NEW METHODS OF TRANSPORTING EGGS AND FISH

By Walter S. Kincaid

General Superintendent of State Fish Hatcheries, Denver, Colo.

Paper presented before the Fourth International Fishery Congress held at Washington, U. S. A., September 22 to 26, 1908
ERRATA NOTICE

One or more conditions of the original document may affect the quality of the image, such as:

- Discolored pages
- Faded or light ink
- Binding intrudes into the text

This has been a co-operative project between the NOAA Central Library and the Climate Database Modernization Program, National Climate Data Center (NCDC). To view the original document, please contact the NOAA Central Library in Silver Spring, MD at (301) 713-2607 x124 or www.reference@nodc.noaa.gov.

LASON
Imaging Contractor
12200 Kiln Court
Beltsville, MD 20704-1387
March 21, 2005
NEW METHODS OF TRANSPORTING EGGS AND FISH.

By WALTER S. KINCAID,
General Superintendent of State Fish Hatcheries, Denver, Colo.

HANDLING GREEN EGGS OF TROUT.

This method consists of packing the eggs in a case containing 4 trays, each about 8 by 20 inches, each tray containing 10 cells about 4 inches square, or 40 cells in each crate, the bottom of each tray covered with brass screen cloth to allow water to drain off and also to prevent rust. Each cell carries 4,000 green trout eggs, and there are thus 160,000 in the entire crate. In packing the eggs in the cells, make a nest of moss in each cell; place cloth down firmly in cell, leaving top of cell open; pour just 4,000 eggs in cell, fold cloth carefully over them, and then fill cell to top with moss. Before placing trays in case make cushion of about one-half an inch of moss in bottom of case. After placing trays in case set perforated ice tray on top of eggs, fill ice tray with chopped ice, and the eggs are ready for transportation either by pack horse, wagon, or rail.

This crate when packed ready for shipping weighs 81 pounds.

The advantage claimed for this method is the economy in weight and space in handling green trout eggs successfully either on pack horses, by wagon, or by rail.

HANDLING EYED TROUT EGGS.

This method consists in removing the cell trays and using the flat tray before described.

What is claimed for this method is again the economy in weight and space. The case being canvas-lined and with heavy felt cloth attached to the zinc inner lining, and having an air space between that and the egg trays, insures the eggs against heat or cold while in transit when properly iced and cared for.

This case when packed ready for transportation weighs about 80 pounds.

APPLIANCE FOR AERATING WATER IN TRANSPORTATION.

This device consists in attachments to the bottom of the can, one on each side about one-half inch thick, causing the can to rock continually from side to side with the slightest motion of the car, the water in the can assisting in the motion after once started, thus aerating itself without the necessity of an assistant while the train is in motion.

We claim that this device is very effective, simple, and inexpensive.