

To many an angler there can be no nobler fish in the waters of the world than the Atlantic Salmon, and no finer waters in which to stalk it than the rivers of Nova Scotia. Among dozens of fine salmon streams on which to test an angler's skill, the eight whose pools are indicated in the adjacent inset maps are reputed to be the most bountiful in the province.

The life-cycle of the salmon passes through a remarkable series of ages and stages. Newly hatched fish are known as "alevins," but before they descend their native rivers to the sea the pass through stages known as "fry" and "parr," and become "smolt." Following a year in salt water, they are called "grilse," and it is at this stage that some return for the first time to the rivers where they were hatched. Others remain at sea for a year longer before returning to fresh-water seas for a year before returning to spawn as adult "salmon". Unlike the Pacific species the Atlantic Salmon does not die after spawning, but returns to the sea again, as a "kelt", "silch", "black salmon", or "spent salmon".

Angling for salmon is restricted exclusively to fly fishing. Because fish in different streams prefer different flies, the inexperienced angler or the non-resident is well-advised to hire a seasoned guide who can help make the most of one of the world's ultimate fishing experiences

Salmon Pools •

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