

## ANGLING.

### AUTUMN FISHING FOR STRIPED BASS.

**S**TRIPED bass are found in the Eastern estuaries, coming in on the flood and feeding on the broken meadows that have been partially washed away by storms, or getting their food among the rocks lying on the bottom of the bays. Their partiality to waters of this latter character has given them the name of "rock-fish" in Maryland and farther south.

Striped-bass fishing has been followed as a high art for more than half a century along the Atlantic coast, enlisting the keenest interest of eminent business men of New York and New England.

The localities most frequented are the rocky shores of the coast from Block Island north to the Bay of Fundy.

The tackle used is a two-jointed rod about eight feet long, a multiplying reel, and 600 feet of twelve-strand line, with menhaden as bait, which is cast outward just beyond the breakers.

**T**HE West coast anglers have added to their already abundant list of salt-water fishes the striped bass. This fish, like many others when transplanted, acquires a more vigorous growth, particularly in the lower Sacramento River.

It would be well for California anglers to follow the lines laid down by Eastern experts when trolling for this fish, to wit: Use a No. 3 Skinner spoon or any other of similar size; remove the lower gang of hooks and substitute a snelled 1 O or 2 O single sproat hook, the snell being about three inches long. Upon this hook place sand worms, or worms of any kind, hooking them about an inch below the heads, with their tails trailing behind as the boat is rowed slowly over their feeding grounds.

Salmon are taken in the month of September on a trolling spoon, and below the falls of the Willamette River, in Oregon, an occasional salmon is lured by casting the fly. In upper Puget Sound many of these fish are taken by trolling with a crude device which the guides manufacture out of tin. It is of large size and of nondescript appearance, but is very effective, particularly for the silver salmon, the species which takes a lure most readily in Pacific waters. Deep-water fishing off the Pacific coast is much indulged in.

**T**HE salt-water fisherman should always take with him a small stock of bright flies tied on

1 O to 3 O hooks, and whenever an off-shore breeze is blowing, and there is clear water near the beach, he will have good sport by casting his feathers outward from thirty to fifty feet. W. C. Prime always caught the spotted sea trout on a large, bright fly, and I have known seventeen different species of salt-water fish to be taken with similar lures in a morning's fishing in Florida waters.

Salt-water fishing with rod and line reaches perfection on the sea-coast and in the estuaries north of Key West, Fla., in the month of September. In the more southern waters, notably in the St. John's River, Florida, the tarpon are of great size and strength, and the winter angler for the "Silver King" on the Gulf coast would be astounded at the increased number of these fish, and their acrobatic agility during the summer months.

Al! along the coast, from Florida as far north as the Delaware Bay, the barb, spotted sea trout, croaker, "Taylor" (a Southern local name for small bluefish), sheepshead, and many other fishes literally swarm, and are taken with shrimp, clam, or fiddler baits.

### SPORT WITH BLACK BASS.

**B**LACK bass now afford capital sport upon many waters. Trolling, fly-fishing, and still-fishing are the methods followed. Trolling outfits may be procured at any tackle shop, also all necessaries for still-fishing, except the baits. The fly-rod and incidentals must be procured from some well-known dealer, for the very best is none too good for the sturdy, hard-fighting, high-leaping bass. Among reliable flies are the hackles, Silver Doctor, Seth Green, White Miller, Coachman, Chubb, Lord Baltimore, Parmachennee Belle, and Furgerson.

### LURES FOR AUTUMN TROUT.

**W**HILE trout fishing is not now so good as it was earlier in the season, cunning hands may yet take their share. During the heated term the best places are where cold springs run into larger streams, or where they bubble up from the bottom of pond or lake. Big fish gather wherever they can find the coolest water. Bait is most to be depended upon, but flies are sometimes reliable, especially at dawn and late evening. Useful flies include Coachman, Royal Coachman, Shad, Orange Fly, Camlet, and Dusty Miller. For bait, white grubs found in decayed logs, worms, grasshoppers, and fat pork are excellent.

W. C. HARRIS.