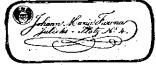


CAUTION.

No. 4 Eau de Cologne,



distilled strictly according to the original recipe of the inventor, my ancestor, which is known in all parts of the world by the lawfully registered label

The addition of address "JULICHS PLATZ No. 4" slone warrants genomeness of my EAU DE COLAGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA. Julichs Platz No 4,

By appointment to H.M. KING EDWARD VIL, and to most other imperial and Royal Courts.







Wet Fly Fishing for Brown Trout in New Zealand By G. D. HAMILTON, Author of Trout Fishing and Sport in Macriland," etc., etc.

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No. 1V.

💙 O far, streams that by wading can be fished from bank to bank with a ten foot rod have been dealt with. There still remain the rivers that are too deep generally to wade and too broad to east across with a light short rod. For these, and lakes to be fished from the bank, it is well to have a two-handed fourteen foot rod in reserve. This, though wanting in the lightness and delicacy so desirable for playing trout with light tackle, particularly if not well hooked, commands a greater breadth of water, For those who can obtain it, the best fourteen foot fly rod for trout fishing I have seen is one made for me by Hardy Bros., Alnwick, England. It is of Palakona cane, and weighs twenty-one ounces, with cedar handle. This rod, by having a single-handed rod handle to fit having a single-nature for nature to me to the middle piece, can be used also as a single-handed rad of about ten feet cight inches, and is very useful as a medium rod, being stiffer than the ten foot rods first mentioned. If a spare top, about two feet six inches, is added to the function foot rod; it makes a to the fourteen foot rod, it makes a fairly handy minnow rod of about twelve feet. A convenient diameter of rod handle for many people is one inch. If the rod handle is too thick for the hand that grasps it; the hand is soon tired. the rod hundle is too thek for the hand that grasps it; the hand is soon tired. With the full length rod a reel to hold one hundred yards of dressed silk line should be used. For ity fishing one equal in thickness to Hardy Bros. 18 or 20 level line is suitable for most fishing, according to the size of the fish expected, while for minnow one equal in thickness to Hardy Bros. 20 or 22 level line, according to the size of the fish expected is suitable. For the rod made of the middle and top pieces of the fourteen foot rod a reel intended for a ten foot rod is often convenient. This rod is also adapted for fishing streams for which the ordinary ten foot rod is generally used. Let us compare the relative qualities of the ten foot and the fourteen foot rods. The ten foot rod will east the line more lightly, although not so far, will strike a rising fish funch nore quickly, will play a slightly booked fish quickly, will play a slightly honked fish more gently, giving to every plunge, and so being much more likely to land it so being much more likely to land it than the two-handed rod three times its weight. Besides, the angler will be much fresher after some fishing than with the two-handed rod, and likely to lish better and to try places that with the heavy two-handed rod he might be inclined to pass by. The longer the day's fishing the more will the weight of the two-handed rod answar to be reday's fishing the more will the weight of the two-handed rod appear to be relatively. There is diversity of opinion about the best joints for rods. They all have their advorates. After trying all sorts of inventions I prefer the old-fashioned suction joints, which, if well-made, are less liable to get out of order than any of the others. All that can be said against them is that in putting together a few seconds more might be occupied in lacing them together, but they must have eathers to lace them together with wave at the add, otherwise the trey mile wave extens to lace them together with waved thread, otherwise they are liable to turn round or to fall out. Many of the patents partly turn round. It is sometimes attempted to make these plain joints fit so close that they, do not require lacing together. In that.case, as soon as they get the bright-ness off or get wet they stick altogether and eannut in light rods he got asunder by ordinary means. When made by Hardy Bros. they are the lightest joints, and are specially suitable for the very light rods of which mention was made

The proper time to strike rising trout has been much discussed, some advoca-ting the doing so at a slight interval, My own view in that it can hardly be

done too quickly. The trout on seizing the fly shuts its mouth on it. This is the time, while the mouth is shut, that the time, whose the mount is suit, that the tightening of the line by a slight movement of the roll is most likely to fix the hook. If any interval is allowed to pass, unless the trout has hooked itself, it will, on finding the fly is fraudulent, blow it out of its mouth instable. is transition, blow it out of its mouth instantly. Therefore, on seeing or feel-ing a rise my practice is to strike gently but instantly. The strike is generally made much too hard, the slightest pull of the line being sufficient to fix the look. It should be made without afterthe direction in which the rod is ing. Among good sized brown trout, moving. Aming good sized above troug-particularly in shallow water in summer, many trout take the tail fly without making any visible rise. This must be expected, so that on the slightest touch heing felt the fish; can be instantly struck. Sometimes I have for two or three months in summer taken ninety per cent of the tront in this way. A common place for trout to take the fly in this way is just where the top of the rapid is very shallow, perhaps three or four inches deep, where it first leaves the tail of the pool. In such postions, and at that season, I have found either the brown or black spider, according to the state of the water and weather, very taking when used as a tail fly as recommended earlier. Under these conditions and with these flies I have taken a fair eatch of good trout in full daylight, when there was not a rise to be seen on the two miles or so of water I bad passommon place for trout to take the fly the two miles or so of water I had pass ed over

(To be continued.)

TURNED AGAINST FOOD.

Indigestion for 4 Years. E. C. Snowden, Auckland Stomach all Upset A Wreck of His Old Self Rack in Good Form Again Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

"For over four years I wasn't one day free from Indigosthon," said Mr. E. C. Snowden, halfdresser, Trudgeon Bros., Vic-toria-street, Auckland, "Everything weat sour on my stomach, and I was knocked out after every meal with such a palm pattern in the third that I would health beauthe. across my chest that I could hardly breather Two first-class doctors did their loss to

ont after every meal with such a palliactoss my chest that I could hirelly breather. Two first-class doctors did their best to cure me, but they could not do me any good at all. Then I thought to put juy stomach light with common pilis—but they simply drained many my strength, and made me werse. I was its week and down-hearted as any man could be when I started Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In less than two months they cured my Indigestion, and cured it for good, too. Ever since then I've had an appelite fit for a klog. "I was over la Rishbane who it has Indigestion came on me," said Mr. Snowden. "It didn't bother me much at first, as my stomach would not take anything I knew my stomach would not take anything I knew my stomach would not turn against. But every week it got harder to find things that would agree with me. I began to feel wretched from morning till aight. Whatever I are lay like lead on my chest. I got to hate the very sight of food. It always gave me a billious turn, and left me almost too sick to stund. When I was looking after a customer, my lead often started to swim, and everything in the shop soul ing after a customer, my head often started to swim, and secrything in the shop spin round. I had to grab hold of the chair to save myself from falling. No man ever had save myself from failing. No man ever had a worse liver. My tongue was content thick, and I could never get rid of the drip beass taste in my mouth. All that was bad enough, but I could stand anything except that smodlering feeling the cought me round the clear fitter every meal. Sometimes it was worse than others—and when I was bed it kept me in agony for two or three sours at a stretch. The pain

at times was mere than I could stand.

"When nothing did me the least good B began to lose heart. I could never get away from the fear that some big piece of bad inck was in store for sue. It beats me how. I got through my work at all. The whole of the day to was so dult and droway that I could hardly keep my eyes open. I was that I could hardly keep my eyes open. I was tree out before the morning was half over. Sometimes during the afternoon it was all I could do to keep on my legs. At night I went to bed worn outsuit I could never siecp. I tossed from side to side, and often it was long past midnight before I closed an eye. I got my in the morning aching all over. I started out the day feeling wretched dud in a bad bomour. I didn't want anybody to speak to me. People got on my nerves. Some days my lands trendled till I could hardly, hold a razor. I was all unstrung, and spent many an hom In misery with a splitting headarbe. For no cause at all my heart started to thurm for all it was worth. ting headarbe. For no cause at all my heart started to thump for all it was worth. It acted in such a way at times that I never knew the day when it would atop stock ettl! "All this time I got weaker," Mr. Snow-

"All this time I got weaker," Mr. Snow-den added. "I lost Besh, and my weight went down till I was a wreck of my old: self. I had just nade up my mind that neclicines did more harm than good, when I read how Dr. Williams' Fink Filk Filk had cured snother man who was nearly as lad as I was. I couldn't see why they wouldn't do the same for me—so I got some there as I was. I couldn't see why they wouldn't do the same for me—so I got some there and then. Before I was through the first-box I began to have a hankering for my meals. That was something new for me. After that every dose put me on the road to health. I began to relish my food, for I could eat it and not go through hgory afterwards. That showed that Dr. Williams' Pluk Pills were doing me more good than all the doctors rould da-so I tept on with them. I picked up weight, and there was no more need for me to worey about my heart. If was sounder than every it was before, and so were my nerves. I got back my old spirits, and was soon check-a-black with energy. To-day I am in ripping form. After going through all I did, I was enerd for good by seven boxes of Dr. Williams' Pluk Pills for Pale People.

Dr. Williams' Pluk Pills for Pale People.

Dr. Williams' Pluk Pills for Pate People never fail to cure Indigestion, because they never fall to cure Indigestion, because they go right to the root of the trouble in the blood. Bad blood is the cause of all common diseases like anarmia fibloodlessness), headaches, neuralga, scintica, rheumatism, lumbago, backache, kidney complaint, liver trouble, bitmansesa, indigestion, general weakness, and the special atiments that only women-folk know. Bad blood is the one cause—and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the one cure, because they actually make new blood. They do just that one thing, but they do it well. But, of course, you must get the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People—3/n box, six boxes 16/6, from chemists and storckeepers, or sout, post free, by the Dr. storekeepers, or sent, post free, by the Dr Williams' Medicine Co., Wellington,

Stop That Over-eating Habit of Yours.

"The principle cause of poverty is extravagance in food." This is the conviction of a lively and healthy man of 74, and he makes a point of living on 6d a day-that is, for food alone. "For many years," he says, "I have not permitted myself to exceed that expenditure, which, as I have proved, is ample to keep the body of a man in perfect health. Most people cat themselves to death. They cat too muce, and they buy food materials which are excessively costly-such, for example, as meat-I never touch meat: it is wholly unnecessary to the human economy. One necessary to the human economy. One has only to look at the teem of a human being to see that they are not those of a flesh eating animal. Man is carnivorous by habit, and not through necessity. My favourite articles of diet are fruit, eggs, and bread. For breakfast this morning I ate three slices of bread without butter, and an egg, with a cup of tea. For lunch I had a coupled bananas, half a dozen creekers and and one morning I ate three slices of bread without butter, and an e.g., with a cup of tea. For lunch I had a couple of bananas, half a dozen crackers and a cup of tea. For supper I shall have a couple of peaches, sliced, without sugar, and three slices of bread, with a cup of tea. Of course I vary my menn from day to day, like anybody else. I may take a potato for breakfast, instead of an egg; and for supper stewed prunes instead of peaches. But the quantities, consumed are not in excess of those I have mentioned. Poor people spend most of their carmings upon food. That is why they are poor. If they did as I do, they would be able to live completerably."