FISH CULTURAL WORK.

Fish Hatcheries at Lewistown, Frederick County; Druid Hill Park, Baltimore; and Bear Creek, Garrett County, Bass Propagation Station at Fairlee, Kent County.

Albert M. Powell, Supt. of Hatcheries Alton Powell, Fish Culturist Pearson Rice, Fish Culturist Edw. R. Thomas, Fish Culturist Ralph N. Miller, Fish Culturist Geo. W. Gorsuch, Fish Culturist	Lewistown Lewistown Baltimore
Special Wardens.	
Elmer Haulenbeek, Game Warden Kenneth T. Burkins, Fish Warden	Oakland Castleton

CHESAPEAKE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Dr. R. V. Truitt, Director	Solomons
Dr. V. D. Vladykov, Fishery Biologist	Solomons
David H. Wallace, Asst. Fishery Biologist	Solomons

The Legislative Act under which the present Conservation Department now operates, was enacted in 1935 and all control and executive functions of this Department are vested in a Conservation Commission. The Commission consists of three members, two of which are of the same political party. The Commission is appointed by the Governor, 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.