

**The Mountain National Parks.**—From the Selkirk Mountains in British Columbia to the Maritimes in Eastern Canada, the National Parks present a wide variety of game fish that appeal to the discriminating and to the casual angler. In the western mountains, Jasper and Banff National Parks in Alberta possess no fewer than six species of trout—the rainbow, the cutthroat, the eastern brook or speckled trout, highly prized by most anglers, the lake trout, Dolly Varden and the brown trout varieties which add interest to the group. Waterton Lakes National Park, in the extreme southwest corner of Alberta, offers all of these species except brown trout. Pike also are taken in Jasper and Waterton Lakes Parks.

The cutthroat trout is common to the four National Parks in British Columbia—Yoho, Kootenay, Glacier and Mount Revelstoke. In addition the Dolly Varden is native to the waters of the first three and all except Glacier Park have rainbow trout. Lake trout await the lure in Yoho Park.

All seven western mountain National Parks mentioned have waters inhabited by the Rocky Mountain whitefish. This species, although not a true game fish, provides good sport for anglers on fly or bait at certain seasons and are a welcome addition to the pan.

**The Prairie National Parks.**—Descending from the mountains to the prairies, the angler finds the lakes of Prince Albert National Park in Saskatchewan and Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba are the home of large pike, specimens of over 15 lb. in weight having been caught there on occasion. Prince Albert National Park also attracts the fisherman with lake trout and pickerel, trout in the larger lakes often attaining a weight of 35 lb.

Adult and yearling lake trout have been introduced into Clear Lake in Riding Mountain Park and these specimens are showing satisfactory growth. Suitable food organisms and spawning areas are present in the Lake, and a natural increase of the lake trout there will be a source of continuing enjoyment to the angler.

**The Eastern National Parks.**—Famous among the game fishes of Eastern Canada are the smallmouth and largemouth black bass and the giant maskinonge, all rivalling the mountain trout in popularity among sportsmen. These species provide good fishing in provincial waters adjacent to the Georgian Bay Islands and St. Lawrence Islands National Park in Ontario. The visitor to Point Pelee National Park, also in Ontario, may supply his creel with pike from the inland ponds or with pickerel and smallmouth black bass from the adjacent waters of Lake Erie.

Fundy National Park in New Brunswick, with its several lakes and streams, supports large numbers of eastern brook trout and Atlantic salmon angling facilities are being developed in the Bay. Several of the small lakes and ponds in Prince Edward Island National Park afford opportunities for angling of brook trout and white perch. Deep-sea fishing is also available in coastal waters adjacent to this Park. The Cape Breton Highlands National Park in Nova Scotia provides good angling for Atlantic salmon and eastern brook trout. Visitors to this Park also enjoy opportunities for catching swordfish in offshore waters.

Following is an annotated list of game fish in Canada's National Parks waters.\*

**American Grayling** (*Thymallus signifer*).—Distinguishable by its long, high dorsal (back) fin, which is brilliantly coloured. Back is purple to brownish in colour and the underside white or greyish, with whitish-blue spots on body. Occurrence of this fish is rare in the Parks.

\* Extracts from the Angler's Guides for the Mountain, Prairie, and Eastern National Parks.