

“Angling in All Its Branches” Samuel Taylor 1800 Flies from the book section entitled “The Complete Fly Maker”

OF FLIES FOR TROUT, GRAYLING AND OTHER FISH.

1. The Black Hackle.

The wings are the light part of a feather from a Stare or Starling's wing, stript off from the item; the body, black dog's fur, and a black cock's hackle over it; and is made thus—Take a good even silk-worm-gut, a hook No. 5, or a single C. (So called in Ireland) and proceed as with the Salmon flies, always observing to keep the feathers close together, even, and level at the points, laying it on (as before observed) with the wrong side uppermost; when you come to use the fur for the body, lay it on very thin and neat, and work the hackle (which muft be suited in size) neatly over it, till it comes up to the wings ; there bring it twice or thrice round ; but if there is too much, strip it off whip the stem fast, and, cutting away the end that remains, take a needle or pin, and divide the feathers for the wings into two parts as equal as possible, and bring back that part nearest you by turning it downwards, and holding it a little tight and smooth ; give it two or three laps just over the feather, as near the top of it as you can, so that the filk may not slip off, keeping all the parts of the hackle downwards, out of the way ; then take the other part, bring it down in the same manner, and, holding all between your thumb and finger, taking care that no part of the wings get down too low on the fides, whip them both over together, the same as the first, very tight, give two laps above them, and fasten by noosing your silk three times, which finishes the shoulders and head of this sized fly, without any other addition ; after this is done, take your needle and put the hackle and all in order, with the wings sloping towards the tail.

This way of parting the wings renders them more natural than any can be effected in any other way ; for those that are made to stand upright, or nearly so, have a bad tendency, inasmuch as they affright instead of enticing the fish, by the unnatural streak they make along the water when movcd, which they should never do; and as you cannot keep the artificial flies to sit on the surface of the water as some of the natural ones do, it is supposed that they are taken for those that are driven under by the current, which makes the fish more eager in taking them for fear they should recover and get away ; and I have often remarked, that when there have been hundreds of flies upon the water, I have not perceived any fish rise at them, yet they have taken mine very freely. N. B. This fly muß always be the end fly, or stretcher as it is termed by most flyfishers.

2d, The Wrens tail

Has no wings ; the body, sable fur, a little mohair of a gold colour, with a feather from the tail of a Wren; and is thus made.—Let the hook be No. 5 or

6, with a short shank, and whipt to the gut till your silk be opposite the point of the hook; then take the feather, (being cut across near the point a little way on each side near the stem) and whip in the point of it, letting the rest hang downwards, with the right sight of the feather uppermost, and giving one or two laps with the fslk below it ; twist on your stuff for the body very thin, and, making one lap below the feather, work it up very neatly, leaving it a little thicker at the shoulders ; then taking the feather, bring it up neatly, (as a hackle,) lapping it very thin at the beginning, but gradually thicker as you go on, till you get up to the top of the body, and there bring it two or three times round close together ; then whip it fast, cut away the end of the stem, and fasten off as before, as near as you well can to the end of the shank ; after which, put the fly in order, by opening the fibres, &c. with your needle.

N. B.

If at any time one of these feathers is not found sufficient, you must use two of them, lapping in the point of one as you go down about the middle of the hook, and the other as before, and work it up properly a little past the first ; then, take that, and, binding the other neatly with it, finish your fly.—You may sometimes use this fly with the fibres of the feather cut (short from the tail upwards, to look a little rough, till you come to the part where it stands thick at top, there cut just the ends only, and let it stand all round alike :—both these ways are very good ones. This is to be used either as stretcher or dropper.

3d The Grouse Hackle.

This has no wings; the mixture for the body is dark olive, dusky yellow, and a little gold-coloured mohair; a fine mottled Grouse's feather of a reddish brown, running a little dusky towards the but-end of the stem, with the downy part (if any) taken away as before mentioned of other hackle feathers. It is made in the same way as the Wren's tail, and the same sized hook, only the point of the feather is fastened about the middle of the length of the body, as you go down in whipping on the hook; but in bringing forward the body, lap it thin and neat, though though a little roughish, and, passing the hackle, contrive to let it be a little more so to the top ; then taking the hackle by the end of the stem, lap it pretty close, but thicker where you end, and so finish as before, taking care that the fibres of the feather you choose be not too long, but so that they would only reach about half the length of the fly, or a little more, if laid down : to put it in good order, open every fibre with your needle, and let it stand well.—This is either stretcher or dropper. (THIS IS A SEMI-Palmer or Stewart type spider!)

4th, The Smoky-dun Hackle

Has no wings; the body, a little lead-coloured mohair or silk, with a smoky-dun cock's hackle. It is made by fastening the hackle at the bottom, where you finish, whipping on the hook No. 5; then with a bit of the mohair make the body very thin all the way up, or with your silk only, being of a lead-colour,

especially in the hot months; and finish by bringing the hackle, well suited to the size of your hook, very neatly over it, leaving it thicker at top. What remains to be done, has been several times before explained—It may be fished with either as stretcher or dropper.

No. 5. *The Brown Rail.*

The wings are of a feather from a partridge's tail (not the red) ; the body sable fur and gold-coloured mohair. In making it, proceed in the same way as with the black hackle ; only, as there is no hackle, make the body thin and neat, till you come near the wings, and there lap it pretty thick ; then having finished the wings, and fastened off, pick out a little of the fur and mohair for the feet, and cut it to be as natural as may be, not to be too long, and letting the other part of the body be without any superfluous hairs from the mohair or fur; then placing the wings aright, the fly is complete.— In summer, wing with a feather from the wing of a rail. This fly may be either stretcher or dropper.

No. 6. & 7. *The Hare's Ear.*

The wings are the light part of a feather from a stare's wing; the body, the dark fur from a hare's ear; and it is made in the same manner as the brown rail. N. B. Where the streams are deep, the same body winged with a feather from a rail's wing, and a red hackle, is very killing, particularly in the summer season. These are used chiefly as drop flies.

No. 8. *The Red Hackle,* from about the middle of April. The wings, stare; body, light red mohair and a red cock's hackle; and it is made exactly in the same way as the black hackle. --Always a dropper.

The rest to complete this collection, are the following:

No. 1. *The Dark Claret.*

This fly has four wings ; the under ones are the light feather from a stare's wing, and the upper ones that of a partridge's tail ; the body, any dark claret proper for fly-making, and the darkish fur of a hare's ear. In making it, (having, prior to putting on the wings, laid ready a sufficient quantity of the partridge's tail, according to judgment, with that of the stare's atop of it, the points a very little shorter than the other,) put on the wings as before directed, keeping them close and smooth, with the stare's feather uppermost; Then go on, and finish in the very same way as the brown rail, taking care to divide both feathers equally, so that the stare's may be undermost in each wing when turned back and finished. It is in season from the latter end of February to about a week in April, and is the first fly that begins the diversion of fly-fishing.—Some call it a red fly, and make it so ; but they are mistaken: —it is best as a dropper, when you fish with two or more flies.

No. 2. *The Dark or Blow Fox.*

The wings are stare, as before; the body, fox's fur from the shoulder next the skin, some from the black tail of a Rabbit, with a little pale straw-coloured mohair ; the fork at the tail, the ends of two fine hairs that grow next the skin of a monkey, where the outer ends are yellowish ; take them out so gently as not to break them, and you will find them to be nearly of a fine ash-colour ; nothing can match this fly for the purpose intended. In making it, you proceed as with the dark claret, till you come low enough to put in the fork; then, making one lap below it, cut away the yellow ends, bring up the body, and finish the same way; picking out a little of the stuff for the legs, and leaving them as natural as possible, not to be too long; and if the fork be left awkwardly long, cut it according to judgment, and let it stand in a proper form and open—It is in season from the latter end of February till about the middle of April, either as stretcher or dropper. N. B. These two flies come in again about the latter end of September, and continue to the end of the season.

No. 3. *The Dun Fox.*

The wings and fork the same as for that last described; the body, the fur of a fox between the throat and shoulder next the skin, and brass-coloured mohair. It is made in the same manner as the dark fox—In season all March, and again in September, either as stretcher or dropper.

No. 4. *The Ash Fox.*

The wings and fork the same as the above foxes; the body, fox's fur from the throat next the skin, and pale straw-coloured mohair. —In season all April, either as dropper or stretcher.

No. 5. *The Light Fox.*

The wings and fork the same as the other foxes; the body, light camel's hair, and the lightest straw-coloured mohair that can be got. This is made in the same way as the three last above described. It comes in season the latter end of April, continues all summer, and is used as stretcher or dropper. N. B. Though I have described these flies in rotation as four different ones, yet I am persuaded that they are one and the same fly ;only, as the spring and summer advances, it changes its colour accordingly, to the exactness that I have stated; though some sooner than others, according as they come sooner or later in succession to the perfection of a fly.

No. 6. *The Brown Fly, Dun Drake, or Brown Caughlan.*

The wings, partridge's tail; the body, light brown bear's fur, high coloured yellow mohair, hare's fur from the face, forked with two strips of a dark mallard's feather, and a partridge's hackle. The method of making this fly is as before described ; only the small fine partridge's feather, for the hackle or legs, must be lapped two or three times round, and no more, under the but of the wings. It is in season from about the middle of March to the end of April.

The dark claret, the dark fox, and this fly, are sometimes on the water at the same time ; but the claret is the first in the day ; the fox next ; and the brown one follows.—The clarets and the foxes are most plentiful in cold dark days, and the browns in warm and gloomy ones ; it should indeed always be observed, that the fly that comes first, according to the month, is generally the first to be used in the day : you may see the others come down the water in order, according to their time, and observe the fish leave off taking the former ones for the sake of the latter ; and thus they continue their succession through their several days, weeks, and months.

No. 7. The Green-Tail Fly.

The wings are from a feather out of a pheasant's wing, which has a fine shade that that exhibits the very resemblance of those of the real fly ; the body, the black part of hare's fur, a brown strip of a feather from a peacock's tail, and a very small bit of a green one with a grizzle cock's hackle ; and it is only made differently from the foregoing ones, by whipping in the ends of the peacock's feathers both together at bottom, lapping the green one only once round below the silk ; then, sloping it a little upwards, fasten it, and cut away what remains, leaving it to be about as large as the head of a largish pin ; twist the fur on your silk, lap it a little thinnish up to the feather for the wings, and there fasten in the point of the hackle; then, with the brown peacock that was fastened below, rib it all the way up, and fasten that ; now let the hackle be lapped twice round, fastened, and what remains cut away; then finish the wings, (taking care that no other part be tied in with them,) and fasten off. This fly is but of short duration, being only in season from about the middle of April to near the end of the month. They are plentiful in warm days; but in cold ones there are very few, if any, on the water ; in which case the former flies should be used.

No. 8. The Spider-Fly

Has no wings; the body, lead-coloured silk, a fine small black cock's hackle, and a feather of a woodcock from under the but-end of his wings. It is made thus: when you have got about a quarter of the way down in whipping on the hook, put in the points of the woodcock's feather, (having it properly prepared as before directed,) and fasten it with the silk, going on till you come nearly opposite the point of the hook; there, with your silk (which must be of a lead-colour, and not waxed) begin to form the body, leaving it pretty thick at the tail, and to go thinner up-wards like the ant: when you come near to where the feather is fastened, put in the point of the black hackle, and, lapping up your silk a little to be out of the way, take the black hackle, and lap it two or three times round close to where the other feather is tied in ; if any more fibres remain, strip them off and fasten with two laps, and, passing the first feather put in, lap your silk very thin up to nearly the top of the shank, and wax it ; then taking the woodcock's feather, work it round pretty thick up to, where you fasten off, and so finish.—This fly is in season from about a week in April till a week or ten days in May, and is best as a dropper. They appear

most in bright and warm days, when you may see them come out of beds of sand by the water; but they disappear when the days become cold and stormy.

No. 9. The Yellow Cadew, or May-Fly.

The wings are a grey spotted feather of a mallard dyed yellow ; the body, a little fine ram's wool dyed the same colour as the wings, with a dark bittern's hackle for the legs ; two hairs from a fitch's tail for the fork; and a bit of a brown feather of a peacock's tail for the head. This is a large fly, and should be made on a hook No. 4 or a large No 5.and requires no further instructions for making it than what have been before given; only be careful to rib it neatly with the hackle, and to finish the head in the same way as that of the Salmon-fly. It is in season from about the middle of May to the middle of June, and always a stretcher. N. B. The best dye for all yellow materials for artificial flies, is the bark from the branches of a crab-tree taken in the spring when the sap is up. Before you use it, put any quantity that you want into a vessel, just cover it with a mixture of one half hard water and the other half urine, and let it stand twenty-four hours; then put it into a proper vessel, with some alum, according to judgment, so that it simmer over a slow fire about two hours; stir up all well together, and take out the bark ; then put in your feathers and other materials, and stir them round till the liquor just begins to boil; then take them out, and instantly throw them into some hard cold water with a little alum dissolved in it, wash them out, and dry them for use.—You may make the shades of this colour vary, by dissolving more or less of the bark, according to judgment, or letting the materials be in the dye a longer or shorter time.

No. 10. The Grey Drake, or Grey Caughlan.

The males and females of these flies differ much; the wings of the former are the grey spotted part of a feather of a mallard mixed with that of a widgeon; the body, light camel's hair, and a dark bittern's hackle; the fork has three fangs, and are the hairs from a fitch's tail; and the head, a bit of a brown peacock's feather from the tail.—The wings of the latter are the grey mallard only ; the body, part of a fine oaten straw, and a cuckoo-cock's hackle.— These are large flies, and are best made on a large No. 5 hook. In making the male, let the three hairs for the fork be near an inch and half long, and to stand open; after carrying up the camel's hair, beginning with it rougher at bottom, and leaving it smoother towards the wings, take the bittern's hackle, and rib it very thick towards the tail, leaving the body clear towards the wings.

The fork of the female is the same as that of the male; the straw must be whipt in at bottom, lapped neatly up to the wings, and ribbed with the cuckoo hackle, in the same way as that of the male fly; so finish both, as directed in the foregoing ones.

They are in season with the yellow fly, only not so forward by a few days: the yellows are on the water first in the day ; but when the grey ones appear, the fish leave the former and take the latter : while these two sorts of flies continue, they are excellent indeed ; for they may be termed the fishes' delight; but I look upon the female of the greys to be much more killing than the male, which is to be accounted for by their frequenting the water in much greater numbers for the purpose of casting their seed therein, and that these eggs or seed may render them more tasteful to the fish, particularly before they drop them.

After these flies disappear the Trouts become very shy for some time ; so that most anglers are at a loss what flies to use after the greys; but I can inform them, that the Wren's Tail and Grouse Hackle, two of the standards before mentioned, are flies which the fish will not refuse even when the former ones are on the water in the height of their perfection ; neither will they reject the other standards.

No. 11. The Grizzle Hackle.

This fly follows the grey ones, and is the best, except the standards, during its season; it has no wings; the body, the brown part of a feather from the tail of a peacock, dark red silk, and a dark grizzled cock's hackle. It is made in this manner : in whipping on the hook, lap in the point of the hackle when you have gone about half way; and at bottom do the same by the peacock's feather and the silk, (which must not be too fine nor waxed,) and lap the other silk very thin back again ready to fasten ; then take the feather, and, making one lap close to another, pass the hackle, carry it up near to the end of the shank, and fasten it ; then with the silk rib it at a small equal distance as high up as the other, and fasten that; lastly, begin to lap the hackle, and as you go up lap it thicker, and three times round at top, and so finish. It is in season from the beginning to the end of June, and may be fished with as a dropper with either of the two standards.

No. 12. The Golden Sooty.

The wings stare; the body any very dark brown resembling a bright soot colour, mixed with a little gold coloured mohair. This fly is made without a hackle in the same way as the brown rail, and is in season from the beginning of June to the middle of September, either as stretcher or dropper.

No. 13. The Blue Blow.

This is a very small fly, and appears in the water like a small lump of soot ; it must therefore be made on a small hook with a short shank : the wings are the feather of a tom-tit's tail; the body, the fur of a mole, with pale copper-coloured mohair, and forked with monkey, the same as the fox flies. It is made the same way too, only so very small, and is in season the whole summer, but always a dropper. They are taken very freely at times, particularly when the water is fine and low.

No. 14. The Green Caterpillar

Has no wings; the body, one (or more if necessary) of the green branches from the stem of the feather of a peacock's tail, gold or silver narrow plating ; and a red or black cock's hackle for legs. It is made by whipping the ends of all three together at bottom, a little lower down the hook than common : just as you have finished whipping it on, and lapping the silk neatly back again to the top, leave it there to fasten with; and, taking the plating-, lap it neatly close together all the way up ; then do the same with the peacock's feather, only be sure to let the plating appear between every lap of it, and to leave the body the same thickness from tail to head; lastly, lap the hackle thinly over all, but very regularly, to the top, and fasten off. N. B. When you plate with gold, use a red hackle; when with silver, a black one; or you may sometimes reverse them, by way of experiment.

No. 15. The Black Caterpillar.

This is made in the same manner as the Green, only the brown part of the peacock's feather instead of the green, and a black hackle. For both these Caterpillars the fibres of the hackle should be short. They are in season in the hot months, and are chiefly used as droppers. They may also be made plain, without any plating.

No. 16. The Lochaber.

This is a fly that is not noticed in England, and but by few in Scotland and Ireland, though it will kill fish exceedingly well, in its season, on all waters in the three kingdoms. It is made of a mottled grouse's feather, either of a bright shining brown, a reddish brown, or of a dusky colour, (for it differs exactly to these shades), and with part of the same silk that you use to whip on the hook, which must be either orange or yellow, as best suits the feather which is used. Before you begin to make this fly choose a feather with the fibres a trifle longer than the hook you intend to use in making it; then strip away the short or downy part at top, and draw back the fibres near the point, leaving just enough for lapping in ; then taking your silk, which must be waxed but a little way, just sufficient to fasten on your hook, whip it down to nearly opposite the point, and there lap in the point of the feather, with the right side outwards, and the other end towards the shank of the hook ; then with the silk, without any wax on it, make from three or four to six laps round below the feather, according to the size of the fly, so that it may show ; and, bringing the silk neatly back again, continue lapping it so (passing the feather) to the top, and there wax it ready for fastening; then taking the feather by the end of the stem, (keeping the inside of it always next the hook) begin to lap it round pretty close, but thicker at top, keeping the fibres of one lap from being entangled or tied down by another ; then fasten down the stem close to the feather, by lapping it round with the silk two or three times; cut away what remains of it, and then fasten and cut off the silk.

It now remains to put the fly in natural order; which is done, by taking all the feather that will stand properly together on the back of the hook for wings, and the rest stroked down with your thumb and finger to be underneath, and cut pretty short for the legs, but in a sloping form, to be longest at top, and short towards the tail, letting the wings stand sloping downwards. It is to be fished for in the months of July, August, and part of September, either as stretcher or dropper. N. B. When you come to put or stroke the feather on the back to stand close and sloping as before observed, if you perceive any superfluous fibre among it, or that does not properly belong to that part, pick it out; and if found proper to add to the legs, cut it short accordingly otherwise cut it off.

No. 27. The Green Bank Fly.

The wings stare; the body, a kind of mellow green mohair, with a little yellow, and a fine pale red hackle. In making it, lap in the point of the hackle at bottom, having stripped off the whole of one side of the fibres; then twist the stuff for the body thin and even on the silk, which should be green, and carry it up very neatly to the feather for the wings, for it is a very delicate fly; then with the hackle rib it thinly all the way up, and, dividing the wings, finish as often before directed. It is chiefly to be fished with in the evenings of warm days, either as stretcher or dropper.

No. 18. The Cream Camel.

The wings, the yellow part of a feather of an owl, or a red thrush's wing; the body, deepish cream-coloured camel's hair, or fine Spanish wool, and gold-coloured mohair; the body must be made neat, and the stuff picked out for legs as for some of the former flies. It is to be fished with early in warm summer mornings, and in the evenings, as the Green Bank-Fly.

No. 19. The Red Spinner.

The wings are of the grayish feather of a drake, tinged with a kind of reddish yellow, which is not to be found on every drake; the body, gold twist, with a red hackle over it. In making it, whip in the ends of the twist and hackle together at bottom, and lap your silk back again up to the feather for the wings; then take the twist, and lap it close all the way up as high as the silk, and fasten it, cutting away what remains of the twist; with the hackle rib it neatly till you come up to the wings, and there lap it twice or thrice round; then fasten, and, dividing the wings, finish the fly. This is chiefly an evening fly, in the month of July only; and is best used as a dropper. It is taken very eagerly by the Chub.

No. 20. The Ant Flies.

Of these there are four sorts; viz. the large red, and the large black, and a smaller sort of the same kinds and colours.

The wings of the red are the feather of a stare's wing; the body, mohair of an amber colour with a red cock's hackle. In making it, let the body be large at the tail, and small towards the wings, as natural as possible to the resemblance of the ant, (for all these, in their seasons, from the real ants become flies, having wings, and fly about, frequenting the waters); with a small fibred hackle twice round close to the wings; and so finish as in former cases.

The black ones have wings of the lightest sky-blue feather that can be procured, with the strongest gloss; the body, black ostrich feather, with a black hackle twice round to suit in size, the same as the former; and it is finished exactly in the same way. These flies are but of short duration; the large ones being in season, only from about the middle of June to the twenty-fifth; the small ones from the beginning to about the middle of August. They are afternoon flies, being chiefly on the water from a little after twelve till four, and sometimes later; and are best fished with as droppers, with one of the standards as a stretcher.

No. 21 The Pale Blue Fly.

The wings, the lightest blue feather of a sea-swallow; the body, the bluest part of the fur of a fox, mixed with a very little yellow mohair, straw-coloured silk, and a fine pale-blue hackle. It is made upon a hook about No. 6 or 7; and in making it, lap in the ends of a piece of the silk and hackle together; then twisting the fur round the waxed silk, as usual, work it neatly up to the feather fastened in above for the wings, and give a lap or two; with the silk below, which should be a little open, without wax, rib it at a middling distance from one another all the way up, and fasten that the same way; then bringing the hackle neatly up over all, fasten it, divide the wings, and finish.

N. B. This is a good killing fly, particularly for Graylings, which at this time of the year are very sportive, and in great perfection. This fly is in season from the beginning of August till near Michaelmas, either as a stretcher or dropper.

No. 22. The Hare's Ear and Yellow.

The wings stare; the body, the dark fur of a hare's ear, mixed with a little yellow mohair. It is made in the same form and size as that before described in the former part of No. 6. in the Standards, and is in season in September; mostly used as a dropper.

These two last mentioned flies, with the Dun Fox, (which, as before observed, comes in again in this month) continue till the Dark Fox and Dark Claret come in again, which is in October; only observe, from the beginning of the month to about the tenth, to let the mohair be green for the Dark Fox, instead of straw-colour; and after that time as before, to the end of the season, which in some countries continues till some time in November, if the weather be moderate and without frost.

It should be always remembered to vary the size of the hook, according as you intend to make your fly either large or small, or according to the kind of fish you intend to angle for. Before you begin to make any fly, be sure to have the feather for the wings (if a winged fly) ready stripped from the stem, just a proper quantity, according to judgment (for too much is as bad as too little) ; a proportionate quantity of your stuff for the body well mixed (for you should keep your colours by you properly mixed to a right shade, never using the whole of any one mixture till you mix again ; by which means, when you have once obtained the right shades in all your different mixtures, you may always preserve them) ; the hackles prepared, as often before observed; and all materials put ready at hand, with your silk to match in colour, and waxed; and when you come to make a fly, let the wings be proportioned in length to its size; and also the fibres of the hackle.

This I have thought proper here to repeat, just to remind the young fly-maker how he ought to proceed; and I shall now treat of the night-flies.

OF NIGHT FLIES, OR LARGE MOTHS.

As many a sportfman is so passionately fond of angling as to be induced to pursue the sport by night, in which he will be often more successful than in the day-time, I will here give him an account of the best flies for the purpose ; which are as follow :

1st. The Mealy White.

The wings, the soft mealy feathers of a white owl; the body, the white soft fur of a rabbit, with a soft downy white hackle. In making it, take the feathers (for there must be two, both alike, which must be broad at the points, and large enough to form a pair of good full wings), and lap them in, as you would the stript feather for the wings of other flies, and at the bottom fasten in the point of the hackle; then, twisting the fur on the silk, make the body as thick as a very large straw, till you come near the wings; there lap it thicker, and, bringing up the hackle thinly, lap it twice or thrice round at top, and divide the wings so, that you have the whole of each feather for the separate wings; and finish as you would other flies that have their wings divided. Observe, that the hooks should be about No. 4. It is to be fished with always as a stretcher, without any other fly on the line.

2nd The Mealy Cream.

There are feathers on a yellow owl of a deep cream-colour; of these make the wings ; the body, of soft fur of the same colour; and a very pale yellow hackle. It is made on the same-sized hook, and finished and fished with the same way as the former.

3d. The Mealy Brown.

The wings are the soft brown feathers of an owl; the body, the fine lightish brown fur of a hare or rabbit, which is made long, about the same thickness as the other two, with a light brown bittern's hackle twice round under the wings; and is finished and fished with the same way ; but the two first I consider as the best. They are most killing in warm gloomy nights after hot days ; and when you angle this way, let out your line to be but a little longer than the rod. You may hear the fish rise as in the day-time, and feel them when they take.