XXI.—REPORT OF SHAD DISTRIBUTION FOR THE SEASON OF 1886.

BY MARSHALL McDONALD.

The work of shad propagation and the production of the young for distribution was conducted on the Potomac River at Fort Washington and Central Stations, on the Susquehanna at Battery Station and by the steamer Lookout, and on the Delaware River by the steamer Fish Hawk. Shad for distribution were contributed as follows:

Battery Station, Susquehanna River	43,776,000
Central Station Potomac River	28, 151, 000
Steamer Figh Howk Delaware River	21,018,000
Steamer Lookout	310,000
	93, 255, 000

The aggregate number of fry actually planted was 92,679,000. In this distribution liberal plants of shad fry have been made in the Potomac, the Susquehanna, the Delaware, and other tributaries of Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. The following is a summary by river basins of shad distributed during the season of 1886:

River basin.	Received from station.	Actually planted.	Lost in transit.
Tributaries of Narragansett Bay Tributaries of Long Island Sound Hudson River Delaware River Tributaries of Chosapeake Bay Tributaries of Albemarie Sound Streams draining into the Atlantic south of Albemarie Sound Mississippi River and minor tributaries of the Gulf of Mexico Colorade Naver, Gulf of California Columbia River bash	2, 812, 000 21, 618, 000 52, 923, 000 1, 990, 000 4, 288, 000 4, 758, 000 1, 000, 000	2, 534, 000 749, 000 2, 912, 000 21, 618, 000 52, 835, 000 1, 900, 000 4, 183, 000 4, 758, 000 850, 000	88, 000 105, 000 150, 000 150, 000
Total	93, 255, 000	92, 679, 000	57G, 00 0

The localities at which the plants were made, the streams in which they were made, and the number of fish included in each deposit are given in the following table:

Becord of distribution of shad from Central Station, Washington, D. C., and from Battery Station, Havre de Grace, Md., season of 1886. CENTRAL STATION.

Data	Stream stocked.	Tributary of—	Place of deposit.	Fish shipped.	Died in transit.	Planted.
1886.						
Apr. 24	Potomac River	Chesapeake Bay	Little Falls, Md			918,000
25	do	dó	10]	364,000
27	Rivanna River	James River	Charlottesville, Va			534,000
28	Rappahannock River	Chesapeake Bay	Rappahannock Station, Va		,,,,,,,,,,	840,000
28	Rapidan River	Rappahannock River	Rapidan Station, Va	341,000		341,000
29	Occoquan River	Potomao River	Woodbridge Station, Va			579,000
30	Rappahannock River	Chesapeake Bay	Near Fredericksburgh, Va		,	730,000
May 1	Mattapony River	York River	Near Milford Station, Va.		,,,	391,000
1	North Anna River	Pamnakey River	C. & O. Junction, Va		,	391,000
1	Fork of Shenandoah River	Potomac River	Near Waynesborough, Va		,	557,000
5	Acquia Creek	do	Near Quantico, Va		,	389,000
2	Accokeek Run	Acquia Creek	Brooke's Station, Va	290,000		290,000
2	Rivanna River	James River	Near Charlottesville, Va			700,000
3	Appomattox River	do	Near Mattoax, Va	379,000		379,000
3	Monocacy River	Potomao River	Near Frederick Junction, Md	603,000		603,000
3	Patuzent River	Chesapeake Bay	Laurel Md	609,000		609,000
3	Shenandoah River	Potomao River	Waynesborough, Va	200,000		200,000
3	Rapidan River	Rappahannock River	Rapidan, Va	629, 000		629,000
4	James River	Chesapeake Bay	One mile above Bosher's Dam, Va	380, 000		350,000
5	Occoupan River	Potomao River	Bristoe, Va	531,000		531,000
5	Chickahominy River	James River	Hunslett Station Va	310,000	,	310,000
7	Pamunkey River		Near White House Station, Va	385, 000		385,000
Ż	Mattapony River	do	Near Milford Va			367,000
ġ	Dan River	Rosnoke River	Two miles from Danville, Va			329,000
ğ	Chickshominy River	James River	Fives miles from Ashland, Va			316,000
10	Colorado River of the West		The Needles, Colo	1,000,000	150,000	850,000
10	Cheat River	Monongahela River	Three miles from Rowlesburgh, W. Va	356 000		356,000
11	Chattahoochee River	Appalachicola River	West Point, Ga			370,000
12	Stony Creek		Near Stony Creek Station, Va			864,000
13	Meherrin River	Chowan River	Near Belfield, Va	415 000		415,000
Ĩ	do		13 miles above Belfield, Va			314,000
15	do	do	Near Margarettsville, N.C			300,000
15		do		40,000		
16		Atlantic Ocean	Augusta, Ga.	301,000		271,000
16	Nottoway River	Chowan River	Near Stony Creek, Va	228,000		228,000
17	Monongahela River		Two miles from Fairmont, W. Va	281,000		281,000
21	do	Onto Riverdo	Near Fairmont, W. Va.	210,000		210,000
21	Housatonic River		Birmingham, Conn	£32,000		749,000
22	Will's Creek		Comberland, Md.	532,000		532,000
22	Ranidan River	Rappahannock River		250,000		259,000
	None Diver	Pamlico Sound	Goldaborough, N. C.			180,000

SHAD	
DISTRIBUTION,	
1886.	

25 26 26 27 28 31 31 June 3	Tar River. Youghiogheny River Mattawoman Creek Quantico Creek Patuxent River Hudson River Gatawas River Crack Tree Creek Acquia Creek Hudson River Potomac River Total	Atlantic Ocean	Two miles above Rocky Mount Station, N. C. Connellsville, Pa Mattawoman Station, Md 14 miles from Quantico, Va 24 miles from Marlborough, Md Catakill, N. Y Dighton, Mass Near Morganton, N. C Near Raleigh, N. C 24 miles from Quantico, Va Catakill, N. Y Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. † Fort Washington, Md	991, 600 463, 600 548, 600 522, 600 821, 600 1, 034, 600 365, 600 374, 000 355, 600 1, 586, 600	 448, 000 691, 000 548, 000 528, 000 921, 000 1, 034, 000 365, 000 374, 000 255, 000 1, 588, 000 2, 454, 000	[2]
<u></u>		BA	TTERY STATION.		 	Ĺ
26 27 28 28 29 30 30 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	do	do	Near Station, Md	1, 421, 000 2, 431, 000 860, 000 500, 000 1, 055, 000 500, 000 500, 000 600, 000 1, 952, 000 600, 000 1, 952, 000 1, 502, 000 1, 502, 000 1, 502, 000 1, 502, 000 1, 502, 000 1, 502, 000 1, 500, 000 1, 500, 000 1, 600, 000 1, 600, 000 1, 600, 000 1, 600, 000 1, 600, 000 1, 000, 000 1, 000, 000	 500, 000 300, 000 550, 000 650, 000 500, 000	LOTIO A EVALUATION ACCOUNT

^{*}At sundry dates.
† Is ent to Fred Mather to hatch and deposit.

*At sundry dates.
† In addition to the fish, 585,000 eggs were shipped, hatched in transit, and are included in the 850,000 planted in Columbia and Willamette Rivers.

Record of distribution of shad from Central Station, Washington, D. C., and from Battery Station, Havre de Grace, Md., &c.—Continued.

Date.	Stream stocked.	Tributary of—	Place of deposit	Fish shipped.	Died in traneit	Planted.
ay 11	Northaust River	Chesapeake Bay	Bull'e Mount, Md	1,500,000		1, 500, 000
12	Elk River	do	Elkton, Md	300,000	********	800,000
12		do		300,000		300,000
12		do	Near Station, Md	1,500,000		1,500,000
12	Broad River		Colambia, S. C] 	750,000
12		do	dodo	750,000		750,000
[3	Monongahela River	Obio River		250,000	,	250,000
13	Sassafras River	Chesapeake Bay	Ordinary Point, Md	1,000,000		1,000,000
15				600,000	40,000	560,000
15				250,000		250,000
15		do	Near Port Deposit, Md			370,000
16	Ocklockonnee River		S., F. & W. R. R., Ga	750,000		750,000
16	Withlacoochee River	do	dodo	750,000		750,000
16	Brandywine River			450,000		450,000
17	Cheat River		Rowlesburgh, W. Va	300,000		300,000
18	Nanticoke River		Seaford, Del			450,000
19	Wicomico River	Tangier Sound	Salisbury, Md	450,000	*****	450,000
19	Chester River					600,000
20		do	Paturent, Md	540,000	***********	540,000
22	West Fork River	Monongahela River				300,000
24	Ensquehanna River	Chesapeake Bay	Near Columbia, Pa	900,000		900,000
25		do		750,000	*****	750,000
20		do	Peach Bottom, Pa	836,000		838,000
20		do		1,500,000		1,500,000
27	Nanticoke River	do		977,000		977,000
28]do		500,000		500,000
31	Deep River	Cape Fear River	Moneure, N. C.	1, 100, 000	55, 000	1,045,000
31		Obio River				200,000
ne i	Susquehanna River	Chesapeake Bay	Safe Harbor, Pa			550,000
1	do	do		500,000	, 	500,000
2	do	do	Above Havre de Grace, Md			100,000
5	do	do	do	228,000		228,000
7	do	do	Near Station, Md	429, 000		429,000
9	do	do	do	472,000		472,000
10	do	do	do	298,000	***********	298, 000
12			do	481,000		481,000
13				256,000		256,000

EGGS FOR EURCPE.—In addition to the distribution covered by this table, 50,000 shad eggs were sent from Battery Station to Mr. H. C. Mercer, of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Mercer had arranged to sail for Europe on the North German Lloyd steamer Eider April 28, and expected to reach Hüningen, Alsace, in ten days. He wished to take some shad eggs with him, and try to reach the Danube before they perished. He proposed to keep down the temperature of the eggs as much as possible while on board the steamer, by the use of ice. On April 27, 1886, Mr. Grabill forwarded the eggs to him. When he reached Southampton he found many of them dead, and the remainder died before he reached Bremen, to his great disappointment.

STOCKING THE COLORADO.—An attempt to acclimate shad in the Colorado River of the West, and to establish fisheries on the Colorado, Gila, and other tributaries of the Gulf of California, was commenced by the deposit of 983,000 fish in 1884 and 998,000 eggs in 1885, and was continued the present season by a deposit of 850,000 eggs, thus making a total of 2,831,000, all of which were deposited at The Needles. These plants are considered sufficient to determine whether the waters present such conditions as will assure the establishment of a run of shad in the streams tributary to this gulf. The evidence of success will be looked for in the capture of mature shad in the season of 1888, or possibly of male or buck shad in 1887. It is not proposed to prosecute this experiment further.

STOCKING THE COLUMBIA RIVER.—An unsuccessful attempt was made in 1886 to transfer shad from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Detentions on the way consumed so much time that the fry were all lost. In order to guard against loss occasioned by delay en route, the present year arrangements were made to send eggs as well as fry. Car No. 3, with J. F. Ellis in charge, was detailed for the purpose. The car was equipped with tanks for storing and a steam-pump for circulating the water. Two stands of McDonald jars, with specially designed glass aquaria for collecting and holding the fry, completed the equipment of the car as a moving hatchery. The car left Havre de Grace May 9 with 1,000,000 young shad, 200,000 eggs on trays, and 385,000 eggs in the McDonald hatching jars. Mr. E. M. Robinson went on board to take charge of the hatching. The fry were transported with a loss of 50 per cent, while the eggs on trays were all lost. The 385,000 eggs in jars hatched and were planted in the Willamette River, with a loss of less, than 10 per cent. The success of this experiment has so important a bearing upon the methods of our work, and points out such possibilities, that Mr. Ellis's report relative to the incubation and hatching of the eggs on the way is given.*

WASHINGTON, D, C., March 1, 1887.

^{*}May 9, 1886. The 585,000 eggs arrived at the car at 2.20 p. m., 200,000 of which were put on trays in an ice-box. The other 385,000 came to the car in two Wroten buckets, and were put in four McDonald jars at 3.30 p. m. The pump was then started and a

slow motion given to the eggs. At 8.25 p. m. on May 6th 210,000 of these eggs had been taken, and 175,000 at 9.30 p. m. on May 7. The temperature of water at Battery Station when the eggs were taken was 56 degrees; the temperature of water in car was 60 degrees. Took on fresh water at York, Pa., at 10 o'clock p. m., from engine-tank, using our suction-hose and pumping about 30 minutes. Pumped the water through the ice-coil during the night, so the temperature was brought down to 58 degrees. Took on fresh water at Altoona, Pa., and after that pumped water from engine-tank three times each day.

May 10. The temperature was from 58 degrees to 60 degrees. The eggs worked nicely, with only a small loss. About a dozen or so of those taken on the 6th instant hatched this afternoon. The eggs look rather light in color, and the fish can be seen moving lively in the eggs. One jar of eggs went over in the aquaria last night; replaced them in jar at 6 o'clock a. m.

May 11. The temperature was from 56 degrees to 58 degrees. Only a few more fish hatched out, as the fall in the temperature of the water seemed to retard them. They all look well, and are developing slowly.

May 12. Got on a little alkali to-day; this did not seem to have any effect on the eggs. Those taken on the 6th instant are hatching to-day. Temperature of water 58 degrees. The fish look well, and have a large suc. Those taken on the 7th instant are almost ready to come out, and a few hatched before night. Worked all the dead eggs off and measured those left in jars; found the loss on the 210,000 eggs taken May 6 to be 10 per cent, and the loss on the 175,000 eggs taken May 7 to be 8 per cent. This would make an average loss of 9 per cent. We lost very few, it any, after this. The eggs were hatching slowly this evening. The water in tanks got a little low, so the pump was used to get some air into the water. The air-bubbles attached themselves to the young fish and turned them head down; also collected around the jars and aquaria. This caused some trouble, which was overcome a little by keeping the lower tanks as full of water as possible.

May 13. The eggs of the 6th instant are hatching rapidly; temperature of water 58 degrees. The fish look healthy and strong, with large sacs. Those of the 7th are hatching slowly. Put up at 11 a. m. 25,000 fish in five cans, and 25,000 more at 5.30 p. m. The air-bubbles were still troubling the young fish a little, so took them from aquaria as fast as hatched.

May 14. Almost all the eggs of the 6th instant hatched to-day. The temperature of water went down to 56 degrees this morning. This retards the eggs of the 7th a little. The air-bubbles in the water seem to collect on some of the eggs, making them come to top of jar; so can give them but very little motion or they will go over in the aquaria. This air-bubble has been the only difficulty we have had to contend with, which seems strange, as the air-pump has not been in use on the trip. The air also collects on the shells and causes them to come to the top, when they can be easily skimmed off. Removed the young fry from the collecting aquaria to transportation cans as fast as they were hatched. Planted 25,000 of these fish in the Columbia River, at Wallula Junction, at 11.30 to-night. They were in fine condition.

May 15. The car arrived at Portland at 10.30 this morning. All the eggs of the 6th were hatched, and those of the 7th hatched rapidly all day, the temperature of water gradually going up to 62 degrees. The air-bubbles entirely disappeared this morning. The car was taken to the Willamette, at Albany, at 9.30 p. m., and the young fry planted at 11.30 p. m. The eggs did not quite all hatch to-day, so ran the pump up to 10 o'clock May 16, at which time all the eggs had hatched, with a total loss of 9 per cent. The experience of this trip makes it safe to recommend the shipping of eggs instead of the young fry on all long trips, as this is perhaps the most difficult trip in the country. The water is very cold, going as low as 44 degrees in a great many places. The alkali, too, is very strong. I think without doubt this car can take 2,000,000 eggs to any stream in the United States, and hatch them in as good condition as they come from the hatcheries, and with as small a loss.