Salmon taken August 31.

No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.	,No. ,	Weight.
1	Pounds. 19 9 11 7 16 8 8 14	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Pounds. 7 14 5 7 11 10 8 5	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Pounds. 18 14 7, 8 8 12 6 16	25	Pounds. 12 5 7 14 8 7 12 7	33	Pounds. 18 7 5 7 6 9

Salmon taken September 9.

No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.
,	Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.
į	11.5	25	11	49	8	73	11	97	. 9
2	12	26	12	50	10	74	12	98	7
3	5	27	.8	51	7	75	8	99	. 5
4	3. 5	28	12	52	6, 5	76	8	100	. 12
5	14	29	6. 5	59	11	77	9	101	. 8
6 7	6.5	80	8	54	7	78	9 8 7	102	14
8	15	31	6	55	6	79	. 8	103	19
9	8		12 6	56	6	80	10		7
0	8	33	6	57	16	81	16 8	105	7 5
ĭ	9	35	ć	58	14 10	83	8	107	7. 5 7. 5
2	8	86	9	59	10	84	13	108	7.0
3	7	37	10	61	34	85	77	109	á
4	9	38	- 8	62	9	86	ġ	110	Ř
5	8	39	8	63	ก็	87	8	111	7
6	15	40	6	64	ă	88	ě	112	ġ
7	13	41	ğ	65	7	89	8	113	10
8	10	42	7.5	66	6 1	90	7	114	-8
9	6	43	8	67	ž	91	10	115	12. 5
0	ž	44	7	68	ġ	92	īĭ	220	
1	7	45	11	69	8	93	ĨÎ	Total	1, 014. 5
2	7	46	8.5	70	ě	94	13.5		_,
3	8	47	10	71	ě	95	9		
4	6	48	16	72	ğ	96	7		

## 92.—VITALITY OF GERMAN CARP AND RESTORATION OF SOME APPARENTLY DEAD.

## By CHARLES W. SCUDDER.

Wishing to examine some scale carp anatomically, on January 2d I visited the Central Hatching Station of the United States Fish Commission in the Armory building, and called for dead carp, as they would answer my purpose as well as live ones. Mr. J. E. Brown handed me seven or eight, which were from 1 to 3 inches in length, and which had been thrown out of the tanks as dead. These I at once put into an envelope and carried home in my pocket.

At least an hour later I removed them from the envelope and put them in a wash bowl of water for cleansing them. I soon noticed that two of them were floating on their sides and occasionally gasping. A half hour after this, for the purpose of discovering how much vitality there might be in the two in which I had observed signs of life, I placed in the mouth of each one a drop of brandy diluted with an equal quan-

tity of water. These I returned to the bowl, and paid no further attention to them until six hours afterwards. I then noticed that the two which had received the tonic showed a marked improvement, and were swimming on their sides nearly at the top of the water. I then changed the water and administered the same amount of brandy as before. On the following morning, thirteen hours after the first administration of brandy and seven hours after the second dose, the two fish in question were apparently fully restored, and were swimming naturally and actively about the bowl. The restoration proved to be complete.

UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., January 4, 1884.

## 93.-LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN THE GLOUCESTER FISH-ERIES.

## By Capt. J. W. COLLINS.

I beg to submit the following statement of the losses, from Gloucester, of life and property in the New England fisheries during the past ten years, first saying that there is no available source from which to obtain similar facts relative to the fishing fleets of other New England coast towns. The period covered by the statistics I give is from 1874 to 1883, inclusive, during which time Gloucester has had a fleet of, approximately, 400 fishing vessels, carrying about 4,300 to 4,800 men. About one-half to possibly three-fourths of this fleet has been engaged in some branch of the winter fisheries, the rest of the vessels being hauled up for about five months of the year.

In the ten years mentioned the total loss of vessels has been 147, of which number 82 have foundered at sea, 7 of the latter having been abandoned in a sinking condition. The total value of these vessels was \$735,126. The total loss of life has been 1,233 men, 895 of whom went down in their vessels, which foundered at sea. It is a little difficult to get at the exact number of bereaved families which lost their natural protectors, since for one or two years of the period under consideration accurate record was not kept of the widows and fatherless children left by these disasters at sea, and even if it had been it would not show how many almost helpless parents have been deprived of their only means of support. As near as I can get at it-making what I believe to be an underestimate for the years of which I can obtain no statistics of the widows and children left-322 women have been made widows, and 658 children left fatherless by the disasters to the Gloucester fleet alone. Many of these families, have been left in utter destitution.

There can be but little doubt that upwards of 75 per cent of the vessels lost at sea meet with an untimely fate simply because they are too shallow; the consequence being that when caught in a gale they are