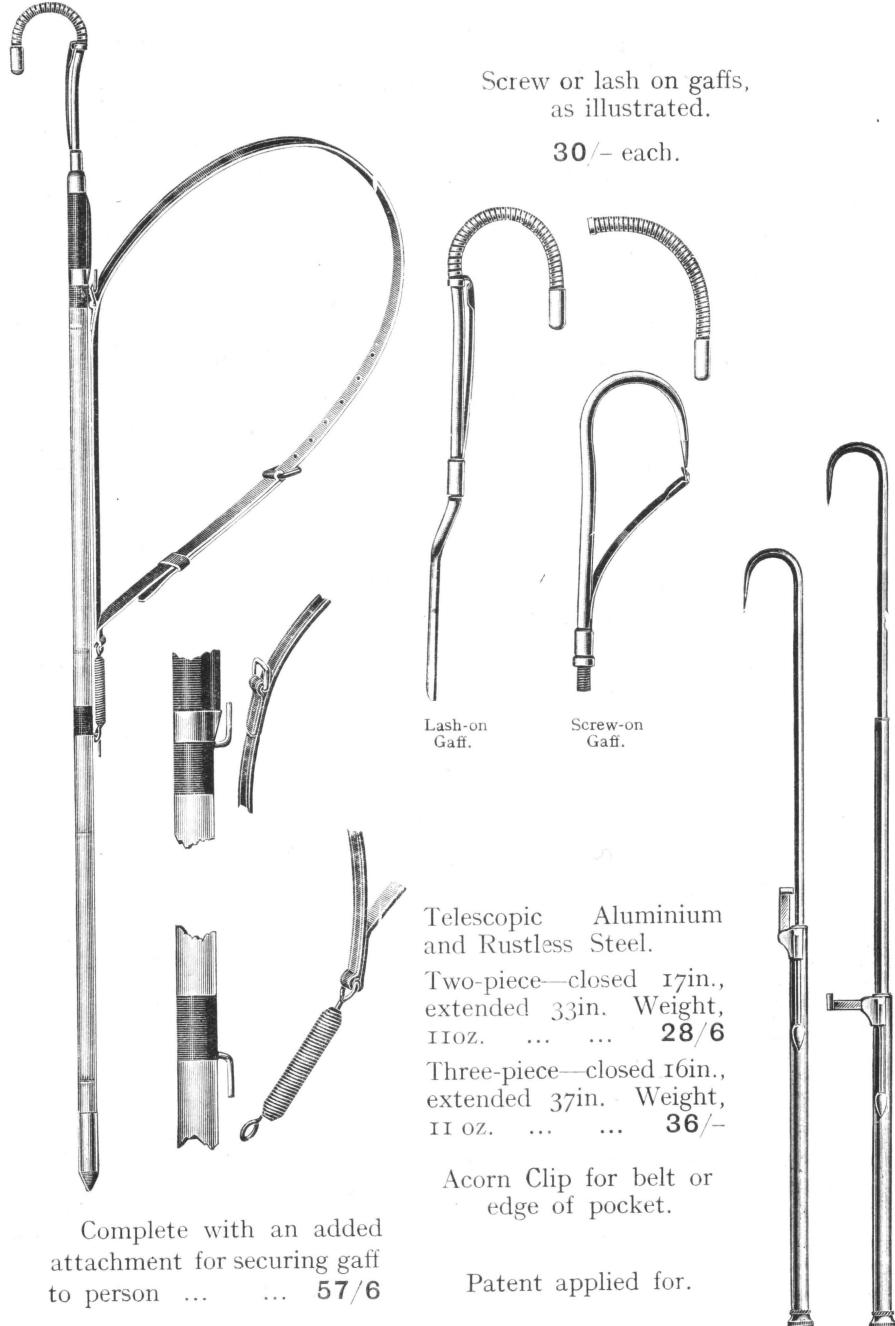
Westley Richards' Gaff

Tool steel gaff; very sharp point. Flexible protector when travelling. Spring protector to cover point when fishing.

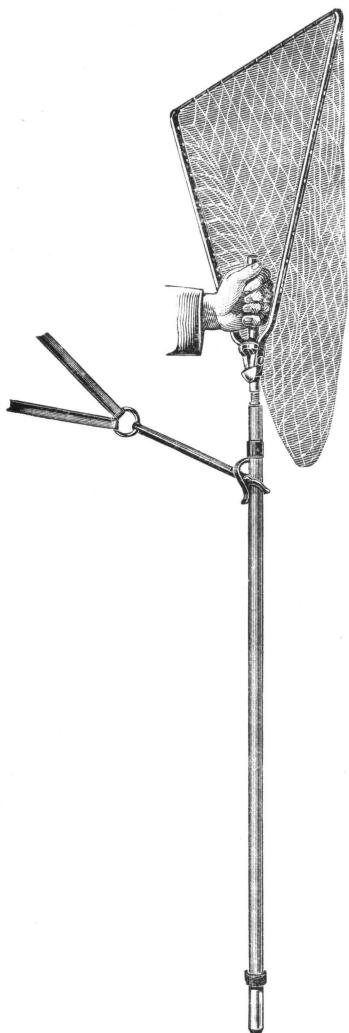
Lined bamboo shaft, weighted point.

Gaff can be instantly detached from sling.

"Needless to say, they are of the highest quality."—*Fishing Gazette*.



Wading Net which folds down



Length of bamboo shaft, 3ft. 7in.; shod with steel point and lined with pine.

Solid with the aluminium frame is a felt-covered grip.

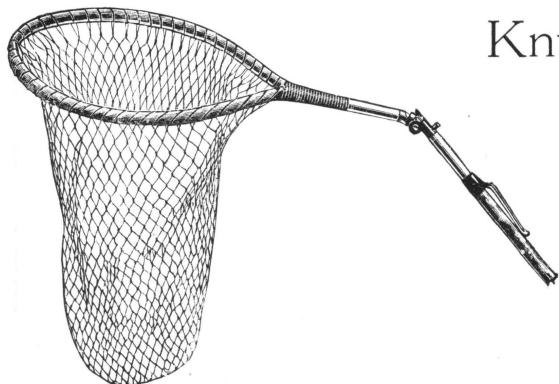
Two lockfast folding arms, 16in. A groove is machined on the outside flat of each. These arms are perforated and the net is threaded by means of water cord to the inside surface. The water cord sinks into the groove and is protected from damage. The net cannot escape the carrying strap. Both hands may be used when fishing or unhooking a fish.

The illustration shows the arms of the net in a position to net a fish, but when wading the arms fold down.

Length overall as a wading staff, 50in.

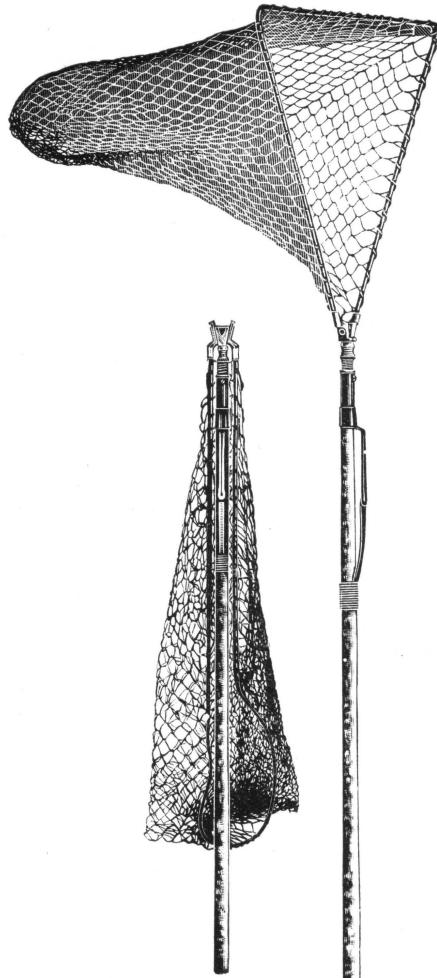
Length when the arms are extended, 60in.

Price, 65/-



Knuckle-Jointed Net of Good Quality

The landing ring is
of wood; clip, 25/-



Lockfast Net

Can be operated with one hand.

Aluminium Arms, 16in.

Handle, 32in.

Weight, 1 lb.

Price, 45/-

Light-weight Lockfast Net

Can be operated with one hand.

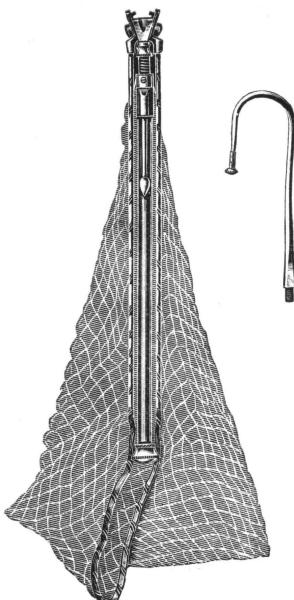
Round Aluminium Arms, 16in

Brass Lockfast Work.

Handle, 32in.

Weight, 12½ oz.

Price, 45/-



The Treasure Telescopic Net

Length closed, 17in.

Length extended, 46in.

Arms, 16in.

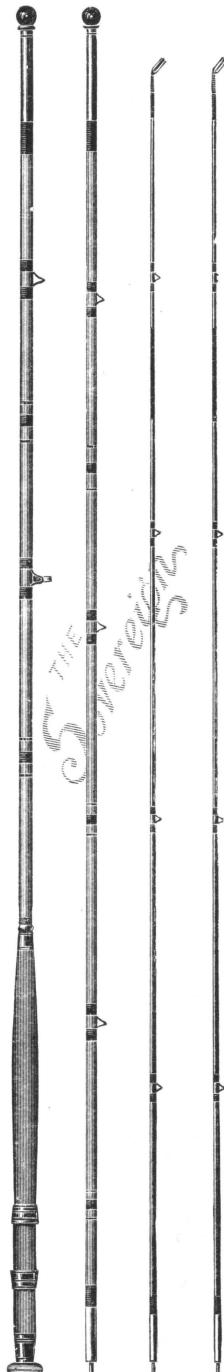
Weight, 15 oz.

Price, 47/6

Highly recommended.

If with interchangeable gaff, 7/6 extra.

"The rod pleases me very much, it acted beautifully."—G. W. HERRICK, Leyton, N.E.
"Has given me every satisfaction and is generally admired by my friends."—R. HOLMES, Ware.



Westley Richards' Sovereign Rods

For Coarse Fishing.

Highest Quality :

Three Joints and extra Top.
Cedar Balance Handle.
All Joints Double Brazed.
Cork-covered Stoppers.
Snake Rings, Standing Butt Ring and
Revolving Agate End Ring.
In Best Partition Bag.

We venture to think that this is the most carefully made and beautifully finished rod for general coarse fishing sold.

The butt and middle joints are of selected bamboo. Two hand-made greenheart tops are supplied, both tipped with bamboo, which is less subject to injury from an inadvertent knock upon this delicate part of the rod.

It is imperative that a rod for coarse fishing, and for roach fishing especially, should be both stiff and light. By this means a quick upward strike of the rod top is imparted by a slight movement of the wrist. Bamboo is an ideal material for this purpose and, moreover, is of remarkable strength. The Sovereign Rod is fitted with a polished cedar balanced handle, which is preferable, in a bottom rod, to one of cork, as it can be kept clean more readily.

In designing this rod our object has been to turn out a rod altogether superior to what has hitherto been offered to the many lovers of this branch of fishing.

Sovereign Rods

For Roach, Perch, Bream, Dace.
Length 12ft. £2 15 0

Sovereign Rods

For Chub and Barbel. Length 12ft. £2 15 0

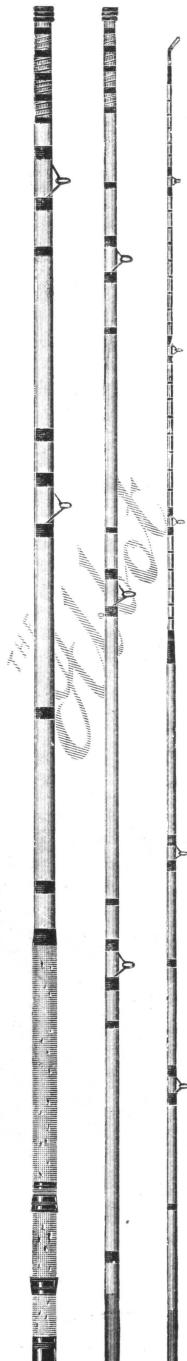
Rods of any length made to order.

Complete in Bag.

10ft. Sovereign Rod, stiff for casting heavily-leaded floats, or for punt fishing; agate butt ring, agate end ring, complete £2 15 0



The Abbot Coarse Fishing Rod



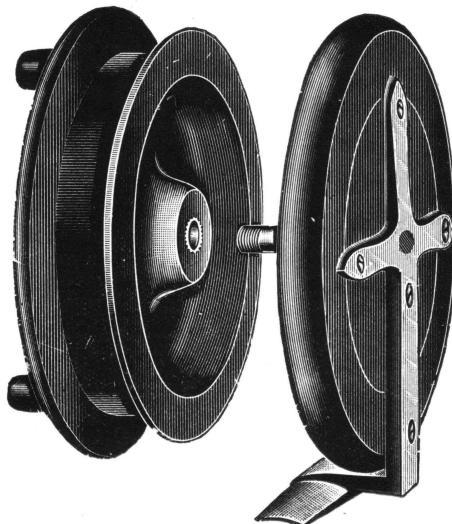
Westley Richards wish to draw special attention to the Abbot Coarse Fishing Rod, which is their latest production for fishing for Roach, Perch, Bream, Tench and other coarse fish. It is a 12ft. three-piece rod, weighing about an ounce to the foot. The butt and middle are whole cane, selected for a sudden taper; the top is two-thirds best hexagonal built-cane jointed in the neatest way to whole cane. No metal is used in the joints. The male joint is polished on the outside, the female on the inside, and both are accurately fitted. This rod will be found, when together, of perfect balance to hold in one hand. It is stiff to transmit an upward strike, and is fitted with metal rings and phosphor-bronze end ring, well adapted to the fine undressed silk lines usually employed in float fishing. The grip is cork covered and so are the stoppers. The workmanship throughout the Abbot Rod is as good as can be, and the finish upholds the reputation of the makers.

In Best Partition Bag, with Spring Clips,

12ft., weight 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	...	...	50/-
Ditto 14ft., weight 18 oz.	...	...	55/-
Also Special 16ft. Rods for May-fly dapping in Irish Loughs	...	...	56/-



Nottingham Wood Reel



A useful reel for bottom fishing. Narrow drum for quick winding and to accommodate thin lines.

Fitted with check.

Sizes : 3"

Large Drums.
Star Backs.

7/6 each.

Nottingham Centre - pin Wood Reel

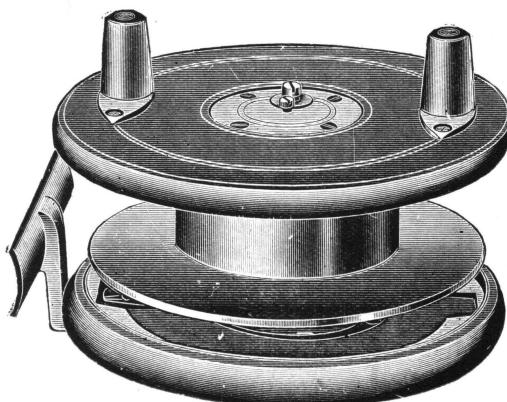
Finest Centre Reels made.

Optional check.

Aluminium flange.

Wood back, partly
lined with aluminium,
which prevents all possibility
of warping.

3"	3½"	4"
20/6	22/6	25/-
4½"	5"	5½"
27/6	30/-	35/6



All kinds of Nottingham Reels
supplied to order.



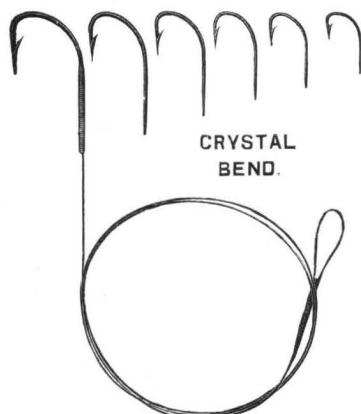
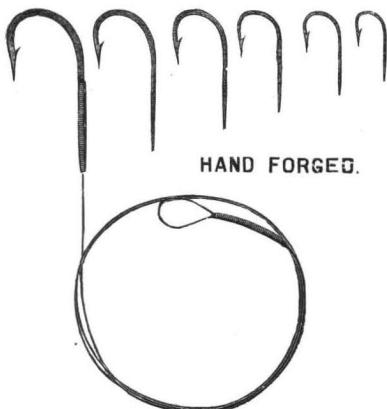
Hooks to Gut, etc., for Worm Fishing

Sizes	...	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	20
Used for				Trout			General coarse fishing.				Match fishing.		
Size of Gut		2x	3x			3x		4x			5x	6x	

W. R.s' own design Flattened Forged Hook

Scientifically correct section,
with necessary strength at bend
and barb. Very sharp points
slightly snecked.

2/3 per doz.
If on 5x and 6x gut, **2/6** per doz.



Crystal Hooks

For paste, gentles and boiled wheat,
etc. For roach and other coarse fish.

Sizes—	8	10	12	14
Stout gut	2x	3x	4x	
Sizes	16	18	20	

5x 5x 6x

On sorrel-coloured gut for match fishing.
All sizes of gut to 4x, **2/-** doz.
to 5x, **2/3** doz. to 6x, **2/6** doz.

Crystal Roach Hooks on 1 yd. 5x gut of best quality ... **6/-** per doz.

Salmon Hooks on picked single gut—

Light, **6/-**; Medium, **7/6**; Strong, **8/-** per doz.

Pennell Two-hook Worm Tackles to very fine gut ... **2/6** per doz.

Stewart Three-hook Worm Tackles to very fine gut **3/-** "



Eyed Pennell Two-hook Tackles
—gut stained red **2/6** per doz.

Eyed Stewart Three-hook Tackles
—gut stained red ... **3/-** per doz.

Creeper and Stone-fly Two-hooks

... **2/6** per doz.

Do.

One-hook and Bristle ... **2/3** " "

Hooks to twisted wire—

Single, **3/-**; Double, **4/-**; Treble, **4/6** doz.

Eyed Eel Hooks per packet of 100, **1/3**

Leads, Plummets, Split Shot, &c.

Ribbon Lead	... 3d. oz.	Flat " Ledger " Leads, 1in.
Plummets, sugar loaf, 1 oz.	3d. each.	to 2in. 3d. each.
Plummets, sugar loaf, 2 oz.	4d. ,	Pierced Bullets ... 2d. to 5d. ,
Ditto, flat ...	2d. ,	Assorted Split Shot, in
Paternoster Leads	3d. ,	patent tin boxes ... 3d. box.

Floats

Extra quality Cork Egg-shaped Floats.
Each.

Small, about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	... ... ...	5d.
Medium, about 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	... ... ...	11d.
Large, about 3in.	... ... ...	1/6
Best Tapered Cork Floats, on Porcupine Quills.		
Small, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	... ... ...	1/-
Medium, about 4in.	... ... ...	1/6
Large, about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	... ... ...	2/2
Small Grayling Floats, on Porcupine		7d.

These make very good Roach Floats.

Varnished Porcupine Quill Floats, ring at end from 3in. to 1in. 2d., 4d. and 6d.

Porcupine Quill Floats, with white quill on top, tip painted red,
3d., 6d. and 9d.

Nottingham Sliding Floats, best quality.

Small, about 3in.	... ... ...	1/4
Medium, about 4in.	... ... ...	2/-
Large, about 5in.	... ... ...	2/8

"Fishing Gazette" Pike Floats, all sizes—

$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$
6d.			8d.			1/-		
			3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 in.			

1/5

Pilot Cork Floats ... 2d., 4d. and 6d.



U.S.A. Float.



Zephyr Floats in all Styles.

U.S. Patent Float

No more Lost Caps. No Bindings to come undone.

The line is threaded in the usual way through a light cap or band of metal at the top, and through a ferruled ring at the bottom. The cap cannot be lost because the tapered stem on which it slides is finished with a little knob of a size larger than the diameter of the cap. The float is therefore always in perfect order, and there are no wrappings to wear out.

2 8d.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9d.	3 10d.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. body. 1/-
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**WESTLEY
RICHARDS**



HIGHLY FINISHED RODS

The Latest Developments in Rods and Tackle for Sea Fishing

Scientific Sea Angling during the last few years has made gigantic strides, and its popularity daily grows.

The rod has taken the place of the hand line, and the advantage of fine tackle is so well established that it is now unnecessary to labour this point.

In pier fishing especially, the rod is undoubtedly not only more convenient but in our opinion much safer than the older method of hand lining, and may be the means of saving a large fish, which would on a hand line inevitably secure its liberty by fouling the pier structure.

We strongly recommend all intending sea anglers who would taste the greatest amount of enjoyment from the sport to commence operations with a rod.

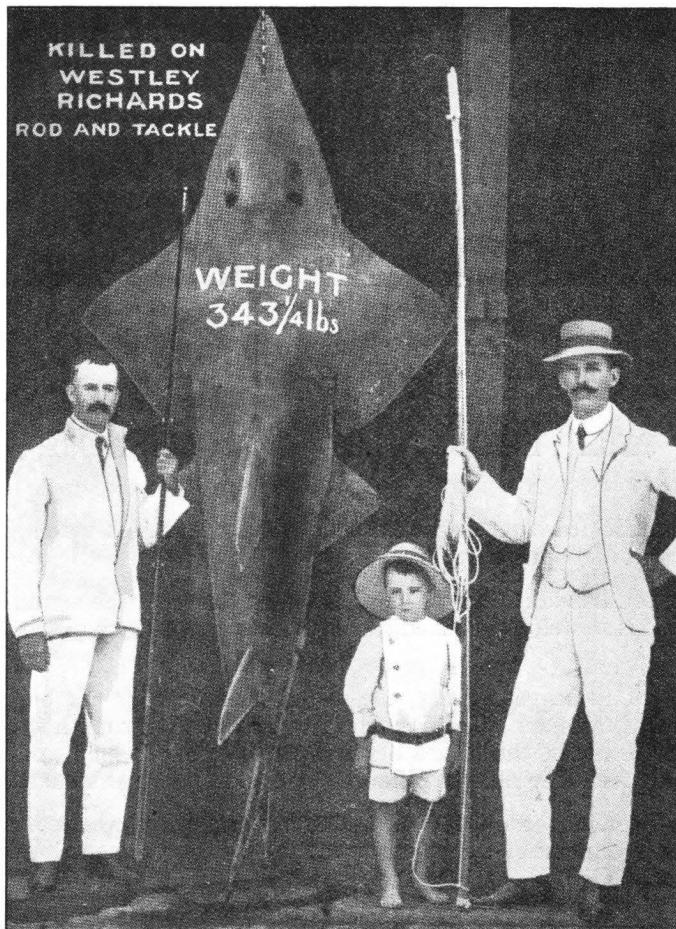
A rod not only saves the discomfort of an arm wet to the shoulder from the drippings of the hand line, but what is more important, permits the exercise of far more scientific methods of fishing.

We have made a study of the rods most suitable for this branch of fishing, and are besides indebted to a distinguished member of the British Sea Anglers' Society, and an ardent follower for many years of the sport of sea fishing, for his advice and valuable hints.

Tackle for Giant Fish

No firm in the world has had greater experience or has met with greater success than Westley Richards in the manufacture of special Rods, Reels, Lines and Spinners for Giant Fish of the West Indies, United States, South Africa and Portuguese East Africa.

"The rod came back so straight that I have not troubled to reverse the reel. The line was your Tarpon line with a breaking strain of 89 lbs."—J. R. HENRY.



"Hitherto the monsters which visit the Polana beach late in the year, have successfully evaded capture, but Mr. Henry succeeded in landing his specimen after fifty-five minutes' play, which was evidently of an animated description. He was using a 7½ ft. Tarpon Rod supplied by Westley Richards and a reel holding 300 yards of line, and as he was fishing from a pier this was not too much. At the first rush the fish took out some 160 yards and at the next 270, and was eventually landed on the beach to which the angler slowly made his way."—*Field*, January 21st, 1911.

Mr. Henry's Three Sand Sharks, weighing
343 lbs. ; 392 lbs. ; and 432 lbs.,
were taken with
WESTLEY RICHARDS' ROD AND TACKLE.

Mr. HOGARTH, in the *Fishing Gazette*, says:—"Tackle makers from all parts of the world had, in reply to urgent demands, sent us their strongest tackle, but not until Westley Richards & Co. supplied a line and one of their Greenheart Tarpon Rods was one of these monsters killed."

Greenheart Tarpon Rod

The Latest Development.

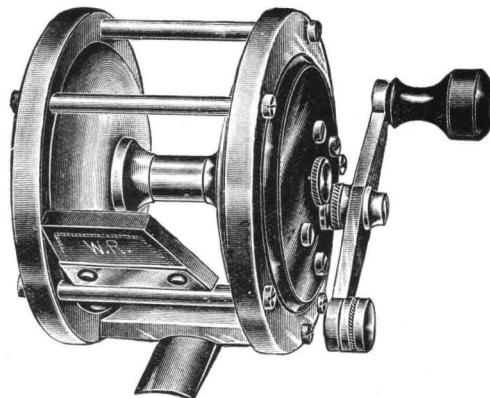
This Rod, designed with the assistance of a sportsman who regularly visits Florida during the Tarpon season, is constructed to resist the enormous strain exerted by these heavy fish. It is made of the best greenheart procurable and worked by hand. Trumpet shaped pipe rings are fitted on each side of the rod and the butt is furnished with double reversed winch fittings in order to distribute the strain. After the capture of a fish the line is changed from one side to the other. A special feature is the agate end ring which is encased in metal to protect it from injury. The butt is secured to the rod by means of a perfectly made suction joint of German silver, and the cork grip is distributed between the rod itself and the butt.

Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Weight, 30 oz. Price, £5 0 0

This rod would be excellent for the great Bally-cotton Skate and for other huge sea fish.

WESTLEY
RICHARDS

Correct
Tarpon
Reel.



Multiplying action, nickel-plated, steel pivots, optional check, large balance handle, holds 350 yards of any of our Tarpon lines, 54/-

Leather Apron for checking speed, 33in.

Correct Tarpon Lines.

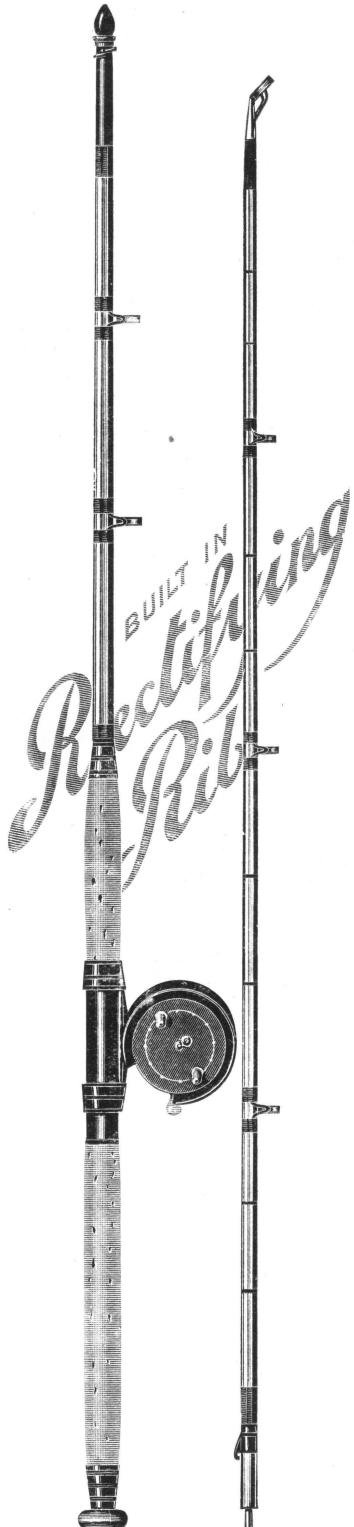
18	21	24	In lengths of 200 yards,
30/-	34/-	42/-	on wooden bobbins.
15	25		40 lbs. Breaking Strain.

Tarpon Snells.

Extra quality Snells for Tarpon fishing, rust-proofed, flat-hammered ringed hook with wire trace and chain attachment and swivel Snell, 2/6 each.

Mr. Marston in *The Fishing Gazette*, writes:—"In view of the big prices charged in the United States for Tarpon outfits, I think it may be useful to quote a remark in a letter I received recently from an English Tarpon angler. He says: 'If anyone asks you where to get a Tarpon rod and line, tell them from the Westley Richards Co. of Birmingham.'"

Sea Rods for Big Fish and Heavy Leads



A very stiff rod, strongly made, on Westley Richards' new system, with five double-built equilateral triangles of equal size and one of larger size, which stands out above the others like the top rib of a rifle. With an almost negligible addition to the weight this gives to the rod enormous strength of backbone, which will be appreciated by users of heavy leads in deep waters and by all who fish for sand sharks, great skate and other immense fish.

7ft., with screw winch	
filling	... £6 15 0
8ft. do.	... £7 10 0
9ft. do.	... £9 0 0

Agate Rings throughout.

For detail of Rectifying Rib see
page 7.

Sea Rods with Westley
Richards' Method of Steel
Reinforcement 30/- extra





Sea Rods for Big Fish and Heavy Leads

In one piece with detachable handle.

Excellent for Tuna, Tarpon, the great Skate of Ballycotton, Sword-fish, and, indeed, for all heavy sea fish.

These rods are double-built, and are supplied in ordinary hexagonal form or with built-in rectifying rib. The agate rings are all secured by fine copper wire as well as by silk. The workmanship is perfect.

6ft.	...	...	£6	6	0
7ft.	...	...	£6	15	0



Sea Rods with
Westley Richards' Method
of Steel Reinforcement,
30/- extra.



"The best of their kind."
—*Lowestoft Weekly Standard*.

Westley Richards' Highest Grade 7ft. Sea Rod

Built Cane.

WESTLEY
RICHARDS

One piece Built Cane.

Cork Handle.

Agate Rings throughout.

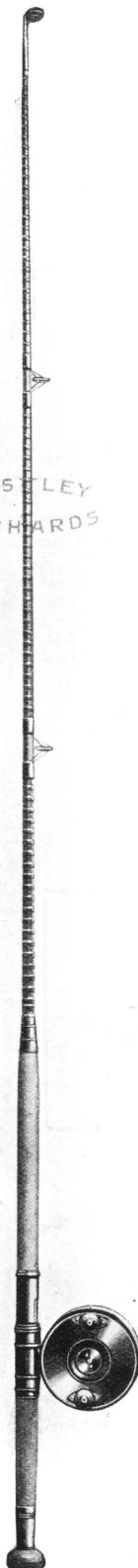
Rubber Button.

This Rod is specially designed for boat work and for casting heavy leads from the shore, pier, or rocks, and may, moreover, be used as a spinning rod. It is light and is of much better class than anything hitherto introduced for sea fishing; in fact the workmanship cannot be excelled.

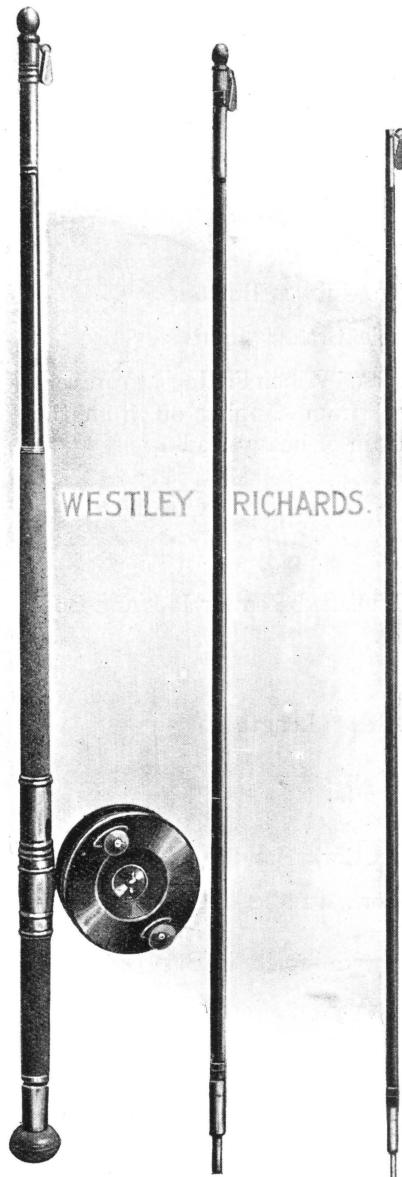
Double-built Cane, £5 10 0

Made also as a best Greenheart Rod, with Agate Rings throughout, £3 10 0

Westley Richards make also Built Cane Rods, as above, with Lockfast Detachable Butts, Agate Revolving Rings, etc., for Tarpon, Tuna and heavy sea fish; length, 7ft., £6 10 0



Westley Richards' 9ft. Greenheart Pulley Rod



WESTLEY RICHARDS.

Selected Greenheart
Cork-Covered Handle
Rubber Button

This Rod is made in three joints, at the end of each of which is an oscillating pulley ring. For heavy $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. leads the butt alone can be used, for medium leads the butt and second joint, while for light work there is the complete rod. This system of pulleys greatly facilitates the use of wire lines and heavy leads.

50/-

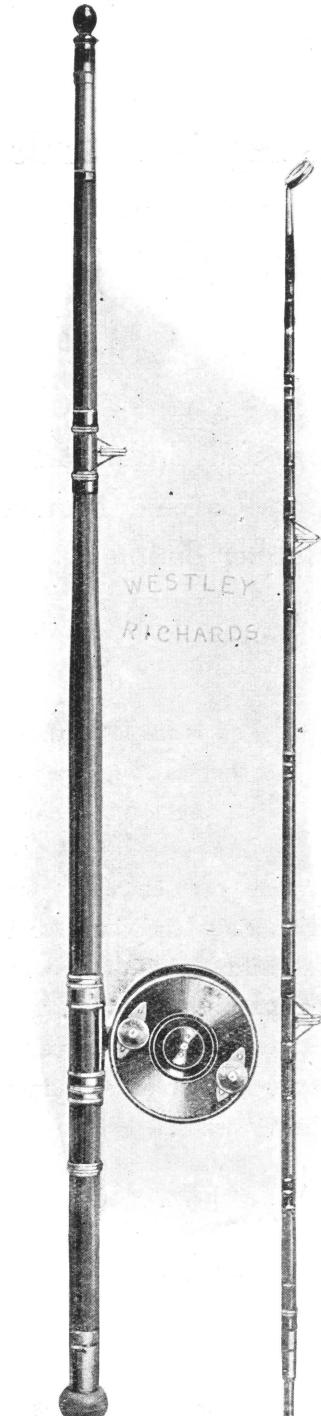
Complete in Bag.



THE FIRST JOINT MAKES AN
EXCELLENT ROD FOR WHIFFING



Westley Richards' Greenheart Sea Rod



Two Joints.

Porcelain Rings.

Large Rubber Button.

Double Brazed Joint.

Reversed Winch Fittings, to prevent
reel from slipping off from the
strain of heavy leads.

A well-finished Rod for Pier and Boat
Fishing.

Length, 7ft.

Without Cork Handle ... **39/-**

With Cork Handle ... **46/-**

Complete in Bag.

A convenient Rod for Trolling for
Pike.



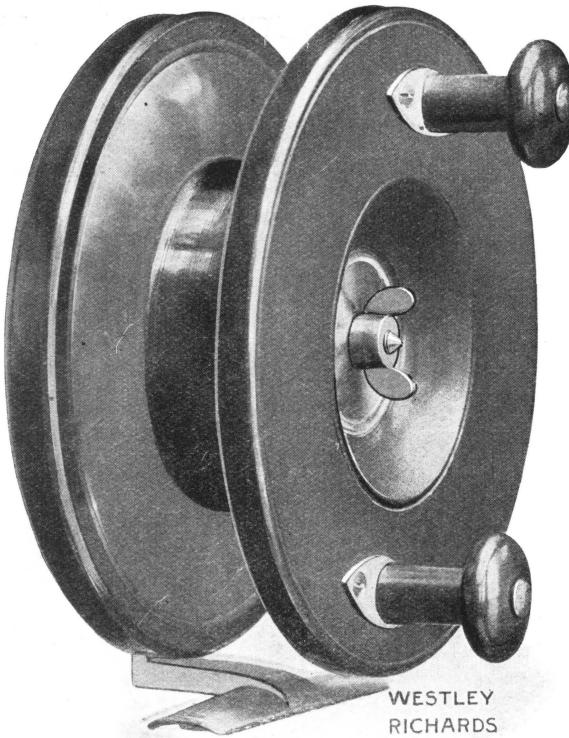
The Model Sea Reel

This Reel is made of best seasoned wood, and is fitted with brass flange and brass lining inside the back; brass spindle, winged nut, optional check, and large mushroom-shaped handles riveted to plates.

It is impossible for this reel to warp or stick, and it contains no metal parts subject to rust.

4½in.	...	20/-	each.
5in.	...	21/-	,
5½in.	...	25/6	,
6in.	...	28/6	,
7in.	...	36/-	,

Ordinary Line Guards,
2/- each extra.



WESTLEY
RICHARDS

The Band Brake Sea Reel

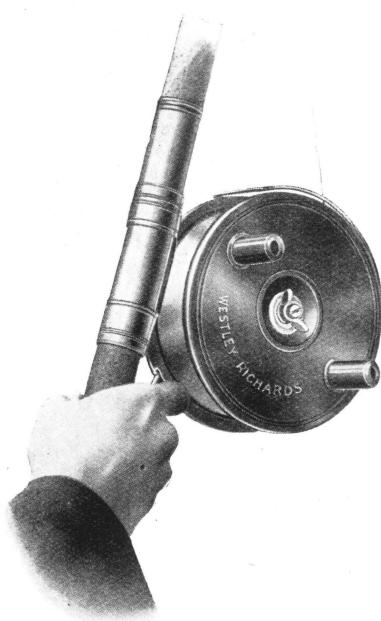
This is a strongly-made Wooden Reel, with a brass rim inside the back.

The flange of the drum is also of brass, to prevent jamming if the wood should alter. An important feature is the strength of the star back at the angle where it joins the reel-plate. By lifting the lever projecting from the side of the reel a powerful band brake is brought into operation.

The running of the reel can be adjusted by means of a fly-nut working on the spindle, which is locked into position by a left-handed screw.

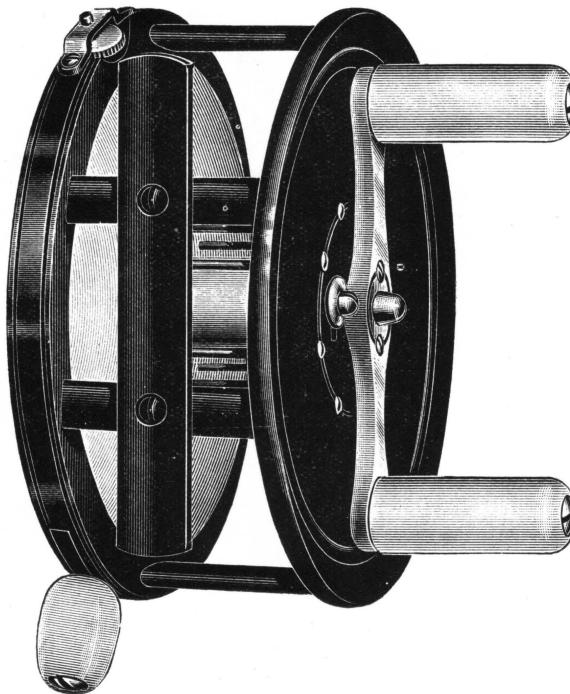
The handles are strongly fitted.

5in.	...	66/-	each.
5½in.	...	70/-	,
6in.	...	74/-	,
6½in.	...	79/-	,
7in.	...	85/-	,



Magpie Surf Reel

Patent applied for.



A reel with solid frame and made in a special alloy to resist the effect of sea water. If preferred the frame can be cut away so that braking power can be applied by the hand to the periphery of revolving drum.

Normally, the rate of drum revolution is controlled by the degree of braking power applied by adjustable drag, but very great braking power can be applied by pulling the lever towards the butt of the rod. A very heavy weight can be held in temporary suspension, preparatory to casting, by the same means.

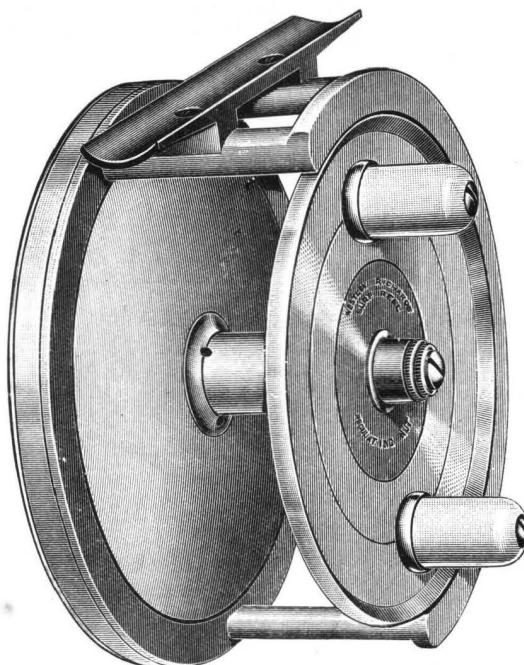
The 1½in. handles give an enormous control.

Size		4½in.	5in.
Price	... ... ...	£4 10 0	£4 15 0

A detailed description of the mechanism of this reel will be found on page 122.



Westley Richards' Surf Reel with Line Guard.



Viewed from the back.

Made in a special aluminium alloy to resist the effect of sea water. Back and line guard of one piece to secure rigidity. The rate of revolution is regulated by nut and set pin. The periphery of the drum is broad.

By pressing it with the hand extra pressure to that afforded by the fixed drag can be applied to a running fish.

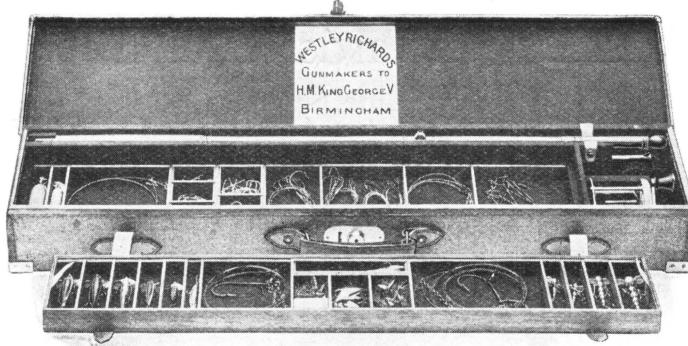
Finished in the natural colour of the aluminium.

Recommended for New Zealand, South Africa, and for pier and surf-fishing in Great Britain.

Size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; weight, $13\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; **50/-**

If with Optional Check in periphery of frame, **15/-** extra.





A Tarpon Outfit

Supplied by Westley Richards for His Excellency The President of the Republic of Cuba.

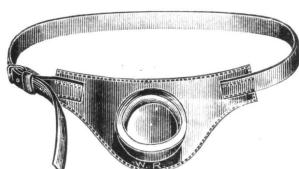
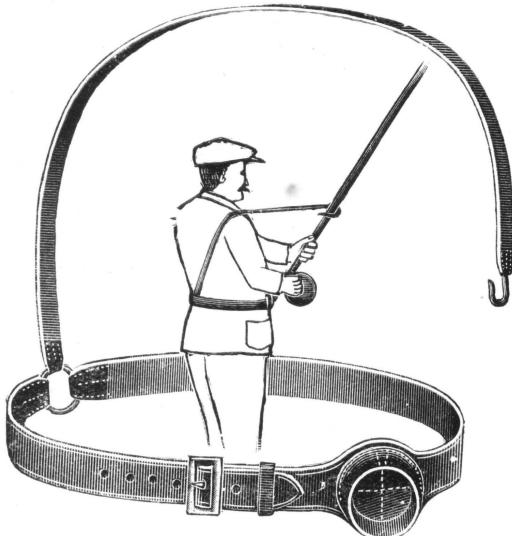
SPECIAL CASES MADE TO ORDER.

Westley Richards' Combined Groin Pad and Rod Support.

Registered No. 578149.

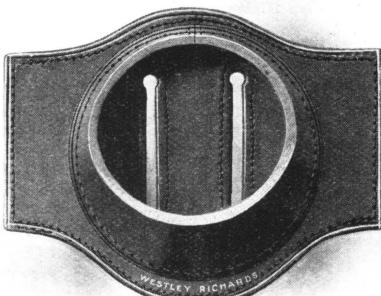
To assist in fighting giant fish. The strain upon the hands and muscles of the arms is so great when playing giant fish that these monsters are often lost through sheer inability on the part of the angler to hold the rod longer. Our Combined Groin Pad and Rod Support has been found of wonderful assistance by anglers in parts where big fish abound.

Price, 28/6



Leather Groin Pad
or Rod Butt Rest.

15/-



Leather Groin Pad.
for use with ordinary belt, 6/-

Colonel Salmon's Straight Pull Spreader



Ready for Lead and Hooks.

These excellent straight pull spreaders are made to a pattern kindly given to us by Colonel W. H. Salmon, I.A. They can be used with a rod or with a hand line, and are very sensitive. The arms extend 9in. from centre.

In German Silver, **2/3** each.

Gut Sea Paternosters

Twisted Gut Sea Paternoster, with 2 Revolving Booms, Brass Swivels	1/9
Twisted Gut Sea Paternoster, with 3 Revolving Booms, Brass Swivels	2/3
Standard Gut Sea Paternoster, straight pull, with 3 Revolving Booms, with Revolving Swivel Link on the end of each Boom	4/-

If there is any difficulty in getting the hook out of the fish, no time need be wasted, detach the hook from the link on end of boom, leaving it in the fish until a more convenient time, and put on a fresh one.

For price of hooks to gut see below and pages 157 and 174

Paternoster Leads:

2 oz. 3d. 4 oz. 6d. 8 oz. 9d. 12 oz. 1/- 16 oz. 1/4

Best Hooks to Twisted Gut 8 in. Suitable for Sea-fishing.

Size 5/o 3/6 4/o 3/3 3/o 3/3 2/o 3/- 1/o 3/- 1-8 2/6 per doz.

Best Hooks to Single Salmon Gut

See page 157 for sizes.

8/- 7/6 6/- 6/- per doz.

Eyed Hooks. Tinned unmounted.

Size 10/o 9/o 8/o 7/o 6/o 5/o 4/o 3/o 2/o 1/o 1-5
2/6 2/- **1/6** **1/-** for 25

Westley Richards' Special Hook for baiting with green crab, short shank so as not to protrude, eye just large enough to take treble gut, round bend, the best hook for bass fishing made ... **2/6** per doz.

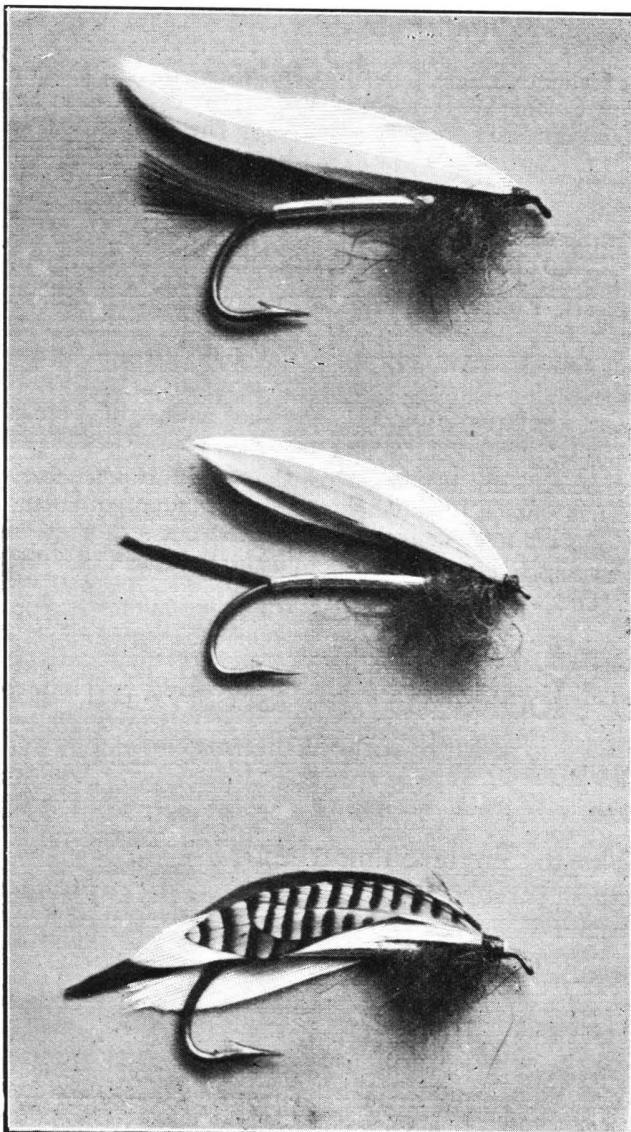
Flattened Hooks. Tinned unmounted.

Size 10/0 9/0 8/0 7/0 6/0 5/0 4/0 3/0 2/0 1/0 1-5
2/3 **1/9** **1/3** **10d.** for 25.

Some New Sea Flies.

For Surf Fishing for Bass with a Salmon Rod at Eastbourne and other places on the South Coast, these flies have proved wonderfully successful. Anglers who have used them send for further supplies over and over again. All sizes ... 1/6 each.

"I am glad to see Westley Richards are bringing out some special Sea Flies. The dyed swan breast feather makes a handsome wing."—R. B. MARSTON, Editor of *Fishing Gazette*.



Westley Richards & Co.'s New Sea Flies to imitate Small Fish.

No. 1—Represents a small Smelt (silver body, blue and white wing).

No. 2—Represents a small Whitebait (silver body, green and white wing).

No. 3—Represents a small Mackerel (silver body, blue jay and white wing).

Westley Richards' "Small Eye" Sea Hooks.

A RANGE OF THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL TINNED SEA HOOKS.

For 25 2/-

"SMALL
EYE."



2/-

1/10

1/8

1/6

1/4

1/3 for 25.

5/0

4/0

3/0

2/0

No. 1

No. 2

'SMALL
EYE.'

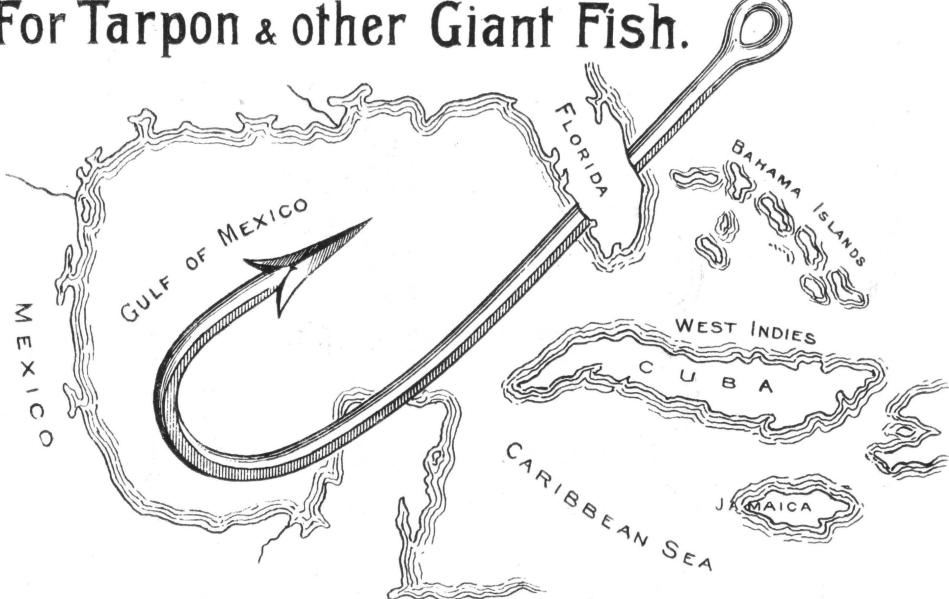
SLIGHTLY SNECKED.
EYE NO LARGER
THAN NECESSARY
FOR SINGLE SALMON
OR TREBLE TWISTED
GUT—A GREAT
IMPROVEMENT ON THE
USUAL CLUMSY EYE.

WESTLEY RICHARDS' TAPER SHANKED "SMALL EYE" HOOKS TO GUT.

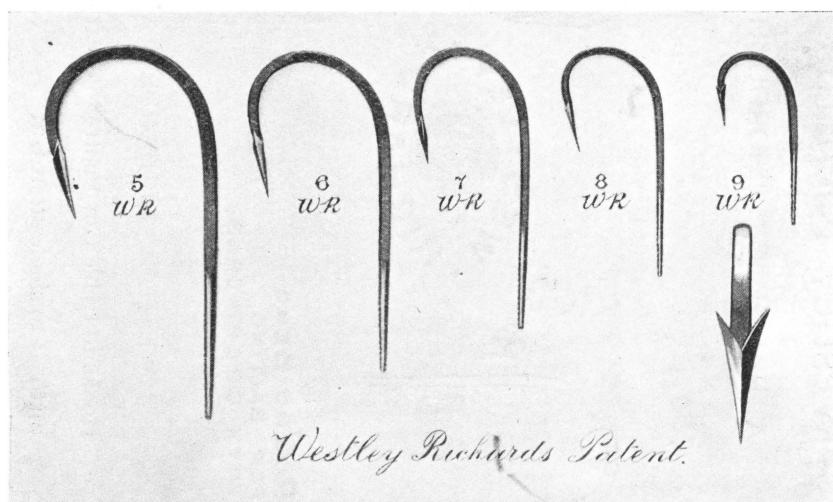
"Small Eye" Hooks to treble Gut knotted beneath the eye round the shank, and bound 3/- per doz.

Ditto. ditto to single stout Gut 4/6 ,

WESTLEY RICHARDS
 DIAMOND-POINTED
 ANCHOR BARBED HOOKS,
 For Tarpon & other Giant Fish.



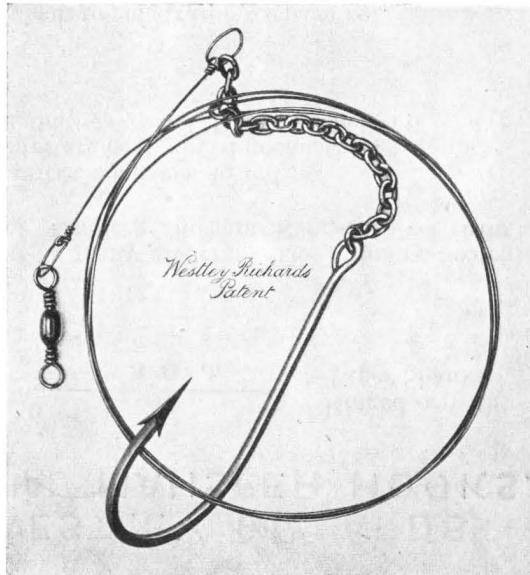
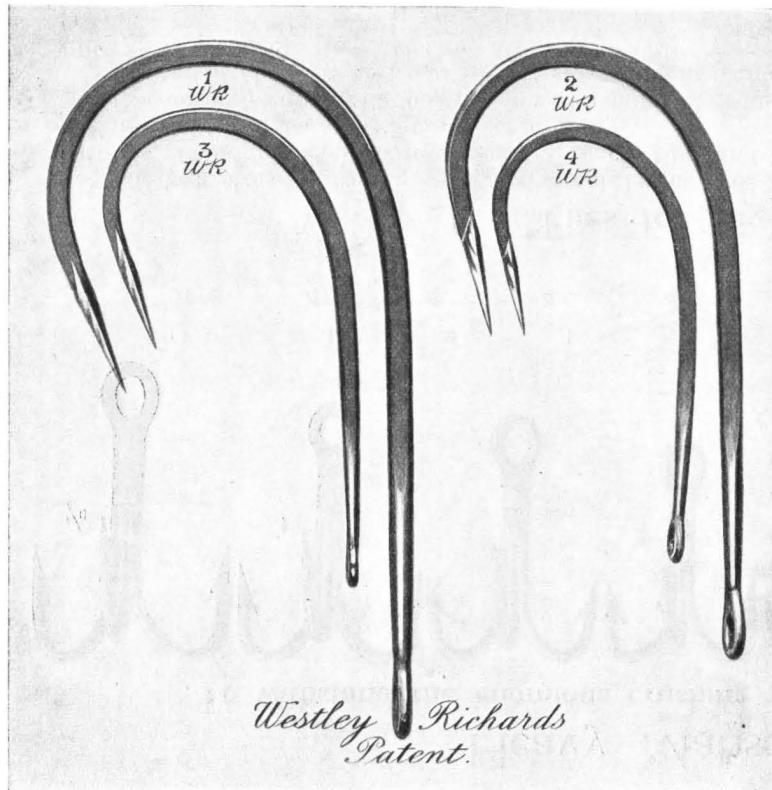
"Makes a very fine bass, conger, pollack and cod hook. Even a leaping or boring fish would not stand much chance of regaining its liberty on a hook pointed with two barbs."—*The Anglers' News and Sea Fishers' Journal*.



W.R. 5.	To cable laid wire for Bone Fish, Conger and large Cod	4/6	per doz.
W.R. 6.	To cable laid wire, for ditto	4/6	"
W.R. 7.	To single strong Single Gut	4/6	"
	To double Twisted Gut for Black Bass, English Bass, etc.	4/-	"
W.R. 8.	To single strong Salmon Gut	4/6	"
	To double Twisted Gut for Bass and English Fishing	3/9	"
W.R. 9.	To single Salmon Gut for Whiting and the smaller Sea Fish	4/6	"

Westley Richards' Patent Anchor-barbed Hooks
for Tarpon and other Giant Springing Fish. PATENT
14846—1909.

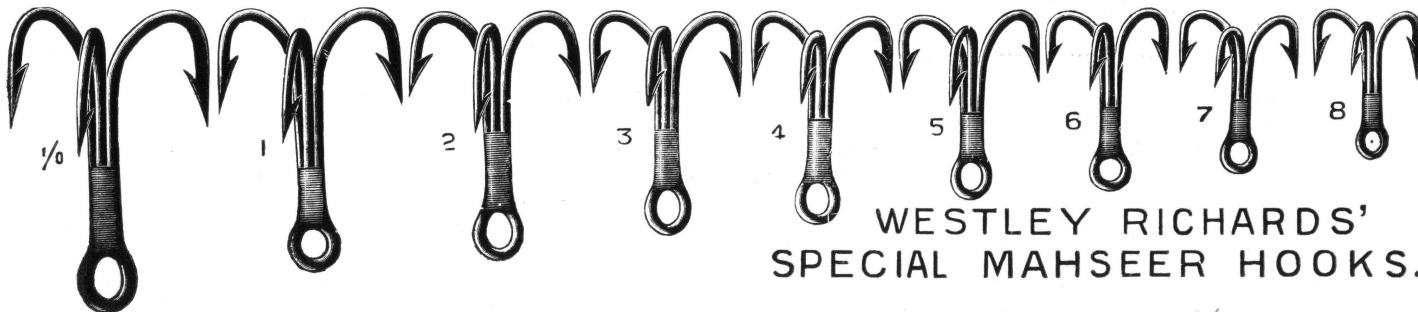
175



No. 1	Tarpon and Tuna Hook, for Still Fishing and Trolling, mounted on special hard bronze wire, with rustproof swivel	... ...	2/3 each.
No. 2	Tarpon and Tuna Hook, mounted as above	... ...	2/3 each.
No. 3	For Grouper, Cod and Bot- tom Fish, mounted on phosphor-bronze chain, piano wire and swivel	... ...	2/3 each.
No. 4	For Barracuda, Amber Jack, Albacore and Yellow Tail, mounted as above	... ...	2/3 each.

Heavy Mahseer Hooks

To withstand the enormous crushing power exerted by the Mahseer.



WESTLEY RICHARDS'
SPECIAL MAHSEER HOOKS.

1/0
4/6

1
4/3

2
4/-

3
4/-

4
4/-

5
4/-

6

7

8

3/6 doz.

Ringed or with
Taper Shanks.

Flies for Big Mahseer

The best sizes are from 2/0 to 2, although larger sized flies are used by many anglers. The ordinary Scotch patterns, including Blackamore Alexandra, Black, Blue and Silver Doctor, Childers, Durham Ranger, Silver Grey, Jock Scott, Wilkinson and Popham, serve best.

If required for use over a long period we recommend metal eyes. For prices, see pages 39 and 73.

For Small Mahseer, flies as used for sea trout and chub in this country are best ; eyed hooks, sizes 3, 4, and 5, Alder, Sweep, Black, Red and Grey Palmers, heavily dressed Coch-y-bondhu, Governor, Bracken-clock, etc. **4/6** per doz.

For Small Fly Takers use ordinary Trout and Sea-trout Flies.

For Nets, see pages 152 and 153.

For Gaffs (which are not often used for Mahseer as their scales are so difficult to penetrate), see page 151.

Westley Richards' Best quality "Tested" Sateen Wading Trousers

Being proofed with best quality rubber these waders retain their softness and pliability over a long period, and can therefore be packed away without fear of damage.

The feet, which are naturally subject to the greatest amount of wear, are fitted with double soles, and are moulded to the natural shape of the foot. All seams are tapered and vulcanized to present a smooth surface to the foot, and thus prevent the annoyance of chafing, which is often experienced where the seams are stitched. These trousers are made of the best material it is possible to procure, and are fitted with Braces, Back Strap, and double material at fork.

Fishing Coat, as illustrated, Gusseted Pockets; will loop up for deep wading; Elastic cuffs **65/-**



W.R. & C.



W.R. & C.

Blocked Double Sole Feet.

Westley Richards' Tested Wading Stockings

Are made of the same material, and the feet are blocked in the same manner as in the trousers described above.

SIZES	Small			Medium			Large			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Length of Feet (in ins.)	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½
Length of Leg inside of Stockings (in ins.)	30	31	31	31	32	32	32	33	33	33
Length of Leg inside of Trousers (in ins.)	31	31½	32	32½	33	33½	34	34½	35	35½
Waist Measurement (in ins.)	... ...	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46

Price of Trousers **60/- 62/- 66/-**

Price of Stockings **31/- 35/- 38/-**

Extra charge for alterations in length or width, **3/6**

Stockings can be fitted with top guards to prevent water running into legs, **8/-** per pair extra.

Sand excluding gaiters fitted to trousers or stockings, **12/-** per pair extra.

Both Trousers and Stockings are tested before they are sent out; they are filled with water and left to hang in this condition for 12 hours

Westley Richards' Improved Mole Oilskin Coat

Will not get sticky.

These are made specially for our trade from a light high-grade material. They are well cut with Raglan sleeves fitted with storm cuffs, and with plenty of skirt, so that they do not open at the knees when sitting. The edges are finished in a much neater style than is usual in this class of goods, and in colour, as in many other respects, they are a great improvement on anything yet introduced.

They are in better taste and not so self-evident as the ordinary oilskin.

Send chest measurement over coat and length. Price, 38/-



Note the Storm Front.



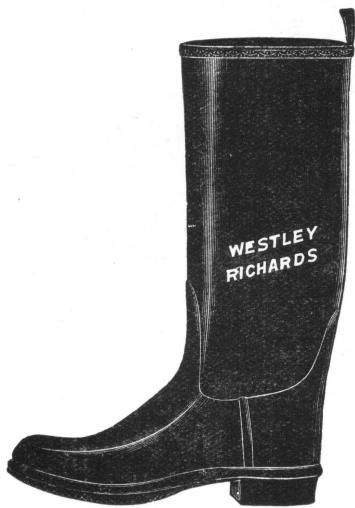
The "Solway" Suit

Is made from the same material as above. They are very useful garments for motor cycling, as well as for fishing. The jacket has a silk collar, is double-breasted, and is well cut. The sleeves are fitted with storm cuffs. Trousers double seated. The edges are finished in the neatest possible way, and in all points care has been exercised to improve upon the general make of oilskin goods.

Complete with Southwester	50/-
Trousers only	20/-
Jacket	26/-
Southwester	4/6

Solway Slippers

Suitable for wading on mud or smooth sand bottoms. They are like an ordinary rubber overshoe fitted with tapes to tie round ankle. Can be carried in the pocket of an ordinary coat. 8/6



A high grade Fishing Knee Boot, made of stout best quality rubber, felt lined to absorb all perspiration and to leave the stocking perfectly dry 35/-

If with leather sole and tackets riveted through sole ... 45/-

Thigh Boots

A very useful wading boot which quickly dries on leaving the water. A great comfort when duck shooting. Made of pure quality rubber, lined thick felt. When not in use should be suspended upside down in order that the air can reach the inside 47/-



If with leather sole and nails riveted through sole 57/-
Out Socks to be worn between waders and brogues ... 5/6 per pair.

How to Measure Waders, Brogues, &c., when Ordering Special Sizes.
Length of foot. Length of leg inside from ground. Size round waist.

For ordering Brogues, state length of foot, or make an outline of it on a piece of paper with a pencil.

After use, Fishing Trousers and Stockings should be turned inside out. If left damp with perspiration they are likely to rot. When the inside is dry attend to the outside, and do not put the waders away until both sides are perfectly dry. Avoid all grease.

Westley Richards' Fishing Brogues

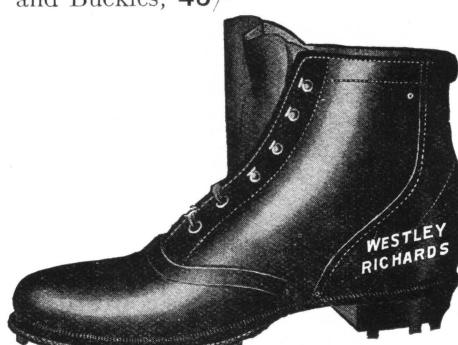


Fishing Brogues, to wear over Stockings or Trousers. Heavy leather soles and fittings, with brown Duck uppers.

Tackets on Soles Rivetted into Copper Discs before the Sole is sewn on to Upper.

It is therefore almost impossible for a nail to be kicked out and absolutely impossible for its point to injure the waders. Eyelets at sides, wire gauze inserted to drain water from inside when out of water.

Sizes :—6, 10in.; 7, 10½in.; 8, 11in.; 9, 11½in.; 10, 12in.
Fits foot with sock. Price per pair, to lace, 40/-; with Sand Protector and Buckles, 45/-



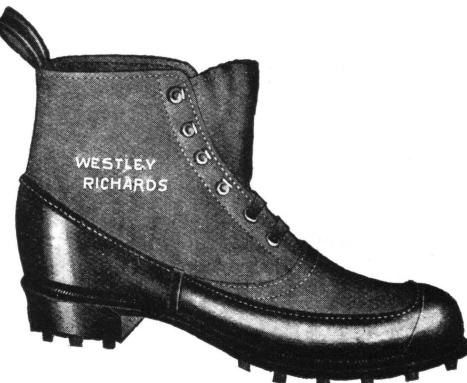
Fishing Gaiter, Rubber Upper.

A Gaiter, which when packed, goes into a very small space. The canvas tops are soft and light, and these features combined with the fact that this form of gaiter carries very little water, make them specially convenient for all who have any distance to walk before reaching the river.

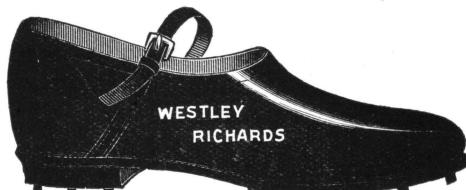
With solid leather soles and heels, and rivetted tackets, 22/-
Sizes as above.

These Gaiters are popular, as they are light and pliable. Being of rubber they quickly drain and dry on leaving the water.

With solid leather soles and rivetted tackets, 40/-
Sizes as above.



Fishing Gaiter, Canvas Top,
Leather Sole, Tacketed, 37/6



Fishing Half Brogue.

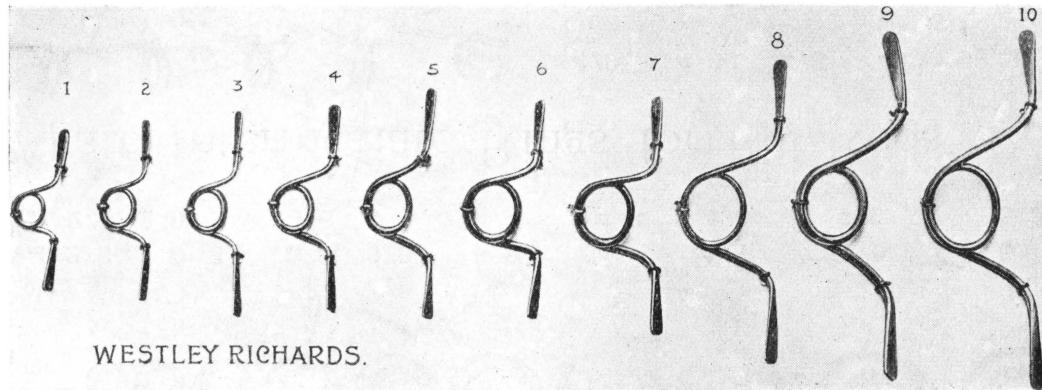
180

HALF BROGUE :

Best quality India Rubber, with thick rubber sole.

20/-

One-Piece Oval Bridge Rings



181

3/6 per doz., Brazed, as used on our own rod, 4/- per doz

Crocus End Ring for Spinning Rods



3
4/9

4
5/-

5
5/3

6
5/3

7
5/9

8
6/9 each.

Best Quality Mounted Agate Butt and End Rings



Style of Agate Butt Ring.



Style of Agate End Ring.

Sizes of
Agate Stone



Numbers

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$\frac{3}{32}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{5}{32}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{7}{32}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
----------------	---------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	---------------	----------------	---------------	----------------	-------------------

Butt Rings	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/6	3/9	4/-	4/3	4/6	5/- each.
------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------------

Top Rings	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/6	3/9	4/-	4/3	4/6	4/9	5/3 ,
-----------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	--------------

Agate Intermediate Rings for Fly Rods



4/9 **4/3** **4/3** **4/-** **3/9** **3/6** each.



Special End Ring for Spinning Rods, **6/6** each.

Angler's Record

(Copyright)

WHEN OPEN.

Reduced facsimile of pages of Angler's Record, 50 leaves, size, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in., bound in calf, gilt edges. Price, post free, **6/6**

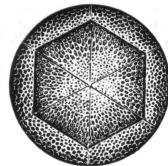
MR. R. B. MARSTON (*Fishing Gazette*) writes:—Your Angler's Record is very nice. I often wish I had kept a record.

The County Gentleman and Land and Water :—“ Many of our angling readers will find this useful who want to keep a diary of sport they may have.”

Scottish Field :—"Your Angler's Record is a unique production, invaluable to those anglers who record their takes, and the facts connected therewith. The angler will find no inconvenience in carrying it in the pocket of his fishing jacket."

A Gentleman writes:—"I consider it an excellent little book, and should just meet the requirements of a large number of anglers. Congratulate you on the neat way it is got up."

Westley Richards'

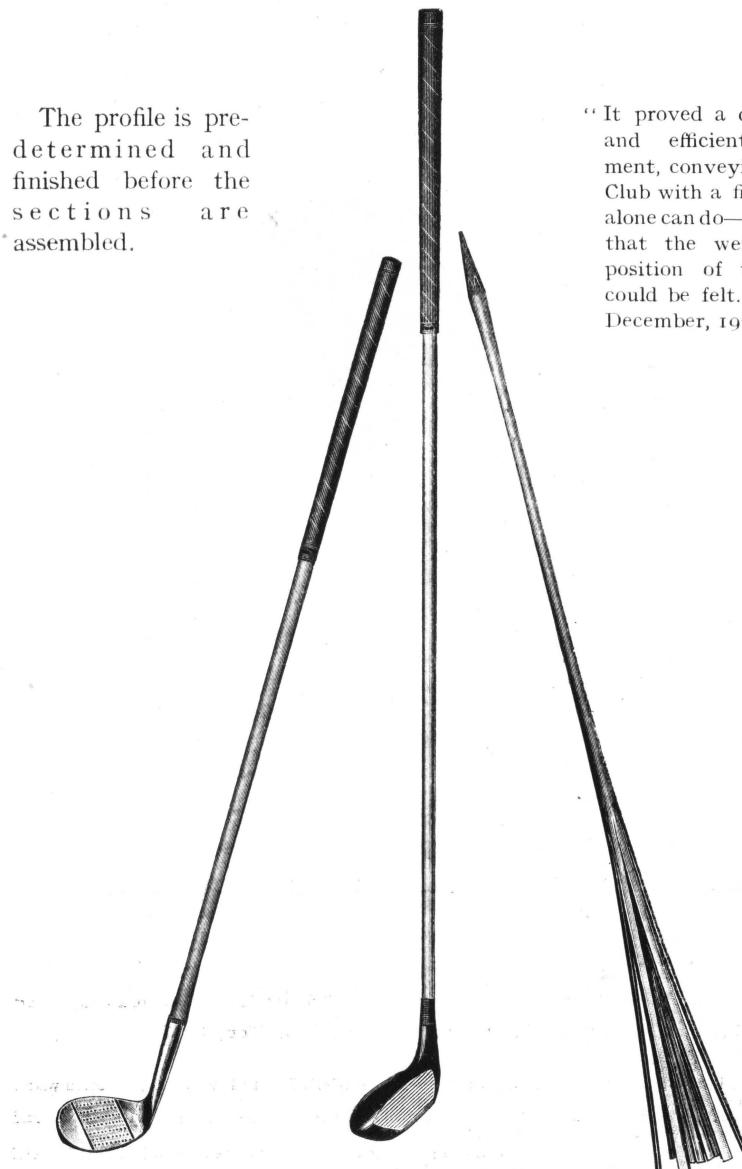


Built-Bamboo

Golf Club Shafts

The profile is pre-determined and finished before the sections are assembled.

"It proved a delightful and efficient implement, conveying—as a Club with a fine Shaft alone can do—the sense that the weight and position of the head could be felt."—*Field*, December, 1924.



Shafts for Wooden or Iron Clubs, **14/6**. Ready for the Professional Club Maker. Finished Wooden Clubs or Finished Irons of Stainless Steel (Left-handed Clubs to order) **30/-**. Prohibited by Rules of Golf Committee, but never-the-less sold in great quantities here and in America.

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