

From English friend. Try this fly.

1. Whip on 5 or 6 turns of silk anywhere on the straight.



2. Tie on two smaller than usual hackles and dub mole fur to silk.



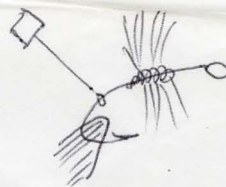
3. These hackles are to be wound on in opposite directions to each other. Wind on the mole's fur.



4. Wind hackles over the mole fur and tie down. Whip finish on bend side of hackles.



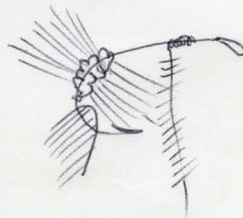
5. Smear a drop of varnish on the hook near the bend.



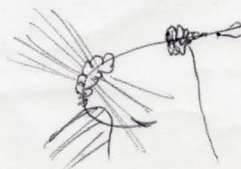
6. With artery forceps, slide the hackle package down the shank and onto the bend of the hook.



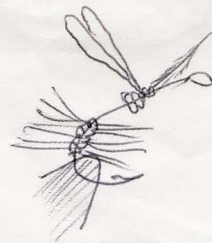
7. Tie another strand of silk to the shank with 5 or 6 turns. Dub mole fur to the silk.



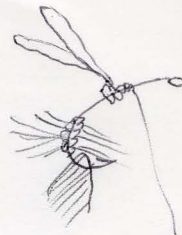
8. Wind the mole fur onto the hackle end of the turns of silk.



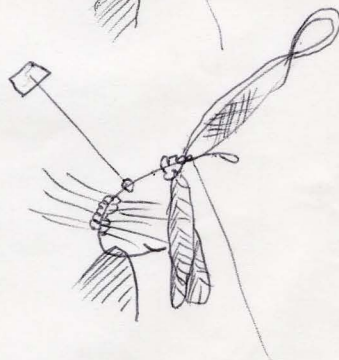
9. Tie in, against the blob of mole fur, an appropriate pair of hackle tips.



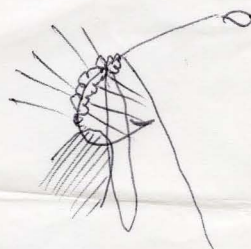
10. Cut off the waste ends and tie down the stumps.



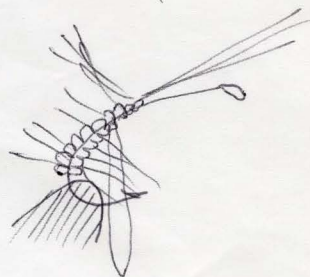
11. Swivel the wings around the shank with the artery forceps. Then put a spot of varnish on the shank between hackles and wings.



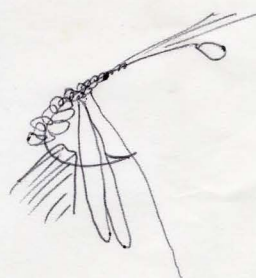
12. With the forceps jamb the wing package down the shank against the hackles.



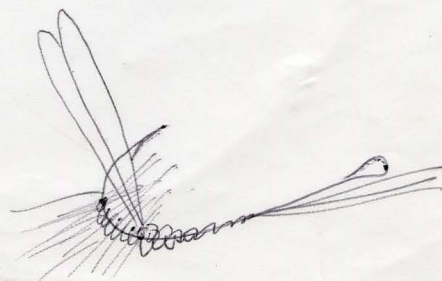
13. Tie in a soft bunch of hackle fibres with a couple of turns of silk to fashion a small tail.



14. Cut off the hackle stubs and whip back up the body to complete the fly.



When released from the vice arrange the wings such that they are bisected by the hook point.



Answered 12/25/97

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STROPSHIRE

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Tel & Fax 01694-722748

13/11/97

FIELD & STREAM

1085 HAMILTON RD

BELGRADE MT 59714

Dear Mr. Proser,

Thank you for

your kind letter of August '96. I hope you  
continue to enjoy the fishing in Montana. I  
fished my U.S.D. fly with limited success

this season. The fly is basically too flimsy to  
be relied upon, so have had to put my  
thinking cap on re. USD flies. Please find  
enclosed some examples of a new design. I  
also have included a set of instructions  
on the dressing of the fly. These look and

sound complicated, but I find it quite  
easy to tie quite small patterns using the  
method — even with my increasingly

set  
b. focal  
fading close vision. I am biased, of course!

In the smaller flies I only use one hackle  
as you can imagine 2 would not be necessary.

I hope these are of interest, and wish  
you well for next season.

Yours sincerely  
Jim Davies

Sent letter  
1/8/99

Field & Stream

Meadowdale  
Monkhopron  
Bridgnorth  
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WV16 6SA

9-12-98.  
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Dear Mr. Prosser,

I hope this letter finds you in good health, and that you have had good fishing. Please find enclosed a few samples of new designs of dry fly. I have recently started tying flies commercially for a few fishermen and am able to command a small premium on my own designs.

Would your magazine be interested  
in a small article on the development  
and method of tying these dry flies?  
If so, what format would your  
magazine require etc.

Yours sincerely

Jim Jarvis.

P.S. I enclose a rough draft of  
the article I envisage.

For the last couple of years I have been involved in a project to design different dryflies. The main criteria is to hide the hook from the front, while still making it possible to hook a trout. I also wished to incorporate as many of the advantages of a parachute fly as possible. Secondary considerations would be ease of construction and the use of inexpensive materials. My first effort was rather too difficult to tie, didn't float very well, looked weird, but surprisingly caught fish.

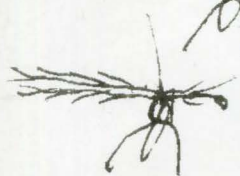
### E.M.M. 1

Hook 14 Silk Primrose. Hackle pale blue

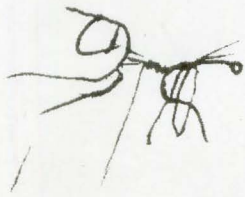
Tie in 2 Raddles with 4 turns of silk. Tips tied under the hook.



Pull the stalks back along the shank and tie them down firmly.



Strike the waste hackle fibres back along the stalk and strip them with left thumb & finger.



Wind the silk 3 or 4 times up the stalk to form a pistail

Wind the silk back down the pistail to the hook shank. Release the waste end from finger & thumb.



Now comes the tricky bit. To get the waste tail fibres to lie on a horizontal plain the first turn of the silk round the hook shank has to be of sufficient weight to twist the pistail into the right attitude. This may twist the tail off-centre, but it does not seem to matter. Wind the silk in front of the wings and whip finish. Trim the tail so that you have a neat fork of four or five fibres.



side and bottom views.

My second effort was designed with the realization that it would need more hackle to make it float. Instead of being evolved at the tying vice it was drawn first and then I had to find a simple way of tying it.

### E.M.M. 2

Hook 16. Silk Primrose. Hackle pale blue. Wing Partridge fibres



Tie in about 5 turns of silk. Dab on small quantity hare's ear fur. Tie in a small hackle

Wind on the hackle, wind the silk through the hackle in usual manner and whip finish at hook end of shank.



Using artery forceps, grip the shank of the hook behind the hackle and gently push the package of hackle and ~~to~~ dubbing around the bend of the hook.

Start the silk again near the eye of the hook. Wind on 5 turns of silk.



Tie in a bunch of partridge fibres to form the wings, with 3 turns of silk. Trim the waste ends.



Using the artery forceps grip the root of the wing and gently twist the pad through  $180^\circ$  until it is upside down. With a dubbing needle ~~with~~ place a spot of glue or varnish on shank between the 2 packages.



With the forceps, grip shank as before, behind the root of the wing package and push it up against the hackle.



Tie in some hackle fibres to ~~form~~ a tail, then wind back near eye and whip finish. Trim off any stray fibres.

This fly is now called the "Inside Out Dun".  
The next designer is only a minute change on a parachute fly.



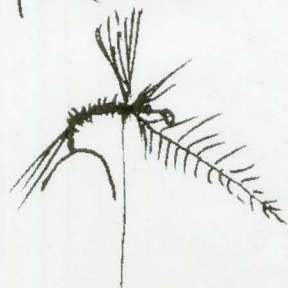
EMM3.



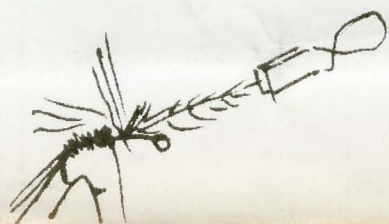
Wind on some primrose silk to a size 14 hook. Go from middle of the shank until round the bend of the hook. Tie in a few pale cock hackle fibres to form a tail.



Dub on a little hare's ear fur, wind back up the shank and whip finish.

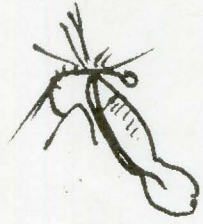


Wind on some fresh silk and wind it back up shank adjacent to whip finish. Do not overlap the tail section. Wind back towards eye 2 or three turns then tie in a bunch of mammal fur. I use fox guard hairs. Now tie in a pale blue hackle.



Wind the hackle around the base of the fox fur and also around the waste end.

2  
Tie off the end of the hackle and wind silk carefully to the eye, taking care not to trap too many hackles. Whip finish.



Using artery forceps grip the base of the wing pad. Try not to disturb the hackle too much. Swivel the wing and hackle through  $90^\circ$ . Cut off the excess waste end of fox hair above the hackle arrangement and drench the rook with varnish. This has been christened the Unopened Parachute for obvious reasons.

The next design is the most attractive to the eye, but it is untried so I cannot vouch for its success. I include it in the hopes of it being edible to trout.

EMM 6. Inside ~~Out~~ Parachute dun.

Hook 16 Silk orange or primrose. Wings blue, hen hackle. Parachute hackle pale ~~blue~~ cock.

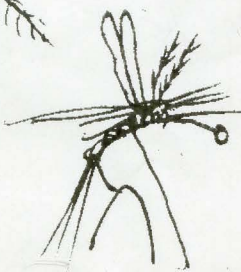
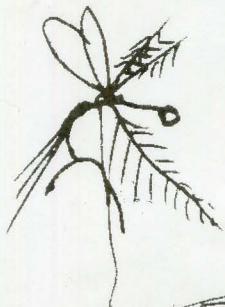
Sie in the tail and finish with whip finish. Push it down the Rook with the forceps.



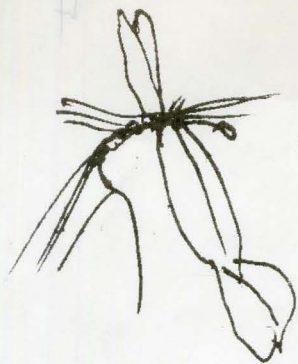
Re-tie the silk on the shank. Wind the silk back adjacent to the tail silk. Don't overlap. Wind back to the eye a couple of turns. Tie in the two

hen hackle tips.

Tie in a small hackle. Wind the silk behind the wings.



Wind on the small cock hackle. 2 or 3 complete turns. Trap the hackle tip with the silk. Finish fly with whip finish. Cut off waste ends of the hen hackle strips.



using artery forceps grip the base of the hackle/wing package and turn it  $180^\circ$ .



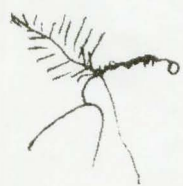
In practice I now release the fly. Arrange the wings each side of the hook point and then carefully place a spot of varnish on the weak point. The wing stubs. I cut off any stray hackle fibres that would interfere with the ability of the fly to sit neatly on the water.



I don't pretend these designs will catch every trout in the brook, but if they don't stimulate the trout very much, I hope it may stimulate others to think about the design of the dry fly with fresh eyes.

I have tied my black gnats, for years, with the fore and aft style. The first time I saw this illustrated was in a book by Laurie and it showed a pattern tied by a fellow called Deane. His example showed a furnace hackle and a black. I tie my black gnats with brown silk and black hackles. Lately I have started to tie them with a black parachute hackle at the eye. Ironically this is a better design because it looks more straggly and confused to the trout. The two traditionally tied black hackles looked too neat!

The advantages of a fore and aft style of fly are that the hackle near the bend of the hook keeps the hook out of the water, and also two tiny flies in the act of copulation can be tied using a relatively large hook, which gives better hooking ~~and~~ power when striking a rise. EMM8.



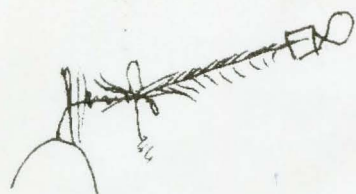
Wrap on brown silk and tie in black hackle near the tail.



Wind on hackle in traditional manner and wind silk through it, and continue up the shank.



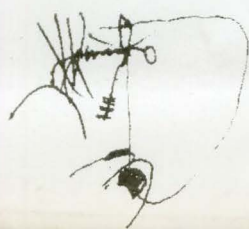
Tie in another black hackle such that a loop is formed of the base hackle stalk.



Wind the hackle around the stalk loop, gently!



Complete the hackle and trap the end of the hackle against the shank of the hook with the silk.



Maintain tension on the silk and at the same time feed the end of the well waxed silk through the hackle loop at the head of the fly. When you have done this, gradually pull the hackle stalk so that the silk is trapped. Pull the silk, while maintaining tension, through this closed loop and finish the fly with a whip at the eye.

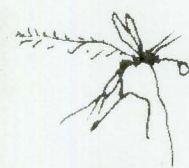


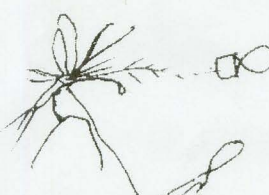
This is the Flat Hat Gnat.

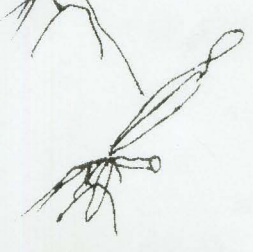
This design incorporates a modified body. The body is formed away from the vice. Pull approx. 10 fibres from a saddle cock hackle. Form an open loop with some tying silk in the preliminary stages of a thumb knot or granny knot. Place the cock hackle fibres through this knot and draw the knot tight. So that you end up with the fibres like so....  Pull the knot tight, then tie another knot so that it will not slip or loosen. Lay the loose ends of tying silk along the body. The thin ends of the hackle will form a tail. When the body has been tied into place on the fly and the fly finished then it will be possible to cut some of the thin fibres away so that the more natural number of setae will be left. For added security I usually put a smear of varnish on the knot.

 Wind on pale primrose silk bar or five times near the back of the fly.

 Tie in a body arrangement as described above. Move it round the bend with artery forceps as previously described. Finish with whip finish.

 Tie on more silk and move it adjacent to the tail section. Tie in hen or cock hackle tips to form wings. Tie in a small hackle behind the wings.

 Wind hackle around the wing and stalk arrangement. Tie in hackle behind wings after 2 or 3 circuits. Whip finish behind the wings.

 Using artery forceps swivel the wing & hackle package 180°. Release the fly and trim tail and any stray hackles. Cut wing hackle stubs and drench roots with varnish.

The reason for this design is to make a very small fly on a reasonably sized hook. Also the wings are placed slightly further back on the fly than my pattern EMM6 so hopefully there will be better hooking potential.

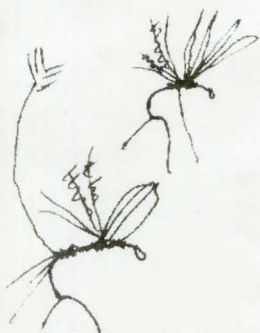


T

The next design is really only an adaption of a famous fly invented by Lum. The Houghton Ruby. This is a fabulous fly and has caught me plenty of difficult trout. I have always dressed it with 4 hackle tips instead of 2; because I found that if I only use 2 hackles it would often spin like a propeller and sink the line. This is probably because I am too mean to buy good quality caddis. The other adaption I have made is to tie it with a parachute hackle instead of a normally tied one.

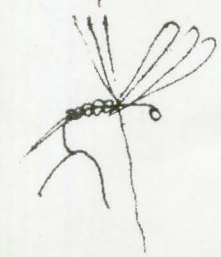
EMM 4

Houghton Parachute



Take 4 pale hackles of similar size strip 2 of the hackles of waste fluff and hackle, but leave 2 hackles as plucked from the cape. Tie them onto a size 16 hook shank with 3 turns of silk. Continue to wind down the shank behind the stalks and tie in the tail of red hackle fibres and also the red stripped hackle stalk that forms the rear body.

Wind the silk back up the body to the wings and then follow behind with the stripped stalk and tie it in to complete the rear of the fly.



Separate the wings into the "spent" position in the approved conciform shape by use of the figure of 8 tying method. When this is done move silk near the front of the fly, and pull one of the untrimmed hackle waste ends to point forward. Trap this with a couple of turns of silk. Cut off the 2 trimmed hackle waste ends. Now tie in a small red hackle and wind it parachute style around the 2 untrimmed wing hackles. After 2 or 3 circuits tie it down and whip finish. Trim the wing hackles.



This is the best spinner pattern I know, but I only use it in good light because it is so difficult to see — like the naturals! In difficult light I use ordinary hackle spinners or . . . . The Semi-spent Spinner EMM 7. This still has one of its wings erect as it imitates a dying spinner, so that it can be seen a little easier than the Houghton Ruby.

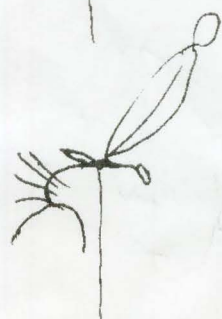
4.



Start the tying of the spinner as if you are making an Inside Out Dun, but use red silk and a furnace hackle. Don't dub on any hare's ear fur.



Tie in a pale blue hackle tip to form one of the wings. Cut off the waste and tie down stub with 2 or 3 turns of ~~the~~ silk.



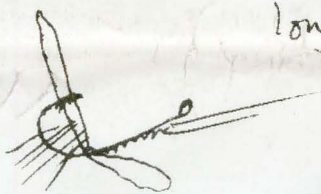
With the artery forceps grip the wing package and twist it through  $90^\circ$  so that the wing is horizontal. Now tie in the second hackle tip to make the other wing.



cut the waste end of the 2nd hackle and tie it down. Now, with artery forceps twist the wings another  $90^\circ$  in the same direction as before.



Push the wing package, gently, up against the hackle and finish the fly by forming the lower body with tying silk; not forgetting to tie in a few long fibres to imitate the tail. Whip finish at tail.



I designed this fly with a  $90^\circ$  wing angle to make sure it landed on the water upside down.

It was purely by accident I discovered that the one wing would lie spent on the surface while the other would be straight up in the ~~act~~ throes of death.

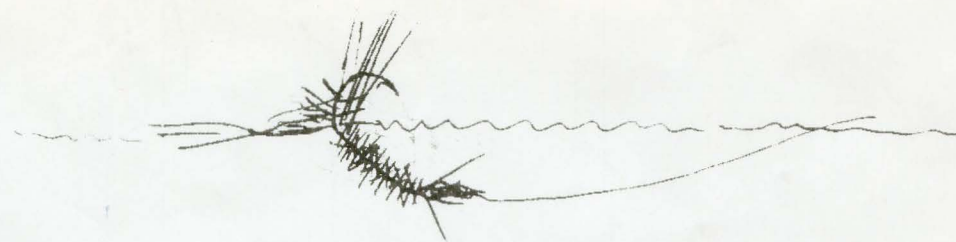
EMM 5 Inside out semi detached dun. It is at times like this that I begin to doubt my sanity. You can see why I have taken to giving my designs a code Number. I am afraid I have rather let myself go on this one. The logic behind the development is

impeccable. The difficulty for most fly tiers is to tie a fly small enough to imitate most flies that hatch from water. The dilemma is having a hook small enough for this purpose while also being able to hook and hold a vigorous trout. Also small flies are very hard to tie. I have long admired the idea of a blinkhammer fly that makes a virtue of the hook hanging beneath the surface; because the hook is dressed to imitate the nymphal shuck that the fly is trying to discard as it hatches. It is relatively easy to tie a small delicate fly body using my detached body system, explained earlier and used on EMM 13.

start the fly as if ~~being~~ making an inside-out dun

After tying in the wing partridge fibres and pushing the package up against the hackle, tie in a small hackle body as previously described. Now wind the silk right down the hook to the eye and tie in three fibres of pheasant tail herl.

Wind these fibres back up the body and back to the eye of the hook where you finish with usual whip.



The idea is that the pheasant herl represents the shuck and may sink while the body and hackle arrangements should float and represent the fly struggling to hatch. In very small patterns I tend to leave the partridge wing out to make things easier. Good fishing everyone! Don't forget, as G.S. Marryat said, nearly a century ago "It's the driver, not the fly."

Meadowdale  
Monkhopson  
Bridgnorth  
Salop. WV16 6AS  
27-1-99

1085 Hamilton Rd.,

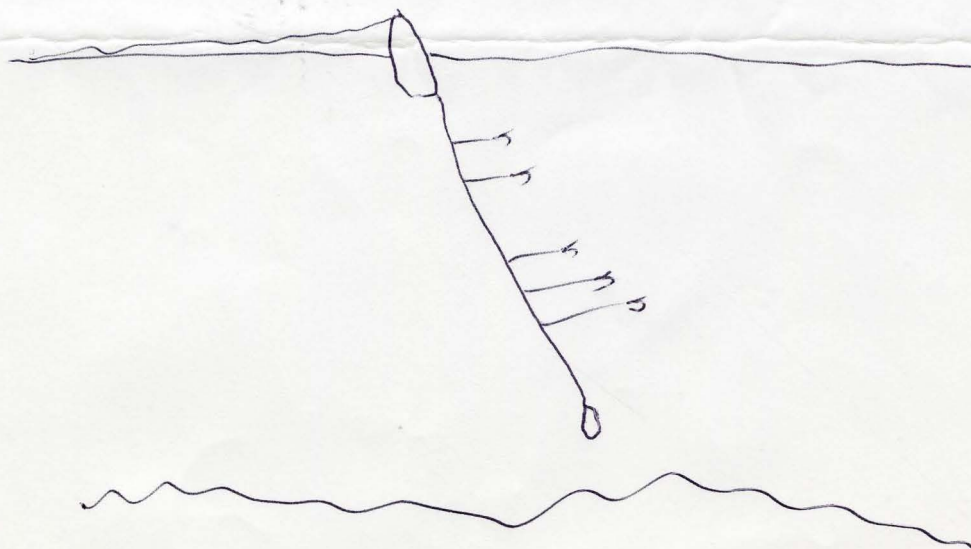
Dear Mr. Proser,

Thank you for  
your kind letter and advice on  
my flies and a possible article. I  
shall certainly pursue possibilities in a  
British publication. Of course, thinking  
about it, it is obvious that Americans  
would not be much influenced by conditions  
and problems solved half way round the world.  
The wonder is, really, that we have anything  
in common at all considering the distance.

I once got invited to explore fishing in  
eastern Siberia. The only time I could  
manage to go was in July. I saw a lot  
of huge rivers and their tributaries; mainly  
on the Lena and Vitim near lake Baikal.  
The only insects I saw were mosquitos and  
never saw a fish rise to anything floating  
down a river. I saw some Huchen netted.  
The biggest was about 30kg. Sadly the

Arctic greyling and lenok can't stand the heat of July and migrate miles upstream into the mountains to keep cool. Communications are so poor in Russia I never got anywhere near the fish. The locals catch them with nets set in the backwaters of the main rivers in the spring and autumn. They were really puzzled by my fly fishing tackle.

Only place I saw anything resembling fly fishing was at Irkutsk on the Angara. Here the locals ~~use~~ use a large wooden float on a monofilament line that is allowed to float downstream for 50 metres or so before being wound in and recast. This float supports a couple of metres of leader with a lead weight as terminal tackle. This leader carries half a dozen droppers of tiny tinny flies. A bit like a paternoster tackle. These guys caught lenok up to a kilo in weight.



The Angara is the outflow from Lake Baikal which is a deep cold lake and presumably the smaller fish are here less affected by the July heat and don't migrate.

As to the flies I sent you, please don't bother to return them. I have plenty more. You never know they may come in useful; or at worst you could stick them on the mantelpiece to impress the yokels!

Thanks again,

Jim Jarvis.

Thank him for  
the flies