

PIVERS ISLAND AND LABORATORY.



BEAUFORT LABORATORY-EXTERIOR VIEW.

REPORT

OF THE

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

I have the honor to submit a report covering the fish-cultural work and scientific and statistical investigations of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, together with the detailed reports of the assistants in charge of its different divisions.

PROPAGATION OF FOOD-FISHES.

Natural conditions governing the collection of eggs were generally very favorable at all points where operations were carried on, and increased appropriations made it possible to take advantage of these conditions. The Commission was therefore enabled to keep up its record and show an increased output of nearly all of the species handled, and in the aggregate there were distributed over 1,495,500,000 fish and eggs, or 321,700,000 more than last year. Of these, 99 per cent were in the interests of the commercial fisheries and 1 per cent, or 14,900,000, were game fishes. Popular interest in the Commission and wider knowledge of its functions are shown by the increasing number of applications for fish to stock interior waters, 3,814 having been received, or 25 per cent more than the previous year.

The propagation of quinnat salmon was carried on in California, Oregon, and Washington, at 12 stations, including several collecting camps, and the season's work was considered very satisfactory. The runs of fish in the various streams were in most cases good, and over 56,000,000 eggs were collected. 29,300,000 fry and fingerlings were hatched and planted and 17,480,000 eggs were transferred to the California State Commission. As far as possible fry were held and fed during the winter and planted when about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, but lack of room and other facilities prevented pursuing this policy to its full extent. A few silver-salmon eggs were taken on a tributary of Rogue River, Oregon, and steelhead-trout eggs were obtained at the same

point and at the Baker Lake Station in Washington. The collection of steelhead eggs was hampered by unfavorable weather and scarcity of fish. At Baker Lake 3,694,000 blueback-salmon eggs were taken and hatched with a small percentage of loss, and the fry were planted in the lake.

Over 41,000,000 lake-trout eggs were obtained from commercial fishermen in Lake Superior and Lake Michigan; of these, 5,000,000 were assigned to various State commissions and other applicants, and the remainder hatched by the Commission, the fry—except some 700,000—being planted in the Great Lakes.

In Lake Eric the number of white-fish eggs secured from fishermen exceeded any previous record, the hatchery at Put-in Bay at one time being so crowded that they were retained in temporary devices. The facilities for holding the white-fish in pens were increased, but, owing to unpropitious weather, not many eggs were obtained from fish thus held at Lake Eric points, though at the collecting stations on the Detroit River the results were very successful. The total take of white-fish eggs amounted to 701,900,000, of which 111,000,000 were assigned to State commissions and others and the balance hatched at different stations of the Commission, whence the fry were planted in the lakes. The quality of the fry was unusually good.

Although April was cold and unfavorable, 437,000,000 pike-perch eggs were taken in Lake Erie, but the weather conditions were such that the percentage of fry was comparatively small. At Swanton, Vt., 113,000,000 eggs of this species were also obtained. No lake herring were taken, as the work was interrupted by ice before any spawning fish were found.

On the New England coast 338,120,000 cod eggs were collected and hatched at Woods Hole and Gloucester, Mass. Those from the brood fish taken off Nantucket Shoals and held at Woods Hole were of exceptionally good quality. Cod were scarce on the Maine coast, and the number of eggs from this source was not large. From Plymouth fishermen, however, the supply was good.

The flat-fish work was more successful than in the preceding year, both in the collection of eggs, which amounted to 194,000,000, and in the hatching of fry.

The collection of lobster eggs was also more satisfactory, though some of the territory in Massachusetts formerly depended on was abandoned. In Maine, however, egg-bearing lobsters were abundant. Eggs from all sources numbered 103,898,000, which, except for 5,000,000 devoted to experiments in hatching and rearing, were hatched at the New England stations and yielded 81,000,000 fry.

The runs of shad in the rivers where the Commission operates were small, owing to the late spring, and consequently the take of eggs shows a falling off, the station on the Potomac being the only one where there was an increase, while on the Delaware, where the collections have usually been large, there was a great decrease. 141,239,000 eggs were secured from all points and 107,000,000 fry were hatched and planted. Considerable consignments were sent to rivers north and south, where the shad runs have been diminishing in recent years.

The propagation of the trouts, basses, and other fish appropriate for interior waters has been satisfactorily continued, and these species supplied to applicants in all parts of the country. The collections of wild fishes from overflowed lands along the Mississippi River continued throughout the summer, and large numbers of bass and other native fishes were saved and distributed. On the Illinois River this work was curtailed by the excessive heat, which caused the death of many fishes in the shallow ponds.

In continuation of the policy of acclimatizing certain species in sections of the country to which they are not indigenous, steelhead and grayling eggs were brought from the West to be hatched at eastern stations, and white-fish, lake-trout, and brook-trout eggs were sent to the Pacific coast, where they were hatched and planted. Landlocked salmon eggs from Maine were sent to various places as far west as Utah.

Twenty-nine species of fish and one crustacean have been handled during the fiscal year, and in the following tables and in the reports of station superintendents are shown the results attained in hatching the eggs and the disposition of the product.

Distribution and assignments of fish and eggs among the States and Territories.

State or Territory.	Species.	Eggs.	Fry and fingerlings.	Adults and yearlings.
Mabama	Shad		450,000	
	Rainbow trout			3,400
	Brook trout			200
	Cat-fish	I		1,300
	Black bass	·		9,00
	Crannia	I		50
	Rock bass	1		30
	Bream	ļ. 		7,00
Arizona	. Rainbow trout		: 	1,40
	Black bass			55
	Strawberry bass		 	40
	Sun-fish			50
Arkansas	Rainbow trout			2,70
	Black bass			2,22
	Crappie			
	Rock bass		1	10
	Sun-fish			1 50
California	Quinnat salmon	17 480 410	2 115 550	1
Colorado	Tandlasked ralmon	5,000	2,110,030	
	Steelhead trout			
	Rainbow trout			765, 00
	Black-spotted trout	20,000	745,000	
	Brook trout			
	Grayling	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Connecticut	Black bass			
COTHECTICAL	Shad		6,000,000	
	Atlantic salmon			·
	Landlocked salmon			
	Rainbow trout			
	Brook trout		. 55,000	
	Lake trout	. 250,000	20,000	
	Black bass			. 1
	Crappie		.	. 10
	Rock bass		.'. <i></i>	.\ 29
n .	Lobster	. .	1,151,000	
Delaware	Shad	.l	7,092,000	
	Rainbow trout	1		. 1,8

Distribution and assignments of fish and eggs among the States and Territories—Cont'd.

State or Territory.	Species.	Eggs.	Fry and fingerlings.	Adults and yearlings.
District of Columbia	Shad		800,000	2,000,00
	Cat-fish			30,00
Florida	Shad		6,010,000	10
	Cat-fish			30
	Black bass			1,65
Georgia	Shad		2,550,000	
	Cat-fish		•••••	16,70 4,25
	Black bass			8,68
	Rock bass		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	50 7,05
daho	Bream Black-spotted trout Brook trout	75,000	100,000	38,00
llinois	Rainbow trout	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	11,50 50
	Black bass Crappie			6, 70
	Crappie			1,99 40
	Rock bass Warmouth bass			10
ndiana	Sun-fish			30
nama	Brook trout.		45,000	
	Pike perch		16,000,000	.
	Crappie		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	18,60 94
ndian Mandaan	Rock bass		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 90
ndian Territory	Rainbow trout Brook trout. Pike perch Black bass Crappie Rock bass. Rainbow trout. Black bass Crappie Rock bass. Strawberry bass. Quinnat salmon Rainbow trout.			1,00 1,67
	Crappie			50
	Strawberry bass			20 35
owa	Quinnat salmon		4,000	
	Rainbow trout		215,000 10,000	54,47 4,50
•	Lake trout	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	30,000	
	Grayling		50,000	58, 12
	Pike perch			50
	Pickerel	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		80 1,10
	Brook trout Lake trout Grayling Cat-fish Pike perch Piekerel Yellow perch Buffalo-fish Black bass Crappie Rock bass Sun-fish Black bass Crappie Rock bass Sun-fish Black bass			200,00
	Black bass	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		19,63 702,62
	Rock bass			20
Cansas	Sun-fish	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		603, 89 12, 67
ransas	Crappie	•••••••		2,96
Contuctor	Rock bass	••••••		1,00
Centucky	Crappie			13, 88 1, 39
	I Rock bass			70
ouisianaouisiana	Crannie		l	2, 27, 1, 42
Kata :	Strawberry bass		40 715	60
laine	Landlocked salmon Steelhead trout	20,000	519, 785	282,00 74,58
	I Steelhead trout		12,046	
	Rainbow trout	370, 000	1.080.863	1,40 64
	Scotch sea trout		7,694	6,83
	Brook trout Scotch sea trout Grayling Lobster Shad Rainbow trout Brook trout		36,333	
faryland	Shad		21,897,000	
	Rainbow trout	50,000		15, 650 8, 350
	Pike perch		1,800,000	
fassachusetts	Black bass		6, 400, 000	25
	Landlocked salmon	40,000	0, 100, 000	50
	Rainbow trout	50,000 50,000	75,000	2,00 14,50
	Lake trout		20,000	11,00
	Scotch sea trout	10,000		
•	Rock bass			67 60
	Cod		212,001,000	
	Flat-fish Lobster Steelhead trout		38, 107, 000	
lichigan	Steelhead trout		160,000 [
	Loch Leven trout	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		

Distribution and assignments of fish and eggs among the States and Territories—Cont'd.

State or Territory.	Species.	Eggs.	fry and fingerlings.	Adults and yearlings.
lichigan	Brook trout	25,000		
······································	Lake trout			
	Gravling	100.000 [
	White-fish Pike perch			
	Pike perch	50,000,000	1,500,000	8,85
linnt.	Black bass		66,900	25, 00
linnesota	Steelhead trout		32,000	
	Brook trout		107, 230	1,90
	Lake trout	i. 	1,964,000	- -
	Lake trout Grayling Black bass Crapple Rainbow trout Black bass Crapple	10,000	124,000	
	Black bass	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		8, 50 50
	Crappie			50
lississippi	Rainbow trout			16, 12
	Crappie			4 65
	Pook bees			6,89
	Rream	1		90
lissouri	Rock bass Bream Rainbow trout	21,090	24, 275	30, 67
	Brook trout	20,000		
	Grayling	50,000		· · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Pike perch	10,000,000		9 16
	Rainbow trout. Brook trout. Grayling. Pike perch. Black bass.	`	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2, 18 25
	Crappie	······		2,80
	Crappie Rock bass Strawberry bass	I		
fontana	Steelhead trout	l		10,00
***************************************	Steelhead trout			258, 50
	Brook trout			15,0
	Grayling		525,000	9, 9
	Black bass			1,8
ebraska	Brook trout Brook trout Brook trout Brook trout	50,000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Black bass	50,000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1, 2
	Rock bass			
	Crappie			9.
evada	Brook trout	5,000		
lew Hampshire	Brook trout	100,000		l
1	Landlocked salmon			8,7
	Rainbow trout	25,000	7,000	, 9
	Rainbow trout	.!	1 330,000	1 81.2
	Lake trout	. 500,000	120,000	
	Golden trout		69,900	
	Pike perch	. 1 <i></i>	3,000,000	
	Black bass		9 9(8) (88)	1
New Jersey	Lobster		7, 597, 000	
	Shad Landlocked salmon Rainbow trout Brook trout Crappie	10,000		
	Rainbow trout			1,4
	Brook trout	. 20,000		
Tana 35	Crappie			1
New Mexico	Crappie Rainbow trout Black-spotted trout Black bass Rock bass Strawberry bass.		. 	6,6
	Black-spotted trout			10,0 1,
	Black bass			· †'·
	Strowborry base			: ^' ;
New York	Shad		1 2, 123, 000	
	Atlantic salmon		. 4.050	
	Landlocked salmon	. 45,000	3,870	
	Landlocked salmon Steelhead trout Rainbow trout			. 1,
	Rainbow trout		. 38,360	1,
	Brook trout	0.710.000	744, 350 3, 138, 630	0,
	Gravling	70,000	3, 130, 030	
	White-fish	8. 100, 000	34, 900, 000	
	Pike perch		. 8, 200, 000	l
	Black bass		.	•l
North Constant	Rock bass			
North Carolina	Rainbow trout Brook trout Lake trout Grayling White-fish Pike perch Black bass Rock bass Shad Rainbow trout		. 22,909,500	
	Decols trout	20,000		1 '
	Brook trout	··[·······		1
	Crappie		1	:
	Rock bass			.] 1,
				.] 3.
North Dakota	Rainbow trout			: ï;
North Dakota	Block toot Black bass Crappie Rock bass Rainbow trout Brook trout			
North Dakota	Cat-fish			.] 2,
North Dakota	Cat-flsh			2,
North Dakota	Cat-fish Pike perch			2,
North Dakota	Cat-fish Pike perch			2,
North Dakota	Cat-flsh			2,

Distribution and assignments of fish and eggs among the States and Territories-Cont'd.

State or Territory.	Species.	Eggs.	Fry and fingerlings.	Adults and yearlings.
Ohio	Rainbow trout		13,000	
Omo	Rainbow trout Brook trout Lake trout White-fish Pike perch Black bass Crappie Rock bass Rainbow trout Black bass Rock bass Rock bass Rock bass		85,000	
	Lake trout		3,500 200,500,000	
	White-fish		125, 500, 000	
	Black bass			5,080
	Crappie			330 700
	Rock bass			3,000
Oklahoma	Rainbow trout			5,600
	Rock bass			1,100
	Strawberry bass		14 401 610	1,450
Oregon	Quinnat salmon	1,866,000	14, 401, 619 424, 530	
	Strawberry bass. Quinnat salmon. Silver salmon. Steelhead trout		20, 250	
	Rainbow trout		· · · · • • · • · • · • · • · •	18,745 15,000
	Black-spotted trout		129 070	74, 876
	Brook trout		138, 979 45, 498	
Pennsylvania	Shad		598,000	
1 chilay ivalina	Dainhou trout	1		01,000
	Rinbow trout Brook trout White-fish Pike perch			17,500
	White-iish	48, 100, 000	1.800,000	
	Black bass			
	Black bass Crappie			3, 940 2, 350
	Rock bass			
Rhode Island	Landlocked salmon		l	1,000
	Rainbow trout		2,000	500
	Brook trout		20,000	625
	Black bass	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 462,000	
South Carolina	Shad		5, 138, 000	
South Caronna	Atlantic salmon		4,000	2,500
	Rainbow trout		20,000	2,000
	Lake trout		1,900,000	
	Black bass			3,625
	Rock bass			400 5,000
South Dakota	Loch Leven trout		41 500	11,000
	Black-spotted trout		\	342,000
	Brook trout		209,000	56, 650
	Black bass			10,316
	Crappie			76, 184
Tennessee	Brook trout			
	Brook trout Black bass Crappie Rock bass Kainbow trout Black bass Crappie Rock bass Strawberry bass			5,895 500
	Crappie			2,525
Ø	Rock bass			3,000
Texas	Black bass			80,060 4,425
	Crappie			5, 156
	Rock bass			200
	Bream			2,830
Utah	I and looked so mon	10,000		
	Rainbow trout	26,700		10,000
	Brook trout			
	Crayling	100,000		
Vermont	Landlocked salmon	35,000	10,000	13, 724 36, 283
	. Landlocked salmon		2,000	1,341
			436,000	15, 629
	Lake trout	250,000	190,000 20,000	3, 01:
	Grayling		17, 399, 000	
	Pike perch.			100
Virginia	Shad		12,411,500	
1115 mile	Rainbow trout	.	148,700 8,000	126, 69: 20
	Brook trout		8,000	10
	Black bass			2,75
	Rock bass			5,05
Washington	. Quinnat salmon	.	12,816,129	
	Blueback salmon		3,371,000 110,000	
	Bleek enotted trout		1	30,000
	Pike perch. Black bass Shad Rainbow trout Brook trout Black bass Crappie Rock bass Quinnat salmon Blueback salmon Steelhead trout Black-spotted trout Brook trout Lake trout	20,000	20,000	44,250
	Lake trout		24, 950	
	White-fish		.1 730,000	1

Distribution and assignments of fish and eggs among the States and Territories-Cont'd.

State or Territory.	Species.	Eggs.	Fry and fingerlings.	Adults and yearlings.
Vest Virginia	Rainbow trout	100,000		7, 100 2, 000 1, 657
Visconsin	Crappie		10,000	1,640 300 5,000
	Rainbow trout Black-spotted trout Brook trout	25,000	154,000	4,000 38,600
	Lake trout Grayling White-fish Black bass	200,000	790,000 75,000 1,800,000	2,540
Vyoming	Steelhead trout Rainbow trout Black-spotted trout	33,000 50,000 150,000		20,000
	Brook frout Lake trout Grayling	135,000 500,000 125,000	48,000	8,000
Foreign countries:	Black bass		360,000	200
Canada England	Lake trout Landlocked salmon Rainbow trout Lake trout		300,000	
Ireland Mexico Germany	Rainbow troutdoSteelhead trout	25, 000 25, 000 25, 000		
Japan	Rainbow trout	25,000 25,000 10,000		
	Total	198, 672, 200	1, 290, 000, 926	6, 870, 248

Fish and eggs furnished for distribution during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Source of supply.	y. Species.		Fry and fingerlings.	Adults and yearlings.
Green Lake, Me	Landlocked salmon	45,000		
(1.001) <u>2</u> .012-1	Brook trout	370,000	1,081,388	
Craig Brook, Me.a	. Atlantic salmon	300,000	48,715	282, 300
Citting Citting	Landlocked salmon	155,000	90,000	20,758
	Steelhead trout		12,046	84
	Scotch sea trout	10,000	7,694	6,837
	Brook trout		5,475	1,143
	Rainbow trout			4,406
	Grayling		36, 333	
Grand Lake Stream, Mc			429, 785	53, 825
Nashua, N. H			<i>.</i>	11, 262
1142311016, 211 11 111111111111111	Brook trout	100,000	470,000	62,741
	Rainbow trout		8,000	. <i>.</i>
	Lake trout		160,000	<i>.</i>
	Golden trout		70,000	
St. Johnsbury, Vt.b			.	12,728
ou bonningary, vin in in in	Brook trout	120,000	471,000	5,634
	Rainbow trout		5,000	1,341
	Steelhead trout		10,000	36, 285
	Lake trout	. .	190,900	3,028
	Grayling		20,000	<i></i>
Gloucester, Mass.c			83, 191, 000	
dioucester, Manager	Lobster		74, 340, 000	
Woods Hole, Mass.d			128, 810, 000	1
	Flat-fish		168, 133, 000	.
	Lobster			l

a Besides the above there were transferred from Craig Brook Station to other stations 10,000 Atlantic-salmon eggs, 65,000 Iandlocked-salmon eggs, and to Charleston (S. C.) Exposition 5,000 Atlantic-salmon eggs, 5,000 Iandlocked-salmon eggs, and to the Washington (D. C.) Aquarium 528 adult fish of various species; also 100,000 landlocked-salmon fry were transferred to Green Lake Station to

of various species; also 100,000 landlocked-salmon fry were transferred to Green Lake Saltion to be reared.

b In addition to the above, there were transferred from St. Johnsbury Station to other stations of the U. S. Fish Commission 10,000 brook-trout eggs and 100,000 brook-trout fry.

c In addition to the above there were transferred from Gloucester Station to Woods Hole Station for scientific purposes 2,000,000 lobster eggs and 180,000 lobster fry.

d In addition to the above there were transferred to Gloucester Station, for hatching, 6,348,000 cod eggs, and there were delivered to Mr. Geo. H. Sherwood, for scientific investigation, 4,689,000 lobster eggs and 5,750,000 lobster fry.

Fish and eggs furnished for distribution during fiscal year ending June 30, 1902—Cont'd.

Source of supply.	Species.	Eggs.	Fry and fingerlings.	Adults and yearlings.
Cape Vincent, N. Y	Brook trout	 	749, 350	
	Rainbow trout	.	38,360	
	Lake trout		3, 088, 880	
	Pike perch		10,000,000	
	White-fish			
Swanton (substation)	Steelhead trout			1,319
Steamer Fish Hawk a	Shad		20, 575, 000 25, 997, 000	
Battery Station, Md.b				
Fish Lakes, D. C.c				4,464
	Crappie			13,903
	Shad		1	
	Cat-fish			30,000
Central Station, D. C	. Brook trout		8,000	
	Rainbow trout			
	Lake trout	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	53, 200	
	Pike perch	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,800,000	
	Atlantic salmon			
	Landlocked salmon	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	4,050 3,870	
•	Shad	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1.850,000	
Bryan Point, Md.d	Shad	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	34, 994, 000	
Wytheville, Va. e	. Rainbow trout	175,000		208, 460
,,	Brook trout			13, 124
	Black bass			3, 815
	Rock bass			8,700
Erwin, Tenn	Rainbow trout			133, 925
	Brook trout	• • • • • • • • • • • •		12,075
G-14 G G-	Black bass			1,050 13,310
Cold Springs, Ga	Black bass	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		17, 350
	Bream	• • • • • • • • • • • • •		5,850
Edenton, N. C	Shad	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	24,662,000	
Charleston (S. C.) Exposition	Shad		2,700,000	
Ondition (b. O.) Exposition	Pike perch		2,000,000	
	Lake trout		20,000	
	Atlantic salmon		4,700	
Put-in Bay, Ohiof	Pike perch	60,000,000	143,000,000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	WUITG-080	56, 260, 000	200, 500, 000	• • • • • • • • • • • •
Northville, Mich.g			1,031,000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	Rainbow trout		86,000	• • • • • • • • • • • •
	Loch Leven trout		75,000	• • • • • • • • • • • •
	Lake trout		6,025,000 140,000	
	Steelhead trout		200,000	
Alpena Substation	Lake trout		2,530,000	
Aipena Bubaanon	White-fish	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	42,500,000	
Sault Ste. Marie Substation	. Lake trout	1,000,000	2,700,000	
	White-fish		40,000,000	
Detroit Substation h	White-fish	55,000,000	135,000,000	
Duluth, Minn. i	Brook trout		92, 230	
	Rainbow trout		32,000	
	Steelhead trout	<i></i>	96, 900	30,000
	Grayling		199,000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	Lake trout	1,700,000		
	Whit≥-fish		29, 800, 000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

a In addition to the above there were transferred from steamer Fish Hawk to Central Station 621,000 shad eggs.

b In addition to the above there were transferred from Battery Station to Central Station 267,000 shad

eggs, and to Charleston (S. C.) Exposition 2.134,000 shad eggs.

cln addition to the above there were transferred from Fish Lakes to Erwin Station 3,550 erappie

c1n addition to the above there were transferred from Fish Lakes to Erwin Station 3,550 erappic for breeding purposes, and to the aquarium at Central Station and to Buffalo and Charleston expositions 249 black bass and 15 crappic.

dIn addition to the above there were transferred from Bryan Point to Central Station 2,421,000 shad eggs, and to the Charleston (S. C.) Exposition 2,007,000 shad eggs.

eln addition to the above there were transferred from Wytheville Station to other stations of the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries 60,000 rainbow-trout eggs and 300 rock bass, and to Charleston (S. C.) Exposition 10,000 rainbow-trout eggs, and to Norfolk (Vn.) School 1,000 rainbow-trout eggs, fin addition to the above there were transferred from Put-in Bay Station to other stations of the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries 2,000,000 pike-perch eggs and 32,212,000 white-fish eggs, and to the Charleston (S. C.) Exposition 4,000,000 pike-perch eggs.

g In addition to the above there were transferred from the Northville Station to other stations of the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries 6,653,000 lake-trout eggs and to the Fish and Game Association, Philadelphia, Pa., 5,000 lake trout eggs.

h In addition to the above there were transferred from the Detroit Substation to other stations of the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries 146,480,000 white-fish eggs, and to Fish and Game Association, of Fish and Fisheries 146,480,000 white-fish eggs, and to Fish and Game Association, of Fish and Fisheries 146,480,000 white-fish eggs, and to Fish and Game Association, of Fish and Fisheries 146,480,000 white-fish eggs, and to Fish and Game Association, of Fish and Fisheries 146,480,000 white-fish eggs, and to Fish and Game Association, of Fish and Fisheries 146,480,000 white-fish eggs, and to Fish and Game Association, of Fish and Fisheries 146,480,000 white-fish eggs, and to Fish and Game Association, of Fish and Fisheries 146,480,000 white-fish eggs, and to Fish and Game Association.

U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries 146,480,000 white-fish eggs, and to Fish and Game Association, Philadelphia, Pa., 320,000 white-fish eggs.

in addition to the above there were transferred from Duluth Station to other stations of the U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries 6,121,000 lake-trout eggs.

Fish and eggs furnished for distribution during fiscal year ending June 30, 1902—Cont'd.

Source of supply.	Species.	Eggs.	Fry and fingerlings.	Adults and yearlings.
Quincy, Illa	Black bass			51,500
*	Crappie			2,170
	Crappie Warmouth bass			100
	Sun-fish		N .	300
Manchester, Iowa b	Brook trout Rainbow trout Lake trout	50,000	189,000	49, 200
•	Rainbow trout	175,000	241,000	69,000
	Lake trout		44,000	00,000
	Grayling		50,000	
	Quinnat salmon		4,000	1
	Black bass		!	105, 970
	ROCK Dass		1	14.450
	Crappie	. .	<i></i>	724, 680
	Sun-fish			604 346
	Cat-fish		·	60, 320
	Yellow perch		[{]	1,700
	Bream			600
	Pickerel			1 805
	Pike perch			575
v	Buffalo-fish Rainbow trout Black bass		'	200,000
Neosho, Mo. c	Rambow trout	47, 790	25,000	44,088
	Black bass	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		9,514
	ROCK DRSS			18,400
	Strawberry bass	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		3, 251
lan Manana Mana	Sun-nsn	• • • • • • • • • • •		1,800
San Marcos, Tex	Black bass	• • • • • • • • • • • •		81,260
	Rock bass			4,556
	Crappie			4,555
	Bream		•••••	2,830
eadville, Colo. d	Bream Strawberry bass Brook trout Black-spotted trout			200
zeadvine, Colo. a	Dhok motted trant	125,000	745,000	127,500
	Black-spotted trout	145,000	140.000	817,000
	Loch Leven trout		160,000	5,200
	Gravling	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3,000	• • • • • • • • • • • • •
pearfish, S. Dak. e	Grayling Brook trout Black-spotted trout	155 000	100,000	
,	Black-spotted trout	100,000	269,000	73,500
	Rainbow trout	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	41,500	882,000
	Loch Leven trout	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	14,000	10,000
Bozeman, Mont.f	Black-spotted trout	135 000	100,000	5,000 262,500
,	Brook trout	100,000	100,000	24,000
	Steelhead trout			10,000
	Grayling	655, 000	525,000	18,000
Baird, Cal.g	Grayling	5, 706, 410		
lattle Creek. Cnl	Quinnat salmon	9, 354, 000	-, 110, 000	
fill Creek, Cal	Quinnat salmon	2, 420, 000		
lackamas, Oreg	Quinnat salmon		8,515,698	
	Brook trout	<i>.</i>	157, 989	69, 901
	Rainbow trout			18, 845
	Lake trout		70, 498	
D.: b	White-fish		750,000	•••••
logue River, Oreg. h	Quinnat salmon	1,866,000	3,071,363	
	Silver salmon			••••••
ittle White Salmon, Wash .	Steelhead trout	68,000		
	Quinnat salmon		15, 587, 687	
alread to the State of				
aker Lake, Wash	Blueback salmon		3, 371, 000	
aker Lake, Wash	Blueback salmon Quinnat salmon Steelhead trout		3, 371, 000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

a In addition to the above there were transferred from Quincy Station to Buffalo Exposition 158 adult miscellaneous fishes.

Commission of Fish and Fisheries 255,100 rainbow-trout eggs, and to universities for experimental purposes 1,526 rainbow-trout eggs.

"In addition to the above there were transferred from Leadville Station to other stations of the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries 550,000 brook-trout eggs, and to the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., 30,000 black-spotted-trout eggs.

eln addition to the above there were transferred from Spearfish Station to other stations of the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries 200,000 brook-trout eggs.

Jin addition to the above there were transferred from Bozeman Station to other stations of the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries 800,000 gravling eggs.

ø In addition to the above there were transferred from Baird Station to other stations of the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries 20,000 quinnat-salmon eggs, and to the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., 30,000 quinnat-salmon eggs.

Åin addition to the above there were transferred from Rogue River Station to other stations of the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries 413,000 steelhead-trout eggs.

aduit miscellaneous fishes.

bIn addition to the above there were transferred from Manchester Station to other stations of the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries 350,000 rainbow-trout eggs; to the Buffalo Exposition, 300 quinnat salmon; to Interstate Fish and Game Association, Chicago, Ill., 25 adult grayling, and to the Buffalo Exposition, 102 miscellaneous fishes.

clu addition to the above there were transferred from Neosho Station to other stations of the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries 255,100 rainbow-trout eggs, and to universities for experimental purposes 1806 rainbow trout 2009.

Summary of distribution.

Species.	Eggs.	Fry and fingerlings.	Adults and yearlings.	Total.
Shad		104, 986, 000	2,000,000	106, 986, 000
Quinnat salmon		29, 337, 308		48, 683, 718
Atlantic salmon	300,000	56, 765	282,000	638, 765
Landlocked salmon		523,655	98,565	822, 220
Silver salmon				424,530
Blueback salmon		3, 371, 000		3, 371, 000
Steelhead trout	68,000	389, 196	77, 686	534, 882
Loch Leven trout		91,760	5,000	96,760
Rainbow trout	397, 790	784, 835	492, 496	1, 675, 121
Black-spotted trout	280,000	100,000	1,488,500	1,868,500
Brook trout	920,000	5, 222, 422	437, 340	6, 579, 762
Lake trout	5, 235, 000	22, 022, 478	3.012	27, 260, 490
Scotch sea trout	10,000	7, 694	6,837	24,531
Golden trout		69, 950		69,950
Grayling	655,000	1, 130, 333	17,925	1,803,258
White-fish	111, 260, 000	483, 230, 000		594, 490, 000
Pike perch		177, 099, 000	575	237, 099, 575
Pickerel			805	805
Cat-fish			95,970	95, 970
Yellow perch			1,700	1,700
Buffalo-fish			200,000	200,000
Black bass			262, 157	262, 157
Crappie		1	795, 120	735, 120
Strawberry bass.			3,551	3,551
Rock bass			37, 170	37,170
Warmouth bass			100	100
Sun-fish and bream			623, 739	623,739
Cod				212,001,000
Flat-fish.		168, 133, 000		168, 133, 000
Lobster	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	81,020,000		81,020,000
Totals and grand total	198, 672, 200	1, 290, 000, 926	6, 870, 248	1, 495, 543, 374

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

The cars of the Commission while distributing fishes during the fiscal year have traveled 95,259 miles, and detached messengers 199,944 miles. The work of distribution has been greatly facilitated by the free transportation furnished through the courtesy of the following railroads:

Statement of free transportation furnished by certain railroads.

Name of railroad.	Cars.	Messen- gers.	Name of railroad.	Cars.	Messen- gers.
Astoria and Columbia River R. R		236	Detroit and Mackinac Rwy	756	252
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe		348	Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Rwy El Paso and Northeastern R. R		20 830
RwyAtlantic Coast Line R. R		456	Florida East Coast Rwy		250
Bultimore and Ohio R. R	• • • • • •	19	Fort Worth and Denver City Rwy		
Bangor and Aroostook R. R		608	Grand Trunk Rwy. System	· · · · · · ·	197
Boston and Maine R. R	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Great Northern Rwy. Line	1.378	
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and		1 .,	Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Rwy		6, 445
Northern Rwy	1,684	1, 282	Houston and Texas Central R. R.		
Central Vermont Rwy			Houston, East and West Texas		:
Chicago and Northwestern Rwy	177	1,531	RwyIllinois Central R. R.	.	556
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy		1	Illinois Central R. R		497
_R.R	3,892	2,809	International and Great North-		i
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	1		ern R. R.	• • • • • •	8,714
Rwy		62	Jacksonville and St. Louis Rwy		54
Chicago, Rock Island and Texas		100	Lake Erie and Western R. R		
Rwy Colorado and Southern Rwy	74	183 3,036	Linville River R. R		
Colorado Midiand Rwy	139	1,034	Michigan Control D D	1 500	4,327
Cooperstown and Charlotte Valley	109	1,034	Michigan Central R. R	1 791	104
	ĺ	50	Monson R. R	1, /21	104
R.RCrystal River R.R		154	Montana R. R.	188	188
Delaware, Lackawanna and West-		101	Montpelier and Wells River R. R.		192
Delaware, Lackawanna and West- ern R. R	l	242	New York Central and Hudson	• • •	1
Denver and Rio Grande R. R	552	8,718			149

Statement of free transportation	furnished by certain	railroads—Continued.
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Name of railroad.	Cars.	Messen- gers,	Name of railroad;	Cars.	Messen- gers.
Norfolk and Western Rwy	754	621		1,690	
Northern Pacific Rwy	2,419	663	Southern Rwy	616	809
Oregon R. R. and Navigation Co			Southern Indiana Rwy	1 121	74
Oregon Short Line R. R.	434	į l		l .	1,025
Pennsylvania R. R. System	608		Texas and Pacific Rwy	882	2,344
Pennsylvania Lines, west of Pitts-		! i	Texas Central R. R.		100
burg	522	12-232-	Union Pacific R. R.	l	118
Pere Marquette R. R.			United Verde and Pacific Rwy		26
Plant System	4,225	1 1	Vandalia Line	450	· · · · · · ·
Queen and Crescent Route	408		Virginia-Carolina Rwy	52	
Rio Grande Southern R. R.		1 1	wabash R. R	[1,607
Rio Grande Western Rwy	911	i··:·:	Washington and Columbia River		
Rutland R. R				30	
St. Louis and San Francisco R. R.	1,043	1,509	Washington County R. R.		204
St. Louis Southwestern Rwy	• • • • • •	633	-		
		407	Total	29,616	68, 940
Rwy	• • • • • •	427			

BIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES.

The experiments which have been carried on for several years at Lynnhaven, Va., to perfect a method by which oysters can be fattened and improved in flavor and food value are meeting with encouraging success. Means have been found to supply proper food in sufficient quantity and in a systematic manner, and it is believed in another season it can be demonstrated that oysters can be fattened for market by simple economical means. This will make the industry far more profitable than the present method of allowing the oysters to grow under natural conditions, which is always uncertain and often will not give the best results.

Successful results are hoped for from the experimental work carried on in Florida in raising sponges from cuttings. It is desired to discover methods which will be available for the practical sponge-grower and which will permit the cultivation of sponges systematically and assure the grower of regular marketable crops. As Florida can now supply only about half the demand of this country, and as the natural sponge-grounds are rapidly becoming depleted, the undertaking is watched with interest by prominent dealers.

A systematic investigation of the carp in the Great Lakes, where this species is very abundant, was undertaken on account of the disfavor in which it is held by many persons. Attention was given to the food and feeding of the carp, its relation to other fishes, and its food and market value. It is probable that the prejudice against this fish comes from a misapprehension and may be removed with a fuller knowledge of the facts. Much information on the subject has been obtained, and the inquiries will be continued another season.

The supposed destruction of fish and apparatus by sea lions has caused apprehension to the fishery interests of the Pacific coast, and in some localities systematic efforts have been made to kill off the herds. A diversity of opinion has existed as to the advisability of this course, for while the fishermen claim that great damage was done, this was

hardly substantiated by reliable data, and the extermination of the herds met with opposition in many quarters. The Commission was finally asked by the California authorities to make an investigation of the food and feeding habits of the sea lions with a view to determining the point at issue. This was accordingly undertaken by an agent of this office, assisted by a representative from both the California board of fish commissioners and the California Academy of Sciences, and was carried on during July and August. As thorough an inquiry as practicable was made, from which it appears that the sea lions did not do much damage except at the mouth of the Columbia River, but further study of some aspects of the case will be necessary before a definite conclusion can be reached.

At the request of oyster-growers of Tuckerton, N. J., a representative of the Commission was detailed to investigate the destruction of oyster beds in that vicinity by drum-fish. These fish feed on the seed oysters, which are the thin-shelled eastern forms, and cause enormous losses, many extensive beds being practically depleted. In one case, where some 20,000 bushels of oysters had been planted, an examination showed that over 80 per cent had been destroyed. Various expedients have been tried or suggested without much success, and it would seem that it will be necessary to use heavy-shelled oysters, which are strong enough to resist the drum-fish, for seed, rather than the thin-shelled ones. The former, however, at this particular locality do not attain so satisfactory a growth.

The biological survey of the Great Lakes has been continued, the work still being confined to Lake Erie with headquarters at the station of the Commission at Put-in Bay. Special attention was given to the white-fish, wall-eyed pike, carp, and sturgeon

The investigations of the fisheries of the Territory of Hawaii, called for by act of Congress, were partially completed during the summer of 1901, most of the islands being visited, the fishery methods and laws studied, a statistical canvass made, and a large and interesting collection of fishes obtained. A preliminary report was made to the President in July, 1902, and by him submitted to Congress. As stated elsewhere, the investigation of the deeper waters around the islands is now being continued by means of the steamer Albatross.

Among other investigations may be mentioned the continuation of the biological study of the quinnat salmon in California, a further inquiry as to the results of introducing new species into certain lakes in Idaho and Utah, an inquiry into the geographical distribution of trout and salmon in the waters of Maine, and biological investigations of certain waters of New York and New Jersey.

The subject of the diseases of fishes has received considerable attention, the time of one assistant being entirely devoted thereto. Mortality from causes little understood in the Government hatcheries and

private establishments has always been a source of embarrassment and loss. These studies have been made at a number of places and under various conditions, and it is hoped they will result in rendering it possible to stamp out disease, or, better still, prevent its appearance.

The laboratories at Woods Hole and Beaufort, which have been open as usual during the season, have been utilized by a number of trained investigators, who are attracted by the facilities offered for biological research. The investigations carried on have direct bearing on the various problems related to the fisheries and are exceedingly valuable to the Commission in the performance of its functions.

In the laboratory at Washington studies have been made of various collections of fishes and of particular species, reports prepared, and much work of a miscellaneous character accomplished.

STATISTICAL INQUIRIES.

The principal statistical canvass undertaken was that of the Middle Atlantic States, and at the close of the fiscal year it was still in progress. Besides this, the lobster fishery and several inquiries relating to minor or local fisheries were covered.

At Boston and Gloucester, during the calendar year 1901, there were landed 151,165,191 pounds of fishery products, valued at \$4,245,951. These figures are somewhat less than in the preceding year, both in quantity and value, both ports participating in the decrease.

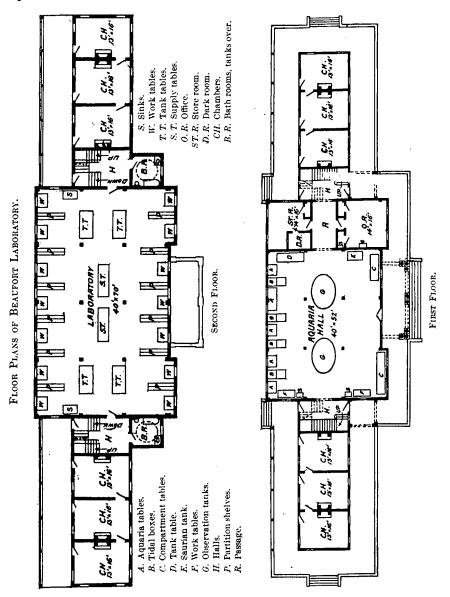
An inquiry prosecuted in the State of Utah developed that a considerable fishing industry, amounting to over 1,000,000 pounds and nearly \$50,000, is carried on in that State, the principal part of the catch being taken from Utah Lake and consisting mainly of carp, trout, and black bass. It is not possible to show the entire quantity taken, for here, as in other interior waters, much of the fishing is by sportsmen or for the personal use of the fishermen and is not reported.

In the season of 1901 a canvass of the lobster fishery of the Atlantic coast States was made, and interesting comparisons of the value of the industry for the preceding ten years will be found on pp. 156-158. This inquiry, which covered the calendar year 1900, showed a total investment of \$1,668,000 and that 4,348 persons were employed. While lobster fishing is carried on to some extent from New York and New Jersey, it is chiefly confined to the New England States, Maine having far the largest interest, followed by Massachusetts. The total yield was 15,767,700 pounds, having a first value of \$1,390,500.

In the report of the Division of Statistics, on pp. 154-155, will be found notes on salmon fishing with hand apparatus in several localities on the Pacific coast. This method of capture has achieved some commercial importance during the last few years, besides being in vogue with anglers. There are also given in the report the results of some inquiries respecting the trade in fur-seal skins in London.

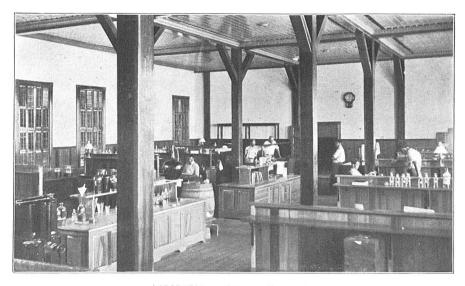
NEW STATIONS.

Work was begun on the biological station near Beaufort, N. C., the latter part of July, 1901, and it is now practically completed and in operation. It was desired to afford this establishment every facility

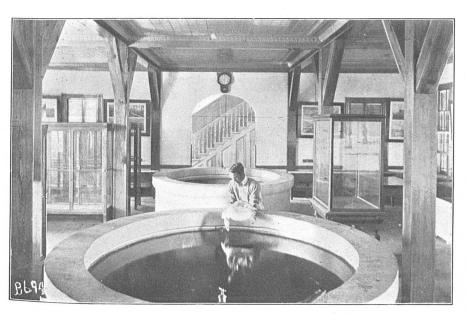


for carrying on marine biological research, for which it is admirably located, and its appointments and equipment, while plain, are substantial and as complete as possible.

The main building is a 2-story frame structure 70 by 42 feet, with



LABORATORY INTERIOR, BEAUFORT.



OBSERVATION TANK, BEAUFORT LABORATORY.

two wings each 51% by 17% feet, and contains a laboratory, aquarium, office, 12 bedrooms, commodious halls, 2 bathrooms, and storerooms. In front is a portico with a balcony, and around the sides is a veranda. In the center of the large aquaria hall are two oval tanks, 12 by 8 feet and 3 feet deep, constructed of white cedar and finished with cement. Along the north wall, in front of each window, are placed large aquaria The room also contains a tank-table and with tidal boxes between. saurian tank, three compartment hatching-tables, work-tables, and sinks. Along the north and south walls of the laboratory are compartments divided by partition shelves, each compartment being provided with a table for microscopes. Four large tank-tables, two at either end of the room, are arranged for the experimental work of the laboratory, while two long tables in the center contain lockers and shelves for the supplies. At each end are sinks. All other available space is used for show-cases.

Sixty-five feet north of the main building is the mess-house, a 1½-story frame structure, 36 by 33 feet, containing a dining-room, three bedrooms, kitchen, and bath. Near by is the power-house, 36 by 33 feet, in which are the boiler, pumps, dynamo, etc. All these buildings are lighted with electricity and have slate roofs. There are also a boat-house, fuel-shed, outbuildings, and a landing-pier 80 feet long. Fresh water is obtained from an artesian well 200 feet deep and a brick cistern with a capacity of 10,000 gallons. Salt and fresh water tanks are placed in towers on the wings of the main building, from which the water is distributed by pipe lines as needed.

Under the authority of an act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, correspondence was begun with a view to the selection of a site for a fish-cultural station in West Virginia, and during the fall of 1900 and the succeeding year a number of localities in different parts of the State were examined by the Commissioner personally and by agents of the Commission. A site about two-thirds of a mile from White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, was finally decided upon as combining the desired requisites for both trout and bass culture. was found a spring flowing 1,800 gallons per minute, with a temperature of 53° in August. Below the spring several small runs, with temperatures of 65° to 70°, can be utilized, which will augment the supply by about 5,000 gallons per minute. Land was available where buildings can be advantageously erected and well adapted to the construction of ponds below the spring, and railroad facilities are good. Accordingly a tract of 25 acres was purchased June 26, 1902, and the preparation of plans was at once begun.

An item in the urgent deficiency bill approved February 14, 1902, so amended an item in the sundry civil bill approved March 3, 1901, providing for the establishment of a fish-cultural station at Tupelo, Miss., as to allow the purchase of land. The wording of the act limited the location of the station to the town of Tupelo, and a site

comprising 28 acres was selected on its southeast border, where it would appear that a water supply can be obtained by artesian wells. Steps have been taken to acquire the property.

An act of Congress approved February 4, 1901, provided for a lobster hatchery on the Maine coast, and after an examination of different localities by the Commissioner and representatives of the Commission conversant with the needs of such an establishment, McKown Point, on the southwest side of Boothbay Harbor, was chosen. This is about 3½ miles by land and about a mile by water from the town of Boothbay Harbor, Lincoln County, where there are daily boat connections with Bath and other important towns. The site selected has an area of 9 acres. It is on a rocky point with deep water close to the shore, thus insuring a good water supply by pumping even at low tide; boat landings can be advantageously constructed, and the ground lies well for a convenient arrangement of the hatchery and other buildings. Moreover, Boothbay Harbor is an excellent center for obtaining egg lobsters in quantities for artificial propagation, which is a matter of importance.

STEAMER ALBATROSS.

The salmon investigations conducted with this vessel during the summer of 1901 were carried on in southeast Alaska, and it was intended to complete the survey begun in 1897. Smallpox broke out among the crew, compelling the return of the ship earlier than was intended, but though an examination of all the new canneries in this part of the Territory was interfered with, the stream and lake work was practically completed. The vessel reached Scattle early in September. A report covering the salmon investigation for 1900 and 1901 will soon be issued, which, taken in connection with that of 1897, it is believed will give a comprehensive account of the commercial aspects of the salmon interests of Alaska.

During September and October an examination was made along the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California, looking to the movements of salmon at sea and the results of the introduction of eastern lobsters and crabs. At the end of October the Albatross was in San Francisco for the purpose of refitting and making minor repairs preparatory to her next duty.

In continuation of the investigation of the Hawaiian fisheries, begun in 1901 by direction of Congress, it was decided to send the *Albatross* to those islands to study the conditions in the surrounding waters. An arrangement was made with Dr. David Starr Jordan to have general supervision of the expedition, and Dr. Charles H. Gilbert was put in immediate charge of the scientific work. The investigation was to embrace dredging and collecting in channels and on the banks about the islands, and a thorough examination of the surroundings of Kauai, the oldest of the group, of outlying reefs about the islands northwest

of Kauai, and of the different fishing-banks. It is believed information of both commercial and scientific importance will be gained. The vessel sailed from San Francisco March 11, arriving at Honolulu March 24, where the investigation was at once begun and is now in progress.

On October 26, 1901, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, Commander Jefferson F. Moser, U. S. Navy, was detached from the command of the *Albatross* and was succeeded by Commander Chauncey Thomas, U. S. Navy. Commander Moser's services with this Commission covered a period of over four years and were efficient and valuable. His detachment was viewed with regret.

STEAMER FISH HAWK.

On July 3, 1901, this vessel left Gloucester City, N. J., for Woods Hole, Mass., where she was detailed for duty in connection with the laboratory until September, when she was sent to Baltimore to undergo It having been determined to use her in connecconsiderable repairs. tion with the sponge investigations on the Florida coast, she sailed from Baltimore October 8, 1901, arriving at Cedar Keys, where it was decided to establish headquarters, on the 21st. The work outlined for the vessel was to determine and plot the area of the different spongegrounds: to investigate the nature of the bottom and depth of water as affecting the growth, distribution, and abundance of marketable sponges; and to examine biologically certain areas, making as complete collections of specimens as possible. A survey covering all the sponge-grounds on the west coast of Florida, north of Tampa Bay, was continued till January 29, 1902, during which lines of soundings and dredgings, about 5 miles distant from each other, were made from shoal water out to a depth of about 10 fathoms. On completing this work the vessel proceeded to Key West, Fla., and made a series of dredgings for the purpose of determining the nature of the marine fauna in this region as bearing on the advisability of establishing a biological station at Key West, and also to ascertain the condition of the sponge-grounds in this region. During the season collections of live fishes were made for the aquarium at the Charleston Exposition. The results of these operations, though considerably retarded by bad weather, are regarded as successful, and will be enlarged on when the complete reports of the condition and resources of the Florida spongegrounds are published.

From March 17 to April 10 the Fish Hawk was at Charleston, S. C., moored at the Exposition grounds, where she formed an attractive feature of the exhibit of the Commission by illustrating the methods of carrying on deep-sea investigations, with the appropriate apparatus. After some repairs at Baltimore the vessel proceeded to Gloucester City, N. J., and on April 29 the usual spring shad-hatching on the Delaware was taken up and continued until the close of the fiscal year. The fish-cultural work is referred to elsewhere.

EXPOSITIONS.

At the close of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, November 1, 1901, it was desired by those interested to have the Government exhibits sent to the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, which was to open at Charleston, S. C., December 1. Congress at that time had provided no funds for the purpose, but with the approval of the President the heads of the Executive Departments directed that such parts of their respective exhibits as might be desired should be sent to Charleston for display there, provided that all the expenses should be borne by the exposition authorities. Accordingly, the Commission sent its entire exhibit directly from Buffalo to Charleston, where it was installed in a building constructed for the purpose, with an amount of space equal to that in Buffalo, except that the aquarium was much smaller.

By an act approved January 21, 1902, Congress appropriated \$90,000 to defray the expense of the Government exhibit. At the close of the exposition, on the 31st of May, 1902, the material was returned to Washington.

The board of directors of the Pan-American Exposition awarded commemorative diplomas to the Commission for its exhibits as follows: The collective exhibit; the aquarium; the hatching and transporting apparatus; fishing apparatus and accessories; scientific researches; products of fisheries; sponges; collection of pearls and pearl-bearing shells; reports and bulletins. The Interstate and West Indian Exposition awarded a diploma and gold medal.

By an act approved March 3, 1901, Congress appropriated \$5,250,000 for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1903. The act directed the appointment by the President of a national commission and also that the Executive Departments and bureaus, including this Commission, should take part. The Government exhibit, as usual, is to be under the direct control of a board of management consisting of a representative from each establishment participating. W. de C. Ravenel, who has represented the Commission at all the recent expositions, was designated to act in a similar capacity at St. Louis. The opening of the exposition has been deferred till 1904.

Invitations to participate in the below-mentioned expositions were received, but could not be accepted in the absence of specific authority from Congress:

International Exposition of Hygiene, Maritime Security, and Fishing, Ostend, August-September, 1901; organized under the auspices of the Communal Administration.

International Exhibition of Fisheries, St. Petersburg, February-March, 1902;

organized by the Imperial Society of Fisheries and Fish-Culture.

International Fishery Exhibition, Vienna, September 6-21, 1902, on the occasion of the eighth Austrian Fishery Conference.

Exposition of Hydro-biology, Fish-culture, and Fishing, Moscow, March, 1903; organized by the Ichthyological Section of the Imperial Society of Acclimatation of Russia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Neosho, Mo., it was found advisable to obtain an addition of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in order to control the water supply from Spring Branch and to extend the pond system. This purchase was made by deed dated June 6, 1901.

Two small tracts of land were also purchased at San Marcos in order to straighten the boundary lines of the property and to obtain additional area for new ponds with land and water rights adjacent to the San Marcos River. These purchases were deeded October 2, 1901, and March 27, 1902.

The increasing work involved in the collection and distribution of adult fishes in the Mississippi River and its tributaries in connection with the operations of the Manchester, Iowa, Station has rendered the use of a steamer specially constructed for the purpose very desirable, as by this means the work can be conducted more efficiently and economically. Accordingly, under authority of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, a contract was entered into with Kahlke Brothers, of Rock Island, Ill., to build a two-decked, stern-wheeled river steamboat '6 feet long, 20 feet beam, with 3 feet depth of hold. the main deck are light galvanized-iron retaining-tanks, 4 feet by 2½ feet by 2 feet, for carrying fish, with pump, air-compressor, and necessary machinery for a complete circulating apparatus; on the deck above are the pilot-house and a deck-house containing four double bunks. boat is propelled by a pair of lever engines, with a boiler 40 inches in diameter and 16 feet long. The vessel will be completed and ready for use during the coming season.

Besides the usual repairs to the steam launches and smaller vessels, to keep them in good condition, the *Shearwater* and *Senator* have been thoroughly overhauled, the hulls of both being practically rebuilt, as they were in bad condition and showed serious signs of decay.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

On February 14, 1902, Mr. W. de C. Ravenel, who had been assistant in charge of the Division of Fish-culture since 1895, severed his connection with the Commission to accept an administrative position with the United States National Museum. Mr. Ravenel, entering the service in 1884 as superintendent of the St. Jerome, Md., Station, had risen through different grades, and his record has always been distinguished for efficiency and business ability. He has taken a prominent part in the exposition work of the Commission, and has been its representative on the Government Boards of Managers at all the expositions held in this country, except at Cincinnati and Chicago. At the latter exposition he was chief special agent.

PUBLICATIONS.

During the year there have been added to the library 115 books and 185 pamphlets and unbound volumes. The bound report for 1900 has been issued together with the following pamphlets:

The Mollusca of Porto Rico, by W. H. Dall and C. T. Simpson. Bulletin for 1900, vol. 1, pp. 351-524, plates 53 to 58.

The Brachyura and Macrura of Porto Rico, by Mary J. Rathbun. Bulletin for

1900, vol. 2, pp. 1 to 127+*129 to *137, plates 1 and 2.

The Anomuran collections made by the Fish Hawk expedition to Porto Rico, by J. E. Benedict. Bulletin for 1900, vol. 2, pp. 129-148, plates 3-6.

Stomatopoda of Porto Rico, by R. P. Bigelow. Bulletin for 1900, vol. 2, pp. 149-160.

Report on Porto Rican Isopoda, by H. F. Moore. Bulletin for 1900, vol. 2, pp. 161-

176, plates 7-11.

The Cirripedia collected near Porto Rico by the Fish Hawk expedition in 1898-99, by M. A. Bigelow. Bulletin for 1900, vol. 2, pp. 177-180.

The Polychætous Annelids of Porto Rico, by A. L. Treadwell. Bulletin for 1900,

vol. 2, pp. 181-210.

Descriptions of two new leeches from Porto Rico, by J. Percy Moore. Bulletin for 1900, vol. 2, pp. 211-222, plates 12-13.

The Nemerteans of Porto Rico, by W. R. Coe. Bulletin for 1900, vol. 2, pp. 223-229.

The Echinoderms of Porto Rico, by H. L. Clark. Bulletin for 1900, vol. 2, pp. 231-263, plates 14-17.

The Alcyonaria of Porto Rico, by C. W. Hargitt and C. G. Rogers. Bulletin for 1900. vol. 2, pp. 265-287, plates i-iv.

The stony corals of Porto Rican waters, by T. Wayland Vaughan. Bulletin for 1900, vol. 2, pp. 289-320, plates I-XXXVIII.

Actinaria from the vicinity of Porto Rico, by J. E. Duerden. Bulletin for 1900, vol.

2, pp. 321-374, plates i-xii.

The sponges collected in Porto Rico in 1899 by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk, by H. V. Wilson. Bulletin for 1900, vol. 2, pp. 375-411.

Dredging and other records of the U.S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross, with bibliography relative to the work of the vessel, compiled by C. H. Townsend.

Report for 1900, pp. 387-562, plates I-VII.

The French sardine industry, by H. M. Smith.

Bulletin for 1901, pp. 1-26, plates 1-8. Biological notes, No. 2, from the biological laboratory at Woods Hole. Bulletin for 1901, pp. 27-33.

Description of a new oceanic fish found off southern New England, by Carl H. Eigen-

mann. Bulletin for 1901, pp. 35-36.

The egg and development of the conger eel, by Carl H. Eigenmann. Bulletin for 1901. pp. 37-44.

Investigations into the history of the young squeteague, by Carl H. Eigenmann.

Bulletin for 1901, pp. 45-51.

A new isopod parasitic on the hermit crab, by Millet T. Thompson. Bulletin for 1901, pp. 53-56, plates 9-10.

The plants of western Lake Erie, with observations on their distribution, by A. J. Bulletin for 1901, pp. 57-79, plates 11-20.

The Leptocephalus of the American eel and other American Leptocephali, by C. H. Eigenmann and C. H. Kennedy. Bulletin for 1901, pp. 81-92. Report of the Commissioner for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, by George M.

Bowers. Report for 1901, pp. 1-170. Publications of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries available for distribution on December 1, 1901. Report for 1901, pp. 177-192.

Notes on the fishes and mollusks of Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., by B. W. Evermann and E. L. Goldsborough. Report for 1901, pp. 169-175.

The Foraminifera of Porto Rico, by James M. Flint, medical director, U. S. Navy. Bulletin for 1900, vol. 2, pp. 413-416.

Description of a new species of blenny from Japan, by Hugh M. Smith. Bulletin for

Description of a new species of blenny from Japan, by Hugh M. Smith. Bulletin for

1901, pp. 93, 94. List of species known to occur in the Great Lakes or their connecting waters, by Barton Warren Evermann. Bulletin for 1901, pp. 95, 96.

Notes on the tagging of four thousand adult cod at Woods Hole, Mass., by Hugh M. Smith. Report for 1901, pp. 193-208.

Notes on the silversides of the genus Menidia of the east coast of the United States, by W. C. Kendall. Report for 1901, pp. 241-267.

Notes on the Scotch methods of smoking haddocks, by Hugh M. Smith. Report for

1901, pp. 269–271.

Notes on the fishes of Lake Ontario. An annotated list of the fishes known to occur in Lake Champlain and its tributary waters. An annotated list of the fishes known to occur in the St. Lawrence River. By B. W. Evermann and W. C. Kendall. Report for 1901, pp. 209-240.

A report on fishes collected in Mexico and Central America, by B. W. Evermann and E. L. Goldsborough. Bulletin for 1901, pp. 137-159.

The organic constituents of the scales of fish, by E. H. Green and R. W. Tower.

Bulletin for 1901, pp. 97-102.

The reactions of copepods to various stimuli and the bearing of this on daily depth migrations, by G. H. Parker. Bulletin for 1901, pp. 103-123.

The gas in the swim-bladder of fishes. Biliary calculi in the squeteague, by R. W. Tower. Bulletin for 1901, pp. 126-135, plate 21.

Description of new species of shad (Alosa ohiensis), with notes on other food-fishes of the Ohio River, by Barton Warren Evermann. Report for 1901, pp. 273-288.

There have been distributed during the year 1,815 bound and 19,210 pamphlet publications of the Commission.

The Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., has published under the general title, "Reports on the scientific results of the expedition to the tropical Pacific, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross, from August, 1899, to March, 1900, Commander Jefferson F. Moser, U. S. N., commanding":

I. Preliminary report and list of stations, by Alexander Agassiz; with remarks on deep-sea deposits, by Sir John Murray. (Vol. xxvi, No. 1.)
 II. Some species of Partula from Tahiti: A study in variation; by Alfred Goldsborough Mayer. (Vol. xxvi, No. 2.)
 III. Madagan by Alexander Agassiz and Alfred Goldsborough Mayer. (Vol. xxvi, No. 2.)

III. Meduse, by Alexander Agassiz and Alfred Goldsborough Mayer. (Vol. xxvi, No. 3.)

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations available for conducting the Commission during the fiscal year 1902 were as follows:

Salaries. Miscellaneous expenses:	
Administration	12,500
Propagation of food-fishes.	175,000
inquiry respecting food-fishes	22.500
Statistical inquiry	7, 500
Maintenance of vessels	35,000
For improvement and enlargement of stations at-	,
Green Lake, Me.	4,000
Woods Hole, Mass	2,000
For purchase of additional land and improvements at—	
San Marcos, Tex	8,000
Neosho. Mo	7,500
For the construction of a steamboat for use on the Mississippi River	5,000
For the establishment of a lobster hatchery on the coast of Maine	10,000
For the establishment of a fish-cultural station at Tupelo, Miss	20,000

A report of the expenditure of these appropriations will be made to Congress in accordance with law.

George M. Bowers,

Commissioner.