

Modern Spinning

with

TED TRUEBLOOD

JIM HAYWOOD

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JOE BISTER

25¢

A fascinating new art that puts you in touch with *More and Bigger Fish*

Foreword

This book contains authoritative information for fishermen who are interested in the increasingly popular art of spinning. It is written by practical fishermen who pay but little attention to academic theories but draw their conclusions from actual results obtained by trial and error methods on all kinds of fishing waters. Ted Trueblood, former fishing editor of *Field & Stream*; Ed M. Hunter, famous trout fisherman and writer; Jim Haywood, well-known fishing guide and champion caster—all have made exhaustive studies of the possibilities of spinning and judged it in the light of their vast experience with all kinds of tackle on all kinds of waters. Their findings, which are embodied in this book, give you the basic knowledge you need to make spinning a worthwhile addition to your fishing technique.

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Denver, Colo.

THE *Spinning* REEL

ON A FLY ROD

BY *Ted Trueblood*

One evening last summer a friend and I went fishing on the Boise River, not far from Boise, Idaho. I took my Humphreys reel along, and as we were setting up our tackle I said to him, "Why don't you try this reel?"

"I don't want to waste time learning to cast with it tonight," he answered. "I'll try it down at the park some evening when I can't fish."

"Boy, you don't have to learn to cast with this reel," I told him. "I'll show you all there is to it, and you'll be casting across the river in 15 minutes."

I demonstrated with a cast or two and handed him the rod. On his third attempt he cast 40 or 50 feet, so I left him to fish that pool while I walked upstream to the next one.

When I came back a little while later he had a two-pound rainbow. He was all smiles. "I've been trying to fish the water on the other side of this fast run for 20 years," he said, "and I just did it for the first time!"

The next morning he bought a Humphreys reel and 100 yards of 6-pound-test nylon before he went to his office.

That is the way the Humphreys reel wins converts among anglers who have an opportunity to use it, or even to see it used. My wife also got acquainted with it on the stream without any preliminary practice, and she caught a 16-inch trout on her third cast.

I have several bait-casting rods,

several fly rods and two spinning rods, and I have tried the Humphreys reel on all of them. I have caught fish on all three with it. I prefer to use it on the fly rod, however, because it opens up a field of such amazing possibilities for the fly fisherman.

Last summer Ed M. Hunter, his son, Little Ed, and I made a trip to the Middle Fork of the Salmon River in Central Idaho. The Middle Fork is too big to wade, and the best fly caster in the world couldn't reach all the good water from one side.

Several days I started out fly fishing, but carried my Humphreys reel and a little box of lures in my pocket. When I couldn't catch trout on flies I simply put the Humphreys on my fly rod and cast Dardevles, Flatfish and spinners all over the river.

Being able to change over from flies to heavier lures or bait without carrying another rod and a box full of tackle more than doubles the fly-rod man's chances of taking fish under all kinds of conditions. The Humphreys, with light nylon line, is the answer to the minnow fisherman's prayer. It has made strip casting as obsolete as the mustache cup.

Of course, it is necessary to use a sinker to cast a Flatfish, small Colorado spinner or most baits, but they all should be fished deep, anyway. The weight is an advantage, not a handicap.

Because it is so easy to cast amaz-



ing distances with the Humphreys reel on a lake or big river, one might be inclined to overlook its possibilities for bait or spinner fishing on streams of moderate size. It possesses several worthwhile advantages.

First, it enables you to use monofilament nylon and, in my opinion, this is by far the finest line that ever has been devised for everything except fly fishing. With it your whole line is a leader.

Second, by using a fly rod you can cast across fast water and drop your bait or lure into "fishy" spots on the other side, and you can hold the light line up out of the current so the bait isn't jerked out of the promising water. You can't do this with a fly line because it is much heavier and will sag into the stream.

Third, you can swing your bait on nine or ten feet of line and toss it into pockets 20 to 30 feet away, no matter how close the brush may be behind you. To do this you release the line just as the bait reaches the end of its forward arc.

Fourth, for bait fishing with a fly rod there is no need to strip line off the reel in order to shoot it. It runs from the reel and will go farther more easily, with no danger of tangling. As I said before, the Humphreys reel has made strip casting obsolete.

Fifth, you have all the advantages in playing fish and controlling your bait or lure that a 9-foot rod offers, and yet your line is scarcely thicker than a thread. The current pulling against a heavy fly line will jerk your bait out of a good pocket quickly, but the light nylon is so small that the water can exert little force against it. Your bait will stay where you want it much longer. This is an important advantage in fishing worms or minnows in rapid streams.

Sixth, in bait fishing a stream of moderate size — possibly averaging 30 feet in width — it is not necessary to use a sinker unless you want to. If you want to float your bait naturally in the current, without a weight, you will find that a worm or minnow is heavy enough to carry out the light nylon line to ample distances.

I have mentioned the possibilities opened up by carrying the Humphreys reel in your pocket as an auxiliary when you are fly fishing — and they certainly are worthwhile. But it offers another host of even more amazing advantages to the fly fisherman. It is adapted particularly well to use in bass-bug fishing in lakes or fly fishing in big rivers — any place where long casts are desirable although, of course, it can be used with light tackle in small streams just as well.

For several years tournament casters in the distance fly and salmon fly events have been using monofilament nylon for running line. It is smoother than any other and, consequently, enables them to make longer shoots and achieve greater distance.

Possibly I should explain that all distance fly casting, either in a tournament or on the stream, depends on shooting line. No one can false cast enough line to make a long cast, either by tournament or fishing standards.

While the tournament fly caster may pick up and false cast from 75 to 100 feet of line and then shoot an additional 60 by double pulling it, he is standing on a platform 18 inches above the water. The angler who can stand in water three feet deep and pick up 50 feet and shoot another 40 is good.

The tournament man has his nylon carefully arranged in loops on the platform and, furthermore, he has a line tender to keep it from tangling. The angler must carry his running line in loops on his left hand and this further decreases the amount he can shoot and, consequently, the length of his cast.

From watching hundreds of fly fishermen in action, I would say that the man who can cast 75 feet under actual fishing conditions is good. And the fellow who can lay out 90 or 100 feet of line is in a class by himself. On any big river he can fish water that doesn't have a fly over it twice a season.

The Humphreys reel has changed this. It is the angler's line tender. It keeps his running line in perfect order. He can shoot line directly from the reel. I used mine steel-head fishing last fall on the Rogue River, and I fished a fly in water that wasn't touched by anyone else except boat fishermen. Furthermore, I did it virtually without effort.

I made up a short tapered line, just long enough and heavy enough to work my rod. This amount of line is called the "pickup distance" and it is the quantity (weight counts more than length) which you must have out of the guides to make the maximum shoot with any forward-taper or torpedo-taper line. With a double-tapered line this point is reached when enough is out to "balance" — a much-abused word — the rod.

In the case of the one I used on the Rogue, a 9-foot, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ -ounce bass-



bug rod, this line consisted of G, 5 feet; E, 5 feet; C, 3 feet; B, 17 feet; C, 1 foot; E, 1 foot, and G, 1 foot. The short taper was at the rear, and to the end of it was spliced a short loop of 15-pound-test bait-casting line. I tied it to the nylon line in my reel with a clinch knot or a double jam knot.

The total length of this line was 33 feet. With a 9-foot leader it made 42. I could pick it up easily while standing waist deep in water. For casts of moderate length, 50 to 70 feet, it was only necessary to make one backcast and release the nylon from my Humphreys reel at the same time that I would release a conventional running line for the forward shoot. For longer casts I usually false cast a time or two more, pulling on both the forward and backcasts in order to get the fly line traveling at maximum speed before I shoot it.

I don't like to say just how far I could cast with this combination because it might build up false hopes in the minds of fellows who can't handle a fly rod (and you must be able to cast a fly in order to get the most out of it), but I can safely say that I could start fishing down a riffle behind half a dozen other anglers and on every cast put my fly in water that none of them had covered.

I doubt whether using this method would materially lengthen the casts of a really expert fly caster, but it would enable him to make casts of equal length more easily because he would be free of the necessity of carrying loops of running line in his left hand. He would shoot directly from the reel.

For the average caster like myself, however, it makes quite a difference, particularly when wading deep, because when I have to shoot 35 or 40 feet of line I have trouble holding the loops of running line up out of the water and, at the same time, keeping them from tangling. Shooting nylon directly from the Humphreys reel eliminates this problem.

Any fly fisherman who can cast 30 or 40 feet can take advantage of this feature, and if he hasn't yet reached the point where he can hold five or six loops of running line on his left hand and make long shoots without tangling them, then he will be able to cast much farther in this way than he can in the conventional manner.

The Humphreys is the only reel that can be used for this purpose.

Both the length and weight of fly line to be used depend on the rod. It is just as essential to match the line to your rod for this style of casting as for any other. Unless your line is heavy enough to flex your rod on the backcast and put it to work you can't get maximum distance or casting ease. On the other hand, the line can't be too heavy or you won't be able to pick it up under fishing conditions.

Fortunately, it is not hard to find the correct line. A level one will give satisfactory results for wet flies and bass bugs, and it is a good one to start with. Here is the way to do it:

Buy a 25-yard coil of level line in the weight you ordinarily would use on your rod. Go out where you can cast—a lawn will do—and start false casting, letting out a little more line each cast. When you reach the point where the line load is just right—the spot where, if you actually were fishing, you would release the line to shoot it and drop your fly to the water—hold it. Make a forward cast, drop the line to the grass, being careful not to let out any more, and lay down your rod.

Now, cut the line a foot from the rod tip. The length you have cut off is your fishing line. It may be anywhere from 15 to 35 or 40 feet long, depending on its weight and the stiffness of your rod. The final step consists of splicing a loop to one end.

The following table of line weights for various rods will assist the beginner to buy the correct level line:

Rod Length	Rod Weight	Rod Action	Line Size
9½ feet	7 oz.	Stiff	A
9½ feet	6 oz.	Medium	B
9 feet	6½ oz.	Stiff	B or A
9 feet	6 oz.	Medium	B
9 feet	5½-6 oz.	Soft	C
8½ feet	5½ oz.	Stiff	C or B
8½ feet	5 oz.	Medium	C
8½ feet	4½-5 oz.	Soft	D
8 feet	4½ oz.	Stiff	C
8 feet	4-4½ oz.	Medium	D
8 feet	4 oz.	Soft	E
7½ feet	3¾ oz.	Stiff	D
7½ feet	3½ oz.	Medium	E
7½ feet	3 oz.	Soft	E or F
7 feet	3 oz.	Stiff	E
7 feet	3 oz.	Med.	E or F
7 feet	2¾ oz.	Soft	F

This table cannot be considered definite. It is only a general guide. Rods vary greatly in stiffness and lines vary both in diameter and weight. A C line made by one company, for example, may be oversize and measure .052 inch, while one

made by another concern may be as much under standard at .048—and these variations are minor compared to some that actually occur.

Obviously, you would need less of the over-size line to bring out the proper action in your rod. This is why I don't recommend specific lengths of line for various rods. I feel that a more satisfactory result can be obtained by any angler from casting with the line and cutting it where it feels right and, of course, if he cuts it a little long he always can shorten it.

The purpose of suggesting a level line at first is to get you started and show the amazing ease with which anyone who has even a speaking acquaintance with a fly rod can make long casts. Once you have tried it you won't be satisfied until you have a tapered line.

The first fly line I tried with my Humphreys and 9-foot rod consisted of 32 feet off the end of a GBG double taper. This line worked fairly well, but I was not satisfied with it. A friend of mine, also a Humphreys fan, found that it fitted his 9-foot, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ -ounce rod perfectly, so I gave it to him. Then I spliced up the line I used last fall on the Rogue River.

I began with 25 feet of heavy B (.057) level line, and made the front taper 15 feet long by using 5-foot lengths of C (.048), E (.040), and G (.030). The short rear taper, one foot each of C, E, and G was then added.

This line cast perfectly when I was on the lawn and it was dry, but it was a little too heavy to pick up under fishing conditions, so I cut out eight feet of B and two feet of C line. Although I feel that this line still can be improved upon—probably by alterations of the front taper—it comes close to being exactly right for the rod on which I

use it. I can pick it up easily while standing waist deep in water and yet it is heavy enough to pull from 20 to 60 feet of 6-pound-test nylon from the reel, depending upon how much power I apply to the cast. This, again, is under actual fishing conditions, not on the lawn or from a casting platform.

I believe that the tapered line casts better. It is free from sags and waves on the back and forward casts, and it turns over and straightens out more nicely than a level line. It isn't necessary to splice up your own, as I did, however. You can buy a torpedo-taper, bug-taper or forward-taper line that fits your rod. Get one with the front taper not less than eight feet long, if you can find it.

Then cut off the light, level running line at the end of the back taper, splice on a loop and you are ready to go. The nylon on your Humphreys reel takes the place of the running line you cut off. Another, and more economical way to prepare a line is simply to cut an old double taper at the proper place.

I don't believe, nor does I. B. Humphreys, inventor of the reel, that this type of fly casting will re-



place the conventional method for all kinds of fishing, nor does either of us suggest that it should. It has so many advantages for certain jobs, however, that no proficient, all-around angler will be satisfied until he has tried it. Here are some of them:

First, for dry-fly fishing, the Humphreys reel and nylon running line make it possible to float your fly naturally, without drag, on the opposite side of fast water. The fly line will float in the slower current, and the light nylon can be held up out of the water between the angler and the spot he is fishing.

Second, it is useful anywhere that long casts are necessary, whether wet flies, dry flies or bugs are being used.

Third, in wet-fly fishing it is possible to make a long cast and allow nylon to run from the reel *after* the fly is in the water, thereby greatly increasing the area of stream that an angler can cover from one position.

"What test nylon should I use with my fly rod?" is a question that naturally arises. I believe 4-pound test, actually 4½, .012-inch nylon is heavy enough for all-around trout or bass fishing. For heavier duty I consider 6-pound test ample. Of course, heavier line can be used, but the heavier the line you use the shorter your casts will be, whether you are using a Humphreys or a bait-casting reel.

However, in fly casting with the Humphreys, as described previously, I was unable to cast farther with line lighter than 6-pound test. Even this may seem dangerously weak to anglers who have been accustomed to 15-pound-test bait-casting line. One must remember that any braided line frays and begins to lose strength as soon as it is put into use, while single filament nylon retains its original test much longer.

Despite anything I might write, however, many anglers will remain skeptical. To them I suggest the following test:

Put the real containing 6-pound-test nylon on your fly rod and string the line through the guides. Pull out 30 or 40 feet and tie it to something at ground level, using a double jam knot or a clinch knot, the same as you would to attach a fly or lure. Now go back and reel the line up tight with the rod pointed straight down it.

Wrap the line around your left hand and pull it fiddle-string tight. Now try to raise your rod and break the line. Unless your wrist is a lot stronger than mine, you can't do it. Using my 9-foot rod I can break 4-pound-test in this manner, but not the 6-pound.

I have played a lot of heavy fish on a fly rod, including tarpon and salmon, but I never have put as great a strain on a fish as I did on this 6-pound-test nylon trying to break it.

Of course, if the rod were held vertical so that the strain came on the tip instead of the butt, the nylon probably would break it. I haven't tried that. I think too much of my fly rod.



There is another method of fly fishing with the Humphreys reel, calling for nothing but the nylon line, that is useful in large streams or lakes, or wherever it is impossible to find room for a backcast. This consists of using bucktails, streamers or wet flies tied directly to the end of the nylon, and cast by means of a weight attached some distance up it. When one is using a fly rod this weight can be one or two small clamp-on sinkers—three, if greater distance is required—put on the line as much as four feet above the fly.

We used this method on the Rogue River for steelheads, also, and found that the fly did not tangle on the cast more than two or three times during a half day's fishing. I also tried weighted streamer flies and bucktails, but came to the conclusion that they are inferior to an ordinary fly fished with the weight up the line. Weighted flies are too big for best results with steelheads or trout—under most conditions, at least.

I believe that I can cast a fly equally as far, if not farther, than I can with the fly line, and fishing wet flies in this manner has several advantages. First, you don't have

to worry about room for a backcast. In water which can't be waded you can stand with your back against the willows and put the fly out 75 or 100 feet with minimum effort.

Second, the fly works deep. This frequently is advantageous for many species of fish, and it nearly always is better for *big trout*. The main reason so many big ones are caught on bait, spinners and spoons is that they are usually fished near the bottom of the big pools. By using the method described above one can fish a fly in the same kind of water and equally deep.

I have suggested four uses for the Humphreys reel on the fly rod: 1—with spoons, spinners, plugs and other heavy lures; 2—with bait; 3—with a short fly line, and 4—with weight and a bucktail, streamer or wet fly. Now let's take up actual directions for casting, beginning with spoons, spinners and plugs.

Offhand one might think that it would ruin a fly rod to cast a lure such as a Dardevle on it. Actually, it won't injure the rod in the slightest, and here is the reason:

A Dardevle's Imp, which is the size most frequently used for trout—and, in my opinion, the best for all fresh-water fish with the possible exception of muskalonge—weighs $\frac{2}{5}$ of an ounce. The weight portion and the rear and front tapers of the fly line which balances my 9-foot fly rod weighs 30 grains over $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. This weight is picked up from the water, stopped on the backcast and hurled* forward thousands of times during a day's fishing.

How, then, could a lure which is actually lighter injure the rod? The answer is that it can't, and the average stiff, 9-foot fly rod is too powerful for a lure of this weight. A half-ounce plug or spoon would be better for it. The Daredevle's Imp can be cast more easily—and farther—on my 8-foot, $\frac{4}{2}$ -ounce rod than it



can on the more powerful 9-foot one.

Ordinarily, in fishing big streams where I would use a Dardevle (after failing to catch fish on flies) I use my 9-foot rod, and I have found a way to make it work in the cast and achieve distance equal to the 8-foot rod with little more effort.

When I am ready to cast I swing the rod back straight overhead to a position approximately 20 degrees past vertical. Without pausing I start the forward cast (with the reel released and my index finger holding the line against the grip). Just as the rod starts forward I hook the index finger of my left hand over the butt of the rod below the reel. I pull with it as I push with my right hand.

This puts a great deal more strain on the rod than is possible one handed and, consequently, sends the lure away at higher velocity to travel a greater distance. The timing is the important part here. The leverage of the left hand must be exerted with increasing pressure as the rod tip moves forward, reaching a peak just prior to the release of the line. It sounds more complicated than it is, however, and any angler can master it after a few attempts.

In casting any lure I like to have it hanging about six inches from the rod tip. I point the rod toward the target, raise it to just back of vertical and snap it forward. The release of line comes much later with a stationary-spool reel than it does with a bait-casting reel, but here again the angler can master it after a few attempts more easily than he can from reading. If your first few casts shoot up into the air—which they will—just keep releasing the line later each time until the lure travels out at an angle of 20 to 30 degrees above horizontal.

The left-hand pull isn't necessary for casts of 75 feet or less, and for

ordinary fishing it probably wouldn't be used more than half a dozen times during a day. The timing of the line release is the same whether it is used or not.

I use the overhead cast most of the time, because much greater accuracy is possible with it. There are times, however, when the side cast is handy. One of these is when you are hemmed in by brush. For it the rod is swung back gently and then flipped forward. Just as in bait casting, the best side cast is simply a vertical cast laid over on its side. A full-arm sweep gives no greater distance, requires more room and gives absolutely no accuracy.

In using the overhead cast I prefer to cast a little higher and farther than necessary to reach the target and then to stop the lure when it is right, rather than shooting it into the water at the desired spot. This drops the lure gently and gives better accuracy.

To stop the lure, I simply place my left hand against the side of the reel where the line comes out. Some casters prefer to let the line run over their index finger, or first two fingers, during the cast. They stop the lure by tightening the line against the grip. I suppose one method is as good as the other. Use whichever comes more naturally.

Casting bait on a fly rod with the Humphreys reel is similar to casting a lure except that I use the side cast more frequently. Bait must be started forward gently without a jerk which might tear it from the hook.

Fly casting with the Humphreys reel is exactly like the conventional method except that the line is shot from the reel instead of from loops on your left hand. A narrow spool with a diameter of four to six inches is the handiest thing on which to carry the fly line when not in use, although it merely may be wound into a large-diameter coil.

When I assemble my tackle I set

up the rod and attach the reel first. Then I run the nylon through the guides, string out the fly line and tie the nylon to the loop. I reel in the line until the loop comes to the reel and gather the remainder into loops which I carry on my left hand, pulling the butt of the leader to the rod tip and hooking the fly into the keeper ring. Of course, as soon as I start fishing the fly line is out of the guides again and I don't have the loops to bother with.

To cast, proceed as follows: (We will assume that you have fished a bass bug right up to the boat and that all the fly line except that in the guides is in your left hand.)

Shift the reel into casting position and hold the line near it against the grip with the index finger of your rod hand. Work out the fly line by false casting.

When all of it is out, either on the water or in the air, take the nylon near the reel in your left hand. Continue false casting until all the fly line is clear of the rod and the nylon extends two feet beyond the tip. Now make your final backcast and, as the line comes ahead on the forward cast, release the nylon. That's all there is to it. The fly line will shoot out, turn over and pull the nylon behind it.

Actually, this is easier than it sounds. Three false casts will take out a properly designed fly line, and one more will put it in casting position two feet from the rod tip. If you pick up the entire fly line—as you will do wet-fly fishing many times—one backcast is all that is required, unless you need more to change the direction of your cast.

Never allow the fly line to pull out additional nylon before shooting in an effort to achieve greater distance. The maximum shoot always can be made with the weight portion just clear of the guides. This invariably is true, whether

your running line is nylon or the oil-treated silk of the conventional fly line.

The leader is of utmost importance in this method of casting, just as it is in any other. A tapered leader always will straighten out better than a level one unless the latter is so heavy as to be virtually useless for fishing. The butt end of a 9-foot leader to be used with a tapered line ending in H or G should be not less than .017 inch, and it usually will cast better if it is .019 or .021. These three sizes in nylon are 10, 12 and 15-pound test.

If you use a level line of size D, C or B, then your leader should be correspondingly heavier in the butt, possibly .032, which is 40-pound-test nylon. The objection to using nylon in the heavier weights is that it is hard to tie and straighten, but this is worth contending with in order to get a leader that will straighten out properly when you cast.

The strands of heavy nylon in the butt of a tapered leader need not be long. Eight inches, tied, is enough, and a few of them will form the necessary step-down between the end of your line and the inconspicuous part of your leader. This can be a purchased leader, 7½ feet long, of gut or nylon, or you can tie your own from the latter.

In addition to being suited to the line, the leader must be adapted to the fly being used. It is impossible to cast a No. 2 or 4 bass or steel-head fly, much less a bass bug, on a light leader. Six-pound-test nylon (.014) in the tip is just about the finest that will straighten out properly with them.

On the other hand, it would be absurd to fish a No. 14 fly on a leader so heavy. Therefore, remember that your leader forms a vital link between your line and fly and serves a two-fold purpose: it is an integral part of your fly-casting out-

fit and it makes a connection of decreased visibility. The second function is the only one that many anglers consider, but it certainly is no more important than the first.

It is impossible to digress farther into the subject of leaders in this article, but if an angler will remember that the leader is the first trouble spot when his casts don't straighten out properly he soon can work out the solution. This observation, incidentally, is just as true with a conventional fly line as it is with the short fly line and nylon running line used on the Humphreys reel.

The fourth use for the Humphreys reel on the fly rod is for fishing wet flies, bucktails or streamers with a weight. Casting them is not unlike casting a spoon or other lure, except that the weight is up the line from the fly. Consequently, care must be used in swinging the rod back preparatory to casting in order not to hook brush or other obstructions.

I usually attach the sinkers about 30 inches up the line from the fly, although they may be as close as a foot or as much as four feet away

from it. The angle of the cast and the manipulation of the fly afterward depend upon the depth and speed of the water being fished. In slow, shallow water most of my casts are made quartering downstream. In deep, swift water they will be quartering upstream. Various depths and rates of flow between these two extremes are fished accordingly.

This completes the ways in which I have used the Humphreys reel on the fly rod. I have fished with it only a year, since it first came out in the fall of 1946. No doubt I will discover other uses for it during the next season.

Much of what I have written cannot be considered final. I have no doubt, for example, that someone will work out a far better fly line, making possible greater distance with no more effort. That is one of the greatest attractions of the reel: it has opened up a whole new field of interesting possibilities, all of which won't be known until a lot of men have fished with it for a long time. Learning what else it will do is going to be a lot of fun during the seasons to come.



Spinning ADVENTURE

BY *Jim Haywood*

When my friend Harve Hansen asked me to take him out and introduce him to spinning, I chose the North Platte River. This grand trout stream has its source in Colorado, but hurries along as fast as it can into Southern Wyoming, possibly because Wyoming offers places for the hurrying water to take it easy.

I chose the Platte near Saratoga, Wyoming, for our "Spinning Adventure" because of its variety of fishing waters: Large and small pools, fast and slow currents, deep and shallow riffles. All of them excellent for spinning. Also, the Platte is noted for its enormous Brown Trout and Rainbows that smash into a flashing blade with little or no precaution. For these reasons, Harve and I are decided to wade this river together, and spin for big trout. You are invited to come along and enjoy the fun.

Our spinning equipment for the day consists of a Zephyr 7-foot spinning rod that weighs $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and handles lures up to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. (NOTE: Any fly rod with a medium stiff action equipped with regular fly rod guides makes a good spinning rod when the Humphreys Reel is used.) Our spinning reel is the Model 3A Humphreys (closed spool type) filled with 80 yards of 6-pound-test nylon single filament for our line; and our lures are small, light lures, wobblers, spinners, etc., that weigh from $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. to $\frac{3}{8}$ oz. (See Pages 28 to 31.) After all, spinning uses best the lures which are too heavy for the fly fisherman and too light for the plug caster.

When we arrive at the river's

edge we can see at once that conditions are ideal for successful spinning. The stream is low and clear and the September sun is bright on the water. We judge that a copper wobbler with a single hook weighing $\frac{2}{5}$ of an ounce will get the most action in this gin-clear water. At least, that will be our starting lure.

Our first pool, known by all the Platte River gentry as the "Encampment Hole" is a long stretch of water lined with willows on the far bank, some overhanging the water. Most of the current is at the head of the Hole where Encampment Creek hurries into the Platte. We know from past experience that large Brown Trout (3 to 15 lbs.) lie in this deep water, and also where the current swings in close to the overhanging willows.

But before attempting our first cast, we must make sure that our spinning equipment is in order. Our nylon single filament line is treated to a good stretching. This is easily done by hooking the lure into a tree branch and stretching about 150 feet of our line. Then we remove the reel cover, using this for a cup, and pour several "covers" of water on the spool. Water makes filament soft and pliable—smoother to cast. Next we make sure our snap-swivel, attached to the wobbling spoon, is securely tied to the line.

Now we are ready for our first cast and we choose that part of the "Hole" where the water is deepest. Our cast goes true, STRAIGHT ACROSS THE CURRENT (not directly into the current because our 3A Reel is single action in re-

trieving) and into the slow, deep water near the opposite bank. As the wobbler strikes the water, our rod tip is raised to a 45-degree angle and we start a SLOW RETRIEVE, putting slight finger tension on the line as it is being reeled in.

Here is where most trout stream bait-casters, and spinning fishermen as well, make a serious mistake. They retrieve their wobbling lures *TOO FAST*. A wobbling spoon should be allowed to drift and tumble in the current, and line reeled in only as it becomes slack. This is one of the secrets of successful spinning when a wobbling spoon is used. Then as we slowly reel in the cast, and follow the drift of the lure with our rod held at a 45-degree angle, always pointed in the direction of the drifting lure. This gives the angler complete control of his spoon at all times. He can keep it either deep or shallow by varying the speed of reeling, or by raising or lowering the tip of the rod.

Our first cast failed to get results, and as we cast again in the same spot, we decide to vary the retrieve. We are going to use a "poke" retrieve. This means a *SLOW* retrieve with an occasional sharp "poke" of the rod tip (this about every 4 or 5 turns of the reel handle). Perhaps, raising the rod tip smartly gives the wobbling spoon the appearance of the flashing side of a wounded minnow. Anyway, it is at times a deadly retrieve and one well worth trying.

The first "poke" brings results. A good fish is hooked just as the lure swings into the current. Down stream he goes and as he takes line from the reel we put a *SLIGHT FINGER TENSION* on the edge of the *REELING PLATE* with our thumb and first finger of the right hand. Now he cuts fast for the opposite bank where willows overhang the water. We know from past experience that these willows are dan-

gerous and we must turn this fish, if possible, by putting as much *FINGER TENSION* on the *REELING PLATE* as our light spinning rod will stand. We succeed, and as he runs down-stream again we wade toward him, giving and taking line whenever necessary. Each run gets shorter and weaker and finally he is in the net. A male Brown Trout, well formed, that weighs 5½ pounds. Here we must admit that this fish, while not breaking water, gave us plenty of action on light spinning gear. Much more than he could have if hooked on the average bait-casting outfit used on most western trout streams.

After creeling our first fish, we try several more casts in the deep part of the "hole" with no success. Then, slowly, we wade *DOWN-STREAM*, casting as we go, always *STRAIGHT ACROSS THE CURRENT* toward the opposite bank. We vary the retrieve of our lure and allow it to travel both deep and shallow, and before leaving the "hole" we creel several more nice Browns. Smaller fish than our first, but a credit to any trout basket. We take these out of the pockets in the willows, close to the bank. Here it means placing our wobbling spoon accurately. On light spinning tackle these fish fought long and hard.

Our next water is a fast, deep riffle that spills out of the "Encampment Hole". Along the opposite bank are pockets in the willows—good cover for resting fish. Here again we cast *ACROSS THE CURRENT* and *RETRIEVE WITH OUR ROD TIP HELD AT 45 DEGREES*. We concentrate on these pockets and finally hook and land a two-pound Rainbow. We saw him follow our spoon into the swift water and strike it when we started to retrieve against the current. A good fish and our last one. Our creel is getting heavy.

After we clean our fish we sit on the bank and talk over the happenings of the day and come to these conclusions about spinning with the Humphreys Reel:

(1) No matter how this Reel is cast, no back-lashes will occur.

(2) A special spinning rod is not necessary. Any fly-rod with regulation guides will answer.

(3) The best line for the Humphreys Reel is the Zephyr Nylon Single Filament Line. This line in the 4-lb. and 6-lb. tests works best with light lures for general fresh water fishing. **DO NOT USE BAIT-CASTING LINES.**

(4) Nylon Single Filament is durable, doesn't get water-soaked and is practically invisible in water. Your leader is your line. For best casting results Nylon should be kept wet. Wetting makes it soft and pliable—smoother to cast.

(5) When casting the 3A Humphreys Reel in streams, the cast should be made *STRAIGHT ACROSS THE CURRENT AND NOT UP INTO IT.*

(6) Always start the retrieve in

either lakes or streams with the rod tip held at an angle of 45 degrees.

(7) Slight finger tension should be applied to your line during the retrieve. This lays the line on the spool evenly and makes for better casts.

(8) Spinning is easiest when the lure is fished down stream.

(9) Spinning lures for all spinning reels should weigh from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

(10) When extremely light lures are cast, the line must be extremely light.

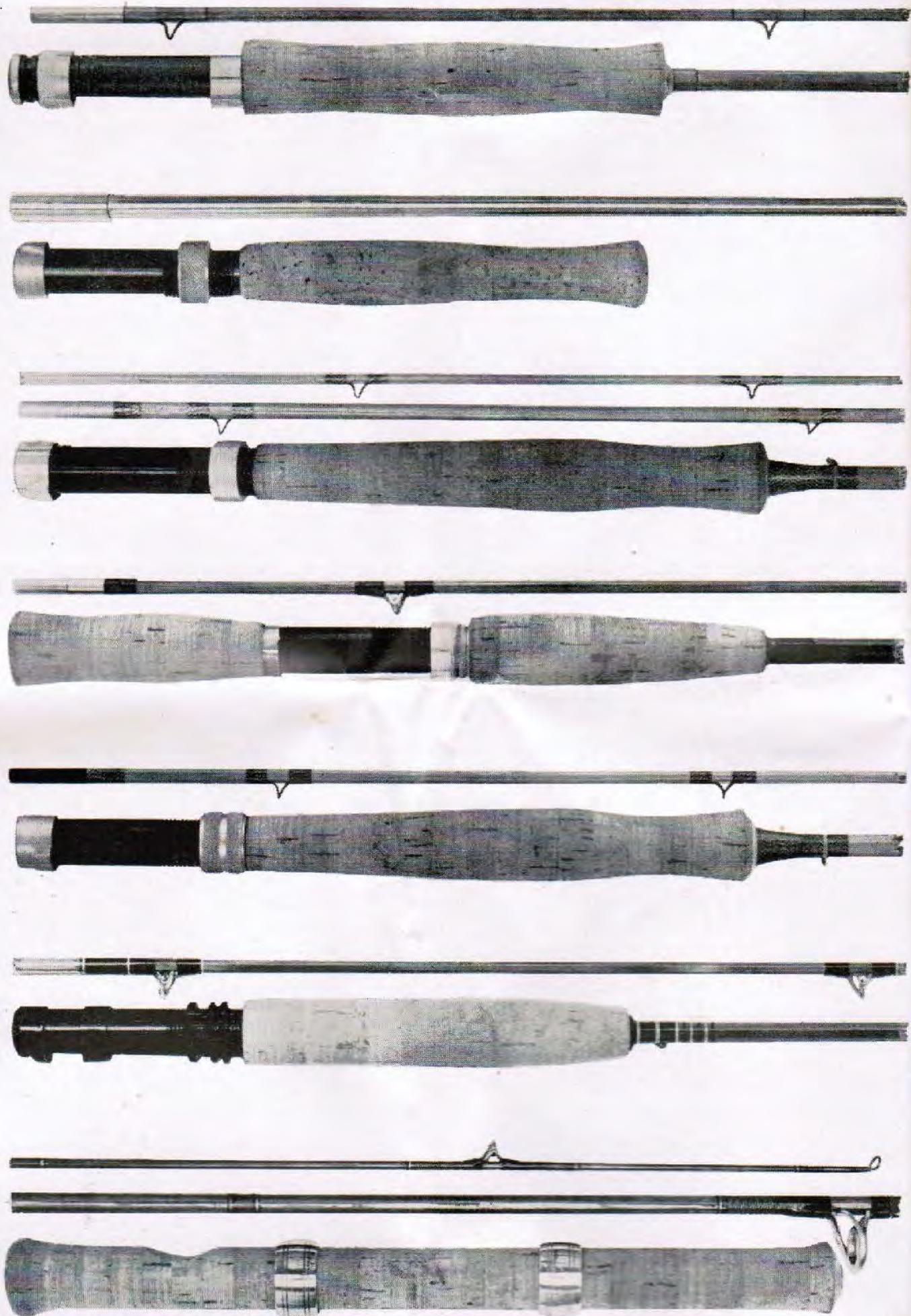
(11) When using a wobbling spoon as your lure, a **SLOW** retrieve is most effective. Also the "poke" retrieve will get results.

(12) A regulation fly-rod, two reels (fly reel and Humphreys) and a box of flies and lures is all the equipment necessary for a day of fly-fishing and spinning.

(13) And last but not least, we agree that spinning offers a great, new sport—that of taking large fish on small lures with light tackle.

Yes, our "Spinning Adventure" with Harve Hansen was a big success. The spinning bug had bitten him and he was a goner!





RUSSEL J. PEAK



HAYWOOD ZEPHYR



WARREN



SAN LUCO



ORVIS



SAN LUCO



GENE EDWARDS



SAN LUCO

Spinning GAVE ME A NEW THRILL

BY *Ed M. Hunter*

The spinning idea captured my imagination many years ago when it was first introduced into this country from England. As a light tackle fan, I saw its advantages immediately because I knew the taking ways of light spinners and small lures. I knew that bigger and better trout could be had on such lures if they could be cast to distances which kept the angler far away from the wary old lunkers which decline to strike on short casts made with an ordinary fly rod.

Up to that time I had almost abandoned spinners and other such lures because I was fishing dry flies with a 2½-ounce fly rod. A spinner or any other lure heavier than a No. 12 fly is an awkward thing on such a rod, so I had begun to fill in the gaps between fly fishing time and spinner fishing seasons by using a bait casting rod equipped with a good fast reel and one of Lou Eppinger's Dardevles. It is a deadly combination, but it still left something to be desired because even a fine six-foot, 3¾-ounce split bamboo casting rod such as Phil Phillipson makes does not have the feel of a fly rod.

All this is background for the reaction I had when I first read an advertisement for a "spinning" reel. It was a reaction that sent me to a sporting goods store post haste, and when I came out I had a brand new rod, three spools of light spinning line, a box of light lures and one of those strange-looking, left-handed creations known as a spinning reel. It was among the very first of its kind to appear on Rocky Mountain

trout streams, and I had no doubt that my friends were going to laugh when they saw me using it. I didn't mind, because I thought it would be one of those cases you read about in the music-lesson advertisements, where "my friends laughed when I sat down at the piano".

It turned out that the laugh was on me, because I simply couldn't make myself learn to crank left-handed, and I never could get used to the awkward reel, the even more awkward rod, and the general complications involved in keeping the outfit in working condition. I ended by giving away the whole business and returning to my first love—a light fly rod for flies and a light casting rod for Dardevles. I thought the "spinning" idea was no more than the dream of some pleasant old fussbudget who was a little short in his comprehension of practical fishing conditions.

That was my state of mind when one day "Bumps" Humphreys walked into my office and slid a shiny, satin-smooth reel across the top of my desk and said, "Ed, what do you think of that?" At first glance it looked like a fly reel—except that its working parts were completely enclosed, and it had a little thumb latch at the point where it fastens on to the butt of a rod. On the right side it had a handle and from a small hole in the center of the left side a length of light-weight nylon gut hung limply. I picked up the reel and turned it from side to side trying to see how it worked. I grasped the end of the gut and pulled. There was no resistance.

It came out of there as if it were feeding out its length under its own power. I pulled out a dozen feet of it. "Now what," I said, "how do you get it back in"? "Bumps" said, "Press down on the thumb latch and wind away"! I tried it and it worked—exactly like a standard fly reel. "Bumps" took off the cover and showed me how the reel was built. It was unbelievably simple—so simple, indeed, that it is difficult to tell at first glance just what makes it tick. It caught me at once. I could see its possibilities immediately. Here in the palm of my hand was the whole "spinning" idea, all wrapped up in a neat, compact, simple package that looked so much like an ordinary fly reel it would take two looks to tell the difference. I shut down my desk and we went out to Denver's Washington park, where a long casting pier runs out into the lake.

A high wind was blowing, but we paid no attention to it as we mounted the reel on a four-ounce fly rod which "Bumps" had in his car. We strung it with a $\frac{3}{8}$ -ounce dummy plug and I cast straight into the teeth of the wind. It was the kind of a cast that would have put a bird's nest in any regulation casting reel I ever saw. But the plug sailed out straight and true and landed thirty yards away. I engaged the thumb latch and reeled it in. I cast another one, this time across the wind. I got the same result. I cast it in every direction, overhand and side arm. I slammed the lure against the ground—no backlash. It was impossible to make it backlash, no matter how it was cast. I didn't have to learn how to use it. It is so simple I thought anyone could cast it on the very first try. To prove it, we stopped a passing couple and asked them to try it. Neither had ever tried any kind of casting before, but both boy and girl made a fairly good cast on the very first

try. In a few minutes both were laying the lure out there for twenty to thirty yards' distance.

I never got back to the office that day. "Bumps" and I went fishing. We went down to the Wagon Wheel Gap country and fished on the Rio Grande and on Goose Creek. I put that reel on my $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce fly rod and strung it with a small Colorado spinner and a couple of BB shot. My first cast sailed halfway across the river—and it is a fairly wide river. My second went three-fourth's of the way. The third cast went all the way. It ticked the rocks on the opposite side just where they joined the water. The lure settled to the bottom and I gave it a twitch as the line bellied down stream and current took hold. I engaged the latch and started fishing it. I could see the lure as it flashed in the sun. I kept it close to the bottom and worked it in behind a sunken rock that split the current and left a long stretch of backwater that should harbor a trout. It did. I saw the flash of the lure as it came into the quiet water. I saw the bright red of a Rainbow's side as he struck viciously at the tiny spinner. He took it hard and I drove the barbs home. He went into the air at once and shook his head frantically. He was twenty yards away when he hit, and nearly forty when he ended his first run. There were 100 yards of four-pound line on that reel. I stuck the butt of the rod on my belt buckle and played the trout. When he ran I gave him line, keeping a thumb on the edge of the handle plate to act as a brake. When he stopped I pumped him into action again, exactly as I play a fish on a fly reel. In time he tired and came up to where I could slip the net under him. He weighed two pounds and eleven ounces.

I doubt if any man living could cast a light spinner all the way

across that river at that point with ordinary tackle. Even an expert like Owen Tytegraff, who used to cast his spinners and streamers with a 10-foot 6½-ounce fly rod and a very heavy fly line, would have had trouble reaching far enough to bring his lure into that spot from the right direction. It could not be reached by wading—because the water is too deep and swift for a man to stand in. But I reached it easily with a rod that weighed only 2½ ounces. Furthermore, there was not the slightest strain on the rod. It curved naturally and smoothly, developing its power like a drawn bow. When I released the line that light spinner shot out across the river as free as a thrown baseball. The line ran through the guides without the slightest resistance—and this is a point to note in considering the Humphreys reel.

In the ordinary "spinning" reel, the line comes off the end of a spool in a great loop. It runs wild until the first guide begins to pull it back under control. That is why the early spinning rods had to have a big oversize ring-guide forward of the butt. That is why those early rods had to be built with a peculiar action that puts most of the bend below the butt guide and leaves the tip stiff and awkward.

Not so with the Humphreys spinning reel. It works perfectly on a regulation fly rod, with regulation guides, because the centrifugal force of the outgoing line is brought under control before it leaves the reel-case. When it emerges from the case, the line is already running straight and true. It goes through the guides with practically no friction because it is headed that way from the beginning. It actually works better on a fly rod than on the English variety of "spinning" rod—for the simple reason that the fly rod has better and more scientific action than the English spin-

ning rod which represents a compromise made necessary by the limitations of the early spinning reels.

From the time "Bumps" Humphreys showed me that first reel, I fished it at every opportunity. I worked it on the brawling Blue River where heavy Brown trout lurk in the racing deeps. I chucked a lure in front of the big Chinooks that run the Salmon river. For salmon, I used the 4-A model with a line capacity of 160 yards of 6-pound-test nylon monofilament. I laid it before the redsides and Dolly Vardons of other Idaho streams. I used it to feed a flatfish to Rogue river steelheads in Oregon. I fished it on the Platte in Wyoming, and on back-country lakes in the Rockies. I showed the boys how to double the length of a single-egg cast when salmon eggs were the approved lure. I tried it with worms and minnows, on spinners and Dardvles. I took panfish as well as jack salmon and, brother, I'm here to tell you that this business of spinning with a Humphreys reel is something you can't afford to miss.

The beautiful part of it is that you don't have to carry a lot of extra equipment. You simply put the Humphreys reel in your pocket wherever you go. It takes up no more room than an ordinary fly reel, and there is nothing about it to get tangled up and give you trouble. When you reach spinner fishing water, you take off your fly reel and mount the Humphreys reel on the same rod. When you run out of spinner fishing water you go back to the fly reel. It's as simple as that—and even simpler if you want to develop the "bug-line" fishing which Ted Trueblood describes on other pages of this book.

One thing a "spinning" addict always remembers. Success in spinning comes from the extreme distance made possible by the fixed spool reel and the light line which

it carries. Light tackle addicts have learned that an extremely light line is strong enough to kill a very heavy fish. A four-pound line can whip a twenty-pound salmon if you keep the fish working against the spring of the rod and refrain from trying to haul him out of the water by main strength and awkwardness. Much of my fishing with the Humphreys reel has been done with two-pound suture gut, and I have found even this light gut is strong enough to handle any trout that ever came my way.

The advantage of a light line, of course, is that it gives you more distance on the cast. The lighter the line, the longer the cast—and the longer the cast, the more water you can cover without moving from your tracks or disturbing the fish.

Strain on a light line fastened to a heavy fish is so widely distributed through the length of the rod, the "stretch" of the line, the drag of the water, and the inertia of the reel that few fish ever have an opportunity for the solid pull that might break the line. The use of synthetic gut lines, such as nylon monofila-

ment, does away with the necessity for a leader. The entire line is practically invisible, and being free from knots it leaves no "wake" as it is pulled through the water.

In using the Humphreys reel, most anglers like to experiment with lines of different weights. In my own case, I have experimented with all the weights between two pounds and eight pounds, and for all-around use have finally settled on the nylon monofilament testing four pounds. This is light enough for casting light spinners, and heavy enough for casting a Dardevle "Imp" which weighs approximately $2/5$ ounce. It is strong enough to land a fish up to twenty pounds.

As for the rest of it, "spinning" is here to stay. It will grow more popular as more and more fishermen catch on to the effectiveness of small, light lures and the pleasure of playing good-sized fish on light tackle that brings out the gamiest fighting qualities of the fish. In my book, all fishing is fun. "Spinning" with the Humphreys reel puts more fun into the game than anything which has come my way in a long, long time.



SALT WATER *Spinning*

BY *Joe Bister*

The new Model 4A Humphreys Reel is well adapted to salt water spinning. It is made entirely of stainless steel and has a sufficiently large line capacity for this work.

If you have never tried salt water spinning there is new fun waiting for you. After years of fishing with a heavy rod and extra strong line, it is actually thrilling to discover that most salt water fishes can be handled with very light tackle.

We do not refer to tuna, tarpon, sailfish or other really heavy species, nor do we expect a spinning outfit to be used on party boats where heavy sinkers must be used and the fish lifted bodily from the water. But most of the inshore fish, such as weakfish, sea trout, striped bass, bluefish, mackerel and in fact any of the medium-sized game fish, can be successfully handled with spinning outfits.

You can convince yourself of this by stringing up your rod and placing a scale on end of your line. Then put pressure on the rod until the scale registers five pounds. Your rod will now show a beautiful curve and you will hesitate to put on more pressure for fear of breakage.

Now this 5-lb. pressure, constantly applied, will tire out and subdue any fish of reasonable size. All you need to do is to let the rod play the fish and have plenty of line in reserve to take care of possible long runs.

Now let us mount a Humphreys Reel on your rod and step down to the beach. Any rod will do, but the writer prefers a light squidding rod with 7-foot tip and 18-inch butt. It has a well-distributed action,

bending in a graceful curve under 5 pounds of pressure. For casting with a spinning reel a much lighter rod than usual will do since the rod only has to start the lure on its way and does not have to furnish power to spin a heavy reel at high speed from a standing start. All the power is applied to the lure where it does the most good.

Now for a cast. With lure reeled in to within 6 inches of tip, hold line at forward grip, with first two fingers of right hand. With left hand release thumb latch, placing reel in casting position. To make cast, bring rod back smartly, then forward with a smooth, even action. Do not force and don't release finger grip on line until rod is almost horizontal. You will be surprised at the effortless ease with which you can cast as far as you could with the old rig with full power. With a little practice and mastery of the release position, anyone can add 20 per cent more distance to his cast.

The cast being completed, press thumb latch to set reel in retrieving position and reel in. You can use the reel either over or under rod, whichever you prefer. When your fish strikes, set the hook and play your fish from the reel, letting the rod do the work. If the fish runs, apply pressure of finger tips to edge of handle plate for braking effect. Take it easy because it takes longer to land a fish on spinning tackle—but you get a marvelous thrill from playing a fish on this light tackle.

The advantages of spinning tackle are many. With it you can use a much lighter rod and line to cast your usual lures farther, and

effectively cast lighter lures than with the old rig.

You can make long, effortless casts all day or night without a backlash and you will have your lure in the water during the time once spent untangling backlashes. This means more fish.

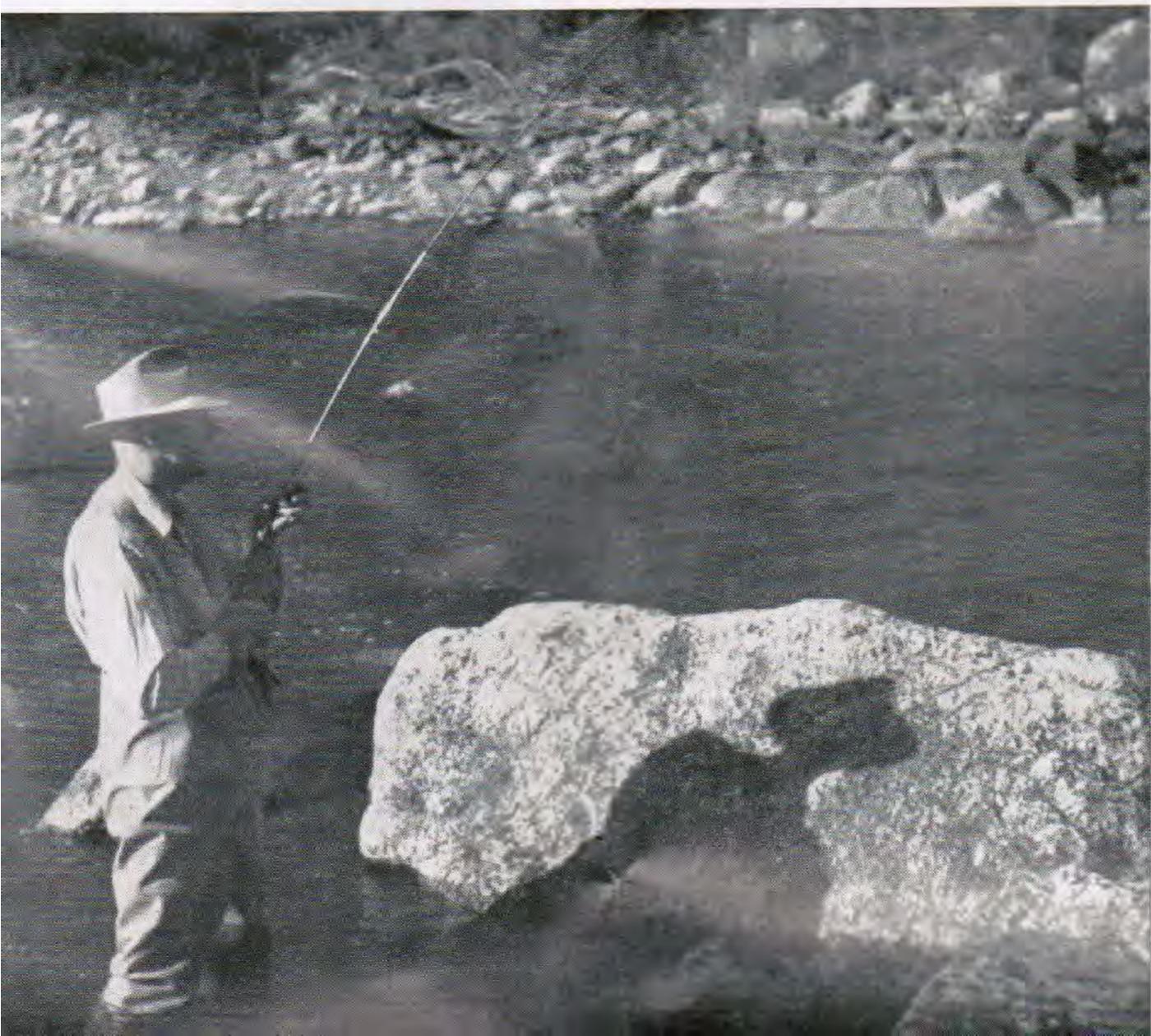
You can use lighter sinkers when bottom fishing, for currents or waves have less effect on the lighter line used. With the usual still fishing lures there is less chance of losing bait due to the jerkless, easy start of cast, and it's easier to feel slight nibbles with light spinning tackle.

You can employ the new salt

water plugs with ease, and also cast bass and musky lures with the same outfit. Often these smaller lures are more effective. By putting a small sinker ahead you can even cast streamer flies.

Salt water spinning is new and we all have lots to learn. It adds to the fun when you make experiments, and you will get unbelievable sport from the fish you hook. They will seem twice as big as they really are due to the stiff battle they can put up on spinning tackle.

So, although it seems revolutionary, give salt water spinning a try and experience the greatest of all of fishing thrills.





Spin-ABOUTS

BY *Jim Haywood*

After forty years of bait-casting I took up SPINNING. Not because my bait-casting reels failed me. They didn't. . . . They are very fine examples of mechanical skill and today are just as important to me as they were years ago when I first cast a Jim Heddon "Warjack" with five sets of treble hooks smack into the center of a thick moss bed. I took up spinning because a good friend of mine, Mr. I. B. Humphreys of Denver, invented a wonderful spinning reel that would cast an INVISIBLE LINE. I have always wanted to cast an invisible line. I figured that such a line in low, clear water would take big trout. And for once I proved myself right—my figures added up.

* * *

In many of the Western trout streams since I took up SPINNING I have taken big trout in low, clear water on small lures attached to this invisible line. Other fishermen using regulation bait-casting tackle in the same waters had to admit that the invisible line made a difference—a big difference. Later they took up spinning with this same type of line and reported that they caught fish in extremely low water when bait-casting tackle never got a nudge. Time and time again this line got results under conditions that were anything but favorable.

* * *

The INVISIBLE LINE is nothing mysterious. It's just plain DuPont Nylon Single Filament in continuous lengths (leader material) that becomes almost invisible when im-

mersed in water. You can imagine what that would mean when a stream is low and clear and trout shy at anything that looks unnatural. Or in a lake when the sun is bright and the water is clear and unruffled. A lure attached to Nylon Single Filament under these conditions looks like it isn't attached to anything. And a lure not attached to anything looks natural and tempting to most any big fish.

* * *

Spinning is the third basic casting method of fresh water angling. Fly-Casting . . . Bait-Casting . . . Spinning. It will not cure all fishing ills, but it does eliminate backlashes no matter how poorly a cast is made. It is neither fly-casting nor bait-casting and yet is closely related to both. Try it sometime and you will be surprised how effortless your fishing becomes.





Be sure to equip your spinning reel with a line *made for spinning*. If your reel is of the English type use a Nylon Braided Spinning Line of the very best quality. If your reel is a Humphreys, Nylon Single Filament will give you best results.

* * *

In playing a fish on the Humphreys reel remember that the desired drag (tension) is quickly and easily applied with the thumb and first finger of the right hand on the edge of the reeling plate.

* * *

Whenever possible cast with the wind on your back. This eliminates much of the "bag" in the line and means more hooked fish.

To send a small spinning lure to those far away places your tackle must be balanced and your release properly timed. For the over-head cast your point of release is at 10 o'clock as your rod sweeps forward.

* * *

In playing a fish on spinning tackle the rod should be held at 10 o'clock position. Give line whenever the fish pulls and take it in when he comes your way. Remember, that Spinning is done best with light tackle and light tackle will not stand any great amount of strain.

* * *

The Model 3A Humphreys Reel is single action in its retrieve; there-

fore, it is important to choose lures that have their best action at a low reeling sped. Lures illustrated on Pages 28 to 31 are recommended for both the 3A and 4A reels.

* * *

The Model 4A reel (steelhead) is also single action but on account of its larger spool it retrieves considerably faster than the smaller reel. Its line capacity is twice that of the 3A which makes it an all-around fresh water spinning reel and a good job for light salt water spinning.

* * *

Good spinning lures should weigh at least $\frac{1}{8}$ of an ounce and not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce, with $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce a good average weight for either lake or stream spinning. But remember, the lighter the lure the finer the line which must be used to cast it.

* * *

Small spinning lures and the INVISIBLE LINES (Nylon Single Filament) that cast them make wary trout in low, clear water much easier to take.

Casting spinning lures with fine lines against or across the wind is best done by using short casts made with the rod held as low as possible on the horizontal plane.

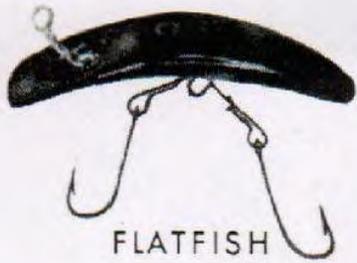
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An angler with one rod and two reels has all the equipment necessary for a day of Spinning, Bait-Casting, Fly-Casting or Bait Fishing. The rod is his spinning rod (or any fly rod that isn't too whippy) and the reels are his favorite fly reel and his Humphreys. And in the lure department all he needs is a small fly book filled with flies, small lures, and bait fishing tackle. No need to bother with a lot of surplus equipment.

* * *

If you are interested in taking a big fish out of a far away pocket on extremely light tackle, and enjoy playing that fish until he gives up completely and turns on his side, then by all means take up SPINNING. Spinning will do much for you. It will give you angling thrills galore, and stories to tell that your friends will never believe!

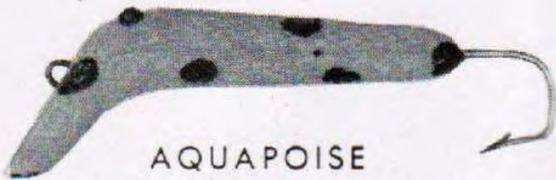




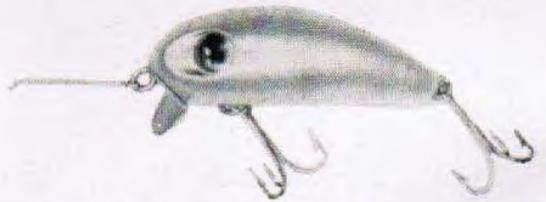
FLATFISH



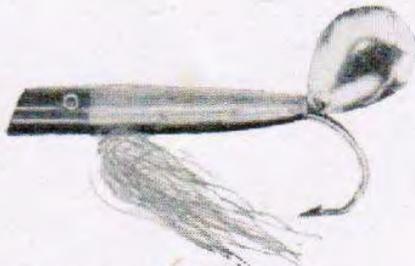
RIVER PLUG



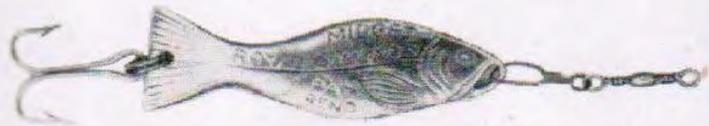
AQUAPOISE



MIDGET MIRACLE MINNOW



QUILL MINNOW



ROYAL MIDGET



JET LURE



WEED DODGER



HYDROPLANE SPINNER



SILVER MINNOW



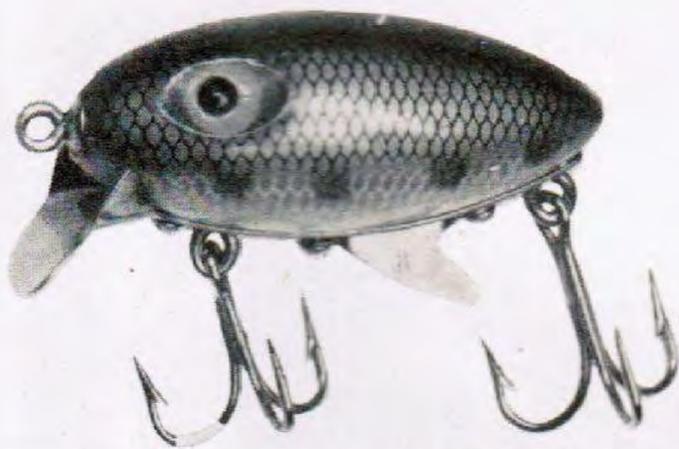
HAYWOOD WOBBLER



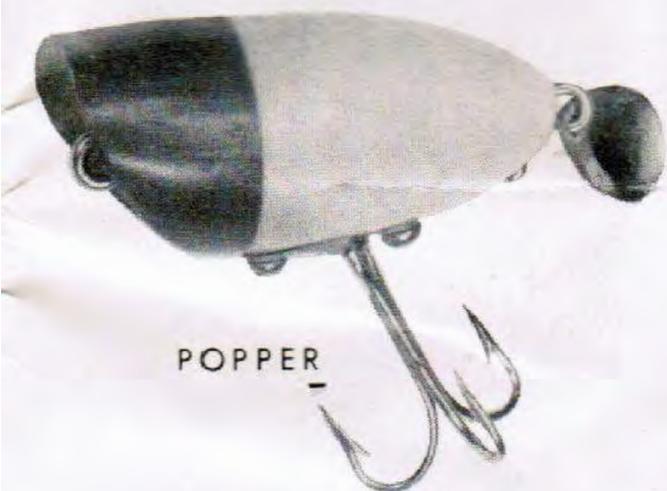
IMP



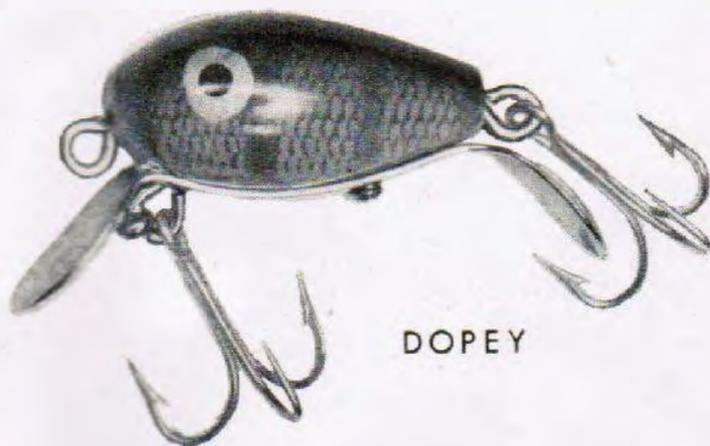
RIVER
RUNT



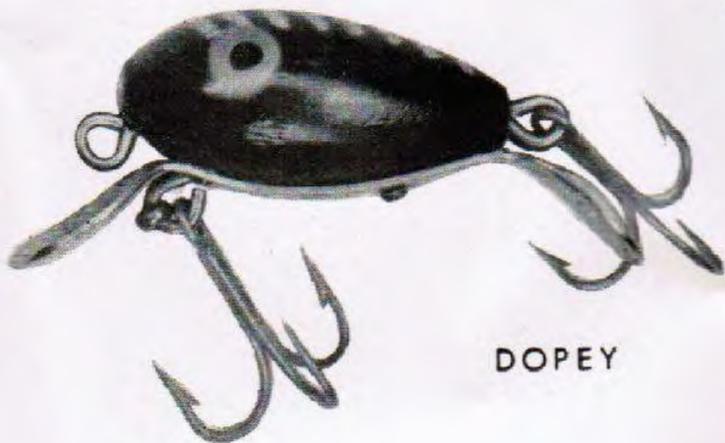
WATER SCOUT



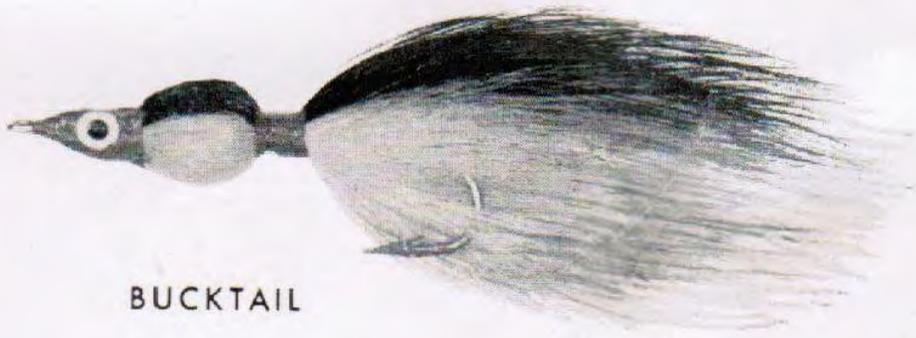
POPPER



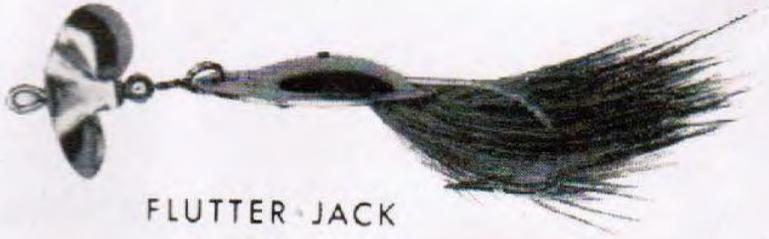
DOPEY



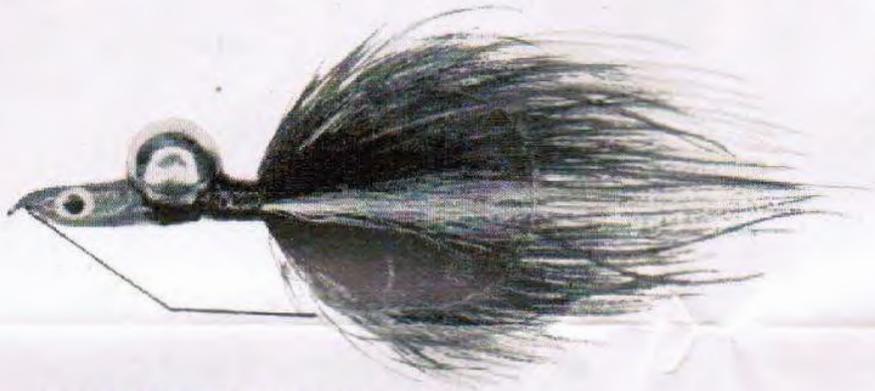
DOPEY



BUCKTAIL



FLUTTER JACK



WEIGHTED BUCKTAIL



SHIMMY



BUG SPOON



WEIGHTED FLY SPOON

Aeroplane Spinner Co.
Denver, Colo.

Hydroplane Spinner

American Fork and Hoe Co.
Geneva, Ohio

Shimmy

Clark Bait Co.
Springfield, Mo.

Water Scout

Haywood Mfg. Co.
Denver, Colo.

Haywood Wobbler

Jelin Tackle Co.
Detroit, Mich.

Flatfish

Hunt-Wilde Industries
Dayton, Ohio

Aquapoise

James Heddon Sons
Dowagiac, Mich.

River Runt

Jet Lure Co.
New York, N. Y.

Jet Lure

Louis Johnson Co.
Chicago, Ill.

Silver Minnow

Lou J. Eppinger
Detroit, Mich.

Imp

L. B. Cook Bait Co.
Shreveport, La.

Flutter Jack

Midget Bait Co.
Gardner, Mass.

Royal Midget

Paw Paw Bait
Paw Paw, Mich.

River Plug

San Luco Tackle
San Diego, Calif.

Bucktail

Weighted Bucktail

Shakespeare Co.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dopey

Tony Accetta and Sons
Cleveland, Ohio

Bug Spoon

Weed Dodger

Wm. C. Miles
White Plains, N. Y.

Quilby Minnow

Wright and McGill
Denver, Colo.

Popper

Midget Miracle Minnow