

ernor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of four years from the first Monday in June, 1935. (Ch. 523, Act 1935.)

The Department enforces the laws governing the natural resources of the Chesapeake Bay and inland waters; the conservation of wild life and game; and maintains a research laboratory at Solomons, Md.

#### Chesapeake Biological Laboratory

Dr. R. V. Truitt, Director.

The Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, located at Solomons Island, in the mid-region of the Chesapeake Bay Country, is making marked progress as an institution for wild life research and study.

In progress at the Solomons Island institution are investigations into pertinent problems concerning crabs, oysters, fish, and clams, with a new line of research working toward the solution of the biology of the boring sponge (*Cliona*). In the management of the Laboratory, several colleges and independent institutions are co-operating, to wit: University of Maryland, Johns Hopkins University, Western Maryland College, Washington College, Goucher College, Carnegie Institution of Washington, and the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

The following courses were offered as class work to advanced undergraduates and to graduate students during the 1936 session: *Algae, Ecology, Economic Zoology, Invertebrates, Diatoms, Biological Problems and Physiology*. Class work is limited to eight students in these various subjects relating to local problems, while an effort is made to keep the registration down to five members in each class. Students are accepted on the basis of interest and scholarship, an effort being made to eliminate all except grade "A" students. All research problems are associated with wild life of the State. Original work rather than formal classes is encouraged.

In addition to the regular schedule, the services of Dr. V. D. Vladykov, Fishery Biologist, and Mr. David H. Wallace, Assistant Fishery Biologist, have been secured. This was made possible by an appropriation of \$5,000 for two years from the General Assembly of 1935, for research work and a survey of the Chesapeake Bay fishes. This work has made considerable progress and much good is expected from these investigations.

#### PROPAGATION OF GAME FISH.

Prior to 1926 the fresh water work was supported by State appropriations and only a limited amount of propagation could be accomplished. Since that time the Angler's License Fund was inaugurated which relieved the State from support in this direction, and the revenue from this source has made possible the following:

Enlarging and improving the Lewistown Hatchery at Frederick County, and leasing and operating in connection with the above named hatchery the White Rock and Richey Camp rearing stations.

The purchase and construction of a 50 acre large mouth bass and crappie station at Fairlee, Kent County, where since 1929, 700,000 bass and crappie have been distributed, mostly in the waters of the Eastern Shore.

The purchase of sixteen acres in connection with the Lewistown Hatchery for the purpose of the propagation of small mouth bass. Four and three quarters acres were completed and operated this season, with an output of 206,000 Bass from two to three inches.