State of Bhode Island and Providence Plantations.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND FISHERIES,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

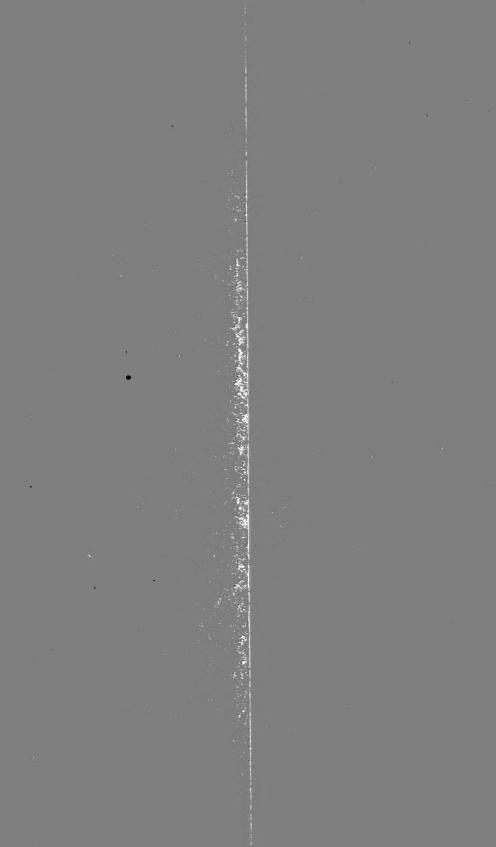
AT ITS

MAR 28 1988

JANUARY SESSION, 1889.ES

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN \approx SON, STATE PRINTERS, 1889.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND FISHERIES,

MADE TO THE

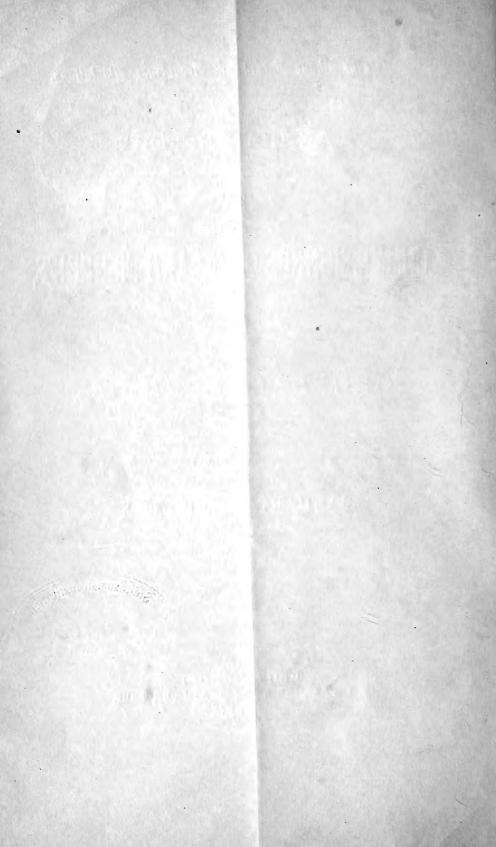
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

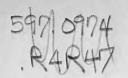
AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1889.



 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{PROVIDENCE:} \\ \textbf{E. L. FREEMAN & SON, STATE PRINTERS,} \\ & 1889. \end{array}$





REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, etc., at its January Session, 1889:

The Commissioners of Inland Fisheries herewith present their Annual Report for the year 1888.

SALMON.

February 8, 1888, the Commissioners received fifty thousand (50,000) salmon eggs from the United States Fish Commission, which were very successfully hatched with a loss of two per cent., by Mr. C. A. Hoxie, at his hatchery at Carolina, R. I.

These were placed in the head-waters of the Pawcatuck river and Warwick brook in Warwick, with a small loss in transportation.

The ten thousand land locked salmon eggs received from the United States Fish Commission the previous year were hatched at the same place. The experiment of raising the fry artificially until they were more than a year old proved decidedly successful. All previous efforts to stock our ponds with this valuable fish proving failures, we believe that our experience with this lot justifies us in the belief that we can succeed in stocking our largest and deepest ponds.

They were put in Long and White ponds in South Kingstown, and Carr's pond in West Greenwich, these waters being in the opinion of the Commissioners best adapted to their habits.

TROUT.

The Commissioners purchased thirty-seven thousand (37,000) trout

fry from Mr. C. A. Hoxie. These were distributed by us and parties applying to us for them, in the various streams of the State at Westerly, Wickford, Newport, Pascoag, North, South and West Kingston. Each year we receive more applications for trout fry, showing an increasing interest in the State's efforts at restocking its waters with valuable food fishes.

BLACK BASS.

This excellent fish with which we have had the best of success in stocking the ponds in our State is gradually growing in favor. The many objections advanced against it as a food fish and as being destructive to our ordinary pond fish are being fast dissipated. In this connection we quote the following from *Shooting and Fishing*.

"This distinctly American fish was first classified on foreign soil by foreign godfathers, and the French naturalist, Lacépède, builded better perhaps than he knew when, through the mistake in its local name, he called the Black Bass 'trout-like.' It certainly is not like a trout in form or color, but like the trout it has taken firm hold of the affections of anglers who admire its superlative game qualities on the hook, and its gastronomical qualities when hot from the broiler.

There is little doubt that, if it is not already, the Black Bass will be in the future the popular game fish of this country. Dr. Henshall speaks with no uncertain sound when he declares it is to be 'the best game fish of America.' Unlike the Brook Trout, the Black Bass is neither timid nor retiring in its habits; it is a fish of civilization and not of the forests and remote mountain streams; one finds it in the lakes and rivers, and even canals, which float on their surface our vessels of commerce, and it is a fish accessible to the great body of anglers. The original distribution of the Black Bass we believe to have been only in large bodies of water, lakes and rivers, where they found wide range and an abundance of food. The disappointments attending the transplanting of this fish have come largely, if not entirely, from planting them in ponds and streams too small for them, and affording insufficient food.

The most serious charges that have been brought against the Black Bass are that they destroy other species of fish and kill for the love of killing. The latter charge never has been proven, and as to the former let Dr. Henshall testify: 'I wish to say a word in this connection in reference to objections heretofore urged against the introduction of the Black Bass into Eastern waters, upon the theory

that the presence of the 'voracious' Bass would militate against the increase of shad or salmon. The objections are not valid, or founded on fact, for the Black Bass prefers a diet of crawfish, when he can get it, varying it with minnows, insects, larvæ and frogs, and in Eastern waters he would not object to young eels. The pike, pickerel, pike-perch and gar-fish, are almost entirely piscivorous in their habits, which might be expected from the character of their teeth, and their sins have no doubt been charged to Black Bass. But, while the Bass will take in a young shad or salmon if it comes in his way when hungry, he will not make them special objects of his pursuit like the canine-teethed fishes above named.

The failure to restock such streams, if any such failure exists, must be attributed to other causes than the introduction of the Black Bass, prominent among which is the unrelenting pursuit of the young fry by the predatory fishes mentioned. . . . In your just and righteous indignation do not make a scapegoat of so good a fellow as the Black Bass.

In western waters where the Bass exists with the usual varieties of fishes, there is no perceptible decrease in the numbers of either. If any species suffers, it is always the Black Bass, on account of over-fishing, spearing, etc. I know of isolated lakes in Wisconsin where the Black Bass has co-existed with the Cisco (one of the salmon family) longer than the memory of man runneth to the contrary, without a decrease of the latter fish. If, then, the Bass cannot 'get away with' the Cisco in confined waters, how can he clean out the shad or salmon in large flowing streams? Moreover, I know of a small stream that abounded in Black Bass and crawfish, into which brook trout were introduced to the discomfiture of the former fish for the trout increased while the numbers of the Bass grew smaller by degrees and beautifully less.

If, then, there are waters in which the brook trout or the rainbow trout will not thrive, do not hesitate to aid in the further distribution of the black bass, by introducing that desirable species. It is easily done, and success is already assured. You have only to look at the Potomac, the Susquehanna, the Delaware, and many other streams for evidence of its rapid increase in new waters. The black bass is excelled by no other fish that swims for gameness, and among fresh water species by but one, the whitefish, for the table. And, furthermore, he will not eat the spawn of his mate, nor that of his fellows' mates. His natural food is the crawfish and the minnow; he prefers these, and they are easily procured. On them he will wax and grow fat, increase and multiply. The man who alleges that he depopulates the streams of valuable food fishes, or asserts that 'he kills for the love of it,' has never looked into the mouth of the bass with his eyes open.'

Dr. Henshall quotes from observations made by Major Isaac Arnold, Jr., U. S. Army, who kept Black Bass in an artificial pond for several years, and witnessed their spawning operations. 'When the spawning is over, the male disappears from the scene, and the female remains upon the nest extremely pugnacious, allowing nothing to approach until the eggs are hatched, and the young are a week or ten days old.' The implication is that when the young are ten days old they are left to themselves. We do not know how this may be in confinement, but in a wild state the female Black Bass remains much longer with her young, six weeks in one instance that came under the observation of the writer, and two months has been recorded by another observer.''

SHAD.

Favorable reports continue to be received of the increased catches of this valuable fish. Application has been made by us to the U. S. Fish Commission for another consignment of shad fry for distribution in our waters.

BAY AND COAST FISHERIES.

A portion of the season, fishing in the waters of the bay has been very fair. Small blue fish and squiteague weighing from one to four pounds have been taken in the rivers between the Wilksbarre Pier and and Field's Point as well as below these points, showing that it is not the sewage that drives fish out of the bay.

The Commissioners feel with a more liberal appropriation they could extend their labors with good results.

Herewith find our financial report for the year 1888.

State of Rhode Island in account with Commissioners of Inland Fisheries.

188	38.			Γ	O _R .		
Feb.	8.	To paid	expenses	on 50,000 sa	almon eggs	\$4	84
May	18.		66	distributing	g salmon fry	9	22
		4 .	6.6	4.6	land-locked salmon fry	6	00
		**	44	**	hatching and raising land-		
					locked salmon	20	00

lling expenses, Commissioners
opes, stamps and paper 14 5
Hoxie, 37,000 trout fry 55 5
\$114 9
Cr.
red of State of Rhode Island \$114 9
JOHN H. BARDEN, HENRY T. ROOT, WILLIAM P. MORTON Inland Fisheries.

LIST OF FISH COMMISSIONERS.

Forest and Stream presents its annual list of the Commissioners of Fisheries and fishery officers of the different Provinces, States and Territories of North America, revised and corrected to Oct. 15, from direct correspondence. Those marked with a * have failed to answer, and the States so marked are taken from last year's list:

THE UNITED STATES.

Col. Marshall McDonald, Commissioner	Washington,	D. C.
Capt. J. W. Collins, Assistant in Charge of Fisheries Division	1.	
Richard Rathbun, Assistant in Charge of Scientific Inquiry.		

ALABAMA.

Col. D. R. HundleyM	adison.
Hon. Chas. S. G. Doster	attville.
ARIZONA.	
J. J. GosperP	rescott.
Richard RuleTom	bstone.
J. H. Taggart, Business Manager	Yuma.

ARKANSAS.

H. H. Rottaken, President	Little Rock.
W. B. Worthen, Secretary	Little Rock.
J. W. Calloway	Little Rock.

(This State has never made an appropriation for fish-culture.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Hon. John Tilton.	Deputy	Minister of Fisheries	Ottawa.
TION, OURH THEOR,	Doputy	printipoet of Tiphelies	*

Inspectors of Fisheries for the Dominion of Canada, 1888.

W. H. Rogers Amherst, N. S. A. C. Bertram North Sydney, C. B. N. S. W. H. Venning St. John, N. B. William Wakeham Gaspé Basin, P. Q. J. H. Duvar Alberton, P. E. I. Thomas Mowat New Westminster, B. C. Alex McQueen Winnepeg, Man.
Officers in Charge of Fish Breeding Establishments.
S. Wilmot, Superintendent of Fishculture
CALIFORNIA.
Joseph Routier
COLORADO.
G. F. Whitehead
CONNECTICUT.
Dr. William M. Hudson

DELAWARE.

DELAWARE.
Charles SchubertOdessa.
GEORGIA.
J. H. Henderson
Dr. H. H. Cary, Superintendent
ILLINOIS.
N. K. Fairbank, President
S. P. BartlettQuincy.
George Breuning
INDIANA.
Enos B. Reed
10WA.
E. D. CarltonSpirit Lake.
(Superintendent, Ole Bjorenson.)
KANSAS.
S. FeeWamego.
•
KENTUCKY.
William Griffith, PresidentLouisville.
P. H. DarbyPrinceton.
John B. Walker
Hon. C. J. WaltonMunfordville.
Hon. John A. Steele
W. C. Price
Hon, J. M. Chambers
A. H. Goble
J. H. Mallory
·
MAINE.
E. M. Stilwell
Henry O. Stanley Dixfield
B. W. Counce, Sea and Shore Fisheries
MARYLAND.
Dr. E. W. Humphries
G. W. DelawderOakland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

E. A. Brackett. Winchester. F. W. Putnam. Cambridge. E. H. Lathrop. Springfield.
MICHIGAN.
John H. Bissell, (term expires Jan. 1, 1889)
MINNESOTA.
William Bird Fairmount. Niles Carpenter Rushford. Robert Ormsby Sweeny, President St. Paul. S. S. Watkins, Superintendent Willow Brook, St. Paul.
MISSOURI.
H. M. Garlichs, Chairman.St. Joseph.J. L. Smith.Jefferson City.H. C. West.St. Louis.A. P. Campbell, SecretarySt. Joseph.
Superintendents.
Philip Kopplin, Jr
NEBRASKA,
William L. May. Fremont. R. R. Livingston. Plattsmouth. B. E. B. KennedyOmaha. M. E. O'Brien, Superintendent. South Bend.
*NEVADA.
W. M. Cary
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
George W. Riddle

John H. Kimball
NEW JERSEY.
William Wright Newark. Frank M. Ward Newton. J. R. Elkinton Pennsgrove.
NEW YORK.
E. G. Blackford, President New York. Gen. R. U. Sherman New Hartford. William H. Bowman Rochester. A. S. Joline Tottenville. Henry Burden Troy. E. P. Doyle, Secretary Room 311, Potter Building, New York City.
Superintendents.
Fred Mather
Shellfish Commission.
E. G. Blackwood, Commissioner; William G. Ford, Engineer; J. W. Merserau, Oyster Protector, 80 Fulton Market, New York.
NORTH CAROLINA.
William J. Griffin, Chairman Elizabeth City. J. B. Watson Englehard. William T. Caho Bayboro.
оню.
C. V. Osborn, President . Dayton. A. C. Williams, Secretary . Chagrin Falls. J. C. Hofer . Bellaire. John H. Law . Cincinnati. Hon. Emory D. Potter . Toledo. Henry Douglass, Superintendent . Sandusky. L. K. Buntain, Chief Warden . Dayton.

OREGON.

F. C. Reed, President
PENNSYLVANIA.
Henry C. Ford, President
Superintendents,
John P. Creveling
RHODE ISLAND.
John H. Barden, President.Rockland.Henry T. Root, TreasurerProvidence.William P. Morton, SecretaryJohnston.
SOUTH CAROLINA. Hon, A. P. Butler

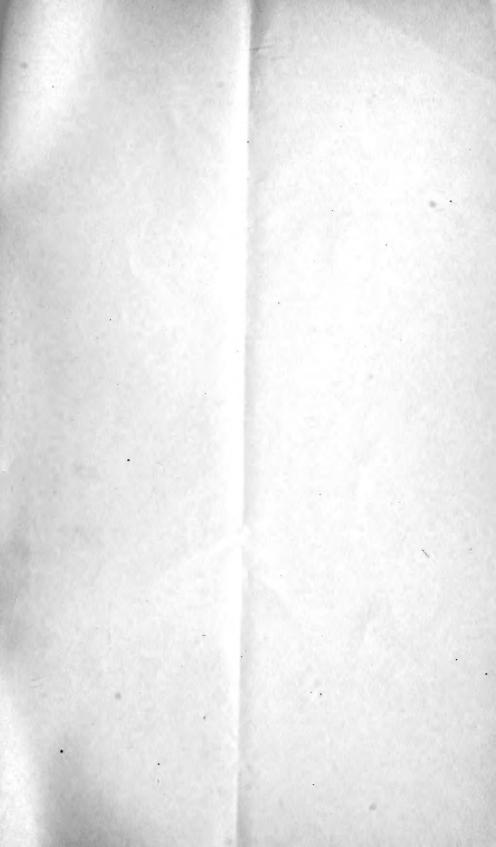
*TENNESSEE. W. W. McDowell Memphis. H. H. Sneed. Chattanooga. Edward D. Hicks. Nashville.
UTAH.
A. Milton MusserSalt Lake City.
VERMONT. Herbert Brainard. St. Albans. F. H. Atherton. Waterbury.
· VIRGINIA,
Dr. J. T. Wilkins Bridgetown.

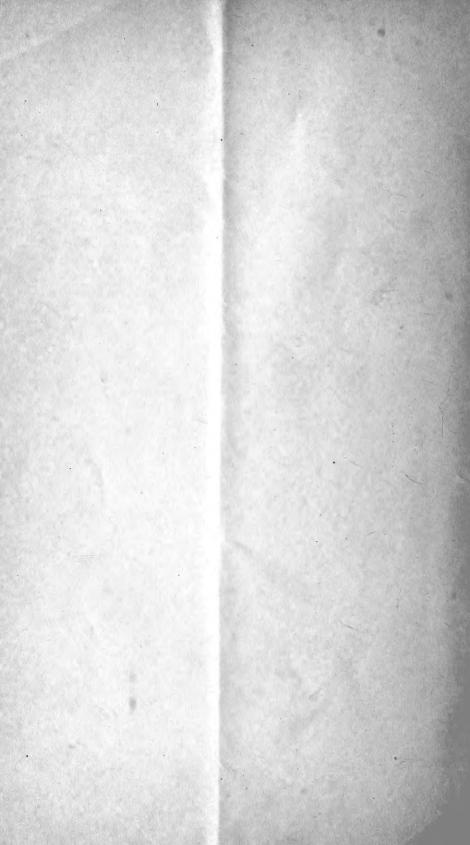
WEST VIRGINIA.

C. S. White, President. Romney. F. J. Baxter, Treasurer Sutton.
James H. Miller, Secretary
WISCONSIN.
The Governor, ex-officio.
Philo Dunning, President
C. L. Valentine, Secretary and Treasurer
Mark Douglas
A. V. H. Carpenter
Calvert Spensley Mineral Point.
E. S. MinerSturgeon Bay.
Jas. Nevin, Superintendent

WYOMING TERRITORY.

Louis MillerLara	\mathbf{m}	ie.		
------------------	--------------	-----	--	--









Red. Mar. 23, 1889.