

F5395

1.931

Copy 1

Public Administration

y
2
7
00

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
 OF THE
 SOUTH CAROLINA
 STATE BOARD OF
 FISHERIES
 YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1931
 TO THE
 GOVERNOR AND
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY



BUREAU OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
 UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
 COLUMBIA

1931

S. C. STATE LIBRARY
 NOV 07 1994
 STATE DOCUMENTS

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
 JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

EX LIBRIS



THE
SOUTH CAROLINIANA
LIBRARY

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF
FISHERIES

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1931

TO THE
GOVERNOR AND
GENERAL ASSEMBLY



1931

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE BOARD OF FISHERIES

PERSONNEL

J. M. Witsell, Chairman, Walterboro, S. C.

C. L. Young, Georgetown, S. C.

L. A. Hall, Beaufort, S. C.

(Mrs.) Louise M. Bussey, Secretary and Clerk, Charleston, S. C. Office: 11 Broad Street, Charleston, South Carolina.

INSPECTORS

Chief Inspector: E. D. Raney, Beaufort, S. C.

District No. 1: J. S. Graves, Bluffton, S. C.

District No. 2: W. A. Tuten, Jacksonboro, S. C.

District No. 3: T. H. J. Williams, Charleston, S. C.

District No. 4: J. F. Bellune, Georgetown, S. C.

District No. 5: B. H. Vereen, Burgess, S. C.

S.C.
659.2
S08
1931

REPORT

To his Excellency, Ibra C. Blackwood, Governor, and the Honorable General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, Session 1932:

The State Board of Fisheries of South Carolina begs to submit herewith, its Twenty-fifth Annual Report.

In our report to the last General Assembly we pointed out that the Board during that year had adopted a much more aggressive policy in the conservation of our fish and oyster resources and in the collection of the revenue that the State is justly entitled to derive therefrom. We are pleased to report that this policy has been continued and extended wherever possible. The affairs of the department have been maintained on a strictly business basis and the work of the Board is being conducted in a more regular, orderly and efficient manner than ever before. The Board now meets regularly on the first Thursday of each month at its office in Charleston. The Chairman of the Board in addition to being always available, and constantly supervising the work, is at the office in Charleston on Thursday of each week. Thus more time is being given to the business of the Board, resulting not only in increased efficiency as far as the Board is concerned, but also making it convenient for those who are interested in the industry to transact business with the department. In spite of the increasing efficiency of our patrol and the consequent decrease in the violation of our conservation laws, we find that those engaged in the industry are more and more realizing that the Board is willing to and wishes to cooperate to the best interests of all concerned. This feeling of cooperation and this realization of the necessity of conservation on the part of those engaged in the industry has resulted and will continue to result in benefits to the department and State, difficult to even estimate. It is necessary for the continuance of this cooperation in the conservation of our resources that the work of the Board be allowed to continue unhampered and that it be in position to expand its activities as the need arises.

Since the passage of the Act of 1928 conferring on the Board jurisdiction of natural oyster resources, our State and nation

have been undergoing a financial stringency culminating in the present terrific situation in which we find ourselves. There has been in every phase of business, retrenchment, reduction and decline. This decline has affected the fish and oyster industry as well as every other industry. Prices of these products have declined in some instances as much as fifty per cent within the past year. All those engaged in the industry have been experiencing difficulties and many have faced heavy losses. In addition to the general depression the catch of shrimp this year was considerably less than normal.

Yet in spite of all these difficulties the Board is pleased to report that it has experienced no very drastic decline in revenue. This can only be attributed to two things:—The authority placed in the Board by the General Assembly and the increased efficiency with which the Board operates. One gratifying source of revenue is the rent from oyster leases which have been granted by the Board in accordance with the authority of the Act of 1928. During the past year the leases for these lands have been put on record in the office of the Board and the Board is now prepared to conduct this phase of its affairs so that the maximum amount of revenue may be derived therefrom.

The Board is still operating on a "pay its own way" basis. It has received no aid financially from the State and on the contrary is turning in revenue to the State. In other words our operations are still on the credit side of the ledger and the conservation policies of the State are at the same time being put into effective operation. Investigation reveals that in a great many states the Fisheries Board has to operate on a direct appropriation from the State, while in others where the Board has had time and the help of favorable legislation, substantial net revenues are turned into the State treasury. The latter, of course, is the aim of this Board and we have made a good beginning in that direction.

It would be useless to urge upon you the necessity of the conservation of our fish and oyster resources. I am sure you all concede that these resources must not be depleted but on the contrary, should be built up. That has been and is the primary aim of your Board and we feel that we have made satisfactory progress. The continuance of that progress is, of course, essential to the accomplishment of our purposes. We cannot operate without money. We are asking nothing that is not absolutely necessary,

for our expenditures have been pruned to the minimum degree compatible with efficiency. We remind you again that we are "paying our own way" and we hope that you will see fit to grant the requests we are making.

SHAD AND SHAD HATCHERIES

As we have before pointed out in our reports, the catch of shad in South Carolina waters has been decreasing steadily for a number of years. This year we regret to report that there was another material decrease resulting in a consequent decrease in the revenue of the Board of Fisheries. This decrease in quantity was, however, somewhat compensated for to the fishermen themselves by reason of the excellent price obtained for the shad caught. But as our revenue is determined by the amount of fish caught and not by the price they bring, a high price does not increase our revenue. In this connection we might say that shad caught in South Carolina waters are considered to be the very highest class caught and are always in demand. The decrease in the shad catch is accounted for by two things. First, the peculiarity of shad in returning to the waters in which they spawn. In other words, the shad that we catch in South Carolina were hatched out here from two and one-half to three years ago. We can only get back those we send out and our supply depends entirely on the number hatched in our waters. The second reason for the decrease is our hitherto foolish policy of allowing all the shad possible to be caught by the fishermen without making any provision for the protection of the shad or the re-stocking of our waters. We were, to use the old fable, killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. With your cooperation we have now, however, changed that policy and we believe that with your continued cooperation better days are ahead for the shad industry in South Carolina with an accompanying increase in revenue to the State.

In 1929 the Legislature appropriated \$2,500.00 for the establishment of shad hatcheries for the purpose of placing small shad or "fry" into our waters. That appropriation has been continued by each subsequent Legislature and we are again asking that it be made. This money has been used for establishing shad hatcheries with the cooperation of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, on the Edisto, Salkehatchie and Black Rivers. The United States Bureau of Fisheries has been very helpful and

promises to continue to cooperate. Among other things, they send down experts during each season to operate the hatcheries. Already we believe that substantial progress has been made and the prospects now look bright for next year.

In 1930, the first year in which the hatcheries operated, we placed through the hatcheries 280,000 "fry" into our waters. Last year with the benefit of a year's experience and better management, we were able to place in the Edisto, Black and Salkehatchie Rivers 3,240,000 "fry". In about two more years we should begin to feel the effect of these operations in an increased catch, for these fry should then return to our waters to spawn.

In connection with the hatcheries, we are experimenting with the raising of shad in old rice fields. Last year we placed 80,000 fry in old rice fields. By being in these protected waters, a large number will live which would otherwise be prey to game fish in the river.

It is the ultimate object of the Board, when the present shad rivers have been sufficiently stocked, to expand the hatcheries operations and place shad in the other rivers, such as the Peedee, in which shad used to run, but where they have now been practically exterminated. The re-stocking of the rivers with shad from hatcheries has proven very successful in Virginia and other states and is essential to the continuation and further development of the industry in our State. It is interesting to note that hundreds of fishermen and their families gain a large part of their livelihood from shad fishing.

Last year, at our request, the Legislature passed an Act changing the size of the mesh in shad nets from five and one-half to six inches. This should prove very beneficial in that it will allow many young buck shad which are essential to spawning to escape, which would be caught in the five and one-half inch net.

You will notice in our request that we are asking that the open season on shad be changed from January 15th to March 25th to from January 15th to April 1st and that it be made to apply to all waters at the same time. Shad, in reality, are much less edible after April 1st and April is the month in which a great portion of the spawning takes place. Under the present law the season is closed on March 25th up to forty miles from the mouth of streams. Above the forty mile limit the season is open until April 20th. In addition to presenting a serious difficulty in the enforcement

of the law, this provision makes it possible to catch shad during the month when they should be spawning without being molested. Some of the most fertile spawning grounds are beyond the forty mile limit, the locus of which limit, under the present law, is very difficult to fix. We earnestly recommend that the season be equally applicable to all waters at the same time. We are also requesting and urge that you pass an Act changing the space between shad sets from not less than two hundred yards to not less than four hundred yards. This would be another forward step in the preservation of an industry, which if properly preserved, will furnish most delectable food to some of us, work to many of our citizens, and substantial revenue to the State.

STURGEON

The catch, with regard to sturgeon, during 1931 has been slightly above that of 1930 but there has been little change in the revenue derived. The price of sturgeon has been poor and there has been little demand. We issued during the past year, only three licenses for buyers and shippers of sturgeon. We see no need at the present for any change in existing laws and hence are making no recommendations effecting these fish.

CLAMS

Commercial catching of clams has been confined almost altogether to Georgetown and Horry Counties. Two years ago due to the rapid depletion of the clams, the Board of Fisheries declared a closed season on clams in those Counties, which closed season is still in effect. Our present information is that the supply has now been materially replenished. The Board of Fisheries is now planning an immediate survey of this area with a view toward opening the season if the survey shows this course to be feasible. We have, of course, derived no revenue from clams during 1931.

TERRAPIN

The price and demand for terrapin continues to be extremely poor and there has been little activity in that industry during 1931. The tax on terrapin has been reduced on account of the poor condition of the industry and we feel that this reduced tax

should be continued in force. The revenue derived by the State from the industry during 1931 was necessarily small and we see no hope for any early increase.

SHRIMP

The taking of shrimp along our Coast is practically limited to the Counties of Beaufort, Charleston and Georgetown. Quite a number of factories for canning shrimp are located in these Counties, which give work to a great many people and provide substantial payrolls. This industry, together with the oyster industry, has given work to and provided food for many poor laborers on our Coast this year who, otherwise, would have been without work.

The quantity taken in our waters has been gradually increasing until this season. The season in South Carolina, however, opened much later this year than usual and was preceded by an enormous season on the Texas Coast.

When the shrimp did begin to run in our waters they were plentiful and of a large size. The price by that time had so declined as to render shrimp fishing unprofitable to most fishermen. Shrimp on the New York market in 1930 brought approximately \$.58 per pound, whereas this year, they brought only about \$.15 per pound. Since it was not a profitable operation this season, the catch has been materially decreased from last year and our revenue has consequently declined. We believe however, that this decline is only seasonal and that the price will soon return to such point as will render shrimp fishing again profitable. In our opinion we should continue to derive a substantial revenue from this source and we ask that you make no change in the tax on shrimp.

We also ask in our request that the Shrimp Boat license be increased from \$5.00 to \$15.00 and that the shrimp net license be repealed. This will reduce operating and enforcement expenses without hardship to anyone as a boat license may not be used without a net license and vice versa.

OYSTERS

The Government, recognizing that South Carolina is an important oyster producing state made an analysis of several samples of oysters. They found, for instance, that oysters contained

as much or more iron than beef liver or spinach, and more copper than any food analyzed. It is easy to make a chemical analysis of food to find out what it contains but such analysis has no value unless it can be used to point to some practical application in the diet. Dr. Roe E. Remington states that it is an established fact that iron is a constituent of hemoglobin, the red coloring matter of the blood, which is essential to life. Scientists of the University of Wisconsin have shown within the last few years that a trace of copper in the diet helps in the formation of this hemoglobin in cases of nutritional anemia. They decided to try feeding oysters to anemic animals. White rats were selected as the subject. Young rats four weeks old when taken from the mother, were given no food but milk. On such a diet, which lacks some mineral elements, the rats grew fairly well, but developed in a few weeks a most pronounced anemia. When this condition was reached oysters were added to the diet. The rats receiving fresh oysters each day recovered in two to three weeks. In many cases the records show that where young children are suffering from anemia and when fed oysters daily, the improvement is remarkable. It now appears that oysters can give us valuable minerals in quantities found in few other foods, and in palatable form. Another line of study which shows promise for the oyster industry, is that of goiter. The State Board of Fisheries has been active in trying to build up the industry. First, by planting under our supervision a large amount of oyster shell back on the oyster land, which amount for the season was 428,489 bushels of shell and in addition to that 70,000 bushels of seed oysters. And we expect next year, to increase the amount materially.

The Board, with the help of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, is trying out three experimental stations, one in Charleston County and two in Beaufort County. We are planting collectors coated with cement, for the purpose of collecting the spat, which the United States Bureau of Fisheries recommends highly. If this proves to be a success it will be quite a saving to the oyster men in future years, as the collectors can be obtained very cheaply in quantities. We are trying hard to increase the size of our oysters and to improve the color. We have the flavor that is far ahead of any other oyster. We have enforced the laws relative to oysters. For instance, not allowing any oysters to be gathered out of season and by seeing that the beds are being

planted properly. The oyster industry means much to Coastal Carolina. It employs thousands of men and keeps many a laborer from the bread lines. The oyster men have found it hard this year on account of the decline in price of oysters. Last year canned oysters were selling at \$1.25 per dozen cans and this year the same size cans are selling for \$.62½ per dozen. Oyster production for this period has shown a marked increase over the past periods. Our system of leasing oyster beds, which the Board put into effect about a year and a half ago is greatly responsible for this increase in production, along with the strict enforcement of the law that your Board is adhering to. Our acreage of oyster beds is rather small compared to some other states. We are having some of the old oyster beds sounded out, preparing to have seed oysters planted on same. Oyster beds that once grew oysters and that were depleted by taking the oysters away and by not replanting the beds, can be rebuilt by using barges and placing shell or seed oysters on these beds, and the Board is more active along this line and is now seeding some of these beds. We feel that this work is most important. We have wonderful natural resources on our Coast and it is very necessary that we develop same, as it means much to our people and will eventually mean quite a revenue to our State. It is the intention of the Board to be very active along this line in the way of building up the industry. For the above reasons we are requesting that your body continue to give us the amount of \$1,000.00 for Oyster Culture. We think there is more money to be made from private cultivation of oysters than can be made from any other activity of the fishing game. We hope that many others will be of the same opinion and cooperate in this work, as it is evident that this is the solution now facing this important enterprise. It is most unfortunate that we have to go through periods of depression, but it makes it all the more important that we exert every effort to build up our industries to the highest possible standard.

LEASING OF OYSTER LANDS A SUCCESS

The leasing of oyster bottoms is proving to be a real success in the way of building up the industry as well as a revenue producer. There has been great progress made in this part of our work. During this year we have gone to the Clerk of Court of

each County in which we have leases and made a copy of all leases on record. We now keep a set of books on all leased lands showing the amount of rental due and when due and upon receipt of the County Treasurer's reports we check same and when we find anyone is not paying the rent promptly the Chairman of the Board takes the matter up with the party at once. We had no records before and consequently the State was not receiving the rental it should have. Under the present system every item is checked up and rental received is much larger. A copy of each land lease is kept in the office of the Board.

MENHADEN

This is not an activity of poor men considered from a financial standpoint. It requires a factory with boats and other equipment that costs many thousands of dollars and there is no guarantee that any operator will make money on his investment any given year. This is one phase of the fishing that is absolutely dependent on the weather. Taken over a period of years most of the breaks are in the operators favor. If he finances his business carefully he will make money. We only have one factory on the Coast of South Carolina and that factory is located at Georgetown. We have no laws relative to this industry, consequently we are not receiving any revenue from same. We are asking that an Act be passed placing a license of Twenty-five (\$25.00) Dollars per boat on boats of fifty tons or more and a license of Fifteen (\$15.00) Dollars on every other vessel used in South Carolina waters for the purpose of catching menhaden. All of the states where menhaden are caught have made much larger boat licenses than the amount we are asking. Upon failure to obtain license, we ask that the fine be not less than Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars per boat or thirty days imprisonment and that the boat operating without license be subject to confiscation. The State of Connecticut has a license of \$200.00 per boat of fifty tons and over and a license of \$75.00 on all other vessels used in the above industry.

REQUESTS

1. The Act of 1928 vesting the Board with full jurisdiction of oyster and clam beds has proved to be very constructive and beneficial legislation. We now request that the Board be given the same authority with regard to jurisdiction and control over Shad, Sturgeon, Shrimp, Terrapin, Crabs, etc. The passage of such legislation would, of course, obviate the necessity of passing legislation to carry out the other requests here made.

2. We ask that an Act be passed changing the open season on Shad from January 15th to March 25th, to from January 15th to April 1st and that the Act be made to apply equally to the entire State. The effect would be a closed season in all waters at the same time. This would work little, if any, hardship upon the fishermen and at the same time it would make enforcement of the law easier. The most valuable result of such a law, however, would be that Shad would not then be caught during spawning season and would prevent the present heavy yearly depletion of the number of shad.

3. That the Board be given authority to employ District Inspectors and to discharge them when necessary. It is, of course, impossible to obtain the maximum of efficiency from men whom you cannot discharge for non-performance of duty. Also to pool the amount of money allowed for inspectors, allowing the Board to pay each inspector according to worth.

4. That the price of Swimming Fish licenses be increased from \$2.50 to \$5.00. This is a very nominal price and is far *below* that obtained in most other States. It would result in increased revenue.

5. That the net license for shrimp fishing be discontinued and the shrimp boat license be increased to \$15.00 per boat. As each shrimp boat must have a net, this would not cause hardship, would substitute one tax for two and generally simplify collections. EXCEPT in Horry County where they use shrimp nets and no boats and in that County that the license for the net still remain at the same price, which is \$5.00 per net.

6. Repeal Section 76 of the Fisheries Act, giving right to fish for self or family. The repeal of this Act would result in material decrease of violations and tend presently, to help in the conservation of both fish and oysters.

7. That a tax of one (\$.01) cent per bushel be placed on oyster shell which is to be moved and used for purposes other than planting oyster beds. This tax would be very reasonable and would greatly increase the amount of shell planted, which would result in increased oyster production.

8. That a tax of \$1.50 per bateau be imposed on all bateaus used for taking oysters.

9. That the law as to replanting of oyster shells be changed so as to require all persons gathering oysters to replant 50% of the amount gathered instead of 33 1/3% as at present.

10. We renew and urgently recommend that a tax of five cents per gallon be imposed on all raw oysters sold in South Carolina. This is the present tax on South Carolina oysters and it is only fair to South Carolina producers that it be passed, so as to bear equally on imported oysters.

11. That the license on Gill Nets be increased from \$.25 per 100 yards to \$.50 per 100 yards. The price of the license would still be very nominal with the increase.

12. The present law requires that Shad sets be placed not closer than two hundred (200) yards apart. We ask that this be changed so as to prohibit sets being placed closer together than four hundred (400) yards.

13. That an Act be passed requiring all Shad or Sturgeon nets to be removed from the banks of streams within three days after the close of the season and to provide as a penalty for violation thereof, confiscation of the net or nets and a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00 per net or imprisonment for not less than five nor more than thirty days per net.

14. That the fiscal year of the Board be changed to run from July 1st to June 30th. This fiscal year would be much more convenient for the operation of the Board and we hope it will be adopted.

15. That an Act be passed increasing the following licenses:

Shrimp Cannery License	from \$1.00 to \$5.00
Raw Oyster-in-shell Shippers License	from \$1.00 to \$5.00
Raw Oyster Shucking Shed License	from \$1.00 to \$5.00
Oyster Cannery License	from \$1.00 to \$5.00

16. That an Act be passed placing a license of \$15.00 on each Barge or Lighter, used in gathering oysters, of Five (5) tons and

over. That a license of \$4.50 be placed on Barges or Lighters of less than five (5) tons. These amounts have been collected for many years but we have been unable to find the law covering same.

17. That an Act be passed fixing the penalty for violation of any of the above Acts of \$50.00 on each offense or thirty days imprisonment.

18. That an Act be passed amending Section 53, Law on Scoops and Dredges, by adding "*except by license issued by Board.*"

Section 53—LAW ON SCOOPS OR DREDGES

It shall be unlawful to use scoops, scrapes, or dredges, to take shellfish in waters less than twelve feet deep at low tide, and each violation of this provision shall be punishable by fine of not less than Two Hundred and Fifty (\$250.00) Dollars or imprisonment of not less than six months.

19. That an Act be passed licensing Dredges carrying 600 bu. or more of oysters, said license to be \$25.00. That on Dredges carrying less than 600 bu. a license of \$20.00 and a penalty for violation of same provided.

20. We ask that an Act be passed placing a license fee of \$25.00 per boat on all boats carrying fifty tons or more and that a license of \$15.00 be placed on all other boats operating in South Carolina waters, for the purpose of catching menhaden. Upon failure to obtain license, we ask that the fine be not less than \$50.00 per boat or thirty days imprisonment, and that the boat operating without license be subject to confiscation.

21. We ask that the following Proviso be withdrawn for the reason that people are abusing this Proviso, selling fish in quantities of from fifty to three hundred barrels and we have been unable to get convictions for this rank violation on account of this Proviso.

Section 75—LICENSES ON FISHERMEN

An annual license tax for the year beginning as herein-after shown shall be required of each person who shall engage in any of the following fishing industries for market.

Crabs, beginning January 1st. \$5.00; Swimming Fish from Salt water, beginning January 1st., \$2.50; Shrimp, beginning January 1st., \$5.00; Sturgeon, beginning with the open season, for residents, \$100.00; Terrapin, for each place of business, \$25.00.

PROVIDED, THERE SHALL BE NO TAX LEVIED OR COLLECTED FROM ANY BONA FIDE CITIZEN OF THE STATE TO TAKE FISH, CRABS, SHRIMP, OR OYSTERS FOR SELF OR FAMILY *OR FOR SALE OF THE INDIVIDUAL CATCH AT RETAIL ON LOCAL MARKET.*

22. We recommend that the following words be added in Section 63, which reads as follows:

Section 63—MINIMUM SIZE OF OYSTERS

All oysters taken from public grounds of the State *AND LEASED LANDS* shall be culled and all oysters, the shells of which measure less than three inches from hinge to mouth, except what are attached to a larger oyster and cannot be removed without destroying them, and a shell taken, and all clams of less than one and one-half inches in width, shall be returned to the public grounds near where taken, and no oysters shall be marketed containing more than ten per cent of culls; such prohibited sizes to be measured in bulk. And it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in shucking or canning oysters for market to shuck, can, purchase or have in possession oysters containing more than ten per cent of prohibited size as above provided under penalty of fine of not less than Two Hundred (\$200.00) Dollars or imprisonment not less than one month nor more than twelve months.

23. We ask that a license be placed on drag seines of 100 to 300 yards or over, and that the tax be \$25.00. That for violation of not purchasing this license a penalty of not less than \$50.00 fine or thirty days imprisonment be imposed. These are large seines and require anywhere from fifteen to twenty men to operate them and they gather loads of fish from the waters.

24. We ask that an Act be passed placing a license fee on Raw Oyster Dealers, the amount of the license to be \$2.00. We also ask that you fix a penalty for violation of the above.

25. We ask that a license be placed on all Drag or Haul Seines of less than 100 yards in the amount of \$10.00. For violation of this provision we ask that a penalty of not less than \$50.00 fine or thirty days imprisonment be imposed.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. M. WITSELL, Chairman.

C. L. YOUNG,

L. A. HALL.

Attest:

MRS. LOUISE M. BUSSEY, Secretary.

Charleston, S. C., December 31, 1931.

Appropriation for 1931	\$ 19,307.00	
Unused Appropriation	1,157.98	
		<hr/>
	\$ 18,150.02	
Receipts		\$ 21,848.59
		<hr/>
		18,150.02
Net		<hr/>
		\$ 3,698.57
Shrimp Caught	2,017,953 lbs.	
Shrimp Headed	627,274 lbs.	
Shrimp Canned	3,189,276 oz.	
Oysters Gathered In Shell	470,081 bu.	
Oysters Shucked Raw	28,227 gals.	
Oysters Canned	15,849,937 oz.	
Number Shad Caught	37,017	
Number Terrapin Caught	5,321	
Number Terrapin Shipped	2,605	
Bushels Oyster Shell Planted	428,489 bu.	
Number Sturgeon Caught	1,378	
Number Pounds Caviar	312	
Number Acres Oyster Land Rented	6,126.82	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	1930	1931
Canned Oysters	\$ 6,663.08	\$ 5,746.02
Raw Oyster Stamps	1,826.13	1,519.66
Oysters In Shell	88.60	113.80
Clam Stamps	273.20	27.10
Shad Tags	4,319.52	2,862.69
Terrapin Stamps	270.60	249.30
Raw Shrimp Stamps	1,616.71	965.09
Cooked Shrimp Stamps	1,476.31	519.89
Registered Boat License	648.00	556.50
Non-Registered Boat License	147.00	132.50
Swimming Fish License	1,610.00	1,320.00
Shrimp Boat License	1,070.00	625.00
Shrimp Net License	1,060.00	620.00
Gill Net License	252.50	213.25
Oyster Cannery License	7.00	6.00
Terrapin Pen License	125.00	150.00
Shad Buyers and Shippers License	375.00	325.00
Sturgeon Net License	165.00	210.00
Sturgeon Buyers License	300.00	300.00
Shrimp Buyers License	90.00	70.00
Oyster Shucking Shed License	36.00	44.00
Clam Buyers and Shippers License	10.00	
Shrimp Cannery License	4.00	1.00
Crab Buyers and Shippers License	26.00	
Oyster Land Rent	2,477.40	3,842.47
Fines	165.00	800.90
Oyster Pickers Bateau License	292.00	303.00
Hickory Shad Tags	32.36	32.92
Oyster Barge License	339.00	290.50
Oyster-in-shell Shippers License	14.00	2.00
Total	\$25,815.91	\$21,848.59

REVENUE FROM DIFFERENT COUNTIES ITEMIZED

	Beaufort	Charleston	Colleton	Georgetown	Horry	Dorchester	Berkeley
Canned Oyster Stamps	\$3,009.60	\$2,736.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw Oyster Stamps	1,335.76	163.90	.....	\$17.50	\$2.50	.....	.....
Oysters in Shell	13.40	79.80	\$2.50	.....	18.10	.....	.....
Clam Stamps	1.50	.60	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....
Hickory Shad Stamps .....	.....	.....	.....	4.42	28.50	.....	.....
Shad Stamps	248.00	912.00	63.53	1,486.32	122.28	\$30.56	.....
Terrapin Stamps	199.20	50.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw Shrimp Stamps	739.43	151.13	.....	74.53	.....	.....	.....
Cooked Shrimp Stamps	431.25	88.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Registered Boat License	502.50	54.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-Registered Boat License	90.50	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swimming Fish License	190.00	357.50	245.00	367.50	155.00	5.00	.....
Shrimp Boat License	420.00	155.00	.....	40.00	10.00	.....	.....
Shrimp Net License	420.00	155.00	.....	45.00	.....	.....	.....
Oyster Cannery License	5.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gill Net License	23.75	46.25	36.25	90.75	15.75	.50	.....
Terrapin Pen License	25.00	75.00	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....
Shad Buyers License	50.00	75.00	.....	150.00	50.00	.....	.....
Sturgeon Net License .....	.....	30.00	30.00	150.00	.....	.....	.....
Oyster Shucking Shed License	22.00	13.00	1.00	3.00	5.00	.....	.....
Clam Buyers and Shippers License .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Buyers and Shippers License .....	.....	.....	100.00	200.00	.....	.....	.....
Oyster Land Rent	2,154.40	1,373.02	262.05	53.00	.....	.....	.....
Oyster-in-shell Shippers License .....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....
Shrimp Buyers and Shippers License	15.00	25.00	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Shrimp Cannery License .....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oyster Picker's Bateau License	160.50	132.00	.....	1.50	9.00	.....	.....
Oyster Barge License	260.50	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crab License .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fines	440.90	310.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$50.00
Totals	\$10,758.19	\$7,058.36	\$740.33	\$2,763.52	\$442.13	\$36.06	\$50.00