

Lines and Leaders

CFFA

JANUARY 1978

Vol. 5 No. 1

Meeting Notice

PROGRAM: Fly Fishing for the Beginner/Novice.

WHERE: Knight's of Columbus Hall on Bloomfield Avenue in Windsor.

WHEN: Wednesday, January 11, 1978

TIME: Fly Tying - 6:45 p.m.
Program - 7:30 p.m.

SPECIAL: Election of Officers for 1978

CFFA will present an excellent program geared for the beginner or novice fly fisherman. (The old pros might even pick up some of the basics they've overlooked). Also on the agenda for the program is the election of officers for 1978. Be sure to attend.

Banquet Notice

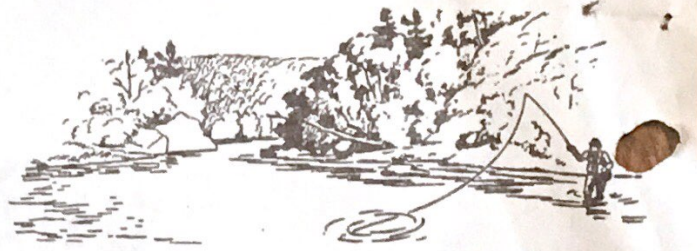
by Myron Schulman

With the holiday season upon us, preparation for CFFA's event of the year, the annual banquet, are well under way. I have assumed the responsibility for organizing this year's raffle and ask for your assistance.

Each year, the raffle committee has witnessed a decline in the items donated by tackle manufacturers and merchants and recognizes that this trend will most likely continue. The state of the economy requires that belts be tightened and the ever-increasing demand for "freebies" from organizations like ours which are springing-up by leaps and bounds throughout the nation necessitate "giving policy" changes in even the largest and most affluent of businesses. Though we expect positive results from our solicitation campaign of manufacturers and merchants, responding generously in the past, it would be naive to assume that gifts can continue to be as bountiful as they have in the past.

Individual CFFA members have unselfishly contributed to past banquet raffles, offering a wide assortment of items and often displaying gifted creativity and talent. We belong to an organization of
(Continued on page 4)

A Quill and a Flyrod



by Don Johnston

In the midst of this joyous holiday season, we are all becoming restless with anticipation as the annual banquet draws closer.

But you better watch out, you better not pout; you better get your reservation forms in early because our speaker will be none other than Vincent C. Marinaro, author of the classic "Modern Dry-Fly Code", and the recently published "In the Ring of the Rise".

This is a rare appearance in this area by Vince and tickets are expected to go fast when the public releases are made. LINES AND LEADERS has provided CFFA members with this early opportunity to mail in their reservation request (see page 5), but you better not delay. News Releases will be made to the area newspapers soon, and tickets will become as rare as lunker brown trout in Connecticut. Don't miss out!

CFFA is currently in need of a club photographer to attend various club events, such as work outings, fly fishing and fly tying schools, spring outings, etc., to record CFFA at work (and play). Anyone who is interested in using his photographic skills to assist CFFA is asked to contact Bob Frank, President, phone 886-1090, or talk to him at the next meeting.

BEST WISHES FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND HAPPINESS THROUGHOUT THE NEW YEAR.

*
* "Lines and Leaders" is the official publication of the Connecticut *
* Fly Fisherman's Association, Inc., and is distributed to its member- *
* ship and allies of conservation. Address editorial correspondence *
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*
* The Connecticut Fly Fisherman's Association is "Organized to Pre- *
* serve and Promote the Pleasures and Tradition of Fly Fishing and *
* to Conserve Game-Fish Waters." CFFA regular membership meetings *
* are held on the second Wednesday of each month, September through *
* May. Meetings are held at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 500 *
* Bloomfield Avenue, Windsor, Connecticut. Eastern Council meetings *
* are held on the fourth Wednesday of each month at the Mansfield *
* Middle School, Spring Hill Road, Mansfield, Connecticut. *
*

Notes from Eastern Council of CFFA

by Robert Lester

For many fishermen the winter months are a time for renewing and replenishing their resources for the up and coming fishing season. Eastern Council of CFFA is no different; we need new faces, fresh ideas, and energetic help. Again this year we find ourselves one or two men short of having a nucleus of people willing to carry on the Eastern Council's responsibilities. We are soliciting help in all areas. No experience needed - only a love and enthusiasm for sport fishing. If you are interested in giving a small amount of your time to help with program preparation or publicity, please contact one of the members listed at the end of this article.

Eastern Council CFFA holds monthly meetings at the Mansfield Middle School Cafeteria, Mansfield; generally on the fourth Wednesday, September through April, excluding December. Occasionally meetings have to be rescheduled because of conflicts with school meetings. Please look for changes in the Hartford Courant and/or Willimantic Chronicle.

In September we "casted" off the year with a program by Lou Tabory entitled "Salt Water Fly Fishing for Blues, Stripers and Weak Fish." The Berkley Company was gracious enough to sponsor Lou's presentation which was extremely well received.

Our October meeting was high lighted with a local taxidermist, Jerry Leighton. Jerry covered a variety of subjects dealing with his trade and concluded the meeting by painting a previously mounted bass. How many people have seen that before!

The November meeting featured Peer Lund and Joe Goyette from the Department of Transportation (D.O.T.). As many of you know, CFFA was instrumental in setting up guidelines for the Roaring Brook relocation project. Peer Lund was a vital link between interested clubs such as ours, the contractor, and the D.O.T. Peer gave a slide presentation outlining the project's progression.

Again this year Eastern Council will offer fly tying instructions. The classes will be held at the Mansfield Middle School starting Tuesday, February 14, 1978. Watch for more detailed information in the February issue of LINES AND LEADERS.

Robert Lester 429-5910

Robert Anderson 429-7021

Elmer Latham 742-6584



Telephones: 583-8295
583-9714



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Annual Banquet (Continued from page 1)

incredible capabilities and diversity among its membership. I am hopeful that out of this storehouse of skills and interests, the people of CFFA will come forward, as they have always done, to make this year's raffle one to please everyone.

I see this raffle as an opportunity for the men and women of this club to share their abundance of angling paraphernalia, their fly fishing sideline, or special ability. Fly tiers, rod builders, artists, photographers, woodworkers, craft people of all sorts; how about something for the raffle? Prizes need not be directly related to fly fishing for our source of devotion to this great sport is complex and as varied as those individuals who engage in it.

I am certain that with your support this banquet evening will be a rousing success and a display of togetherness and friendship which is what I cherish most about CFFA.

All prizes and suggestions concerning the banquet raffle may be addressed to: Myron Schulman
7 Grande Avenue Tel. No. 688-1034
Windsor, CT 06095

Conservation Notebook

The Conservation Committee will conduct its monthly meeting on Monday, January 30, 1978 beginning at 8 p.m. at the East Hartford Library.

A special guest is planned and refreshments will be served. The meeting is open to everyone.



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Annual CFFA Banquet

WHAT: CFFA Annual Banquet

WHERE: Tobacco Valley Inn - Dunfey's Tavern (Bloomfield Avenue exit off I-91 in Windsor).

WHEN: Saturday, February 4, 1978.

AGENDA: 6 p.m. - Cocktail Hour
7 p.m. - Dinner

ENTRÉE: Prime Rib of Beef Au Jus
or
Breast of Capon New Englander (on ham)

Menu: Fresh Fruit Collage Au Kirsh, Dunfey's Tavern Salad,
Peas, Pearl Onions, Baked Potato, Peach Melba.

FEATURED SPEAKER: Vincent C. Marinaro, author of the revolutionary and now classic "A Modern Dry-Fly Code," and the recently published "In the Ring of the Rise".

RAFFLE: Lots of prizes as always.

DINNER RESERVATIONS: \$12.00 per person (complete including tax and tip)

The banquet will be on a reservation only basis and reservations will be on a first come, first served basis. Reservation forms are below and should be returned before January 24, 1978 to

Richard J. Colo
2194 Mountain Road
West Suffield, CT 06093

DINNER RESERVATION

I will require reservations for _____ persons at \$12.00 per person. Date _____
Check or Money Order in amount of \$ _____ enclosed.
(Make payable to "CFFA")

Mail reservation form to:

Dr. Richard J. Colo
2194 Mountain Road
West Suffield, CT 06093

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

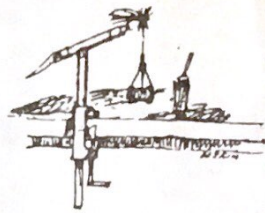
CITY & STATE _____

HOME PHONE _____ ZIP _____

____ Prime Rib of Beef

____ Breast Of Capon

Under the Tyer's Lamp



Leo R. Leggitt

Mark S. Leggitt

" The Classics "

The Blue Dun

This month we're going to run the reader through, step by step, how we tie a classic dry fly. The style used will be classic Catskill tying with a few tricks of ours thrown in. We will do a lot of explaining so that similar fly patterns will be made easier to tie and that the reader gain insight as to why a particular material is used in a particular spot. If you're ready, get out your threads and furs, here we go:

1. Place a Mustad # 94840 or # 94833 size 12 hook in the vise. Tie in black Danvilles pre-waxed thread just in back of the eye. Use about 4 turns only to get the thread locked on.

2. Build up a base to tie the wings on as follows: wind the thread backwards and then forwards and then backwards on itself. Cover an area approximately 1/8 inch long, 3/32 of an inch back from the hook eye.

3. Prepare wing quill segments from the primary flight quills of a mallard duck: cut them from the area shown on the diagram, one from the right quill and one from the left. The sections should be 1/8 inch wide. Take care not to split or shift the barbules of the segments while handling them.

We shall digress a moment for a short talk about quills for winging. First, on any pair of wings, there are 3 types of feathers used in winging. The primary flight quills (most commonly used), the secondary flight quills, and the shoulder feathers (used in thorax ties and cut wings) On a complete set of wings, there are about 6 pair of usable primary flight quills for tying purposes. We throw out the longest and shortest quills because the cant of the barbule tips is either too much or too little for effectiveness.

Another point is the type of duck used. Most common (about 99 %) is the drake (male) mallard. With good reason. The colors of quill from wing to wing is consistant. The fibers are soft yet hold together well. And the tips of the barbules absolutely beautiful when tied in. Though this may seem rather romantic, a classic fly, its form and grace is to us, a work of art and to be treated as such.

There are a number of other duck wings that can be used. Teal wings have smaller sized quills and as such the barbule length is shorter. However, the barbule diameter is about the same as mallard. The black duck (a form of mallard) has excellent quills, but the barbule diameter seems slightly larger than mallard quills and is therefore coarser. They

(Continued on next page)

Under the Tyer's Lamp (Continued from previous page)

are also somewhat darker. Canadian goose quills are very large, coarse and have very poor tips which make them unsuited for classic fly work. Perhaps the hidden giant in winging quills is the drake woodduck wing. These are about the same size and color as mallard, but the barbule diameter seems less than that of mallard, and makes these quills the finest for winging dry flies. Their curvature is superb!

Hen quills are not generally used for winging dry flies. They are of different color, texture, curvature and opacity and not well suited. However, for wets... well, we've run on enough already.

4. Tie the quills onto the prepared bed: hold the quills together by their bases so that the concave sides are out (as illustrated) and that the tips are even. The point of the tips should be facing down, over the hook eye. Measure the quills out (they should be the length of the hook, from eye to bend), hold them in the thumb and forefinger over the prepared base and bring the thread up between the thumb and quill while holding quill tightly. Loop the thread over the quills, leaving some slack above the quills. Bring the thread down on the far side of the hook wedging it between the quill and the forefinger. Now simply pull the thread down slowly and tightly, never letting up the finger pressure on the quills. Repeat this entire process again exactly as before. That's it. Sounds so easy, but believe us, it's not. We've spent weeks researching how to do this right so that the quills lie perfectly on the hook. When all is said and done, we believe the secret is luck, and about a thousand tries. The more tries you make, the better your luck will be.

5. Now that that's over, lift the quills upright and make 2 or 3 turns of thread in front of and at the bases of the quills. This will help keep them upright.

6. Now, figure 8 the wings to split and divide them. Here's how. Starting at (a) bring the thread between wings on top of hook to (b), go around far wing to (c). Bring thread between wings again to (d) and go around near wing to (e). Finally bring thread back through wings to (f). Do this gently. Now take 2 turns around the quill butts and trim the excess.

7. Now tie in the hackles as follows: select 2 web-less iron dun hackles (almost black), strip the fuzz off their bases and hold them so that their shiny sides face each other. Their barbule length should be about the length of the hook shank, shorter than the wing length. Tie these, by the butts, behind the wings so that the feathers are between the wings, tips forward. Tie with 3 or 4 solid turns of thread. Now trim the butts, one just back of the quill butts and one mid-way down the hook shank. This helps taper the body.

8. Wrap the thread part way towards the bend and prepare the tailing fibers. Use about 10-12 spade hackle dry quality fibers that have little web, if any. They should be iron dun colored. Tie these in mid-way down the shank so that the tips extend beyond the bend about the length of the hook shank. Now, hold the fibers together, on top of the hook and wrap the thread to the bend while gently working the tail bunch

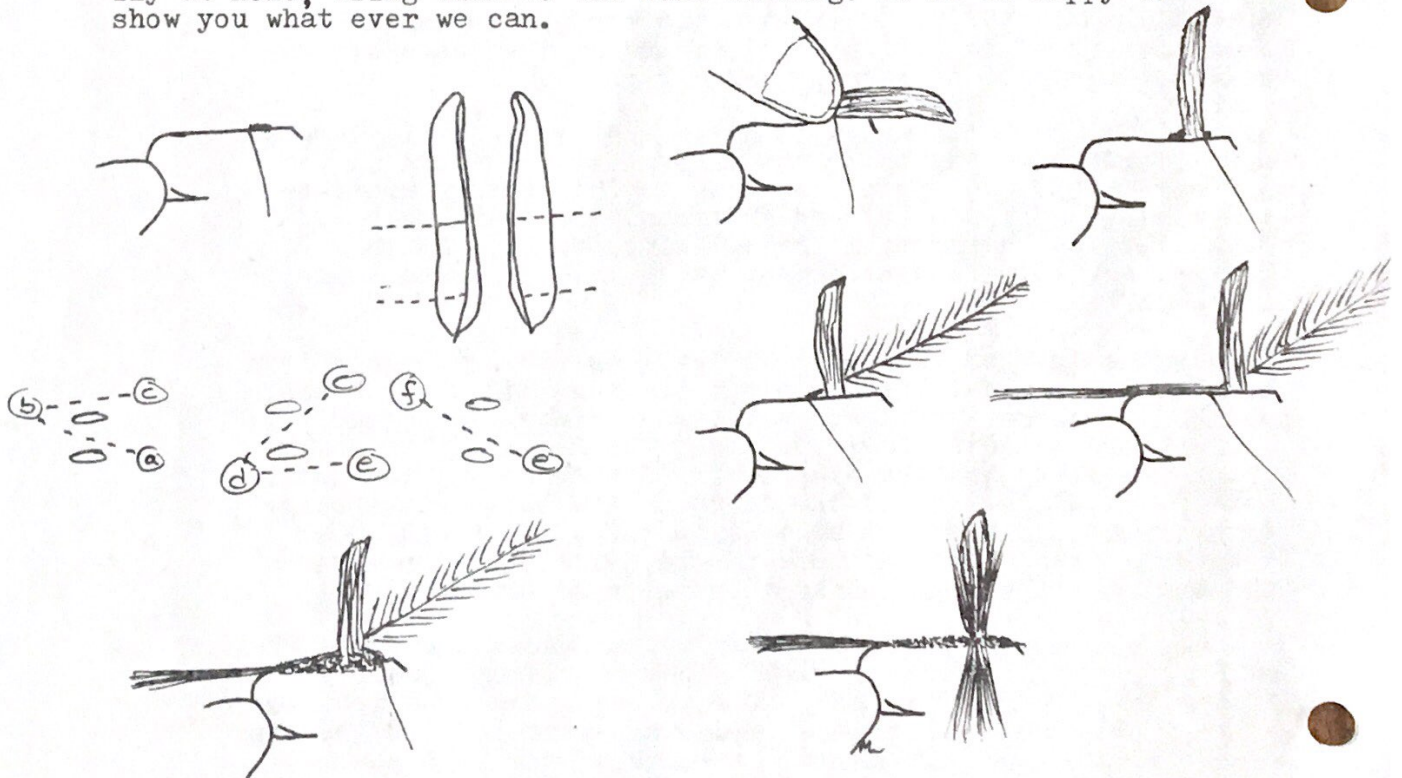
to keep it on top of the hook. Trim the fiber butts where they meet the wing quill butts and wrap the thread forward to the hackle bases. Note that this tailing manner gives the classic, bunched tail which is poor for floating but great to look at.

9. The body is next. Use the dark grey under fur of the muskrat. Trim off the brown guard hairs and pluck off very, very thin amounts of dubbing and apply to the thread. The object is to use a good 2 inches of very thinly dubbed thread. Wind it back to the bend, then forwards again building up a taper as you go. Wind behind the hackle butts, then between the butts and the wings and then continue to wind a few (2 or 3) turns in front of the wings. If you've kept the dubbing thin enough, all this won't be a problem.

10. Now wind the hackles. Begin with the hackle closest to you. Wind 3 or 4 turns towards the wing, then 2 in front. If your hackle was prepared correctly, your first $\frac{1}{2}$ wind will be quill only, no fibers. Tie this first feather off, don't trim yet. Wind the second hackle exactly as the first. Tie off and trim both tips. If all has gone well, your hackle will radiate from the base of the wings, in true classic manner.

11. Push the hackles in front of the wings towards the wings with your fingernails, then wrap a bullet shaped head, ending with the thread at the base of the hackles. Half-hitch a couple of times, trim and laquer. Great heads only come from leaving plenty of room ahead of the wings. (see step 3)

And there you have it. A Classic Blue Dun. We hope you like it. If you have any questions while constructing this fly at home, bring them to the next meeting. We'll be happy to show you what ever we can.



Complexities of Minutae

Part III

by Mark S. Leggitt

(Author's note: Last month concluded our discussion of the insects involved; this month we shall deal with the equipment used: rods, reels, lines and their special applications.)

A thorough coverage of midging equipment would be very difficult- each person involved in this special sport has his or her personal likes regarding rods, reels, lines, flies and such. However, there are several basic points that I will cover to show the reader what is available and what my personal preferences are.

Midging requires special rods to cope with the light lines and ultra-fine tippets used. These rods must be capable of casting very light lines, providing controlled loops and be delicate enough to work with tippets testing less than two pounds breaking strength. They should have gracefulness in their timings, yet convey a feeling of control throughout the tip sections. Fortunately, rod manufacturers have met these demands with designs fabricated from bamboo, fiberglass, graphite and most recently, boron.

The rods used for midging should be between six and eight feet long. Their actions should be medium-slow to slow. Generally, the heavier the line weighs, the slower the action required. Faster actions can be used in the light line sticks, in fact are somewhat necessary to drive out the decreased line mass. A high line speed is not detrimental with light lines as there are few tippet breaks with such low mass lines. This is not the case with the heavier lines (#4 and 5). Here a slower action is necessary to avoid popping tippets.

The material used in the rod's construction will be determined primarily by the price one wants to pay. Bamboo midging rods are manufactured by most premium rodmakers and are very expensive. \$250 is about the lowest price that one can acquire a new domestic model for. Imported bamboo, from England, will run approximately one-half the price. Glass rods for these light line weights run from \$50 to over \$100 finished. Graphite rods are usually \$50 higher in price than glass. And boron rods are not commercially available at this time.

So, where does one begin? Perhaps the best way to attack the subject is for me to list my preferences and let the reader go from there.

I presently midge fish with three rods that I have found useful for the purpose. The first is an Edwards, six-strip bamboo rod that was given to me as a blank. It differs from its sister Quadrates and I feel fortunate that it has found its way into my collection. I made the rod up into an eight foot, three piece stick which works a five weight line with the smooth delicacy common to these older masterpieces. This blank is uncommonly light for the era from which it came, scaling out at just 3.25 ounces despite the nickel silver ferrules and walnut reel seat.

(Continued on next page)

Complexities of Minutae (Continued from previous page)

It has a semi-parabolic action and the ability to both swim tiny baetis nymphs amidst the weed flows and yet carry out eighty feet of line to dimpling trout when necessary. I am enormously fond of this rod. It has proven to be the answer for me when a longer rod and heavier line are needed.

The next piece in my collection is a Winston "Lettie Feller" a seven foot, two and one-half ounce bamboo rod which handles a three weight line. Although it does not benefit from the fluted hollow design of its larger sister rods, it is unmistakably crafted as Winston rods are, from the double wrapped guide feet to the remarkably fine densitized half-wells grip.

I enjoy the fishing action of this rod, which is more of a medium than slow. Its' faster tip throws a fine, tight loop and allows me control when I need it. And yet, it is a sensitive rod well suited to playing wild Battenkill trout on superfine tippets. I've matched this rod up with a Berkly DT-3F line and a Hardy Featherweight reel to balance the outfit. The combination performs well in hand and is truly a masterpiece.

The final rod that I regularly midge with is an exquisite six foot boron rod which carries a two weight line with amazing finesse. This rod was custom built by Don Phillips who has been working out designs and tapers using this most exotic fiber from the aerospace industry. It is an unusual stick, the butt diameter is less than that of a common pencil and the tip is so fine that it requires a special, hand made tip-top. The weight of the rod in hand is barely more than that of its cork handle and reel seat.

This particular design differs from its earlier prototype. A new butt section has been incorporated to accommodate the higher line speeds required when fishing to distant fish. The model I have does this beautifully. The butt section tapers little, as does the tip. This gives the rod a medium-slow action in all sections but the tip, which is fast. It can throw six inch loops on command and I love it. I presently use a level two weight shooting head backed by one hundred feet of oval mono on it and am fascinated by the results.

Although I do not presently own any glass rods, I have tested several models which lend themselves nicely to midging. Perhaps the best that I've seen in the lower price ranges is the Sceptre blank, which at roughly sixteen dollars is an excellent casting tool. Its loops are tight yet the mid section tapers enough to soften the blow of striking with delicate tippets. Its sensitivity and action can be used for midging while being equally useful for standard sized flies.

In all, if I were looking for another midge rod, I'd go with glass. If price were no object, I'd order a J. Kennedy Fischer blank as these impress me. (The Winston glass rods are made up from these blanks). The cost and fragility of bamboo makes this material very special and would warrant considerable thought on my part before purchase. Graphite is also expensive, but shows great promise. Boron is ideal, but not available.

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Complexities of Minutae (Continued from previous page)

The reels used in conjunction with these delicate rods must be of a very special caliber. Just any old "line storage" reel won't do. The reel must be light weight, have an extremely smooth and reliable drag system, and be of consistent quality construction. Reels which fit these requirements are numerous but expensive. Hardy, Scientific Anglers and Orvis manufacture several models that are perfect, priced around \$50 to \$60 each. If you have the money, a Walker or Vom Hofe are treasures and well worth the price, although somewhat heavy. At the other end of the scale are the smaller Pflueger models which are relatively inexpensive, but heavy. My favorites are the Hardy series, for which I buy extra spools for each line.

One point should be noted here. Dave Whitlock made it and I agree. Do not buy the super small sized reels. The spools are so small that line recovery takes forever and the line will come off in tight coils if it has any memory at all. My Berkley line does and requires stretching before each days fishing. Buy larger reels and keep them loaded with backing to prevent this.

Line manufacturers have rallied in the past few years to the needs of midge fishers. Several of the top names in lines now offer the superlight lines needed to match up with the rods used. Among these, Orvis, Scientific Anglers, Cortland, and Berkley offer excellent lines in the three to five weight ranges. While all offer the standard double tapers, it is noteworthy that Orvis offers weight forward lines down to size three. This can be helpful to anglers whose casting ability does not enable them to reach distant fish.

There is a great deal of confusion about weight forward lines bears clearing up. The typical weight forward line offered on today's market has exactly the same front tapers as does it's double tapered counterpart. I think that many anglers confuse these weight forward lines with the "bass bug" or "salt water" tapers which do have the short, heavy front tapers. Modern weight forward lines are absolutely suited for light line fishing and presentations, moreover, they offer a slight casting advantage to the angler.

For those that remain in doubt over weight forward lines, Cortland offers it's "rocket taper" weight forward line. These are special tapers where the forward section has been extended to taper two feet further than other conventional lines. This line, in comparative weights, will probably present a fly more delicately than any other line on the market.

Having been foiled many times in attempts to reach feeding trout just beyond my casting range, I have converted my lightest lines over to shooting heads. These were popularized by Swisher/Richards from a design outlined by Dave Witlock. They consist of approximately thirty feet of line connected to one hundred feet of oval mono. The idea behind them is to cast the line and then shoot the frictionless mono.

I've found it best to determine the exact amount of line needed to balance your particular rod with your casting style before making up these heads. Most rods are designed and labeled to fish with a particular line weight. This is based on the premise that thirty feet of line is out through the tip-top. However, not all anglers cast with exactly this amount of line in the air, nor with the force suited to it. Heavy, strong armed casters need less line in the air to get the desired results; lighter casters need more. Therefore, it is best to determine your own length of line for a shooting head, based on your style and the rods' capabilities.

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Complexities of Minutae (Continued from previous page)

The advantages offered by shooting heads are that they not only allow longer casts because of the reduced guide friction of the mono, but that they will not overload the rod when trying for long distance casts. This is especially important with bamboo rods. It is a shame to spend several hundred dollars on a bamboo stick for a two or three weight line only to have it set into an open "C" after a season's fishing.

The tricky part to making shooting heads is the junction between the fly line and the mono running line. At present, there are only two acceptable methods of doing this that I know of. One is the needle knot, the other is the Whitlock epoxy connection.

The easiest way to make the needle knot is to force a bobbin thread (or a piece of .010 music wire folded in half) up through the fly line core for an inch and out through a small nick in the coating. Then you can thread the mono through the threader and zip it out the core of the line. Pull out the remaining one hundred feet, tie the knot, coat with Pliobond and you're ready to go. If you are lucky enough to be able to thread the wire through the nick first and then out the core, so much the easier, but I've found this difficult to do.

The epoxy splice is considerably more difficult to accomplish. The mono must be threaded two inches into the line core. The last inch of mono should be tapered to prevent hinging during casting. The mono has to be roughened up quite a bit or it won't hold. And, getting a sufficient amount of epoxy into the line core is very difficult without the use of a small hypodermic needle. But, the epoxy splice is the smoothest connection that you can make and is well worth the effort.

End Part III

(Next month: Leaders and Tippetts)

Caudal Finis (Continued from page 15)

"Mrs. Parkany, does he ignore you and the kids often?"

"Yes. Sometimes I think he's deaf. I can never get him to do anything around the house. Spends all his time up in his room reading fishy books, expensive pole catalogs, or flying ties!"

"Tying flies", I corrected.

My wife hadn't finished. "And not only that. When I send him on errands, he doesn't come back for hours. Says he stops at the TACKLE shop. I wonder who she is he's tackling!"

"How about the phone?" Mrs. Parkany, "I'll bet he uses it a lot."

"Does he! My girlfriends all say that the phone is always busy and that I should have the phone company fix it. I don't have the heart to tell them that HE'S the one that needs fixing. And I don't have the foggiest notion of what he talks about. Sometimes he uses latin names."

"There's no question about it, Mrs. Parkany!", he said as he turned and headed for a nearby closet. "I'm absolutely certain that your husband has all the symptoms of a disease with no known cure. It's very contagious to adult males."

"Is there any treatment, or medication?" my wife asked hopefully.

I knew what was coming and I wasn't sure whether she would be able to take it. The doctor removed a long metal tube from the closet and headed towards me answering her question: "Medication is useless, but you needn't fear. The disease is not fatal. Your husband should go fishing as often as possible", he replied opening the case.

"Why that's absurd", my wife argued. "Why are you so certain?" she asked, still oblivious to what was happening.

"He's got FISHING POX, Mrs. Parkany, yes, FISHING POX", the doctor replied as he carefully slid the beautiful bamboo rod out of its case for me to examine!

CONNECTICUT FLY FISHERMAN'S ASSOCIATION

Fly Tying School

FOR: Beginners and Nephytes

CLASSES: There will be six lessons. Classes will meet on the following six Friday evenings at 7 p.m. at the Raymond Hall Library basement next to the Post Office, Main Street, East Hartford.

NO.	DATE	SUBJECT
1	1/6/78	Bucktails; #8 Dark Edson Tiger; #8 Black-nose Dace
2	1/13/78	Streamers; #8 Black Ghost; #8 Black Marabou
3	1/20/78	Wet Flies; #10 Picket Pin; #10 Black Gnat; #12 Dk Cahill
4	1/27/78	Nymphs; #10 Scraggley; #12 Dark Stenonema
5	2/3/78	Dry Flies; #14 Dun Variant; #14 Blue Dun
6	2/10/78	Dry Flies; #14 Adams; #16 Light Cahill

EQUIPMENT: All necessary hooks and materials will be furnished. Students must supply their own vise, bobbin, thread, scissors. etc. It is suggested each tyer bring a portable lamp.

INSTRUCTORS: In addition to the two main instructors, several expert tyers will be on hand to assist students.

CLASS SIZE: Limited to the first 25 people submitting applications.

TUITION: \$20.00

CFFA FTS Enrollment Application

Date _____

Please print required information, check appropriate boxes, forward the tuition, and mail to: John Cannata, Registrar, 19 Grande Road, East Hartford, Conn. 06118

NAME _____ PHONE _____

STREET _____ CITY _____ ZIP _____

_____ CFFA Member _____ Non-member

Have you had prior tying experience? _____ Yes _____ No

A note of acknowledgement will be sent to all applicants. (Please include stamped, self-addressed envelope.) For additional information contact Ken Thompson, Director, Mott Hill Road, East Hampton, Conn.



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

STATE OFFICE BUILDING HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06115



RR 2, Box 150-A
East Hampton, CT 06424
November 17, 1977

Mr. Robert Frank
President, Conn. Fly Fisherman's Assoc.
104 Sherwood Lane
Norwich, CT 06360

Dear Bob:

Let me take this opportunity to thank your organization for the outstanding leadership it provided on the Roaring Brook relocation project.

Special thanks go to Vin Ringrose, Lou Patria and Bob Anderson who gave so unselfishly of their time to insure that channel design and construction went smoothly.

Their knowledge and cooperative attitudes provided major contributions to the work effort and the ultimate success of the project. CFFA can take great pride in the finished product which will provide great enjoyment for Connecticut sportsmen in the future.

As an initial step in stream relocation management, this project proves the ability of conservation groups to work effectively together and with highway departments for the benefit of all.

I look forward to working with all of you on a continuing basis.

Yours truly,

Charles Phillips
Fishery Biologist
Region III

**Limit
Your
Kill**

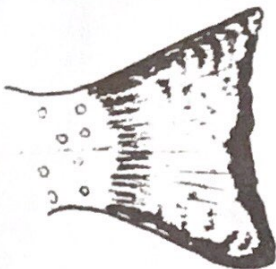
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CAUDAL FINIS

by Ken Parkany

The End of Caudal Finis ?

This may be my last Caudal Finis! I am not fond of bearing ill tidings, especially at this joyous season of the year, but I have been forced to accept my present malady. It all started when my wife said that I SHOULD see a doctor. Actually, I had been feeling below par; (no, different, is a better word) for a long-g-g time. You know how men are, though, so I put off going as long as possible. It wasn't until my wife threatened to burn my fishing books, break all my rods, and put the fur, feathers, and hooks out for the morning garbage pick-up, that I finally agreed to go. Previous intimidations of calling my boss, and going home to mother had failed. Smart, these females. Slow, maybe, but smart.

In the doctor's office the nurse did the routine temperature, blood pressure, etc. bit. Next, the doctor began doing some checks that were unfamiliar to me. Each of these checks was followed by a quizzical look on the doctor's face.

"I'm afraid, Ken, that I want you to see a specialist in New York. Can you go tomorrow?"

"Tomorrow! Are you serious?"

"Very. You may have a rare disease. I don't want to say any more, but I believe you'd better go tomorrow."

"Listen", I said. "I wouldn't go near that city unless my life depended on it."

"Good, then I'll make an appointment for you for tomorrow at 1:00 PM."

Well, you can imagine the turmoil that developed when I got home. The wife and kids carrying on, crying, the whole bit. And it all didn't help my mental state, either.

Next morning, my wife and I were on our way to see the SPECIALIST. I told her without being specific that any doctor who worked in New York City was at least different than other doctors. And I didn't think special was the correct adjective.

Fortunately, after arriving, we didn't wait long. The specialist began doing his thing right away. "Um-m-m" and "Uh-huh" was all he said for the next half hour, all the while probing here and pressing there, and sometimes stopping to listen for heaven knows what. I began mumbling to myself, wondering when he was going to tell me what was wrong with me.

He caught me by surprise, "Do you mumble like that often?"

"Very often", my wife replied.

"I do?"

The doctor paused a moment. "How long have you worn that blank expression?" he asked.

"Don't know, exactly", I retorted.

"Years", my wife injected.

"Does he complain much, Mrs. Parkany, about needing fresh air, sunshine, and relaxation?"

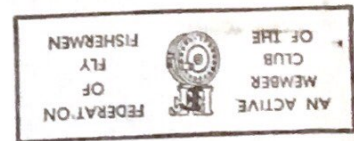
"Constantly".

"Doesn't everybody", I asked.

The doctor stopped his barrage of questions long enough to scribble something down on a piece of paper, then started right in again.

(Continued on page 12)

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JANUARY 1978 CALENDAR

- January 4 Board of Director's Meeting
- January 6 Fly Tying School, see page 13
- January 11 CFFA Membership Meeting, see page 1
- January 13 Fly Tying School, 2nd class
- January 20 Fly Tying School, 3rd class
- January 24 Deadline for Banquet Reservations
- January 25 Eastern Council Meeting, see page 3
- January 27 Fly Tying School, 4th class
- January 30 Conservation Committee Meeting

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

COMING EVENTS

- February 3 Fly Tying School, 5th class
- February 4 Annual CFFA Banquet, see page 5
- February 10 Fly Tying School, 6th class

Banquet Notice

See page 5