Department of the Interior:
U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

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BULLETIN

OF THE

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

NO. 18.—EXHIBIT OF THE FISHERIES AND FISH CULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MADE AT BERLIN IN 1880.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

G. BROWN GOODE,
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1880.
Department of the Interior:
U. S. National Museum.

—21—

BULLETIN

Of the United States National Museum.

No. 18.

Published under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.

1880.
ADVERTISEMENT.

This work is the twenty-first of a series of papers intended to illustrate the collections of natural history and ethnology belonging to the United States, and constituting the National Museum, of which the Smithsonian Institution was placed in charge by the act of Congress of August 10, 1846.

It has been prepared at the request of the Smithsonian Institution, and printed by authority of the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

SPENCER F. BAIRD,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, March 29, 1880.
EXHIBIT

OF

THE FISHERIES AND FISH CULTURE

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

AT THE

INTERNATIONALE FISCHEREI-AUSSTELLUNG, HELD AT BERLIN,
APRIL 20, 1880, AND FORMING A PART OF THE COL-
LECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM,

MADE BY THE

UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

G. BROWN GOODE,
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1880.
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The present catalogue embraces the articles brought together by the United States Fish Commission for exhibition at the International Fishery Exhibition (Internationale Fischerei-Ausstellung) to be opened in Berlin on the 20th of April, 1880. The exhibit is, for the most part, a portion of that of the National Museum of the United States maintained under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.

The idea of an international fishery exhibition to be held at Berlin under the auspices of the Deutscher Fischerei-Verein, had long been entertained; and an invitation to participate therein was extended more than a year ago by the German Government, to the United States, as well as to other countries. No action on the subject was taken at the time by Congress; but on the 16th of February, 1880, a resolution introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. P. V. Denster, of Wisconsin, and supported by Mr. L. P. Morton, of New York, which became a law, authorized the participation in the exhibition on the part of the United States, and appropriated the sum of $20,000 for the purpose.*

*The act passed in the following words:

Whereas all civilized nations take part in the international fishery exhibition to be held in the city of Berlin, Germany, in April, eighteen hundred and eighty, it is deemed both right and expedient that the prominent and effective action of the United States in the line of the artificial propagation of fish and the stocking of depleted fishing waters should be conspicuously and well exhibited on the occasion: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to enable the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to exhibit America in Berlin in April, eighteen hundred and eighty, a fair and full collection of the different specimens of American food-fishes, casts thereof, models of, and implements, and so forth, used in the prosecution of American fisheries, the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated in the Treasury of the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, to be immediately available on the passage of this resolution, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 2. That the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries be, and is hereby, authorized to represent the United States, either in person or by a deputy to be appointed by the President of the United States; and that, at his discretion, he may use any portion of the collections at present forming part of the National Museum in making up the proposed exhibition by the United States.

SEC. 3. That the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries be, and is here-
Preparations were immediately begun to utilize the few weeks remaining before the opening of the exhibition. A general invitation was extended to all parties interested, to contribute articles having any relationship to the fisheries and to fish-culture, and the special assistance of a number of persons was invoked.* The work was carried on night and day, and a first shipment made on the 4th of March, followed by others on the 20th, on which day Mr. George Brown Goode,† the deputy commissioner, with his staff,‡ left for Berlin.

With the help of the gentlemen enumerated below it has been possible, in the short time at command, to make what will probably be considered a creditable display of apparatus, subjects, and products of the American fisheries and fish-culture; this, however, would have been more complete in many respects had a longer time been allowed than the four weeks actually available.

The principal deficiency in the collection will be found in the series of American prehistoric and aboriginal implements for fishing. Of these there is a large collection in the National Museum, which could not conveniently be withdrawn. There are wanting, also, many forms of boats and vessels and numerous preparations of fish and marine products which could not be obtained within the time, and a still larger number which, from their somewhat perishable nature, could not be trusted to a sea voyage.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the extreme liberality of the North German Lloyds in giving free freights between Baltimore and New York and Bremen of the entire fishery exhibits, at the suggestion of the New York agents, Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., who, with the Baltimore agents, Messrs. A. Schumacher & Co., have done all in their power to carry out the authority given them by the company. The Baltimore and Ohio, the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, not to be outdone by a foreign corporation, also granted free transportation to Baltimore and New York; so that the

by, instructed to present to Congress, through the Department of State, a report upon the Berlin exhibition, showing the recent progress and present condition of the fisheries and of fish-culture in foreign countries.


†Appointed deputy commissioner to the Berlin exhibition by the President.

whole cost of moving a collection exceeding nine thousand cubic feet, and weighing many tons, as far as Bremen at least, has been limited to the mere matter of cartage and loading.

SPENCER F. BAIRD,
United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

Smithsonian Institution,
SECTION A.

AQUATIC ANIMALS OF NORTH AMERICA BENEFICIAL OR INJURIOUS TO MAN.

VERTEBRATES.

I. MAMMALS.

ORDER, FERÆ.

SUBORDER, FISSIPEDIA.

MUSTELIDÆ.

MUSTELIDÆ.

MUSTELA PENNANTI, Erxl.—FISHER.—Northern North America.


Putorius Vison, Rich.—MINK.—North America generally.

12432. Mounted. (Male.) Moore's Lake, Minn. J. H. Batty.

LUTRINÆ.

Lutra Canadensis, Sab.—AMERICAN OTTER.—North America generally.


ENHYDRINÆ.

Enhydris Lutris, (Linn.) Gray.—SEA OTTER.—Pacific Coast of the United States.


PROCYONIDÆ.

Procyon Lotor, (Linn.) Storr.—RACCOON.—United States generally.


1 F
Pinnipedia.

Otariidae.

Callirhinus ursinus, (Schreber) Gray.—Fur Seal.—North Pacific Ocean and Bering's Sea.

Eumetopias stelleri, (Fischer) Gray.—Sea Lion.—Pacific Coast.

Zalophus Gilliespil, (Macbain) Gill.—Sea Dog.—Pacific Coast.

Phocidae.

Phocinae.

Phoca vitulina, Linn.—Common Seal; Harbor Seal.—North Atlantic.

Phoca richardsii, (Gray) Gill.—Leopard Seal.—North Pacific.

Order, Sirenia.

Trichechidae.

Trichechus manatus, Linn.—Manatee.—Florida, West Indies, and N. E. South America.

Order, Cetace.

Delphinidae.

Delphinapterus leucas, (Linn.) Gill.—Lagena or White Whale.—Arctic and Subarctic Seas (ascending large rivers).

Lagena rhynchus leucopterus, (Raasch) Gray.—Cowfish.—Eastern Coast.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
PHOCÆNA BRACHYCYON, Cope.—SNUFFING PIG; HERRING HOG.
—Atlantic Coast.


GLOBICEPHALIDÆ.

GLOBICEPHALUS INTERMEDIUS, (Harlan) Gray.—BLACK-FISH.—
Atlantic Coast.

     1875.
     1875.

GRAMPUS GRISEUS, (Cuv.) Gray.—GRampus; COW-FISH.—North
Atlantic.


BALÆNIDÆ.

BALÆNA MYSTICETUS, Linn.—BOWHEAD WHALE.—Arctic Seas.

12938. Model in plaster. From drawings and measurements of Capt. C. M.
     Scammon.

EUBALÆNA CULLAMACH, (Chamisso) Cope.—PACIFIC RIGHT
WHALE.—North Pacific.

12988. Model in plaster. From drawings and measurements of Capt. C. M.
     Scammon.

ORDER, GLIRIDÆ.

MURIDÆ.

FIBER ZIBETHICUS, Cuv.—MUSK RAT.—United States generally.
II. BIRDS.

Note.—In this series are exhibited the most widely distributed forms known to feed upon fish, particularly those peculiar to the United States. No attempt has been made to make the series complete. It also includes species used extensively as bait by fishermen on the Banks.

Order, Passeres.

Cinclidae.

Cinclus Mexicanus, Swainson.—American Dipper; Water Ousel.

Destructive to the eggs of fishes.


Corvidae.

Corvus ossifragus, Wilson.—Fish Crow.—New England to Florida, chiefly along the coast.


Order, Picariæ.

Alcedinidæ.

Ceryle Alcyon, (Linn.) Boie.—Belted Kingfisher.

12080. (Male.) Washington City. S. F. Baird.
75361. Washington City. Mr. Hamilton.

Order, Raptores.

Falconidæ.

Haliætus leucocephalus, (Linn.) Savigny.—American Eagle; Bald Eagle.

42137. (Male.) Washington, D. C. C. Drexler.

Pandion haliætus, (Linn.) Savigny.—Fish-hawk; Osprey.


Order, Grallatores.

Hematopodidæ.

Hæmatopus palliatus, Temm.—Oyster-catcher; Sea Crow.

TANTALIDÆ.

TANTALUS LOCULATOR, Linn.—Wood-ibis.

ARDEIDÆ.

ARDEA HERODIAS, L.—Blue heron.
70057. (Young.) Fairfax Co., Va. C. Schuermann.

ARDEA EGRETTA, (Gmel.) Gray.—White heron; Egret.
2792. Washington City. C. Drexler.

ORDER, LAMELLIROSTRES.

ANATIDÆ.

MERGUS MERGANSER, L.—Sheldrake.
12785. (Male.) Potomac River. T. Tonge.
12707. (Female.) Potomac River. R. J. Pollard.

MERGUS SERRATOR, L.—Fishing-duck.

MERGUS CUCULLATUS, L.—Hooded Sheldrake.
35057. (Male.) Washington, D. C. Smithsonian Institution.
70459. (Female.) Chicago, Ill. Smithsonian Institution.

ERISMATURA RUBIDA, (Wils.) Bon.—Ruddy Duck.

FULIGULA VALLISNERIA, (Wils.) Stephens.—Canvas-back Duck
12712. (Male.) Potomac River. R. J. Pollard.
12713. (Female.) Potomac River. R. J. Pollard.

FULIGULA FERINA, var. AMERICANA, (Eyt.) Coues.—Red-head Duck.
12715. (Male.) Washington City. C. Drexler.

BUCEPHALA ALBEOLA, (L.) Baird.—Butter-ball.
12696. (Male.) Washington City. C. Drexler.

ORDER, STEGANOPODES.

PELICANIDÆ.

PELICANUS FUSCUS.—Brown Pelican.
78234. Florida. Tichkamatse.
PELICANUS TRACHYRHYNCHUS, Lath.—WHITE PELICAN.
71051. (Male.) Grant County, Minn. G. B. Sennett.

SULIDÆ.

SULA BASSANA, (Linn.) Briss.—GANNET.
12905. Massachusetts. N. Vicary.

GRACULIDÆ.

GRACULUS DILOPHUS, (Sw.) Gray.—CORMORANT; SHAG.
63249. Annapolis, Md. E. M. Schaeffer, M. D.

PLOTIDÆ.

PLOTUS ANHINGA, L.—SNAKE-BIRD; WATER-TURKEY.

Order, LONGIPENNES.

PROCELLARIDÆ.

MORMON CIRRHATUS.—CRESTED PUFFIN.

FULMARUS GLACIALIS, (L.) Stephens.—FULMAR GULL.
79115. (Male.) Davis Straits. N. P. Scudder.
79123. (Male.) Davis Straits. N. P. Scudder.
Used extensively as bait, being caught with the hook in large numbers.

PUFFINUS MAJOR, L.—HAGDON.
76294. (Female.) Cape Chadley. Hudson Straits. L. Kumlien.
Used as bait.

PUFFINUS FULIGINOSUS, Strickland.
75217. (Female.) Sable Island Bank. R. L. Newcomb.
Used as bait.

LARIDÆ.

LARUS MARINUS, L.—GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.

LARUS ARGENTATUS, Brunn.—HERRING GULL.
21431. Washington City. Smithsonian Institution.

LARUS DELAWARENSIS, Ord.—RING-BILL GULL.
FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

LARUS CANUS, var. BRACHYRHYNCHUS, (Rich.) Coues.—Mew Gull.

LARUS TRIDACTYLYUS, Linna.—Kittywake Gull.

LARUS PHILADELPHIA, (Aud.) Gray.

STERNA FORSTERI, Nuttall.—Mackerel Gull.
66211. Lake Koskonong, Wis. L. Knmlien.

STERICORARIUS POMATORTHINUS, (Temm.) Vieill. —"Gull-Chaser."
76272. (Male). Disko, Greenland. L. Knmlien.

STERICORARIUS PARASITICUS, Brunn.—Parasitic Jæger.

STERICORARIUS BUFFONI, (Boie) Coues.—Long-tailed Jæger
79057. (Female.) South Greenland. Gov. Fencker.

RHYNCHOPS NIGRA, L.—Black Skimmer.
77319. (Female.) Greene Smith.

ORDER, PYGOPODES.

COLUMBIDÆ.

COLUMBUS TORQUATUS, Brunn.—Loon.
51138. (Male.) Washington City. H. Horan.

PODICIPIDÆ.

PODICEPS CORNUTUS, Latham.—Horned Grebe.
III. REPTILES.

Order, CROCODILIA.

CROCODILIDÆ.

ALLIGATOR MISSISSIPPIENSIS, Daudin.—ALLIGATOR.—Southeastern North America.


Order, TESTUDINATA.

TESTUDINIDÆ.

TESTUDO CAROLINA, Linn.—FLORIDA GOPHER-TORTOISE.—Southeastern North America.


EMYDIDÆ.

MALACOCLEMMYS PALUSTRIS, (Gmelin.)—DIAMOND-BACK TERRAPIN.—Coast from New York to Texas.

Color sketch. U. S. Fish Commission.
Living specimens.

PSEUDEMYS RUGOSA, (Shaw.)—RED-BELLIED TERRAPIN.—New Jersey to Virginia.

Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.
Living specimens.

PSEUDEMYS MOBILIENSIS, (Holbrook.)—SOUTHERN TERRAPIN.


PSEUDEMYS ELEGANS, (Wied.)—Central portion of the United States.


CHELOPUS GUTTATUS, (Schneider) Cope.—SPECKLED TORTOISE.—Eastern States.

Color sketch.

CHRYSSEMYS PICTA, (Herm.) Agassiz—PAINTED TORTOISE.—Eastern portion of the United States.

Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.
Living specimens.
CHRYSÉMYS OREGONÉNSIS, (Harlan) Agassiz—Central portion of the United States.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

CHRYSÉMYS RETICULÁTA, (Bosc.)—Gulf States.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

CINOSTÉRNMIDÆ.

AROMOCHELYS ODORÁTUS, Latreille.—"Stink Pot."—Eastern and Southern States.
Color sketch. (Richard.)

CINOSTÉRNUM PENNSYLVANICUM, (Bosc.) Bell.—Mud Turtle.
—Eastern States.
Color sketches. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

CHELYDRIDÆ.

MACROCHELYS LACÉRTINA, (Schw.)—Alligator Snapper.

CHELYDRA SERPENTÍNA, (Linn.) Schw.—Snapping Tortoise.—Canada to Ecuador.

TRIONYCHIDÆ.

ASPIDONECTESTES FÉROX, Schw.—Soft-shell Turtle.—Georgia to Western Louisiana.
Color sketch. U. S. Fish Commission.

ASPIDONECTESTES SPINIFER, (Les.) Agassiz—Soft-shell Turtle.—Middle and northern tributaries of the Mississippi and the Saint Lawrence.
Cast. Smithsonian Institution.

CHELONIIDÆ.

CHELONIA MYDÁS, Schw.—Green Turtle.—Atlantic Coast south of Long Island.

CHELONIA VIRGÁTA, Schw.—Pacific Green Turtle.—Pacific Coast.

THALASSOCHÉLYS CAOUANA, Linn.—Loggerhead Turtle.
ERETMOCHELYS SQUAMATA, Linn.—Pacific Hawk’s bill Turtle.—Pacific Coast.

SPHARGIDIDÆ.

SPHARGIS CORIACEA, Rondelet.—Leatherback Turtle.—Atlantic coast to Massachusetts.

ORDER, OPHIDIA.

TROPIDONOTUS RHOMBIFER, Hallow.—Water Snake.—Central United States.
Color sketch. (Richard.)

TROPIDONOTUS TAXISPILOTUS, Holbrook.—Water Snake.—South Atlantic States.
Color sketch. (Richard.)

TROPIDONOTUS SIPEDON, Linn.—Water Snake.—Eastern United States.
Cast. Smithsonian Institution.

TROPIDONOTUS ERYTHROGASTER, Shaw.—Water Snake.—Southeastern United States.
Cast. Smithsonian Institution.

IV. BATRACHIANS.

ORDER, ANURA.

RANIDÆ.

RANA CATESBIANA, Shaw.—Bull-Frog.
Cast. Smithsonian Institution.

ORDER, URODELA.

PROTEIDÆ.

NECTURUS LATERALIS,† Say.—Lake Salamander.
Living specimens.

*Note.—Only those species known to feed habitually on fish are here included.
† Devours eggs of Coregonus.
MENOPOMIDÆ.

MENOPOMA ALLEGHENIENSE, Harl.—HELL-BENDER.
9926. Cast. Smithsonian Institution.

AMPHIUMIDÆ.

AMPHIUMA MEANS, Linn.—MUD EEL.
Cast. Smithsonian Institution.

V. FISHES.

ORDER, PEDICULATI.

LOPHIIDÆ.

LOPHIUS PISCATORIUS, Linn.—GOOSE FISH; ANGLER.—Nova Scotia to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photoengraving.

ORDER, PLECTOGNATHI.

MOLIIDÆ.

MOLA ROTUNDA, Cuv.—SUN-FISH.—Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

DIODONTIDÆ.

CHILOMYCTERUS GEOMETRICUS, (Linn.) Kaup.—BUR-FISH.—South of Cape Cod; West Indian Fauna, &c.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

TETRODONTIDÆ.

TETRODON LAEVIGATUS, (Linn.) Gill.—RABBIT-FISH.—Cape Cod to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

TETRODON SPENGLERI, Bloch.—BALLOON-FISH.—West Indian Fauna.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
OSTRACIDIÆ.

OSTRACION QUADRIFICORNE, Linn.—COW-FISH.—West Indian Fauna.


BALISTIDÆ.

BALISTES VETULA, Linn.—OLDWIFE; FILE-FISH.—West Indian Fauna; accidental on coast.


ALUTERA SCHOEPFLI, (Walb.) Goode & Bean.—ORANGE FILE-FISH.—Cape Cod to Florida.


Order, LOPHOBANCHII.

HIPPOCAMPIDÆ.

HIPPOCAMPUS ANTIQUORUM, Leach.—SEA-HORSE; HORSE-FISH.—Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras.
Photo-engraving.

SYNGNATHIDÆ.

SYNGNATHUS PECKIANUS, Storer.—PIPE-FISH.—Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

Order, TELEOCEPHALI.

HETEROSOMATA.

SOLEIDÆ.

ACHIRUS LINEATUS, (Linn.) Cuv.—AMERICAN SOLE; HOG CHOKER.—Cape Cod to Florida.

Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketch. Prof. Alex. Agassiz.
Photo-engraving.
PLEURONECTIDÆ.

PSEUDOLEURONECTES AMERICANUS, (Walb.) Gill.—Flat-fish; Winter Flounder.—Nova Scotia to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U.S. Fish Commission.

LIMANDA FERRUGINEA, (Storer) Goode & Bean.—Rusty Flounder.—Nova Scotia to Cape Cod.
Photograph. U.S. Fish Commission.

GLYPTOCEPHALUS CYNOGLOSSUS, (Linn.) Gill.—Pole Flounder.—Maine.
Photograph. U.S. Fish Commission.

LOPHOPSETTA MACULATA, (Mitch.) Gill.—Watery Flounder; Spotted Turbot.—Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U.S. Fish Commission.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U.S. Fish Commission.

LEPIDOPSETTA UMBROSA, (Girard) Gill.—Pacific coast.
Photograph. U.S. Fish Commission.

PSEUDORHOMBUS DENTATUS, (Linn.) Günther.—Common Flounder.—Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U.S. Fish Commission.
Color sketch. (Schindler.) U.S. Fish Commission.

PSEUDORHOMBUS OBLONGUS, (Mitchill) Günther.—Four-Spotted Flounder.—Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U.S. Fish Commission.

PSEUDORHOMBUS QUADROCELLATUS, (Gill) Jordan.—Cape Ann to Florida.
Color sketch. (Schindler.) U.S. Fish Commission.

HIPPOGLOSSUS VULGARIS, Fleming.—Halibut.—Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U.S. Fish Commission.

HIPPOGLOSSOIDES PLATESSOIDES, (Fabr.)—Sand Dab.
Photo-engraving.
PLATYSOMATICHTHYS HIPPOGLOSSOIDES, (Walb.) Goode & Bean.—GREENLAND TURBOT.—Greenland.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

PSETTICHTHYS MELANOSTICTUS, Girard.—CALIFORNIA "SPOTTED SOLE."—Coast of California.
Photographs. U. S. Fish Commission.

PLATICHTHYS STELLATUS, (Pall.) Gill.—ROUGH FLOUNDER.—Coast of California.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

ANACANTHINI.

MACRURIDÆ.

MACRURUS FABRICII, Sundevall.—ONION-FISH.—North Atlantic.
Photo-engraving.

MACRURUS RUPESTRIS, (Bloch.)—North Atlantic.
Photo-engraving.

MACRURUS BAIRDII, Goode & Bean.—SPIKE-TAIL.—North Atlantic.
Photo-engraving.

GADIDÆ.

POLLACHIUS CARBONARIUS, (Linn.) Bon.—POLLACK.—Greenland to Cape Hatteras.
Photographs. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

GADUS MORRHUA, Linn.—COD-FISH.—Polar Regions to Cape Hatteras.
Color sketch. Albino. (Schindler.)
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketch. Prof. Alex. Agassiz.
Photo-engraving.

MICROGADUS PROXIMUS, (Girard) Gill.—TOM COD.—Coast of California.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

MICROGADUS TOMCODUS, (Walb.) Gill.—TOM COD; FROST-FISH.—Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.
MELANOGRAMMUS AEGLEFINUS, (Linn.) Gill.—HADDOCK.—Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

PHYCIS CHUSS, (Walb.) Gill.—HAKE.—Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

PHYCIS TENUIS, (Mitch.) De Kay.—SQUIRREL HAKE.—Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

PHYCIS CHESTERI, Goode & Bean.—LONG-FINNED HAKE.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

PHYCIS REGIUS, (Walb.) Jord. & Gilbert.—SPOTTED CODLING.—Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras.
Photo-engraving.

BROSMIUS BROSME, Les.—CUSK.—Nova Scotia to Cape Cod.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

HALOPORPHYRUS VIOLA, Goode & Bean.—BLUE HAKE.
Photo-engraving.

LOTA MACULOSA, (Les.) Rich.—BURBOT.—Fresh waters of Northern North America.
Color sketch. (Röter.) Prof. Alex. Agassiz.
Photo-engraving.

MERLUCIDAE.

MERLUCIUS BILINEARIS, (Mitch.) Gill.—WHITING; SILVER HAKE.—Nova Scotia to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketch. Prof. Alex. Agassiz.

LYCODIDAE.

ZOARCES ANGUILLARIS (Peck) Storer.—EEL POUT.—Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras.
(Color sketch.) U. S. Fish Commission.

LYCODES TURNERII, Bean.—Alaska.
Photo-engraving.
LYCODES VERRILII, Goode and Bean.—North Atlantic.
Photo-engraving.

LYCODES PAXILLUS, Goode and Bean.—North Atlantic coast.
Photo-engraving.

LYCODES VAHLII, Reinhardt.—North Atlantic.
Photo-engraving.

**CRYPTACANTHIDÆ.**

CRYPTACANTHODES MACULATUS, Storer.—**SPOTTED WRY-MOUTH.** Nova Scotia to Cape Cod.
Color sketch. Alex. Agassiz.
Photo-engraving.

**AMMODYTIDÆ.**

AMMODYTES AMERICANUS.—**SAND EEL.**
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

**STICHEIDÆ.**

EUMESOGRAMMUS SUBBIFURCATUS (Storer) Gill.—Nova Scotia to Cape Cod.
Photo-engraving.

**XIPHIDIONTIDÆ.**

MURÆNOIDES GUNELLUS, (Linn.) Goode and Bean.—**ROCK EEL.**—
Nova Scotia to Cape Hatteras.
Photo-engraving.

**ANARRHICHADIDÆ.**

ANARRHICHAS MINOR, Olafsen.—**WOLF-FISH.**—Greenland to Cape Hatteras.
Photo-engraving.

ANARRHICHAS LUPUS, Linn.—**BANDED WOLF-FISH.**—North Atlantic.
Photo-engraving.

**BATRACHIDÆ.**

BATRACHUS TAU, Linn.—**TOAD-FISH; OYSTER-FISH.**—Nova Scotia to Gulf of Mexico.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

PORICHTHYS NOTATUS. Pacific Coast.
June, 1859.
URANOSCOPIDÆ.

ASTROSCOPUS ANOPLUS (Cuv. & Val.) Brevoort.—Naked Star-gazer.—New York to Florida.
Color sketch.

CYCLOPTERIDÆ.

CYCLOPTERUS LUMPUS, Linn.—Lump-fish.—North Atlantic.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

LIPARIDIDÆ.

LIPARIS LINEATA, (Lepechén) Kroyer.—Striped Liparis.—North Atlantic.
(Color sketch.)

EUMICROTREMUS SPINOSUS, (Fabricus) Gill.—North Atlantic Coast.
Photo-engraving.

TRIGLIDÆ.

DACTYLOPTERUS VOLITANS, (Linn.) Lacep.—Flying Gurnard.
Temperate and Tropical Atlantic and Mediterranean.
Color sketch.

PRIONOTUS CAROLINUS, (Linn.) Cuv. & Val.—Broad-fingered Sea Robin.—Cape Cod to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketch. (Burkhardt.) Prof. Alex. Agassiz.
Photo-engraving.

PRIONOTUS EVOLANS, (Linn.) Gill.—Striped Sea Robin.—Cape Cod to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

AGONIDÆ.

ASPIDOPHOROIDIDES MONOPTERYGIUS, (Bloch.) Storer.—Polar Seas and south to Connecticut.
(Pen sketch.)

COTTIDÆ.

COTTUS OCTODECIMSPINOSUS, Mitch.—Sculpin.—Nova Scotia to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.
FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

COTTUS GRÆNLANDICUS, Cuv. & Val.—GREENLAND SCULPIN.—Polar Regions to Cape Cod.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

COTTUS ḖNEUS, Mitchill.—PIGMY SCULPIN.—New England Coast.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

URANIDEA VISCOSA, (Hald.) DeKay.—AMERICAN MILLER’S THUMB.

MELLETES PAPILIO, Bean.—Alaska.
Photo-engraving.

CENTRIDERMICHTHYS UNCINATUS, (Reinh.) Günther.—North Atlantic.
Photo-engraving.

TRIGLOPS PINGELII, Reinh.—North Atlantic.
Photo-engraving.

HEMITRIPTERIDÆ.

HEMITRIPTERUS AMERICANUS, (Gmel.) Cuvier.—SEA RAVEN.—Newfoundland to New York; Seas of Japan.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

SCORPÆNIDÆ.

SEBASTES MARINUS, (Linn.) Lütken.—NORWAY HADDOCK; HENDURGAN; RED PERCH.—Polar Seas and south to Cape Cod.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

SEBASTOMUS ROSACEUS, (Girard) Gill.—ROSY ROCK-FISH.—Coast of California.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

SEBASTOMUS AURICULATUS, (Girard) Gill—BLACK-EARED ROCK-FISH.—Coast of California.
Color sketch.

SEBASTOMUS FASCIATUS, (Girard) Gill.—BANDED ROCK-FISH.—Coast of California.
SEBASTOMUS ELONGATUS, (Girard) Gill.—Pacific Coast.

SEBASTOSOMUS MELANOPS, (Girard) Gill.—BLACK-HEADED ROCK-FISH.—Coast of California.

SEBASTODES PAUCISPINIS, (Ayres) Gill.—Coast of California.

CHIRUS CONSTELLATUS, (Girard) Gill.—"ROCK TROUT."—Coast of California.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

CHIRUS PICTUS, Girard.—Pacific Coast.

CHIRUS GUTTATUS, Girard.—Coast of California.
Color sketch. Prof. Alex. Agassiz.

SCARUS RADIANS, Val.—SPANISH PORGY.—West Indian Fauna.
Color sketch. (Burkhardt.) New Providence. Prof. Alex. Agassiz; F. S. Shaw. April, 1861.

SCARIDÆ.

PSEUDOSCARUS QUADRISPINOSUS, (Cuv. & Val.) Guich.—RAINBOW FISH.—West Indian Fauna.

PSEUDOSCARUS, sp.—PARROT-FISH.—West Indian Fauna.

LABRIDÆ.

TAUTOGA ONITIS, (Linn.) Günther.—TAUTOG; BLACK-FISH.—Bay of Fundy to South Carolina.
Color sketch. Prof. Alex. Agassiz. Photo-engraving.

TAUTOGOLABRUS ADSPERUS, (Walb.) Gill.—CUNNER; CHOGSETH.—Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras.
Photo-engraving.
HARPE RUFUS, (Linn.) Gill.—SPANISH LADY-FISH.—West Indian Fauna.

CHÆROJULIS RADIATUS, (Linn.) Goode.—BLUE-FISH.—West Indian Fauna.

LACHNOLEMUS FALCATUS, (Linn.) Val.—West Indian Fauna.

POMACENTRIDÆ.

GLYPHIDODON SAXATILIS, (Linn.) Cuv.—SERGEANT-MAJOR.—West Indian Fauna.

EMBIOTOCIDÆ.

EMBIOTOCA WEBBI, Girard.—Coast of California.
Color sketch. U. S. Fish Commission.

EMBIOTOCA JACKSONI, Agassiz.—Coast of California.

TÆNIOTOCA LATERALIS, (Ag.) A. Ag.—STRIPEP PERCH.—Coast of California.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

DAMALICHTHYS VACCA, Girard.—Coast of California.
Color sketch. (Agassiz.) San Francisco. Prof. Alex. Agassiz. April, 1860.

METROGASTER AGGREGATUS, Ag.—Pacific Coast.
Color sketch. (Female.) (Agassiz.) San Francisco, Cal. Prof. Alex. Agassiz. Dec., 1859.

HYPSURUS CARYI, Ag.—PERCH.—Pacific Coast.

PHANERODOX FURCATUS, Girard.—Coast of California.
Color sketch. (Female.) (Agassiz.) San Francisco. Prof. Alex. Agassiz. Nov., 1859.

AMPHISTICHUS ARGENTEUS, Ag.—Coast of California.
(Color sketch.)

AMPHISTICHUS SIMILIS, Girard.—Coast of California.
(Color sketch.)
HOLCONOTUS PULCHELLUS, A. Ag.—Coast of California.
   Color sketch. (Male.) (Agassiz.) San Francisco. Prof. Alex. Agassiz.
   April, 1860.
   Color sketch. Prof. Alex. Agassiz.

HOLCONOTUS RHODOTERUS, Girard.—Coast of California.
   Color sketch. (Female.) (Agassiz.) San Francisco. Prof. Alex. Agassiz.
   Dec., 1859.

HYPERPROSOPON ARGENTEUS, Gibbon.—Coast of California.
   Color sketch. (Female.) (Agassiz.) San Francisco. Prof. Alex. Agassiz.
   March, 1860.
   Color sketch. (Female.) (Agassiz.) San Francisco. Prof. Alex. Agassiz.
   April, 1860.
   Color sketch. Prof. Alex. Agassiz.

CHETODONTIDÆ.

CHETODON CAPISTRATUS, Linn.—Coquette.—West Indian Fauna.
   (Color sketch.)

HOLACANTHUS CILIARIS, (Linn.) Lac.—Angel-Fish.—West Indian Fauna.

POMACANTHUS ARCUATUS, (Linn.) Cuv.—Palometta.—West Indian Fauna.

XIPHIIDÆ.

XIPHIAS GLADIUS, Linn.—Sword-Fish.—Atlantic and Mediterranean.
   Swords.

TETRAPURUS ALBIDUS, Poey.—Spike-Fish.—Cape Cod to West Indies.
   Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

HISTIOPHORUS AMERICANUS, Cuv. & Val.—Sail-Fish.—Atlantic Coast of America.
   Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

TRICHIURIDÆ.

TRICHIURUS LEPTURUS, Linn.—Hair-tail; Scabbard-Fish.—Temperate and Tropical Atlantic.
   Photo-engraving.
SCOMBRIIDÆ.

SCOMBER SCOMBRUS, Linn.—Mackerel.—Northern Atlantic.

Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.  
Color sketch. Prof. Alex. Agassiz.


SARDA PELAMYS, (Linn.) Cuv.—Bonito.—Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.  

ORCYNUS THYNNUS, (Linn.) Goode.—Tunny; Horse-Mackerel.—Newfoundland to Florida.

Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.  
Color sketches. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

ORCYNUS ALLITERATUS, (Raf.) Gill.—Little Tunny; Albicore.—Pelagic.

Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.  

ORCYNUS PELAMYS, (Linn.) Poey.—Oceanic Bonito.—Temperate and Tropical Seas.

Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.  
Photo-engraving.

ORCYNUS ALALONGA, (Gmelin) Risso.—Long-Finned Bonito.—Atlantic, Mediterranean.

Photo-engraving.

CYBIUM MACULATUM, (Mitch.) Cuv.—Spanish Mackerel.—Atlantic shores of Tropical and Temperate America.

Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.  
Photo-engraving.


CYBIUM REGALE, (Bl.) Cuv.—Spotted Cero.—West Indian Fauna and north to Cape Cod.

Photograph.  
Photo-engraving.
FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES. 23

CYBIUM CABALLA, Cuv. & Val.—Cero.—Atlantic shores of Tropical and Temperate America.
   Photograph.  U. S. Fish Commission.
   Photo-engraving.

CARANGIDÆ.

NAUCRATES DUCTOR, L.—Temperate and Tropical Seas.
   Photo-engraving.

VOMER SETIPINNIS, (Mitch.) Ayres.—Silver-fish.—Maine to Florida.  West Indian Fauna.
   (Sketch.)

ARGyreiosus VOMER, L.—Silver-fish.—Cape Cod to Florida, and West Indian Fauna.
   Photograph.  U. S. Fish Commission.

TRACHURUS SAURUS, (Rafinesque).—Scad.—Europe and Massachusetts.
   Photo-engraving.

SELENE ARGENTEA, Lac.—Moon-fish.—Southern Coast.
   Photo-engraving.

TRACHUROPS CRUMENOPHTHALMUS, (Bloch.) Gill.—Big-eyed Scad; Goggle-eye.—Pelagic.
   Photograph.  U. S. Fish Commission.

DECAPTERUS MACARELLUS, (C. & V.) Gill.—Mackerel Scad.—West Indian Fauna and north to Massachusetts.
   Photo-engraving.

CARANGUS PISQUETUS, (C. & V.)—Yellow Crevalle.—Cape Cod to Florida.
   Photograph.  U. S. Fish Commission.

CARANGUS HIPPOS, (Linn.) Gill.—Horse Crevalle.—Atlantic Coasts of Temperate and Tropical America, East Indian, and Australian Seas.
   Photograph.  U. S. Fish Commission.
   Photo-engraving.

CARANGUS CHRYSOS, (Mitch.) Gill.—Yellow Mackerel.—West Indian Fauna and north to Cape Cod.
   Photograph.  U. S. Fish Commission.
BLEPHARIS CRINITUS, (Akerly) Gill.—Thread-Fish.—West Indian Fauna and north to Cape Cod.
Photographs. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

TRACHYNOTUS CAROLINUS, (Linn.) Gill.—Pompano.—Atlantic Coasts of America south of Cape Cod.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

TRACHYNOTUS OVATUS, (Linn.) Gthr.—Round Pompano.—Pelagic.
Color sketch. (Schindler.) U. S. Fish Commission.

TRACHYNOTUS GOREENSIS, Cuv. & Val.—African Pompano.—Tropical Atlantic.
23351. Cast.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

TRACHYNOTUS GLAUCUS, Cuv. & Val.—Banner Pompano.—Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Tropical America.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

CHLOROSCOMBRUS CHRYSURUS, (Linn.) Gill.
Photo-engraving.

SERIOLA ZONATA, (Mitch.) Cuv. & Val.—Banded Rudder-Fish.—Cape Cod to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

OLIGOPLITES OCCIDENTALIS, (Linn.) Gill.—Leather Jacket.—West Indies; occasional on coast.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

CORYPHÆNIDÆ.

CORYPHÆNA SUEURI, Cuv. & Val.—Dolphin.—Pelagic; occasional on coast.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

CORYPHÆNA PUNCTULATA, (Cuv. & Val.) Gthr.—Small-Spotted Dolphin.—Pelagic; occasional on coast.
NOMEIDÆ.

NAMEUS GRONOVII, (Gmel.) Günther.

STROMATEIDÆ.

PALINURICHTHYS PERCIFORMIS, (Mitch.) Gill.—BLACK RUD-DER-FISH.—Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

PORONOTUS TRIACANTHUS, (Peck.) Gill.—HARVEST-FISH; BUT-TER-FISH.—Maine to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketches. Alex. Agassiz.

PEPRILUS ALEPIDOTUS, (Linn.) Cuv.—SHORT HARVEST-FISH.—West Indian Fauna and north to New York.
Color sketch.

LATILIDÆ.

CAULOLATILUS MICROPES, Goode & Bean.—Gulf of Mexico.
Photo-engraving.

LOPHOLATILUS CHAMELEONTICEPS, Goode & Bean.
Photo-engraving.

BERYCIDAÆ.

HOLOCENTRUM RUFUM, (Linn.) Goode.—SQUIRREL. West Indian Fauna, accidental on coast; found at Newport, R. I.

SCIAENIDÆ.

CYNOSCION REGALIS, (Bl.) Gill.—SQUETEAGUE; WEAK-FISH.—Cape Ann to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

CYNOSCION CAROLINENSIS, (Cuv. & Val.) Gill.—SPOTTED S奎 TEAGUE.—Gulf of Mexico and Southern Atlantic States.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
POGONIAS CHROMIS, Lacep.—Drum.—Cape Cod to Florida; Gulf of Mexico.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

HAPLOIDONOTUS GRUNNIENS, Raf.—Fresh-Water Drum.—Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

LIOSTOMUS OBLIQUUS, (Mitch.) De Kay.—Spot.—Cape Cod to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

LIOSTOMUS XANTHURUS, Lacep.—Yellow-tailed Spot.—Southern Atlantic States.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

BAIRDIELLA PUNCTATA, (Linn.) Gill.—Silver-fish; Yellow Tail.—Cape Cod to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

SCIAENOPS OCELLATUS, (Linn.) Gill.—Red Bass; Spotted Bass.—Cape Cod to Florida; Gulf of Mexico.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

MENTICIRRUS ALBURNUS, (Linn.) Gill.—Southern King-fish.—Cape Hatteras to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

MENTICIRRUS NEBULOSUS, (Mitch.) Gill.—King-fish.—Cape Cod to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketches. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

MICROPOGON UNDULATUS, (Linn.) Cuv. & Val.—Croaker.—Atlantic Coasts of America south of Cape Cod.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

PIMELEPTERIDÆ.

PIMELEPTERUS BOSCHI, Lacep.—Bream.—West Indian Fauna and north to Cape Cod.
Photo-engraving.
SPARIDAE.

LAGODON RHomboIDES, (Linn.) Holbrook.—SAILOR'S CHOICE.—West Indian Fauna and north to Cape Cod.
(Color sketch.)

ARCHOSARGUS PROBATOCEPHALUS, (Walb.) Gill.—SHEEPSHEAD.—Cape Cod to Florida; Gulf of Mexico.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

STENOTOMUS ARGYROPS, (Linn.) Gill.—SCUPPAUG; SCUP; PORGY.—Cape Ann to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

SARGUS HOLBROOKII, Bean.—CHARLESTON BREAM.—Carolinas.
Photo-engraving.

PRISTIPOMATIDÆ.

HÆMULON ARCUATUM, Cuv. & Val.—BLUE-CHEEKED RED-MOUTH.—South Atlantic Coast of United States.

ANISOTREMUS VIRGINICUS, (Linn.) Gill.—South Atlantic Coast of United States.
Color sketch.

LUTJANUS BLACKFORDII, Goode & Bean.—RED SNAPPER.—Gulf of Mexico and north to Savannah Bank.
Photo-engraving.

RHOMBOLITES AURORUBENS, (Cuv. & Val.) Gill.—MANGROVE SNAPPER.—West Indian Fauna.
Photo-engraving.

OCYURUS CHRYSURUS, (Bl.) Gill.—GOLDEN TAIL.—West Indian Fauna.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

CENTRARCHIDÆ.

EUPOMOTIS AUREUS, (Walb.) Gill & Jordan.—SUN-FISH.—Fresh waters of Eastern North America.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.
POMOXYNS NIGROMACULATUS, (Les.) Girard.—GRASS BASS.—Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley, and Southern Atlantic States.

Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

AMBLOPLITES RUPESTRIS, (Raf.) Gill.—ROCK BASS.—Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

MESOGONISTIUS CHETODON, (Baird) Gill.—BLACK-BANDED SUN FISH.—New Jersey to Maryland.
Photo-engraving.

MICROPTERUS PALLIDUS, (Raf.) Gill & Jordan.—LARGE-MOUTH BLACK BASS.—Great Lakes, Mississippi River and tributaries; Southern States; introduced northward.
Cast. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

MICROPTERUS SALMOIDES, (Lac.) Gill.—SMALL-MOUTHED BLACK BASS.—Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley; introduced eastward.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

PERCIDÆ.

PERCA FLUVIATILIS, L.—YELLOW PERCH.—Fresh waters of Eastern United States and Western Europe.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
STIZOSTEDION CANADENSE, (Smith) Jordan.—Canada Pike-perch.—St. Lawrence River to the Upper Missouri. Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

**SERRANIDÆ.**


DIPLECTRUM FASCICULARE, (Cuv. & Val.) Holb.—Squirrel.—Cape Hatteras to Florida; West Indian Fauna. Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission. Photo-engraving.

**LABRACIDÆ.**


MORONE AMERICANA, (Gmel.) Gill.—White Perch.—Nova Scotia to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

**EPHIPPIDÆ.**

PAREPHIPPUS QUADRATUS, (Gun.) Gill.—Moon-fish.—Cape Cod to Florida; West Indian Fauna.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

**LOBOTIDÆ.**

LOBOTES SURINAMENSIS, Cuv.—Triple-Tail; Flasher.—Cape Cod to Florida; West and East Indies.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

**POMATOMIDÆ.**

POMATOMUS SALTATRIX, (Linn.) Gill.—Blue-fish.—Pelagic.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketches. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

**ELACATIDÆ.**

ELACATE CANADUS, (Linn.) Gill.—Cobia; Crab-eater.—Cape Cod to West Indies.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

**PRIACANTHIDÆ.**

PSEUDOPRIACANTHUS ALTUS, (Gill) Bleeker.—Short Big-eye.
—Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

**ECHENEIDIDÆ.**

LEPTECHENEIS NAUCRATEOIDES, (Zuiew.) Gill.—Remora; Sucker-fish.—Coast generally.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

RHOMBOCHIRUS OSTEOCHIR, (Cuv.) Gill.—Spear-fish Sucker.
—Parasite of the Bill-fish (Tetrapturus albidus).
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketches. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.
SPHYRÆNIDÆ.

SPHYRÆNA BOREALIS, De Kay.—NORTHERN BARRACUDA.—Cape Cod to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

SPHYRÆNA Spæt, (Hauty) Goode.

PERCESOCES.

MUGILIDÆ.

MUGIL ALBULA, Linn.—MULLET.—Cape Cod to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

ATHERINIDÆ.

CHIROSTOMA NOTATUM, (Mitch.) Gill.—SILVER-SIDES; FRIAR.—Maine to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

HEMIBRANCHII.

GASTEROSTEIDÆ.

PYGOSTEUS OCCIDENTALIS, (Cuv. & Val.) Brevoort.—TEN-SPINED STICKLE-BACK.—Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

APELTES QUADRACUS, (Mitch.) Brev.—FOUR-SPINED STICKLE-BACK.—New Brunswick to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

AULOSTOMIDÆ.

AULOSTOMA MACULATUM, Val.—TRUMPET-FISH.—West Indian Fauna.

SYNENTOGNATHI.

BELONIDÆ.

BELONE LONGIROSTRIS, (Mitch.) Gill.—SILVER GAR-FISH.—Cape Cod to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
BELONE LATIMANUS, Poey.—Silver Gar-fish.—Cape Cod to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

BELONE HINNS, Cuv. & Val.—Bow-mouthed Gar-fish.—West Indian Fauna.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

SCOMBERESOCIDÆ.

EXOCETUS EXILIENS, Gmel.—Butterfly Flying-fish.—West Indian Fauna and north to Cape Cod.

CYPSELURUS FURCATUS, (Mitch.) Weinland.—Bearded Flying-fish.—Atlantic.

SCOMBERESOX SCUTELLATUS, Les.—Half-beak; Skipper.—Nova Scotia to Florida.
Color sketches. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

HAPLOMI.

ESOCIDÆ.

ESOX AMERICANUS, Gmelin.—Brook Pickerel.—Massachusetts to Maryland.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

ESOX RETICULATUS, Lesueur.—Pickerel.—Atlantic slope, New England to Alabama.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketch. U. S. Fish Commission.

ESOX LUCIUS, Linn.—Pike.—Northern America, Asia, and Europe.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

ESOX NOBILIOR, Thompson.—Muskalonge (weight 37 pounds).—Great Lakes and Southern British Provinces east of Rocky Mountains.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketch. (Roetter.) Prof. A. Agassiz.
UMBRIDÆ.

DALLIA PECTORALIS, Bean. Alaska.
Photo- engraving.

CYPRINODONTIDÆ.

HYDARGYRA MAJALIS, (Walb.) Val.—MAY-FISH. Brackish waters; Cape Ann to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

ISOSPONDYLI.

CHAULIODONTIDÆ.

CHAULIODUS SLOANEI, Schneider. North Atlantic.
Photo- engraving.

STOMIATIDÆ.

Photo- engraving.

Photo- engraving.

SYNODONTIDÆ.

TRACHINOCEPHALUS MYOPS, (Schn.) Gill. Cape Hatteras to Florida.
Photo- engraving.

MICROSTOMIDÆ.

OSMERUS MORDAX, (Mitch.) Gill.—SMELT; FROST-FISH.—Nova Scotia to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

ARGENTINA SYRTENSIMUM, Goode & Bean.—WESTERN ARGENTINE.—Deep-sea Fauna of Western Atlantic.
Photo- engraving.

COREGONIDÆ.

COREGONUS CLUPEIFORMIS, (Mitch.) Milner.—WHITE-FISH.—Great Lakes and British America.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
COREGONUS LABRADORICUS, Rich.—LAKE WHITING.—Northern Lakes.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

PROSOPIUM QUADRILATERALE, (Rich.) Milner.—"SHAD-WAITER."
—Great Lakes and northward.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

PROSOPIUM COUESII, Milner.—CHIEF MOUNTAIN LAKE WHITE FISH.—Upper Missouri Region.

ARGYROSOMUS ARTEDI, (Les.) Hoy.—HERRING WHITE-FISH.—
Great Lakes, etc.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

SALMONIDE.

SALMO SALAR, Linn.—SALMON.—North America and Europe.
Cast. (Delaware River.) U. S. Fish Commission.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.
Oil painting—"A salmon from the York River, Gaspé, Lower Canada." Exhibited by Walter M. Brackett, Boston. The scene in the background is on the York River.

SALMO SALAR, subsp. SEBAGO, Girard.—SEBAGO SALMON (land-locked)—St. Croix River and Sebago Lake. Introduced into other lakes.
Color sketches. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

SALMO KENNERLYI, Suckley.—RED SALMON.—Pacific Coast.
Photo-engraving.

SALMO QUINNAT, Richardson.—QUINNAT OR SACRAMENTO SALMON.
—Northwest Coast of America; south to California.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

SALVELINUS NAMAYCUSH, (Penn.) Goode.—NAMAYCUSH TROUT;
LAKE TROUT.—Northern Lakes.
15925. Cast.
Color sketches. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
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SALVELINUS FONTINALIS, (Mitch.) Gill & Jordan.—Brook Trout.—Rivers and Lakes of British North America and of the northern parts of the United States and Appalachian Range.


Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.


SALVELINUS OQUASSA, (Girard) Gill & Jordan.—Oquassa Trout.—Rangely Lake, Me., and vicinity.

Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

THYMALLUS TRICOLOR, Cope.—Michigan Grayling.—Northern portion southern peninsula of Michigan.


Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

ALEPIDOSAURIDÆ.

ALEPIDOSAURUS FEROX, Lowe.—Lancet-mouth.—North Atlantic.

Photo-engraving.

ALEPOCEPHALIDÆ.

ALEPOCEPHALUS BAIRDII, Goode & Bean.—North Atlantic coast.

Photo-engraving.

ALBULIDÆ.

ALBULA VULPES, (Linn.) Goode.—Lady-Fish.—Pelagic; Tropical and Subtropical Seas.

Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

Photo-engraving.

HYODONTIDÆ.

HYODON TERGYSUS, Les.—Moon-Eye.—Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley.

Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

ELOPIDÆ.

ELOPS SAURUS, Linn.—Big-Eyed Herring.—Tropical and Subtropical Seas.

Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

MEGALOPS THRISSOIDES, (Schn.) Günther.—Tarpon.—Cape Cod to Florida.

CLUPEIDÆ.

BREVOORTIA TYRANNUS, (Lutr.) Goode.—MENHADEN; MOSS-BUNKER; POGIE.—Newfoundland to Gulf of Mexico.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketch. Prof. Alex. Agassiz.

BREVOORTIA PATRONUS, Goode.—GULF MENHADEN.—Gulf of Mexico.

ALOSA SAPIIDISSIMA, (Wilson) Storer.—SHAD.—Newfoundland to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

POMOLOBUS VERNALIS, (Mitchill) Goode and Bean.—ALEWIFE;
GASPEREAU.—Newfoundland to Florida.
Photograph.
Photo-engraving.

POMOLOBUS ÆSTIVALIS, (Mitchill) Goode and Bean.—SUMMER OR GLUT; ALEWIFE.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

POMOLOBUS MEDIOCRIS, (Mitch.) Gill.—MATTOWACCA; TAILOR HERRING; SEA SHAD.—Newfoundland to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

CLUPEA HARENGUS, Linn.—HERRING; SEA HERRING.—North Atlantic.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

DOROSOMIDÆ.

DORYSOMA CEPEDIANUM (Lac.), Gill.—MUD SHAD; WINTER SHAD.—Cape Cod to St. John's River, Fla.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

ENGRAULIDIÆ.

ENGRAULIS VITTATA, (Mitch.) B. & G.—ANCHOVY.—Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras.
Photo-engraving.
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EVENTOGNATHI.

CATOSTOMIDÆ.

CATOSTOMUS TERES, (Mitchill) Les.—COMMON SUCKER.—Eastern Northern America.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

MYXOSTOMA MACROLEPIDOTUM, (Les.) Jordan.—STRIPED SUCKER.—Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

CYCLEPTUS ELONGATUS, (Les.) Ag.—BLACK SUCKER.—Mississippi Valley.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

ERIMYZON SUCETTA, (Lac.) Jordan.—CHUB SUCKER.—Eastern United States.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

BUBALICHTHYS URUS, Ag.—BUFFALO CARP.—Mississippi Valley.

CARPIOIDES CYPINUS, (Les.) Ag.—AMERICAN CARP.—Eastern United States.

CYPRINIDÆ.

PTYCHOCEILUS GRANDIS, (Ayres) Girard.—“PIKE.”—Pacific Slope.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

NOTEMIGONUS CHRYSOLEUCUS, (Mitch.) Jordan.—SHINER.—Eastern Atlantic States.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

LEUCISCUS PULCHELLUS, Storer.
Color sketch. (Barkhardt.) New Bedford, Mass. Prof. Alex. Agassiz. 1861.

ORDER NEMATOGNATHI.

SILURIDÆ.

AMIURUS CATUS, (Linn.) Gill.—HORN POUT.—Eastern North America.
Color sketch. Prof. Alex. Agassiz. Natural size drawing by P. Roetter from a fresh specimen, East Wareham, Mass., Feb., 1869; weight, 1/4 lbs. “S. T. Tisdale says he has seen the young of this species following the mother like a brood of chickens.”—MS. note.
ICHTHALURUS FURCATUS, (C. & V.) Gill.—Channel Cat-fish.—Mississippi Valley.

AMIURUS PONDEROSUS, Bean.
Weight. 150 pounds.

Order Apodes.

Congridae.

CONGER OCEANICA, (Mitch.) Gill.—Conger Eel.—Newfoundland to West Indies.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

Anguillidae.

ANGUILLA VULGARIS, Turton.—Common Eel.—Eastern United States.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketches. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

Nemichthyidae.

NEMICHTHYS SCOLOPACEUS Rich.—Snipe Eel.—Deep waters of the Atlantic.
Photo-engraving.

Synaphobranchidæ.

SYNAPHOBRANCHUS PINNATUS, (Gronow) Günther.—Madeira Eel.—Deep waters of the Atlantic.
Photo-engraving.

Simenchelyidae.

SIMENCHELYYS PARASITICUS, Gill.—Pug-nosed Eel.—North Atlantic Coast.
Photo-engraving.

Order Cycloganoidei.

Amidæ.

AMIA CALVA, Linn.—Mud-Fish.—Central and Southeastern United States.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Order RHOMBOGANOIDEI.

LEPIDOSTEIIDE.

LEPIDOSTEUS OSSEUS, Linna.—Gar Pike.—Mississippi Valley and Atlantic States south of Delaware River.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

LEPIDOSTEUS PLATYSTOMUS, Raf.—Short-nosed Gar Pike.—Great Lakes and streams south and west to the Rocky Mountains.
Photo-engraving.

Order SELACHOSTOMI.

POLYODONTIDE.

POLYODON FOLIUM, Lac.—Paddle-Fish.—Fresh waters of Mississippi Valley.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Photo-engraving.

Order CHONDROSTEI.

ACIPENSERIDE.

ACIPENSER STURIO, Linn.—Sharp-nosed Sturgeon.—North Atlantic; ascending rivers.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

ACIPENSER BREVIROSTRIS, Les.—Short-nosed Sturgeon.—Atlantic Coast of United States.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

ACIPENSER RUBICUNDUS, Les.—Lake Sturgeon.—Great Lakes and south.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

SCAPHYRHYNCHOPS PLATYRHYNCHUS, (Raf.) Gill.—Shovel-nosed Sturgeon.—Mississippi Valley.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
VI. ELASMOMBRANCHIATES.

Order HOLOCERPHALI.

Chimæridæ.

CHIMAERA PLUMBEA, Gill.—Brown CHIHÆRA.—Deep waters of Western Atlantic.

Photo-engraving.

Color sketch.

Order RAÌÆ.

MYLIOBATIDÆ.

MYLIOBATUS FREMENVILLEI, (Les.) Storer.—EAGLE RAY.—Cape Cod to Florida.


Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

MYLIOBATUS CALIFORNICUS, Gill.—CALIFORNIA STING RAY.—Coast of California.

Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

RHINOPTERA QUADRILOBATA, (Les.) Cuv.—COW-NOSED RAY.—Cape Cod to Florida.

Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

ÆOTOBATIS NARINARI, (Euphr.) M. & H.


TRYGONIDÆ.

TRYGON CENTRURA, (Mitch.) Gill.—STING RAY.—Cape Cod to Florida.

Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

PTEROPLATEA MACULURA, Mull. & Henle.—BUTTERFLY RAY.—Cape Cod to Florida.

Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

TORPEDINIDÆ.

TORPEDO OCCIDENTALIS, Storer.—TORPEDO; CRAMP-FISH.—Cape Cod to Florida.

Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
RAIIDE.

RAIA ERINACEA, Mitchell.—Clear-nosed Skate.—Nova Scotia to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketches. U. S. Fish Commission.
Color sketches. Prof. Alex. Agassiz.

RAIA OCELLATA, Mitchell.—Spotted Skate.—New England Coast.
Photo-engraving.

RAIA GRANULATA, Gill.—North Atlantic Coast.
Photo-engraving.

RAIA LEVIS, Mitchell.—Sharp-nosed Skate.—Nova Scotia to Florida.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

RHINOBATIDAE.

RHINOBATUS PRODUCTUS, Girard.—Long-nosed Skate.—Coast of California.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

PRISTIDAE.

PRISTIS ANTIQUORUM, (Linn.) Lath.—Saw-Fish.—Cape Cod to Florida; Tropical Seas.

SQUATINIDAE.

SQUATINA DUMERILLI, Les.—Monk-Fish; Fiddle-Fish.—Cape Cod to Florida; Temperate and Tropical Seas.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

ORDER SQUALI.

LAMNIDAE.

LAMNA CORNUBICA.—Mackerel Shark.—Newfoundland to Florida.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

ODOXTASPIDIDAE.

CARCHARIAS LITTORALIS, (Mitchill.)—Sand Shark.—Pelagic.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
ALOPECIDÆ.

ALOPIAS VULPES, (Linn.) Bon.—THRESHER; SWINGLE-TAIL.—Atlantic and Mediterranean.

SPYRNIIDÆ.

SPYRÑA ZYGÆNA, (Linn.) Mull. & Henle.—HAMMER-HEAD SHARK.—Tropical and Subtropical Seas.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

RENICEPS TIBURO, (Linn.) Gill.—SHOVEL-HEAD SHARK.—Atlantic and Western Pacific.
Color sketch.

GALEORHINIDÆ.

ISOGOMPHODON MACULIPINNIS, Poey.—SPOTTED-FIN SHARK.—Tropical and Subtropical Seas.
Color sketch. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

GALEOCERDO TIGRINUS, Mull & Henle.—TIGER SHARK.—Atlantic; Indian Ocean.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

MUSTELUS CANIS, (Mitch.) De Kay.—SMOOTH DOG-FISH.—Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

GINGYLYMOSOMATIDÆ.

GINGYLYMOSOMA CIRRATUM, (Gmel.) M. & H.—NURSE-SHARK.—Tropical Atlantic.
Color sketch.

SPICIDÆ.

SQUALUS AMERICANUS, (Storer) Gill.—SPIRED DOG-FISH.—Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.

SCYMIDÆ.

SOMNIOUS MICROCEPHALUS, (Bloch.) Gill.—SLEEPER SHARK.—North Atlantic.
Photograph. U. S. Fish Commission.
VII. MARSIPOBRANCHIATES.

Order, HYPEROARTIA.

PETROMYZONIDÆ.

PETROMYZON AMERICANUS.—LAMPREY EEL.

Color sketches. (Richard.) U. S. Fish Commission.

INVERTEBRATES.

I. MOLLUSKS.

Note.—As a matter of convenience all invertebrates, except oysters, are arranged in Section E of this catalogue. The collections of economic invertebrates were prepared by Mr. William H. Dall for the International Exhibition of 1876 in Philadelphia, and the arrangement is that proposed by him.

Order, ACEPHALA.

OSTREA VIRGINICA, Gmelin.—East American oysters.

1. Series illustrating geographical distribution.

32785. Shediac, New Brunswick. W. H. Dall.
32783. Miramichi River, New Brunswick. W. H. Dall.

Note.—The following series of oysters from the vicinity of New York were furnished by Mr. B. J. M. Carley, oyster-dealer, of Fulton Market, New York, through Mr. E. G. Blackford:

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Note.—The following series from the waters of Virginia and Maryland, all indigenous or "natural growths" as distinguished from "plants," were selected by Mr. G. W. Harvey, and furnished by Harvey & Holden, oyster-dealers of Washington, D. C.:

33067. "Deep Creek." Eastern shore of Maryland.
33068. "Tangier Sound." Chesapeake Bay.
33100. "Little River." Western shore of Maryland.
33109. "Point Lookout Creek." Virginia.
33104. "Cherrystones." Chesapeake Bay.
33102. "Presby's Creek." Presby's Creek, Virginia.

The following series from Florida were furnished by Kossuth Niles, U. S. N.:

32806. "Cat Point." Same locality.
32807. ———. Same locality.

The following series from the vicinity of New Orleans were selected by M. Zatarain, and furnished by W. Alex. Gordon, esq., of New Orleans, La.:


2. Series illustrating culture and individual variations:

That portion of the series from South Norwalk, Conn., was furnished by Hoyt Bros. of that place, at the instance of James Richardson, esq. The portion of the series from the vicinity of New York was furnished by Mr. J. B. M. Carley through Mr. E. G. Blackford, of New York.

a. Growth. 1-20 years old:

32958. Young spat on various stools. South Norwalk, Conn.
32957. One year old. South Norwalk, Conn.
32967. Two to three years old. Natural growth. South Norwalk, Conn.
32968. Three to four years old. Natural growth. South Norwalk, Conn.
32965. "Cullers." Three to four years old. South Norwalk, Conn.
32962. Three years after transplantation. South Norwalk, Conn.
32964. "Box." Four to six years old. South Norwalk, Conn.
b. Peculiarities of form and growth:

32949. "Pinched" oyster from muddy bottom. South Norwalk, Conn.

32950. Showing the effect of transplanting the "pinched" from a muddy to a hard bottom. South Norwalk, Conn.


32786. Form caused by growing in still water. Vicinity of New York.

32787. Curious forms of shell. South Norwalk, Conn.


32791. Natural growth on stone. South Norwalk, Conn.

32793. Natural growth on part of stone jug. South Norwalk, Conn.

32797. Natural growth on shells. South Norwalk, Conn.

32790. Natural growth on bottle. South Norwalk, Conn.

32963. Natural growth on crab. South Norwalk, Conn.


32792. Shell growing on Ma actra shell. Vicinity of New York.


c. Enemies and parasites:

32977. Specimens injured by whelk. South Norwalk, Conn.

32979. Specimens injured by hairy whelk. South Norwalk, Conn.

32980. Specimens perforated by "drill." South Norwalk, Conn.

32963a. Specimen injured by boring worm (an Annelid). South Norwalk, Conn.

32956. Specimens killed by star-fish. South Norwalk, Conn.

32963. Specimens showing ravages of Cliona or boring sponge. South Norwalk, Conn.

For commensal crab, see Crustacea.

33092a. Lime derived from oyster shells. Use in medicine and as a fertilizer. Washington, D. C. W. H. Dall.

SERIES OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE EMBRYOLOGY OF THE AMERICAN OYSTER, PREPARED FOR THE MARYLAND FISH COMMISSION BY DR. W. K. BROOKS, PH. D., OF JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

Unless the contrary is stated, the figures are drawn with a magnifying power of 350 diameters; Zeiss. F. 2, but it was necessary to amplify the sketches considerably in order to reproduce, by the process of photo-engraving, the features which this magnifying power rendered visible, and the figures as they are reproduced are of about twice the diameter of camera sketches made with the same magnifying power.

The first thirty-two figures show the process of segmentation. Figure 1 is an egg at the end of the first period of rest; Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, the changes during the first period of activity;
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Figures 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, the changes during the second period of rest; Figures 14, 15, and 16, those which take place during the second period of activity; 17, 18, and 19, those which take place during the third period of rest; 20 and 21, during the third period of activity; 22, during the fourth period of activity; 23, during the fifth period of activity, and the remaining figures show more widely separated stages. In all the figures of segmentation, except 29, 30, and 31, the formative pole is above and the nutritive pole below.

Figure 1.—Eggs two hours and seven minutes after fertilization. It is now perfectly spherical, with an external membrane, and the germinative vesicle is not visible.

Figure 2.—The same egg two minutes later. It is now elongated; one end is wider than the other, and a transparent area at the broad end marks the point where the polar globules are about to appear. At the opposite end the external membrane is wrinkled by waves which run from the nutritive towards the formative pole in rapid succession for about fifteen seconds.

Figure 3.—The same egg two minutes later.

Figure 4.—The same egg two minutes later. The yolk has become pear-shaped. The polar globule has appeared at the formative pole, in the middle of the broad end of the pear, and the nutritive end of the egg is now less granular than the formative end.

Figure 5.—The same egg two minutes later. Three equidistant furrows have made their appearance, separating it into a single mass at the nutritive pole, and two at the formative pole. At this stage the three masses are about equal in size.

Figure 6.—The same egg two minutes later. The first micromere, c, is now perfectly separated, and smaller than the second, b, and each is smaller than the macromere, a.

Figure 7.—The same egg one minute later. Both micromeres are separated and are spherical, as is also the macromere. This stage ends the first period of activity.

Figure 8.—The same egg forty-five seconds later. The two micromeres have begun to fuse with each other, and the second micromere, b, is also partially fused with the macromere, a.

Figure 9.—The same egg one minute later. The first micromere, c, has also begun to unite with the macromere.

Figure 10.—The same egg one minute later. The line between the second micromere and macromere has disappeared, and the first micromere, c, now projects from one end of the elongated mass formed by the union of the spherules a and b.

Figure 11.—The same egg three minutes later. The fusion of a and b is now complete, and a large transparent vesicle is now visible in the first micromere, c, and another in the compound mass, ab.

Figure 12.—The same egg two minutes and thirty seconds later.

Figure 13.—Another egg, about two minutes later. This is the true resting stage, at the end of the second period of rest. The two vesicles have become irregular. The remains of an external membrane adhere to one side of the egg.

Figure 14.—The same egg seven minutes later than Figure 13. The compound mass, a and b, is elongated, the first micromere, c, is well defined, and waves travel from the nutritive towards the formative ends of the two masses. Two segmentation nuclei oc-
cupy the positions of the large vesicles of earlier stages. This stage is the beginning of the second period of activity.

Figure 15.—The same egg one minute later. The second micromere, b, is now well defined, as well as the first.

Figure 16.—The same egg one minute later. This stage marks the end of the second period of activity. The formative end of the egg is now occupied by four micromeres, two of which seem to be the products of the division of the first micromere, c, and two of them the products of the second, b.

Figure 17.—The same egg two minutes later, at the commencement of the third period of rest. The second micromere, b, has again begun to fuse with the macromere, a.

Figure 18.—The same egg three minutes and thirty seconds later. The second micromere is no longer separated from the macromere, and mass, a and b, formed by their union is nearly spherical.

Figure 19.—The same egg two minutes and a half later, at the end of the third period of rest, viewed at right angles to Figure 18.

Figure 20.—The same egg thirteen minutes later, and in the same position as Figure 18. The spherule, c, of figure 19 has divided into two, and the second micromere, b, has become prominent, so that there are five micromeres at the formative pole.

Figure 21.—The same egg one minute later, and in the same position as figure 19.

Figure 22.—The same egg in the position of figure 20, fifteen minutes later than figure 21, and in the fourth period of activity. There are now seven micromeres at the formative pole, six on one side of the polar globules and one, the second micromere, b, on the other.

Figure 23.—The same egg twenty-one minutes later, viewed from the side opposite the second micromere. The cells which have been formed by the division of the micromeres of the stage 19 now form a layer, the ectoderm, which rests, like a cap, on the macromere, a.

Figure 24.—The same egg five hours and fifteen minutes later, in the same position as figure 22, but not quite as much magnified. On one side the polar globule is still separated from the macromere, a, by a single spherule—the second micromere, b. Opposite this the growing edge, g, of the ectoderm is spreading still farther down over the macromere. At the point g, and at four other points, are pairs of small cells, which have evidently been formed by the division of the larger spherules.

Figure 25.—Another egg at about the same stage.

Figure 26.—The egg shown in figure 24, fifty-five minutes later. The macromere, a, is almost covered by the ectoderm, and the second micromere, b, has divided into a number of spherules. At the growing edge, g, an ectoderm spherule is seen separating from the macromere.

Figure 27.—A similar view of an egg twenty-seven hours after impregnation. The macromere is almost covered by the ectoderm, c, and is not visible in a side surface view. At g is an ectoderm spherule, which is separating from the macromere.

Figure 28.—Optical section of the same egg; c, ectoderm; cn, macromere, divided into two spherules. No segmentation cavity can be seen in a normal egg at this or any of the preceding stages.
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Figure 29.—View of the nutritive pole of an egg a few hours older.

Figure 30.—View of the formative pole of a still older egg.

Figure 31.—Optical vertical section of a somewhat older egg, figured with the polar globule above and the ectoderm to the right. The egg is now flattened from above downwards, and is disk-shaped in a surface view. The macromere has given rise to a layer of larger granular cells, which are pushed in so as to form a large cup-shaped depression. The more transparent ectoderm, etc., now carries a few short cilia scattered irregularly, and the two layers are separated from each other by a segmentation cavity. This figure is in plate III.

Figure 32.—Surface view, and

Figure 33.—Optical section of the embryo at the first swimming stage. The ectoderm has folded upon the endoderm, so as to form a primitive digestive cavity, with an external opening, g. The cilia of the velum have now made their appearance around the area occupied by the polar globule. This was not present in the egg from which the figure was drawn, but it was seen in other eggs, and is shown in a later stage of another embryo, figure 6.

Figure 34 and figure 35.—Two surface views of the embryo shown in figure 32.

Figure 36.—An older embryo, in the same position as figures 32 and 33. The external opening of the primitive digestive tract has closed up, and the two valves of the shell have appeared in the place which it had occupied. The endoderm has no connection with the exterior, and no central cavity could be seen.

Figure 37.—A somewhat older embryo, figured with its dorsal surface above. There is a large, central, ciliated digestive cavity which opens externally by the mouth, m, which is almost directly opposite the primitive opening, the position of which is shown by the shell, s.

Figure 38.—A similar view of a still older embryo. The shell, s, has increased in size, and the digestive tract has two openings, the mouth, m, and the anus, an, which are very near each other on the ventral surface.

Figure 39.—The opposite side of a still older embryo, in which the body wall begins to fold under the shell, to form the mantle, m.

Figure 40.—Dorsal view of an embryo at about the same stage.

Figure 41.—Dorsal view of an embryo at the stage shown in Figure 38, with its valves extended; r, right valve of shell; l, left valve of shell; an, anus; a, anal papilla; ma, mantle; v, velum; b, body cavity; st, stomach.

Figure 42.—View of left side of a still older embryo; i, intestine. Other letters as in Figure 41.

Figure 43.—Dorsal view of an embryo six days old, swimming by the cilia of its velum.

Figure 44.—View of right side of another embryo at the same stage; an, muscles; I, liver. Other letters as in Figure 41.

Figure 45.—The seminal fluid of a ripe male oyster, mixed with water, and seen with a power of 60 diameters. Zeiss, a. 2.

Figure 46.—Fluid from the ovary of a ripe female oyster, seen with the same magnifying power.

Figure 47.—Seminal fluid of a ripe male oyster, magnified 500 diameters.
Figure 51.—Egg a few minutes after mixture with the male fluid magnified 500 diameters.

Figure 52.—Egg about thirty minutes after fertilization magnified 500 diameters.

Figure 57.—Section of a portion of the visceral mass of a male oyster magnified 250 diameters. The surface epithelium of the body is shown at the lower end of the figure. Above this is a loose, thick layer of wrinkled cells, which have the appearance of adipose cells from which all the fat has been removed. Above this layer is a large duct, lined with epithelial cells, and filled with ripe spermatozoa, which have been poured into it from two follicles which communicate with it on each side. Above this are sections of a number of the follicles of the testis, in three of which the contents are figured.

Figure 53.—Section of a portion of the visceral mass of a female oyster magnified 250 diameters; a, epithelium of the surface of the body; b, layer of connective tissue; c, layer of wrinkled cells, which are probably fat cells, from which all the fat has been removed; f, sections of ten ovarian follicles; e, the ovarian eggs.

Figures 54-66.—Abnormal or direct form of segmentation.

OSTREA LURIDA, Cpr.—WEST COAST OYSTERS.

32798. Eastern oyster (O. virginica). Taken from Newark Bay, N. J., when a year old and planted in San Francisco Bay; showing two years' growth in California waters.

Extra-limital:

32878. Fossil oyster from marine Tertiary beds near Vicksburg, Miss. Closely resembling the present English oyster.
33311. Fresh specimen, English oyster (O. edulis, Linn.). Introduced for comparison with the American fossil and recent oysters. North Sea. Dr. Wm. Stimpson.

MARINE PLANTS.

I. ALGÆ.

39126. Three portfolios of Algae of North America, prepared by Prof. D. C. Eaton, Dr. C. L. Anderson, and Dr. W. G. Farlow.
SECTION B.

FISHING GROUNDS OF NORTH AMERICA.

I. MODELS AND MAPS OF FISHING GROUNDS.

Relief model of the off-shore banks of the United States, showing the contours to a depth of 2,800 fathoms.
Prepared for the U. S. Fish Commission by Mr. C. Lindenkohl.
(See also the maps and charts exhibited elsewhere in the collection.)

II. MAPS SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.


No. 1. Provisional map showing Geographical Distribution of the fishes of the Salmon Family in the Eastern United States.

No. 2. Provisional map showing the geographical distribution of the cod (Gadus morrhua), and the locations of the fishing grounds and fishing ports.

No. 3. Provisional map showing the geographical distribution of the Halibut, (Hippoglossus vulgaris), on the coast of North America and the principal fishing grounds in 1879.

No. 4. Provisional map showing the geographical distribution of the Mackerel (Scomber scombrus), its seasonal movements, and the fishing grounds and fishing ports.

No. 5. Map showing the geographical distribution of the Menhaden (Brevoortia tyrannus) in 1879, with the location of the fishing grounds and the oil and guano factories.

No. 6. Provisional map showing the Geographical Distribution of the fishes of the Herring family in Eastern North America.

No. 7. Provisional map showing the Geographical Range of the principal fishes of the Mackerel tribe (Scombridae and Carangidae) in Eastern North America.

No. 8. Map showing the distribution of the oyster beds on the coast of New England and Nova Scotia, from data furnished by Mr. Ernest Ingersoll.

No. 9. Map showing the distribution of the oyster beds of Maryland. From the explorations of the United States Coast Survey.

No. 10. Map showing the obstructions to the ascent of fish in the rivers of Maine. 1876. Compiled by C. G. Atkins and E. M. Stilwell.
III. SERIES OF WATER-COLOR SKETCHES, SHOWING THE BREEDING GROUNDS OF THE FUR SEAL (CALLIRHINUS URSINUS) ON THE PRYBILOFF ISLANDS, ALASKA. SKETCHED BY HENRY W. ELLIOTT FROM NATURE, AND EXHIBITED BY THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

No. 1. The Fur Seal Rookery. "Reef Point." A view of one of the seven large fur seal breeding grounds on St. Paul's Island, Prybilov group, Alaska.

No. 2. Gathering the Drive. Seal drovers making the daily selection of seals for slaughter on Zoltoi sands, one of the twelve hauling grounds of the fur seal on St. Paul's Island, Alaska.

No. 3. The Drive in Motion. Fur seals being driven up to the slaughtering field near the village, St. Paul's Island, Alaska.

No. 4. The Killing Field. Natives slaughtering the fur seals; the skinned carcasses, &c., on the killing ground near the village, St. Paul's Island, Alaska.

No. 5. Fur Seals Approaching their Breeding Grounds. View of the manner in which the fur seals approach the Prybilov Islands, Alaska, while at sea.
SECTION C.

(THE FISHERIES.)

MEANS OF PURSUIT AND CAPTURE.

I. HAND IMPLEMENTS OR TOOLS.

UNARMED CLUBS.

Salmon clubs used by the Indians of the Northwest coast.


Fishermen's clubs.

32717. "Halibut killer and gob-stick." Philip Merchant, Gloucester, Mass. A heavy club with which the fisherman kills the halibut by a blow upon the head. One end is sharpened for use in detaching hooks from the gullets of fish which have swallowed them.

2. KNIVES.

Splitting and ripping knives.

29409. Throating or ripping knife. A. McCurdy, Gloucester, Mass.

29414. Hake or haddock splitting knife. A. McCurdy, Gloucester, Mass.

Boarding-knives used by whalemens.

Used in cutting the blubber into sections from the "blanket piece" or longstrip which is peeled from the sides of the whale.


"This knife has seen many years of service."—A. R. C.
26608. Boarding-knife, with sheath. A. R. Crittenden, Middletown, Conn.

52
STRAIGHT KNIVES.

Whalemen’s boat-knives.

Used to cut the harpoon-line when it gets tangled in paying out.


Heading-knives.


Finning-knives.


Chopping-knives.


Cheek-knives.


Throating-knives.

32670. Cod-throater (double edge). “ “

Fish-knives (for general use).


Scaling-knives.


Sailors’ and fishermen’s sheath-knives.

Sailors’ sheath-knives. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.

29428. Sheath and belt, with “law-abiding” sheath-knife. First quality.
29426. Sheath and belt. Second quality.
29427. Sheath and belt, with “law-abiding” sheath-knife. Third quality. The “law-abiding” sheath-knife is round at the tip of the blade, which is also thick and dull.

Slivering-knives, used by fishermen.

These knives are used to slice the flesh from the sides of the menhaden used for bait. The slices thus prepared are called “slivers,” and are salted down in barrels to be used as baits for cod, halibut, and mackerel hooks, or are ground up in the bait-mills, forming “stosh” or “chum,” a thick paste which
STRAIGHT KNIVES.

Slivering-knives used by fishermen.

is thrown over the sides of the mackerel-smacks to toll the fish to the surface.


29399. Slivering-knife. (Cape Ann pattern.) Alex. McCurdy.


Flitching-knives.

Used in slicing halibut into steaks or "flitches" in preparation for salting and smoking.


Clam and oyster knives.


Net-makers' knives.

These knives are without handles, and the heel of the short (2 inches long) round-pointed blade is curled so as to fit the finger like a ring.


Mackerel-rimmers' fatting-knives or ploughs.

Used in creasing the sides of lean mackerel (Nos. 2 and 3) to cause them to resemble fat (No. 1) mackerel.


Splitting-knives.

Used in cleaning fish before salting.


32677. Cod-splitting knife (curved). " "

32685. Cod-splitting knife (straight). " "

Stone and bone knives used by Indians and Eskimos.


1328. Bone knife. Eskimos.
AXES, PROPER.

Head-axes for whalingmen.
Used in cutting off head of whale.

CUTTING-SPADES.

Whale-cutting spades.
Used in peeling the blubber from the carcass of the dead whale.

Throat spades, flat and round shank.
Used in cutting off the head of the whale.

Half-round spades.
For cutting "blanket" piece, to allow blubber-hook to enter.

Head-spades.
Used in cutting off the head of the whale.

Blubber-mincing spades.
For mincing blubber before trying out.

Chopping-knives.
Used to chop clams for bait.

Ice-choppers.
Used in chopping ice for packing fish or bait.

Ice-chisels.
Used in cutting holes in the ice for fishing.

4. THRUSTING SPEARS AND PRODS.

FISHING-LANCES.

Whale-lances.
Used by whalers to give the death-blow to the whale.
FISHING-LANCES.

Whale-lance, iron.


Seal-lances.


Fish-lances.


WHALEMAN'S BOAT-SPADES (thick and thin).

Carried in boat to disable the whale by cutting its flukes.


PRODDING INSTRUMENTS.

Snow-probes.

Used by the Eskimos in probing the air-holes in ice and under the snow to detect the presence of seals.

10274. Bone probe,
10275. " " " " 10276. " " " "

Probing-awls.

Used in piercing the base of the brain in killing fish for the table.

29418. Large steel prod, suitable for large fish. A. R. Crittenden, Middle-town, Conn.

II. IMPLEMENTS FOR SEIZURE OF OBJECT.

5. SCOOPS.

SHOVELS.

Oyster-shovels.

26717. (Model, with Chesapeake oyster-canoe.) T. B. Ferguson, Maryland Commissioner of Fisheries.

*These probes are sometimes supplied with a detachable head.*
SHOVELS.

Bait-ladles.

HAND-DREDGES (used in collecting mollusks).

PILE-SCRAPERS.

6. Hooked Instruments. (Those used with a single motion, that of hooking.)

SINGLE-POINTED HOOKS.

Gaff-hooks.
32692. Salmon-gaff, with bamboo handle. Gaff detachable from the handle. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
32683. Halibut deck-gaff.
25616. Gaff-hook.

Boat-hooks.


Squid forks.
SINGLE-POINTED HOOKS.

Forks used for handling salted and dried fish.

Whalemen's hooks.

Blubber hooks.

Blubber forks and pikes.

Junk-hooks, etc.
For hauling heavy pieces of blubber.

LANCE-HOOKS.

MANY-POINTED HOOKS.

1 Can-hooks.
2 Grappling-irons.

Lip-hooks or grapnels, used by whalers.

Line-hooks, used by whalers.

Clam-rakes.
—. Clam-rake (model). Used in collecting the sea-clam (Mactra solidissima) on Nantucket Shoals. These clams are salted down and used as bait for cod, halibut, &c. See with model of Nantucket dory (26257).
36046. " " " " "
36047-9. " " " " "

Moss-rakes.

Sponge-hooks.

1 Arranged with boat fittings. 2 Arranged with the anchors.
MANY-POINTED HOOKS.

Many-pointed fish-jigs.

29441. Mackarel-bob. Used when the mackerel are close to the vessel and in large schools. Wm. H. Hesbolt, Provincetown, Mass.

Oulachan rakes or spears.

Used by Indians of the northwest coast in the capture of the oulachan or candle-fish (*Omorhia pacifica*).

Oulachan rake or comb. Flathead Indians. J. G. Swan.

Squid-jigs.

32722. Squid-jig. " " "

7. BARBED IMPLEMENTS. (Those used with two motions, the first that of thrusting.)

SPEARS WITH FIXED HEADS.

Barbed spears (with single point).

25594. Crab-spear, used about Newport, R. I. J. M. K. Southwick, Newport, R. I.
39426. "Conch" harpoon. Used by Bahamians and fishermen of Key West in the capture of large fish. Dr. J. W. Velie, Chicago, Ill.

Eel-spears.

39203. Fish-spear (size No. 1). U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
39204. Fish-spear (size No. 2). " " "
39205. Fish-spear (size No. 3). " " "
39206. Eel-spear (with six prongs). " " "
39207. Eel-spear (with ten prongs). " " "
25557. Eel-spear for summer fishing. " " "
25556. Nine fish-spears. " " "
26072-3-4. Adjustable-prong eel-spear. S. P. Hedges.
29491. Eel-spear.
29491. Neptune eel-spear.
FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

SPEARS WITH FIXED HEADS.

Aboriginal fish-spears.


SPEARS WITH DETACHABLE HEADS.

Lily-irons.

25645. Sword-fish dart and socket, peculiar to New Bedford. A. R. Crittenden, Middletown, Conn.
32715. Sword-fish lily-iron. " ""
25268. Sword fish-dart head. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.

Eskimo harpoons of stone, bone, and iron.

10272. Seal spear.
10271. Seal spear.
10264. Seal spear.
SPEARS WITH DETACHABLE HEADS.

Eskimo harpoons of stone, bone, and iron.

This harpoon-head is made from the shell of a large species of Mytilus, and illustrates the methods of manufacture employed by Indians of the Northwest coast previous to the introduction of metal by the white man.
This harpoon-head is constructed of sheet-iron, and shows the method now employed in the manufacture of the weapons. The rope and covers are made from the bark of Thuja gigantea.
7963. Spear-head and line. Mushagak Indians.
SPEARS WITH DETACHABLE HEADS.

Harpoon-spears.


30422. Double-pronged spears with detachable heads. McCloud River Indians, Shasta Co., Cal. Livingstone Stone. These spears are used in the capture of the *Salmo quinnat*. The handles are thirty feet in length. The barbs are made from the splint bones of deer. See No. 13743, below.


8. TONGS, &c.

TONGS (with two handles).

Oyster-tongs.

26110. Oyster-tongs. S. Salisbury, Providence, R. I.

26109. Oyster-tongs. " "


29111. Oyster-nippers. S. Salisbury, Providence, R. I.

9. TANGLES.

The tangles are employed by naturalists for the purpose of gathering small spiny animals, such as sea-urchins and star-fishes, from the bottom at considerable depths. They adhere to the fibers of the spun-yarn in great numbers. It has been thought that this instrument might advantageously be employed in freeing oyster-beds from their worst enemies, the star-fish.
SWAB-TANGLES.

Swab-tangles.

HARROW-TANGLES.

Harrow-tangles.
26845. Models of harrow-tangles. U. S. Fish Commission. Formerly used by the Fish Commission, now replaced by the wheel-tangles.

WHEEL-TANGLES.

Wheel-tangles.

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III. MISSILES.

*Simple missiles (those propelled by the unaided arm).*

10. HURLED SPEARS.

DARTS AND LANCES.

See under "Lances and spears," above enumerated, many of which may be used as missiles.

*Centrifugal missiles. (Propelling power augmented by an artificial increase of the length of the arm.)*

11. MISSILES PROPELLED BY "THROWING-STICKS."

SPEARS (with throwing-sticks, used by Eskimos).

See above under "Bird and fish spears," particularly No. 10267, a spear with throwing-stick attached.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Collector</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Throwing-stick</td>
<td>Eskimos</td>
<td>W. M. Howard</td>
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<td>W. T. Minor</td>
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<td>W. H. Dall</td>
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<td>9267</td>
<td>Throwing-stick</td>
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<td>Smithsonian Institution</td>
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<td>5774</td>
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<td>W. A. Howard, U. S. R. M.</td>
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<td>14005</td>
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<td>Eskimos</td>
<td>J. G. Swan</td>
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12. BOWS AND ARROWS.

Harpoon-arrows, used in fishing.

13. GUNS.

WHALING GUNS.


IV. BAITED HOOKS. ANGLING-TACKLE.

14. HOOKS WITH MOVABLE LINES.

TACKLE FOR SURFACE-FISHING.

Fly-fishing tackle.
Salmon-tackle.
Trout-tackle.
Black-bass tackle.
Shad-tackle.
Trolling-tackle:
Trolling-tackle.
Whiffing-tackle.
Drailing-tackle.

The parts of these gears may be seen in their proper places, with hooks, lines, &c.
TACKLE FOR SURFACE-FISHING.

Surf-tackle for throwing and hauling.

Blue-fish tackle.


TACKLE FOR FISHING BELOW THE SURFACE.

Short hand gear.


29293. "Otter," with line and flies attached. Used in lake and river fishing. William Morris, Lake City, Minn.


Deep-sea gear.


39184. Cod-fishing gear, with 9-pound lead. Used in the George's Bank cod-fishery. (Furnished with brass "horse"). U. S. Fish Commission.

39183. Rope "horse" used with the George's Bank gear, made by fishermen. U. S. Fish Commission.

39190. Brass pieces used with the cod-fishing gear.

The shore and George's Bank fishery gears (Nos. 39190-2-4, 39185-7), are pronounced to be the best ever manufactured and are coming into use quite extensively. The lead being round at the bottom prevents fouling. This style of lead also sinks more quickly than the ordinary kind. The patent swivels used with this gear are very useful; they allow the insertion of new hooks with little inconvenience or loss of time.
15. Hooks, with stationary lines.—Set tackle.

**BOTTOM-SET LINES.**

Trawl-lines, or bull-tows.

- 29469. Section (one-fifth) of trawl-line. Used in George's Banks cod-fisheries. A. R. Crittenden, Middletown, Conn.
- 25563. Set of implements for smelt-fishing through the ice.

16. (Accessory.) **Parts and accessories of angling-apparatus and of harpoon and seine lines.**

**HOOKS** (including a full series of unmounted hooks, of recent and aboriginal manufacture).

**Plain hooks.**

- 25524. Double-refined cast-steel, tapered point; Virginia hooks, flatted, Nos. 10 to 1 and 1–0 to 3–0. American Needle and Fish-Hook Company, New Haven, Conn.
- 25540. Halibut-hooks, ringed; Nos. 1 to 3. American Needle and Fish-Hook Company, New Haven, Conn.
- 25530. Cast-steel Kirby sea fish-hooks, ringed; Nos. 1 to 12.
- 25529. Superior cast-steel Kirby sea fish-hooks, galvanized, flatted; Nos. 1 to 8. American Needle and Fish-Hook Company, New Haven, Conn.
- 25522. Double-refined cast-steel Kirby river and trout fish hooks, ringed; Nos. 1 to 12 and 1–00 to 10–0. American Needle and Fish-Hook Company, New Haven, Conn.
HOOKS (including a full series of unmounted hooks, of recent and abo-
riginal manufacture).

Plain hooks.

25523. Kirby river and trout fish-hooks, flatted, extra superfine; Nos. 1 to 12 and 1-0 to 10-0. American Needle and Fish-Hook Company, New Haven, Conn.

25519. Superfine spring steel Kirby salmon, flatted; Nos. 12 to 3-0. American Needle and Fish-Hook Company, New Haven, Conn.


25521. Carlisle trout-hooks, ringed; Nos. 8 to 3-0. American Needle and Fish-Hook Company, New Haven, Conn.

25516. Superfine cast-steel Limerick salmon, flatted; Nos. 1-0 to 12 and 2-0 to 10-0. American Needle and Fish-Hook Company, New Haven, Conn.

25517. Superfine cast-steel Limerick salmon, ringed; Nos. 1-0 to 9 and 2-0 to 10-0. American Needle and Fish-Hook Company, New Haven Conn.

25514. Double-refined cast-steel Limerick river and trout fish-hooks (spear-points, flatted); Nos. 1-0 to 12 and 2-0 to 10-0. American Needle and Fish-Hook Company, New Haven, Conn.

25515. Double-refined cast-steel Limerick river and trout fish-hooks (spear-head points, flatted, shanks ringed); Nos. 1-0 to 12 and 2-0 to 10-0. American Needle and Fish-Hook Company, New Haven, Conn.

25518. Extra spring-steel Aberdeen trout-hooks, flatted; Nos. 8 to 4-0. American Needle and Fish-Hook Company, New Haven, Conn.

25525. Superfine spring-steel Kinsey trout-hooks, flatted; Nos. 6 to 16. American Needle and Fish-Hook Company, New Haven, Conn.


25534. Cast-steel drop-point mackerel-hooks, large and small wire, flatted; Nos. 1 A to 5 A, and 2 B to 4 B. American Needle and Fish-Hook Company, New Haven, Conn.


25532. Central-draught cod-fish hooks, eyed; Nos. 10 to 17. American Needle and Fish-Hook Company, New Haven, Conn.

25533. Double-refined cast-steel, original, central-draught cod or mackerel hooks, ringed; Nos. 12 to 20. American Needle and Fish-Hook Company, New Haven, Conn.


4299. The "Edgar" barbless hook.

25221. Dogfish hook and chain.

25531. Double-refined cast-steel, original, central-draught cod or mackerel hooks, flatted. American Needle and Fish-Hook Company, New Haven, Conn.


25648. Shark-hook. (Extraordinary.) A. R. Crittenden, Middletown, Conn.
HOOKS (including a full series of unmounted hooks, of a recent and aboriginal manufacture).

Plain hooks.

29467. Horse-mackerel hook. John Thomas, Belfast, Me.
29505. Hooks, probably lost by a French fishing-vessel. Found on St. George’s Banks on a piece of trawl; fished up by Geo. H. Lewis, Provincetown, Mass.

9270. Halibut-hook. Alaska. Dr. Hoff, U. S. A. " "
1123. Fish-hook of bone and wood. Yukon River. Wm. H. Dall. " "
——. Fish-hook of bone and wood. Fort Simpson.
16315. Fish-hook. Sitka. W. H. Dall.
HANKS (including a full series of unmounted hooks, of recent and aboriginal manufacture).

Plain hooks.

42879. Spring-hooks and patent “snap and catch’em” hooks for pickerel, etc. U. S. Fish Commission.

Jigs and drails.

—. Bluefish-hooks. Collected by A. R. Crittenden, Middletown, Conn.
25553. Bluefish-drail. Wm. H. Young, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jigs and drails.


42591. Twirling bluefish-squid of block tin.


42578. Pearl and tin squids and hooks for young bluefish and weakfish. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)


25751-2. Wooden, lead-lined, mackerel-jig molds.


32554. Mackerel-jig ladle.

32601. Mackerel-jig rasp.


25601. Codfish jig-hook. Used when the fish rise from the bottom. Massachusetts. A. R. Crittenden, Middletown, Conn.
FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES. 71

HOOKS (including a full series of unmounted hooks, of recent and aboriginal manufacture).

Spoon-baits, plain and fluted.

25549. Spoon-baits. For bass, pickerel, pike, and trout fishing (nickel-plated). John H. Mann, Syracuse, N. Y.
25552. Spoon-baits. For pike, pickerel, bass, trout, and bluefish. Wm. H. James, Brooklyn, N. Y.
25553. Spoon-baits. For pike, bass, pickerel, and trout fishing. Wm. H. James, Brooklyn, N. Y.
25554. Spoon-baits. For pike, pickerel, bass, and trout. W. D. Chapman & Son, Theresa, N. Y.

These baits are made from pearl shells, and trimmed with white ibis feathers.


Artificial flies on hooks.


These insects are manufactured from the following materials, viz: quills, feathers, silk, wool, beads, and gut.

32735. Trout-flies. “
26105. Salmon-flies. “


Note.—For convenience, this entire collection is provisionally entered under a single catalogue number.

a. Peacock, with water-color sketch of original.
b. March Brown, with water-color sketch of original.
HOOKS (including a full series of unmounted hooks, of recent and aboriginal manufacture).

32737. Artificial flies for salmon, trout, and bass—Continued.

Body—Fur of the fox-squirrel's face ribbed over with olive silk. Tail—Two strands of brown feather of the wild mallard. Wings—From the side feather of the shoveller duck approaching the tail; the light yeast-colored feather is the best, and, if nicely tied, must be an excellent fly. Legs—A grizzled cock's hackle, wound twice or thrice at the shoulder. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 6 to 8; for New York, hooks Nos. 5 and 6; New England, hooks Nos. 4 and 5.

c. Great Red Spinner, with water-color sketch of original.
d. Water-cricket, with water-color sketch of original.
e. Great Dark Drone, with water-color sketch of original.
f. Cow-dung.

Body—Yellow mohair mixed with a little dingy brown fur from the bear. Wings—From the quill-feather of the curlew or whimbrel. Legs—Of a ginger-colored cock's hackle. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 8 to 10; for New York, hook No. 8; for New England, hook No. 6.

g. Red Fly, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—The red part of squirrel's fur mixed with an equal quantity of claret mohair. Wings—The softest quill-feather of the pea-hen's wing. Legs—Claret-colored hackle; clip some of the upper fibers off that the wings may lie flat. For Pennsylvania, hook No. 6; for New York, hook No. 4; for New England, hook No. 3.

h. Blue Dun, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Fur of a gray squirrel spun very thinly on fine yellow silk. Tail—Two fibers of a dun hackle. Wings—From a quill-feather of the blue-jay. Legs—Two or three turns of a ginger-dun hackle at the shoulder helps to keep the wings upright. For Pennsylvania, hook No. 6; for New York, hook No. 4; for New England, hook No. 5.

i. Red Spinner, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Bright brown silk ribbed, with fine gold twist. Tail—Two fibers of red cock's hackle. Wings—Upright from a mottled gray feather of the mallard stained a pale blue, the brighter in color the better. Legs—Plain red cock's hackle. For Pennsylvania, hook No. 6; for New York, hook No. 5; for New England, hook No. 4.

k. Black Dog.
l. Atkinson.
m. Policeman.
n. Claret Wasp.
o. Blue Wasp.
p. Wren-tail, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Ginger-colored fur ribbed with gold twist. Wings—Feathers from a wren's tail; if these cannot be procured a small scapular feather of the woodcock makes a good imitation, and may be hackled with the same kind of feather. For Pennsylvania, hook No. 10; for New York, hook No. 8; for New England, hook No. 6.

q. Red Ant, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Peacock's herl tied with red-brown silk. Wings—From the quill-feather of the blue-jay. Legs—A small red cock's hackle.
32737. Artificial flies for salmon, trout, and bass—Continued.

v. Silver Horns, with water-color sketch of original.

s. Golden-dun Midge, with water-color sketch of original.

t. Sand-fly, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Of the sandy-colored fur from the rabbit's neck or from the fox-squirrel spun on silk of the same color. Wings—From the whimbrel wing made full. Legs—From a light-ginger feather from the neck of a hen. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 6 to 8; for New York, hooks Nos. 5 and 6; for New England, hooks Nos. 4 and 5.

u. Stone-fly, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Fur of the gray squirrel, when it is shortest is best, mixed with a little yellow mohair, leaving yellow about the tail. Tail—A strand or two of brown mottled feathers, say of mallard. Wings—From the soft inside feather of the peacock's wing. Legs—Blue-dun cock's hackle. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 6 to 8; for New York, hooks Nos. 5 and 6; for New England, hooks Nos. 4 and 5.

v. Gravel-bed, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Dark dun or lead-colored silk; floss dressed very fine. Wings—From a covert-feather of the woodcock's wing. Legs—A black cock's hackle, rather long, wound twice only round the body. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 5 to 10; for New York, hooks Nos. 5 to 8; for New England, hooks Nos. 5 and 6.

w. Grammun, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Fur of a rabbit's face with a little fine green mohair worked in at the tail. Wings—From the inside wing-feather of a grouse. Legs—A pale ginger hen's hackle. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 8 to 10; for New York, hooks Nos. 6 to 8; for New England, hooks Nos. 5 and 6.

x. Yellow Dun, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Yellow mohair mixed with a little pale blue from a mouse or yellow floss silk with the least blue rabbit fur spun upon it. Wings—Upright, from the inside wing-feather of a mallard or summer duck. For Pennsylvania, hook No. 10; for New York, hook No. 8; for New England, hooks Nos. 5 and 6.

y. Iron-blue Dun, with water-color sketch of original.

z. Hawthorn, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Black ostrich's herl. Wings—From the quill-feather of the English snipe. Legs—A black cock's hackle. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 8 to 10; for New York, hooks Nos. 6 to 8; for New England, hooks Nos. 5 and 6.

aa. Jenny Spinner, with water-color sketch of original.

ab. Dennison.

Body—Green floss silk ribbed with silver twist. Tail—Orange-tipped fibres of tippet, wood-duck, ibis, and green parrot. Legs—A golden yellow hackle. Wings—Of the following kinds: wood-duck, tippet, brown mallard, bustard, green parrot, blue and yellow macaw, with a few strands of red macaw; black ostrich head. Hooks Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

ac. Deacon.

Body—Bright yellow seal's fur ribbed with silver tinsel backed with gold twist. Tail—Sprigs of gray mallard and ibis. Legs—Bright yellow hackle. Wings—Strips of gray mallard dressed full; black ostrich head. Hooks Nos. 2 and 3.
FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOOKS (including a full series of unmounted hooks, of recent and aboriginal manufacture).

32737. Artificial flies for trout, salmon, and bass—Continued.

ad. Montreal.


ae. Rangely.


af. Tinselled Ibis.

Body—Silver tinsel ribbed with gold twist. Tail—A slip of wood-duck mixed with ibis. Legs—A covert wing-feather of the ibis. Wings—Strips from the large covert-feather of the ibis (the wing may be varied, adding a slip of wood-duck on each side); black ostrich head. Hooks Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

ag. Lake George.

Body—Gold twist ribbed with silver twist. Tail—A small China topping. Legs—A bright orange hackle with a shoulder of bright claret. Wings—Two tipped feathers mixed with argus pheasant, brown mallard; black ostrich head. Hooks Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

ah. Chateaugay.


ai. Yellow Drake.

Body—Yellow mohair ribbed with silver twist. Tail—Three fibres of yellow macaw. Legs—Yellow hackle with two turns of ibis on shoulder. Wings—Strips of gray mallard; black ostrich head. Hook No. 3.

aj. Richardson.


ak. Anthony.

al. Snow-dy.

am. Captain.

an. Combination.

Body—First half, yellow seal's fur; second half, red-claret seal ribbed with silver tinsel (the fur to be picked out). Tail—A few fibres of gray mallard mixed with ibis. Legs—A natural red hackle dipped in yellow dye. Wings—A piece of the same kind of hackle with pale ibis strips. On each side a piece of gray mallard sufficiently large to make the wing full; black ostrich head. Hooks Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

ao. Silver Doctor.

Body—Silver tinsel ribbed with gold twist. Tail—China pheasant topping. Legs—A pale-blue hackle with a small teal or guinea-hen at the shoulder. Wings—Mixed fibres of wood-duck, brown mallard, guinea-hen, green parrot, blue macaw, teal, and bustard; black ostrich head. Hooks Nos. 2 and 3.
HOOKS (including a full series of unmounted hooks, of recent and aboriginal manufacture.)

32737. Artificial flies for salmon, trout, and bass—Continued.

aq. Prouty.

Body—First joint, silver twist; second, black ostrich with three turns of the twist over it. Tail—Orange floss with a turn or two of twist, a topping mixed with fibres of English blue-jay. Legs—A yellow dyed list hackle wound over the ostrich. Wings—Strips of white swan dyed yellow. One each side a rib of teal-feather, red macaw feelers; black ostrich head. Hooks Nos. 2 and 3.

ar. Grasshopper.

as. Great Blow.

at. Cadiz.

au. Murray.


ar. Round Lake.

aw. Nameless.

Body—Brown ostrich herl, ribbed with gold twist, tag orange floss. Tail—Two or three short sprigs of yellow macaw. Legs—A small sooty orange hackle, wound from tag to shoulder. Wings—Alternate strips of brown peacock-wing feather and shoveller duck, with a sprig or two of wood-duck; peacock herl head. Hooks Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

ax. Rackette.

Is made in two joints of black orange mohair, with gold tinsel. Legs—A dyed black hackle wound from tail to head. Tail—Bright yellow toucan. Wings—A mixture of gold pheasant tail, argus, and teal. Hooks Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

ay. Priest.

az. Francis Sykes.

ba. Duke.

bb. Dhoon.

bc. Dustin.

bd. Lascelles.

be. Snitching Sandy

bf. Prouty.

bg. Grace.

bh. Powells.

bi. Hawthorne.

bj. Edmonson.

bk. Whitcher.

bl. Carshalton.

bm. Professor.

Body—Yellow mohair or silk floss, ribbed with silver twist or tinsel. Tail—Two or three strands of scarlet ibis-wing feathers. Wings—From the gray.

bn. Coughton.

bo. Alder.

bp. Chantry.

bq. Kingdom.
HOOKS (including a full series of unmounted hooks, of recent and aboriginal manufacture).

32737. Artificial flies for salmon, trout, and bass—Continued.

*br.* Hollan Fancy.

*bs.* Coachman.

Body—Peacock's herl. Wings—From a white hen's wing-feather, or a pigeon-wing feather will answer the purpose. Legs—A red cock's hackle wound twice or thrice at the shoulder. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 8 to 10; for New York, hooks Nos. 5 and 6; for New England, hooks Nos. 4 and 5.

*bt.* Willow.

*bu.* Prouty.

*br.* Notion.

Body—First half gold twist, remainder brown mohair, with three turns of the twist over it. Tail—A topping mixed with blue kingfisher. Legs—Brown hackle. Wings—Two tipped feathers mixed with argus pheasant, brown mallard, teal, China pheasant-tail feathers, blue and yellow macaw, with a blue kingfisher on each side of the wing; black ostrich head. Hooks Nos. 2 and 3.

*bn.* Louise.


*br.* Round Lake.

Body—Orange and red claret merging into each other, silver tinselled. Tail—Sprigs of gold pheasant tippet, blue macaw, and green parrakeet. Legs—A claret hackle with a turn or two of orange on the shoulder. Wings—Two strips of brown turkey, with a small jumble-cock's feather on each side. Hooks Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

*by.* Nicholson.

*bz.* Our Pattern.

*ca.* Saranac.

Body—Claret floss silk ribbed with gold tinsel, backed with silver twist. Tail—China pheasant crest-feather. Legs—A claret hackle. Wings—Two China pheasant tippet feathers on each side, a strip or two of brown mallard and argus pheasant; black ostrich head. Hooks Nos. 1–0, 2, and 3.

*cb.* Long Tom of Long Lake.

Body—Gray squirrel mixed with a little green mohair ribbed with silver tinsel. Tail—China pheasant crest-feather. Legs—A blue dun cock's hackle; at shoulder two or three turns of bright claret hackle. Wings—Strips of brown mallard mixed with strands of summer duck, peacock-wing, and upper coverts of the wild turkey, red macaw feelers; black plush head. Hooks Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

*cc.* St. Regis.

Body—Cinnamon mohair ribbed with double gold twist. Tail—A strip of China pheasant tippet mixed with a few strands of bustard. Legs—A chestnut hackle with three turns or so of orange-dyed guinea-hen, small and short in the fibres. Wings—Strips of brown mallard, brown turkey, English pheasant tail, and China tippet; black ostrich head. Hooks Nos. 1 and 2.
HOOKS (including a full series of unmounted hooks, of recent and aboriginal manufacture).

32737. Artificial flies for trout, salmon, and bass—Continued.

cd. No. 8.

Body—Three or four turns of mohair, rest of black mohair ribbed with silver tinsel and backed with gold twist. Tail—A small topping. Legs—A dyed black hackle and a shoulder of red claret. Wings—Mixed fibres of mallard, guinea-hen tail-feather over wing, two strips of dark turkey tipped with white. Hooks Nos. 2 and 3.

cf. Highlander.

Body—Water-rat’s fur ribbed with silver twist. Tail—A tip of common ostrich or mohair and a gold pheasant topping. Legs—Two or three turns of a small red hackle finished off with a black hackle. Wings—Strips of dark gray mallard. Head—Crimson ostrich or mohair. Hooks Nos. 1-0, 1, and 2.

cg. Toppy.

Body—Black mohair ribbed with silver tinsel. Tail—A topping tip crimson. Legs—A turn or two of red hackle, the rest black hackle. Wings—Black or brown turkey tipped with white. Head—Crimson. Hooks Nos. 1-0, 1, and 2.

ch. Supper.


ci. Stephens.


cj. Jock Scott.

Body—In two joints, gold-colored floss the lowest, and black floss the upper; from the joint are tied two short tomen points, and over the butts of them at the joints two turns of black ostrich. Tail—one gold pheasant topping and one Indian crow feather. Legs—Black hackle over the black joint and speckled guinea-hen at the shoulder. Wings—A white tip turkey, slip in the middle fibres of bustard, teal, brown mallard, yellow, red, and green parrot, one topping over all; blue macaw feelers. A kingfisher on either check; black ostrich head. Hooks Nos. 1-0, 1, and 2.

ck. Whitcher.


32737. Artificial flies for salmon, trout, and bass—Continued.

*cm.* Caribou.

Body—Tip gold tinsel, tag golden-yellow silk, next a black silk joint, the rest of gray caribou. Legs—Gray hackle with a claret on the shoulder. Tail—Gold pheasant topping. Wings—Turkey and mallard with sprigs of macaw and pheasant tippet feather; black ostrich head. Hooks Nos. 1-0, and 1.

*cn.* Moose.

Body—Yellow floss ribbed with silver tinsel. Tail—A China pheasant topping. Legs—A yellow hackle; shoulder hackle a guinea-hen. Wings—Two tippet feathers of the China pheasant with fibres of mallard wood-duck on each side; black ostrich head. Hooks Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

*co.* Moosehead.

Body—Deep claret mohair ribbed with gold twist. Tail—A topping. Legs—A claret hackle with three turns of orange hackle at the shoulder. Wings—Strips of brown mallard and tippet feather with red macaw feelers; black ostrich head. Hooks Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

*cp.* Fiery-brown.


*eq.* Parson.

*er.* Gold Wing.

*es.* Gold Mallard.

*et.* Kirkcudbrightshire.

*eu.* Eagle.

*ev.* Tartan.

*ew.* Last Fly.

*ex.* Atkinson.

*ey.* Strachan.

*ez.* Parson.


*da.* Ross.


*db.* Forsyth.

*dc.* Chamberlin.

*dd.* Green.

*de.* Whitcher.

*df.* Langrin.

*dg.* Emmet.

*dh.* Captain.

*di.* Major.

*dj.* Darling.

*dk.* Durham Ranger.
HOOKS (including a full series of unmounted hooks, of recent and aboriginal manufacture).

32737. Artificial flies for salmon, trout, and bass—Continued.

al. Goldfinch.
ad. Britannia.
af. Popham.
dh. White Tip.
dp. White Wing.
dq. Drake Wing.
dr. Dun Wing.
du. Black and Yellow.
dt. Blue Doctor.
du. Kate.
dv. Ruggles.
dw. Little yellow May Dun, with water-color sketch of original.
dx. Oak Fly, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Orange floss silk ribbed with ash-colored silk thread or a little floss, the ash-color to be shown well at the tail and shoulders. Wings—From a scapular feather of the woodcock. Legs—A furnace hackle or red cock’s hackle with a black list up the middle. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 8 to 10: for New York, hooks Nos. 6 to 8; for New England, hooks Nos. 5 and 6.
dy. Black Guat, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Black ostrich herl. Wings—From the quill-feather of the rice-bird or grackle. Legs—Black hackle. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 10 to 12; for New York, hooks Nos. 8 to 10; for New England, hook No. 8.
dz. Fern Fly, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Orange floss silk. Wings—From the quill-feather of the summer-duck wing; the smaller-sized hooks can be dressed from the wing-feather of the blue-jay. Legs—A red cock’s hackle. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 8 to 10; for New York, hooks Nos. 6 to 8; for New England, hooks Nos. 5 and 6.
ea. Yellow Sally, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Any yellowish fur ribbed with yellow or apple-green silk. Wings—From a wing-feather of a white hen or white pigeon stained pale yellow. Legs—A white cock’s hackle stained in the same dye. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 6 to 8; for New York, hooks Nos. 5 and 6; for New England, hooks Nos. 4 and 5.
eb. Alder Fly, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Peacock’s herl. Wings—From a feather of a brown hen’s wing. Legs—A red cock’s hackle or a black cock’s hackle will answer tolerably well. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 8 to 10; for New York, hooks Nos. 5 and 6; for New England, hooks Nos. 4 and 5.
ec. Sky Blue, with water-color sketch of original.
ed. Little dark Spinner, with water-color sketch of original.
ec. Turkey Brown, with water-color sketch of original.
ef. Magalloway.

Body—Half black ostrich and half brown mohair ribbed with gold twist. Tail—Short fibers of yellow macaw. Legs—A furnace hackle of the shoulder. Wings—Strips of brown quill-feathers of the peacock; black ostrich head. Hook No. 3.
eg. Bereis Stream.

HOOKS (including a full series of unmounted hooks, of recent and aboriginal manufacture).

32737. Artificial flies for salmon, trout, and bass—Continued.

ch. Moosechumkemunk.
Body—About equal parts mixed of gray squirrel's fur and pea-green mohair ribbed with gold twist. Tail—Four strands of argus feathers. Legs—A brown bittern hackle. Wings—Gray speckled turkey, white tipped (dye yellow), with a strip of argus feather on each side; green ostrich head. Hook No. 1.

ei. Willow Finch.

en. Oquassac.

ei. Welokennebago.
Body—Red pig's hair ribbed with broad gold tinsel, backed with silver twist. Tail—A mixture of black turkey tipped with white and scarlet ibis. Legs—Scarlet hackle. Wings—Fibers of red macaw mixed with strips of black and brown turkey tipped with white; black ostrich head.

en. Orange Grouse.
co. Thunder and Lightning.
cp. Lough Gill.
cq. Lillie.
cr. Black Ant.
ca. Blue Blow.
cet. Marc.
cau. Hare's Ear.
cr. Ibis.
cw. Seth Green.
cr. Red Creeper.
cyg. Turkey Brown.
cz. Queen of the Waters.
fa. Governor.
fb. White Miller.
fc. Lion.
327:37. Artificial flies for salmon, trout, and bass—Continued.

*fd.* Water-witch.

*fe.* Atkinson.

*f f.* Our Own Pattern.

fg.* Green Drake, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Pale straw-colored floss silk ribbed with brown silk thread or floss; the extremities are of brown peacock's herl. Tail—Three rabbit's whiskers, Wings—Made from a mottled feather of mallard stained a pale yellowish-green. Legs—A grizzled cock's hackle stained a yellowish-green in the same dye. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 6 to 8; for New York, hooks Nos. 4 to 6; for New England, hooks Nos. 3 and 4.

*fh.* Gray Drake, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—The middle part of white floss silk ribbed with silver twist; the extremities of brown peacock's herl. Tail—Three rabbit's whiskers. Wings—Made from a gray mottled feather of the mallard. Size of hooks same as green drake.

*fi.* Orange Dun, with water-color sketch of original.

This fly is equally attractive to trout, and is a prime favorite in its day—the end of June, July, and August. Body—Dark orange silk. Tail—Two fibers of brown mallard feather. Wings—From the quill-feather of the large red-crowned woodpecker. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 6 to 8; for New York, hook No. 6; for New England, hooks Nos. 5 and 6.

*fj.* Green Mackeral, with water-color sketch of original.

fk.* Brown Mackeral, with water-color sketch of original.

fl.* Marlow Buzz, with water-color sketch of original.
nm.* Pale Evening Buzz Dun, with water-color sketch of original.

fn.* July Dun, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Mole's fur and pale-yellow mohair mixed and spun on yellow silk. Tail—Two or three whiskers of a dark dun hackle. Wings—From the Quill-feather of a blue-jay. Legs—Dun hackle. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 8 to 10; for New York, hooks Nos. 6 to 8; for New England, hooks Nos. 5 and 6.

fo.* Gold-eyed Gauge-wing, with water-color sketch of original.

fp.* Butcher, No. 1.

fq.* Blue Ranger.

fr.* Black Ranger.

fs.* Colonel.

ft.* Children's Farlow.

fu.* Candlestick Maker.

fv.* Baker.

fw.* Butcher.

fx.* Nansen.

fy.* Black and Teal.

fz.* Guinea Hen.

ga.* Claret.

gb.* Inquichin.

gc.* Maxwell Ranger.

gd.* August Dun, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Brown floss silk, ribbed with yellow silk thread. Tail—Two rabbit's whiskers. Wings—Feather of a brown hen's wing. Legs—A dark red hackle. For Pennsylvania, hook No. 8; for New York, hook No. 6; for New England, hook No. 5.
32737. Artificial flies for salmon, trout, and bass—Continued.

gc. Orange, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Orange floss silk, ribbed with black silk. Wings—Dark part of the blue-jay's wing. Legs—A very dark furnace hackle. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 8 to 10; for New York, hooks Nos. 6 to 8; for New England, hook No. 6.

gf. Cinnamon, with water-color sketch of original.


gg. Blue-bottle, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Bright blue floss silk, with a few turns of brown floss at the shoulder. Wings—From the quill-feather of a water-hen. Legs—Black hackle from a cock, wrapped down the principal part of the body. For Pennsylvania, hook No. 8; for New York, hook No. 6; for New England, hook No. 5.

gh. Whirling-blue Dun, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Squirrel's red-brown fur mixed with yellow mohair. Tail—One or two whiskers of a pale ginger hackle. Wings—From the quill-feather of a mallard. For Pennsylvania, hook No. 8; for New York, hook No. 8; for New England, hook No. 6.


a. Halifax.
b. Curtis.
c. Blue Sandy.
d. Fairy.
e. Unknown.
f. Sapper.
g. Silver Grey.
h. Jock Scott.
i. Claret Body.
j. Fancy Yellow.
k. Butcher.
l. Popham.
m. Silver Doctor.
n. Red Blue.
o. Fiery Brown.
q. Unknown.
r. Silver Doctor.
s. Prouty.
t. Jock Scott.
u. Red Robin.
v. Black Robin.
w. Donkey.
x. Dark Claret.
HOKKS (including a full series of unmounted hooks, of recent and aboriginal manufacture).


- a. Blue Dun.
- b. Professor.
- c. Grizzly King.
- d. Scarlet Ibis.
- e. Golden Pheasant.
- f. Grizzly Hackle.
- g. Coachman.
- h. Black Moose.
- i. Jungle Cock.
- k. Cow Dung.
- l. Yellow Sally.
- m. Yellow Moose.
- n. Turkey.
- o. Saranac.
- q. White Miller.
- r. White Miller (fall wings).
- s. Cow Dung.
- t. Black Hackle.
- u. Silver Doctor.
- v. Fiery Yellow.
- w. March Brown.
- x. Abbey.
- y. Yellow Body Moth.


- a. Scarlet Ibis.
- c. Mealy Mouth.
- d. Turkey Brown.
- e. Yellow Ferguson.
- g. Holberton's Humble Bee.
- h. Cape Vincent.
- i. Holberton.
- j. Ferguson.
- k. White Miller.
- l. Yellow Bee.
- m. St. Lawrence.
- n. Grizzly King.
- o. Mallard.
- p. Scarlet Moth.
- q. Scarlet Moth, No. 2.
- r. Mallard.
HOOKS (including a full series of unmounted hooks, of recent and aboriginal manufacture).


a. Professor.
b. Grizzly Hackle, or Palmer.
c. Grey Drake.
d. Yellow Sally.
e. Black Gnat.
f. Red Hackle, or Palmer.
g. Scarlet Ibis.
h. Brown Hackle, or Palmer.
i. Grizzly King.
j. Black Fly.
k. Blue Blow.
l. White Miller.
m. Olive Gnat.
o. March Brown.
q. Great Dunn.
r. Claret Gnat.
s. Jungle Cock.
t. Golden Spinner.
u. Cock-Y.
v. Beaverkill.
w. Grouse Hackle.
x. Abbey or Jew Fly.
y. Yellow Jungle Cock.
z. Ginger Hackle.
aa. Cowdung.
ab. Yellow May Fly or Green Drake.
ac. Coachman.
ad. Canada.
ae. Shoemaker.
af. Red Spinner.
ag. Blue Dun.
ah. Queen of the Water.
aia. Black Hackles, or Palmer.
aib. Willow, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Mole's fur mixed with a little fine yellow mohair. Wings—From the quill-feather of a water-hen or coot. Legs—A dark dun hen's hackle. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 8 to 10; for New York, hook No. 8; for New England, hooks Nos. 5 and 6.
aic. Snowy.
aid. Beauty Snow.
aie. Red Palmer, with water-color sketch of original.

Body—Red mohair ribbed with gold twist or tinsel. Legs—A blood-red cock's (saddle) hackle wrapped nicely over it, working the hackle closely together at the shoulder. For Pennsylvania, hooks Nos. 6, 8, and 10; for New York, hooks Nos. 4, 5, and 6; for New England, hooks Nos. 3, 4, and 5.
aif. Black and Red Palmer, with water-color sketch of original.
aig. Brown Palmer, with water-color sketch of original.
HOOKS (including a full series of unmounted hooks, of recent and aboriginal manufacture).

42871. Trout and grayling flies—Continued.

ao. Furnace.
ap. Grizzle.
aq. Ginger.
ar. List.
as. Soldier.
at. White.
au. Grizzle Peacock.
avr. Red.
aw. Black Peacock.
ax. Black.
az. Scarlet.

39209. Holberton full-length fly-book. (Capacity, 8 dozen flies.) U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
All the Holberton fly-books mentioned above are intended to hold gut at full length, and are furnished with the improved "Hyde clips" for keeping the flies in place.
This snell-book is of new style, and is very convenient for carrying a variety of flies.

LINES.

Silk lines.

SILK-LINES—Continued.

25628. XXXX silk fish-line. (50 yards.)
25629. XX silk fish-line. (50 yards.)
42766. Waterproof tapered braided silk line for salmon. (100 yards.) U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42774. Waterproof silk line for grilse. (100 yards.) U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42775. Waterproof silk line for black bass. (50 yards.) U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42776. Waterproof silk line for trout. (30 yards.) U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42767. Oiled-silk black-bass line. (100 yards.) U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42777. Oiled-silk trout-line. (100 yards.) U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42778. Raw-silk line, heavy. (50 yards.) U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42765. Braided silk line, heavy. (50 yards.) U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42779. Braided silk line, light. (50 yards.) U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
39250. Waterproof banded tapered silk line, No. 4. (40 yards.) U. S. Fish Commission. (A. & I.)
39251. Waterproof banded tapered silk line. (50 yards.) U. S. Fish Commission. (A. & I.)
39252. Waterproof banded tapered silk line, No. 3. (50 yards.) U. S. Fish Commission. (A. & I.)
39253. Waterproof banded tapered silk line. (100 yards.) U. S. Fish Commission. (A. & I.)

LINEN-LINES.

25613. Linen fish-lines.
25618. Linen fish-lines.
42780. Braided linen line, No. 3. (50 yards.) U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42781. Braided linen line, b. (50 yards.) U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42768. Special extra quality flax reel-lines. 9-thread. (200 yards.) U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)

Made of the best Irish flax, spun especially for the purpose.
42764. Special extra quality flax reel-lines. 12-thread. (200 yards.) U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
LINES.

Cotton lines.

25619. Cotton fish-lines. (20 feet hank.) L. Crandall & Co., Ashaway, R. I.
25620. Cotton fish-lines. (50 feet shroud, laid.)
25621. Cotton fish-lines. (28-fathom hawser.)
25622. Cotton fish-lines. (14-fathom hawser.)
42770. Cotton line, No. 3. (84 feet hawser, laid.) U. S. Fish Commission.
(C. B. & M.)
42771. Cotton line, No. 6. (84 feet hawser, laid.) U. S. Fish Commission.
(C. B. & M.)
42763. Cotton line, No. 10. (84 feet hawser, laid.) U. S. Fish Commission.
(C. B. & M.)
42772. Linen line, No. 3. (84 feet hawser, laid.) U. S. Fish Commission.
(C. B. & M.)
42773. Linen line, No. 6. (84 feet hawser, laid.) U. S. Fish Commission.
(C. B. & M.)
25623. Cotton fishing-lines. (50 feet shroud, laid.) L. Crandall & Co., Ashaway, R. I.

Whalebone lines.


Hide lines.

13142. Raw walrus-hide line.

Bark lines.


Kelp lines.

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

SNOODS, LEADERS, AND TRACES.

"Cat-gut" (sheep) snoods and leaders.

   a. Twisted gut leader for salmon. (9 feet long.)
   b. Double and twisted gut leader. (9 feet long.)
   c. Single and twisted gut leader. (9 feet long.)
   d. Double gut leader for bass. (9 feet long.)
   e. Single gut leader for trout. (9 feet long.)
   f. Single gut leader for salmon. (9 feet long.)
   g. Single gut leader for trout. (6 feet long.)
   h. Single gut leader for trout. (3 feet long.)
   i. Single gut leader for trout. Extra fine. (9 feet long.)
   j. Double gut leader for bass. (9 feet long.)
   k. Treble gut leader for bass. (3 feet long.)
   l. Double gut leader for bass. (6 feet long.)

Gimp gut.

39451. Samples for snells and leaders of fish-lines. F. Foster, New York, through B & A.

39452. The same in water to show its transparency. F. Foster & Co.

Silkworm-gut snoods, flax snoods, gimp snoods, wire snoods, and hooks mounted on leaders.

   a. Carlisle Kirby hooks for bluefish and pickerel. (Tied to gimp.)
   b. Carlisle Kirby hooks for bass. (Tied to double gut.)
   c. Limerick hooks for pickerel. (Tied to gimp.)
   d. Kinsey hooks for bass. (Tied to double gut.)
   e. "Forged" O'Shaughnessy hooks. (Tied to double gut.)
   f. Limerick hooks for bass. (Tied to double gut.)
   g. Limerick hooks for perch. (Tied to double gut.)


25543. Hollow-point Limerick hooks. (Tied to double gut.) B. & A.

25544. Hollow-point Limerick hooks. (Tied to twisted gut.) B. & A.

25545. Hollow-point Limerick hooks. (Tied to gimp.) B. & A.

25546. Carlisle hooks. (Tied to gimp.) B. & A.

25530. Hollow-point Limerick trout-hooks. (Tied to gimp.) B. & A.

25541. New York bass-hooks. (Tied to gimp.) B. & A.


SINKERS.

Line-sinkers.


FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

SINKERS.


Net-sinkers.


SWIVELS.

26017. Cod-line gauge-swivel. A. R. Crittenden, Middletown, Conn.

FLOATS.

Line-floats of wood, cork, and quill.


Harpoon-floats of bladder, inflated skin, and wood.

FLOATS.

Keg and other floats for lobster-pots, gill-nets, &c.

Whale-line drag.

25914. Whale-line drag. Attached to the line and thrown overboard to check the speed of the whale.

REELS.

Simple reels for flying fish, with and without check.

42818. German-silver and rubber click-reel for black bass. German-silver band. (Capacity, 50 yards.) U. S. Fish Commission.
42822. German-silver secret click-reel. (Capacity, 40 yards.) C. B. & M.)
42823. German-silver, capped, click-reel. (Capacity, 40 yards.) C. B. & M.)

This reel is exhibited in contrast with No. 42813. The difference in value between these two reels is as 1 to 60.

25569. Hard-rubber trout-fishing reel. Click, German-silver rim.
Simple reels for flying fish, with and without check—Continued.

39236. Frankfort reel with balance handle. B. C. Milam, Frankfort, Ky.
25566. Reel.

Multiplying reels for bass fishing, with and without check.

29880. Brass reel. (C. B. & M.)

GUNWALE-WINCHES.

Trawl-line rollers.

GUNWALE-WINCHES.

Trawl-line rollers—Continued.


LINE-HOLDERS.

Whaleman's line-tub.


Tub for trawl-line. (See under Trawl.)

Line winder.


Spools.


RODS.

25498. Light bass-rod. Four pieces; extra top; ash and lancewood; German-silver mounting. Bradford & Anthony, Boston, Mass.
RODS.


25504. Fly-rod. Three pieces and extra top; extra middle joint; bamboo tip case; ash and lacewood; German-silver mounting. Bradford & Anthony, Boston, Mass.


25507. Salmon-rod. Four pieces and extra tops; bamboo top-case; ash and lacewood; German-silver mounting. Bradford & Anthony, Boston, Mass.


The following are the advantages claimed by Mr. Graves for his new rods:

"1. The line is concealed and cannot be caught in underbrush or branches.
2. The strain on the rod is equalized through the entire length.
3. There is no friction through rings or guides except on the tip.
4. The strength of the rod is greatly increased.
5. The weight of the rod is diminished.
6. The wet line is not reeled up to decay.
7. The rod goes under the brush where the big trout lie.
8. It adds greatly to the comfort and pleasure of the 'gentle art.'"


25491. Chapman's combination trolling-pole, harpoon-line holder and cane. W. D. Chapman, Theresa, N. Y.

42782. Six-strip hexagonal split bamboo salmon-fly rod; German-silver mountings; metal reel-plate. (C. B. & M.)

These rods are made by cementing together six triangular strips from the lower sections of the best bamboo cane.


42784. Four-piece ash and lacewood salmon-rod, with duplicate joint and 3 tips; bamboo tip-case. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)


These two rods are protected by well-seasoned pine forms, which also prevent the pieces from warping and keep them straight.
RODS.

39478. Split bamboo rod. H. L. Leonard, Bangor, Me.
39479. Split bamboo rod.
3949. Split bamboo rod.

42795. Three-piece German-silver-mounted mountain trout rod, ash and lancewood; weight 8 ounces. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42796. Three-piece brass-mounted ash and lancewood mountain trout rod; weight 8 ounces. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42800. Six-strip hexagonal split bamboo Newport striped bass rod, ash butt, German-silver mountings, agate tube top and guide; two tips. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42801. Three-piece ash and lancewood, finest German-silver mountings, duplicate joint, two tips, Newport bass rod. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42802. Three-piece ash and lancewood regular Newport bass rod, German-silver mountings. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42804. Six-strip split bamboo weakfish rod; two tips. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42807. Seven-piece ash and lancewood trunk rod, 27½-inch pieces. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42808. Eight-piece ash and lancewood trunk rod, with hollow butt and brass mountings. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

RODS.

42809. Eight-piece ash and lancewood trunk rod, with hollow butt and German-silver mountings. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)


DISGORGERS.


V. NETS.

17. ENTANGLING-NETS.

MESHING-NETS (entangling in meshes).

§ Drift-nets.

† Those drifting across the tide.

Shad gill-nets used in Southern rivers.


Used in rivers of the Atlantic coast.

These nets are knit of linen thread (22-50, 3-cord, and 20-60, 2 cord). They range in length from 50 to 200 fathoms, and in depth from 25 to 90 meshes, 4½ to 5 inch mesh. They are used exclusively as drift-nets.

On the Connecticut River about 4,000 pounds of this netting are used annually. The average weight of a net is 30 to 40 pounds, its depth 45 to 50 meshes, 5½ to 5½ inches.

On the Hudson River about 7,500 pounds are annually used, fine-threads (50-75, 2-cord), 100 to 200 fathoms in length, and from 50 to 90 meshes in depth, 4½ to 5 inch, weight from 15 to 30 pounds to the net.

In the Delaware, Potomac, and Chesapeake 20,000 pounds are used, from 30 to 60 meshes in depth, and 5½ (30 to 40, 2-cord) length, 75 to 100 fathoms.

In the rivers of North Carolina nets are made from coarse twine (22-35, 3-cord, and 20-35, 2-cord) 25 to 40 meshes in depth, 5-5½ gauge. Their length is about 100 yards. About 25,000 pounds are used annually.

In the rivers of South Carolina the twine is slightly finer than in North Carolina (25-35, 3-cord), 25 to 60 meshes deep, the size otherwise about the same. 1,500 pounds are used annually.

In Georgia and Florida about 6,000 pounds are used. This netting is knit from linen thread (30-40, 3-cord, and 25-35, 2-cord) 40 to 60 meshes in depth; 4½ to 5½ mesh. About 18 to 24 pounds are used in a net; its length 100 yards. (A. A. French.)

Series of samples of gill-netting. American Net and Twine Company, Boston and New York:

26848. Depth 15 meshes, size of mesh 1½ inch, No. 20 (3) thread.

26849. " 35 " " 2½ " " 40 (2) "

26850. " 100 " " 2½ " " 25 (3) "
MESHING NETS (entangling in meshes).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meshes</th>
<th>Size of Mesh (inches)</th>
<th>Thread (yarn)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26851</td>
<td>35 meshes, size of mesh 2¼ inch, No. 30 (3) thread</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26852</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2¼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26853</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2¼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26854</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2¼</td>
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<tr>
<td>26855</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2¼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26856</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26857</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26858</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>3½</td>
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<tr>
<td>26860</td>
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<td>26861</td>
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<td>26873</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4½</td>
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<td>26875</td>
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<td>26876</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>26877</td>
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<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26878</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26879</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>5½</td>
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<tr>
<td>26880</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‡ Drift-nets.

† Those drifting across the tide.


a. One bale blue gill-netting.

b. One bale red gill-netting.

‡ Those drifting along the tide.

Herring gill-nets.


26129. Herring gill-nets. These nets are about 40 yards long and 150 meshes in depth. They are stretched together in big gangs, floated by pieces of wood and weighted by stones. They are made of 45 and 6 thread cotton from 14 to 20 yarn, 2½ inch average mesh. American Net and Twine Company, Boston, Mass.

MESHING NETS (entangling in meshes).

Other gill-nets.


POCKET NETS (entangling in pockets).

Trammel-nets.

25270. Model trammel-net. 10 feet long, 2 feet wide, 2 and 5 inch mesh. William E. Hooper & Sons, Baltimore, Md.
26118-29. Trammel-net. American Net and Twine Company. Used for general fishing in rivers and ponds of Northern Mississippi Valley. These nets range from 20 to 75 yards in length, 4 to 6½ feet in depth. The inside netting of finer linen thread (20-25, 3-cord), mesh 2-2½, ¼ deeper than the outside. The outside netting-wall from cotton (15-21 thread), mesh 8 to 10 inches. (A. A. French.)

18. ENCIRCLING-NETS.

In general.

39442. Piece of tarred seine, to show the difference between a tarred seine and a tanned one. George Merchant, Gloucester, Mass.

Herring-seines.


Cod-seines.


Baird collecting-seines.

26136. Baird net. Designed by Prof. S. F. Baird. Used by naturalists in collecting small fishes in brooks and ponds and in following behind large seines to secure the small species which escape through the meshes, six-thread coarse cotton. American Net and Twine Company, Boston, Mass.
SEINES.

Bait-seines.

25123. 26130. Model of minnow-seine. Used by amateurs in capture of minnow-bait. \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( \frac{3}{4} \) inch mesh, six-thread cotton twine. American Net and Twine Company, Boston, Mass.


Other seines.


7929. Fishing-net. Made from fibers of pineapple (Tillandsia sp.). Miranda, Mex. Dr. Sartorius.


HOOP-NETS.

Handle, or dip nets.

Bull-nets (worked with ropes and blocks).

Scoop-nets (herring-nets, pound-scoops, car-scoops, &c.).


32651. Mackerel bow-net.

Landing-nets.


HOOP-NETS.

Landing-nets—Continued.


39200. Landing net for trout and other fish. For use from a boat. U. S. Fish Commission. (C.B. & M.)


Baited hoop-net:

Crab-nets.


32711. Folding cunner-net. " "

TRAILING-NETS.

Trawls:

Beam-trawl.


Dredges:

Rake-dredge.


Towing-nets:

Surface tow-nets.


FOLDING OR JERK NETS.

Purse-nets:

Mackerel and menhaden purse-seines.


These purse-seines range in length from 120 to 220 fathoms, and from 500 to 1,000 meshes in depth, reaching the depth of 20 to 30 fathoms of water. The average mesh is 2½ inches. They are made of fine Sea-Island cotton twine, and cost from $750 to $1,500 complete. About 300 are now in use on the coast of North America. The pursing weight varies from 100 to 150 pounds.
FOLDING OR JERK NETS.

Purse-nets—Continued.

25186. Ring or thimble for pursing-seine. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.

Series of paintings, illustrating menhaden fishery, painted by J. G. Ryder, Boston, Mass.

39490. “Looking for a school.”
39491. “Sighting a school.”
39492. “The driver.”
39493. “Pursing up.”
39494. “Bailing in.”

Cast-nets:

Mullet cast-nets.

Bait cast-nets.

26800. Shrimp cast-net. Diameter 4½ feet, 4-inch mesh.

19. PARTS OF NETS AND APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURE.

Samples of netting hung to lines. William E. Hooper & Sons, Baltimore, Md.:

25048. 1-inch mesh, 12 thread, 1 fathom long, 2 feet deep
25047. 1½ " 12 " 1 " 2 "
25051. 1½ " 12 " 1 " 2 "
25050. 2 " 12 " 1 " 2 "

Netting-needles.

25593. Seine-needle.

Eskimo netting-needles.

VI. TRAPS.

20. PEN-TRAPS.

POCKET-TRAPS.

Fish-slides:

Shad-slides, used in the rivers of North Carolina.

25830. Fish-slide. Used in James River, Virginia. Scale 1 inch to the foot. J. G. Adam.

25831. Fish-slide (with box). Used in rivers of Virginia. Scale 1 inch to the foot. J. G. Adam.

LABYRINTH-TRAPS.

Weirs, or pounds.


12106. Salmon-weir. Used in rivers of Maine. Dennis River. Scale, 1 inch to 8½ feet. Prof. S. F. Baird.


26841. Model of heart-weir.


26731, 25751. Models of brush-weirs. Used in the Bay of Fundy in capture of herring (Clupea harengus). W. B. McLaughlin, Grand Manan, N. B.


25820. Model of fish-trap. Valley of Yukon River. Scale, 1 inch to the foot. W. H. Dall.


Funnel-traps.

Fish-pots.

1754. Wicker fish-pot (model). Used in West Indies. 5 to 15 fathoms. Scale, 1 inch to the foot. H. O. Claughton, St. Martin’s, W. I.


Lobster-pots.

12100. Lobster-pot. Used in Bay of Fundy. 4 to 10 fathoms. Scale, 4 inch to the foot. Prof. S. F. Baird.


29995. Model of Noank lobster-pot. G. L. Green, Noank, Conn.


LABYRINTH-TRAPS.

Eel-pots, without leaders.
— Eel-pot. Used in Fisher's Island Sound, Conn. Scale, one-half. James H. Latham, Noank, Conn.

Set-nets.

Fykes (set-nets with leaders).
25045. Fyke-net. Diameter, 3 feet. Wm. E. Hooper & Sons, Baltimore, Md.
26114. Minnow-fyke.  
26117. Minnow-fyke.

Bass-traps.
25704. Bass-trap. Used in Peconic Bay and Fisher's Island Sound. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot. Charles T. Potter.

VII. HUNTING-ANIMALS.

21. HUNTING-MAMMALS.

OTTERS. (See section I.)

VIII. DECOYS AND DISGUISES.

22. BAITS.

NATURAL BAITS.

Flies and other insects. (This should include a collection of those insects which, as the favorite food of fishes, are imitated in making artificial flies.) Arranged with hooks. (See under 29 a.)

(Accessories.) Methods of preparing baits:
Bait-cutters. (See section IV.)
NATURAL BAITS.

Bait-mills. (See section VI.)

Bait-ladles. (See under Scoops.)

Wheelbarrows for bait-clams (Nantucket).


Bait-boxes and cans.


The crate extended ready for use measures 24 inches long, 8 inches wide, 8 inches deep. The crate when folded is 13 inches long, 8 inches wide, 2 inches deep. Its weight is 1 1/2 pounds. Every angler knows the difficulty of keeping minnows alive, and the frequent failure of all ordinary means for preserving them. It is claimed that the crate meets this want. Floating beside or behind a boat its drag is scarcely perceptible. It occupies so little depth that danger from fastening on logs, &c., is almost entirely obviated. When folded, it occupies so little space that one could easily carry it under his buttoned coat during a walking excursion. Another feature that highly recommends this crate is the ease with which the bait is secured when a fresh minnow is required. No lifting is necessary. By simply tipping up the bow, the lower half, or stern, is submerged, leaving the door clear above the water and convenient to the hand.

ARTIFICIAL BAITS.

Trolling-spoons.

Spinners.

Squids and jigs.

"Bobs," used in Southern waters.

Artificial flies.

Accessories to artificial baits.

a. Fly-hooks.

b. Raw materials for making artificial flies.

23. DECOYS.

SIGHT-DECOYS.

Imitations of fishes.


These lure-fishes are used to decoy large fish under holes in the ice so that they may be within reach of the spear.

1Arranged with hooks.
SIGHT-DECOYS.

Lanterns and other apparatus for fire hunting and fishing.


Lanterns and torches for weequashing, or fire-fishing for eels, herring, &c.


IX. PURSUIT; ITS METHODS AND APPLIANCES.

24. METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION.

BOATS.

Birch-bark canoes.

Used by Indians in hunting and fishing.


Wooden sea canoes.

Used by Indians of northwest coast in hunting and fishing.

1785. Wooden canoe. (Model.) Northwest coast. Dr. George Suckley.

Wooden canoes.

Used by Indians of the northwest coast in whaling and sea fisheries.

21594. Wooden canoe. (Model.) Alaska. Dr. J. B. White.


Kyaks or bidarkas.

Used by Eskimos of Arctic America in hunting and fishing.


16275. Kyak. (Model.) Kodiak.


Umiaks or bidarras.

Used by Eskimos in whaling and sea fisheries.

BOATS.

Dug-out canoes

Used by Indians of Pacific coast.


Used in river fisheries of the Southern States.

25728. Dug-out canoe. (Model; scale, inch to foot.) Saint John’s River, Florida. Francis C. Goode.

Portable boats.

29506. Hegeman portable folding boat. Length, 10 feet; width, 3 feet.

Hegeman Portable Folding Boat Company, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Directions for setting up boat:

1. Unfold the frame. 2. Place the knees and seats in position before fastening the bottom-end section at the ends of the boat. 3. Fasten the bottom-end section to the ends of the boat by the thumb-screws.


29486. Shattuck portable boat.

29218. Model of Colvin portable canvas boat. (Patented Oct. 6, 1874.)

R. A. Scott & Co., Albany, N. Y.

"This boat consists of a canvas exterior made thoroughly water-proof by a preparation which preserves the strength of the canvas and prevents decay and oxidation. It is shaped like a canoe, sharp at both ends, and cuts the water handsomely. Along the sides and bottom are leather thongs, by which the boughs and limbs cut for frame can be lashed securely to the canvas, with the assistance of the four leather framing blocks or sockets (two for each end), which connect the stem and stern posts (or prow pieces) with the keelson, and it can be readily put together anywhere in the woods, no tools being required for the purpose, excepting an ax or hatchet. The whole of it can be packed away in a space 24 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 3 inches thick. The size now made (No. 3), although but 12 feet long, will carry six men, or four men with their necessary baggage, and weighs but 12 pounds when rolled up. It has been tested in a heavy sea with a frame of green boughs cut only two hours before, and carried a weight of 700 pounds safely and easily."


C. A. Fenner, Mystic River, Connecticut.

One of these models is shown closed up in its case ready for transportation, the other set up for use.

42541. Osgood’s portable folding canvas boat. Manufactured by Osgood & Chapin, Battle Creek, Michigan.

The following sizes are manufactured:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Length of oars</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 feet</td>
<td>33 in.</td>
<td>12 in.</td>
<td>45 lbs.</td>
<td>6½ feet</td>
<td>$35 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 feet</td>
<td>35 in.</td>
<td>13 in.</td>
<td>70 lbs.</td>
<td>6½ feet</td>
<td>45 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Size of chest.—For 12-foot boat: 3½-in. long, 17 in. wide, 18 in. deep. For 15-foot boat: 40-in. long, 20 in. wide, 22 in. deep.
BOATS.

Portable boats—Continued.

The 12-foot boat is designed for two men; will carry 600 pounds, and draw 4 inches of water. The 15-foot boat is designed for four men. Is rigged with two pair of oars, will carry 850 pounds, and draw 4 inches of water.

The jointed stretcher is used in place of the sectional bottom-board, with two side-boards, one each side of stretcher. The boat set up this way only weighs 20 pounds, and makes a very convenient boat for trout-fishing, duck-hunting, or exploring in ponds or streams where the paddle will do as well as the oars. A box of water-proofing fluid, with directions, sent with each box.

The canvas is woven to order for this special use, and is stronger than the usual thickness of birch bark or cedar canoes. The water-proofing leaves the canvas soft, preserves the fiber, prevents mildew, and renders it impervious to water. The ribs are red elm, the bottom-board and oars basswood, which is filled with patent wood filling, preventing the water from penetrating the wood. The rowlocks and square staples are of malleable iron.

You can propel the boat rapidly; it is very staunch; will not tip over by rocking or climbing into it from bathing; and can be made ready for the water in two minutes, and requires no tools or ingenuity to set it up.

42-43. Oars.

Canoes.


Coracles or skin boats.

9755. Skin boat. Hidatza (Gros Ventres) Indians. Fort Buford, Dakota, Dr. W. Matthews, U. S. A.

Whale-boat (used in whale fisheries).


Seine-boat.


This model shows the fittings manufactured for seine-boats by Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn., to wit: cleat, stern-cap, snatch-block for pursing-seine, steering-earlock with stern socket, socket used on side of stern for steering, davit-iron, tow-iron, tow-link and hook, belaying-pin, ear-holder, davit-guard and step-plate, breast-brace and eye-plate or ear-holder swivels, all of which are shown in their proper places by full-size articles.

39441. Model of Cape Ann seine-boat. (Scale \( \frac{1}{4} \) inch to the foot.) Higgins & Gifford, Gloucester, Mass.

This is the same as the preceding with exception of the seine.

Dories, sharpies, and dingeys.

25057. Model of Nantucket dory. (Scale, 1 inch to the foot.) W. H. Chase.

Used in gathering clams for codfish-bait.
BOATS.

Dories, sharpies, and dingeys—Continued.

12678. New England dory. (Model: scale, 1 inch to the foot.) Starling & Stevens, Ferryville, Me.

13493. New England dory. (Model: scale, 1 inch to the foot.) Starling & Stevens, Ferryville, Me.

Used in coast fisheries and Bank cod fisheries.

24752. Connecticut sharpy. (Scale, 1 inch to the foot.) Capt. H. C. Chester Nauck, Conn.

39357. Dory. Twelve and one-half feet long.

Length, 12 feet 6 inches on bottom; 16 feet 6 inches on top.

Width, 29 inches on bottom; 4 feet 6 inches on top.

Depth, 19½ inches amidships; 27½ inches forward and aft.

Pine wood for planking and bottom. Oak timbers, gunwales, stem and stern. One thwart, three parting or kid boards.

This size is used principally by the fishermen on the south side of Cape Cod. The custom is to buy the dories for the vessels to fish on Nantucket and Chatham Shoals and off Block Island. After using them one season they usually sell them to be used by shore fishermen.

Rigged for hand-lining on the Banks, the equipment is as follows:

1. Painter, 5½ fathoms long, ⅛-inch manila rope, leathered in the stem, thimble seized in.

2. Stern becket, 3 feet of 1¼-inch rope, knotted on ends, leathered in holes and served for 20 inches in the middle with white spun yarn.

3. Stern painter, 2½ fathoms buoy-line made fast to stern becket.

4. Anchor, 16 pounds; ring and part of stock served with spun yarn.

5. Anchor-line, 20 fathoms buoy-line bent to crown of anchor and secured to the ring by a small string.

6. Cleat, 4 inches long, inside of stem, for anchor-line.

7. One pair 8-foot ash oars, served in rowlocks with strand of buoy-line.

8. One and one-half pairs wooden nippers.

9. Two hand-lines on reels, with gear attached, each 25 fathoms long; leads, 3 pounds.


11. Bait-board, 6 inches wide, across the dory (same as thwart).

12. Dinner-box (common half-peck round box).


14. Two squid-lines (mackerel lines) on reels with jigs attached.

15. Two bird-lines " " " " hooks "

16. Gaff, on wooden handle, 2½ feet long.

17. Bait-knife, 6-inch pointed blade.


19. Shark-lance, iron, 3 feet long, pole 5 feet, §1.40.


21. Dory plug, with line attached.

22. Wooden bailing scoop.

23. Gob-stick, 2 feet long, for unhooking fish.

24. Fishing cleats, 1 foot long, one on each side of dory, amidships.

39368. Dory. Thirteen feet long.

Length, 13 feet on bottom, 17 feet on top.

Width, 30 inches on bottom, 4 feet 7 inches on top.
BOATS.

Dories, sharpies, and dingeys—Continued.

Depth, 20 inches amidships, 28 inches forward and aft.
Pine wood for planking and bottom.
Oak timbers, gunwales, stem and stern.
Two thwarts, three parting or "kid" boards.
This size is quite extensively used in Gloucester. They are used to the greatest extent by vessels for winter cod-fishing (fresh-fishing, so-called). They are also used in quite large numbers from Provincetown, Beverly, Swampscott, Portsmouth, Newburyport, and fishing ports in the State of Maine, both for shore and Bank fishing.

Rigged for shore trawling and handling, the equipment is as follows:

1. Painter, 5½ fathoms 1½-inch manila rope, leathered in stem (no thimble).
2. Small cleft, 4 inches long, on inside of stem for anchor-line.
3. Tall single score trawl-roller.
4. One pair wooden nippers with lines.
5. Pieces of leather on forward ends of dory ribband-streaks, to prevent trawl catching in ribbands.
6. Hole in forward thwart and step in bottom of dory for mast.
7. Mast 11 feet long; sprit 11 feet long.
8. One pair 8 feet ash oars, covered with leather in rowlocks.
9. Two hand-lines on reels, with gear attached; leads 2½ and 3 pounds.
10. One-half dozen thole-pins; leather becketts for thole-pins on inside of dory just below the holes.
11. Gaff, with wooden handle 3 feet long.
13. Dinner-firkin, with spare hooks.
14. Bait-board across the dory aft of middle thwart.
15. Wooden scoop, for bailing.
18. Dory-plug, with line attached.
19. Small thimbles attached to gunwale aft, for sail-sheets.
20. Tub of trawl: Ground line, 1,755 feet of 14-pound tarred cotton line; 500 No. 15 hooks, 3½ feet apart on ground-line; gangings 2 feet long, of white cotton line (30-thread); trawl put in half a flour-barrel, with holes in bottom and sides; becketts and lashings spliced in.
21. Buoy-line 42 fathoms long, used for anchor-line when handling, and on trawl for trawling.
22. Buoy-line 20 fathoms long attached to trawl-buoy.
23. Two 10-pound anchors, ring and part of stock served with spun yarn, strap bent into ring; used for trawl when trawling; one used for anchor when handling.
24. Two mackerel-kits, painted and marked, for trawl-buoys, rigged with staff and swivels.
25. Black ball on gunwale-stick for buoy.
26. Fishing cleats, 1 foot long, amidships on each side of dory.
27. Wooden button on starboard side and iron pin on port side of forward thwart, to prevent thwart from rising while the dory is under sail.
28. Sail, 11 feet on foot, 9 feet hoist, 5 feet head.
BOATS.

Dories, sharpies, and dingeys—Continued.

29. Under-running stick, 15 inches long.

30. Gob-stick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long.

39369. Dory. Fourteen feet long.
  Length, 14 feet on bottom, 18 feet on top.
  Width, 32 inches on bottom, 4 feet 10 inches on top.
  Depth, 20 inches amidships, 28 inches forward and aft.
  Pine wood for planking and bottom.
  Oak timbers for gunwales, stem and stern.
  Three thwarts, no parting boards.
  This size is not used to any great extent, principally by mackerel seiners,
  and are designed to row fast in order to keep company with the seine-
  boat when rowing after schools of mackerel.

Rigged for use in mackerel seining, the equipment is as follows:

1. Painter, 5 fathoms of 2-inch manila rope, leathered in stem, thim-
   ble seized in.
2. Stern-becket 3 feet long of 2-inch rope, knotted on ends, served
   for 2 feet in the middle with manila spun yarn.
3. Two pairs 9-foot ash oars.
4. Wooden scoop for bailing.
5. Knife, 5¾-inch pointed blade.
6. Eight thole pins, in leather becketons on inside of dory.
7. Four lines, each 2½ feet long, through holes in ribbon on star-
   board side of dory, used to fasten to the seine.
8. One buoy line forward and one aft, each four feet long, to fasten
   to the seine.

39370. Dory. Fourteen and one-half feet long.
  Length, 14 feet 6 inches on bottom, 18 feet 10 inches on top.
  Width, 36 inches on bottom, 5 feet 6 inches on top.
  Depth, 2½ inches amidships, 31 inches forward and aft.
  Pine wood for planking and bottom.
  Oak timbers, gunwales, stem and stern.
  Three thwarts, three parting or "kid" boards.
  Are used to a great extent by Gloucester and Boston haddock catchers.

The style called haddock dory is built strong, and more adapted to carry
large loads than for speed. They are built wider and deeper than the
fifteen feet bank-dory. They are used almost exclusively for winter fish-
ing, catching haddock, and after picking fish from trawls and loading
dory, the vessel goes to the dory, consequently speed and rowing give
place to carrying and sea-going qualities.

Rigged for haddock fishing, the equipment is as follows:

1. Painter, 5 fathoms of 2-inch manila rope, leathered in stem, thim-
   ble seized in.
2. Stern-becket, 3 feet of 2-inch rope, leathered in holes, served for 2
   feet in middle with white spun yarn, knots on ends.
3. Rubber boot-heel bumper on stem.
4. Three-score lignum vitae patent trawl roller.
5. Two pairs wooden nippers, with lines.
6. Dory knife, 5¾-inch, pointed blade.
7. Gob-stick, 2 feet long.
8. Gaff on wooden handle, 2½ feet long.
10. Two dozen thole pins on strings.
Dories, sharpies, and dingeys—Continued.

11. Four thwart-lashings of buoy line, 3 feet long.
12. Two pairs of 9-foot ash oars, zinked in rowlocks.
13. Dory plug, with bucket and line attached.
15. Stern-painter (3 fathoms) buoy-line, made fast to stern-becket.
16. Tub of trawl:

Ground line, 1,755 feet of 14-pound tarred cotton line; 500 No. 15 hooks, 3½ feet apart on ground line; gangings 2 feet long, of white cotton twine (30 threads); the trawl in a half flour barrel, with holes in bottom and sides, becket and lashings spliced in.

17. Three buoy lines, each 25 fathoms long (one for middle buoy).
18. One anchor, 12-pound, ring and part of stock served with spun yarn; strap bent into ring.
19. One killick, 10 pounds, served in eye with spun yarn; strap bent into eye.
20. One quarter-barrel buoy (painted), with black ball, rigged with swivels and staff.
21. One painted quarter barrel for middle buoy; slung; no staff; swivels; buoy line wound around.
22. One painted kit for buoy with staff, swivel, and black ball.
23. Strips of leather on forward end of dory ribband streaks.

3371. Dory. Fifteen feet long.

Length, 15 feet on bottom, 19 feet on top.
Width, 35 inches on bottom, 5 feet 3 inches on top.
Depth, 21 inches amidships, 30 inches forward and aft.
Pine wood for planking and bottom.
Oak timbers for gunwales, stem, and stern.
Three thwarts, three parting or kid boards.

The Bank dory, so called, is used to a greater extent than any other by Bank fishermen and fresh halibut catchers, and is not as wide or deep as the fourteen and one-half foot haddock dory, is built more for rowing than the fourteen and one-half foot dory, for in this fishing the vessels anchor and the dories have to be rowed with a load in, oftentimes for miles.

Rigged for fresh halibut fishing, the equipment is as follows:

1. Painter, 5 fathoms, of 2-inch manila rope, leathered in stem, thimble seized in 15 inches from stem.
2. Stern becket, 3 feet of 2-inch rope, knotted on ends, leathered in holes, served for 2 feet in middle with white manila spun-yarn.
3. Two pairs woolen nippers with lines.
4. Patent "hurdy-gurdy" or trawl windlass.
5. Patent trawl-roller, large size, single score, line attached.
6. Leather on forward end of dory, ribband streaks, to prevent trawl from catching.
7. Mast-hole in forward thwart and step in bottom of dory for mast.
8. Wooden button on starboard side and iron pin on port side of forward thwart to prevent thwart from rising while the dory is under sail.
10. Sprit.
11. Sail, 14 feet on foot, 6 feet on head, 13 feet hoist.
BOATS.

Dories, sharpies, and dingeys—Continued.

13. Canvas compass-pocket on port side of dory aft of forward thwart.
15. 1½ dozen thole-pins on strings.
16. Two pairs 9-foot ash oars, served with buoy-line in rowlocks.
17. Four thwart lashings of buoy-line, each 3 feet long.
19. Dory knife, 10-inch, pointed blade.
20. Two wooden halibut-killers (ash clubs 2½ feet long).
21. Wooden scoop for bailing.
22. Large wood and zinc scoop for bailing (such as the fishermen make).
23. Stern painter, 3 fathoms buoy-line, made fast to stern becket.
24. Life-line on bottom of dory, fastened to three small staples, becket or loops spliced in.
25. Dory-plug, with becket and line attached.

Ground-line made of 15 lines, 25 fathoms each = 2,250 feet.
32-pound tarred cotton line; 150 No. 6283 "Kirby" halibut hooks 15 feet apart on ground-line; gangings 5 feet long, of 14-pound tarred cotton line. The trawl is becketed with lobster twine for bending the gangings, long-eye splices in ends of trawl, canvas skate for trawl.
27. Two 16-pound trawl anchors, ring and part of stock served with spun yarn, strap bent into the ring.
28. One hard-wood iron-bound trawl buoy painted, with staff and swivel, gourd-stick and black ball.
29. One soft-wood half barrel, painted, with staff, swivel, and flag.
30. Two buoy-lines, each 50 fathoms long.
31. Two small thimbles attached to gunwale aft for sail sheets.
32. Rubber boot-heel bunker on stem.
33. Scrub-broom for halibut, with hoisting straps.

39372. Dory. Fifteen and one-half feet long.
Length, 15 feet 6 inches on bottom; 19 feet 8 inches on top.
Width, 35 inches on bottom; 5 feet 5 inches on top.
Depth, 22 inches amidships; 31 inches forward and aft.

Pine wood for planking and bottom. Oak timbers, gunwales, stem and stern. Three thwarts, three parting or "kid" boards.

This size is not used to any great extent by American fishermen, but large numbers are shipped annually to the French at St. Pierre, Miquelon. This dory is built about the same depth and width as the haddock dory, and very strong, with six, and sometimes seven, pairs of timbers, with a wide band or ribband on the outside to protect the top of the dory. The gunwales, timbers, stern, and about all other material in this style of dory are larger than are usually put in American dories. The French boats used by their vessels formerly are being fast superseded by the American dory.

The equipment of a dory, rigged for Bank cod trawling, is as follows:

1. Painter 5 fathoms of 2-inch manila rope, served with white marline in stem, thimble seized in.
BOATS.

Dories, sharpies, and dingeys—Continued.

2. Stern becket, 3 feet of 2-inch rope, knots on ends, served in holes with rope yarn, served for 2-feet in middle with spun yarn.
4. Two pairs of 9-foot ash oars. (One pair second-hand, served with buoy-line in rowlocks, and one pair without service).
5. Wooden scoop for bailing.
7. Gaff in wooden handle 2½ feet long.
9. Two pairs woolen nippers, with lines.
10. Plug with becket and line.
11. Four thwart lashings, each 3 feet long, of buoy-line.
12. Rubber boot-heel bumper on stem.
13. Leather on forward ends of dory ribband streaks.
15. Two bird-lines on reels, with hooks attached.
17. Brass dory compass in wooden box.
18. Gallon water jug.

Ground-line of 11½ lines 25 fathoms each, 18-pound tarred cotton line. 300 No. 14 cod-hooks (center draft eyed), 5½ feet apart, on ground line, gangings 3 feet long, of 6-pound tarred cotton line.

20. One hard-wood iron-bound buoy (painted), rigged with staff, swivels, and black ball.
21. One soft-wood quarter-barrel (painted) for buoy, rigged with staff, swivels, and small flag.
22. Two buoy-lines 25 fathoms each.
23. Two 16-pound anchors, sewed in ring and part of stock with spun yarn and strap bent into ring.
24. 1½ dozen thole-pins on strings.

It may be said in addition that there are quite a number of other styles of dories, but these are of local use; as, for instance, the round-sided bilge dory used by the fishermen at Rockport, Pigeon Cove, Lanesville, and all around the cape; built principally for sailing qualities, and also for carrying capacity. They are decked over forward, with washboards, so-called, at the side, and are used for winter and summer fishing, from the shores of the above-named places.

Italian fishing-boats.

Used in harbor fisheries of California.

22213. Italian fishing-boat. (Model; felucca rig.) San Francisco. Livingstone Stone.

22214. Italian fishing-boat. (Model; felucca rig.)
22215. Italian fishing-boat. (Model; felucca rig.)

Pinkies.

2598. Noman's Land pinkie-boat. (Model; scale, inch to the foot.) Capt. William Cleveland, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Used in cod and coast fisheries.
BOATS.

Hunting-skiffs.

Used for hunting and fishing in mountain lakes.

25681. Adirondack boat. (Model; scale, ¾ inch to the foot.) Frederick D. Graves, maker, Boston, Mass.

Dimensions; 15 feet long; 3 feet 6 inches wide; weight, 75 to 80 pounds. For the use of sportsmen this boat is claimed to excel, on account of its extreme lightness and durability, one man being able by means of a yoke to carry the same to any distance without fatigue. This boat is also adapted for family purposes, the patent rowlock enabling the most inexperienced rower of either sex to propel the boat with ease and perfect safety, and without any possible chance of losing the oars.


Used in trout and grayling fishing, with well for live fish. Length, 16 feet; sides 12 inches high inside, 2 feet 10 inches wide on top, 2 feet 4 inches at bottom.

26624. Saint Lawrence boat. Henry Sweetman, Clayton, N. Y.

Used in trolling in the Thousand Island region. Length, 19 feet; width, 43 inches.

25053. Alexandria Bay boat. (Model.) Cornwall & Walton, Alexandria, N. Y.

Used for hunting and fishing in the Adirondacks and the Saint Lawrence.

Sea boats.

24999. New England surf-boat. (Model; scale, 2 inches to the foot.) Cragin & Sheldon, makers, Boston, Mass.

Used in harbor, lake, and river fisheries.

25001. Whitehall boat (18 feet). (Model; scale, 2 inches to the foot.) Cragin & Sheldon, Boston, Mass.

25000. Ship's yawl. (Model; scale, 2 inches to the foot.) Cragin & Sheldon, Boston, Mass.

Carried by coasters and fishing smacks.

22216. San Francisco yawl. (Model.) Livingston Stone.

Used by Italian fishermen on coast of California.

25028. Nantucket harbor boat. (Model; scale, 1 inch to the foot.) W. H. Chase.

Used in harbor fishing.

Oyster-canoes.

42758. Chesapeake oyster-pungy. (Model.) Major T. B. Ferguson.

25003. Chesapeake oyster-canoe (made from two logs). (Model; scale, 1 inch to the foot.) Major T. B. Ferguson, Maryland Fish Commission.

Used for oyster-raking in Chesapeake Bay.

39151. (Model.) Chesapeake oyster-canoe.

25002. Chesapeake canoe-pungy. (Model; scale, 1 inch to the foot.) Major T. B. Ferguson, Maryland Fish Commission.

Used in oyster-dredging in Chesapeake Bay.

42757. Chesapeake canoe-pungy. (Model.) Major T. B. Ferguson, Maryland Fish Commission.

BOATS.

Ducking-boats.

25658. Egg Harbor boat. (Model; scale, 1 inch to the foot. P. Brasher, New York City.

Used for hunting in marshes and bays.

26623. New Jersey sneak-box. (Model; scale, 1 inch to the foot.) John D. Gifford, Tuckerton, N. J.

These boats are from twelve to fourteen feet in length; the shelving or sideboards on the stern of the boat are used to hold the decoys while the hunter rows to and from the shooting ground. Used by gunners on Barnegat and Little Egg Harbor Bays, New Jersey.

Cat-rigged fishing-boats.

12099. Bay of Fundy cat-boat. (Model; scale, 1/2 inch to the foot.) Captain Hallet, Eastport, Me.

Used in herring fisheries.

25026. Martha's Vineyard cat-boat. (Model; scale, 1/2 inch to the foot.) William H. Chase.

Used in coast fisheries.


These boats vary in length from 14 to 19 1/2 feet, and cost from $225 to $425. Used in lobster fisheries and hook and line fisheries. Built by J. U. Stoddard.

26585. Two-masted cat-boat. (Model; scale, about 1/2 inch to the foot.) Johnson & Young, Boston, Mass.

Used in New England lobster fisheries.


Sails set, as on a passage to the Banks.

Schooner-rigged fishing-vessels.

39197. Gloucester George's Bank fishing schooner. (Model.) (S. Elwell.) U. S. Fish Commission.

26809. Noank lobster-boat. (Model.) Capt. H. C. Chester, Noank, Conn.

25825. Block Island boat. (Model; scale, 1/2 inch to the foot.) Capt. H. C. Chester.

Used in cod fisheries and shore fisheries.

25730. Massachusetts schooner-smack. (Model; scale, 1/2 inch to the foot.) William H. Chase, Boston, Mass.

Used in mackerel fisheries and winter oyster trade.

25731. Maine schooner-smack. (Model; scale 1/2 inch to the foot.) Capt. H. C. Chester.

Used in Bank cod fisheries and Eastern mackerel fisheries.

26536. Oyster-schooner. (Model; scale, 1 inch to the foot.) T. B. Ferguson, Maryland Fish Commission.

Used in oyster-dredging in Chesapeake Bay.

26534. Schooner-smack. (Model; scale, about 1/2 inch to the foot.) Johnson & Young, Boston, Mass.

Employed in the New England lobster fisheries.

25727. Noank well-smack. (Model; scale, 1/2 inch to the foot.) H. C. Chester, Noank, Conn.

Supplies fresh fish to local markets and New York iced-fish trade.
BOATS.

Schooner-rigged fishing-vessels—Continued.

22220. Gloucester schooner, style 1835. (Model.) M. M. McFadyen. First form of sharp-bowed schooner, out of which the present Gloucester schooner was developed.


Ships.

24881. Whaling-barque. (Model; scale, ¼ inch to the foot.) U. S. Fish Commission.

Used in northern whale fisheries.

Boats of Great Lakes.

26790. Lake Erie pound boat. (Model.) J. W. Milner.

Steamers.

25824. Menhaden steamer with seine-boats. (Model.) Joseph Lawler, Bristol, Me.


25027. Gill-net steamer. (Model; scale 1 inch to 5 feet 5 inches.) Used in Lake Michigan fisheries.

APPARATUS ACCESSORY TO RIGGING FISHING-VESSELS.

Blocks.

25821. Three single iron-sheaved, plain-hook tackle blocks. Walter Coleman & Sons, Providence, R. I.

25820. Two double iron-sheaved, plain-hook tackle blocks. Walter Coleman & Sons, Providence, R. I.

25804. "Heart" block. Used to secure the standing or fixed rigging to the hull of the vessel. Walter Coleman & Sons, Providence, R. I.

25805. "Bull's-eye" block. Used to secure the standing or fixed rigging to the hull of the vessel. Walter Coleman & Sons, Providence, R. I.

25819. One single brass-sheaved, sister-hook tackle block. Walter Coleman & Sons, Providence, R. I.


29444. Improved swivel-hook. For blocks and general use. Daniel Walker, Providence, R. I.

Clews and hanks.


25140. Earring-ring. " "

25141. Throat-ring. " "

APPARATUS ACCESSORY TO RIGGING FISHING-VESELS.

Clews and hanks—Continued.


25142. Tack-ring. 

25137. Series of topsail clew-bows. 

25138. Series of clew-bars. 


25143. Jib-head, with patent clew-thimble, used where the jib has been stretched too much; the jib is shortened at the head; and the jib-head is attached to the sail. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.

25803. Jib-hank. Goes on jib-stay to hold the sail to it. Walter Coleman & Sons, Providence, R. I.


25157. Series of double-stay jib-hanks. 


25158. Pratt’s patent jib-hank or yacht-jib. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.

29446. Lizard. Used in connection with the luff of a sail and the mast hoops and hoisting line.

Chocks.


25216. Bow-chocks. 

25195. Boat-chocks. 

25192. Ditto. 


Boat-hooks.


25200. Boat-hook for gunboat. 


25198. Series of Navy boat-hooks with ball points. 

25199. Series of sharp-pointed boat-hooks.
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APPARATUS ACCESSORY TO RIGGING FISHING-VESSELS.

Belaying-pins.

Riggers' hooks.
25194. Deck or hammock hook. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.
25943. Purel hooks. S. Elwell, jr.

Grommets.
25121. Rope-yarn grommets (with worked holes showing mode of use). Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.
25123. Series of eyelet grommets. Used to line worked holes and couplings to Wilcox's patent grommets. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.
FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

APPARATUS ACCESSORY TO RIGGING FISHING-VESSELS.

Grommets—Continued.


25133. Series of reef-tackle or saddle-thimbles. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.


25152. Series of open or riggers' thimbles. " "

25153. Series of wire-rope thimbles. " "

Anchors.


25163. Grappling-iron for dory. " "

25219. Wooden killick or coast anchor. H. C. Chester, Xoank, Conn.

29249. Series of sailors' palms (from best to the poorest). Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.

29423. Sailor's palm (left hand). Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.

29424. Sailor's roping palm, A I (right hand). " "


"This invention consists of a shank and flukes, similar to a common anchor; but its superiority consists in the folding of the stock, which is effected by means of a bar passing through the shank, to which the arms or parts of the stock are pivoted by bolts, the pivoted ends of the stock being so formed as to stop and support the arms at right angles to the shank, and while the folding stock enables you to stow or handle your anchor with ease, it does not prevent it from answering all the purposes of a common stock, as the draught of the cable on the shank cannot fail to bring it into position, nor can the cable get foul with the stock, as the pivot enables the stock to fall back, causing the turn of the cable to ship off.

"It is claimed that its advantages as a trawl-anchor cannot be surpassed, as one can stow them anywhere in the dory and they are out of the way, and besides the advantage of stowing them in the hold of the vessel (as six or eight of them can be stowed in the same space as one of the common anchors)."


Draggs.


Mast-gear.

25802. Six "purrel trucks." Used on a rope around the mast to keep the gaff on the mast. Walter Coleman & Sons, Providence, R. I.
APPARATUS ACCESSORY TO RIGGING FISHING-VESELS.

Mast-gear—Continued.

25897. Mast-hoop. Used to hold the sail to the mast. Walter Coleman & Sons, Providence, R. I.

25808. Mast-hoop. Used to hold the sail to the boom. Walter Coleman & Sons, Providence, R. I.


25181. Mast-hinge for whale-boat.

Leaders and foot-stops.


25181. Mast-hinge for whale-boat.


29449. Mast-hook clutch. E. A. Sawyer, Portland, Me.

Boat-builders' materials.


25203. Series of ring-bolts.


25213. Countersunk clinch boat-nails.

25229. Series of boat-rivets.

25175. Eye plate or oar-holder swivels for Cape Ann seine-boat.

25176. Gunwale supporter for Cape Ann seine-boat.


25167. Tow-iron for Cape Ann seine-boats.

25168. Tow-link and hook for Cape Ann seine-boat.


25204. Water-deck iron. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.

Rudder-fixtures.

29493. "W. N. Clark's rudder hanger." (Patented September 3, 1867.) James B. Clark, Chester, Conn.

"Advantages claimed for this hanger: To ship the rudder one has only to enter the tongue (which has the rudder already attached) in the grooved plate from the top just far enough to get it steady, and then let it down, when it will go to its place without further care. Hence arises the first great advantage which this hanger possesses over the old way, viz, the ease and dispatch with which the rudder can be shipped under all circumstances.
Rudder-fixtures—Continued.

Every boatman knows the trouble he has been to, at times, in trying to ship his rudder, while in a seaway, in the dark, or in muddy water, when the eyes in the boat could not be seen; often being obliged to reach down with his hand to get the lower pintle entered.

From the quickness with which the rudder can be shipped, in any position of the boat, and under any circumstances, and its security when shipped, it must recommend itself for all life-boat purposes, where, in case of an emergency, time is of vital importance.

Another advantage is that with this hanger the rudder cannot of itself unship as has often been the case with the common hanger, when the boat has been left for a short time and the tiller worked out, thereby leaving the rudder free, by striking the bottom or anything sufficient to raise it three or four inches, to unhinge and float away. As will readily be seen, this cannot get away until the rudder has risen the whole length of the tongue, which, of itself, would never happen.

Again, with this hanger the rudder can be shipped and unshipped while under full sail, thus making it very convenient for fishermen or any one sailing over a line or seine, as the rudder can be easily raised far enough to pass over and prevent a line getting caught between the rudder and boat, as would otherwise likely ensue, and when over, by simply letting down the rudder, it will go to its place again ready for use.

By this arrangement we are enabled to get the hinges farther down on the rudder, thereby bringing the strain on both of them, while in the old way, the lower eye and pintle are so far from the bottom of the boat, in order to facilitate the shipping of the rudder, that this one has to bear nearly all of the strain." (W. N. Clark.)

25189. Series of rudder braces.  "  "
29472. Dory breast-hook and stern braces.  "  "

Cleats.

25800. Wooden cleats. Used to fasten ropes to. William Coleman & Sons, Providence, R. I.
25217. Small brass cleats.  "  "
25177. Cleats for Cape Ann seine-boat.  "  "
25493. Boat-cleats.  "  "
39130. Bagnall & Loud’s patent gaff top-sail cleat and downhaul attachment combined. Patented December 25, 1877. This patent gaff top-sail cleat and downhaul attachment is readily applied with one bolt to the gaffs of schooners, brigs, and barks. This gaff top-sail cleat swings to any position, overcoming the abrasion of the rope and sides of the cleat, and by a downhaul attachment does away with the bull’s-eye or block that was formerly fastened by a bolt driven into the end of the gaff.

Rowlocks.

25086. Brass wash-streak rowlock.  "  "
APPARATUS ACCESSORY TO RIGGING FISHING VESSELS.

Rowlocks—Continued.


25070-72. Polished brass rowlocks.

25076, 25077. Polished brass rowlock used on gunning-skiff. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.


25082-2-. Brass socket rowlocks.

25081-2. Plain brass patent swivel rowlock.

25101. First patent swivel rowlock put in market.

25079-80. Plain brass rowlock used on gunning-skiff. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.

25106-7-8. Side-plate rowlock used on gunning-skiff. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.


25100. Dory rowlock, showing patent mode of fastening. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.


This bow-facing, i. e. front view, rowing-gear is an invention which allows the rower to face forward instead of backward, pulling in the same manner as with the ordinary oars. This reverse movement is obtained by having the oar in two parts, each part having a ball-and-socket joint which is attached to the wale of the boat by means of a slot and button, and the two parts connected by a rod (with hinged bearings) which crosses the wale of the boat.

The advantages claimed for this rowing-gear over the ordinary oar, are:

1. The oarsman faces the direction in which he goes.

2. The arrangement of the levers is such that the oarsman applies his strength to the best mechanical advantage, enabling him to row faster and more easily than with any other oar.

3. During the stroke the bow of the boat is slightly raised by the motion of the rower instead of being lowered by his motion, as in ordinary rowing.

4. The stroke is longer than with ordinary oars.

5. The oars can be closed up out of the way along the side of the boat without detaching them from the gunwale.

6. It is better from the fact that the blade of the oar is in front and can be seen at the beginning of the stroke, so that there is no difficulty in avoiding obstacles, and in a rough sea there is little danger of "catching crabs."

7. With these oars the boatman makes no more effort in steering than in directing his course while walking, and this advantage lessens greatly the effort of rowing.

8. While rowing there is no noise from the bearings.
Rowlocks—Continued.

9. A pair of these oars weigh about 5 pounds more than the oars, but this additional weight has this advantage, that at the beginning and end of the stroke it helps to lower and raise the blade owing to the peculiar position of the oar.

10. When these oars are detached from the boat, no wood or iron projections are left on the wale of the boat, as in ordinary rowing-gear, and thus a serious inconvenience is obviated.

These oars can be attached to and detached from the boat very quickly, and they can be closed up in a convenient form for carrying.

These several advantages, viz, the front view, the increased ease and speed in rowing, the raising of the bow instead of depressing it, the closing up of the oar out of the way while on the boat, the increased facility in avoiding obstacles, the diminished effort of hand and eyes in steering, the rowing without noise, the better balance and swing of the oars, have commended this new gear to all who have tried it.

This gear can be attached to almost any boat, and is especially adapted to hunting, fishing, and all kinds of pleasure boating."

"Almost any one (even if he has never rowed a boat) with an hour's practice can use these front view oars well; it being much easier to learn to use a pair of these oars than a pair of the back view oars." (William Lyman.)


"The object of this invention is to improve the construction and operation of the class of rowlocks in such manner as, first, to insure the proper inclination of the blade of the oar, and prevent the liability of its catching the water when feathering in recovering, as well as to insure the proper position of the blade of the oar when making the stroke; secondly, to enable the outer end of the oar to be raised when it is being feathered, in order to prevent its contact with the water in rough weather. My improved rowlock, which is composed of an inclosing ring located on a pintle, and an inner ring inclosed by the ring and adapted to be partially rotated therein; the inside of the inclosing ring is provided with a groove, which extends almost around it, its continuity being broken only by a stop. The pintle of the rowlock is inserted in a socket attached to the gunwale of the boat, the pintle and rowlock being adapted to turn freely in the socket. From the foregoing it will readily be seen that an oar pivoted in the inner ring is adapted to be partially rotated, in addition to its oscillating movements, so that when its stroke is completed it can be turned, so as to feather the blade in the recover stroke. The stop and shoulders of the inner ring are arranged in such mutual relation that the shoulder abuts against the stop, in feathering the oar, before the blade becomes horizontal in cross-section, so that the cross-section of the oar is necessarily inclined downward from its forward to its rear edge during the feathering stroke, this inclination of the blade preventing its forward edge from engaging with the water and overturning the rower, or, in other words, causing him to 'catch a crab.' This limitation of the oar in its rotation prevents awkward accidents in feathering, and enables an unskilled person to row with a considerable degree of certainty." (F. D. Graves.)


25085. Galvanized iron patent swivel rowlock.
APPARATUS ACCESSORY TO RIGGING FISHING VESSELS.

Rowlocks—Continued.


25089. East River pattern rowlock.

29319. Socket-joint rowlock. Frederick A. Gower, Providence, R. I.

"The socket-joint rowlock is intended to increase the speed and improve the convenience of racing boats. Its advantages have proved so easily apparent to oarsmen that there is little need of detailing its strong points, but the following are among its leading features:

Wabbling of the oar is wholly avoided. If the oar is a properly good fit, it will have less than \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch of fore-and-aft motion in the lock.

Catching crabs is largely avoided by preventing the oar from jamming in the lock at the beginning or end of the stroke. If a crab should be caught, the rowlock is not strained, and the oar can be recovered without stopping the boat.

A good grip of the water is assured to even the inexperienced oarsman by the shape of the back of the rowlock, which corresponds to that of the oar. The oar settles itself into the proper position on beginning the stroke.

Any length of reach may be taken by long-built men in going forward, avoiding an evil often complained of.

A space half as wide admits passage of the boat. Equipped with this rowlock a six or four oared shell passes through an opening the width of the outriggers. Crews rowing on narrow or bridged water will find this advantage worth the price of the rowlocks in a single season.

Uniting the rods at a single point brings the whole strength of the outrigger into play at every part of the stroke, and an outrigger thus made can hardly be demolished while the boat stands.

Any oars may be used if of recent pattern, i.e., without the unsightly ‘bulge’ on the loom. It is only necessary to make a slight change in the button, as described below.

Better time may be made. Experiments thus far indicate that the socket-joint rowlock is perceptibly speedier than the common pattern, by the stoppage of wabbling, and general smoothness of action.

Raising a rowlock with the common outrigger is a half hour’s trouble with rusty nuts (one or two of which usually twist the bolt off in starting, and experimenting to get the right thickness of washers. With the socket-joint rowlock the same thing is done in two minutes by slipping half or three-quarters of an inch of washers on the shaft under the top rod.

Superior strength. The ordinary iron thole-pins are strong in one direction only; a backward or sidewise blow is likely to bend them. The supporting shaft of the socket-joint rowlock is equally strong all around and withstands a greater strain than the best oars made can apply to it. The whole rowlock is made of the best bronze metal, which will not rust.
APPARATUS ACCESSORY TO RIGGING-FISHING-VESSELS.

Rowlocks—Continued.

nor suddenly snap on a frosty morning. Under great mechanical pressure the lower part of the lock has been bent out nearly straight without breaking.

Minor conveniences continually appear in the use of this improvement. There is no wiring to do; no reaching out-board to ship oars; no wriggling the button through the rowlock; no getting grease on the oar-handle by passing through the rowlock; no losing the button outside the outrigger; no jamming the button between the thole-pins. When the outriggers are taken off the boat the rods turn on the shaft as a hinge and fold up into a compact bundle not easily bent out of shape nor injured.

The rowlocks can be detached entirely, if desired, and each set of rods made into a package as easily carried as a walking-stick, while the rowlock may be put into the oarsman’s coat-pocket. Oarsmen having occasion to travel with boats by rail will appreciate this convenience.

This rowlock cannot pretend to be a cheap contrivance; it is made of the best material, and requires expensive labor. Its first cost is more than that of the common pattern, but considering its advantages it will be found cheaper in the end.” (F. A. Gower.)

Oars.


25112. Detroit or Lake Michigan rowlock.


25109. Becket rowlock.

25110. “ “

Paddles.

25020. White-ash paddles. R. T. Dodge, maker, Boston.

Poles and pushing sticks.


15653. Bidarka pole.

Candlestick.

Used in hold of vessel while storing fish.


This lantern-keg contains a lantern (No. 39232), tinder-box (No. 39233), and flint and steel (No. 39234).
APPARATUS ACCESSORY TO RIGGING FISHING- VESSELS.

Fog-horns.
29382. Series of common red fog-horns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.
25281. The Anderson fog-horn. U. S. Fish Commission. (Deposited.)

Deck-scrappers.
39194. Broom. For scrubbing the painted work about the deck. U. S. Fish Commission.

Dory scoop.

Flagging irons, &c.
Used by mackerelmen of Capes Cod and Ann to separate barrel staves for the insertion of stems of flag to stop leakage.

Pump-bolt or toggle-pin.
Used on fishing-vessels of Cape Cod and Cape Ann.
29470. Pump-bolt or toggle-pin. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.

Deck-scrubs.

Pump box and haft for seine-boat.
29499. Pump box and haft for seine-boat. " "

Bung-bucket or "water-thief."

Water-keg.

Boat bucket.
39230. Boat bucket and pins. New Bedford. U. S. Fish Commission

Devil's claw.
Used to stop the chain when the windlass is wanted for other uses.
APPARATUS ACCESSORY TO RIGGING FISHING-VESSELS.

Box hook.
Used in closing boxes packed full of fish.


Barrel-lifters.
Used for stowing away mackerel-kegs in holds of vessels.


Ice-hooks.
For lifting ice on vessel from wharf.


Ice mallets.

39191. Ice mallet (large). U. S. Fish Commission.
Used in the hold for crushing ice used in packing fresh fish.

39192. Ice mallet (small). U. S. Fish Commission.
Used in winter on deck of fishing vessels to break the ice on the rigging.

Lance-hooks.
Fastened on side of whale-boat to hang lance on.


Grappling gear.
Used to recover lost trawls.

22223. Grappling-iron. Used as net and boat anchor about the mouth of the George's River, Maine. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co.

Marline spikes.

29418. Splicer or pricker. Used for splicing trawl-lines. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.
29419. Marline spike. Made from the jawbone of whale. Frank O. Blake, Portland, Me.
25147. Sailmakers' marline spike. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.

25148. Sailmakers' marline pricker.
25164. Series of marline spikes.

APPARATUS ACCESSORY TO RIGGING FISHING-VESSELS.

Rest for harpoon, &c.

Used on deck of kyak.


PRESERVATIVE FLUIDS AND PAINTS.

This solution is used to preserve canvas from injury by exposure to the weather, in any climate. Sails, &c., treated with the solution do not mildew or become stained in the least, but retain the appearance of new canvas after having been treated, and are as strong as when new.

This piece of canvas was exposed to the weather on damp ground for six months, after half had been saturated with the preserving solution.

This piece of canvas was exposed to the weather on damp ground, for two seasons, after one-half had been thoroughly saturated with the preservative solution.

39430. Tar and Wonson’s copper paint for the bottoms of vessels. Tar & Wonson, Gloucester, Mass.

SHELTER.


FURNITURE.

Beds, mattresses, blankets, &c.


“The mattress consists of several sheets or thicknesses of raw cotton which have been acted upon while under pressure by a preparation, the character of which is a secret to the manufacturers. These sheets of cotton are inclosed in ordinary bed ticking of good quality, and the mattress is similar in appearance to the hair mattress of common use.

“In the quality of softness, elasticity, and general comfort, it is excellent and will be regarded by most persons as superior in this respect to the best hair. This mattress, which is six feet six inches long, by two feet nine inches wide, and five inches thick, supported one man of about 150 pounds weight, with an additional grate-bar, weighing 50 pounds, making 200 pounds aggregate, without sinking enough to wet the upper side of the mattress; it supported two such men with ease, only wetting their feet a little. After twenty-four hours’ floating, the ticking having become
FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FURNITURE.

Beds, mattresses, blankets, &c.—Continued.

thoroughly saturated, the inside was examined and found to be totally untouched by moisture, the extreme outer fibres of the outer sheets being barely touched by the dampness. Heavy weights were then used to sink it, and it remained submerged for forty-eight hours; upon being again examined, the ticking was found completely saturated, while a slight moisture had penetrated a short distance between the thicknesses of raw cotton, the interior of each of these thicknesses, however, being entirely free from any signs of dampness. The mattress was then dried, when the original softness and springiness was observed to return to the material."

42861. Camp-bed, portable, with mosquito-bar all contained in the pillow. Manufactured by the U. S. Camp-Lounge Co., Troy, N. Y. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.) This bed has jointed side rails, mosquito-bar canopy and perfect pillow attachment, all of which fold with the lounge in a small case. The case is applied to the head of the lounge and forms the pillow. Size of case, 2 in. x 7 in. x 23 in. To put it together.—Put the girths in position at the foot; insert the legs at the head in holes through the side rails and attach the case to the top of the legs. It is put up in thirty seconds.


Stool.

3978. Stool. R. MacFarlane. Used by Eskimos to stand on while watching for seal in water.

COMMISARY SUPPLIES.

Cooking apparatus.

39240. Can opener.


42862. Camp kit for two, with cooking utensils packed in solid galvanized iron pail. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)


25689. Portable camp-stove.

25690. Six tin plates.

25691. Six tin cups.

25692. Six-quart kettle.

25693. Eight-quart kettle.

25694. Stew-pan.

CLOTHING.

Fishermen's suits.

   This suit consists of:
   1. Straw hat.
   2. Blue-flannel shirt.
   3. Woolen pants.
   4. Oil-cloth barrel.
   5. Leather boots.
   6. Finger cots, worn when "hooking mackerel."

   This suit consists of:
   1. Black felt hat.
   2. Flannel shirt.
   3. Cotton jumper.
   4. Overalls.
   5. Oil-cloth petticoat.
   7. Woolen mittens.
   8. Oil-cloth sleeves. (No. 32696.)

   This suit consists of:
   1. Sou'wester hat.
   2. Flannel shirt.
   3. Single oil-cloth jumper.
   4. Pants.
   5. Red leather boots.

   This suit consists of:
   1. Russia cap.
   2. Flannel undershirt.
   3. Flannel drawers.
   4. Blue flannel overshirt.
   5. Woolen jumper.
   6. Monkey jacket.
   7. Woolen pants.
   8. Leather boots.
   10. Leather mittens.
   11. Woolen socks.
   12. Suspenders.

   This suit consists of:
   1. "Sou'wester" hat.
   2. Double oil-cloth jacket.
   4. Rubber boots.
   5. Woolen mittens.
Fishermen's suits—Continued.

42733-42. Suit of black oil-cloth for wet weather.
This suit consists of:
1. "Sou'wester" hat.
2. "jacket.
4. Yellow oil-cloth mittens.
5. Rubber boots.

42743-49. Winter suit for the roughest weather.
This suit consists of:
1. Rubber "sou'wester" hat.
2. "jacket.
4. "mittens.
5. Woolen muffler.
6. Rubber boots.
7. Lambskin slipper, worn in the boots.

42750-53. Suit for cook of fishing-vessel.
This suit consists of:
1. Checked-cotton jumper.
2. Checked-cotton pants
3. Cotton apron.
4. Leather slippers.

2128. Water-proof dress. (Complete.) Made from the intestines of sea lion (Enamelipus stelleri). Indians of northwest coast of America.
Wilkes Exploring Expedition.

Angler's suits.

42857. Smoke-tanned buck antelope skin fishing-jacket, dressed on the plains.
U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)

42858. Vest of same material. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)


Water-proof suits.


The Merriman life-saving dress, as used by the United States Life-Saving Service, is composed of vulcanized rubber made in two parts, consisting of a jacket or tunic which embraces the hood and gloves, and ordinary pantaloons. In the jacket or tunic are three separate air chambers; one in the hood, one in the front or breast, and one covering the back. These air chambers are between the inner and outer skin of the jacket. The bottom of the jacket is provided with an elastic rubber flange to bring over the top of the pants. The pants are provided with a metallic band or ring, placed between the lining and the outside of the pants and faced with a layer of pure elastic rubber for the pur-
CLOTHING.

Water-proof suits—Continued.

pose of producing a water-proof joint. The bottom of the pants terminates in boots.

The important features of the dress are, first, that it protects the wearer entirely from contact with the water, and, being inflated with a stratum of air two or more inches in thickness about the vital parts, protects the wearer also from cold, even in water amongst ice. The floating capacity of the dress is about 300 pounds, which enables a person to ride securely upon the surface of the water. The natural position of the wearer is lying upon the back, and by means of the arms and hands used in overhand motion as oars he can propel himself head foremost at the rate of about one mile per hour. It is found under ordinary circumstances that a man tolerably well skilled in the use of the dress can propel himself and carry a line from a beach through the surf over a bar, when it would be very difficult if not impossible to go with an ordinary surf boat to a vessel in distress. It is claimed that a man equipped in one of these dresses can leave a stranded vessel with a line and pass through any surf to a sandy beach. A boat can be pulled by a person clad in this dress with no more inconvenience than if in heavy winter clothing, and the dress can be put on in from two to four minutes, so that a man can go where and as he pleases in it in water, no matter how rough or cold, stay as long as he wishes, and come out dry, warm, and comfortable.

These dresses have been in use in the United States Life-Saving Service eight years, and the cost of repairs on those same dresses has been but 9 per cent of their original cost after eight years regular service.


Oil-skin clothing.


Boots, moccasins, leggings, shirts, &c.


42848. Finest quality wading-stockings with improved rubber and cork soles to prevent slipping. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)

42849. Same as above; full length trousers for salmon fishing. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
CLOTHING.

Boots, moccasins, leggings, shirts, &c.—Continued.


11380. Fine skin shirt. Used by Indians at sea in skin bidarka. The shirt is tied water-tight around the rim of the hoops in the bidarka. Kodiak Island, Alaska. Smithsonian Institution.


Hats and caps.


Clothing for the hands.

39236. Pair of knit woolen mittens, used by mackerel fishermen. A. Howard Clark, Gloucester, Mass.


32695. " " " "


25718. Pair of nippers. Used by fishermen to protect the fingers while hauling in trawls. David Conwell.


32655. Rubber cots. Worn on the forefingers to prevent cutting by the mackerel lines. U. S. Fish Commission.

Clothes-bags.


42755. Black " " "


Protection from insects:

Nets for beds and for face.


TRAPPINGS.

Game-bags.

TRAPPINGS.

Game-bags—Continued.

42855. Willow creel and leather and web strap. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42856. Willow creel, showing new style of left shoulder-strap. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)
42857. Willow creel, showing new style of left shoulder-strap. U. S. Fish Commission. (C. B. & M.)

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Series of navigating instruments. Thaxter & Sons, Boston, Mass. These instruments and books are such as are used by the best equipped Gloucester fishing vessels. Many vessels are not so well fitted out.

39384. Brass compass. "
39385. Ritchie compass. "
39386. Holosteric barometer. "
39387. Lever-clock. Manufactured by the New Haven Clock Company, New Haven, Conn.
39389. Nautical Almanac for 1880.
39391. Sextant.
39392. Spy-glass.

MEDICAL OUTFIT.

Medicine-chests.

Medicine-chest, such as is used by the best equipped Gloucester fishing-vessels. U. S. Fish Commission. Contents.

1. Sulphur.
2. Cream of tartar.
3. Epsom salts.
5. Chamomile flower.
6. Flax-seed.
7. " meal.
10. Mercurial ointment.
11. Basilicon "
12. Simple "
13. Glycerine "
15. " " vitriol.
16. Laudanum.
17. Fryar's balsam.
18. Essence of peppermint.
MEDICAL OUTFIT.

Medicine-chests—Continued.

22. Syrup of squills.
25. " camphor.
27. Tincture of rhubarb.
29. Wine of antimony.
30. Mercurial solution.
31. Muriatic tincture of iron.
32. Seidlitz mixture.
33. Castor oil.
34. Purging pills.
35. Gum arabic.
36. Blue pills.
37. Opium "
38. Fever powders.
39. Calomel and jalap.
40. Dovers powders.
41. Quinine.
42. Ipecac.
43. Calomel.
44. Tincture of myrrh.
45. Rhubarb.
46. Magnesia.
47. Peruvian bark.
48. Tartar emetic.
49. Powdered cubebs.
50. Nitrate of saltpetre.
51. Sugar of lead.
52. White vitriol.
53. Blue "
54. Tartaric acid.
55. Red precipitate.
56. Alum.
57. Gum camphor.
58. Iodide of potash.
59. Lunar caustic.
62. Lancet.
63. Syringe.

The Mariner's Medical Guide.

Some vessels carry smaller chests.


FISHERMAN'S DWELLINGS, &c.

39427. " " " Gloucester, Mass.
CHARTS USED BY FISHERMEN.

In the Exhibits of the United States Coast Survey and the Hydrographic Office may be found the various charts of the coast of the United States prepared by the government. As a rule, however, the fishing vessels prefer to carry the Eldridge charts.

39237. Eldridge's charts. Published by S. Thaxter & Son, Boston, Mass.

No. 1. The Vineyard Sound and Nantucket Shoals, on a very large scale, with a book of sailing directions. Persons using this chart will save the expense of employing a pilot.

No. 2. The Coast of North America, from Cape Henry to Cape Sable, including the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, and George's Shoals, on a large scale.

No. 3. Cape Cod to Belle Isle, including the Bay of Fundy, Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and Banks of Newfoundland, with plans on a large scale of the coast of Nova Scotia, from Cape Canso to Pictou; the coast of Cape Breton, from Scurtari to Sydney, and the harbor of Saint John's, Newfoundland, Saint John, New Brunswick, Halifax, and Miramichi. This is a new chart, prepared from the latest surveys, expressly for the coal and fishing trades.

No. 4. Boston Harbor, on a large scale, with sailing directions. This chart affords a more practical guide to the various channels, passages, fishing-grounds, &c., of Boston Harbor, than any that has ever been issued. The bearings and distances of dangerous rocks and shoals, and the principal ranges of objects, are all given on the chart.

No. 5. A new chart of Long Island Sound, from Newport to New York; with a book of sailing directions, containing a full description of the dangers to be avoided in entering the various harbors of the sound.

No. 6. Lynn to Halibut Point, with the harbors of Salem, Beverly, Marblehead, Manchester, Gloucester, Rockport, and Annisquam; also the stone quarries at Folly Cove, Lanesville, Bay View, &c., on a large scale.

No. 7. Chesapeake Bay, with the James, York, Rappahannock, and Potomac Rivers. This is a new chart, and the only one published which gives the rivers on a large scale on one sheet.

No. 8. Montank Point to Saint Augustine, with a plan of New York Bay and Harbor on a large scale.

No. 9. Saint Augustine to New Orleans, with Florida Reefs, Bahama Banks, and entrance to Pensacola and Mobile Bays, on a large scale.
FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHARTS USED BY FISHERMEN.

No. 10. Buzzard's Bay, on a very large scale, with a book of sailing directions.

Charts 8 and 9 were prepared for the trade between New York, Cuba, and New Orleans, and are arranged so as to avoid the necessity and expense of using four charts, as formerly.

These charts are printed on the best quality of linen paper, and mounted on cloth to make them durable.

LITERATURE OF ANGLING, THE FISHERIES, &c.

1865. Norris, Thaddeus.

The American Angler’s Book: embracing The Natural History of Sporting Fish, and the art of taking them; With instructions in fly-fishing, fly-making, and rod-making; and directions for fish-breeding. To which is added, Dies Piscatoriae; describing noted fishing-places, and the pleasure of solitary fly-fishing. New Edition, with a supplement, containing descriptions of salmon rivers, inland trout-fishing, etc., etc. — By Thaddeus Norris. — Illustrated with eighty engravings on wood. Published by E. H. Butler & Co. London: Sampson Low, Son. & Co. 1865.

1875. Scott, Genio C.


1876. Brown, John J.

The American Angler’s Guide; or, Complete Fisher’s Manual, for the United States; containing the opinions and practices of experienced anglers of both hemispheres; with the various modes adopted in Ocean, River, Lake, and Pond Fishing; the usual tackle and baits required; instructions in the art of making artificial flies; methods of making fish ponds, transportation of fish, etc., etc. Fifth edition, revised and greatly enlarged and improved with the addition of a third part, containing a more particular description of Southern and Western fishes, and other matter of interest to the angler, together with a copious index. Handsomely illustrated with twenty-five engravings of the principal angle-fish of America, and embellished with numerous engravings on steel, stone, and wood. By John J. Brown. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 549 and 551 Broadway. 1876.

1877. Hallock, Charles.

1878. **Jordan, David Starr.**  

1874. **Scammon, Charles M.**  

1860. **Holbrook, John Edwards.**  
Ichthyology | of | South Carolina. | By John Edwards Holbrook, M. D., | Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina; member | of the | Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh: | (etc., etc.) | Vol. I. | Charleston, S. C.: | Published by Russell & Jones. | 1860.

1860. **Babson, John J.**  
History | of the | Town of Gloucester, | Cape Ann, | including the town of Rockport. | — | By John J. Babson. | — | Gloucester: | Published by Procter Brothers. | 1860.

1877. **Cous, Elliott.**  
Department of the Interior. | United States Geological Survey of the Territories. | F. V. Hayden, U. S. Geologist. | — | Miscellaneous Publications, No. 8. | — | Fur-bearing animals: | A monograph | of | North American Mustelidæ, | in which an account of | the wolverine, the martins or sables, the ermine, the mink | and various other kinds of weasels, several species of | skunks, the badger, the land and sea otters, and | numerous exotic allies of these animals, | is contributed to the | History of North American Mammals. | By | Elliott Cones, | captain and assistant surgeon United States Army, | secretary and naturalist of the survey. | — | Illustrated with sixty figures on twenty plates. | — | Washington: | Government Printing Office. | 1877.

1871. **McDonald, J. L.**  

1878. **Halifax Commission.**  
LITERATURE OF ANGLING, THE FISHERIES, &c.

1822. Adams, John Quincy.
The Duplicate Letters, | the Fisheries and the Mississippi. | Documents relating to Transactions | at the Negotiation of Ghent. | Collected and published | by John Quincy Adams, | one of the Commissioners of the United States | at that Negotiation. | Washington: | Printed by Davis & Force, (Franklin's head.) | Pennsylvania Avenue. | 1822.

1867. Derby, E. H.

President's Messages.
Message from the President of the United States, transmitting the information required by a resolution of the House of Representatives of 31 March, 1831, on the subject of the regulations of England, France, and the Netherlands respecting their fisheries.

Fisheries in British Waters. |

42d Congress, 2d session. | Senate. | Ex. Doc. No. 34.
Message from the | President of the United States, | communicating, | in compliance with a resolution of the 19th January, 1869, information | in relation to the resources and extent of the fishing-grounds of the North Pacific Ocean, opened to the United States by the treaty of Alaska.

1873-79. Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.
13 volumes of "Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun," a weekly paper by Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York City.
SECTION D.

METHODS OF PREPARATION.

I. PREPARATION AND PRESERVATION OF FOOD.

1. Preservation during life.

FISH-CARS AND OTHER FLOATING CAGES FOR AQUATIC ANIMALS.


29221. Model of Providence River fish-car. These are towed by the smack, and as fast as fish are caught they are put in, and so kept for Providence market. D. D. Almy.


29538. Model of fisherman’s car for transporting living fish to market. J. M. K. Southwick, Newport, R. I.

2. Preservation of freshmeats.

REFRIGERATORS.

Ice-boxes and refrigerators.


(Accessory.) The ice-trade:

Ice cutting and handling apparatus.


SUN-DRYING APPARATUS.

Flake-drying:

SUN-DRYING APPARATUS.

Flake-drying—Continued.


The old style or brush-flake has been almost entirely superseded by the new pattern. The new flake is constructed so as to be movable about a horizontal axis, thus making it possible to expose the fish placed upon it to the direct rays of the sun during the whole day, or to keep them in the shade, as may be most desirable.

SMOKE-DRYING APPARATUS.

Herring smoke-houses.


4. PRESERVATION BY CANNING AND PICKLING.

SALTING ESTABLISHMENTS.


This model shows in miniature all the apparatus employed in cleaning and salting down the lake whitefish.

(Accessory.) Salt:

Model of salt-mills used on Cape Cod in former days.

Extensively used in the first half of the present century in obtaining salt by evaporation of sea-water. Their remains are found on Cape Cod and Nantucket.


CANNING MEATS.

Model of lobster-canning factory.


This model shows the factory with its vats for steaming the lobsters, the wharf, and the derricks used in handling the lobsters. It is accompanied by models of lobster-smack, and of the principal forms of lobster-nets; catalogued elsewhere.

Oyster-canning factory.


Lithographic view of oyster-packing house, Baltimore, Md.

Cans for fish, &c.

39313. Quart cans (4) for transportation of raw oysters to the interior of the country. R. H. Edmunds, Baltimore.

In these cans raw oysters are placed, and the covers having been soldered on, they are packed in boxes of ice.


39443. Printed ends of boxes showing different brands of boneless fish. Louis Merchant, Gloucester, Mass.
CANNING MEATS.

Specimens of cans for the packing of fish.


5. PREPARATION OF BAITS.

BAIT-MILLS, KNIVES, CHOPPERS, &c. (See, also, under B, 2 and 3.)


6. WHARVES, ETC.

II. PREPARATION OF OILS AND GELATINES.

7. Extraction of whale-oil.

INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES OF RENDERING WHALE-OIL.


Try-pots.


This model is accompanied by miniature models of all the implements used in trying out the blubber, viz:

a. Fire-pike.
b. Stirring-pole.
c. Scrap-hopper.
d. Skimmer.
e. Bailer.
f. Cooler.
g. Deck-pot.
h. Casks.


The factory is the most elaborate of the sixty or more on the coast of New England and the Middle States, and is 160 feet in length by 40 in width.


III. MANUFACTURE OF FERTILIZERS.


MODEL OF FISH-GUANO WORKS.

Mixers.

25822. Model of guano-mixer. Patented April 27, 1867. Poole & Hunt, Baltimore, Md.

This mixer is employed in the fish-guano works for the purpose of thoroughly mixing the fish-scrap with the mineral phosphates and sulphuric acid.

Guano in its various stages, with its ingredients, South Carolina phosphates, Navassa phosphates, scrap (crude and dried), sulphuric acid, kainite, screened and unscreened guano, and seaweed used in preparation: a full series of these is exhibited in the case of Guanos.
SECTION E.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS.

I. FOODS.

1. Foods in a fresh condition.

This section includes specimens of such marketable fishes in a fresh condition in refrigerators as can conveniently be forwarded from time to time.


DRY SALTED PREPARATIONS.

39435. 1 drum (200 lbs.) large cod (Gadus morrhua). Franklin Snow & Co., Boston, Mass.

39436. 1 drum (100 lbs.) small cod. Franklin Snow & Co., Boston, Mass.


39439. 2 cases (1 dozen each) "boneless cod," in 5 pound boxes. Potter & Wrightington, Boston, Mass.

39439. Beardsley's shredded codfish (2 cases, 30 lbs. each, in 1 lb. boxes). J. W. Beardsley's Sons, 179 West street, New York.


SMOKED PREPARATIONS.


39353. 2 cases (2 dozen each) smoked halibut. Potter & Wrightington, Boston, Mass.


Smoked herring (Clupea harengus), deprived of skin and bones.
SMOKED PREPARATIONS.

39350. Boneless herring. 2 cases (3 dozen each). Potter & Wrightington, Boston, Mass.


39358. Smoked mackerel (Scomber scombrus). U. S. Fish Commission.

39332. 2 cases (2 dozen each) smoked salmon. Potter & Wrightington, Boston, Mass.


39401. Beardsley’s "Star Brand Boneless Herring" (2 cases, 2 dozen each). J. W. Beardsley’s Sons, New York City.


PICKLE OR BRINE SALTED PREPARATIONS.

32717. 1 half barrel extra large No. 1 mackerel (Scomber scombrus). 65 fish in the package of 100 pounds. Boston, Mass. U. S. Fish Commission.

39359. 2 cases (1 dozen each), breakfast mess-mackerel in cans. Potter & Wrightington, Boston, Mass.


32703. "Breakfast mackerel." " " "

32711. "Canned mackerel." " " "


39412. 2 drums (100 lbs.) hake (Phycis chuss and P. tenuis). Franklin Snow & Co., Boston, Mass.

39433. 2 drums (100 lbs.) haddock (Melanogrammus aeglefinus). Franklin Snow, & Co., Boston, Mass.

39414. Box "Lion and Unicorn Brand" (30 pounds) boneless hake. Potter & Wrightington, Boston, Mass.

PREPARATIONS IN SPICES AND VINEGAR, &c.

39341. 1 case (50 cans) sardines in mustard. Prepared from the herring (Clupea harengus). Rosentein Brothers, 332 Greenwich street, New York.

39342. 1 case (50 cans) sardines royales aromatiques. Prepared from the herring (Clupea harengus). Rosentein Brothers, 323 Greenwich street, New York.
PREPARATIONS IN SPICES AND VINEGAR, &c.

39444. Sardines in tomatoes.
39445. Sardines in spices.
39441. Pickled eels, in jelly. S. Schmidt, New York City. (5-pound cans.)
39447. Pickled Little Neck clams (Venus mercenaria). (2 jars.)
39448. Pickled clams (Mya arenaria). (2 jars.)

PREPARATIONS IN OIL.


COOKED PREPARATIONS IN CANS.

32702. Fresh cod-fish (Gadus morhua).
25273. Fresh haddock (Melanogrammus aeglefinus). William Underwood & Co. (1876.)
32705. Canned fish chowder (cod and haddock).
26650. "Fresh Seguin Mackerel—Star Brand." Portland Packing Company, Portland, Me. (1876.)
34922. Fresh mackerel. William Underwood & Co., Boston. (1876.)
39354. 2 cases (4 dozen each) fresh mackerel. Potter & Wrightington, Boston, Mass.
COOKED PREPARATIONS IN CANS.


3271. Preserved fresh halibut (Hippoglossus vulgaris). Wm. Underwood & Co., Boston, Mass. (1876.)


39450. Mackeral, No. 1. (1 box.) U. S. Fish Commission.

39450. Mackeral, No. 2. (1 box.) U. S. Fish Commission.


26753. Fresh Columbia River salmon (Salmo quinnat), Brookfield, Columbia River, W. T. J. G. Wegler & Co. (1876.)


39422. Canned salmon (Salmo quinnat). A. Booth & Co., Chicago and San Francisco. (1876.)

—- Salmon. (1 box.) U. S. Fish Commission.

—- Canned terrapin (Malaclemmys palustris). U. S. Fish Commission.


—- Canned lobster. (2 doz. 1 pound cans.) Kemp, Day & Co., 116 Wall street, New York City.


39351. 2 cases (4 dozen each) fresh lobster. Potter & Wrightington, Boston, Mass.

39343. Lobster (Royal Brand,) (1 case, 4½ cans). Rosentein Brothers, 323 Greenwich street, New York.

—- "Egmont Bay lobster." (1 box.) U. S. Fish Commission.


39156. Canned shrimps. 2 doz. cans.


COOKED PREPARATIONS IN CANS.

— "Saddle Rock oysters." (1 box.) U. S. Fish Commission.
26542. The Farmers' Old Orchard Beach clams (Little Necks, star brand). Portland Packing Company, Portland Me. (1876.)

Extract of fish.
26749. Extract of fish. Made from the juices of the flesh of fishes (menhaden). S. L. Goodale, Saco, Me.

II. CLOTHING.

3. FURS.

MAMMAL FURS.

Sea otter (Enhydra marina), used for muff's, gloves, collars, cuffs, trimmings.

Otter (Lutra canadensis), with specimens of the plucked and dyed fur, used for muff's, trimmings, &c.
Fisher or Pekan (Mustela pennanti), used for linings.

Mink (Putorius vison), used for cloaks and muff's.

Fur seal (Callirhinus ursinus), used for cloaks, hats, gloves, muff's, linings, trimmings, &c.
26311. Plucked " " " "
26312. Plucked and dressed pelt of fur seal. Alaska. " "
26313. Plucked and dyed pelt of fur seal. Alaska. " "

Musquash (Fiber zibethicus) used for muff's, capes, caps and linings, and imitations of beaver fur. Eastern States. U. S. National Museum.

Beaver (Castor canadensis), used for linings and muff's.
III. MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

*Hard materials.*

4. IVORY AND BONE.

IVORY OF MAMMALS.

Tusks of walrus used for trinkets, handles, jewelry, buttons, paper-knives, counters, &c.

24857. Scrimshawed tooth of walrus (Osmarus). (Figure of lady). Geo. Y. Nickerson, New Bedford, Mass.
24812. Chain and cross of walrus ivory. " "
24814. Knobs of walrus ivory. " "
24813. Scarf-slide of walrus ivory. " "
24817-18. Sword handles of walrus ivory. " "
24820-21-22. Knife handles of walrus ivory. " "
24823. Crochet-needles of walrus ivory. " "

Ivory of narwhal (Monodon monoceros), used for canes.


Teeth of sperm-whale (Physeter macrocephalus) and their application to the manufacture of balls, buttons, and trinkets.

24901. Tooth or sperm-whale. Scrimshawed with figure of whaling-ship. J. H. Clark, Newport, R. I.
24902. Tooth of sperm-whale. Scrimshawed with figure of America in colors. J. H. Clark, Newport, R. I.
7659. Tooth of sperm-whale. Scrimshawed with this legend: "Taken * by * the * ship * "Montreat" * of * London * in * the * Pacific * Ocean * from * a * one * hundred * barrel * whale *. — " — 1835 "." Mrs. Dove, Washington, D. C., 1842.
IVORY OF MAMMALS.

Teeth of the sperm whale—Continued.


IVORY OF REPTILES.

Teeth of alligator used for jewelry, whistles, cane-handles, buttons, &c.


An extensive trade in alligator teeth has sprung up within the last ten years. Ten establishments in Eastern Florida are engaged in their manufacture into fancy articles.

BONE OF MAMMALS.

Parts of splanchno-skeleton of ferae, used as charms.


Sperm-whale jaw-bone, used for harness-rings, martingales, &c.

29374. Sperm-whale jaw-bone in crude state.


BONE OF FISHES.

Bone of sword-fish.

25875. Sword. Made from sword of sword-fish (Xiphias gladius).

5. BALEEN.

WHALEBONE IN AN UNMANUFACTURED STATE.


WHALEBONE IN AN UNMANUFACTURED STATE.

24933. Whalebone boot-shanks.
24967. Whalebone tongue-scrappers.
24966. Whalebone probang.
24937. Whalebone cane. Plain.
24960. Whalebone caterpillar-brush.
24981. Whalebone shavings.
24963. Whalebone back-supporter.
24979. Whalebone flue-brush.
24975. Whalebone-fiber shoe-brush.
24983. Whalebone. Sample.
24959. Whalebone divining-rod.
24951. Whalebone hip busk-bone.
24984. Whalebone. Price-list samples.
24931. Whalebone busk.
24988. Whalebone plait-raiser.
24939. Whalebone penholder.
24953. Whalebone corset-clasps.
24990. Whalebone drill-bow.
24957. Whalebone billiard-cushion springs.
24971. Whalebone paper-cutter.
24955. Whalebone rule.
WHALEBONE IN AN UNMANUFACTURED STATE.


6. PLATES.

TORTOISE-SHELL (Eretmochelys squamata, Linn.).


7. SCALES.

SCALES OF FISHES used in ornamental work, with specimens of flowers and other articles manufactured.

Fish-scale jewelry. F. C. Keegaard & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:

25480. Scales of sheepshead (Archosargus probatocephalus).


25482. Brooch and ear-rings. " "

25483. Spray of flowers. " "

25484. Spray of flowers. " "

25485. Spray of flowers. " "

25486. Spray of flowers. " "

25487. Spray of flowers (dyed). " "

25488. Necklace and cross. " "

25489. Brooch and ear-rings. " "

25490. Brooch and ear-rings (dyed) (Archosargus probatocephalus).

8. PEARL.

PEARLS AND NACRE (embracing the pearl-yielding shells, with the pearls and the mother-o'-pearl in the rough state, with the manufactured buttons, handles, and jewelry, pearl-powder, inlaid work, and papier-mache, ornamented with mother-o'-pearl.


PEARLS AND NACRE.

Ear-shells (*Haliotidae*) used in manufacture of buttons, handles, inlaid work, and pearl powder.


Pearl-oysters (*Arinculidae*), with pearls and nacre.


River mussels (*Unionidae*), with pearls and nacre.


PEARS AND NACRE.

Mussels, oysters, and other conchifers supplying pearls and nacre. Shells of nautilus and argonaut, prepared to exhibit their nacre. Ornamental pearl-work, imitating sprays of flowers, &c. Imitation pearls.

9. SHELL.

CAMEO SHELL.

Shell of conch (Stroumbus gigas), and carvings.

Queen conch (Stroumbus gigas), exported to Liverpool in great numbers and ground up for making porcelain. West Indies.

Shell of helmet (Cassis rufa, C. tuberosa, and C. madagascariensis), with carvings.

693. Cameo-shell (Cassis rufa), used for cameo cutting. Florida. Dr. Wm. Stimpson.

SHELLS USED FOR IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Shells of Cyprea, Rotella, Oliva, Turritella, Phasianella (Venetian shells), &c., mounted as buttons and jewelry. Composition shell-work for box-covers and frames, made by gluing shells in mosaic.


Cuttle-fish bone from Sepia officinalis, used as a pounce, as a dentifrice, as polishing powders, for taking fine impressions in counterfeiting, and as food for birds.

32905a. Pounce: Powdered sepia-bone; used in rewriting over erasures to prevent blotting, in medicine as an antacid.
33005. Cuttle-fish (Octopus punctatus, Gabb). California to Alaska. Used for bait in the cod-fishery, and by natives as food. Mr. Dall.

Concretions from the stomach of Astaeus, known as "crab's-eyes" and "crab-stones," and used as antacids.


Shell of king-crab (Limulus polyphemus), used as a boat-bailer.
10. Other materials from invertebrates.

**Flexible materials.**

11. Leathers. (Embracing the hides in a rough state, in the various stages of dressing, and manufactured into shoe-leather, parchment, vellum, binders' leather, thongs, &c.)

PREPARED FROM REPTILE SKINS.

Alligator leather.


—. Gaiters made from skin of the alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*). H. & A. Mahrenholz, New York City.

PREPARED FROM FISH-SKINS.

Skins of eels (*Anguilla vulgaris*).

25285. Eel-skins. Market, Washington, D. C. G. Brown Goode. These eel-skins are highly esteemed by the Virginia negroes as a cure for rheumatism.

Sturgeon leather.

26013. Tanned skin of sturgeon (*Acipenser rubicundus*). Wernich & Wandel, Waukegan, Ill.

Cod-fish leather.

Salmon leather.

12. ISINGLASS.

Isinglass (ichthyocolla), made from air-bladders and skins of fishes and used in the manufacture of fine glues and sizes, adhesive and court plasters, diamond cement, imitation glass, and table-jelly and confectionery (see under D 1, D), in refining wines and liquors, in adulterating milk, in fixing the luster of artificial pearls, and in lustering silk ribbons (embracing the dried bladders and the manufactured products) in their grades of "lyre," "heart-shaped," "leaf," and "book" isinglass.

Isinglass from sounds of cod and hake.


39163. Isinglass. (2d quality.) " " " "

39164. Isinglass. (3d quality.) " " " "
FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES. 155

PREPARED FROM FISH-SKINS.

Isinglass from sounds of cod and hake—Continued.


32793. 15 bundles fish isinglass, made from hake (Phycis chuss). Howe & French, Boston, Mass.


Isinglass from the squtquag family (Sciuénidae), principally used by confectioners.


32726. Exhibit of Gloucester Isinglass and Glue Co.

No. 1.—Sample show case filled with fine isinglass manufactured under John S. Rogers' patent process from salt fish skins. used for the manufacture of court plaster. See sample of same on exhibition, Nos. 14 and 15, by A. I. Woodbury & Co., of Boston, Mass., and Dr. C. B. Robbins, of Worcester, Mass.

No. 2.—Sample of dry isinglass or glue manufactured by the Gloucester Isinglass and Glue Company, under John S. Rogers' patent process, from salt fish skins, used for the manufacture of leather belting, card belting, and roll cots. See samples No. 8. from J. S. Ambrose & Co., of Boston, Mass.; No. 18, sample from Shultz Belting Company, St. Louis, Mo.; No. 9, sample from Underwood Belting Company, Tolland, Conn.; No. 19, sample from W. F. Forepaugh, Jr., & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 20, sample of leather belting, from I. B. Williams & Son, Dover, N. H.; No. 11, sample case of roll-cots from C. B. Bradley, Manchester, N. H.

No. 3.—Sample of dry fish skins as prepared by the Gloucester Isinglass and Glue Company, under J. S. Rogers' patent process, from salt fish skins, for the manufacture of dry isinglass glue and liquid isinglass.

No. 4.—Samples of thick liquid isinglass, manufactured by the Gloucester Isinglass and Glue Company, under J. Rogers' patent process, used for leather belting, roll-cots, &c. See sample work No. 10, T. K. Earle & Co., Worcester, Mass., also H. W. Ladd, of Boston, Mass. Warranted to keep sweet one year in liquid form.


Sample of work, No. 17, scrap-books and letter file, from D. Slate & Co., Nos. 119 and 121 William street, New York City.

No. 6.—Sample of isinglass unedlage, manufactured by the Gloucester Isinglass and Glue Company, for adhesive purposes. Price 50 cents per quart, $1.25 per gallon, warranted to keep one year.
FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREPARED FROM FISH-SKINS.

32726. Exhibit of Gloucester Isinglass and Glue Co.—Continued.

No. 7.—Sample of stock before prepared, as used by the Gloucester Isinglass and Glue Company.

32725. Glue made from the heads of cod-fish. (Gadus morrhua.) Benjamin Robinson, East Gloucester, Mass.


13. GELATINE.

Prepared from Carrageen or Irish Moss (Chondrus crispus.)


a. Moss as it comes from the rocks.

b. " partly bleached.

c. " bleached for market.

14. SPONGES.

SPECIMENS OF AMERICAN COMMERCIAL SPONGES (with the different grades, and bleached sponges).


32685. Grass sponge (S. eqúina, Schm., sub. sp. cerebriformis, D. & M., var. caliciformis). Apalachiola, Fla. Silas Stearns. (Of no commercial value.)

31626. Grass sponge (S. eqúina, Schm., sub. sp. cerebriformis, D. & M., var. caliciformis). Apalachiola, Fla. Silas Stearns. (Of no commercial value.)


SPECIMENS OF AMERICAN COMMERCIAL SPONGES (with the different grades, and bleached sponges).


Sponges used in surgery.

3213a. Sponge prepared for use as lint in surgery. Wm. B. Moses, Washington, D. C.

15. OILS AND FATS.

MAMMAL OILS.

Seal-oil, in its various grades, used for lubricating.


Sea-elephant oil.

MAMMAL OILS.

Sea-elephant oil—Continued.

35548. Natural winter sea-elephant oil (Macrorhinus leonina).
35549. Bleached winter sea-elephant oil (Macrorhinus leonina).

Oil from body of whales, grampuses, and porpoises used in the arts, for lubricating, painting, &c.

26038. Oil of beluga (Delphinapterus catadon). Renfrew & Co., Quebec.
39460. Oil from body of beluga (Delphinapterus catadon). Caleb Cook, Provincetown, Mass.
39461. Oil from jaw of beluga (Delphinapterus catadon). Caleb Cook, Provincetown, Mass.
24894. Crude arctic whale oil. George Delano & Co.
25743. Oil of grampus (Grampus griseus). Extracted by exposure to the sun. E. E. Small, Provincetown, Mass.
25968. Oil of porpoise. Marvin Brothers & Bartlett, Portsmouth, N. H.
35550. Natural winter whale oil.
35551. Bleached winter whale oil.
MAMMAL OILS.

Oil from whales and porpoises—Continued.

26076. Oil of black-fish (Globicephalus intermedius). North American Oil
25741. Oil of black-fish (Globicephalus intermedius). E. E. Small, Provincetown,
        Mass.
25634. Refined oil of black-fish (Globicephalus intermedius). Cape Cod
        Capt. Caleb Cook, Provincetown, Mass.
25665. Double refined oil of black-fish (Globicephalus intermedius). Cape
25977. Oil from body of black-fish (Globicephalus intermedius). Capt. N. E.
        Atwood, Provincetown, Mass.

Black-fish and porpoise-jaw oil used in lubricating fine machinery,
        watches, clocks, and guns, with specimens of blubber.

25742. Oil from head of black-fish (Globicephalus intermedius). Extracted
        by exposure to the sun. E. E. Small, Provincetown, Mass.
25985. Oil from head of black-fish (Globicephalus intermedius). Sold as "por-
25984. Oil from head of black-fish (Globicephalus intermedius). Sold as "por-
39436. Oil of black-fish (Globicephalus intermedius). A. W. Dodd & Co.,
        Gloucester, Mass.
26035-6. Oil from head of harbor-porpoise (Phocoena americana). Passama-
        quoddy Bay. Geo. A. Peabody, Eastport, Me.
        Caleb Cook, Provincetown, Mass.

Grampus-oil used for lubricating fine machinery.

25733. Oil from head of grampus (Grampus griseus). Extracted by exposure
        to the sun. E. E. Small, Provincetown, Mass.

Sperm-oil used in lamps, for lubricating, as an emollient in medi-
        cine, for lip-salves, and in the manufacture of spermaceti.

39260. Crude sperm-oil from sperm-whale (Physeter macrocephalus). Jasper
        Pryor, New York.
39261. Natural sperm-oil from sperm-whale (Physeter macrocephalus). Jas-
        per Pryor, New York.
39262. Bleached sperm-oil. From sperm-whale (Physeter macrocephalus). Jas-
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39217. Crude "body" sperm-oil from sperm-whale (Physeter macrocephalus).
39218. Crude "head" sperm-oil from sperm-whale (Physeter macrocephalus).
39219. Bleached winter sperm-oil from the sperm-whale (Physeter mac-
35546. Natural winter sperm-oil.
35547. Bleached winter sperm-oil.
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Spermaceti, with specimens of candles.

33334. Sperm candles. Anthony Pirz, Long Island City, N. Y.

REPTILE OILS.

Alligator-oil manufactured in Florida.


FISH OILS.

Sun-fish oil used by fishermen for cure of rheumatism.

32792. Oil from liver of sun-fish (Mola rotunda). Marvin Brothers & Bartlett, Portsmouth, N. H.

Oil from liver of the cod family.

25982. Oil from liver of cod-fish (Gadus morrhua), crude. Capt. N. E. Atwood, Provincetown, Mass.
25960. Liver-oil of cod-fish (Gadus morrhua). Marvin Brothers & Bartlett, Portsmouth, N. H.
32790. Pure cod-liver oil (Gadus morrhua). Marvin Brothers & Bartlett, Portsmouth, N. H.
35554. Medicinal cod-liver oil.

Personal attention and the most scrupulous care is exercised, both in the selection of livers from which this oil is made and in the actual process of manufacture.

39166. Cold pressed refined medicinal oil from liver of the cod-fish (Gadus morrhua). Haskins Brothers, Boston, Mass.
25961. Stearine from liver-oil of cod-fish (Gadus morrhua). Marvin Brothers & Bartlett, Portsmouth, N. H.
25970. Oil from liver of cusk (Brosninius brosme). Capt. N. E. Atwood, Provincetown, Mass.
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Oil from liver of the cod family—Continued.


Menhaden-oil used in currying leather, in rope making, for lubricating, for adulterating linseed-oil, as a paint-oil, and exported to Europe for use in the manufacture of soap and for smearing sheep.


39235. Menhaden-oil pressings.


Oil of other fishes.


42920. Oil from Centroseylgium fabricii, Greenland dog-fish. Chas. Ruckley, Gloucester, Mass.

Oulachan oil used by Indians of Northwest coast for food and illumination.

32778. Oulachan oil. J. G. Swan, Port Townsend, W. T.

Soaps made from fish-oil.

Soap made from "chums" of menhaden. Mr. Charles Alden.
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Oil of squid.


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MAMMAL PERFUMES.

Ambergris of sperm-whale, with specimens of ambreine.


17. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND AGENTS EMPLOYED IN THE ARTS AND MEDICINE.

DERIVED FROM PLANTS.


Extensively sold under the name of "Antifat."

18. FERTILIZERS.

ARTIFICIAL GUANOS.

Menhaden guano.

Series of preparations illustrating the manufacture of soluble Pacific guano. Soluble Pacific Guano Company, Wood's Holl, Mass.¹

26004. Crude South Carolina phosphate.
26005. Crushed South Carolina phosphates.
26002. Ground South Carolina phosphate.
26001. Sicily sulphur, used in manufacture of sulphuric acid, used in factory.
26009. Stassfurth kainite, used in preservation of scrap.
26005. Crude menhaden scrap.
26007. Menhaden scrap, dried by the Hogle patent drying-machine.
26006. Soluble Pacific guano (unscreened).
26008. Soluble Pacific guano (screened).

Other preparations.

22246. Leopoldshall kainite. Winfield S. Dunn, Baltimore, Md.
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PROTECTION AND CULTURE.

1. INVESTIGATION.

(As prosecuted by the United States Fish Commission.)

1. Methods of work.

Apparatus for collecting specimens. (See under B.)
Apparatus for physical research.

Thermometers used by Dr. J. H. Kidder in investigating the temperature of fishes at Provincetown, Mass. Manufactured by Tagliabue, X. Y.

32745. Standard thermometer.
32746. Set of six observation thermometers covering 30° to 100° F.
32747. Curved thermometer.

Appliances for measurement.

Scales for taking proportional measurements of fish, preparatory to writing descriptions.

Appliances for working up results.

Coast laboratories.


Photographs.1

Headquarters of the United States Fish Commission, Wood's Holl, Mass.
Harbor of Wood's Holl, Mass., from the wharf of the Fish Commission laboratory.
Village of Wood's Holl, Mass., with the Pacific Soluble Guano Company's Works.

1The photographs here enumerated are on exhibition. Many others are in possession of the Commission.
RESULTS OF WORK.

   (A series of the separate papers, bound up by subjects, is also shown.)
   1. Circular regarding tagged fish in Lake Michigan, 1871.
   4. Circular to accompany No. 3. 1872.

Baird, Spencer F.

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47. Letter to persons interested in fish culture. 1879, October.
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49. Circular to practical fish culturists. 1879, October.
51. Coast town index. 1879, October.
52. Hectograph letter to Rhode Island postmasters. 1879, November.
53. The river fisheries. 1879, October.
54. Letter of the Postmaster-General to postmasters. 1879, October.
55. 43 revised. Postmasters upon fish consumption. 1879, October.
56. Property record. 1879, October.
57. Measurements of fishes, old.
58. Property receipts, old No. 3179.
60. Scale for fish measure. 1879, December.
61. Record of observations at hatching stations, old.
62. Record of operations at hatching stations, old.
63. ———.
64. Record of distribution, old.
65. Book record of collection of eggs, old.
67. Record of river fisheries to accompany 68 (hektograph). 1880, February.
68. Book record of river fisheries. 1880, February.
RESULTS OF WORK.


69. Record of ocean temperatures for use on mackerel and menhaden vessels. 1880, February.
70. Edmonds' circular to Maryland oyster dealers and Baltimore fish dealers (two forms). 1880, February.
71. Hektograph letter to postmasters about imperfect returns. 1879, December.
72. Supplement to 41 (hektograph). 1879, December.
73. Fish-guano letter to postmasters (hektograph). 1879, December.
75. Inquiry for coast towns (hektograph). 1880, February.
76. Blank form; expenses tenth census of the United States; statistics of the fisheries.
77. Menhaden fishery marine (two forms). 1880, February.
78. Berlin shipping list. 1880, February 20.
81. Railroad circular. 1880, February.
82. Manufacturers' circular. 1880, February.

b. Collections.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

See series of photographs and color sketches of North American fishes.

UPWARDS OF EIGHT HUNDRED CASTS of coast and fresh-water species.

(See under A, V to VIII.)

c. Active work in fish culture.


Explanations.

The locations where young fish have been planted are shown by the following symbols:

"Triangle, red," Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar).
"Square, red," Sebago salmon (Salmo sebago).
"Circle, red," Quinnat salmon (Salmo quinmat).
"Cross, red," whitefish (Coregonus albus).

*These details are laid down upon the outline map of the United States and other portions of North America, prepared for the Smithsonian Institution (1875), by W. L. Nicholson, topographer, Post-Office Department, on a scale of 16 miles to the inch (1:1,013,760), in twenty sheets, covering an area of 16½ feet long (horizontally) by 15 feet wide (vertically).

The sheets of this map were originally prepared to serve as a basis for showing the
"Trefoil, blue," shad (*Alosa sapidissima*).

"Diamond, green," carp (*Cyprinus carpio*).

"Maltese cross," stations for hatching or investigation.

The date of the establishment of each State commission is indicated by conspicuous figures.

The locations of stations are indicated by conspicuous numbers, the explanation of which is given in the following table:

**LIST OF HATCHING AND ZOOLOGICAL STATIONS.**

2. — U. S. Zoological Station, Portland, Me., 1873.
4. — U. S. Hatching Station, Bucksport, Me. *Salmo salar*.
20. — Maine Hatching Station, Rangeley Lake.
22. — Massachusetts Hatching Station at Winchester.
23. — New York Hatching Station at Caledonia.
25. — Pennsylvania Hatching Station at Marietta.
26. — Pennsylvania Hatching Station at Corry (Erie County).

larger features of the physical geography and other statistics of the United States, to accompany some of the governmental exhibits in the International Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia, wherein are deposited several of these maps by the Smithsonian Institution, the Agricultural Department, the Light-House Board, and the Post-Office Department.

The entire map extends from the southern shores of Lake Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay to the parallel of 15°—taking in the whole of the Gulf of Mexico, Yucatan, and the larger West India Islands.

From east to west it includes parts of Nova Scotia and of Vancouver Island.

The territory of Alaska is shown on a smaller scale, detached, in a vacant corner of the map.

The details are restricted to the general features—the shore-lines of the oceans and great lakes, the principal rivers, State and international boundaries, and a few of the larger cities. The mountain-topography is not (litho-printed) on the sheets, but added by hand—the meridians and parallels being laid down from a computed projection.
27. — Maryland Hatching Station at Baltimore.
29. — Virginia Hatching Station at Berkeley.
30. — North Carolina Hatching Station at Morganton.
31. — Ohio Hatching Station at Toledo. *Coregonus albula*, *etc.*
32. — Michigan Hatching Station at Niles.
33. — Michigan Hatching Station at Detroit. *Coregonus albula.*
34. — Wisconsin Hatching Station at Milwaukee. *Coregonus albula.*
35. — Wisconsin Hatching Station at Madison.
36. — Iowa Hatching Station at Anamosa.
37. — Utah Hatching Station at Salt Lake.

II. PROTECTION.

1. GAME LAWS. (See reports.)

2. FISH-WAYS.

GROOVE FISH-WAYS.


26106. Smaller model of the above.

BOX, STEP, OR POOL FISH-WAYS.


INCLINED FISH-WAYS WITHOUT STEPS.


With partitions at right-angles.

29291. Model of rectangular return fish-way. Scale, ¼ inch to the foot. C. G. Atkins, Bucksport, Me.

2937. Model of the fish-way over the dam at Holyoke, Mass., on the Connecticut River. Patented by E. A. Brackett, Wincheste, Mass. Scale, ¼ of an inch to the foot (¼). Model by C. G. Atkins. A submerged piece of cob-work surmounted by a grating serves to turn the fish into the fish-way. It carries a column of water 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep which reaches the bottom with no perceptible increase in velocity, the current being less than 2 miles an hour. Height of the dam, 30 feet; length of the fish-way, 440 feet; the incline, 1 in 15.
INCLINED FISH-WAYS WITHOUT STEPS.

With partitions placed obliquely.

29287. An adaptation of Foster's fish-way. Designed by C. G. Atkins, and built at Pembroke, Me. Scale, 1/2 inch to the foot. C. G. Atkins, Bucksport, Me.

29286. Model of Foster's fish-way. Invented by H. H. Foster, East Machias, Me. Scale, 1/2 inch to the foot. C. G. Atkins, Bucksport, Me.

29288. Model of oblique fish-way. Invented by Alfred Swazey, Bucksport, Me., in 1876. Scale, 1/4 inch to the foot. C. G. Atkins, Bucksport, Me.

29289. Swazey's oblique fish-way. Invented by Alfred Swazey, Bucksport, Me., in 1874. Scale, 1/4 inch to the foot. C. G. Atkins, Bucksport, Me.

29339. Model of the fish-way at Lawrence, Mass., on the Merrimack River. Scale, 1/4 inch to the foot (1/2°). C. G. Atkins.

With rectangular compartments.

29337. Model of rectangular compartment fish-way on the inclined-plane system, in an extended arrangement. Scale, 1/4 inch to the foot (1/2°). C. G. Atkins.

SPIRAL FISH-WAYS.


29349. Model of rectangular compartment fish-way on the inclined-plane system, in spiral arrangement, devised by Charles G. Atkins, of Bucksport, Me., in imitation of Pike's spiral fish-way. Scale, 1/4 inch to the foot (1/2°). C. G. Atkins. Showing the great economy of space and material effected by the spiral arrangement. Further advantages of the spiral arrangement are the facility with which water can be admitted at different heights of the river, and contiguity of the outlet to the dam secured, so that the fish will readily find it.

39306. Model of the fish-way at Bangor, Me., on the Penobscot River; designed by Charles G. Atkins, and built by the city of Bangor in 1877 at a cost of $6,000. Scale 1/2. Height of the dam 16 feet (4.1 meters).


MOVING FLOAT FISH-WAYS.

29330. Model of Everleth's fish-way, devised by F. M. Everleth, M. D., of Waldoboro', Me. Scale, 1/4 inch to the foot (1/2°). C. G. Atkins. The peculiarity of this fish-way is the movable attachment at the upper end, which, by its own buoyancy, rises and falls with the fluctuations of the river, thus insuring that the entrance shall always be at the right height to admit the requisite quantity of water.
FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES

MOVING FLOAT FISH-WAYS.

With counter-currents from below.

32651. Working model of the McDonald fish-way. By M. McDonald, Lexington, Va. Patented. This fish-way is constructed upon the principle of having three sets of transverse partitions sloping upward. The water passing through the sluice from the dam tends to sink in the middle line of buckets, and emerges at the sides at a lower level, being checked by abutting against other partitions placed below them at right angles which deflect the water up stream, and these currents from below operate as retarders to the fall of the water from above. One has just been constructed on the Savannah River, Ga., which has an inclination of one foot in three.

III. PROPAGATION.

DEVICES USED IN OBTAINING AND IMPREGNATING OVA.

42936. Model of natural spawning race, invented by Stephen H. Ainsworth, West Bloomfield, N. Y. Not patented. This device consists of two sets of frames covered with wire-cloth, placed in two layers; the upper one has meshes coarse enough to allow the eggs to pass through, and is covered with coarse gravel in which the fish make nests and spawn. The upper screens are then lifted and the ova taken from the lower ones. S. H. Ainsworth.

42937. Pans used in catching the eggs of fish when taken by hand. They remain in these until impregnation has taken place.

42938. Dipper used for supplying water to the impregnating pans and in the transfer of fry.

HATCHING-HOUSES.

26940. Model of hatching-house at United States salmon-breeding station at Bucksport, Me. Scale, ½ inch to the foot (1/4). C. G. Atkins. The hatching-troughs are arranged in sets of four across the building, and fitted with Brackett trays. The water enters them from a feed-trough along the side of the room and escapes by pipes through the floor.

42911. Model of the Druid Hill hatchery-house Druid Hill Park, Baltimore. Built in 1875, by the city of Baltimore, under the direction of Major T. B. Ferguson, State commissioner of fisheries, at a cost of $7,000. The building is of blue stone, with white granite trimmings; the center 18½ by 33 feet, is two stories high, and on either side are octagonal wings 14½ by 20 feet, whose sides are almost entirely of glass. The greatest amount of light and air is admitted through these and two large windows in the gable end of the main buildings; the inner door of the vestibule is also of glass. The windows are all furnished with dark green water-proof curtains, to exclude the sun and light when desirable. The water is supplied from a strong spring on the side of the hill near by, and is piped into the filtering tank which is just below the ceiling of the hatching room, which occupies the first floor of the building. The supply pipe is so arranged
HATCHING-HOUSES.

42311. Model of Druid Hill hatching-house, &c.—Continued.

with valves that the water can be conducted into the ponds below the house without entering the filtering tank should it be desirable. The water after passing through a series of flannel filters is discharged from the filtering tank into a reservoir tank of the capacity of about twelve hundred gallons. From this tank the water is piped under the floor, which is a Schillenger pavement, to the several hatching troughs, and to the tables in the octagonal extensions. These pipes are admirably arranged with stop-cocks, so that any portion of the apparatus can be operated without regard to the rest of the building.

In addition to the supply from the spring there are pipes by means of which an unlimited amount of water can be thrown into the filtering tank or ponds from the high service reservoir which is on the hill to the west of the hatching house. The water from the reservoir being influenced by the temperature of the atmosphere, and that from the spring being invariable, by mixing different proportions, the temperature of the water used can be either raised or diminished at will. The pipes which conduct the water to the tables on which the Ferguson jars are operated, are furnished with \( \frac{1}{2} \)-of-an-inch spigots, over which rubber tubes are slipped, for the purpose of introducing water into the jars.

On the floor of the house is arranged the following apparatus:

A. Ferguson jars.
B. Flights of Coste tray.
C. Troughs of Williamson's patent.
D. Troughs of N. W. Clark's patent.
E. Green & Holton hatching box.
F. Aquarium.
G. Reservoir tank.
H. Porcelain-lined sinks.

In this house have been hatched:

2,407,140 California salmon.
89,881 land-locked salmon.
321,980 brook trout.

HATCHING-TROUGHS AND BOXES, STATIONARY.

39498. Model of the first hatching-box used in America, by Dr. Theodatus Garlick, in the year 1853. Dr. T. Garlick, Bedford, Ohio.


The eggs to be hatched are placed on the wire-cloth trays.

42512. Model of Clark's hatching-box for all the salmonidae. The eggs are placed upon the screens and the water flows in from above and out below. Patented by N. W. Clark. F. N. Clark, Northville, Mich.

42934. Model of the Holton hatching-box for all the salmonidae. The eggs are placed upon all the screens except the top one, and the water flows in from below and out at the top. Patented by Marcellus Holton. Seth Green, superintendent, New York.
HATCHING-TROUGHs AND BOXES, STATIONARY.

3911. Holton box (without the frames), which has been in use. S. Green, Rochester, N. Y.

42935. Hatching trough, used at the United States hatching-house at Grand Lake Stream, Me. C. G. Atkins.

22447. A circular-shaped hatching can of tin, designed by F. Mather, which led to the adoption of the following:

20995. Shad-hatching cone, with screen at the bottom, devised by Charles F. Bell and Fred. Mather. U. S. Fish Commission.

3912. Frame and screen used for hatching lake trout, *Cristiracm namaycush*. M. A. Green, New York Fish Commission.

20956. Salmon-egg hatching-baskets. Devised by Livingston Stone for use in the McCloud River, California. The baskets do not rest on the bottom of the trough, and the water flows through them from the bottom and sides and out at the top. L. Stone, U. S. Fish Commission.


The eggs are placed on all of the trays except the upper one. The interstices, though too small for the escape of the eggs, permit a change of water, and when the frame is shut it confines the trays securely in place. U. S. Fish Commission.

39382. Grand Lake hatching-frame. For use in a trough or in an open stream. Adapted only to large fish-eggs, like those of salmon. Designed by Charles G. Atkins, assistant to the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries in 1875, and since then in constant use in the Schoodic salmon-breeding establishment at Grand Lake Stream, Maine, U. S. A. When in use, the water flows through the frame horizontally. Not patented.

The capacity of this frame is 35,000 eggs of salmon.


39463. Miniature hatching-box, for hatching trout or any fish requiring running water. Arranged to place in the dwelling-house, or wherever water can be supplied by a pipe. Charlestown, N. H. Livingston Stone.


Ferguson's improved conical hatcher, with removable top, used to prevent splashing. Also arrangement for easily removing bottom screen. Valve used when bottom screen is to be removed or eggs and young fish to be transferred. Furnished also with hook for lifting vessel from frame. T. B. Ferguson. U. S. Fish Commission.

HATCHING-TROUGHS AND BOXES, STATIONARY.

39106. Reversible Plunging Can, for hatching fish eggs, now in use on the U. S. Steamer "Fish Hawk"—a part of the improvement in fish-hatching apparatus invented by T. B. Ferguson, Baltimore, Md. Patented. The ends are so arranged as to be easily removed, so that the can may be used as a hatcher or a transporting can by inserting either a wire-cloth or tin bottom. T. B. Ferguson. U. S. Fish Commission.

---. Another form of same, furnished with trunnions by means of which it is swung in the frame of the conical hatcher when used for transporting fish in rough seas. (The tops are interchangeable with those of the conical hatchers.) T. B. Ferguson. U. S. Fish Commission.


39109. Ferguson hatching-jar. A glass jar, with trays. The water flows in at the bottom and out at the top. Provided with trays for hatching salmon. Designed by T. B. Ferguson. U. S. Fish Commission. (By the use of glass the growth of fungus is prevented, and every egg in the vessel can be seen at a glance.)

HATCHING BOXES, FLOATING.


26397. Model of the above. S. Green, New York Fish Commission.

39462. Shad-hatching box. Invention of Isaac H. Wright, Baltimore, Md.


ADHESIVE-EGG APPARATUS.


MODELS OF FLOATING HATCHING-HOUSES.

29103. Model of the U. S. Fish Commission Steamer "Fish Hawk." Built by the Pusey & Jones Company, Wilmington, Del. Length on water line, 146 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam (molded), 27 feet; depth of hold (midships), 10 feet 9 inches; draft of water, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 450.

29104. Model of the fish-hatching deck of the U. S. Fish Commission Steamer "Fish Hawk," built by the Pusey & Jones Company, Wilmington, Del. Scale, 2 inches to the foot.

ACCESSORIES TO THE HATCHING APPARATUS.

ACCESSORIES TO THE HATCHING APPARATUS.


1795. Tin dipper in use for supplying water, etc. U. S. Fish Commission.
39118. Lamp or lantern. U. S. Fish Commission.

DEVICES FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF FISH EGGS.

39311. Box used in sending salmon eggs from America to Europe. Ice chamber on top and air space on sides. F. Mather. U. S. Fish Commission.
39121. Box used in sending eggs of brook trout to Europe. James Annin, jr., Caledonia, N. Y.

APPARATUS USED IN THE TRANSPORTATION OF FISH.

26911. Milk can. U. S. Fish Commission.
39119. Wroten bucket.
29377. Conical tank. Stone & Hooper, Charlestown, N. H.
39117. Can for hatching shad eggs while in transit, by motion of the water caused by rolling of ship or railroad-car. Designed by F. Mather. U. S. Fish Commission.

APPARATUS USED IN FEEDING FRY.

39127. Conical glass feeders which keep the food in motion. Presented to the city of Baltimore by Thomas Winans.

PREPARED FOOD FOR ADULT FISH.

39777. Packages of prepared food. W. Koehler, Hoboken, N. J.

MAPS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND CHARTS.

MAPS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND CHARTS.


ENEMIES OF THE FISH CULTURIST.

39134. Stuffed trout and the water insect, Belostoma granatis, which killed it. From the ponds of H. D. McGovern, Brooklyn, N. Y.

39135. Specimens of newts or salamanders, crawfish, "millers' thumbs" (Uranidea sp.), and stickle-backs from Caledonia Creek. Seth Green. New York Fish Commission. (See also under section 1 of this catalogue.)

EGGS OF SALMONIDÆ IN PROCESS OF HATCHING.

39122. Five thousand eggs of the brook trout, Salvelinus fontinalis, from the ponds of James Annin, jr., Caledonia, N. Y.


EGGS OF SALMONIDÆ IN ALCOHOL.

39124. Samples of eggs of the brook trout, S. fontinalis, at different ages, from the New York State hatchery at Mumford, N. Y. New York Fish Commission.

No. 1. 20 days old.
2. 30 " "
3. 40 " "
4. 50 " "
5. 60 " "
6. 70 " "
7. 80 " "
8. 85 " "
EGGS OF SALMONIDÆ IN ALCOHOL.


39465. California salmon. (*Oncorhynchus quinnat.*) A series of eggs and young salmon preserved in vials, and showing the change in the eggs and the growth of the fish from the time the egg is taken from the parent till the young fish is fully formed; showing daily growth for 100 days. Livingston Stone.

SPECIMENS OF FRY OF SALMONIDÆ IN ALCOHOL.

39146. Fry of lake trout, *Cristicormer namaycush*.

No. 1. 1 day old.

2. 15 days "
3. 30 " "
4. 35 " "

New York Fish Commission.

39147. Fry of brook trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis*.

No. 1. 1 day old.

2. 10 days "
3. 20 " "
4. 30 " "
5. 40 " "

New York Fish Commission.

EGGS OF AMERICAN FISHES IN GENERAL.

Exhibited by the U. S. National Museum.

*Lophius piscatorius* Linn.—Goose Fish; Angler.

*Chilichthys turgidus* (Mitchill.) Gill.—Swell-Fish.

*Aluterus schoenfii* (Walb.) Goode & Bean.—File Fish.

*Pseudopleuronectes americanus* (Walb.) Gill.—Flat Fish; Winter Flounder.

*Pleuronectes glaber* (Storer) Gill.—Flounder.

*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus* (Linn.) Gill.—Pole Flounder.

*Lophopsetta maculata* (Mitchill.) Gill.—Watery Flounder; Spotted Turbot.

*Chaenopsetta ocellaris* (DeKay) Gill.—Common Flounder.

*Chaenopsetta oblonga* (Mitchill.) Gill.—Four-spotted Flounder.

*Hippoglossus americanus* Gill.—Halibut.

*Pollachius carbonarius* (Linn.) Bon.—Pollock.

*Gadus morhua* Linn.—Codfish.

*Microgadus tomcodus* (Walb.) Gill.—Tom Cod; Frost-fish.

*Melanogrammus aeglefinus* (Linn.) Gill.—Haddock.

*Physus chuss* (Walb.) Gill.—Hake.

*Physus tenus* (Mitchell.) DeKay.—Squirrel Hake.

*Lota maculosa* (Cuv.) Rich.—Bulbott.

*Merluccius bilinearis* (Mitchill.) Gill.—Whiting; Silver Hake.

*Zoarces anguillaris* (Peck) Storer.—Eel Pout.

*Batrachus taspianus* Linn.—Toad Fish; Oyster-fish.

*Cyclopterus lumpus* Linn.—Lump-fish.

*Prionotus carolinus* (Linn.) Cuv. & Val.—Broad-fingered Sea Robin.

*Cottus grolaundicus* Cuv. & Val.—Greenland Sculpin.

*Humiliripera americana* (Gmelin) Cuvier.—Sea Raven.

*Tautoga onitis* (Linn.) Günther.—Tautog; Black-fish.

*Niphon gladius* Linn.—Sword-fish.

*Scomber scombrus* Linn.—Mackerel.
EGGS OF AMERICAN FISHES IN GENERAL.


Sardina pelamys (Linn.) Cuv.—Bonito.
Cybium maculatum (Mitch.) Cuv.—Spanish Mackerel.
Poronotus tricuamnthus (Pekk) Gill.—Harvest-fish; Butter-fish.
Cynoscion regalis (Bl.) Gill.—Squeteague; Weak-fish.
Pogonus chumis Lacep.—Drum.
Menicurus nebulosus (Mitch.) Gill.—King-fish.
Stenotomus argyrops (Linn.) Gill.—Scuppang; Scup; Porgy.
Sizostedium canadense (Smith) Jordan.—Canada Pike-perch.
Centropis alvarius (Linn.) Barn.—Sea Bass.
Roccus lucitalus (Schw.) Gill.—Striped Bass; Rock-fish.
Pomatomus saltatrix (Linn.) Gill.—Blue-fish.
Elacate canadus (Les.) Gill.—Cobia; Crab-eater.
Cerox nohriwr Thompson.—Muskellunge.
Fundulus piceulentus (M itch.) Val.—Mummichog.
Osmerus mordax (Mitch.) Gill.—Smelt; Frost-fish.
Coregonus clupeiformis (Mitch.) Milner.—White-fish.
Argyrosomus artedii (Les.) Hoy.—Herring; White-fish.
Salmo salar Linn.—Salmon.
Salmo salar var. sebago Girard.—Sebago Salmon.
Oncorhynchus quinnat (Rich.) Günther.—Quinnat or Sacramento Salmon.
Cristicomer namaycush (Penn.) Gill & Jordan.—Namaycush Trout; Lake Trout.
Cristicomer siscowet (Ag.) G. & J.—Siscowet.
Salvelinus fontinalis (Mitch.) Gill & Jordan.—Brook Trout.
Thymallus tricolor Cope.—Michigan Grayling.
Brevoortia tyrannus (Latr.) Goode.—Menhaden; Mossbunker; Pogie.
Alosa sapidissima (Wilson) Storer.—Shad.
Pomolobus pseudoharengus (Wilson) Gill.—Alewife; Fresh-water Herring; Gaspereau.
Ctypera harengus Linn.—Herring; Sea Herring.

SPECIMENS OF FISH IN ALCOHOL.

39148. Hybrid between the California salmon, Oncorhynchus quinnat (male?), and the brook trout, Salvelinus fontinalis (female?). New York Fish Commission. Seth Green, Superintendent.


Catostomus nigricans.
Anguilla rostrata (Les.) DeKay.—Common Eel.
Amia calva Linn.—Mud-fish.
Lepidosteus osseus Linn.—Gar Pike.
Acipenser sturio Linn.—Sharp-nosed Sturgeon.
Acipenser brevirostris Les.—Short-nosed Sturgeon.

LITERATURE OF FISH CULTURE.

39129. Norris, Thaddeus.
American Fish-culture embracing all the details of artificial breeding and rearing of trout; and the culture of salmon, shad and other fishes. By Thaddeus Norris, | Author of “The American Angler’s Book.” | Illustrated. | (Seal of the publishers.) | Philadelphia: | Porter & Coates. | London: Sampson Low, Son & Co. | 1874.
LITERATURE OF FISH CULTURE.


39133. GREEN, Seth, and ROOSEVELT, R. B. Fish Hatching, —and— Fish Catching. | — | —by— | R. Barnwell Roosevelt, | Commissioner of Fisheries of the State of New York, Author of | Game Fish, etc., etc., | and | Seth Green, | Superintendent of Fisheries of the State of New York. | — | Rochester, N. Y.: | Union and Advertiser Co.'s Book and Job Print. | 1879.


39128. Garlick, Theodatus. A Treatise | on the | Artificial Propagation | of | certain kinds of Fish, | with the | description and habits of such kinds as are the most | suitable for pisciculture, | — | By Theodatus Garlick, M. D., | Vice President of Cleveland Academy of Natural Science. | — | Giving the author's first experiments contained in a paper read | before the Cleveland Academy of Natural Science. | Also, | directions | for the most successful modes of angling for such kinds of fish as are herein described. | — | Cleveland: | Theo. Brown, Publisher, Ohio Farmer Office. | 1857.


Wilson, Sir Samuel. The | Californian Salmon | with an account of its | Introduction into Victoria. | By | Sir Samuel Wilson, | Member of the Legislative Council of Victoria, | — | Melbourne: | Sands & McDougall, | Printers, Collins Street, West. | 1878.

Reports of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of Maine, I to XI (1867 to 1879), inclusive.

Reports of the Commissioners of the Inland Fisheries of Massachusetts, 1854 to 1879, inclusive.
LITERATURE OF FISH CULTURE.

Reports of the Fish Commissioners of the State of Connecticut, 1875 to 1880, inclusive.

Reports of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York, 1869 to 1876, inclusive.

Reports of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of Maryland, 1876 to 1880, inclusive.

Specifications for building the screw steamer "Fish Hawk," 1879.
IV. APPLIANCES FURNISHED BY THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE AID AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FISHERIES.

1. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.


PATENT OFFICE.

— . List of patents issued in the United States relating to fish and the methods, products, and applications of the fisheries. Complete to December 31, 1879.

2. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Charts of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America.

ATLANTIC COAST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Size of border</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Date of last edition</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IV. Mosquito Inlet to Key West, with Bahama Banks</td>
<td>24&quot; by 28&quot;</td>
<td>1-1, 200, 000</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>V. Key West to the Rio Grande</td>
<td>28&quot; by 32&quot;</td>
<td>1-1, 200, 000</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>No. II. From Cape Ann to Gay Head</td>
<td>31&quot; by 38&quot;</td>
<td>1-400, 000</td>
<td>1873</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>No. III. From Gay Head to Cape Henlopen</td>
<td>31&quot; by 38½&quot;</td>
<td>1-400, 000</td>
<td>1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>No. IV. From Cape May to Cape Henry</td>
<td>31&quot; by 38&quot;</td>
<td>1-400, 000</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>No. V. From Cape Henry to Cape Lookout</td>
<td>32&quot; by 39&quot;</td>
<td>1-400, 000</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>From Pensacola to the Passes of the Mississippi</td>
<td>24&quot; by 35&quot;</td>
<td>1-400, 000</td>
<td>1876</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Galveston Bay</td>
<td>16½&quot; by 19½&quot;</td>
<td>1-200, 000</td>
<td>1855</td>
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COAST CHARTS.

105 Penobscot Bay to Kennebec Entrance, No. 5 | 29" by 37" | 1-80, 000 | 1874 |
106 Kennebec Entrance to Saco River, No. 6 | 29" by 38" | 1-80, 000 | 1877 |
107 Saguin Island to Kennebunkport, No. 7 | 30" by 38" | 1-80, 000 | 1877 |
108 Wells to Cape Ann, No. 8 | 30" by 39" | 1-80, 000 | 1867 |
109 Boston Bay and approaches, No. 9 | 30" by 39" | 1-80, 000 | 1875 |
110 Cape Cod Bay, No. 10 | 30" by 39" | 1-80, 000 | 1872 |
111 Coast from Monomoy and Nantucket Shoals to Block Island, in three sheets, viz: | | |
112 Eastern sheet: From Monomoy and Nantucket Shoals to Muskeget Channel, Mass., No. 11 | 27½" by 37½" | 1-80, 000 | 1877 |
113 Middle sheet: From Muskeget Channel to Buzzard's Bay and entrance to Vineyard Sound, Mass., No. 12 | 27½" by 37½" | 1-80, 000 | 1877 |
### Atlantic Coast—Continued.

#### COAST CHARTS—Continued.

<table>
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<th>Date of last edition</th>
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<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Western sheet: Cuttyhunk to Block Island, including Narragansett Bay</td>
<td>363 by 374</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
<td>1876</td>
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<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Eastern sheet: From Point Judith and Block Island to Plum Island, No. 14</td>
<td>253 by 334</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
<td>1876</td>
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<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Middle sheet: From Plum Island to Welch's Point, No. 15</td>
<td>253 by 334</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Western sheet: From Welch's Point to New York, No. 16</td>
<td>253 by 334</td>
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<td>117</td>
<td>Eastern sheet: Block Island, Montauk Point, &amp;c., No. 17</td>
<td>25 by 35</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Middle sheet: From Napeague Beach to Forge River, No. 18</td>
<td>25 by 35</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Western sheet: Great South Bay, Fire Island, and Long Beach, &amp;c., No. 19</td>
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<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Great South Bay, and Fire Island Inlet, Long Island</td>
<td>25 by 35</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
<td>1879</td>
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<td>121</td>
<td>New York Bay and Harbor, No. 20</td>
<td>27 by 31</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Barnegat Inlet to Absecon, &amp;c., No. 21</td>
<td>29 by 33</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
<td>1879</td>
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<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Absecon Inlet to Cape May, No. 23</td>
<td>29 by 33</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Delaware Bay and River, in three sheets, viz:</td>
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<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Lower sheet: Delaware Entrance, No. 24</td>
<td>251 by 30</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Middle sheet: Part of Delaware Bay and River, No. 25</td>
<td>251 by 30</td>
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<td>1877</td>
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<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Upper sheet: Delaware River, Port Penn to Trenton, No. 26</td>
<td>251 by 30</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
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<td>128</td>
<td>From Cape May to Isle of Wight, No. 27</td>
<td>29 by 33</td>
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<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>From Isle of Wight to Chincoteague Inlet, No. 28</td>
<td>29 by 33</td>
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<td>1879</td>
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<td>130</td>
<td>From Hog Island to Cape Henry</td>
<td>29 by 33</td>
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<td>131</td>
<td>Chesapeake Bay, in two series, three sheets each:</td>
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<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>First series, in three sheets, entrance of Bay to Potomac River, viz:</td>
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<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>1. Entrance to Chesapeake, Hampton Roads, &amp;c., No. 31</td>
<td>6 by 38</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>2. From York River to Pocomoke Sound, No. 32</td>
<td>26 by 38</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
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<td>135</td>
<td>3. From Pocomoke Sound to Potomac River, No. 33</td>
<td>26 by 38</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<td>136</td>
<td>Second series, in three sheets, Potomac River to head of Bay, viz:</td>
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<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>1. From Potomac River to Choptank River, No. 34</td>
<td>30 by 37</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>2. From Choptank River to Magoby River, No. 35</td>
<td>30 by 37</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>3. From Magoby River to head of Bay, No. 36</td>
<td>30 by 37</td>
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<td>140</td>
<td>Currituck Beach Light to Oregon Inlet</td>
<td>27 by 34</td>
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<td>141</td>
<td>Oregon Inlet to Cape Hatteras</td>
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<td>142</td>
<td>Albemarle Sound, in two sheets, viz:</td>
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<td>143</td>
<td>Eastern sheet, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pasquotank River, No. 40</td>
<td>291 by 31</td>
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<td>144</td>
<td>Western sheet, from the Pasquotank River to the Roanoke and Chowan Rivers, No. 41</td>
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<td>1877</td>
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<td>145</td>
<td>From Long Island to Hunting Island, No. 54</td>
<td>33 by 41</td>
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<td>1875</td>
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<td>146</td>
<td>From Hunting Island to Ossabaw Island, No. 53</td>
<td>33 by 41</td>
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<td>147</td>
<td>From Savannah to Sapelo Island, No. 56</td>
<td>32 by 41</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
<td>1876</td>
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<td>148</td>
<td>From Sapelo Island to Amelia Island, No. 57</td>
<td>32 by 41</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
<td>1876</td>
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<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>Florida Reefs, from Key Biscayne to Boca Grande Key, in four sheets, viz:</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>From Key Biscayne to Carysfort Reef, No. 65</td>
<td>32 by 39</td>
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<td>151</td>
<td>From the Elbow to Matecumbe Key, No. 67</td>
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<td>152</td>
<td>From Long Key to Newfound Harbor Key, No. 68</td>
<td>32 by 39</td>
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<td>153</td>
<td>From Newfound Harbor Key to Boca Grande Key, No. 69</td>
<td>32 by 39</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
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<td>154</td>
<td>Tampa Bay</td>
<td>33 by 39</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
<td>1879</td>
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<td>155</td>
<td>Choctawhatchee Inlet to Pensacola Entrance, No. 86</td>
<td>30 by 40</td>
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<td>1875</td>
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<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>Mobile Bay, No. 88</td>
<td>39 by 38</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
<td>1866</td>
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<td>157</td>
<td>Mississippi Sound, &amp;c., rear approach to New Orleans, in three sheets, viz:</td>
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<td>158</td>
<td>From Bon secours Bay to Round Island, No. 89</td>
<td>31 by 46</td>
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<td>1860</td>
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<td>159</td>
<td>From Round Island to Grand Island, No. 90</td>
<td>32 by 47</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
<td>1860</td>
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<td>160</td>
<td>From Lake Ponchartrain, No. 91</td>
<td>33 by 41</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
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<td>161</td>
<td>Mississippi River, from the Poynees to Grand Prairie, No. 93</td>
<td>33 by 41</td>
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<td>162</td>
<td>From Galveston Bay to Oyster Bay, No. 105</td>
<td>23 by 40</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
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<td>163</td>
<td>From Oyster Bay to Matagorda Bay, No. 106</td>
<td>32 by 40</td>
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#### Harbor Charts.

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<td>302 A</td>
<td>Eastport Harbor</td>
<td>17 by 26</td>
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<td>303 A</td>
<td>Sones Sound, Mount Desert Island</td>
<td>294 by 124</td>
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<tr>
<td>304 A</td>
<td>Head Harbor and approaches, Isle au Haut</td>
<td>234 by 18</td>
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<td>310</td>
<td>Penobscot Bay</td>
<td>241 by 284</td>
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<tr>
<td>312</td>
<td>St. George's River and Muske Ridge Channel</td>
<td>213 by 24</td>
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<td>313</td>
<td>Penobscot and Muskegon Rivers</td>
<td>241 by 38</td>
<td>1:40,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>Kennebec and Sheepscot Rivers</td>
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<td>1:40,000</td>
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### HARBOR CHARTS.

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<td>Casco Bay</td>
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<td>1871</td>
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<td>316</td>
<td>Bay Harbor</td>
<td>23 by 30</td>
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<td>1873</td>
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<td>Bellows Harbor</td>
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<td>Portland Harbor</td>
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<td>329</td>
<td>Portsmouth Harbor</td>
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<td>336</td>
<td>Isle of Shoals</td>
<td>21 by 22</td>
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<td>342</td>
<td>Salem Harbor</td>
<td>28 by 36</td>
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<td>Boston Harbor</td>
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<td>338</td>
<td>Plymouth, Kingston, and Duxbury Harbors</td>
<td>16 by 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>340</td>
<td>Wellfleet Harbor</td>
<td>14 by 17</td>
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<td>Provincetown Harbor</td>
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<tr>
<td>342</td>
<td>Montauk Passage to Nantucket Sound</td>
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<td>Muskogeet Channel</td>
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<td>Wood's Hole Harbor</td>
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<td>New London Harbor</td>
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<td>Narragansett Bay (in two sheets)</td>
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<td>356</td>
<td>Duck Island Harbor, Long Island Sound</td>
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<td>Huntingdon Bay</td>
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<td>368</td>
<td>Great South Bay and Fire Island Inlet</td>
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<td>1878</td>
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<td>369</td>
<td>New York Harbor and Bay, in two sheets</td>
<td>39 by 48</td>
<td>1-40,000</td>
<td>1875</td>
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<td>New York Entrance</td>
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<tr>
<td>370</td>
<td>Hudson River, in three sheets</td>
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<tr>
<td>371</td>
<td>No. 1. From Haverstraw to Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>15 by 40</td>
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<td>1879</td>
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<td>371</td>
<td>No. 2. Haverstraw to Poughkeepsie</td>
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<td>372</td>
<td>No. 2. Poughkeepsie to Troy, in two sheets</td>
<td>34 by 49</td>
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<td>375</td>
<td>Passaic River</td>
<td>20 by 26</td>
<td>1-7,500</td>
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<td>Delaware and Chesapeake Bays</td>
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<td>1879</td>
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<tr>
<td>384</td>
<td>Patapsco River</td>
<td>14 by 27</td>
<td>1-60,000</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<tr>
<td>385</td>
<td>Annapolis Harbor</td>
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<tr>
<td>387</td>
<td>1. From entrance and up to Piney Point</td>
<td>19 by 20</td>
<td>1-60,000</td>
<td>1871</td>
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<tr>
<td>388</td>
<td>2. Piney Point to Lower Cedar Point</td>
<td>23 by 29</td>
<td>1-60,000</td>
<td>1871</td>
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<td>390</td>
<td>3. Lower Cedar Point to Indian Head</td>
<td>23 by 29</td>
<td>1-60,000</td>
<td>1871</td>
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<td>4. Indian Head to Georgetown</td>
<td>23 by 29</td>
<td>1-60,000</td>
<td>1875</td>
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<td>392</td>
<td>York River, Virginia, in two sheets, viz:</td>
<td>17 by 23</td>
<td>1-60,000</td>
<td>1838</td>
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<tr>
<td>399</td>
<td>1. From entrance to King's Creek</td>
<td>17 by 23</td>
<td>1-60,000</td>
<td>1871</td>
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<td>2. From King's Creek to West Point</td>
<td>17 by 23</td>
<td>1-60,000</td>
<td>1871</td>
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<td>401</td>
<td>James River, from entrance to City Point, in three sheets, viz:</td>
<td>17 by 23</td>
<td>1-60,000</td>
<td>1871</td>
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<td>401</td>
<td>1. From Newport News to Deep Water Light</td>
<td>17 by 27</td>
<td>1-50,000</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>2. From Point of Shoals Light to Sleep Point</td>
<td>17 by 27</td>
<td>1-20,000</td>
<td>1871</td>
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<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>3. From Sleep Point to City Point</td>
<td>17 by 27</td>
<td>1-50,000</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<td>404</td>
<td>Norfolk Harbor, Elizabeth River and Branches</td>
<td>12 by 28</td>
<td>1-25,000</td>
<td>1875</td>
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<td>404</td>
<td>Beaufort Harbor</td>
<td>22 by 28</td>
<td>1-25,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>423</td>
<td>Lookout Cove</td>
<td>18 by 28</td>
<td>1-20,000</td>
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<td>427</td>
<td>Georgetown Harbor</td>
<td>16 by 19</td>
<td>1-60,000</td>
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<td>427</td>
<td>Winyah Bay, S. C.</td>
<td>16 by 20</td>
<td>1-60,000</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<tr>
<td>431</td>
<td>Charleston Harbor</td>
<td>31 by 32</td>
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<td>436</td>
<td>Saint Helena Sound</td>
<td>20 by 33</td>
<td>1-40,000</td>
<td>1878</td>
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<td>440</td>
<td>Savannah River and Warsaw Sound</td>
<td>20 by 33</td>
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<td>441</td>
<td>Ossabaw Sound</td>
<td>24 by 37</td>
<td>1-50,000</td>
<td>1879</td>
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<tr>
<td>442</td>
<td>Sapelo Sound</td>
<td>23 by 31</td>
<td>1-50,000</td>
<td>1872</td>
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<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>Sapelo Sound</td>
<td>23 by 31</td>
<td>1-50,000</td>
<td>1872</td>
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<tr>
<td>444</td>
<td>Doboy and Akabama Sounds</td>
<td>21 by 34</td>
<td>1-40,000</td>
<td>1876</td>
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<tr>
<td>444</td>
<td>Saint Mary's River and Fernandina Harbor</td>
<td>21 by 34</td>
<td>1-40,000</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>453</td>
<td>3. From Jacksonville to Lake Monroe</td>
<td>24 by 36</td>
<td>1-50,000</td>
<td>1878</td>
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<tr>
<td>457</td>
<td>Inside Passage, East Coast of Florida, in eight sheets, viz:</td>
<td>21 by 32</td>
<td>1-50,000</td>
<td>1876</td>
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<tr>
<td>458</td>
<td>No. 1. Entrance of Halifax River</td>
<td>21 by 32</td>
<td>1-50,000</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>459</td>
<td>No. 3. Mosquito Inlet and vicinity of New Smyrna</td>
<td>21 by 32</td>
<td>1-50,000</td>
<td>1876</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
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<td>Scale</td>
<td>Date of last edition</td>
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<tr>
<td>469</td>
<td>Harbor Chart—Continued.</td>
<td>Inches.</td>
<td>1-20,000</td>
<td>1876</td>
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<tr>
<td>463</td>
<td>Mississippi River, from Port Jackson to New Orleans (in 7 sheets)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-20,000</td>
<td>1878</td>
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<tr>
<td>510</td>
<td>Entrance to Pensacola Bay</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-20,000</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512</td>
<td>Entrance to Barataria Bay</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-20,000</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>529</td>
<td>Galveston Entrance</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-20,000</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>530</td>
<td>Aransas Pass</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-15,000</td>
<td>1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>528</td>
<td>Rio Grande Entrance</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-20,000</td>
<td>1854</td>
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</table>

**PACIFIC COAST.**

**SAILING-CHARTS.**

<table>
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<th>Title</th>
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<th>Scale</th>
<th>Date of last edition</th>
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<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>1. From Cape San Lucas to Cerros Island</td>
<td>23 by 25</td>
<td>1-1,200,000</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>602</td>
<td>2. From Cerros Island to San Diego</td>
<td>22 by 25</td>
<td>1-1,200,000</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601</td>
<td>1. From San Diego to San Francisco</td>
<td>22 by 25</td>
<td>1-1,200,000</td>
<td>1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>603</td>
<td>2. From San Francisco to Umpqua River</td>
<td>22 by 25</td>
<td>1-1,200,000</td>
<td>1875</td>
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<tr>
<td>604</td>
<td>3. From Umpqua River to northwest boundary</td>
<td>22 by 25</td>
<td>1-1,200,000</td>
<td>1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>605</td>
<td>Northwest coast of America, in three sheets, viz:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>701</td>
<td>1. Not checked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>702</td>
<td>2. From Dixon entrance to Cape Saint Elias</td>
<td>25 by 23</td>
<td>1-1,200,000</td>
<td>1870</td>
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<tr>
<td>675</td>
<td>3. From Icy Bay to Seven Islands</td>
<td>25 by 23</td>
<td>1-1,200,000</td>
<td>1870</td>
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**GENERAL CHARTS OF THE COAST.**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>696</td>
<td>San Diego Bay</td>
<td>29 by 27</td>
<td>1-40,000</td>
<td>1872</td>
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<tr>
<td>613</td>
<td>Catalina Harbor and Isthmus Canyon</td>
<td>194 by 244</td>
<td>1-15,000</td>
<td>1874</td>
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<tr>
<td>668</td>
<td>Santa Monica</td>
<td>17 by 18</td>
<td>1-10,000</td>
<td>1876</td>
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<tr>
<td>669</td>
<td>San Luis Obispo Bay and approach</td>
<td>161 by 234</td>
<td>1-20,000</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>615</td>
<td>Fort Point</td>
<td>20 by 21</td>
<td>1-40,000</td>
<td>1878</td>
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<tr>
<td>621</td>
<td>San Francisco Bay entrance</td>
<td>27 by 36</td>
<td>1-50,000</td>
<td>1872</td>
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<tr>
<td>625</td>
<td>Morro Island Strait</td>
<td>20 by 40</td>
<td>1-10,000</td>
<td>1876</td>
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<tr>
<td>630</td>
<td>Morro Bay</td>
<td>13 by 17</td>
<td>1-20,000</td>
<td>1882</td>
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<tr>
<td>629</td>
<td>Drake’s Bay</td>
<td>194 by 30</td>
<td>1-40,000</td>
<td>1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>631</td>
<td>Tomales Bay</td>
<td>163 by 21</td>
<td>1-50,000</td>
<td>1861</td>
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<td>630</td>
<td>Bodega Bay</td>
<td>10 by 23</td>
<td>1-20,000</td>
<td>1874</td>
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<td>623</td>
<td>Humboldt Bay</td>
<td>11 by 17</td>
<td>1-20,000</td>
<td>1879</td>
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<td>633</td>
<td>Trinidad Harbor</td>
<td>14 by 17</td>
<td>1-15,000</td>
<td>1874</td>
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<tr>
<td>635</td>
<td>St. George’s In and Crescent City</td>
<td>21 by 26</td>
<td>1-40,000</td>
<td>1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>634</td>
<td>Cape Mendocino and Reef</td>
<td>21 by 26</td>
<td>1-40,000</td>
<td>1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>634</td>
<td>Yaquina River entrance</td>
<td>20 by 23</td>
<td>1-20,000</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>636</td>
<td>Approaches to the Columbia River</td>
<td>193 by 453</td>
<td>1-100,000</td>
<td>1878</td>
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<tr>
<td>641A</td>
<td>Columbia River, sheet 3</td>
<td>24 by 29</td>
<td>1-10,000</td>
<td>1878</td>
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<td>643</td>
<td>Gray’s Harbor</td>
<td>163 by 17</td>
<td>1-40,000</td>
<td>1862</td>
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<tr>
<td>651</td>
<td>Seattle Harbor, Puget Sound</td>
<td>18 by 21</td>
<td>1-20,000</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<tr>
<td>657</td>
<td>Budd’s Inlet</td>
<td>207 by 36</td>
<td>1-20,000</td>
<td>1876</td>
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<tr>
<td>662</td>
<td>Puget Sound</td>
<td>17 by 27</td>
<td>1-20,000</td>
<td>1879</td>
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<tr>
<td>670</td>
<td>Commencement Bay, Puget Sound</td>
<td>20 by 20</td>
<td>1-20,000</td>
<td>1877</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Coast Pilot of the Eastern Coast of the United States.


Coast Pilot of Alaska.


— Helioype drawings of apparatus for deep-sea research used by the United States Coast Survey steamer Blake, Commander Sigsbee.

Plate 1. The United States Coast Survey steamer G. S. Blake, 350 tons, fitted for deep sea soundings and dredgings.

Plate 2. Fig. 1. Miller-Casella thermometer case fitted with Sigsbee's spring clamp. Fig. 2. Sounding rod.

Plate 3. Fig. 1. Miller-Casella thermometer-case fitted with Sigsbee's spring clamp. Fig. 2. Sounding rod.

Plate 4. Showing some of the causes, probable and real, of the occasional failure of sinkers to detach.

Plate 5. Fig. 1. Cans for observing currents. Figs. 2. Sounding lead fitted with the Stellwagen specimen cup.

Plate 6. Showing the general form and working of Sir Wm. Thomson's sounding-machine as used on board the Blake, &c.

Plate 7. Experimental form of the Sigsbee machine for sounding with wire. Used for three years on board the Blake.

Plate 8. The latest form of the Sigsbee machine, as now used on board the Blake.

Plate 9. The Sigsbee sounding-machine rigged for paying out.

Plate 10. The Sigsbee sounding-machine rigged for paying out.

Plate 11. The Sigsbee sounding-machine rigged for reeling in, with the strain-pulley brought into use.

Plate 12. The Sigsbee sounding-machine folded for transportation.

Plate 13. The Sigsbee sounding-machine in position, run out for work.

Plate 14. The Sigsbee sounding-machine in position, run in with the tubes lowered and the accommodation grating triced up.

Plate 15. The Sigsbee sounding-machine in position, run out for work.


Plate 17. New steel reel for sounding with wire.


Plate 19. Water specimen cup for getting a single specimen at each haul, independent poppet valves.

Plate 20. The Sigsbee water specimen cup.

Plate 21. Fig. 1. Case for the Negretti-Zambra deep sea thermometer. Fig. 2. The Negretti-Zambra deep sea thermometer, bulb down. Fig. 3. The Miller-Casella deep sea thermometer, apart from its case.
UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Apparatus for deep-sea research, &c.—Continued.
Plate 22. Fig. 1. Case for the Negretti-Zambra deep sea thermometer.
Fig. 2. The Negretti-Zambra deep sea thermometer, bulb up. Fig. 3. The Miller-Casella deep sea thermometer, with the bulbs exposed.
Plate 23. Fig. 1. The Negretti-Zambra deep sea thermometer in use.
Fig. 2. The Negretti-Zambra deep sea thermometer in use.
Plate 24. The Blake at the Washington navy-yard. The dredging-gear ready for work.
Plate 25. Fig. 1. Style of dredge supplied for the first dredging expedition of the Blake. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 dredge, devised by Lieut. Commandeur C. D. Sigsbee, United States Navy, and Master H. M. Jacobsy, United States Navy, and adopted for use.
Plate 26. Fig. 1. Plan of the trawl as first used on board the Blake. Fig. 2. Plan of trawl as improved by Professor Agassiz, Lieutenant-Commander Sigsbee, and Lieutenant Ackley.
Plate 27. The improved trawl ready for use.
Plate 28. The improved trawl shown as having "tripped" after fouling with rough bottom.
Plate 29. Plans of the deck and apparatus of the Blake. Fig. 1 and 2. During the first dredging expedition. Fig. 3. During the second expedition.
Plate 30. View of the Blake's deck looking forward from the bow of the starboard quarter boat, ready for paying out the dredge.
Plate 31. View of the Blake's deck looking aft from the starboard side of the pilot-house, ready for dredging.
Plate 32. The forward side of the dredge reel and its engine, the reel having on it 2,700 fathoms of the steel rope recommended by Prof. Alexander Agassiz.
Plate 33. View of the main hoisting engine from the starboard side.
Plate 34. Figs. 1 and 2. Iron snatch-block for dredging rope. Fig. 3, Improved accumulator for dredging.
Plate 35. The plotting of a line of soundings.
Plate 36. Improved machine for sounding with wire.
Plate 37. Continuation of Plate 36.
Plate 38. Continuation of Plates 33 and 37.
Plate 40. Water specimen cup.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Collective exhibit.

39330. Annual Report Life-Saving Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. 2 copies.
39321. Revised Regulation Life-Saving Service.
39318. Report Life-Saving Service, 1876.
LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Collective exhibit—Continued.

39330. Specifications and drawings for a life-saving station on the coast of Texas.
39329. Specifications for a surf-boat wagon. 4 copies.
39327. Specifications and plans life-saving station. 3 copies.
39323. Coast signal service. Official danger or distress signals. 1878. 3 copies.
39322. Mortar and beach apparatus. Drill. 5 copies.
39325. Beach carriage with apparatus, loaded. 2 photographs.
39318, 39319, 39320. Annual Reports, 1876-77-78.
39321. Revised regulations.
39322. Mortar and beach apparatus drill.
39323. Danger or distress signals.
39326. Beach carriage and apparatus, loaded.
39327. Specifications, hand-cart.
39328. " surf-boat.
39329. " " wagon.
39330. " and plans life-saving station.
39331. " " life-boat station.
39332. Plans for houses of refuge.
——. Lyle mortar gun, for throwing a line across a vessel in distress.
——. Coast signals, used in Life-Saving Service.
——. Copies of the gold and silver medals given by the U. S. Treasury Department for saving life.

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

39257. Collective exhibit of charts.
   Chart of the First Light-house District, comprising the coasts of Maine and New Hampshire.
   Chart of the Second Light-house District, comprising the coast of Massachusetts.
   Chart of the Third Light-house District, comprising the coasts of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and part of New Jersey.
   Chart of the Fourth Light-house District, extending from Squan Inlet, New Jersey, to Matomkin Inlet, Virginia.
   Chart of the Fifth Light-house District, extending from Matomkin Inlet, Virginia, to New River Inlet, North Carolina.
   Chart of the Sixth Light-house District, extending from New River Inlet, North Carolina, to Cape Canaveral, Florida.
   Chart of the Seventh Light-house District, comprising the coasts of Florida, from (but not including) Cape Canaveral, to the Perdido River.
   Chart of the Eighth Light-house District, extending from the Perdido River, Florida, to the Rio Grande, Texas.
   Chart of the Eleventh Light-house District, comprising the Lakes Saint Clair, Huron, Michigan, Superior, and Saint Mary's River.
LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

39257. Collective exhibit of charts—Continued.
   Chart of the Twelfth Light-house District, embracing the coast of
   California.
   Chart of the Thirteenth Light-house District, embracing the coasts
   of Oregon and Washington.

REVENUE MARINE DIVISION.

—-. Plans of revenue cutters employed in part in assisting distressed
   fishermen.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

—-. Series of blanks used in licensing and registering fishing vessels,
   bonding salt, making report of fishing catch, etc.

3. DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

UNITED STATES ARMY SIGNAL-SERVICE.

39287. Weather symbol-map.
   To be exhibited at fishing villages, showing the weather conditions
   on the coasts and at different points throughout the country.

39288. Instrumental farmer's and fisherman's weather-case.
   By the aid of which, predictions fairly accurate, can be made by
   any one using the case according to the rules printed upon the face
   thereof. See circulars describing weather-case, and rain and dry
   winds pamphlets and charts.

39289. Circulars describing the weather-case, and method of using the same.

39290. "Dry and wet wind" pamphlets.

39291. Sets of "dry and wet wind" charts.

39292. Water thermometer and case.
   Used in taking the temperature of water, at surface and bottom,
   in the various rivers and harbors situated near the United States
   Signal-Service stations.

39293. Signal kit, complete.
   Used in holding communication on land or sea, by day or night.
   For description of contents and mode of using same, see Myer's
   "Manual of Signals."


39295. Complete set of international signal-lights.
   For holding communication between vessels, or between vessels
   and stations on land, using the international code of signals. See,
   also, circular on "Danger or distress signals."

39296. Complete set of cautionary signal-lights (for display by day).

39297. Complete set of cautionary signal-lanterns (for display by night).
   Displayed, in advance of storms, at 4* regular Signal-Service
   stations and 50 "display" stations, along the Gulf and Atlantic
   coasts, and along the shores of the great lakes. For description and
   mode of using, see "Cautionary signal" pamphlets.

39298. "Cautionary signal" pamphlets.

39299. "Danger or distress-signals," circulars.


In this work the following items may be mentioned as of special
interest to the fishing community: 1. The description of storms over
the North American continent and North Atlantic Ocean. 2. Inter-
FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES ARMY SIGNAL-SERVICE.


National weather maps showing, by months, the mean temperature, pressure, and the prevailing winds, at 7.35 a.m., Washington mean time, over the northern hemisphere, and also the approximate position of the centers of storm-areas at that hour. 3. Notes on the formation and disappearance of ice, and closing and opening of navigation on all the large rivers and lakes, and along the seaboard of the United States; and, 4. The temperature of water, surface and bottom, in the rivers and harbors of the United States.

39302. Volumes tri-daily weather maps of the United States.
39303. Volumes of "Synopses, facts, and indications."

ENGINEER BUREAU.

Charts of the inland waters of the United States.

1. Lake Erie.
2. West End, Lake Erie.
5. Straits of Mackinaw.
6. East Neebish Rapids, St. Mary's River.
7. Saginaw River.
10. Tawas Harbor, Lake Huron.
13. Agate Harbor, " "
17. Ontonagon Harbor, Lake Superior.
19. Thunder Bay, " "
21. Presque Isle and Middle Island, Lake Huron.
22. Lake Huron.
23. South End, Lake Huron.
25. West End, Lake Superior.
27. North End of Green Bay.
28. Copper Harbor, Lake Superior.
30. Portage Lake and River, Lake Superior.
32. " " " 2.
34. Huron Islands, Lake Superior.
ENGINEER BUREAU.

Charts of the inland waters of the United States—Continued.

35. South End, Green Bay.
36. Lake Superior, No. 3.
37. St. Clair River.
38. Isle Royale, Lake Superior.
39.
40. City of Chicago.
41. Lake St. Clair.
42. St. Lawrence River, No. 1.
43. Sandusky Bay.
44. St. Lawrence River, No. 2.
45. " " " 3.
46. " " " 4.
47. Sand Beach Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron.
48.
49. St. Lawrence River, No. 5.
50. South End, Lake Michigan.
51. Coast Chart, No. 5, Lake Michigan.
52. Coast Chart, No. 3, Lake Michigan.
53. St. Lawrence River, No. 6.
54. Coast Chart, No. 2, Lake Michigan.
55. Coast Chart, No. 1.
56. Detroit River.
57. Coast Chart, No. 6, Lake Michigan.
58. " " 7.
60. " " 1, Lake Ontario.
61. Lake Ontario.
62. Coast Chart, No. 9, Lake Michigan.
63. " " 8.
64. " " 2, Lake Ontario.
65. " " 3.
67. " " 5.
68. " " 2, Lake Erie.
69. " " 3.
70. " " 4.
71.
72. Coast Chart, No. 6, Lake Erie.
73.
74.
75.
76. Mississippi River Charts, vicinity of Cairo, No. 1.
77. " " " 2.
78. " " " 3.
79. " Between lat. 34° 53' and lat. 35° 13', No. 4.
80. " " " 5.
81. " " " 6.
82. " " " 7.
83. " " " 8.
84. " " " 9.
85. " " " 10.
86. " " " 11.
87. " " " 12.
88. " " " 13.
4. Department of the Navy.

Bureau of Navigation—Hydrographic Office.

—. Charts of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America.
  9, 15. Gulf of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, and Banks adjacent.
          Sheets I, II.
  240-241. North Coast of Gulf of Mexico. Sheets I, II.
  19, 20. Bahama Banks and Gulf of Florida. Sheets I, II.
  31-36. Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, and Caribbean Sea. Sheets I, II,
          III, IV, V, VI.
  40. Windward Islands and Caribbean Sea.
  704. Gulf Coast of Mexico. Sheet I.
  527. North Pacific Ocean. Sheet II.

Nautical Almanac Office.

—. American Nautical Almanacs, 1877. 4 copies.
    "    "    "    1878. "
    "    "    "    1879. "
    "    "    "    1880. "
    "    "    "    1881. "
    "    "    "    1882. "

—. American Ephemeris, 1880. 4 copies.
    "    "    1881. "
    "    "    1882. "

5. State or Private Organizations.

Massachusetts Humane Society.

—. Reports of the Massachusetts Humane Society.
—. Medals for Life-Saving Service granted by the Massachusetts Hu-
    mane Society.
APPENDIX.*

SECTION C.

MEANS OF PURSUIT AND CAPTURE. (p. 53.)

I. HAND IMPLEMENTS OR TOOLS.

3. Axes.

BOAT-AXES. (p. 55.)


II. IMPLEMENTS FOR SEIZURE OF OBJECT. (p. 56.)

7. Barbed implements (those used with two motions, the first that of thrusting.)

SPEARS WITH FIXED HEADS. (p. 59.)


IV. BAITED HOOKS, ANGLING-TACKLE. (p. 64.)

16. (Accessory.) Parts and accessories of angling-apparatus, and of harpoon and seine lines.

LINES (TWISTED AND PLAITED). (p. 85.)

Silk lines.

42928. Water-proof line. 40 yards "E." " " "
42929. Water-proof line. 30 yards "F." " " "
42930. Water-proof line. 25 yards "F." " " "

TROUT AND GRAYLING FLIES.


LINE HOLDERS AND THROWERS.


*Enumerating articles received too late to be given in the body of the Catalogue.
ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND THEIR APPLICATION. (p. 143.)

I. FOODS.

2. Foods prepared for keeping. (p. 143.)

DRIED PREPARATIONS, WITH AND WITHOUT SALT.


39407. "Lion and Unicorn Boneless Cod." Potter & Wrightington, Boston.


42959. Salted herring. Thomas McCollam & Co.


42965. A bag of dried fish. The common sort put up by most Chinese colonies. Includes Calliolatius and Pinemetopyon from San Diego. Quan Wing Yick, San Francisco, Cal.

42966. Lot of dried fish from China (put up in matting). It includes some cephalopods of different sorts, besides Cynoglossus, Amblyscion, Stromaticus, Tetradon, and some other Labroids, Carangoids, and Flounders. Quan Wing Yick, San Francisco, Cal.


42941. Soft shell clams. Dried and ground with all the juices retained. A fine clam soup may be made by the addition of water and cooking for twenty minutes. Charles Alden, Gloucester, Mass.

42969. Shrimp meats, after being dried, pulverized, and put through fanning-mill. Bay View Chinese Colony, California.

42967. Shrimps. From the Chinese colonies on the bay, in three sorts—plain, peeled, and strung on matting. Quan Wing Yick, San Francisco, Cal.
SMOKED PREPARATIONS. (p. 143.)


PICKLE OR BRINE-SALTED PREPARATIONS. (p. 144.)

42955. Salmon tips (throats, etc.). Lynde & Hough, San Francisco, Cal.

PREPARATIONS IN SPICES AND VINEGAR, &c. (p. 144.)


PREPARATIONS IN OIL. (p. 144.)

42982. Russian sardines, mariné. (Clupea sagax.) Pacific Coast Packing Company, San Francisco, Cal.

COOKED PREPARATIONS IN CANS. (p. 144.)

COOKED PREPARATIONS IN CANS.

42984. Cove oysters, 2-pound cans. Union Oyster Co., Baltimore, Md.

ACCESSORIES TO FOOD-PREPARATIONS.


II. CLOTHING. (p. 147.)

3.* SKIN AND MEMBRANE.

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10347. Skin of codfish. Alaska.

INTESTINES.

III. MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

12. ISINGLASS. (p. 154.)

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13. GELATINES. (p. 156.)

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42944. Fish glue, from fish and bones. Charles Alden, Gloucester, Mass.

18. FERTILIZERS. (p. 162.)

ARTIFICIAL GUANOS.

42942. Fish guano, from refuse of boneless fish. Charles Alden, Gloucester, Mass.

42943. Fish guano, from “gurry,” or refuse of fresh fish. Charles Alden, Gloucester, Mass.


15. OILS AND FATS. (p. 157.)

FISH-OILS. (p. 160.)

Oil of other fishes.

42992. Oil from sturgeon. Schacht & Fruechtenicht, Sandusky, Ohio.

SECTION F.

RESEARCH, PROTECTION, AND CULTURE.

III. PROPAGATION. (p. 214.)

APPARATUS USED IN THE TRANSPORTATION OF FISH. (218.)


This apparatus is screwed into the top of a carrying can, and a small stream of water coming in from a tank or reservoir above draws air in through the side aperture and discharges it at the bottom of the tank, when it rises to the surface in a foam. Apparatus of this kind was used in the Boston aquarium of W. E. Baker in 1874, and by the U. S. Fish Commission in 1875 in the aquaria of its Sea-coast Laboratory at Wood's Holl, Mass. It was applied to fish-carriers by T. B. Ferguson in 1877.
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