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FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA

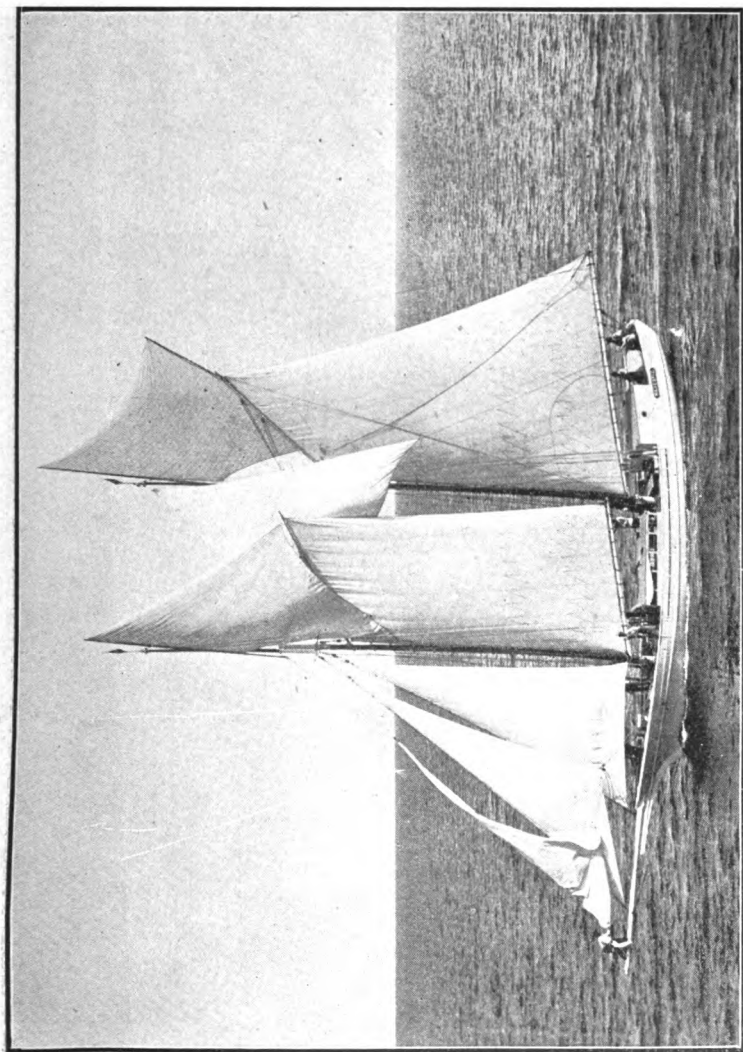
TO

His Excellency, the Governor, and the
General Assembly of the State
of Louisiana

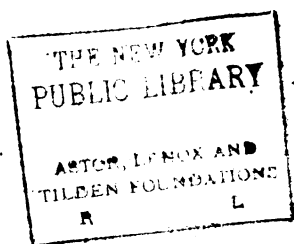
AUGUST 11, 1902, TO JANUARY 31, 1904

New Orleans, La.
May, 1904.

PRESS
AMERICAN PRINTING CO., LTD.
NEW ORLEANS



PATROL SCHOONER MAJESTIC, OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA.



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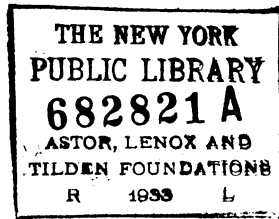
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Oyster Commission of Louisiana.

To His Excellency, Newton C. Blanchard, Governor, and the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

In obedience to the provisions of Act 153 of 1902, the Oyster Commission of Louisiana begs to submit this, its first annual report, covering the period from Aug. 11th, 1902, to Jan. 31, 1904, or the first 18 months of its existence.

The members composing this Commission, to-wit:

MR. N. H. NUNEZ, of St. Bernard Parish, La.

CAPT. BEN MICHEL, of Plaquemines Parish, La.

MR. F. P. PARRA, of Lafourche Parish, La.

MR. JAS. M. BREAUX, of Terrebonne Parish, La.

MR. THOMAS SHANNON, JR., of St. Mary Parish, La.

having been appointed to their positions by his Excellency, Governor W. W. Heard, and having taken their oaths of office, met in the City of New Orleans on Aug. 11, 1902, for the purpose of effecting an organization, and this they proceeded to do by electing the following officers, to-wit:

President—J. M. BREAUX, Terrebonne Parish, La.

Secretary—J. R. LANGRIDGE, Jefferson Parish, La.

Chief Inspector—HARRY CAGE, Terrebonne Parish, La.

Chief Surveyor—HUGH C. SMITH, St. Bernard Parish, La.

Attorney—JOHN DYMOND, JR., Plaquemines Parish, La.

Official Journal—The *Plaquemines Protector*, of Plaquemines Parish, La.

For a moment turning to look back over the history of oyster legislation in our State, in order to appreciate the conditions that confronted this new board, we find that the first instance where an effort was made to control our oyster industry was by Act 18 of the Legislature of 1870, when the State fixed a close season, or determined certain points of time between which oysters could not be fished in the waters of this State.

By Act 91 of 1871, this close season was shortened by one month.

It was in 1886 by Act 106 of the Legislature of that year that the State first undertook to legislate in any manner comprehensively, on the subject of her oyster industry.

Owing to a lack of familiarity with our own requirements, but appreciating the necessity that something should be done, that Legislature adopted bodily the then oyster law of the State of Maryland. It is but natural to suppose that an oyster law suitable to the requirements of the State of Maryland, would not necessarily fulfill all our wants, yet the intention was most excellent. Under this Maryland law, the State was divided in three oyster districts, and the Governor was authorized to appoint an Oyster Commissioner for each District. Boats and vessels were required to take a license before fishing oysters; oysters had to be culled on the natural reefs; a close season was established, and the police juries of the several Parishes were authorized to lease bedding grounds, not to exceed three acres, to any one person, at an annual rental of 25 cts. per acre.

The above law continued on the statutes for six years, or until the Act 110 was adopted by the Legislature in the year 1892. The salient differences between this and the former law, consisted in the fact that the three oyster districts were abolished, the police jury of each coast parish was vested with exclusive jurisdiction of the waters within each parish, each police jury appointed its own oyster inspector, and boats and vessels desiring to fish oysters, had to get separate licenses for each parish in which they desired to fish. The area of barren bottom which could be leased by any one person, firm or corporation was increased to 10 acres, and the annual rental remained at 25 cts. per acre.

By Act 121 of 1896, the law of 1892 was amended to the extent of exempting bedded oysters from taxation.

It was a notorious fact that these oyster laws, existing from 1870 to 1900, were recognized more in their breach than in their observance. This was due to the fact that there was no centralized, effective form of control of the State's industry, and no one, other than the oyster fishermen and those directly engaged in the industry, knew anything about the industry or the necessities for legislation, although every one knew that the existing conditions were not satisfactory.

In 1900, the Legislature of that year by Act 159, concluding that it was time that the industry should be studied, and that some intelligent information should be gathered concerning the subject,

so that adequate legislation might be enacted, formed a legislative investigating Commission, composed of two Senators and three Representatives, who studied the industry during the intervening two years and made their report to the General Assembly of 1902, which was amended and resulted in the adoption of Act 153 of that year. The salient feature of this Act was that the Governor of the State was authorized to appoint five persons who should constitute the Oyster Commission of Louisiana, which body by the provisions of the Act was vested with the control of the industry, and required to compile statistics, and to make recommendations which would be laid before the legislative Assembly of 1904. The idea was an experimental one. The results under the former laws were entirely unsatisfactory. The new law generally remained the same as the old law, except that there was appointed this commission to study the industry, compile statistics and make recommendations.

When your Commission met, therefore, on Aug. 11, 1902, it was confronted with a most difficult undertaking. It must first instill into the minds of those engaged in the oyster industry the necessity of observing laws, which, as stated, the fishermen had been accustomed to recognize more in their breach than in their observance. They must evolve order out of chaos.

Whatever statistical data existed, consisted solely of the recordation of bedding ground leases, scattered over the coast parishes of the State in the records of the respective police juries, and it at once became necessary to concentrate this data in systematic shape in the office of this Commission. The season for the opening of the oyster industry was closely approaching; namely, on the first of September, for the purpose of fishing oysters for bedding purposes; and it therefore became necessary to make herculean efforts in order to be prepared for the work as it came. Your Commission established its offices at No. 339 Carondelet St., in the City of New Orleans, at which regular meetings were held on the third Wednesday in each month. It established its office force, equipped its office with furniture, circulated copies of the oyster law, published in the coast parishes the notices required by the law and prepared and circulated the necessary blank forms for systematically conducting its business. All boats and vessels engaged in the oyster business, some fifteen hundred in number, had each to be measured up so that licenses might be issued to them, and ports of entry had to be established where the taxes would be collected.

Your Commission divided the ten coast parishes of the State

into the following inspection Districts, appointed therefor the following deputy inspectors and collectors at the salaries indicated and established the following ports of entry, to-wit:

Inspection District No. 1, to include the Parish of Orleans, Joseph Jurish, Deputy Inspector, at \$60.00 per month. Ports of entry at Lugger Landing on the Mississippi River and at Old Basin.

Inspection District No. 2, to include the Parish of St. Bernard, Alfred C. Ruiz, Deputy Inspector, at \$60.00 per month, V. M. Guiterez, Deputy Inspector, at \$40.00 per month. Ports of entry at the factory of Louisiana Oyster Co., Ltd., Rigolets, La., Dunbar, La., and the Ship Island Canal Locks, on the Mississippi River.

Inspection District No. 3, to include that portion of the Parish of Plaquemines, East of the Mississippi River, Joseph A. Yuratich, Deputy Inspector, at \$60.00 per month. Ports of entry at the factory of Neptune Canning Co., Ltd., Ostrica, La., Thomas Brophy, collector, at \$15.00 a month, Pilot Town, La., B. J. Williams, no salary.

Inspection District No. 4, to include that portion of the Parish of Plaquemines, west of the Mississippi River, Gustave Shoenberger, Deputy Inspector, at \$60.00 per month.

Inspection District No. 5, to include the Parish of Jefferson, and that portion of the Parish of Lafourche, East of Bayou Lafourche, L. Adam Bellanger, Deputy Inspector, at \$60.00 per month. Ports of entry, Westwego, La., W. W. Osborn, collector, at \$20.00 per month, Cutoff, La., Elie Ducos, collector, at \$15.00 per month.

Inspection District No. 6, to include that portion of the Parish of Lafourche, West of Bayou Lafourche and that portion of the Parish of Terrebonne as far as the east bank of Bayou Little Caillou, and Last Island, Thomas Prevost, Deputy Inspector, at \$60.00 per month. Ports of entry, Houma, La., J. D. Brown, Collector, at \$50.00 per month.

Inspection District No. 7, to include that portion of the Parish of Terrebonne, west of the east bank of Bayou Little Caillou, including Last Island, Alidore Guidry, Deputy Inspector, at \$60.00 per month. Port of entry, Houma, La.

Inspection District No. 8, to include the Parishes of St. Mary and Iberia, to the west coast of Vermilion Bay, James Furlong, Deputy Inspector, at \$60.00 per month. Ports of entry Berwick, La., Alonzo Gilmore, collector, at \$50.00 per month, Morgan City, La., Henry Wolf, Collector, at \$50.00 per month.

Inspection District No. 9, to include the Parish of Vermilion, E. W. Gaspard, Deputy Inspector, at \$5.00 per month. Port of entry, Abbeville, La.

Inspection District No. 10, to include the Parish of Cameron. Port of entry, Cameron, La.

During the course of its two years' existence the employes of the Commission necessarily changed from time to time. On Jan. 21, 1903, Mr. John R. Langridge, our Secretary, resigned to accept the position of Clerk of Court of the parish of Jefferson. The Commission regretted very much to lose the valuable services of Mr. Langridge. His position was at once filled by the election of Mr. Andrew G. Gugel, also of the parish of Jefferson. We give herewith a roster of the officials and employees of the Commission, as follows:

COMMISSIONERS.

(\$10 Per Diem.)

JAS. M. BREAUX.

N. H. NUNEZ.

BEN. MICHEL.

FRANK P. PARRA.

THOMAS SHANNON, JR.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

A. G. GUGEL, Secretary, \$100.00 per month.

WM. M. JUNGBLUT, Assistant Secretary, \$75 per month.

JOHN DYMOND, JR., Attorney, \$100.00 per month.

H. C. SMITH, Chief Surveyor, \$150.00 per month.

HARRY CAGE, Chief Inspector, \$83.33 per month.

C. M. BOURG, Secretary to President, \$60.00 per month.

MRS. R. CURE, Clerk to Fin. Com., \$20.00 per month.

JOSEPH JURISICH, Deputy Inspector, \$60.00 per month.

A. C. RUIZ, Deputy Inspector, \$60.00 per month.

JOSEPH A. YURATICH, Deputy Inspector, \$60.00 per month.

GUS SCHOENBERGER, Deputy Inspector, \$60.00 per month.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Deputy Inspector, no salary.

L. A. BELLANGER, Deputy Inspector, \$60.00 per month.

A. E. GUIDRY, Deputy Inspector, \$60.00 per month.

C. A. JOHNSON, Deputy Inspector, \$60.00 per month.

ELIE DUCOS, Deputy Inspector and Collector, \$15.00 per month.

J. D. BROWN, Deputy Inspector and Collector, \$50.00 per month.

E. M. FARRAY, Deputy Inspector and Collector, \$5.00 per month.

WM. DILLARD, Engineer of Launch Nita, \$50.00 per month.

Two sailors, on Schooner Majestic, at \$30.00 each per month.

Certain of these employees whose services are not required

during the close season, such as deputy collectors, are laid off. During the first season the Commission was compelled to reduce the salaries of all its employees.

The Oyster Commission was absolutely without funds to carry on its work, and was compelled to collect its revenues in order to pay its employees. These revenues consisted of a license tax of 50 cts. per ton on vessels engaged in the oyster industry, a license of \$2.00 for each tongman engaged in fishing oysters, a license of \$100.00 on each canning factory, and \$25.00 on each oyster shucking establishment, and those who bought, shipped and resold oysters. The law levied a privilege tax of 2 cts. per barrel on each barrel of oysters fished for consumption, and stipulated a rental of \$1.00 per acre for each acre of bedding ground leased. The deputy inspectors were instructed to see that the vessels and tongmen, as well as cannery and shuckers secured their licenses. Each one of the 1500 boats and vessels engaged in the oyster industry had to be individually inspected and measured in order to determine the tonnage upon which the respective vessel licenses would be paid. Each vessel was given a number, and it was the duty of the inspectors to see that these vessels displayed their numbers on their sails and hulls, as required by the law. Where a considerable amount of trading in oysters was done, it became necessary to establish ports of entry and to appoint deputy collectors, in order to provide for the collection of 2 ct. tax levied on the oysters marketed.

Where the oysters were carried by regularly established lines of common carriers, the Commission endeavored to arrange for the collections of the tax on the bill-lading, and succeeded in doing this with the New Orleans, Fort Jackson & Grand Isle Railroad Co., and the Lower Coast Packet Company, in the Parish of Plaquemines, both of these companies settling direct with the sheriff of the parish of Plaquemines. Where the Commission has been able to arrange with the factories to submit sworn returns of oysters handled, and thus save the expense of collectors, it has done so.

In addition to the above force of inspectors and collectors established by the Commission, it was necessary that the Commission should establish and maintain a separate patrol system in the waters of the Mississippi Sound in order that the provisions of the Louisiana law prohibiting non-residents from fishing oysters in our waters might be enforced. The boundary dispute on hand with the State of Mississippi rendered the policing of this territory additionally expensive and difficult.

Being without funds at the initiation of this work, and having

not only to provide for the payment of its several employees, the establishment of a systematic control of the oyster industry, but also to acquire the necessary patrol boats and vessels to make such control effective, it became necessary for the Commission to borrow the money needed for its immediate requirements, and a contract to this end was made with the Louisiana National Bank, which lent the Commission the necessary funds, and which were repaid by the revenues of the Commission as they were subsequently collected. Every existing oyster bedding ground lease had to be registered with the Commission and a plan of survey furnished, so that the foundation could be laid for an oyster map of the State of Louisiana.

The official statement of the Secretary approved by the Finance Committee will show the financial operations of the Commission and the condition of the finances of the Commission at the end of the period covered by this report.

This is the first instance where there has ever been any statistical data compiled in regard to the extent of the oyster industry of Louisiana. In making provision for the expense incident to this and in calculating upon its possible revenues, the Commission was compelled to guess at what its revenues would be and keep down its expenses as much as possible, as there were no statistics whatever that it could turn to in order to get any more definite data. This, of itself, was quite embarrassing, and although the Commission got the best data it could from the sources available, the oyster crop which the legislative investigating Commission estimated to be 700,000 barrels, was found at the end of the year to be about 225,000 barrels less than had been estimated. Making its budget on a basis of the original estimate, the Commission was, therefore, embarrassed by this failure of its revenues to meet expenditures, and having been compelled to go to an expense of about \$4,000.00 in purchasing its two patrol boats; namely, the schooner "Majestic" and the launch "Nita," the greatest economy had to be practiced immediately after finding that the revenues would not come up to expectations, and as a matter of fact, an insufficient patrol system had to be subsequently maintained, because there were not the necessary funds to carry on and maintain the patrol system as it should be conducted, and the salaries of all employees were reduced.

The oyster season in Louisiana extends from Oct. 1, to Sept. 30th, and it is the intention of the Commission that hereafter its reports should be made according to this period of time. The Commission is pleased, however, to be able to report that while it

has had a hard struggle to make both ends meet, it has, as a result of its efforts, notwithstanding the restrictions of the present law, met all of its obligations, came out more than even on expenses, and still has on hand its patrol boats, office furniture, and that character of permanent investment, representing an available capital of about (\$5,000.00) Five Thousand Dollars, including the cash on hand. During the first season, extending from September 1, 1902, to August 31, 1903, the Commission issued licenses to 1574 boats and vessels, 1953 tongmen, 27 dealers, 3 cannerys. The quantity of oysters marketed during that period equaled four hundred and seventy-two thousand one hundred and ninety-one (472,191) barrels or one million six hundred and seventeen thousand and forty-four (1,617,044) bushels valued at over seven hundred thousand dollars (\$700,000.00). From August 11, 1902 to January 31, 1904, the total revenues of the Commission were \$36,816.15 and its disbursements during the same period of seventeen and one-half months were \$36,148.96, which included the cost of a permanent investment of about four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) now on hand in the shape of patrol boats and other equipment. In 18 years under the old laws there had been made 512 oyster bedding ground leases aggregating 2820.52 acres, or an average of 7.6 acres per lease. In the 18 months of the Commission's existence 238 leases, aggregating 2677.10 acres were made. In other words, the Commission has leased in 18 months nearly as many acres as were leased in the previous 18 years.

As previously stated, the Commission caused all existing bedding ground leases to be registered in its office. A limit of time was fixed within which tenants should so register their leases, and as a result of this registration it developed that from 1886 to 1902, there had been as stated 512 continuous leases of oyster bedding ground made, covering a total area of 2820.52 acres, or an average of 7.6 acres per lease. The Commission found that the State owns between five and six million acres of water bottom more or less suitable for oyster cultivation. Of these, less than 50,000 acres are covered by reefs where oysters grow naturally. About 2800 acres were under lease and the balance of over five and one half million acres were lying idle. The leases made by the police juries and registered with the Commission are shown in detail in the Secretary's report. No lands whatsoever were under lease in the parishes of Orleans, St. Mary, Iberia, Vermilion or Cameron. The Commission has done its best to increase the area of bedding grounds rented for the purpose of oyster cultivation, as it recognized that each acre rented meant an increase of

the State's revenue of at least \$3.00 per annum, and yet owing to the restrictions of the present oyster law, it has succeeded in leasing since Aug. 11, 1902, less than 3000 acres, although it is reliably informed, and has every reason to believe that an immense quantity of this idle barren lands could be leased and brought into cultivation, if legislation were had which would tend to encourage the investment of capital in this industry and protect it when once invested.

The Commission finds that the oyster industry as it is carried on to-day, consists almost exclusively in an absolute dependence on the product of the natural oyster reefs for our oyster supply. The experience of other States, as found in the studies made by the Commission, indicate this to be a most unwise policy. We know of no industry where dependence is had entirely upon the natural wild product. We know that one acre of water bottom under cultivation will, at the very minimum, produce 100 barrels of oysters per annum, and we know further that the last annual oyster crop was less than half a million barrels. From this it conclusively follows that the total oyster crop of Louisiana for the past season could have been produced on a 5000 acre oyster farm properly cultivated. The Oyster Commission is alive to the immense possibilities of oyster production possessed by Louisiana. We know that oysters will grow in our warm Southern waters about three times as rapidly as they will grow on the Atlantic Coast.

Possessing these natural advantages, the only thing that stands between our oyster industry and development, the Commission finds to be the illogical restrictions, which for twenty years past have been embodied in our successive oyster laws. These restrictions have arisen through an ignorance of the true facts, and now that we know how unwise these provisions are, they should immediately be removed from the statutes. Your Commission, during the past two years of its existence, has necessarily been compelled to take the oyster law as it is, no matter how imperfect it has found it to be.

One of the chief aims of the Commission has been its desire to aid in every way it could those engaged in the oyster industry, and wherever complaints or suggestions have been made they have had our earnest consideration.

Learning that vessels entering the Mississippi River en route from Texas were accustomed to pump out their bilges and discharge fuel oil in the river, which, during periods of high water, was carried over the banks of the river into the oyster fields on each side, the co-operation of the Secretary of War of the

United States was sought and a stop was put to this injurious practice.

The assistance of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey was secured in the matter of establishing township and range points on our coast in order that our oyster bedding grounds, as surveyed, might be connected up with these well established points. This service has been of great value to the Commission.

As an excess of fresh water is fatal to oyster life, we sent our Attorney, Mr. John Dymond, Jr., to St. Louis, to appear before the Mississippi River Commission in June, 1903, in order that the value of the oyster interests protected by our levee system might be laid before that body and fully explained. The result of Mr. Dymond's visit was an increased allotment of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) in two years for the levees below the City of New Orleans, which will prove of incalculable benefit to the oyster growers of that section, where, by the high water of 1903, over one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) worth of oysters were killed in a period of ten days.

Your Commission appreciates the importance of the litigation now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States between the States of Louisiana and Mississippi as to our State's boundary in the waters of the parish of St. Bernard. The area in dispute has a value of between five million and ten million dollars. We have been offered the sum of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000.00) per annum rental for the exclusive use of the oyster waters there. The area undoubtedly belongs to Louisiana and we have been rendering all the assistance we can to the State's attorneys to win the case.

In connection with the matter of boundaries and in obedience to the provisions of the oyster law, the Commission has devised and adopted a set of rules for the purpose of settling boundary disputes between lessees of oyster bedding grounds in the State.

We cheerfully indorse the recommendation presented by Mr. John Dymond, Jr., which forms a part of this report. Any implement or labor-saving device should be permitted on a man's own oyster farm. In water too deep and too exposed to be fished by handtongs, other means should be permitted to make these oysters available to man. There need be no fear of the law being violated. This Commission will take care of and prevent that. That is its business.

It has been the common understanding of students of the oyster industry that in the deep and exposed waters of our

State there existed many undiscovered acres of natural oyster reefs, more particularly in the Gulf of Mexico. In some instances parties are known to have trailed a rope over the stern of their boats to which a piece of iron chain would be attached, and as the boat sailed along the chain would show that the boat was passing over oyster shells. It is known also, more especially on the east bank of the Mississippi River, when a crevasse occurs and the oysters are killed by an excess of fresh water, the shells of the dead oysters are soon covered by a new set of young oyster spat. So much is this the case that it is the common belief among the oyster fishermen that these young oysters are reproduced or brought into being by the fresh water, and they laugh at the idea that oysters lay eggs and are of different sexes, contending that the fresh water is a spontaneous agency of oyster life. As a matter of fact, the true explanation of this physiological phenomenon is found in the existence of oysters in the deep water where the excess of fresh water does not reach. The more favorable surroundings produced by the fresh water on these deep water oyster reefs stimulate the reproductive or genital organs of these oysters and the increased quantity of oyster spat thrown off settles on the shells of the dead oysters and the reefs are replenished and re-established.

These oysters are in water too deep and exposed to be fished by the only means of fishing allowed under the present law, namely hand tongs. The Commission, however, was authorized by the oyster law to procure and experiment with the more modern and improved implements necessary for deep water fishing and purchased a scraper, or what is commonly, but erroneously, called a dredge. A picture of the implement will be found in Mr. Dymond's article, made part of this report. This scraper was placed aboard the Patrol Schooner Majestic, which was sent to the West Gulf Coast, off the parishes of Iberia and Vermilion, and a committee from the Commission, composed of Messrs. James M. Breaux, N. H. Nunez and the Chief Inspector, carried on the investigation during the month of April. These gentlemen report that new oyster reefs, never before known, were found to exist, that thousands of acres of natural reefs extend along the Coast and that these oysters are at present perfectly useless and doing no one any good, because under the present law they can not be fished with the only legal implement we have, viz., hand tongs. It is the opinion of the Commission that these oyster reefs should be opened to commerce, that it is a great

source of wealth for our people that at present lies idle and it recommends that the use of modern oyster scrapers should be permitted, so that these oysters in deep and exposed waters could be fished and made available, under proper control of the Commission.

Another of the illogical restrictions of our present oyster law is the limitation to twenty acres as being the maximum amount of barren water bottom that any one person, firm or corporation may lease for the purpose of cultivation. In any other locality, and in any other industry, the residents of the locality and the citizens of the State would hail with gratification and delight the development or bringing into cultivation a large tract of unreclaimed and barren lands.

We have more territory available for oyster production than is now used in the whole State in any one agricultural crop, either cotton, sugar cane or rice, and yet we have less than 6,000 acres, less than one-tenth of one per cent. of the total area, under lease. Twenty years of experience has proven conclusively that, on the basis of maximum units of three, ten or twenty acre oyster farms, no development will result, and it would appear to the Commission from the studies it has made as to this limitation, that it has been repeated in the previous oyster laws for the purpose of preventing any oyster development, with the result that the State is deprived of her just revenues from her large holdings of barren oyster bottom. It is true that the excuse has been given that such legislation was enacted for the purpose of preventing the formation of an oyster trust. Experience shows that trusts never control the raw product, and consequently we have no Cotton Trust producing cotton. We have no Sugar Trust producing sugar. We have no Rice Trust producing rice. Where a trust is formed, when it is formed, it is for the purpose of handling the crop produced by some one else, and no restriction on acreage will have any effect upon the handling of the product, except as it may absolutely prevent the raw material from coming into existence and being.

The practical result of this, therefore, is that the fear of an oyster trust has heretofore paralyzed any possible development of the oyster industry. The fear is unquestionably and absolutely unfounded. If we should judge by the experience of the other States, where no limitation is placed upon the acreage that may be leased, we find that in the State of Connecticut, for instance, the oyster farmer with three acres successfully does business along with the oyster farming company controlling over 10,000 acres,

and in no State where extensive areas are subject to leases, has the complaint arisen that an oyster trust has been formed. Let us for a moment look at the opposite side of the picture and see whether those who cry "Trust" are justified in their cry, or whether it is not due to some other cause that they make these pretensions. Carried on as this industry is to-day, the oyster fisherman gathers his crop from the natural reefs for which he pays nothing, other than the small tax exacted by the State, and the expense of going to the reef and gathering his product. He does not fear a trust, but he fears that if there be any considerable development in the oyster industry he may lose by increased competition the oyster market which he has all along regarded as his own. The Commission feels that the operation of the law, as it stands to-day, practically stifles and prevents any development of the industry, or any increased competition which would naturally come as a result of that development and be of benefit to all.

We have, as a result of our studies of the industry, positive knowledge that people desiring to raise oysters on an intelligent basis, and with modern means and appliances, are prevented from doing so, and the State is losing the revenue it should justly receive. This is the result of the unfounded fear and prejudice that has previously existed, and the Commission feels that it is its duty to lay the facts before the Legislature, so that these restrictions may be removed.

In its control of the oyster industry and its patrol of the Gulf Coast waters, the Commission has found itself seriously embarrassed by the want of sufficient and suitable patrol boats. Its deputy inspectors were required to furnish their own boats, where they could, as the funds of the Commission did not permit it to purchase more than its schooner and gasoline launch. The boats furnished by the deputy inspectors were not well suited to the work, because they are required to move quickly to overtake a violator of the oyster law and in their tours of inspection they are required to travel long distances. What is needed is a number of combination sail and gasoline boats, suitable sail boats, with auxiliary gasoline engines, and these boats should be the property of the Commission.

A patrol boat will be required constantly on the boundary line between the States of Louisiana and Mississippi and our patrol schooner is now used for this purpose. The Commission should have another large-size gasoline boat with auxiliary sails, for the use of its Chief Inspector, and this vessel should be of a size and

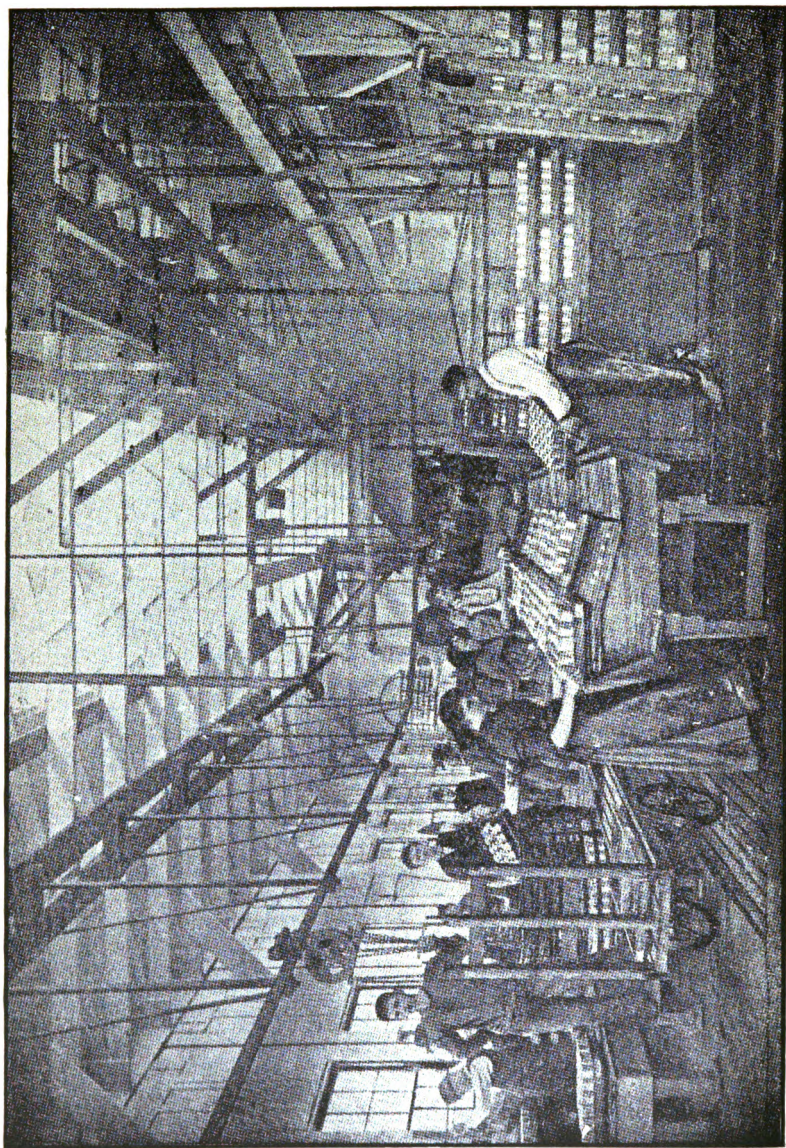
character which would permit her to navigate the open waters of the Gulf. These additions to our oyster fleet are absolutely necessary, yet the Commission has not the funds to procure them.

There is, however, in the State Treasury, lying idle, the sum of \$8,958.71, collected by the State under the former oyster laws, and this sum could be used for the purpose of acquiring the necessary vessels. The Commission, therefore, urgently recommends that and requests the legislature to appropriate this fund to be disbursed by the Commission, for the purchase of additional patrol boats, the disbursement to be with the advice and approval of the Governor of the State.

We reproduce the report made to us by our Chief Inspector, containing recommendations, the report of Mr. J. B. Baylor of Virginia, and the study of the oyster industry as prepared by our Attorney, containing recommendations, all of which, with the result of our study, we have embodied in an oyster bill, which we respectfully submit for consideration by the Legislature, and earnestly urge its passage, feeling that we will, with intelligent and conservative legislation, be soon depositing in the State Treasury funds in quantities never dreamed of.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES M. BREAUX,
N. H. NUNEZ,
BEN. MICHEL,
F. P. PARRA,
THOS. SHANNON, JR.



TYPICAL VIEW INTERIOR OYSTER CANNERY.

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR.

To the Honorable Oyster Commission of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to submit my report as your Chief Inspector from the time of my appointment August 1902 to date, together with such recommendations as my experience suggests.

The earliest white settlers in Louisiana found oysters growing naturally on natural reefs, and from the first settlement these were gathered by those persons living in the vicinity of the reefs, and used for local consumption.

Gradually these persons, in answer to the demands of the people who lived too far from the reefs to personally fish the oysters, began to bring up the bayous and rivers in their boats these oysters, and to sell them, in small quantities, to the people living along the banks of these streams for immediate use.

As the City of New Orleans increased in size, population and wealth, it became the principal market for this trade and absorbed, by far, the greater portion of the oysters gathered and fished in the State.

The methods of fishing and culling were of the most crude and wasteful character, and as the demand grew larger, and more and more people engaged in the business, of filling the demand, it was soon found that the reefs to which the fishermen resorted, were one by one being exterminated and that the fishermen had to go further and work harder, and consume more time in gathering the same quantity of oysters.

This created dissatisfaction and engendered discussion. It was the consensus of opinion that the whole trouble was caused by the fishing and taking of oysters during the spawning season and that if this could be forbidden and prevented, that all the reefs would be restored to their pristine productiveness.

Accordingly, for the first time in the history of the State, the Legislature was appealed to and in 1870 it passed Act No. 18 of 1870, which made a closed season from April 1st, to September 15th, and provided penalties for the taking or fishing of oysters during this time.

In 1871, by Act No. 91 of that year, this closed season was made from May 1st to September 15th.

So far as I am informed these Acts were "more honored in the breach than in the observance," and both became practically "dead letter," and the depletion and destruction of the reefs went on rapidly.

The fishermen who resided in the Parish of Plaquemines were those who supplied the demand for the New Orleans market. About this time, also, it was found that the oysters could be opened or "shucked" and being placed in wooden buckets with lumps of ice, renewed from time to time in transit, could be shipped by express to interior points and sold at a large profit, and this business was carried on in that city, the oysters therefor being supplied by the Plaquemines fishermen.

These two demands, under the destructive system of fishing, soon exterminated the supply of oysters in that Parish, and its fishermen found that they could go into the Parishes of Jefferson, Lafourche and Terrebonne and gather the oysters from little used reefs, deposit them on beds in Plaquemines convenient to the market, where they would grow and thrive and in due time take them up and supply the New Orleans market demand for local consumption and for shipment to the interior.

The natural reefs of Jefferson Parish were, under this system, soon depleted and destroyed. The Plaquemines men then went further West to the reefs of Lafourche and Terrebonne and the oyster men of these two Parishes soon found that the reefs which had heretofore abundantly supplied their needs for their limited local demands were being depleted and destroyed.

An outcry arose. The fishermen in each Parish regarded the oysters in each particular Parish as the exclusive property of the inhabitants of that Parish and they looked on the fishermen of other Parishes and particularly those from Plaquemines who were supplying the New Orleans market as strangers, invaders and robbers.

So in 1886, the Legislature was again applied to for relief, and Act No. 106 of that year was passed.

Its salient provisions were to recognize the practice of gathering oysters from the natural reefs and bedding them for future use, to provide that not more than *three* (3) *acres* could be taken by any one person, firm or corporation for this purpose; to provide that no one could fish oysters in any Parish without having first obtained a license from the Police Jury of that Parish for the privilege; imposing licenses and taxes therefor on the boat and tongs-men, providing that one-half of the net amount arising from these

rents, licenses and taxes should be equally divided between the respective Parishes and the State, and placing the oyster industry of each Parish within the absolute control of the Police Jury of each Parish.

This law accomplished little, and in 1892 was superseded by Act No. 110 of that year, which made little change beyond increasing the amount of bedding ground which could be leased by any one person, firm or corporation from three (3) to ten (10) acres.

In 1896 this Act was superseded by Act No. 121 of that year, and the only material change that I can find in this latter Act was to relieve from taxation the oysters bedded on the leased bottoms.

All these laws were loosely administered, their provisions were disregarded, and the laws themselves fell into contempt.

In the meantime the population of the State increased; an era of prosperity ensued, and the people became better-to-do, more prosperous and more wealthy. The local demands for oysters for local consumption became larger, the interior demands for "shucked oysters" packed in ice tremendously increased, and individuals, firms and corporations to carry on this business not only multiplied in New Orleans, but sprang up in Houma and Morgan City, and canneries were established on the Mississippi shore, in New Orleans, Plaquemines Parish and elsewhere.

The demand for oysters from these various sources could not be filled; the cry arose that the natural reefs were being destroyed and that further legislation must be had to cure the evil.

The matter was discussed in the Legislature during the sessions of 1900. The consensus of opinion was that the previous legislation was hopelessly faulty, but that no one had given that study to the subject which would enable the General Assembly to intelligently take up the matter and formulate the necessary laws.

The sense of the Legislature was expressed in House Concurrent Resolution No. 31 which appears in the records as Act No. 159 of 1900, and reads as follows:

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That an Oyster Commission be formed to be composed of three (3) members of the House of Representatives and two (2) members of the Senate, to be appointed by the respective presiding officers thereof, who shall examine into the oyster industry of this State, and formulate a bill for its improvement and present the same to the next session of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana."

There were appointed on this body Senators Dymond and Cage, and Representatives Leopold, Jacobs and Bonvillain.

These gentlemen visited the various oyster Parishes and oyster waters of the State, sought and obtained the views of numerous persons interested in this industry and investigated and searched the statistics, reports and literature throwing light on the subject matter.

They were of unanimous opinion that the existing laws were radically wrong and inefficient, and that the natural reefs were being rapidly depleted and destroyed. They also agreed that the control should be taken from the respective Police Juries and confided to a State Commission and that some legislation should be enacted which would increase the amount of oysters produced in the State. But as to the measures necessary to produce this effect the members widely differed and their differences are set forth in the majority and minority reports to the General Assembly. These differences were radical. The minority held that the proper protection of the natural reefs was a practical impossibility and that the only way in which the oyster output of the State could be increased, and a revenue provided for the State was to allow the barren grounds to be rented in large quantities to those who had the inclination and capital to take and work them.

The majority took the view that if these barren bottoms were leased in large quantities, the supply of oysters would be so greatly augmented, and the quality so improved that these cultivated oysters would supply the whole demand, and that those persons who fish oysters on the natural reefs could not compete and would be driven out of the business. They thought that the enormous revenues which would, under this system accrue to the State, would not warrant or justify the injury which they thought would be caused to the natural reef fishermen.

The view of the majority prevailed, and the law enacted, Act No. 153 of 1902, limited the area which could be leased by any one individual, firm or corporation to twenty acres.

The Act of 1902 being the only law that was enforced might be considered the first oyster law of the State.

While this law is not all we need to encourage and develop the industry, its effects have been far reaching in that it has called the attention of our people to the possibilities of the industry and has attracted the attention of outsiders as evidenced by inquiries to our office for information from parties from Chicago, Maryland, and even from the State of Washington.

It is unreasonable to expect any development in the oyster industry while the State refuses to lease to any one person, firm or corporation more than twenty (20) acres of water bottom. To lease so small a tract of land is attractive only to the fisherman who owns his boat and fishes his own oysters. The leases now existing show that the fisherman does not care to avail himself of even this limit. All that his traditions or his habits teach him is to have a small spot of bedding ground where he can plant the oyster he takes from the natural reefs. Three or four acres would be ample for this purpose, so the present law does not meet the requirements of any class. It compels the fisherman to take ten acres, which is more than the average of them want, and refuses to lease in sufficiently large quantities to be an inducement to capital to invest.

There is a reluctance on the part of the fishermen to see the oyster bottoms of the State leased in large tracts, as they fear a trust might be formed and that lands would be taken in such quantities by big concerns as to shut out the small men, but as long as the State holds the ownership of her lands and leases them, this is impossible. Again: we know that Trusts never strive to produce the raw material, but satisfy themselves with controlling and selling it; so if we are ever to have an oyster trust we will not see it owning and working the lands but controlling the product, and if this is to come it will come whether Louisiana leases her lands in large or small tracts, or whether she leases them at all.

Our State is rich in her soils but her agriculture was not developed by her plowmen, nor were her sugar-houses, rice mills and cotton gins erected by the day laborer. She is rich in her forests, but it was not the axman who developed her lumber industry. She is rich also in her oyster lands but it is not to the fisherman that she must look to develop her oyster industry.

She must enact laws that will enable every man so inclined to invest according to his means, his money, his energy and his abilities. The fishermen will soon learn that the big operator does not interfere with him any more than the big sugar or cotton planter does with his less fortunate neighbor who works his little farm.

No man without a boat, or the means of buying one, and about \$2,000.00 capital could ever be the lessee of oyster lands. Grant that every one of these fishermen who own boats could be induced to lease twenty acres of land it would amount to thirty thousand acres. According to Dr. Stubbs the State owns 6,000,000 acres of coast waters running out into the Gulf to a depth of 20 feet,

this would leave 5,970,000 acres on the State's hands. My duties have taken me over all the coast where oysters are fished and I have become as familiar with conditions there as is possible in a two years' experience over so vast a territory, though I do not profess to know it all.

In the discharge of my duties I am brought in close contact with our fishermen, and I find them as a class to be law-abiding, generous, hospitable and hard workers while they are at it.

Most of them favor just laws to regulate the fishing and protection of the reefs. The feature of our present law most objectionable to the fishermen is the Tongsman's License. He regards this as a tax on his labor and it is hard to reason with him or persuade him to the contrary.

Our coast Parishes are St. Bernard, Orleans, Plaquemines, Jefferson, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, Iberia, Vermilion, and Cameron.

The principal oyster reefs of the State are in the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Lafourche and Terrebonne.

Formerly some of the best reefs in the State were in Jefferson Parish, but from some cause these reefs have become unproductive. Some claim that the waters of Grand Lake, where these reefs principally are, have become too dense or salty to produce oysters. Others claim that the reefs were so completely cleaned of oysters by the fishermen that there were none left to produce spawn. Of these two theories I am not prepared to judge, but it is a fact that these once magnificent reefs show no disposition to become productive again.

West of the Atchafalaya river there is no oyster fishing except around Southwest Pass and Marsh Island in the Parish of Iberia. From the fact that that coast is well watered by rivers and bayous bringing down fresh water and creating the conditions which produce oyster life I am led to believe there are good reefs along that coast which are unknown to our fishermen. I regret that I have been able to devote so little time to investigations there, but circumstances have prevented.

It may be well to state right here that my principal drawback in the discharge of my duties has been the want of a suitable boat.

The only boats owned by the Commission are the Majestic, a fine schooner, and the Nita, a small gasoline launch used as a tender to the schooner. These boats have more than they can do thoroughly to patrol the vast territory of the Parish of St. Bernard and could not be taken from there to be used in general tours

of inspection and investigation. The other oyster districts are patrolled by Deputy Inspectors who are required to furnish their own boats. I could not use these for my purposes without leaving those districts unguarded.

It is absolutely necessary, in my opinion, that the Commission furnish their Chief Inspector with a suitable boat, and if the revenue of the Commission will not permit of this then the Legislature should be asked to assist you by an appropriation of the \$8,958.71 now to the credit of the "Oyster Fund" in the State Treasury.

I have watched the process of dredging oysters in what is called the "Neutral Grounds" with keen interest, and I am induced to the conclusion that there is very little in the cry that dredges destroy the reefs. *Excessive* dredging and improper culling will destroy a reef, but this can be accomplished with hand tongs, and while I do not know it of my own knowledge, it is claimed that reefs in this State have been destroyed by tongs.

When the question of whether or not the dredging of oysters should be permitted in this State came up, I had never seen an oyster dredge, but I had seen dredge boats. I saw them dredging canals and unloading coal barges, and thinking that an oyster dredge was built on the same order my horror of them was so great I thought the fisherman would be justified in taking his gun and driving them out of the State. But as you gentlemen know, the oyster dredge, so called, is not a dredge at all. It is misnamed. It is a *drag*. If you take a common garden rake, attach a wire net behind it to catch the trash and then hold the handle perpendicular and in this position move it along the ground you have a very good representation of the working of an oyster dredge. Some contend that the dredge passes over the oysters and forces them into the mud where they die. But the dredge or drag is intended to pass *under* the oysters and gather them up and it *does* the work it is intended to do. Compare the process of dredging as done by the Mississippi fishermen and the tonging as done by our fishermen and let us see which is the most destructive process.

When dredging, the boat is under sail and in motion. As the oysters are dumped on deck there is a force at work culling the oysters, depositing the good ones aboard and throwing back the shells and small oysters. This of necessity scatters the culls over practically the same area from which they were taken with the exception that when the boat passes beyond the reef some culls

are thrown beyond and consequently the tendency is to constantly extend the area of the reef.

When fishing with tongs the fisherman casts his anchor and ties his boat up short. He then fishes such oysters as are within the length of his boat, when he lets out his cable until another length of his boat has been gained, and so on until he has fished his decks full. He then proceeds to cull and all the oysters he has gathered in one or more lengths of his cable he culls without moving his boat an inch. These culls go overboard in two piles on each side of his boat and he has smothered more young oysters one with the other than a dredge would have buried in fishing ten times the amount.

It is useless to say that the Inspectors should put a stop to such practices. The Inspector can only be on one reef at a time and have under his eye the boats fishing on that reef. While he may force them to cull properly for the time being, hundreds of other boats are doing as they please in other parts of his district. Nor can the Commission ever assign an Inspector to each reef for then the expense of maintaining such a police force would be enormous and our oyster industry would become a burden instead of a profit to the State.

Human nature is such that men take but little interest in what does not belong to them and our fishermen are not different from others when they fail to spend their present time and cut off their present profit, that a natural reef may be in better condition in the future and perhaps for the benefit of some one other than themselves. Every one reasons, "The other fellow is not doing it, and why should I?"

We are therefore forced to the conclusion that the State can never successfully protect her natural reefs and build up an industry thereon. Strict laws, and good officers may retard the process of depletion but they cannot prevent it.

In conclusion, and with your permission, I would make the following recommendations:

- 1st. That you recommend to the Legislature a law that would prohibit dredging on the natural reefs in shallow and unexposed waters, because the present day fisherman wants it so and under liberal leasing of lands he will soon be the principal patron of the natural reefs.

- 2nd. That lands be leased with some limit named, but with such a liberal limit as to let in any-sized firms or corporations as might desire to invest, and at the same time throwing such safeguards

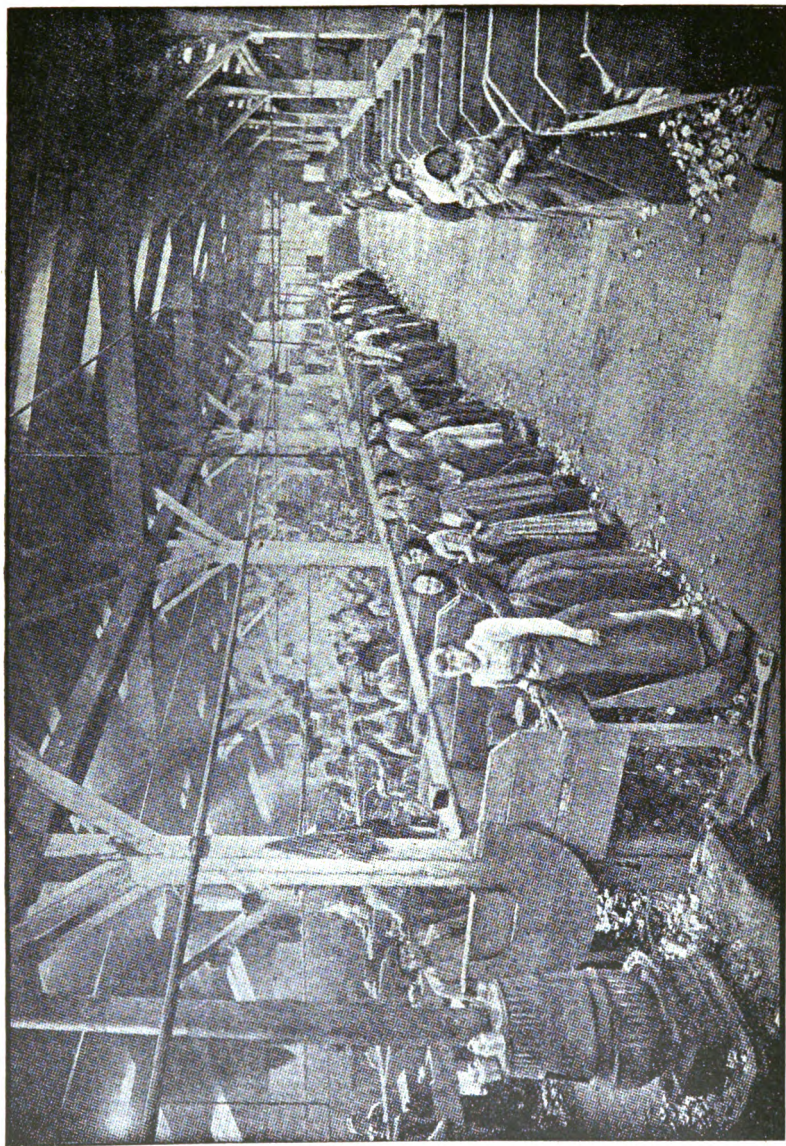
around the leases as to make capital secure. Allow any and all appliances and implements to be used in private planting grounds in the cultivation and fishing of oysters, as you can safely trust the lessee not to do anything that would injure what is his own. And further because he must be allowed this privilege if he is to compete successfully with his rivals in the open markets. He must be allowed to use his own judgment and control his oyster farm as absolutely as if he were renting land from the State on which to plant cotton or cane.

3rd. Add the month of September to our open season because Texas on one side of us and Mississippi on the other both open their seasons before we do and our dealers claim they are thereby placed at a disadvantage.

4th. Abolish the Tongman's License and increase the tax on oysters from 2 cents to 3 cents, because, first, we have a great many men who work in the fields during sugar grinding or at other jobs and fish oysters the latter part of the season. It is unequal to charge them all alike while the tax falls in proportion to the length of time a man fishes; second, captains are often hampered in making up their crews because otherwise available men have no licenses; third, a large number of green boys are deterred from taking to the culling because the small wages they earn at first do not justify them in taking out licenses, and thus the making of a good fisherman is lost; fourth, the license is hard to collect while the tax on the oysters which will produce the same result is easy to collect; and finally, permit me to say that in my opinion that a liberal leasing law, with liberal dredging laws, permitting dredging on the natural reefs in water over fourteen feet in depth or in exposed waters and in dredging in any depth on leased bottoms, would soon result in an oyster industry in this State greater than that in any State in the Union, indeed greater than any other in the world. I fully believe that under such laws, millions would be invested in the industry in this State, and I am satisfied that the revenue that would accrue to the State would be measured in hundreds of dollars if not, eventually, in millions.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY CAGE, *Chief Inspector.*



TYPICAL INTERIOR VIEW—RAW SHUCKING HOUSE.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the President and Members of the Oyster Commission of Louisiana:

The duties of the Secretary during the formative period of the Commission have been difficult and arduous. In the multitude of detail with which this office was concerned despite the greatest care errors would creep in, causing annoyance to ourselves and those dealing with the office. We have endeavored to so systematize our records as to minimize the danger of errors and yet make them readily responsive to the needs of the occasion.

We present herewith a monthly detailed statement of the revenues of the Commission, a statement of the sheriffs' returns of the two-cent privilege tax collections of the several parishes, a detailed monthly statement of disbursements by the Commission, a list of all the bedding ground leases previously made by the Police Juries of the several oyster parishes and registered with this Commission, a list of the new oyster bedding ground leases made by this Commission and divided into parishes, together with a list of the vessels other than fishing skiffs licensed by this office to fish oysters.

These statistics are as follows:

REVENUES OF OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA FROM AUGUST 11, 1902, TO FEBRUARY 1, 1904.

1902.	Two Cent Tax.	Tongers License.	Vessel License.	Canners' License.	Shippers' License.	Rent.	Resale.	Total.
August								
September	.....	1,472.50	761.00	.....	153.00	73.00	.....	2,459.50
October	.....	1,372.50	852.50	201.00	280.50	177.00	.....	4,165.13
November	.....	1,550.72	595.50	100.50	178.50	160.00	.....	2,607.72
December	.....	1,352.86	247.50	.....	51.00	495.90	.....	2,527.26
1903.								
January	.....	1,060.69	97.00	.....	26.00	276.55	.....	1,672.74
February	.....	2,194.28	95.50	.....	.....	516.00	.....	3,098.28
March	.....	906.83	38.00	.....	.....	494.00	.....	1,518.83
April	.....	838.99	14.50	.....	.....	266.00	.....	1,164.49
May	.....	502.44	2.00	.....	.....	146.00	.....	650.44
June	.....	20.39	4.50	.....	.....	150.30	.....	175.19
July	.....	269.83	2.50	.....	.....	89.00	.....	366.33
August	.....	23.95	562.00	100.50	127.50	10.00	.....	1,656.45
September	.....	438.02	895.00	.....	102.00	172.00	.....	3,189.52
Total	..... 9,440.63	7,297.50	4,167.50	402.00	918.50	3,025.75	.....	25,251.88
October	.....	222.27	323.00	100.50	25.50	944.00	.....	2,360.27
November	.....	1,359.65	190.00	.....	.....	441.00	.....	2,268.15
December	.....	1,657.34	262.00	.....	.....	733.00	153.00	3,145.34
1904.								
January	.....	2,361.01	164.00	100.50	.....	858.00	25.50	3,836.51
Total	..... 15,040.90	8,987.50	5,106.50	603.50	944.00	6,001.75	178.50	36,862.15

SHERIFF RETURNS OF COLLECTIONS OF TWO-CENT OYSTER PRIVILEGE TAX, FROM AUGUST 11, 1902, TO
FEBRUARY 1, 1904.

1902.	Orleans.	St. Bernard.	Plaque- mines.	Jefferson.	Lafourche.	Terrebonne.	St. Mary.	Vermillion.	Total.
August	\$ 8.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.70
September	131.86	31.80	173.85	15.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	353.31
October	77.98	29.51	384.58	.....	.....	359.35	18.49	5.88	975.79
November	33.36	206.69	587.99	132.70	13.55	309.89	290.18	.....	1,376.36
December	71.78	250.50	721.45	95.70	19.40	319.84	194.00	.....	1,672.67
1903.									
January .....	.....	272.41	490.04	.....	37.36	281.89	133.84	.....	1,215.54
February	74.10	269.60	384.86	306.15	48.10	202.08	92.73	18.72	1,396.34
March	211.10	274.09	282.00	.....	7.15	145.70	58.58	2.42	981.04
April	78.62	.....	126.96	.....	.....	23.80	17.98	.....	247.36
May .....	.....	351.68	20.39	.....	2.45	.....	.....	.....	374.52
June .....	.....	.....	147.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.13
July	32.38	.....	.....	14.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.68
August	21.53	.....	102.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124.48
September	61.15	.....	259.62	.....	.....	3.14	.....	.....	323.91
Total	\$804.56	\$1,686.28	\$3,881.82	\$564.65	\$128.01	\$1,545.69	\$805.80	\$27.02	\$9,443.83
Barrels	40,228	81,314	194,091	28,282	6,400	77,284	40,290	1,351	472,191
October	200.24	.....	435.52	.....	10.55	216.98	246.80	.....	1,110.09
November	233.60	.....	950.79	.....	26.10	366.19	200.65	.....	1,777.33
December	267.56	.....	492.45	.....	34.10	450.81	69.81	.....	1,314.73
1904.									
January	271.98	685.42	.....	.....	25.29	236.97	163.99	.....	1,383.65
Total	\$973.38	\$685.42	\$1,878.76	.....	\$96.04	\$1,270.95	\$681.25	.....	\$5,585.80
Barrels	48,669	34,271	93,938	.....	4,802	63,547	34,062	.....	279,290

Disbursements, Oyster Commission of Louisiana, from August 11, 1902 to January 31, 1904.

	Surveying Expense.	Chief Inspector's Salary and Commission.	Statistical and Accounting.	Inspection and Patrolling Expense.	Collection Expense.	Office Expense.	Permanent Equipment.	Gundry Expense.	Boundary Line Suit.	Legal Expense.	Total.
1902—											
August and September ..	580.80	55.55	66.66	370.25	83.31	154.79	3208.45	20.00	.....	66.66	4706.47
October	432.85	321.48	516.66	1351.14	568.85	338.32	188.54	118.54	148.75	200.00	4503.13
November ..	165.70	83.33	416.67	1036.56	332.16	114.55	592.50	25.08	141.00	100.00	3184.20
December ..	218.50	150.57	305.00	537.10	431.89	.....	.....	31.16	.....	100.00	1924.22
1903—											
January	150.00	83.33	83.33	264.87	53.03	27.30	.....	16.36	4.00	100.00	975.91
February ..	210.00	258.78	731.66	1562.79	733.94	179.86	30.65	43.37	55.00	114.39	4114.14
March	30.90	176.28	275.00	443.25	103.21	133.28	13.00	14.36	.....	75.00	1405.78
April	52.30	123.52	210.00	837.96	171.15	96.35	12.00	38.61	.....	75.00	1756.89
May	36.20	136.09	226.66	240.10	25.11	47.40	.....	14.64	.....	50.00	821.20
June	28.40	83.33	170.00	83.10	13.51	47.25	.....	32.15	.....	50.00	552.74
July	342.10	88.26	216.66	50.90	13.13	109.30	.....	.....	.....	50.00	915.35
August	146.90	83.33	296.66	511.45	60.98	25.00	.....	38.58	.....	100.00	1412.90
September ..	150.00	143.59	374.16	691.40	99.21	79.00	.....	50.60	.....	100.00	1834.86
Total	1803.15	1787.44	3389.11	7980.87	2707.48	1352.40	4045.14	443.45	348.75	1181.05	28,107.79
October	150.00	178.38	371.66	455.40	134.01	62.00	.60	60.31	.....	100.00	1971.11
November ..	175.00	153.87	409.16	1258.03	193.12	39.20	30.00	42.16	.....	100.00	2548.74
December ..	150.00	149.41	292.50	500.00	260.17	116.78	.....	.....	.....	100.00	1697.76
1904—											
January	156.04	175.29	255.00	561.40	245.30	53.20	.....	57.20	47.17	100.00	1823.56
Total	3483.80	2444.39	5217.43	10,755.70	3540.08	1623.58	4075.74	603.12	395.92	1581.05	36,148.96

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES LEASED BY THE POLICE JURY PRIOR TO
AUGUST 11, 1902, AND REGISTERED WITH THE OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA.

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA, ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
33.	Axtell, F. F. et als.	Port Elads	11.60	West Shore Whale Bay and Conway Bayou, T. 24 S. R. 32 E.	July 2, 1912.
34.	Axtell, F. F. et als.	Port Elads	1.80	Whale Bay, near Pickayne Bayou	April 13, 1911.
264.	Aadetch, John	Empire	1.75	Bastian Bay, near mouth Bayou La Chute, Sec. 32 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	December 26, 1910.
404.	Anticovich, K.	Olga	2.00	Carancro Bay, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	October 8, 1910.
405.	Anticovich, K.	Olga	2.00	Little Racoon Point, Quarantine Bay, T. 19 S. R. 17 E.	October 8, 1910.
449.	Angello & Co., T. W.	Ostrica	8.75	Patterson Grand and Carancro Bays, T. 19 S. R. 17 E.	May 22, 1911.
450.	Abadie, G.	Rome Place	10.00	E. Shore Bayou Chalard, Sec. 9 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	February 10, 1912.
451.	Armstrong, E.	Plot Town	10.00	E. Shore Caglego Bay, T. 24 S. R. 31 E.	July 16, 1912.
452.	Armstrong, C.	Plot Town	10.00	W. Shore Caglego Bay, T. 24 S. R. 31 E.	July 16, 1912.
453.	Armstrong, Wm. J.	Plot Town	10.00	On Caglego Pt. Bayou and W. Shore Caglego Pt. Bay, T. 24 S. R. 31 E.	July 16, 1912.
454.	Armstrong, Wm. J.	Plot Town	10.00	N. Shore Caglego Bay and Two Mile Bayou, T. 24 S. R. 31 E.	July 16, 1912.
497.	Anglade, U.	Nalrn	5.00	W. Shore Bay Adam, Sec. 20 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	July 16, 1912.
233.	Alberti, A. P.	Sunrise	5.00	W. Shore Bayou Long and E. Shore Bayou Cheri, Sec. 11, T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	June 4, 1912.
197.	Barrols, Valentin.	Buras	5.00	E. Jack Bayou, Sec. 24 T. 21 S. R. 27 E.	August 5, 1912.
208.	Bracovich, J.	Olga	4.00	Cut Off Bayou, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	October 9, 1910.
289.	Bracovich, J.	Olga	2.00	Cut Off and Brothers Bayou, Sec. 35 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	January 21, 1906.
434.	Barbler, M.	Empire	1.50	S. Pocket of Joe's Lagoon, E. of Grand Bayou, Sec. 31 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	May 9, 1905.
438.	Barbler, John.	New Orleans	9.00	Four places in Grand Bayou, one place Bastian Bay, Sec. 36, and one place Bayou Des Hultres, Sec. 35 T. 20 S. R. 27 E.	September 27, 1911.
448.	Barbalich, G.	Empire	5.00	Bayou des Hultres, two places, Sec. 35 T. 20 S. R. 27 E.	February 13, 1903.
505.	Barbalich, G.	Empire	1.50	V. Shore Bayou des Hultres near Mouth, Sec. 15 T. 27 S. R. 27 E.	March 10, 1903.
132.	Rendich, Marc.	Empire	1.50	East Shore Bastian Bay, Sec. 33 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	September 27, 1911.
133.	Rendich, Marc.	Empire	2.00	Lagoon S. E. of mouth of Bayou La Chute, Sec. 5 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	December 20, 1910.
134.	Rendich, Rudolph.	Empire	5.00	Bastian Bay, mouth of Bayou La Chute, Sec. 32 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	December 20, 1910.
135.	Rendich, Lawrence.	Empire	1.50	Bastian Bay, near Grand Bayou, Sec. 6 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	December 20, 1910.
136.	Rendich, George.	Empire	1.00	Bastian Bay, Sec. 30 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	December 20, 1910.
190.	Reny, F.	Empire	3.00	Bastian Bay, Sec. 41 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	June 5, 1912.
437.	Benen, Louis.	Buras	4.00	South Shore Cyprien Bay, Sec. 14 T. 19 S. R. 16 E.	June 5, 1912.
439.	Benen, Charles A.	Nichols	4.00	South Shore Big Pass, Sec. 14 T. 19 S. R. 16 E.	June 5, 1912.
437.	Benen, Charles A.	Nichols	4.00	Bay Bodelle near Grand Pass, Sec. 14 T. 19 S. R. 16 E.	April 13, 1903.
153.	Risovich, D.	Empire	2.90	East Shore of Bastian Bay, Sec. 16 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	August 9, 1911.
152.	Risovich, D.	Empire	4.4	East Shore of Bayou La Chute, Sec. 21 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	August 9, 1911.
436.	Rilatch, A.	Empire	10.00	Grand Bay, Sec. 20 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	October 3, 1904.
52.	Powers, John, Jr.	Empire	10.00	Bay Adam, N. W. of Diamond Island, T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	August 23, 1910.
327.	Powers, Andrew.	Empire	4.80	V. Shore Bay Adam, N. of mouth Bayou Maranguin, Sec. 17 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	June 4, 1912.
432.	Posco, Anton.	Empire	1.66	Bastian Bay, opposite mouth Bayou Ferrin, Sec. 17 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	October 16, 1911.
433.	Posco, Anton.	Empire	1.00	Bayou La Chute, both banks near Bayou Cheri, Sec. 27 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	October 26, 1910.

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES, ETC.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA, ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
28.	Butulin, Vaso.	Olga.	5.30.	N. and S. Shore Yankee Bayou and on S. & S. W. shore Old Stump Bay.	February 10, 1912.
37.	Burulia, Vaso.	Olga.	1.00.	Small Pass and Lagoon back of Muskabac's Camp.	February 10, 1912.
43.	Burbrig, John.	Port Eads.	3.00.	West Shore Grand Bayou near Whale Bay.	April 13, 1911.
55.	Burbrig, John.	Port Eads.	3.00.	West Shore Whale Bay.	April 13, 1911.
76.	Busko, Michel.	Empire.	3.00.	Bastian Bay near Grand Bayou.	November 20, 1910.
497.	Busko, Michel.	Empire.	3.00.	Two pieces in Bayou La Chute.	March 20, 1903.
77.	Busko, Michel.	Empire.	2.19.	West bank Grand Bayou in Secs. 7 & 12 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	April 17, 1912.
111.	Bulot, P. E.	Empire.	3.30.	English Bayou, both sides, not opposite.	October 25, 1910.
112.	Bulot, Victor.	Empire.	3.60.	N. Shore of E. Bastian Bay near mouth of Bayou Fontenelle.	February 19, 1912.
113.	Bulot, Victor.	Empire.	4.00.	E. Shore of Shell Island Bay.	July 8, 1912.
498.	Bulot, A.	Empire.	2.25.	Function Fontenelle and English Bayous in Sec. 23 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	July 8, 1912.
215.	Buras, A.	Buras.	1.90.	E. Shore of E. Bayou Schofield.	May 19, 1912.
216.	Buras, A.	Buras.	3.70.	E. Fork Bayou Schofield, W. Shore.	July 2, 1911.
217.	Buras, Parker.	Buras.	10.00.	Pass and N. W. Shore of Skip Jack Bay.	May 8, 1911.
218.	Buras, A.	Buras.	10.00.	E. Shore Bay Schofield.	October 9, 1910.
245.	Buras, Clement.	Triumph.	7.50.	W. Shore Flat Bay.	April 11, 1911.
246.	Buras, F.	Empire.	6.35.	E. Shore Flat Bay.	April 13, 1911.
247.	Buras, H.	Empire.	7.50.	W. Shore Flat Bay.	April 13, 1911.
248.	Buras, T.	Empire.	9.00.	W. Shore Flat Bay.	September 20, 1910.
440.	Buras, D. Jr.	Empire.	9.00.	W. Shore Bay Adam.	September 15, 1910.
514.	Buras, O.	Empire.	4.00.	S. Shore Bay Adam.	July 16, 1912.
515.	Buras, A.	Empire.	6.00.	W. Shore Bay Adam.	July 2, 1912.
50.	Castell, Louis.	Port Eads.	1.80.	Lagoon back of Port Eads.	April 21, 1912.
201.	Carlini, Louis.	Buras.	10.00.	W. Shore Bay Chichivas and both sides Bayou leading to Dry Cypress Bayou.	January 23, 1905.
422.	Calvo, Antony.	Dalay.	1.00.	Club Foot Bayou.	October 9, 1910.
501.	Cazeau, Joe.	Buras.	9.00.	Bay Coquette and Dry Cypress Bayou.	February 28, 1912.
122.	Crevasse, S. H.	Neptune.	10.00.	S. W. Shore of Bay Demille, near junction of Bayou Tortillon.	August 2, 1912.
180.	Cerkovich, G.	Buras.	6.80.	Around Island Taylor Pass.	May 9, 1906.
181.	Cerkovich, G.	Buras.	1.00.	Grand Bay near Cut-Off Bayou.	November 20, 1910.
38.	Cinjak, John.	Empire.	1.40.	Bastian Bay near Grand Bayou Pass.	July 2, 1912.
35.	Conway, Jno.	Port Eads.	3.00.	Playune Bayou, both shores, and Lagoon.	October 8, 1911.
101.	Coppota, A.	City Price.	4.00.	Bay Ronquille, W. of M. A. Ziblick's Camp.	October 2, 1906.
163.	Colisich, Antony.	Olga.	5.00.	Sec. 20 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	October 22, 1904.
510.	Colodrovich, D.	Olga.	4.00.	Grand Bay.	May 22, 1911.
265.	Cuclich, Peter.	Ostrica.	8.30.	Port Bayou, both sides from near mouth to fork, and both sides fork.	

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA. ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
166.	Colisch, Antony.	Olga.	2.00	Grand Bay off Alligator Bayou, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	February 15, 1911.
220.	Cosse, Isidore.	Nichols	2.80	East Grand Pass, between Big and Boudelle Bays, Sec. 11 T. 19 S. R. 16 E.	April 6, 1903.
227.	Collette, B.	Buras	3.00	East Bayou Schofield and Ship Jack Bay, Sec. 16 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	January 24, 1911.
124.	Curry, Victor.	Pilot Town.	10.00	Upper E. Shore of East Bay, T. 23 S. R. 32 E.	July 16, 1912.
147.	Curry, Robert T.	Empire	10.00	Upper E. Shore of East Bay, T. 22 S. R. 32 E.	July 16, 1912.
240.	Cupanica, Peter.	Empire	5.00	Both sides Bayou Cherl, Sec. 3 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	July 16, 1912.
65.	Delmel, Aug. A.	Pilot Town.	10.00	Upper E. Shore East Bay, T. 23 S. R. 32 E.	July 16, 1912.
66.	Delmel, Louis M.	Pilot Town.	10.00	Upper E. Shore East Bay, T. 23 S. R. 32 E.	July 16, 1912.
71.	Delmel, Edgar.	Pilot Town.	10.00	Upper E. Shore East Bay, T. 23 S. R. 32 E.	July 16, 1912.
115.	Delmel, Valentine.	Home Place.	10.00	Bay Chicot N. E. Shore, T. 19 S. R. 28 E.	October 4, 1909.
205.	Denesse, P.	Buras	9.50	N. W. Shore Cypress Bay and W. Shore Bayou Auguste, Secs. 5 and 32 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	October 19, 1911.
172.	Destina, M.	Empire	4.90	N. W. Shore of Brag Bay and S. Shore Lagoon near Deadman's Bayou, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	January 24, 1912.
206.	Denesse, Eugene P.	Buras	2.60	English Bayou and Bay, Sec. 6 T. 26 S. R. 29 E.	May 19, 1912.
214.	De Armas, E.	Buras	10.00	End Shore of Bay Denesse, between Canal and Quarantine Bay, T. 19 S. R. 16 E.	February 19, 1912.
235.	De Armas, J. C.	Buras	10.00	Sandy Point Bayou N. and W. Shores and W. Shore Bay Jacques, Secs. 26 and 35 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	May 11, 1911.
236.	De Armas, J. C.	Buras	10.00	S. W. Shore Bay Jacques and to Sandy Point, Secs. 35 and 36 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	May 11, 1911.
278.	Desporte, Jos.	Empire.	1.20	W. Shore Small Bay in Bayou LaChute, Sec. 3 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	July 8, 1912.
137.	Demandre, Valentine.	Home Place.	8.00	Bayou and S. Shore of Bay Cheniere, T. 19 S. R. 28 E.	October 4, 1909.
484.	Demandre, P., Jr.	Buras	10.00	Bayou connecting Bay Cheniere and Bay Chicot.	October 4, 1909.
174.	Fasterling, J. B.	Buras	10.00	E. Shore of Bay Coquette in Secs. 26, 27 and 34 T. 21 S. R. 27 E.	October 9, 1910.
175.	Fasterling & Colombel.	Buras	6.00	W. Shore Bay Pompadour, T. 21 S. R. 27 E.	October 9, 1910.
176.	Fasterling & Daroca.	Buras	5.00	Bayou Fourtelle, N. of Island, Sec. 23 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	October 10, 1910.
178.	Fasterling & Daroca.	Buras	10.00	S. Shore Celery Point and in Pass, Secs. 8 and 9 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	April 12, 1912.
177.	Fasterling & Colombel.	Buras	3.00	Bayou Auguste and English Bayou, T. 21 S. R. 27 E.	October 9, 1910.
196.	Franevovich, Uriah.	Buras	10.00	S. Shore Bay Chiclaras and W. Shore of E. Bayou Jacques, Secs. 13 and 24 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	April 21, 1912.
330.	Francovich, M.	Empire	3.00	E. Shore Bastian Bay, near mouth Bayou La Chute, Sec. 33 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	January 12, 1911.
331.	Francovich, M.	Empire	2.00	W. side Bastian Bay, Sec. 31 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	January 12, 1911.
403.	Frankovich, Tony.	Empire	2.00	W. Shore Bayou LaChute, Sec. 16 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	August 17, 1911.
109.	Frelch, Jos.	Empire.	8.00	Three acres Bay Couvant, two pieces five acres Bayou Cook, in Sec. 20 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	February 25, 1903.
408.	Ficovich Bros.	Ostrica.	3.00	West Bay Bastian from Miramar, Sec. 7 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	August 28, 1911.
409.	Ficovich Bros.	Ostrica.	.70	N. Shore Bayou La Chute, near Bayou Fontenelle, Sec. 26 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	January 12, 1911.
503.	Ficovich Bros.	Ostrica.	5.00	Both sides Bayou Cherl, Sec. 3 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	July 16, 1912.
504.	Ficovich Bros.	Ostrica.	.50	Bastian Bay, near Grand Bayou, Sec. 18 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	July 16, 1912.

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF FLAQUEMINES, ETC.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA. ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
410.	Ficovich Bros.	Ostrica.	.50	W. Shore Bayou LaChute, Sec. 26 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	January 12, 1911.
485.	Fox, H. W.	Daisy	3.90	N. W. Shore Cox's Bay near Schofield's Pass, T. 18 S. R. 16 E.	November 23, 1910.
486.	Fox, H. W.	Daisy	2.25	S. Shore Tom East Bay, W. of Pass, T. 18 S. R. 16 E.	November 23, 1910.
487.	Fox, H. W.	Daisy	4.50	On S. W. Shore of Tom East Bay, near Schofield Pass, T. 18 S. R. 16 E.	November 23, 1910.
253.	Fuch, L.	New Orleans.	5.00	Cornelius Pass to Long Bay, T. 18 S. R. 15 E.	October 4, 1910.
254.	Fuch, V.	New Orleans.	10.00	Vlademier Bayou, T. 18 S. R. 15 E.	October 4, 1910.
126.	Galmiche, Louis.	Empire	1.00	Bayou Fontenelle, Sec. 35 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	October 25, 1910.
491.	Gokovich, Nick.	Empire.	.60	Out in Bastian Bay, off Miramar, Sec. 7 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	July 8, 1912.
511.	Gouracovich, J.	Oiga	2.00	Bayou near Grand Bay, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	October 4, 1910.
256.	Grusch, Mike.	New Orleans.	4.00	Flat Bayou and into Bayou going by Miladin Camp, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	October 8, 1910.
263.	Grusch, T.	Oiga	6.00	Grand Bay, Sec. 18 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	October 8, 1904.
125.	Harris, Chas.	Nichols	3.75	Big Bay at its head, Sec. 11 T. 19 S. R. 16 E.	June 5, 1912.
154.	Harris, W.	Daisy	2.00	Spanish Bay, Sec. 20 T. 18 S. R. 16 E.	February 16, 1903.
434.	Harris, Jos.	Daisy	3.00	Victor Bayou, T. 18 S. R. 16 E.	April 1, 1906.
150.	Hatton, Chas.	Empire	1.70	E. Shore near mouth, Bayou Fontenelle and mouth Bayou Old Canard, Sec. 10 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	November 6, 1910.
151.	Hatton, Chas., Jr.	Empire.	3.10	Bayou Fontenelle, near Side Bayou, Sec. 35 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	October 25, 1910.
39.	Hihar, John	Empire.	1.33	E. Shore Bayou LaChute, commencing opposite S. Shore Cut-Off, Sec. 16 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	September 27, 1911.
90.	Hihar, John	Empire	2.50	Both sides Bayou LaChute, Sec. 33 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	November 20, 1910.
89.	Hihar, John	Empire.	1.00	E. Shore Bayou LaChute, in Sec. 27 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	November 20, 1910.
121.	Hicey, John	Empire	5.00	S. Shore Bay Adam, T. 19 S. R. 28 E.	October 15, 1907.
462.	Hicey, J.	Empire	5.00	W. Shore of Bay Adam, commencing at Carbollic Bayou, Sec. 17 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	May 29, 1912.
507.	Hicey, John	Empire	5.00	W. Shore Bay Adam S. from Carbollic Bayou. Sec. 17 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	May 29, 1912.
488.	Hicey, H.	Empire.	8.00	On S. Shore of Bay Adam, Sec. 4 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	August 23, 1910.
143.	Hingle, G. W., Jr.	Ostrica	5.50	Quarantine Bay, N. of Bayou Tortillon, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	May 22, 1911.
198.	Hingle, Jos., Jr.	Buras	3.00	East Bayou Schofield, near Skip Jack Bay, Sec. 16 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	May 6, 1911.
199.	Hingle, Jos., Jr.	Buras.	4.50	S. W. Shore Skip Jack Bay, Sec. 16 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	July 8, 1912.
209.	Hingle, H.	Buras.	5.50	W. Shore of Bay Jacques and Bayou connecting with English Bay, Sec. 6 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	April 21, 1912.
210.	Hingle, H.	Buras.	5.00	N. W. Shore of Bay Schofield, Sec. 7 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	May 19, 1912.
211.	Hingle, Geo	Buras.	3.00	W. Fork of Schofield Bayou, Sec. 19 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	January 28, 1906.
212.	Hingle, H.	Buras.	1.00	Bayou Schofield, Sec. 19 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	September 25, 1904.
213.	Hingle, H.	Buras	2.40	E. Shore W. Fork Bayou Schofield, Sec. 19 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	November 20, 1907.
461.	Hingle, H.	Empire	2.20	Bay Schofield, T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	November 20, 1909.
463.	Hingle, W. F.	Ostrica	0.33	Fort Bayou, commencing at Fork T. 19 S. R. 17 E.	May 12, 1912.
465.	Hingle, C.	Empire.	3.00	White Otto Bayou, S. Shore, T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	September 11, 1910.
466.	Hingle, C.	Empire.	4.00	Bayou Courrant, out from shore, T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	September 11, 1910.
435.	Hinck, M.	Naln	2.50	Big Pass, near Bourdelles Bay, Sec. 14 T. 19 S. R. 16 E.	June 10, 1912.
508.	Hicey, H.	Empire.	8.00	S. Shore Bay Adam, Sec. 17 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	August 23, 1910.

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA. ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
105.	Hutton, Chas.	Empire	4.00	E. Shore of Shell Island Bay, Sec. 33 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	July 8, 1912.
257.	Ivovich, T.	Oiga	.75	Grand Bay, S. of Jack Bay, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	January 24, 1912.
258.	Ivovich, T.	Oiga	.75	Taylor Pass, S. of Battle Ax Island, Sec. 15 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	July 16, 1912.
48.	Jackson, Andrew, Jr.	Port Bada	2.00	W. Shore Whale Bay, Sec. 21 T. 19 S. R. 28 E.	January 4, 1905.
49.	Jackson, Penrose	Port Bada	5.25	Lagoon back of Port Bada, T. 24 S. R. 32 E.	July 2, 1912.
54.	Jackson, Thos.	Port Bada	3.00	Mango Bayou, Port Bada.	April 29, 1911.
55.	Jackson, Thos.	Port Bada	2.00	N. E. Shore Whale Bay.	April 29, 1911.
56.	Jackson, Thos.	Port Bada	2.00	Whale Bay, W. Shore.	January 4, 1905.
57.	Jackson, Thos.	Port Bada	1.80	W. Shore Whale Bay, rear of Camp, T. 24 S. R. 32 E.	July 2, 1912.
58.	Jackson, Thos.	Port Bada	1.80	W. Shore Whale Bay, rear of Camp, T. 24 S. R. 32 E.	July 2, 1912.
202.	Jacmaine, Antoine.	Buras	10.00	N. Shore Bay Chicharas, Secs. 11 and 14 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	June 6, 1912.
203.	Jacmaine, J.	Buras	5.00	S. W. Shore Bay Chicharas, both sides Bayou Tortelle, Sec. 14 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	May 1, 1911.
204.	Jacmaine, J.	Buras	3.20	Junction of Bayou Tortelle and Bayou Chicharas, Sec. 14 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	June 6, 1912.
120.	Johnson, Wm. & Co.	Nichols	9.50	Bourdelle Bay, Sec. 14 T. 19 S. R. 16 E.	March 27, 1905.
173.	Johnson, John.	Buras	8.50	S. Shore of Bay and W. Shore of Bay Jacques, near Sandy Point Bayou, Sec. 29 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	April 21, 1912.
413.	Johnson, Edward.	Empire	9.00	W. Shore Bay Adam, Sec. 32 T. 19 S. R. 28 E.	December 3, 1909.
416.	Johnson, Edward.	Empire	9.50	E. Shore Bay Adam, Sec. 29 T. 19 S. R. 28 E.	December 30, 1909.
415.	Joncovich, S.	Empire	2.00	Grand Bayou, 2 pieces Sec. 36 T. 20 S. R. 27 E.	March 16, 1903.
9.	Jurisch, V. L.	Empire	2.50	Eastian Bay, near Grand Bayou, in Sec. 7 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	September 7, 1911.
10.	Jurisch, Viaka L.	Empire	3.20	Eastian Bay, opposite Mouth of Bayou Ferren, in Sec. 17 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	September 7, 1911.
38.	Jurisch, Thos.	Oiga	2.00	Taylor Pass, north of Battle Ax Island, Sec. 15 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	July 16, 1912.
39.	Jurisch, Andrea.	Oiga	3.30	S. Shore of Bayou, between Canal Bayou and Broquiski Bayou T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	March 6, 1912.
40.	Jurisch, Thos.	Oiga	4.40	Yankee Bayou and Small Bayou, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	April 13, 1911.
61.	Jurisch, J. J.	Oiga	.70	N. W. Shore Grand Bay, near Camp T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	February 10, 1912.
62.	Jurisch, J. J.	Oiga	3.30	Grand Bay S. S. W. of Jack Bay Pass, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	February 10, 1912.
63.	Jurisch, J. J.	Oiga	2.00	Grand Bay, S. E. by S. from Pinnich's Point, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	February 10, 1912.
152.	Jurisch, A.	Oiga	2.00	Grand Bayou and Broquiski Bayou, Sec. 35 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	October 9, 1905.
153.	Jurisch, A.	Oiga	2.00	W. Shore of Grand Bay and Small Bayou, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	December 16, 1905.
512.	Jurisch, J.	Oiga	2.00	In Grand Bay, Sec. 20 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	September 16, 1904.
284.	Jurakovich, M.	Oiga	4.00	W. Shore Little Bay, Sec. 16 and 21 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	July 16, 1912.
207.	Kandich, S.	Empire	3.00	Grand Bay, near Taylor's Pass, T. 18 S. R. 19 E.	February 28, 1911.
235.	Katic & Co., T.	Empire	4.00	W. Shore Bayou Chaland, Sec. 9 T. 21 S. R. 27 E.	September 27, 1911.
421.	Katic, C.	Empire	9.00	Eastian Bay, 1 acre Sec. 7 T. 21 S. R. 28 E. and Bayou Cour-rant, 8 acres in Sec. 7 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	April 4, 1903.
430.	Kressich, N.	Empire	3.00	Both Sides Bayou Cheri, Sec. 3 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	July 16, 1912.
431.	Kressich, N.	Empire	1.50	W. Shore Bayou La Chute S. of Cut Off, Sec. 16 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	September 27, 1902.
273.	Kinkela, L.	Ostrica	3.00	Bayou Bio, T. 19 S. R. 17 E.	December 20, 1910.
252.	Lassus, B.	Nestor	3.00	On Lassus Bayou, T. 18 S. R. 15 E.	October 4, 1910.
100.	Legura, A. L.	Oiga	1.90	N. Shore of Grand Bay, near Jack Bay Pass, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	January 24, 1902.
277.	Legura, Jos.	Empire	3.60	W. Shore Bayou Chaland, near Mouth, Sec. 28 and 29 T. 21 S. R. 27 E.	November 21, 1911.

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES, ETC.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
266.	Lentich, Jno. & Cuslich.				
	P.	Ostrica	3.00	Bayou Blo, T. 19 S. R. 17 E.	December 20, 1910.
103.	Lingoni, Victor.	Daisy	2.00	Blind Bayou, near Honis Bayou, Sec. 27 T. 18 S. R. 16 E.	March 4, 1903, 1910.
148.	Lillman, Wm.	Empire	.50	Grand Bayou E. Shore, Sec. 25 T. 20 S. R. 27 E.	November 30, 1910.
149.	Lillman, Wm.	Empire	1.80	Grand Bayou, Sec. 25 T. 20 S. R. 27 E.	November 30, 1910.
46.	Lobrano, F. J.	Port Eads.	3.00	W. Shore White Bay, T. 24 S. R. 32 E.	July 9, 1912.
72.	Lobrano, F. J.	Port Eads.	5.00	Upper E. Shore of East Bay, T. 23 S. R. 32 E.	July 16, 1912.
483.	Lobrano, F., & McLaughlin, W. F. S.	Pilot Town.	10.00	Upper E. Shore of East Bay, T. 23 S. R. 32 E.	July 16, 1912.
51.	Loga, Joe.	Port Eads.	5.00	Arm of Whale Bay, near Mouth of South Pass.	April 29, 1911.
274.	Lovkovich, J.	Oiga	1.60	Both Sides of Alligator Bayou and Grand Bay, Shore W. of mouth of Bayou, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	February 10, 1912.
418.	Lorko, M.	Empire	3.00	Quarantine Bay, T. 19 S. R. 17 E.	April 4, 1911.
419.	Lorko, M.	Empire.	7.00	N. Shore Cross Bayou, running West, near Cut Off, Sec. 20 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	November 30, 1910.
420.	Lorko, Frank.	Empire.	2.70	Bastian Bay S. E. from mouth Bayou Cook, Sec. 29 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	November 30, 1910.
47.	Lupis, B. & Bros.	Port Eads.	2.00	W. Shore of Whale Bay.	April 13, 1911.
75.	Lucas, Frank, Jr.	Nalrn	4.00	Bourdele Bay Big Pass, Sec. 14 T. 19 S. R. 16 E.	June 10, 1912.
79.	Lucas, M. L.	Nalrn	9.50	E. Shore of Bay Adam, Sec. 29 T. 19 S. R. 28 E.	April 21, 1912.
93.	Lucas, F. M., Sr.	Nalrn	7.25	W. Shore of Bay Adam in Sec. 20 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	June 11, 1912.
138.	Lucas, Marc.	Nalrn	9.53	Bay Adam, South of Mouth of Bayou Vacharie, Sec. 21 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	June 10, 1912.
104.	Lingoni, J.	Daisy	.50	Blind Bayou, near Harris Bayou, Sec. 27 T. 18 S. R. 16 E.	March 1903.
89.	Maleta, Mateo.	Empire	.90	Bastian Bay, Off Miramar, Sec. 7 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	July 8, 1912.
261.	Maldin, Geo.	Oiga	10.00	S. W. Shore Flat Bay, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	July 7, 1912.
406.	Matulich, Henry.	Nichols	9.00	E. Side of Grand Pass, near Bay	January 4, 1905.
467.	Marina, S.	Oiga	3.00	On W. Shore Grand Bayou, just above George's Bayou, Sec. 6 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	September 22, 1911.
499.	Mastlica, T.	Empire	3.00	S. Shore Bayou Chaland, Sec. 32 T. 21 S. R. 27 E.	November 14, 1911.
500.	Mastlica, Tony	Empire.	7.00	Mouth Bayou Chaland, E. Shore and in Bayou W. Shore, in Sec. 29 T. 21 S. R. — E.	November 14, 1911.
164.	Merlice, John.	Oiga	7.00	Grand Bay and near Malladin Bay u, Sec. 20 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	October 22, 1904.
267.	Mecatch, N.	Empire.	.33	Shore W. Bayou La Chute, near mouth and out on Bayou La Chute, near mouth, Sec. 33 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	November 21, 1910.
44.	Miller, Waldin.	Port Eads.	3.00	In Mango Bayou.	April 29, 1911.
179.	Mistich, S.	Buras.	2.70	East Bayou Schofield, Sec. 20 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	March 31, 1912.
182.	Mistich, S.	Buras.	10.00	W. Shore Cypress Bay and E. Shore Bayou Auguste, Secs. 32 and 33 T. 20 and 21 S. R. 29 E.	May 8, 1911.
183.	Mistich, S.	Buras.	4.00	Bay Schofield, Sec. 17 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	October 9, 1910.
184.	Mistich, S.	Buras.	5.30	E. Shore Bay Jacques Pass, between Bays Cypress and Jacques, Sec. 5 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	April 7, 1912.
185.	Mistich, S.	Buras.	2.00	E. Shore Bayou Schofield, at Mouth, Sec. 19 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	May 8, 1911.
186.	Mistich, S.	Buras.	3.00	Bayou Schofield and East Fork Bayou, Sec. 19 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	December 29, 1909.

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA. ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
187.	Mistich, S.	Buras.	3.00	E. Shore Bayou Schofield, near Month, Sec. 19 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	December 17, 1905.
188.	Mistich, S.	Buras.	4.00	E. Fork Bayou Schofield, two pieces, Sec. 20 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	October 4, 1904.
287.	Miladin, Thos.	Olga.	7.00	S. Shore of Flat Bay and Bayou, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	July 7, 1912.
407.	Mialjevich, Luke.	Empire.	4.00	One piece in Grand Bay, 1.50 acres and one piece Yankee Bayou, 2.00 acres in Sec. 18 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	April 29, 1905.
476.	Mialjevich, J.	Empire.	3.00	N. W. Shore of Joe's Lagoon, Sec. 31 T. 20 S. R. 26 E.	September 7, 1911.
477.	Mialjevich, Joe.	Empire.	1.30	West Bank of Grand Bayou, Sec. 30 T. 23 S. R. 28 E.	June 5, 1912.
478.	Mialjevich, J.	Empire.	3.00	Quarantine Bay N. E. from Mouth of Bayou Tortillon, T. 19 S. R. 17 E.	May 22, 1911.
479.	Mialjevich, J.	Empire.	3.00	Grand Bayou, Sec. 26 T. 20 S. R. 27 E.	December 28, 1906.
110.	Morino, Sam.	Empire.	1.35	W. Shore of Bayou Schoenberger, Sec. 36 T. 29 S. R. 27 E.	July 16, 1912.
286.	Mozant, Alfred.	Buras.	2.50	E. Shore Bayou Cook, Sec. 5 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	November 19, 1911.
163.	Murphy, Jas.	Pilot Town.	10.00	Upper E. Shore of East Bay, T. 23 S. R. 32 E.	July 16, 1912.
175.	Mullus, Thos.	Olga.	1.00	Grand Bay, off Malladin Bayou, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	February 13, 1911.
481.	Muhoberac, Mateo.	Olga.	1.00	N. Shore of Yankee Bayou, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	July 16, 1912.
482.	Muhoberac, Mateo.	Olga.	1.31	Lagoon S. E. of his camp, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	December 27, 1911.
496.	Muhoberac, Mateo.	Olga.	1.60	Lagoon W. of his camp, two pieces, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	December 27, 1911.
68.	McLaughlin, H. F. S.	Point-a-la-Hache.	3.60	Both Sides of Yankee Bayou, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	December 27, 1911.
69.	McLaughlin, Jno.	Pilot Town.	10.00	Upper Shore East Bay, T. 23 S. R. 32 E.	July 16, 1912.
116.	McLaughlin, Louis J.	Pilot Town.	10.00	Upper E. Shore of East Bay, T. 23 S. R. 32 E.	July 16, 1912.
1.	Negodich, Antony.	Empire.	.60	Bayou Cook E. Shore, T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	November 2, 1911.
87.	Negodich, Tony.	Empire.	8.00	Bay Adam, S. E. Shore Dymond Island, T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	June 2, 1909.
86.	Negodich, Tony.	Empire.	10.00	Six Acres, two pieces Bay Bastian, Sec. 7, 4 acres, two pieces, Bayou Cook, T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	February 9, 1903.
67.	Nelson, Harry.	Port Eads.	10.00	Upper E. or N. Shore of East Bay, T. 23 S. R. 32 E.	July 16, 1912.
237.	Nozlen, B.	Olga.	1.00	Grand Bay S. E. by S. of Jack Pass, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	February 10, 1912.
238.	Nozlen, B.	Olga.	2.50	Black Jack Bayou and Grand Bay, E. Shore, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	February 10, 1912.
259.	Ochiljevich, G.	Olga.	6.81	S. Shore of Bayou, just N. of Old Stump Bay, S. E. Shore Bay George both sides Bayou Panovich, and W. Shore of Old Stump, S. from Bayou Panovich and N. Shore of Bayou, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	February 10, 1912.
4.	Parun, Geo.	Olga.	5.85	45 Acres, Shore Jack's Bay, W. of Pass; 10 acres N. Shore Grand Bay W. of Pass; 4.30 Acres Grand Bay S. of Jack Bay Pass, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	February 10, 1912.
21.	Parun, Mato.	Olga.	3.64	Taylor's Pass in T. 19 S. R. 16 E.	February 10, 1912.
22.	Parun, Mato.	Olga.	1.55	N. Shore Grand Bay, both sides Mouth Manseles Bayou, T. 19 S. R. 16 E.	February 10, 1912.
26.	Parun, Geo.	Olga.	6.00	Grand Bay, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	July 9, 1912.
60.	Parun, M.	Olga.	2.00	W. Shore of Grand Bay and Small Piece Front of Camp, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	September 18, 1910.
78.	Pavlovich, Merlice.	Olga.	3.00	N. Shore of Lagoon W. of and near Cut Off, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	April 13, 1911.
83.	Pausina, Luka.	Olga.	9.13	E. Shore Old Stump Bay, near Yankee Bayou, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	March 6, 1912.
144.	Payton, Jas.	Pilot Town.	7.00	Around Island in East Bay, T. 23 S. R. 32 E.	February 10, 1912.

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES, ETC.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA. ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
270.	Paolina, Luke.	Olga.	1.00.	Grand Bay S. of Jack Bay Pass, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	February 10, 1912.
442.	Palagil, A.	New Orleans.	5.00.	Two Pieces in George Bayou, One Piece in Grand Bayou and one Piece in Pardie Bay, Sec. 36 T. 20 S. R. 27 E.	January 24, 1903.
119.	Persich, Nicole T.	Empire.	3.00.	Bay Bastian, off Mouth, Bayou Ferrin, Sec. 17 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	October 31, 1911.
219.	Peterson, Peter E.	Empire.	10.00.	Bay Adam, N. Shore, T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	February 7, 1903.
221.	Peterson, Peter E.	Empire.	1.84.	Bastian Bay, W. of Mouth Bayou Cook, Sec. 8 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	July 16, 1912.
222.	Peterson, Peter E.	Empire.	2.50.	W. Shore Bay Adam, T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	May 29, 1912.
200.	Pelus, Edward.	Buras.	6.00.	N. Shore Bay Jacques and Small Bayou connecting with Bay Schofield, Sec. 8 and 6 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	April 21, 1912.
251.	Pleschia, Joseph.	New Orleans.	10.00.	Around Cornelius Bay and Island, T. 18 S. R. 15 E.	October 4, 1910.
427.	Pressich, A.	Empire.	.80.	Bastian Bay, near Grand Bayou, Sec. 31 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	November 20, 1910.
262.	Petrovich, Tony.	Empire.	1.22.	E. Shore of Bayou Cook, Sec. 5 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	September 27, 1911.
271.	Petrovich, A.	Empire.	10.00.	Bay Adam, Sec. 18 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	April 4, 1903.
140.	Picinich, Mato.	Olga.	3.00.	Two Pieces in Grand Bay, near Malladin Bayou in Sec. 20 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	September 21, 1904.
145.	Pike, Wm., Sr., & Jr.	Pilot Town.	12.00.	S. E. and W. Shore of Portage Bay, T. 23 S. R. 32 E.	July 16, 1912.
498.	Pignoli, Marc.	Natrn.	9.90.	On W. Shore of Bay Adam, Secs. 17 and 20 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	June 30, 1912.
70.	Proctor, Jno. C.	Pilot Town.	5.00.	Upper E. Shore of East Bay, T. 21 S. R. 32 E.	July 16, 1912.
127.	Poluta, M.	Empire.	2.80.	Junction of Bayous Cherlie, Fontelle and La Chute, Sec. 26 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	November 20, 1910.
128.	Poluta, M.	Empire.	1.00.	Bayou La Chute, both sides just above his Camp, Sec. 10 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	July 16, 1912.
129.	Poluta, M.	Empire.	3.70.	Bayou Chert, near Bayou La Chute, Sec. 10 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	July 16, 1912.
244.	Poluta, M.	Empire.	2.00.	Bayou La Chute, Sec. 16 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	February 25, 1903.
260.	Protich, F.	Olga.	2.30.	W. Shore Lagoon S. of Old Stump Bay, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	July 16, 1912.
281.	Protich, Tony.	Olga.	3.10.	Both Sides of Bayou South and S. Side of Island, between Lagoon W. of Grand Bay, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	February 10, 1912.
285.	Protich, Tony.	Olga.	.86.	W. Shore of Bayou, between Lagoon and Yankee Bayou, back of Mackerbras Camp, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	February 10, 1912.
376.	Protich, T.	Olga.	4.00.	Grand Bay, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	February 15, 1911.
139.	Radvich, Anton.	Empire.	1.50.	Bastian Bay, between Mouth of Bayou La Chute and Canal, Sec. 33 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	November 30, 1910.
443.	Rahelch, Grego.	Olga.	1.00.	Outside Alligator Bayou in Grand Bay, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	October 8, 1910.
249.	Reussen, H.	Empire.	5.80.	Bay Adam N. E. of Hicey's Camp, Sec. 21 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	July 16, 1912.
332.	Reussen, Henry.	Empire.	5.80.	Bay Adam N. E. of Hicey's Camp, T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	July 16, 1912.
142.	Richard, Tony.	Nichols.	10.00.	S. Shore Bourdelles Bay, near Bourdelles Point, Sec. 14 T. 19 S. R. 16 E.	June 5, 1912.
146.	Rodi, Leo., Jr.	Port Bads.	5.00.	N. E. and S. Shore of Bar Pilot Bay, T. 24 S. R. 32 E.	July 2, 1912.
232.	Rodi, Frank.	Buras.	4.00.	E. Fork Back Shore Bayou Schofield, Sec. 20 T. 19 S. R. 29 E.	January 7, 1905.
279.	Rodolf, A.	New Orleans.	.50.	Bastian Bay, Sec. 8 T. 28 S. R. 28 E.	February 4, 1904.
444.	Rosco, Peter.	Port Bads.	9.00.	One piece in Long Bayou, left side, One Piece in Little Bay W. Side, T. 19 S. R. — E.	April 13, 1905.
412.	Rudolpho, Frank.	Olga.	2.00.	W. Shore Grand Bay, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	January 14, 1906.

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA. ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
8.	Rudolf, Antonio	Empire	10.00	S. Shore Bay Adam, Opposite W. End of Island, Sec. 28 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	September 27, 1911.
19.	Slablich, Juve	New Orleans	2.88	W. Bank of Bayou Des Huitres, Sec. 15 T. 21 S. R. 27 E.	September 27, 1911.
74.	Sallant, Martin J.	Pilot Town	10.00	Upper E. Shore of East Bay, T. 23 S. R. 32 E.	July 16, 1912.
429.	Sallanovich, Tony	Oiga	2.00	W. Shore Grand Bay, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	April 13, 1911.
228.	Slavich, Joe A.	Empire	1.50	W. Shore of Bayou Des Huitres at Junction of First Bayou, Sec. 2 T. 21 S. R. 27 E.	September 27, 1911.
229.	Slavich, Joe A.	Empire	1.20	E. Shore Bayou Des Huitres, Sec. 35 T. 20 S. R. 27 E.	September 27, 1911.
423.	Salatch, N.	Empire	2.00	W. Shore of Grand Bayou, 2 pieces, one 70 acres and one 1.30 acres, in Sec. 24 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	July 16, 1912.
425.	Salatch, Jno.	Empire	3.00	Bayou La Chute, E. Bank, near Mouth, Sec. 33 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	November 3, 1910.
84.	Seput, V.	Empire	.80	W. Shore of Grand Bayou, Sec. 1 T. 20 S. R. 27 E.	September 27, 1911.
87.	Seput, V.	Empire	3.80	E. Shore of Bayou Schoenberger and W. Shore of Grand Bayou, Sec. 1 T. 21 S. R. 27 E.	March 11, 1912.
189.	Spencer, George	Home Place	6.00	W. Shore of Bayou Chaland, T. 21 S. R. 27 E.	May 5, 1912.
123.	Stipercovich, Jno.	Empire	.90	W. Shore of Grand Bayou, Sec. 13 T. 21 S. R. 27 E.	March 11, 1912.
130.	Stipercovich, Peter	New Orleans	8.00	Bayou Cook and Lagoan, Sec. 16 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	October 27, 1910.
131.	Stipercovich, Peter	New Orleans	2.00	Bayou Cook and Bastian Bay, Sec. 29 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	October 27, 1910.
502.	Stipercovich, John	Empire	1.90	N. Shore of Bayou George, Sec. 12 T. 21 S. R. 27 E.	September 27, 1911.
111.	Stockath, F. M.	Empire	1.00	W. Shore of Half Moon Bay in Sec. 33 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	July 8, 1912.
12.	Stockath, F. M.	Empire	1.00	Bastian Bay, out from Isle An Mer, in Sec. 30 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	October 25, 1910.
13.	Stockath, F. M.	Empire	.50	Bastian Bay, off Miramar in Sec. 7 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	July 8, 1912.
14.	Stockath, F. M.	Empire	.75	Bastian Bay, E. of mouth of Bayou Cook in Sec. 8 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	July 8, 1912.
15.	Stockath, F. M.	Empire	1.50	Lagoan between Bayous Cook and Courant, Sec. 16 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	November 20, 1910.
275.	Stockath, F. M.	Empire	2.00	S. Shore, Adam Bay, T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	November 20, 1910.
250.	Schoenberger, S. B.	Triumph	5.00	W. Shore, Cyprien Bay and S. of Pass to Bay Jacques, Sec. 5 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	July 7, 1912.
424.	Sponga, Louis	Port Eads	6.00	Near Long Bayou	April 13, 1903.
426.	Sponga, Louis	Port Eads	10.00	White Bay, Sec. 18 T. 23 S. R. 33 E.	March 1, 1903.
94.	Stak, D.	Empire	2.40	Bastian Bay W. of Miramar in Sec. 30 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	November 20, 1910.
94.	Stak, D.	Empire	2.10	Bastian Bay W. of Bayou Cook, Sec. 29 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	November 20, 1910.
141.	Stak, D.	Empire	3.00	S. W. Shore of Lagoan, near Bayou Cook, in Sec. 33 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	September 27, 1911.
81.	Sumics & Sumics	Oiga	.88	S. Shore Grand Bay near Alligator Bayou, Sec. 29 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	July 16, 1912.
80.	Sumics & Sumics	Oiga	1.50	Short Bayou connecting Grand and Carancro Bays, Sec. 29 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	July 16, 1912.
193.	Sylve, N.	Baras	2.80	E. Shore Bayou Schofield, Sec. 20 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	September 31, 1904.
194.	Sylve, N.	Baras	2.50	E. Fork Bayou Schofield, W. Shore, Sec. 11 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	July 2, 1911.
195.	Sylve, Joseph	Baras	6.50	Bay Schofield, Sec. 17 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	October 8, 1910.
509.	Trepilovich, J.	Oiga	3.60	Cut Off Pass near Camp, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	October 8, 1910.
2.	Tomasovich, Jos	Empire	1.85	Bayou Cook, W. Shore, Sec. 5 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	September 27, 1911.
3.	Tomasovich, Jos	Empire	1.85	Bastian Bay W. of mouth Bayou Cook, Sec. 8 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	September 27, 1911.
282.	Tomasovich, S.	Oiga	4.40	Grand Bay S. E. by S. from and E. of Fishich Point, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	February 10, 1912.

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES, ETC.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA. ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
167.	Tollanck, Greggo.	New Orleans.	40.	Grand Bay E. of S. of Jack Pass, Sec. 28 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	July 7, 1912.
168.	Tollanck, Greggo.	New Orleans.	140.	Taylor's Pass, Sec. 22 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	July 7, 1912.
169.	Tollanck, Greggo.	New Orleans.	70.	Grand Bay of Jack Bay Pass, Sec. 27 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	July 7, 1912.
170.	Tollanck, Greggo.	New Orleans.	75.	Grassy Bay near Taylor Pass, in Sec. 16 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	July 7, 1912.
171.	Tollanck, Greggo.	New Orleans.	250.	E. Shore, Jack Pass and N. Shore Grand Bay, Sec. 21 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	July 7, 1912.
506.	Tonkovich, Tony.	Empire.	25.	E. Shore Bayou La Chute, T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	July 7, 1912.
91.	Utronich, Jno.	Empire.	120.	Bastian Bay, near Grand Bayou Pass, in Sec. 6 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	November 7, 1910.
92.	Utronich, Jno.	Empire.	160.	Bastian Bay, S. E. from mouth of Bayou Cook, in Sec. 29 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	March 11, 1911.
30.	Veziel, Tony.	Empire.	300.	W. Shore of Grand Bayou and S. Shore of George's Bayou, Secs. 7 and 12 T. 21 S. R. 27 and 28 E.	November 28, 1911.
31.	Veziel, Tony.	Empire.	100.	E. Shore Grand Bayou just above George's Bayou in Sec. 6 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	September 27, 1911.
29.	Vorvovich, Mateo.	Empire.	200.	E. Shore Grand Bayou, Sec. 13 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	September 27, 1911.
36.	Vorvovich, Mateo.	Empire.	100.	Bastian Bay, near mouth Grand Bayou, T. 21 S. R. 27 E.	September 27, 1911.
5.	Vucassovich, Bosco.	Empire.	80.	Bastian Bay, opposite mouth Bayou Ferren, Sec. 17 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	September 27, 1911.
6.	Vucassovich, Bosco.	Empire.	300.	Bastian Bay, mouth of Bayou Ferren, Sec. 28 T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	October 16, 1901.
428.	Whale Bay Oyster Com.	Oiga.	360.	N. W. from Parovich Camp 1.40 acres N. of small Double Island, in T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	November 3, 1910.
445.	Whale Bay Oyster Com.	Port Eads.	300.	Whale Bay, Sec. 18 T. 23 S. R. 33 E.	February 10, 1912.
446.	Whale Bay Oyster Com.	Port Eads.	300.	Whale Bay, Sec. 18 T. 23 S. R. 33 E.	January 27, 1903.
117.	Weeks, Bonziana.	Port Eads.	300.	Whale Bay, Sec. 18 T. 23 S. R. 33 E.	January 27, 1903.
272.	Yasich, Paul.	Empire.	686.	Upper E. Shore of East Bay, T. 23 S. R. 32 E.	July 16, 1912.
414.	Yasich, John.	Empire.	100.	Both sides Bayou La Chute and Bastian Bay, four acres, Sec. 16 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	February 6, 1903.
417.	Yasich, John.	Empire.	300.	Bastian Bay, near Grand Bayou Pass, Sec. 6 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	December 28, 1910.
447.	Yasich, John.	Empire.	330.	E. Shore Grand Bayou, T. 21 S. R. 27 E.	August 9, 1911.
59.	Yurakovich, Joe.	Ostrica.	200.	W. Shore Grand Bayou, commencing at Small Bayou, Sec. 12 T. 21 S. R. 27 E.	July 8, 1912.
180.	Yurakovich, Joe.	Oiga.	400.	Bayou Bio, T. 19 S. R. 17 E.	December 20, 1910.
191.	Yuratic, Frank.	Buras.	135.	E. Shore, Little Bay, Secs. 16 and 21 T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	July 16, 1912.
192.	Yuratic, Frank.	Buras.	940.	Bayou La Chute, both sides, Sec. 10 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	July 16, 1912.
207.	Yuratic, James.	Buras.	900.	Middle Pass on N. W. Shore Bay Jacques, Sec. 6 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	April 21, 1912.
208.	Yuratic, James.	Buras.	400.	N. W. Shore Bay Pompadour, Secs. 5 and 6 T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	July 8, 1912.
41.	Zegura, Steve L.	Oiga.	100.	E. Shore of Bay Cyprien, Sec. 4 T. 21 S. R. 29 E.	May 19, 1912.
106.	Zegura, S.	Empire.	600.	Grand Bay S. E. of Jack Bay Pass, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	January 24, 1912.
441.	Zegura, S.	Oiga.	160.	Both sides mouth Bayou Des Huitres, Sec. 15 T. 21 S. R. 27 E.	November 21, 1911.
460.	Zegura, S.	Oiga.	300.	Head of Jack Bay, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	January 24, 1912.
20.	Ziblich, Tony.	Empire.	200.	On E. Shore Jack Bay Pass and in Grand Bay and S. W. Shore Jack Bay, S. Shore of Cut out Grand Bay, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	January 24, 1912.
23.	Ziblich, M. A.	New Orleans.	360.	N. Shore White Otter Bayou, T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	January 25, 1910.
				N. Shore Cheniere Ronquille, in Sec. 9 T. 21 S. R. 26 E.	October 9, 1911.

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA. ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
24.	Zibullich, M. A.	New Orleans.	3.20	S. E. Shore of Bay Ronquille, in Sec. 5 T. 21 S. R. 26 E.	October 9, 1911.
25.	Zibullich, M. A.	New Orleans.	1.50	Small Bay back of Bay Ronquille, in Sec. 5 T. 21 S. R. 26 E.	October 9, 1911.
96.	Zibullich, Luke A.	Empire	2.50	E. Shore Bay of Des Huitres, just below Bayou George, Sec. 2 T.	September 27, 1911.
98.	Zibullich, M. A.	New Orleans.	2.75	Bay Ronquille, W. of M. A. Zibullich Camp, Sec. 5 T. 21 S. R. 26 E.	October 8, 1911.
97.	Zibullich, P. B.	Oga.	6.50	Grand Bayou W. by N. from Ptanchy Bay, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	February 10, 1912.
417.	Zibullich, Luke.	Empire	2.75	E. Shore of Bayou Des Huitres, Sec. 2 T. 21 S. R. 27 E.	September 27, 1911.
98.	Zibullich, Jackson B.	Oga.	1.60	Grand Bay S. of Jack Bay Pass, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	February 10, 1910.
283.	Zibullich, J. B.	Oga.	5.45	2.75 acres N. Shore of Grand Bay, between Imbouse and Black Jack Bayous, 2.70 acres N. & S. Shore Grand Bay W. and commencing at mouth of Bay of Jack Bayou, T. 19 S. R. 18 E.	February 10, 1912.
513.	Zimmer, A. L.	Empire	4.00	Bayou Courrant, T. 20 S. R. 28 E.	January 27, 1910.
114.	Zerrich, Stephen.	Empire	1.30	E. Shore Bayou Cook, T. 21 S. R. 28 E.	October 14, 1911.

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF ST. BERNARD LEASED BY THE POLICE JURY PRIOR TO
AUGUST 11, 1902, AND REGISTERED WITH THE OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA.

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA. ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
42.	Bares, John M.	New Orleans.	10.00	Door Point Lagoon, Sections 33 and 34 T. 11 S. R. 20 E.	April 5, 1912.
395.	Darring, Louis.	New Orleans.	10.00	Door Point Lagoon, Sections 33 and 34 T. 11 S. R. 20 E.	April 5, 1912.
392.	Helfrich, Louis.	New Orleans.	10.00	Door Point Lagoon, Sections 33 and 34 T. 11 S. R. 20 E.	April 5, 1912.
393.	Helfrich, J. W.	New Orleans.	10.00	Door Point Lagoon, Sections 33 and 34 T. 11 S. R. 20 E.	April 5, 1912.
396.	LaPorte, Jos.	New Orleans.	10.00	Door Point Lagoon, Sections 33 and 34 T. 11 S. R. 20 E.	April 5, 1912.
397.	Mader, Edward.	New Orleans.	10.00	Door Point Lagoon, Sections 33 and 34 T. 11 S. R. 20 E.	April 5, 1912.
394.	Roth, Jas. F.	New Orleans.	10.00	Door Point Lagoon, Sections 33 and 34 T. 11 S. R. 20 E.	April 5, 1912.
399.	Roth, Andrew.	New Orleans.	10.00	Door Point Lagoon, Sections 33 and 34 T. 11 S. R. 20 E.	April 5, 1912.
398.	Rimbolt, Jules.	New Orleans.	10.00	Door Point Lagoon, Sections 33 and 34 T. 11 S. R. 20 E.	April 5, 1912.
400.	Rimbolt, Jules.	New Orleans.	10.00	Door Point Lagoon, Sections 33 and 34 T. 11 S. R. 20 E.	April 5, 1912.
401.	Ruppel, Jules.	New Orleans.	10.00	Door Point Lagoon, Sections 33 and 34 T. 11 S. R. 20 E.	April 5, 1912.
402.	Ruppel, Geo.	New Orleans.	10.00	Door Point Lagoon, Sections 33 and 34 T. 11 S. R. 20 E.	April 5, 1912.

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF TERREBONNE LEASED BY THE POLICE JURY PRIOR TO AUGUST 11, 1902, AND REGISTERED WITH THE OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA.

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA. ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
158.	Aymar, Hypolite, & wife.	Cut Off.	20.00.	Along southern shore of Bay Des Mangles.	May 1, 1911.
223.	Aymar, Florestine.	Cut Off.	10.00.	Along southern shore of Bay Des Mangles.	May 1, 1911.
310.	Authement, M.	Daspit.	10.00.	E. of Point Extending into Bay Chaland and along W. Shore Bay Chaland, where Cut Off connects Bays Chaland and Crocodile.	April 27, 1911.
344.	Authement, Alex.	Daspit.	10.00.	N. W. Shore Bay St. Helene, at point just north of Bayou Bruleau.	May 8, 1912.
318.	Benolt, A.	Daspit.	10.00.	S. E. Shore Bay Jose E. of Bayou Jose and S. W. Shore of Bay Jose.	May 14, 1912.
234.	Billiot, C.	Montegut.	10.00.	Western Shore of Lake Tambour.	April 16, 1912.
439.	Billiot, B.	Theriot.	7.48.	On N. & S. Shore Jack Stout's Bay, two pieces.	May 2, 1910.
309.	Bourdreaux, M.	Daspit.	8.50.	W. Shore Bay Coutan, below Pass connecting Bayou Little Caillon.	May 24, 1912.
322.	Bourg, Meance.	Cut Off.	9.75.	Inside Bay Wilson, two pieces.	April 25, 1912.
319.	Bourg, M.	Cut Off.	7.58.	Red Fish Bayou, E. of Bayou Grand Caillon, 4.58 acres, and S. W. portion of Bay Long, E. of Red Fish Bayou, 3 acres.	February 27, 1909.
373.	Bourg, Arthur.	Morgan City.	10.00.	Small Inlet S. Jack Stout Bay.	March 4, 1909.
473.	Blum, A.	Houma.	10.00.	On Eastern Shore of Bayou Coutan.	May 24, 1912.
308.	Carlos, S., Est.	Dulac.	5.25.	Hackberry Lake.	September 1, 1906.
296.	Cenac, Pierre, Sr.	Dulac.	10.00.	Three pieces in Dog Lake, one 1.27 acres, one 6.51 acres, and one 2.22 acres.	April 28, 1909.
315.	Cenac, Albert.	Houma.	3.00.	Dog Lake.	June 13, 1905.
316.	Cenac, Pierre, Sr.	Dulac.	10.00.	Dog Lake, two pieces, one 1.27 acres and one 8.83 acres.	April 28, 1908.
345.	Celestin, C. A.	Houma.	10.00.	Bay Pumpkin, E. of Bayou Little Caillon, three acres N. W. Shore and seven acres along N. E. Shore.	April 7, 1908.
474.	Cenac, T.	Morgan City.	10.00.	In Dog Lake, three pieces 3.90, 1.10 and 5 acres.	May 24, 1912.
492.	Cenac, J. Baptiste.	Dulac.	10.00.	In Dog Lake, near Quitman Bayou.	February 18, 1907.
241.	Colson, Chas. O.	Morgan City.	10.00.	N. Bay Mud Hole Bay, W. of mouth Little Bayou, 5 acres and King Lake, W. Shore near mouth Bayou Banana, 5 acres.	March 9, 1909.
347.	Cuneo, John.	Daspit.	10.00.	N. E. Shore Tambour Bay.	May 6, 1912.
357.	Cuneo, J.	Daspit.	4.00.	W. Bank of Bay Tambour.	April 23, 1911.
359.	Cuneo, D.	Daspit.	8.25.	Along the W. Shore large island in Bay Tambour, 4 acres and along W. Shore of Bay, 4.25 acres.	May 6, 1912.
348.	Dardard, D.	Montegut.	10.00.	S. E. Shore Lake Tambour at mouth of Bayou Philoe.	April 17, 1912.
162.	Deilice, Vincent.	Daspit.	5.43.	W. Shore Welch Pass, between Crocodile and Cat Island Bays and E. Shore Bay Tambour.	March 22, 1909.
358.	Dominque, E.	Montegut.	10.00.	Western Shore of Little Neck Bay.	April 9, 1912.
355.	Dumons, A. P.	Houma.	3.54.	S. W. Shore small bay of Pass Lagrassie, towards small island in said small bay.	April 20, 1912.
307.	Dupre, Francois.	Daspit.	10.00.	Along Western Shore of Bay St. Helene.	May 7, 1912.
323.	Duet, A.	Cut Off.	5.80.	Inside Bay Wilson, two pieces.	April 26, 1912.
324.	Duet, F.	Cut Off.	7.05.	S. W. Shore Bay Wilson, two pieces.	April 26, 1912.
332.	Dupont, Paul.	Houma.	10.00.	S. W. Shore Bay Chaland, beginning at Pass, connecting Bay Chaland with Cat Island Bay.	May 12, 1912.
335.	Dupont, E.	Houma.	10.00.	S. W. Shore Bay Chaland.	May 12, 1912.
336.	Dupont, A.	Houma.	2.50.	Mouth of Pass Lagrassie and Bayou Terrebonne.	June 28, 1906.

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA. ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
337.	Dupont, E., Mrs.	Houma	10.00	S. W. Shore Bay Chaland	May 12, 1912.
361.	Dupont, J. C.	Houma	10.00	Along W. Shore Bay Chaland above and below Cut Off to Cat Island Bay	May 12, 1912.
362.	Dupont, Mrs. A. M.	Houma	10.00	Along Shore N. Side Pass Lagrassie	May 12, 1912.
363.	Dupont, Mrs. J. C.	Houma	10.00	Along E. Shore Bay Chaland	April 21, 1908.
365.	Dupont, Jenn M.	Houma	10.00	Along the Eastern Shore of Bay Chaland	May 12, 1912.
470.	Duplessier, R.	Grand Isle	6.83	Along Shore Dog Lake, two pieces, one 4.22 and one 2.63 acres	May 12, 1912.
497.	Eggle, Davis	Morgan City	5.64	Bay Jack Stout	April 29, 1919.
433.	Engerran, T.	Daspt	2.24	Along western shore of Bay Aux Huîtres	March 3, 1909.
453.	Frazier, Michael	Houma	6.07	N. bank of Lake Lagrassie	April 26, 1911.
302.	Glunchich, Morin	Morgan City	10.00	Land on W. Shore of Big Hell Hole Bayou, at mouth Little Hell Hole Bay and in Big Hell Hole Bay	March 6, 1909.
317.	Gudry, O.	Montegut	2.68	W. bank of Bayou Bourbeu	October 10, 1906.
371.	Gudry, E.	Montegut	10.00	Ret. Cat Island Bay and Bay Perdue, on W. Shore of Pass.	April 6, 1912.
342.	Heimker, John	Montegut	7.00	Bayou Jack Bay	April 3, 1912.
389.	Head, B.	Morgan City	5.78	Jack Stout Bay, two pieces, 5.09 and .64 acres	March 3, 1909.
343.	Henri, F.	Daspt	10.00	N. Shore and inside Bay Sale	May 3, 1912.
353.	Henri, E.	Daspt	10.00	Along N. E. Shore Conrod Bay, 5 acres, and along W. Shore, 5 acres	April 26, 1911.
357.	Henry, J. & A.	Morgan City	10.30	N. Shore Jack Stout's Bay	September 21, 1902.
456.	Henry, J. & A.	Morgan City	9.81	N. Shore Jack Stout's Bay	September 21, 1902.
356.	Hotard, Chas.	Houma	7.35	Lake Tambour, just E. of Bayou Plat	April 16, 1912.
325.	January, H.	Morgan City	10.00	S. W. Shore Mud Hole Bay	April 30, 1910.
341.	Jambon, Boneau	Morgan City	10.00	Bay Provencal and near E. Shore, 2 pieces	May 1, 1910.
372.	Jambon, Boneau	Morgan City	10.00	Bay Provencal, 8.16 acres, and N. Shore, 1.84 acres	May 1, 1910.
373.	Justilien, C.	Morgan City	10.00	N. Shore King Lake, E. of Pass of Little Bayou Dularge	March 4, 1909.
374.	Justilien, Elle	Morgan City	9.78	About the middle Jack Stout Bay, 1.36 acres, and N. W. portion King Lake, S. of Pass to Little Bayou Dularge, 8.40 acres	March 4, 1909.
157.	Keefe, Anatole	Daspt	10.00	Western Shore of Bay Aux Huîtres	April 25, 1911.
369.	Kelmker, John	Montegut	3.00	Bayou Jack Bay	August 11, 1901.
102.	Labat, Julien	Montegut	10.00	E. Shore Bay Chaland	April 8, 1912.
314.	Lapeyrouse, C.	Daspt	9.10	In Bay Four Bayous at mouth and on N. Shore Bayou Sale	April 30, 1911.
353.	Lapeyrouse, E.	Daspt	5.70	Along S. E. Shore Bay Chaland, 5 acres, and N. W. corner of Island, 70 acres	April 8, 1908.
354.	Lapeyrouse, E.	Daspt	10.00	Partly on N. Shore Bay Des Mangles and W. bank Bayou Jose	May 9, 1912.
371.	Landry, Hector	Morgan City	10.00	E. Bank King Lake, 1.50 acres; E. Bank said Lake, 1.20 acres, and across Bay Provencal, from E. to W. Shore, 7.30 acres	May 1, 1910.
338.	LeBeauf, E.	Houma	10.00	S. E. Shore Bay Negresse, near Grand Pass Bayou Jack	April 11, 1912.
349.	LeCompte, E.	Daspt	10.00	E. Shore Bay Tambour, just above Lecompte Cut Off and W. Shore of Pange Marsh Island in Bay Tambour	May 24, 1912.
351.	Lecompte, L.	Daspt	10.00	Along E. Shore Bay Tambour S. & beginning at Lecompte Cut Off	April 25, 1911.
340.	Lecompte, N.	Daspt	10.00	E. Shore Bay Tambour, just above Lecompte Cut Off, over shore of large marsh island in Bay Tambour	May 6, 1912.
239.	Livette, Dovic	Daspt	10.00	Along S. W. Shore Bay Conrod	May 24, 1912.
311.	Lyon, John F.	Daspt	10.00	S. Shore Little Bay Michel, E. of Grande Pass Desilles, and W. Shore Bay on Go To Hell	May 6, 1912.
243.	Marie, Henry	Daspt	10.00	Partly along W. Shore Bay Coteau and partly along both banks Bayou Aux Huîtres	March 25, 1909.
159.	Neol, Henry	Daspt	10.00	Along S. and W. Shore of California Bay and along S. Shore Bay Long	May 8, 1912.
161.	Neol, Edward	Daspt	10.00	S. E., N. W. Shores, Bay Long	May 12, 1912.
					May 1, 1912.

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF TERREBONNE, ETC.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA. ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
468.	Palmieri, D.	Houma	10.00	Off Bayou Terrebonne, connecting Lake Barce.	May 24, 1912.
242.	Petty, Emile	Morgan City	8.23	Along W. and N. Shore of Little Indian Bay, 4.50 acres and N. Shore Jack Stout, near mouth, 2 acres, and N. Side Bayou Provencal on N. Bank Jack Stout Bayou, 1.72 acres.	May 2, 1910.
475.	Petty, E.	Morgan City	8.23	Along W. and N. Shore Little Indian Bay, 4.50 acres; N. Shore Jack Stout Bayou near mouth, 2 acres; N. side Bayou Provencal, N. bank Jack Stout Bayou, 1.72 acres.	May 2, 1912.
355.	Perry, Peter	Daspt	7.48	Three different pieces of 1.36, 3.87 and 2.25 acres each, Jack Stout Bay, near sea coast.	March 3, 1909.
118.	Pierron, Frank	Morgan City	10.00	Shore of Dog Lake between Bayou Dulorge and Grand Callion.	August 30, 1905.
469.	Pierron, Adolph	Morgan City	10.00	E. Bank Jack Stout's Bay.	August 29, 1903.
225.	Price, O. & W.	Grand Isle	10.00	Along Shore Dog Lake, two pieces, one 4.35, and one 5.65 acres.	April 23, 1908.
226.	Price, Ellis	Montegut	10.65	Mouth of Little Bayou Jack.	February 18, 1907.
301.	Price, G. W.	Montegut	10.00	Little Jack Bay.	May 24, 1912.
333.	Price, O. & W. D.	Montegut	10.00	Along E. and W. Shores of Hog Bayou.	April 14, 1908.
364.	Price, O. & W.	Montegut	10.65	Mouth Little Bayou Jack.	April 3, 1906.
363.	Price, Ellis	Montegut	10.00	Mouth Little Bayou Jack.	April 3, 1907.
370.	Price, Oscar	Montegut	4.35	Little Bayou Jack.	April 13, 1908.
494.	Price, Oscar	Montegut	4.35	Hog Bayou and E. Bank.	February 18, 1907.
295.	Pitre, Elle	Montegut	10.00	Hog Bayou and E. Bank.	August 10, 1906.
160.	Posecal, Louis	Montegut	10.00	N. Shore Lake La Grasse.	April 10, 1912.
313.	Price, D.	Montegut	8.88	E. and partly W. Shore Grand Bayou Sale.	April 18, 1912.
346.	Ribardi, D.	Morgan City	4.18	Along Shore small Bay between Little Bayou Jack and Bayou Jack.	May 24, 1912.
320.	Rousse, Mrs. A.	Cut Off	8.15	E. Bank of Mud Hole Bay, 2.89 acres; N. Bank same Bay, 67 acres, and Mud Hole Bayou .62 acres.	April 13, 1904.
321.	Rousse, Olen.	Cut Off	7.90	Bay Wilson, 2 pieces.	April 23, 1912.
297.	Rhodes, Jas.	Montegut	10.00	S. Shore of and in Bay Wilson.	April 23, 1912.
368.	Rhodes, Caliste	Montegut	6.00	E. Shore Bayou Terrebonne, beginning at Bayou Jose.	April 15, 1908.
230.	Smith, Mrs. Jno.	Daspt	10.00	Along Western Shore Bay Bas Bleu.	March 28, 1909.
231.	Smith, John	Daspt	4.18	Along W. Shore Bay St. Helene, N. of John Smith's old survey.	May 7, 1912.
312.	Solco, Marcellin, & Jno. Welsh	Daspt	10.00	Along Western Shore of Bay St. Helene.	March 25, 1909.
299.	Stuk, Stipo	Morgan City	8.02	Jack Stout's Bay.	January 17, 1908.
300.	Schula, Tony	Morgan City	9.92	2nd Hell Hole Bayou, mouth of Big Hell Hole Lake and along E. Bank of Little Hell Hole Bayou.	March 7, 1909.
330.	Trahan, Pierre	Daspt	10.00	Two pieces Bayou Girard, S. Hell Hole Bay.	March 6, 1909.
366.	Trahan, W.	Daspt	10.00	Along N. Shore Conrad Bay.	May 7, 1912.
457.	Terrebonne, C. A.	Morgan City	10.00	Northern Shore Bay Coonrod.	April 1, 1911.
305.	Thibodaux, Francois	Daspt	5.00	E. Shore Bayou Go To Hell, near mouth.	April 13, 1912.
339.	Thibodaux, Emile	Daspt	10.00	Along Western Shore of Bay Jose.	May 9, 1912.
303.	Vebarick, Antonio	Morgan City	4.80	N. E. Shore Bay St. Helene.	May 7, 1912.
298.	Vidos, Matis	Morgan City	10.00	Bayou Girard, S. of 2nd Hell Hole Bay and N. Shore of Hell Hole Bay.	March 6, 1909.
224.	Welsh, Geo.	Daspt	10.00	E. Shore 1st Hell Hole Bay and meandering Southward along shore to and of Hell Hole Bayou.	March 6, 1909.
306.	Welsh, Mrs. J.	Daspt	10.00	Jack Stout's Bay.	January 17, 1903.
16.	Wolfe, David	Morgan City	10.00	E. Shore Bay Desquartes Bayou.	April 30, 1911.
				Small Bayou emptying into Jack Stout's Bay.	August 22, 1903.

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF JEFFERSON LEASED BY THE POLICE JURY PRIOR TO
AUGUST 11, 1902, AND REGISTERED WITH THE OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA.

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA. ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
276.	Bellich, Tony.	City Price.	10.00.	W. of Grand Banks, Sec. 22 T. 20 S. R. 25 E.	March 10, 1912.
108.	Kious, Enoch.	Westwego	0.00.	Champaigne Bay and W. Side of Quarto Bayou, Sec. 24 T. 20 S. R. 24 E.	March 5, 1912.
17.	Kious, Enoch.	Westwego	10.00.	Champaigne Bay and W. of Quarto Bayou, T. 20 S. R. 24 E.	March 10, 1912.
326.	Pellich, T.	City Price.	10.00.	Mouth Grand Bank Bayou, Barataria Bay, Sec. 27 T. 20 S. R. 25 E.	March 10, 1912.
328.	Seput, J. A.	City Price.	10.00.	Off Grand Bank Bayou, Barataria Bay, Sec. 27 T. 20 S. R. 25 E.	March 10, 1912.
329.	Seput, J. A.	City Price.	10.00.	Off Grand Bank Bayou, Barataria Bay, Sec. 27 T. 20 S. R. 25 E.	March 10, 1912.
32.	Ziblich, M. A.	New Orleans.	10.00.	Barataria Bay, near Bird Island, Sec. 28 T. 20 S. R. 25 E.	November 12, 1911.

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF LAFOURCHE LEASED BY THE POLICE JURY PRIOR TO
AUGUST 11, 1902, AND REGISTERED WITH THE OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA.

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA. ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
388.	Bodan, Fostan.	Cut Off.	2.97.	Pelican Island Jacko Campo Bay.	October 23, 1910.
290.	Bruce, Isadore.	Cut Off.	2.58.	Shore of Steamship Island in Jaco Campo Bay and Timbalier Bay.	October 13, 1910.
292.	Cailet, Felix.	Cut Off.	4.62.	N. Side Pelican Pass, Jacko Campo Bay.	October 22, 1910.
381.	Crostronich, N.	Cut Off.	6.21.	N. Shore Louisiana Island, Jacko Campo Bay.	October 9, 1910.
377.	Ducet, F.	Cut Off.	6.73.	Jacko Campo and Timbalier Bays.	January 30, 1911.
384.	Eymord, B.	Cut Off.	9.15.	Jacko Campo Bay, George's Bay and Pass from George's Bay to Timbalier Bay.	October 16, 1910.
391.	Galliano, Ernest.	Cut Off.	7.89.	Pelican Island, Timbalier Bay.	October 16, 1910.
291.	Guidry, J. J.	Cut Off.	6.94.	S. Shore Little Coup Point, Jacko Campo Bay.	October 18, 1910.
389.	Hamon, Pierre.	Cut Off.	1.75.	Jacko Campo and Malorome Bays.	October 13, 1910.
293.	Jurou, A.	Cut Off.	1.47.	S. Side Simon Island, Jacko Campo Bay.	October 18, 1910.
289.	Lepout, Alexis.	Cut Off.	1.36.	Both Sides Jack's Camp Island in Jacko Campo Bay.	October 19, 1910.
382.	Lefont, M.	Cut Off.	9.96.	Both Sides Louisiana Island, Jacko Campo Bay.	October 17, 1910.
386.	Lefont, E.	Cut Off.	3.43.	Jacko Campo Bay and L'eau Blue Pass.	December 8, 1910.
378.	Pete, Adrian, Sr.	Cut Off.	10.00.	N. E. Shore Jacko Campo Bay.	October 23, 1910.
288.	Punch, Jos.	Larose.	5.80.	N. Shore of Jacko Campo Bay.	April 14, 1911.
383.	Qurol, Andrew.	Cut Off.	1.58.	S. Shore Simon Island, Jacko Campo Bay.	December 28, 1910.
379.	Richardell, P.	Cut Off.	1.00.	Pelican Pass, Timbalier Bay.	May 1, 1911.
390.	Ruse, Etienne.	Cut Off.	8.00.	Timbalier Bay, both shores Pelican Island.	October 16, 1910.
294.	Smith, John.	Cut Off.	10.00.	E. Shore of Simon Island and Pelican Island, Jacko Campo Bay.	October 13, 1910.
480.	Terreboune, O.	Cut Off.	9.68.	Bay Long, near Big Point Island.	October 16, 1910.
380.	Tonnasse, J.	Cut Off.	3.00.	Corsica Island, Jacko Campo Bay, T. 23 S. R. 21 E.	October 1, 1910.
385.	Toups, V.	Cut Off.	1.66.	N. Shore Louisiana Island, Jacko Campo Bay.	February 1, 1911.
472.	Toups, Jos., & Foret, T. J. Lockport	Cut Off.	1.69.	Jacko Campo Bay, N. Shore Steamship Island.	April 9, 1911.
387.	Vegar, A., Jr.	Cut Off.	3.19.	Steamship Island, Timbalier and Jacko Campo Bays.	October 19, 1910.

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES LEASED BY THE OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA SINCE AUGUST 11, 1902.

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA. ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
50.	Anderson, Erick.	Pilot Town.	5.00.	West Bay, W. of S. W. Pass.	May 20, 1918.
51.	Anderson, Charles.	Nichols.	10.00.	Bay Anderson, T. 19, S. R. 16 E.	May 20, 1918.
97.	Anderson, Erick.	Pilot Town.	3.04.	Millet Bayou, between South Pass and E. Bay.	August 19, 1918.
75.	Barbler, John.	New Orleans.	9.00.	Three pieces Grand Bayou, Sec. 36, T. 20, S. R. 27 E. One piece, Bastian Bay, Sec. 8, T. 21, S. R. 28 E. One piece, Bayou Des Huîtres, Sec. 35, T. 20, S. R. 27 E.	June 17, 1918.
238.	Barbalich, Gaetan.	Empire.	8.00.	Bayou Des Huîtres.	January 23, 1919.
34.	Barrois, Valentine.	Buras.	10.00.	Quarantine Bay, N. E. Boundary Jack Yuratch, Sec. 20, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.	May 20, 1918.
20.	Bennen, Charles A.	Nichols.	10.00.	Bay Bourdelle, near Grand Pass, Sec. 14, T. 19, S. R. 16 E.	April 15, 1918.
54.	Bennen, Louis.	Ostrica.	10.00.	Bayou Gaspar, T. 24, S. R. 32 E.	May 20, 1918.
51.	Brown, Jos. R.	Port Eads.	12.27.	White Bay, T. 24, S. R. 32 E.	November 19, 1917.
53.	Bossnich, Toni.	Ostrica.	20.00.	Quarantine Bay, Sec. 16, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.	May 20, 1918.
56.	Bosco, Antonio.	Empire.	6.50.	Cut-Off to Bayou Ferren, Sec. 3, T. 21, S. R. 28 E.	June 17, 1918.
74.	Bowers, Andrew.	Empire.	10.00.	Bay Adam, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.	June 17, 1918.
83.	Boraco, Lucien.	Ostrica.	10.00.	Quarantine Bay, Sec. 20, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.	July 15, 1918.
98.	Brown, Chester.	Daisy.	5.00.	Cox's Bayou.	August 19, 1918.
103.	Bowers, Joseph F.	Empire.	7.00.	Bay Adam, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.	August 19, 1918.
25.	Busko, Michel.	Empire.	3.00.	Bayou La Chute, Sec. 18, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.	April 22, 1918.
28.	Buras, J. L.	Buras.	10.00.	Quarantine Bay, mouth Buras Ditch, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.	May 20, 1918.
87.	Buras, Jerome.	Neptune.	10.00.	Quarantine Bay.	August 19, 1918.
21.	Cazeau, Louis.	Buras.	3.00.	Bay Coquette, off mouth E. Fork Bayou Tortelle, Sec. 23, T. 21, S. R. 29 E.	April 15, 1918.
82.	Cacich, Toni.	Ostrica.	10.00.	Quarantine Bay, Sec. 17, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.	July 15, 1918.
99.	Calvo, Antonio.	Daisy.	1.80.	Harris Bayou, commencing at Junction Victor Bay.	August 19, 1918.
106.	Cardido, Anthony.	Daisy.	5.00.	Harris & Lawsuit Bayous, Sec. 21, T. 18, S. R. 16 E.	August 19, 1918.
58.	Crevassol, S. H.	Ostrica.	10.00.	Quarantine Bay.	June 17, 1918.
3.	Collette, D.	Buras.	10.00.	S. Shore Quarantine Bay, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.	April 15, 1918.
37.	Cook, Robert.	Buras.	7.00.	S. Shore Quarantine Bay, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.	April 15, 1918.
39.	Costello, Salvatore & Co.	Ostrica.	10.00.	Quarantine Bay, Sec. 20, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.	May 20, 1918.
37.	Conway, John B.	Port Eads.	10.00.	Quarantine Bay, end of Guardian Point, T. 19, S. R. 16 E.	May 20, 1918.
40.	Cuselich, Peter & Co.	Ostrica.	5.00.	Whale Bay, W. of S. Pass, near U. S. Lighthouse.	May 20, 1918.
31.	De Armas, George.	New Orleans.	20.00.	Quarantine Bay, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.	July 15, 1918.
81.	Defatso, John.	Daisy.	4.84.	Quarantine Bay, Sec. 20, T. 19, S. R. 16 E.	August 19, 1918.
104.	Diemel, Louis.	Port Eads.	10.00.	Lower End Whale Bay, T. 19, S. R. 16 E.	June 17, 1918.
57.	Doullut, Paul.	Empire.	20.00.	Ray Adam, Sec. 33, T. 19, S. R. 28 E.	August 19, 1918.
88.	Dymond, John, Jr.	Empire.	9.00.	Ray Adam, E. Shore Dymond Island, Sec. 13, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.	June 17, 1918.
69.	Dykens, Reginald.	New Orleans.	20.00.	Ray Adam, N. E. Shore Dymond Island, Sec. 13, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.	June 17, 1918.
70.	Dymond, N. S.	Empire.	20.00.	Ray Adam, N. E. Shore Dymond Island, Sec. 13, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.	June 17, 1918.
129.	Dymond, John, Jr.	Empire.	11.00.	Ray Adam, W. of Dymond Island, Sec. 13, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.	October 21, 1918.

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
130.	Dymond & Dykers.....	Empire.....	20.00.....	Bay Adam, W. of Dymond Island, Sec. 13, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.....	October 21, 1918.
131.	Dymond & Rodriguez.....	Empire.....	20.00.....	Bay Adam, W. of Dymond Island, Sec. 13, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.....	October 21, 1918.
132.	Dymond & Hebert.....	Empire.....	20.00.....	Bay Adam, W. of Dymond Island, Sec. 13, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.....	October 21, 1918.
100.	Estopinal, Fernando.....	New Orleans.....	3.00.....	Quarantine Bay, Sec. 20, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.....	August 19, 1918.
78.	Frelch, Joseph.....	Empire.....	3.00.....	Bay Courrant, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.....	June 17, 1918.
35.	Ficovich Bros.....	Ostrica.....	20.00.....	Quarantine Bay, S. E. Little Raccoon Point, Sec. 17, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.....	May 20, 1918.
80.	Fuehch, S. M.....	New Orleans.....	9.96.....	Cornelius Bayou, T. 18, S. R. 16 E.....	July 15, 1918.
16.	Galkovich, N.....	Empire.....	1.06.....	Bayou Cook, W. Shore, Sec. 5, T. 21, S. R. 28 E.....	April 15, 1918.
61.	Garduch, Alphonse.....	Sun Rise.....	3.77.....	Bayou Fontenelle, Sec. 35, T. 21, S. R. 28 E.....	June 17, 1918.
42.	Gusdorf, Gustave.....	Pilot Town.....	5.00.....	West Bay, W. of S. W. Pass, S. of Double Bayou.....	May 20, 1918.
79.	Hatton, Charles, Jr.....	Sun Rise.....	5.00.....	E. Shore of Shell Island, Sec. 15, T. 21, S. R. 28 E.....	July 15, 1918.
92.	Harris, Washington.....	Daisy.....	9.50.....	California Bay, Sec. 22 and 23, T. 18, S. R. 16 E.....	August 19, 1918.
71.	Hebert, Alvin E., Jr.....	New Orleans.....	20.00.....	Bay Adam, N. End Dymond Island, Sec. 13, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.....	June 17, 1918.
38.	Hingle, W. P.....	Ostrica.....	10.00.....	Quarantine Bay, near mouth Bayou Tako, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.....	May 20, 1918.
56.	Hingie, W. P.....	Daisy.....	10.00.....	Cornuille Bay, T. 19, S. R. 18 E.....	August 19, 1918.
94.	Jeanfreau, Louis F.....	Ostrica.....	10.00.....	Spanish Bay, Pass.....	May 20, 1918.
49.	Johnson, August.....	Pilot Town.....	5.00.....	West Bay, W. of S. W. Pass.....	August 19, 1918.
77.	Johnson, John.....	Rutis.....	10.00.....	Bay Coquette, T. 19, S. R. 18 E.....	May 20, 1918.
30.	Kako & Lintich.....	Ostrica.....	10.00.....	Quarantine Bay, S. Side Long Point Bayou Bio, near Bayou Tako, Secs. 17 and 18, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.....	June 17, 1918.
107.	Kelly, Jno. J.....	Nichols.....	10.00.....	Bank Morro Bay, T. 19, S. R. 16 E.....	May 20, 1918.
108.	Kelly, P. D., & Co.....	Ostrica.....	10.00.....	Bordelle Bay, T. 19, S. R. 16 E.....	August 19, 1918.
2.	Leovy, Robert S.....	Venice.....	8.30.....	Two acres Grand Bay and 6.3 acres both sides of mouth Bayou Clements, T. 19, S. R. 18 E.....	April 15, 1918.
85.	Legier, Robert.....	New Orleans.....	20.00.....	Quarantine Bay, Sec. 20, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.....	August 19, 1918.
20.	Legende, Walter.....	Napoleonville.....	20.00.....	Bay Adam, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.....	August 19, 1918.
35.	Litlich, John & Co.....	Ostrica.....	10.00.....	Quarantine Bay, Sec. 16, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.....	May 20, 1918.
94.	Lingoni, Gaetan.....	Daisy.....	10.00.....	Spanish Bay Pass, Sec. 22, T. 18, S. R. 16 E.....	August 19, 1918.
102.	Lingoni, Victor.....	Daisy.....	10.00.....	Spanish Bay Pass, Sec. 22, T. 18, S. R. 16 E.....	August 19, 1918.
231.	Lorko, M.....	Empire.....	36.....	Eastlan Bay, near mouth of Bayou Cook, Sec. 5, T. 21, S. R. 28 E.....	January 23, 1919.
32.	Marinovich, Jno., & Co.....	Ostrica.....	20.00.....	Quarantine Bay, Sec. 16, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.....	May 20, 1918.
89.	Nevers, Wm. A.....	Naln.....	20.00.....	Bay Adam, Sec. 20, T. 19, S. R. 28 E.....	August 19, 1918.
44.	Miller, Frank.....	Port Eads.....	10.00.....	Whale Bay, W. of S. Pass.....	May 20, 1918.
48.	Miller, Walter.....	Port Eads.....	6.75.....	Whale Bay, W. of S. Pass.....	May 20, 1918.
59.	McLaughlin, John.....	Port Eads.....	10.00.....	Whale Bay, W. of S. Pass.....	June 17, 1918.
19.	Peterson, Peter E.....	Empire.....	10.00.....	Bay Adam, Sec. 31, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.....	April 15, 1918.
26.	Pelagalli, Augustin.....	New Orleans.....	5.00.....	George Bayou, 5x1 chains.....	April 15, 1918.
				Grand Bayou, 15x1 chains.....	
				Pardie Bay, 15x1-2 chains.....	
				George Bayou, 2 1/2 x 3 chains, Sec. 36, T. 20, S. R. 27 E.....	April 22, 1918.
105.	Petrovich, A. T.....	Empire.....	12.74.....	Bay Adam, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.....	August 19, 1918.
14.	Radetch, John.....	Empire.....	.63.....	Bayou La Chute, near E. Eastlan Bay, Sec. 16, T. 21, S. R. 28 E.....	April 15, 1918.
17.	Radovich, Anton.....	Empire.....	.56.....	Bayou La Chute, near E. Eastlan Bay, Sec. 16, T. 21, S. R. 28 E.....	April 15, 1918.

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES, ETC.—(Continued.)

N ^o .	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA. ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
32.	Reese, John F.	Ostrica	20.00	Quarantine Bay, W. of Sable Island, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.	May 20, 1918.
39.	Riquard, John	Ostrica	10.00	Quarantine Bay, T. 19, S. R. 16 E.	May 20, 1918.
36.	Riquard, Noel & Co.	Ostrica	12.25	Quarantine Bay, Bordeselles Point, T. 19, S. R. 16 E.	May 20, 1918.
63.	Rihner, Paul J.	Empire	2.00	Small Mud Bay, Sec. 35, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.	May 20, 1918.
67.	Rihner, Paul J.	Empire	10.00	Small Bay in Bayou Chert, Sec. 4, T. 21, S. R. 28 E.	June 17, 1918.
76.	Rihner, Paul J.	Empire	5.00	Bayou Cook, Sec. 20, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.	June 17, 1918.
72.	Rodriguez, W. A.	Empire	157	Bay Adam, W. Shore of Drymond Island, Sec. 13, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.	June 17, 1918.
18.	Rudolf, Antonio	Empire	20.00	Bayou Cook, Left Bank, Sec. 5, T. 21, S. R. 28 E.	June 17, 1918.
15.	Supercovich, Joseph	Empire	55	Bayou Cook, Sec. 5, T. 21, S. R. 28 E.	April 15, 1918.
27.	Scotfield, Barnum, & Co.	Ostrica	20.00	Quarantine Bay, near mouth Bayou Tortillon, Secs. 19 & 30, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.	April 15, 1918.
45.	Spongla, Peter	Port Eads	10.00	Whale Bay, E. Pond of Long Bayou, W. of S. W. Pass.	May 20, 1918.
46.	Spongla, Louis	Port Eads	6.00	Long Bayou, near Whale Bay, W. of S. Pass.	May 20, 1918.
47.	Spongla, Peter	Port Eads	10.00	W. Pond of Long Bayou, S. R. 28 E.	May 20, 1918.
60.	Scobel, Luke	Buras	3.00	Bayou La Chute, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.	June 17, 1918.
73.	Stockfleth, F. M.	Empire	3.38	Bay Adam, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.	June 17, 1918.
93.	Scobel, Luke	Buras	6.00	Bayou La Chute, Sec. 12, T. 21, S. R. 28 E.	August 19, 1918.
41.	Snort, Anton	Pilot Town	5.00	West Bay, W. of S. Pass, S. of Double Bayou.	May 20, 1918.
62.	Vucassovich, B.	Empire	3.00	Bayou Ferren, Sec. 4, T. 21, S. R. 28 E.	June 17, 1918.
23.	Whale Bay Oyster Co.	No. 2	3.00	Whale Bay, Sec. 18, T. 23, S. R. 33 E.	April 22, 1918.
24.	Whale Bay Oyster Co.	No. 1	3.00	Whale Bay, Sec. 18, T. 23, S. R. 33 E.	April 22, 1918.
43.	Williams, J. J.	Pilot Town	5.00	West Bay, W. of S. W. Pass, S. of Double Bayou.	May 20, 1918.
33.	Yuratich, Jack & Bros.	Buras	10.00	Quarantine Bay, E. of mouth of Buras Ditch, Sec. 20, T. 19, S. R. 17 E.	May 20, 1918.
65.	Ziblich, Tony L.	Empire	1.12	Bayou Courrant, T. 20, S. R. 28 E.	June 17, 1918.
198.	Ziblich, Luke A.	Empire	9.90	Bay des Huitres and Lake.	December 16, 1918.
64.	Zuratich, Paul	Buras	2.20	Bayou La Chute, Sec. 16, T. 21, S. R. 28 E.	June 17, 1918.

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF ST. BERNARD LEASED BY THE OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA SINCE AUGUST 11, 1902.

NO.	NAME.	AREA. ACRES.	ADDRESS.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
7.	Consell, Wm.	18.00	New Orleans	Lake Boudreau, Pirates Point, Frac'l Secs. 21 & 22, T. 12, S. R. 18 E.	April 22, 1918.
5.	Dunbar, George H.	20.00	New Orleans	Lake Boudreau, Pirates Point, Frac'l Secs. 21 & 22, T. 12, S. R. 18 E.	April 22, 1918.
6.	Dunbar, F. B., Jr.	20.00	New Orleans	Lake Boudreau, Pirates Point, Frac'l Secs. 21 & 22, T. 12, S. R. 18 E.	April 22, 1918.
8.	Dunbar, F. B.	20.00	New Orleans	Lake Boudreau, Pirates Point, Frac'l Secs. 21 & 22, T. 12, S. R. 18 E.	April 22, 1918.
9.	Dunbar, G. W.	20.00	New Orleans	Lake Boudreau, Pirates Point, Frac'l Secs. 21 & 22, T. 12, S. R. 18 E.	April 22, 1918.
10.	Dunbar, F. Foucher.	20.00	New Orleans	Lake Boudreau, Pirates Point, Frac'l Secs. 21 & 22, T. 12, S. R. 18 E.	April 22, 1918.
13.	Dunbar, Dr. E. A.	20.00	New Orleans	Lake Boudreau, Pirates Point, Frac'l Secs. 21 & 22, T. 12, S. R. 18 E.	April 22, 1918.
11.	Gaudin, Alf L.	18.00	New Orleans	Lake Boudreau, Pirates Point, Frac'l Secs. 21 & 22, T. 12, S. R. 18 E.	April 22, 1918.
12.	Healer, Jno.	5.00	New Orleans	Lake Boudreau, Pirates Point, Frac'l Secs. 21 & 22, T. 12, S. R. 18 E.	April 22, 1918.

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF TERREBONNE LEASED BY THE OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA SINCE AUGUST 11, 1902.

NO.	NAME.	AREA. ACRES.	ADDRESS.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
160.	Adam, Andre.	10.00	Morgan City	S. W. Shore Sister Lake, near Grand Pass Bayou de Large.	November 18, 1918.
171.	Adam, Andre.	10.00	Morgan City	Sister Lake, near Grand Bayou de Large.	November 18, 1918.
175.	Adam, Emile.	10.00	Morgan City	Mud Hole Bay.	November 18, 1918.
176.	Adam, Mrs. Andre.	10.00	Morgan City	Sister Lake, near Bayou de Large.	November 18, 1918.
149.	Angeran, Charles.	10.00	Morgan City	S. Shore Mud Hole Bay.	November 18, 1918.
145.	Angeran, Charles.	10.00	Morgan City	N. Shore Mud Hole Bay.	November 18, 1918.
161.	Angeran, Joseph.	20.00	Morgan City	Sister Lake.	November 18, 1918.
207.	Authement, Myrtle.	10.00	Daspt	S. W. Sore Bay Chaland.	December 16, 1918.
168.	Baudin, Clovis.	10.00	Morgan City	Sister Lake, W. Shore Dago Point.	November 18, 1918.
211.	Belamont, Felix.	10.00	Dulac	Bay du Nord.	December 16, 1918.
294.	Benoit, Adam.	20.00	Boudreau	Grand Caillou, near Bayou Salade.	December 16, 1918.
233.	Benoit, Amedee.	5.00	Dulac	Bayou Misere, E. of Grand Bayou Caillou.	January 28, 1919.
224.	Bergeron, Oben.	20.00	Boudreau	Bay Moncluse, in large cove of Bay Moncluse, little N. of Bayou Severin.	January 28, 1919.
169.	Billiot, Bertrand.	10.00	Morgan City	Bay Provencal, near Jack Stout Bay.	November 18, 1918.

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF TERREBONNE, ETC.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA. ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
186.	Bonvillain, Alcide J.	Houma	20.00	Bay aux Hultres.	December 16, 1918.
189.	Boudreaux, Henry C.	Boudreaux	20.00	At mouth Bayou Salade, Grand Caillou Bayou.	December 16, 1918.
192.	Bourg, Edwin	Boudreaux	20.00	Grand Caillou Bayou, near mouth of 4 Bayous.	December 16, 1918.
202.	Bourg, Mrs. Ricard.	Boudreaux	20.00	Grand Caillou Bayou, near mouth of 4 Bayous.	December 16, 1918.
203.	Bourg, Ricard.	Boudreaux	10.00	Olive Bayou.	December 16, 1918.
204.	Bourg, Lorenz.	Daspit	10.00	N. Shore of St. Helene Bay.	December 16, 1918.
212.	Bourg, Ricard.	Boudreaux	10.00	Pass from Yves Bayou to Yves Bay.	December 16, 1918.
232.	Champagne, Abel.	Theriot	20.00	Walker's Point, W. Shore Sister Lake.	January 23, 1919.
218.	Carlos, James	Boudreaux	20.00	Bay Armand.	December 16, 1918.
223.	Chauvin, James, et als.	Daspit	20.00	W. Shore of Bay Couteau.	January 23, 1919.
225.	Chauvin, J. B.	Bulac	10.00	Dog Lake at mouth Bayou Cenac.	January 23, 1919.
229.	Cenac, Theophile.	Morgan City	10.00	S. W. Shore of Dog Lake, at point originally occupied by J. R. Cenac's Camp.	January 23, 1919.
151.	Chofalo, Cosimo.	Morgan City	10.00	S. Shore Bay Castagnet, near Four League Bay.	November 18, 1918.
197.	Cuneo, Andrew.	Daspit	10.00	S. W. Shore Cat Island Lake.	December 16, 1918.
199.	Cotton, John.	Daspit	10.00	N. E. Shore Bay Crocodile.	December 16, 1918.
115.	Cunningham, Belonle.	Montegut	10.00	N. E. side Bay Negresse.	September 16, 1918.
208.	Daspit, Alfred.	Daspit	10.00	Bay Chalaud.	December 16, 1918.
193.	Deffice, Seyalre.	Daspit	15.00	Bayou Bay Tambour.	December 16, 1918.
118.	Deumeling, Eusebe.	Montegut	10.00	Bay Negresse, near mouth Bayou Cantrille.	September 16, 1918.
124.	Dumont, Michel.	Montegut	10.00	Bay Negresse, adjoining Eusebe's Claim.	September 16, 1918.
125.	Dumont, Theophile.	Montegut	10.00	Bay Negresse, near mouth Little Bayou Jack.	September 16, 1918.
205.	Dupont, Albert M.	Houma	10.00	Bayou Lucien & Bayou Terrebonne.	December 16, 1918.
114.	Engerran, Eugene.	Montegut	10.00	Bay Bayou Jack.	September 16, 1918.
219.	Engerran, Philogene.	Daspit	10.00	Oyster Bay & Little Bayou Caillon.	December 16, 1918.
157.	Egle, Davis.	Morgan City	12.00	N. Shore Jack Stout Bay.	November 18, 1918.
182.	Egle, Mrs. Davis.	Morgan City	10.00	N. W. Shore Bay Castagnet, near Four League Bay.	November 18, 1918.
116.	Frazier, Mike.	Montegut	12.10	Old Bayou Castro or Oyster Bayou, near Lake Barre.	September 16, 1918.
117.	Freeman, George.	Montegut	10.00	Bayou La Grasse.	September 16, 1918.
200.	Gaspard, Clement.	Morgan City	10.00	N. Shore West Bay Jeanup, near mouth West Bayou.	December 16, 1918.
179.	Gaspard, Clovis.	Morgan City	10.00	N. Shore Mud Hole Bay.	November 18, 1918.
113.	Gaudry, Donat.	Montegut	10.00	Little Sand Bay, near mouth Pass Laurent Bayou.	September 16, 1918.
217.	Gouaux, Leonard L.	Houma	20.00	Bay Coreau.	December 16, 1918.
237.	Gouaux, Mrs. Cecile C.	Houma	20.00	Bay Coreau.	January 23, 1919.
234.	Glouchich, John.	Morgan City	10.00	N. Shore of Bay Jeanup and Little Cut Off.	January 23, 1919.
141.	Henry, Alphonse J.	Morgan City	20.00	Jack Stout Bay.	November 18, 1918.
143.	Henry, Mrs. Jennie.	Morgan City	10.00	Jack Stout Bay.	November 18, 1918.
154.	Henry, Mrs. Jennie.	Morgan City	10.00	Near mouth Little Indian Bayou, Jack Stout Bay.	November 18, 1918.
144.	Henry, James.	Morgan City	10.00	Jack Stout Bay.	November 18, 1918.
174.	Henry, James.	Morgan City	10.00	Jack Stout Bay.	November 18, 1918.
178.	Head, Clay.	Morgan City	10.00	Jack Stout Bayou, near Jack Stout Bay.	November 18, 1918.

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA. ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
181.	Henry, Evans.	Morgan City.	20.00.	Little Indian Bayou, beginning at junction with Jack Stout Bay, extending in Little Indian Bay.	November 18, 1918.
183.	Head, Clay.	Morgan City.	10.00.	S. W. Shore Jack Stout Bay.	November 18, 1918.
184.	Johnson, C. A.	Morgan City.	20.00.	S. Shore, Bay Castagnet.	November 18, 1918.
195.	Kaconich, Natalie (or Christmas)	Morgan City.	10.00.	9 1/2 acres Bayou Girod, near mouth, and 1/2 acre in little pond next to claim Lucas Vidos.	December 16, 1918.
159.	Kelf, Forest.	Morgan City.	10.00.	Sister Lake, near mouth of Grand Pass Bayou de Large.	November 18, 1918.
209.	Kelf, Beauregard.	Duport.	10.00.	East Bayou, near Bay Crocodile.	December 16, 1918.
190.	Kristicvic, Antun.	Morgan City.	10.00.	Bay Jeanup.	December 16, 1918.
191.	Krile, John.	Morgan City.	10.00.	W. Shore First Hell Hole Lake.	December 16, 1918.
196.	Krile, John A.	Morgan City.	10.00.	Big Hell Hole Bayou.	December 16, 1918.
235.	Labat, John B.	Montegut.	20.00.	Bay Conteau.	January 23, 1919.
213.	Le Beuf, Teles.	Duport.	10.00.	N. Shore of Bay Bois.	December 16, 1918.
236.	Le Beuf, Ellis.	Duport.	5.00.	N. W. Shore of S. W. Portion of Bay Moncleuse.	January 23, 1919.
216.	Lineo, Louis.	Duport.	5.00.	E. Shore of Bay du Nord.	December 16, 1918.
148.	Lodrigne, Adolphe.	Morgan City.	10.00.	S. Shore Mud Hole Bay.	November 18, 1918.
150.	Lodrigne, Adolphe.	Morgan City.	10.00.	N. W. Shore Mud Hole Bay.	November 18, 1918.
214.	Luke, Julien.	Duport.	10.00.	E. Shore of West Bayou.	December 16, 1918.
151.	Marques, E. M.	Morgan City.	10.00.	N. E. Shore Bay Castagnet, near Four League Bay.	November 18, 1918.
172.	Marcel, Myrthille.	Morgan City.	10.00.	Mud Hole Bayou.	November 18, 1918.
173.	Marcel, Myrthille.	Morgan City.	10.00.	Mud Hole Bay.	November 18, 1918.
191.	Nacuin, Aristide.	Montegut.	10.00.	Grand Bayou Jack.	September 16, 1918.
152.	Nacuin, Aristide.	Theriot.	20.00.	Mud Hole Bay.	November 18, 1918.
127.	Nelson, Daniel.	Montegut.	10.00.	At mouth Little Bayou du West, beginning at Little Bayou Jack.	September 16, 1918.
128.	Nelson, Nathaniel.	Montegut.	10.00.	Bay Bayou Jack.	September 16, 1918.
137.	Nini, Wallace.	Morgan City.	10.00.	Mud Hole Bayou.	November 18, 1918.
146.	Nini, Ovide.	Morgan City.	10.00.	Mouth Mud Hole Bayou, Mud Hole Bay.	September 16, 1918.
163.	Nini, Louis.	Morgan City.	10.00.	N. E. Shore Mud Hole Bay.	November 18, 1918.
220.	Nini, Louis.	Morgan City.	10.00.	E. Shore of Bay Chaland.	November 18, 1918.
230.	Nicaud, Albert S.	Houma.	20.00.	W. Shore of Bay Chaland.	January 23, 1919.
227.	Ormond, Alexandre.	Duport.	10.00.	W. Shore of Dog Lake, near mouth of Grand Pass des Isles.	January 23, 1919.
139.	Piassalle, Oscar.	Morgan City.	10.00.	N. Shore Mud Hole Bay.	November 18, 1918.
147.	Piassalle, Oscar.	Morgan City.	10.00.	Mud Hole Bayou, near Mud Hole Bay.	November 18, 1918.
167.	Piassalle, Clairville.	Morgan City.	10.00.	Mud Hole Bayou at junction with Cross Bay.	November 18, 1918.
177.	Piassalle, Clairville.	Morgan City.	10.00.	Mud Hole Bay, near Mud Hole Bayou.	November 18, 1918.
221.	Piassalle, Myrthille.	Morgan City.	10.00.	W. Shore of Mud Hole Bay.	January 23, 1919.
153.	Petty, Emile.	Morgan City.	10.00.	Little Indian Bay.	November 18, 1918.
201.	Petty, Peter B.	Houma.	10.00.	Jack Stout Bay.	December 16, 1918.
206.	Petty, Mrs. Mary.	Houma.	10.00.	Jack Stout Bay.	December 16, 1918.
184.	Ribardi, Dominique.	Morgan City.	10.00.	In a little bayou, N. E. corner of Mud Hole Bay.	November 18, 1918.
222.	Rodrigue, Octave.	Morgan City.	10.00.	N. W. Shore of King Lake.	January 23, 1919.
111.	Rhodes, Frank.	Montegut.	10.00.	Bay Bayou Jack.	September 16, 1918.
122.	Rhodes, Gustave.	Montegut.	10.00.	S. Shore Bay Negresse.	September 16, 1918.

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF TERREBONNE, ETC.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
123.	Rhodes, Edwin.	Montegut	10.00	W. side Grand Bayou Jack.	September 16, 1918.
126.	Rhodes, Ernest.	Montegut	10.00	Grand Bayou Jack, Bay Negresse.	September 16, 1918.
156.	Sandros, Wallace.	Morgan City	10.00	S. E. Shore Bay Castagnet, near Four League Bayou.	November 18, 1918.
135.	St. Martin, Mrs. A.	Theriot	20.00	W. Shore Sister Lake.	November 18, 1918.
149.	St. Martin, Miss Felicien.	Theriot	20.00	E. Shore Dago Point, Sister Lake.	November 18, 1918.
162.	St. Martin, Mrs. X.	Theriot	20.00	W. of Sister Lake.	November 18, 1918.
187.	St. Martin, Xavier H.	Theriot	20.00	Bay Aux Huîtres.	December 16, 1918.
188.	St. Martin, Camille.	Houma	20.00	Bay Aux Huîtres.	December 16, 1918.
215.	Solel, Victor.	Dulac	10.00	Bay Bois Connu.	December 16, 1918.
136.	Terrebonne, Roselius.	Morgan City	10.00	N. E. Shore Bay Castagnet, near Four League Bayou.	November 18, 1918.
164.	Terrebonne, Adolphe.	Morgan City	10.00	E. Shore Jack Stout Bay.	November 18, 1918.
166.	Terrebonne, Adolphe.	Morgan City	10.00	Jack Stout Bay.	November 18, 1918.
168.	Theriot, Mrs. H. A.	Theriot	20.00	W. Shore Sister Lake.	November 18, 1918.
170.	Theriot, Miss Clothilde.	Theriot	20.00	E. Shore Dago Point, Sister Lake.	November 18, 1918.
180.	Theriot, H.	Morgan City	20.00	N. E. Shore Sister Lake, near mouth Grand Pass Bayou de Large.	November 18, 1918.
185.	Tive, Francois A.	Houma	20.00	Bay Aux Huîtres.	November 18, 1918.
152.	Theriot, Felicien M.	Morgan City	10.00	S. Shore Lake, Mechant or Bad Lake.	November 18, 1918.
223.	Thibodaux, Narcisse.	St. Elie	10.00	Bay west of Bayou Severin, first bay from mouth going up.	December 16, 1918.
210.	Volzin, Lorenze.	Dulac	10.00	Bay Bois Connu.	January 23, 1918.
226.	Volzin, Leonard.	Dulac	10.00	Bayou des 4 Isles, from a point on E. Shore of small bayou, running from Bayou des 4 Isles, into Pass des Isles.	December 16, 1918.
133.	Wolf, David.	Morgan City	10.00	Jack Stout Bay.	January 23, 1919.
138.	Wolf, Sarah.	Morgan City	20.00	N. E. Shore Jack Stout Bay.	November 18, 1918.
158.	Wolf, David.	Morgan City	10.00	Small bayou leading into Jack Stout Bay.	November 18, 1918.

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF JEFFERSON LEASED BY THE OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA SINCE AUGUST 11, 1902.

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
22.	Adam, Fabre.	Grand Isle	10.00	Bay La Barge, N. W. of Grand Island, T. 21, S. R. 24 E.	April 15, 1918.
86.	Coulon, Octave & Son.	Grand Isle	10.00	Bay des Isles.	August 19, 1918.
84.	Naccari, Hy.	Grand Isle	10.00	Bay des Isles.	August 19, 1918.
96.	Naccari, E.	Grand Isle	10.00	Bay des Isles.	August 19, 1918.
101.	Naccari, A.	Grand Isle	10.00	Bay des Isles.	August 19, 1918.

LIST OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUNDS IN THE PARISH OF LAFOURCHE LEASED BY THE OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA SINCE AUGUST 11, 1902.

NO.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AREA ACRES.	LOCATION.	EXPIRATION.
110.	Brousseau, Louis.	Cut Off	10.00	Pelican Island, Timbalier Bay.	September 16, 1918.
112.	Fortunato, Vincent.	Cut Off	10.00	Pelican Island, Timbalier Bay.	September 16, 1918.
120.	Lafont, John.	Cut Off	10.00	Bay Camp Jack.	September 16, 1918.
119.	Parabolo, Juan.	Cut Off	10.00	Pelican Island, Timbalier Bay.	September 16, 1918.
91.	Perrin, Joe.	Grand Isle	10.00	Bay Coquille.	August 19, 1918.
109.	Slablich, Juan.	Cut Off	10.00	Jack's Camp Bay, Blue Point.	September 16, 1918.

OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA.

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LIST OF VESSELS OTHER THAN FISHING SKIFFS LICENSED BY THE
OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA.

LICENSE NUMBER.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF OWNER.	ADDRESS.	CAPACITY TON- IN BBLS.	TON- NAGE.
1.	Schooner John Eugene.....	J. C. De Armas.....	Buras.....	100..	5
2.	Lugger Mississipp.....	Fred M. Stockfeth.....	Empire.....	46..	3
3.	Lugger St. Rosalie.....	Fred M. Stockfeth.....	Empire.....	76..	4
4.	Cat Rig Rover.....	Clovis Hingle.....	Empire.....	26..	2
5.	Cat Rig Flat Bay Adam.....	Andrew Bowers.....	Empire.....	28..	2
6.	Lugger Peerless.....	George Vinson.....	Berwick.....	80..	4
7.	Lugger Little Brunette.....	Edwin Billiot.....	Morgan City.....	80..	4
8.	Lugger Young Tony F.....	Anthony Franciski.....	Empire.....	31..	2
11.	Lugger New Trial.....	J. Batist Collette.....	Buras.....	100..	5
12.	Lugger San Francisco.....	Franco Camanito.....	New Orleans.....	89..	5
13.	Lugger Duty.....	Bush Head.....	Morgan City.....	50..	3
14.	Lugger Brilliant.....	Antonio Negodich.....	Empire.....	79..	4
15.	Lugger Jim Corbett.....	Antonio Negodich.....	Empire.....	20..	1
18.	Lugger Winner.....	Alexi Chabert.....	Cut Off.....	89..	6
19.	Lugger Young Williams.....	Charley Williams.....	Cut Off.....	28..	2
20.	Lugger Flower of Louisiana.....	Julieu Pitre.....	Cut Off.....	78..	4
21.	Lugger Lafourche.....	Joseph Defelice.....	Cut Off.....	80..	4
22.	Lugger Cary B.....	Edgar Pierce.....	Cut Off.....	30..	2
23.	Lugger La Melanie.....	Vincent Robino.....	Cut Off.....	60..	3
24.	Lugger Robertson.....	Alce Keff.....	Cut Off.....	82..	5
25.	Lugger La Precis.....	Abraham Glsclar.....	Cut Off.....	72..	4
26.	Lugger John Wolf.....	John Glsclar.....	Cut Off.....	50..	3
28.	Cat La Dorade.....	Alexi Lefort.....	Cut Off.....	29..	2
29.	Lugger New Style.....	Esebe Crosby.....	Cut Off.....	38..	2
30.	Lugger White Water.....	Hypollite Lefort.....	Cut Off.....	75..	4
31.	Lugger Jos. Weber.....	Justin Bouziga.....	Cut Off.....	23..	2
32.	Lugger Pacific.....	Aldore Chabert.....	Cut Off.....	40..	2
33.	Lugger Euramia.....	Justitlen Lee.....	Cut Off.....	29..	2
34.	Lugger St. Antoine.....	Antonie Gallano.....	Cut Off.....	34..	2
35.	Lugger Red Rover.....	Ernest Gallano.....	Cut Off.....	35..	2
36.	Lugger Petit Corporal.....	Joseph Thonasle, Sr.....	Cut Off.....	60..	3
37.	Lugger Volunteer.....	Francis Morascino.....	Cut Off.....	33..	2
38.	Lugger Soufrant.....	Jure Slabich.....	New Orleans.....	110..	6
39.	Lugger Dante.....	Tony A. Nesanovich.....	New Orleans.....	114..	6
40.	Lugger New Atlas.....	Jos. A. Thomasovich.....	New Orleans.....	134..	7
41.	Lugger Tony Tedesco.....	Antonio Umina.....	New Orleans.....	103..	6
42.	Lugger Protector.....	Lawrence Bendich.....	Empire.....	100..	5
43.	Lugger Ficovich Bros.....	Mateo Ficovich.....	Empire.....	69..	4
45.	Lugger Antoinette.....	Mateo Ficovich.....	Empire.....	29..	2
46.	Lugger Young Lena.....	Andre Curoll.....	Westwego.....	71..	4
47.	Lugger Santissimo Salvatore.....	Salvatore Glallo.....	New Orleans.....	146..	8
48.	Lugger Telegram.....	R. Valle.....	Westwego.....	91..	5
49.	Lugger Grey Hound.....	K. Antlich.....	New Orleans.....	156..	8
50.	Lugger Three Brothers.....	Miko Zibilich.....	New Orleans.....	108..	6
51.	Lugger Flying Star.....	Ante L. Tegura.....	New Orleans.....	123..	6
52.	Lugger Louisiana.....	Joseph Mialirich.....	New Orleans.....	116..	6
56.	Lugger Bon Pere.....	John Ficovich.....	Empire.....	98..	5
58.	Lugger City of New Orleans.....	S. L. Tegura.....	New Orleans.....	132..	7
59.	Lugger Chavere Tedesco.....	Pepino Tedesco.....	New Orleans.....	141..	8
60.	Lugger Carmella.....	Pepino Tedesco.....	New Orleans.....	146..	8
62.	Lugger Young Frankie.....	Ulyesse Terrebonne.....	Cut Off.....	34..	2
64.	Lugger New Three Brothers.....	Earnest Gaspard.....	Cut Off.....	65..	4
65.	Lugger Resolute.....	Paul Eymard.....	Cut Off.....	92..	5
67.	Lugger St. Marie.....	Marcellan Lafont.....	Cut Off.....	28..	2
68.	Lugger City of Paris.....	Boragard Datin.....	Cut Off.....	50..	3
69.	Lugger Rosina.....	John Rebstock.....	Cut Off.....	20..	1
70.	Lugger Young Emma.....	John Smith.....	Cut Off.....	53..	3
72.	Lugger Viola P.....	Pitre.....	Cut Off.....	60..	3
73.	Lugger Resolie of Lafourche.....	Antonie Vegas, Jr.....	Cut Off.....	46..	3
74.	Lugger St. Sidoni.....	Leon Theriot.....	Cut Off.....	26..	2
75.	Lugger Lucretia.....	Bienvenue Eymard.....	Cut Off.....	80..	4
76.	Lugger Lavitesse.....	John Lafont.....	Cut Off.....	36..	2
77.	Lugger Young Alcide.....	Aramise Lafont.....	Cut Off.....	26..	2
79.	Lugger Diamond.....	Felix Pizzini.....	Morgan City.....	75..	4
81.	Lugger Louisiana.....	Oscar Placella.....	Morgan City.....	70..	4
82.	Cat Rig Always Ready.....	Oscar Placella.....	Morgan City.....	20..	1
83.	Schooner Andrew D.....	And. Dujinich.....	New Orleans.....	140..	7
84.	Lugger Ernestine.....	Nick Kresich.....	Empire.....	50..	3
87.	Lugger Princess.....	Frank Yasich.....	Empire.....	60..	3
89.	Lugger Rosina C.....	Nick Golkovich.....	Empire.....	85..	5
93.	Lugger Joseph Tedesco.....	Tedesco, Tedesco & Lazard.....	New Orleans.....	106..	6
94.	Lugger Tony Cristina.....	Calo Christina.....	New Orleans.....	140..	7
96.	Lugger St. Euphemia.....	Joe Stipercovich.....	Empire.....	85..	5
98.	Skiff Pepino Tedesco.....	Pepino Tedesco.....	New Orleans.....	25..	2
99.	Lugger Flying Dutchman.....	John Radetich.....	Empire.....	98..	5

LIST OF VESSELS OTHER THAN FISHING SKIFFS LICENSED, ETC.

(Continued.)

LICENSE NUMBER.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF OWNER.	ADDRESS.	CAPACITY TON- IN BBLS.	AGE.
101.	Lugger Marte	Basco Vucassovich	Empire	27	2
102.	Lugger Gladiator	Basco Vucassovich	Empire	68	4
103.	Lugger Day Light	John Yugronich	Empire	52	3
108.	Skiff Adam	Mitchell Lorko	Empire	20	1
109.	Lugger Carolina L.	Mitchell Lorko	Empire	80	4
111.	Lugger Carolina	Vlaka I. Jurisich	Empire	66	4
114.	Lugger Fairy	F. M. Stockfeth	Empire	73	4
115.	Lugger Sea Boy	Paul Yaisich	Empire	60	3
120.	Lugger Break Water	George Parun	Olga	80	4
121.	Lugger Oregon	George Parun	Olga	27	2
122.	Lugger Washington	George Parun	Olga	25	2
123.	Sloop General DeWet	Edward H. Reuissien	Empire	25	2
124.	Lugger Brandon	Luke A. Zibilich	New Orleans	105	6
125.	Schooner Crazia Cerino	Joseph Cerino	New Orleans	188	10
127.	Lugger Eva Ida	Davis Egle	Morgan City	120	6
129.	Lugger Young Junietta	Adolph Terrebonne	Morgan City	120	6
133.	Flat Boat Black Jack	Frank Pierron	Morgan City	40	2
134.	Lugger Baltimore	Frank Pierron	Morgan City	100	5
135.	Lugger Rose Eulalia	H. Landry	Morgan City	120	6
136.	Lugger Surprise	Nathalia Caccini	Morgan City	120	6
137.	Lugger Young Howard	Charles Engeron	Morgan City	80	4
138.	Lugger King of Buras	Philibert De Nesse	Buras	36	2
139.	Lugger Torpon	J. B. Fasterling	Buras	36	2
140.	Lugger Young Luke	Luke Scobel & Bros.	Buras	37	2
141.	Lugger St. Luke	Luke Scobel & Bros.	Buras	113	6
143.	Lugger W. J. Bryan	J. B. Fasterling	Buras	60	3
144.	Sloop Flounder	J. B. Fasterling	Buras	57	3
145.	Lugger De Soto	Louis Carlini	Buras	40	2
146.	Lugger Joseph D.	J. B. Fasterling	Buras	73	4
147.	Lugger Express	Joseph Daroca	Buras	30	2
148.	Lugger Uncle Sam	S. Misatich	Buras	58	3
149.	Lugger Admiral Schley	Jack Yocomine	Buras	58	3
151.	Lugger St. Guiseppe	Rock Savole	Donaldsonville	40	2
152.	Lugger St. Antonio	Pascal Begala	Donaldsonville	76	4
153.	Lugger L. Delaunne	Washington Smith	Cut Off	79	4
154.	Lugger Antoinette	Pitre Malcom	Cut Off	89	5
155.	Lugger St. Baleride	Dalmars Bourg	Cut Off	88	5
156.	Lugger Vicente Risa	Salvadore Espano	Larose	84	5
157.	Lugger Olimpia	Adrien Pitre, Jr.	Cut Off	48	3
158.	Lugger Renome	Elee Ducos	Cut Off	92	5
159.	Lugger St. Louise	Raphel Gallano	Cut Off	40	2
160.	Lugger Good Lady	Victorin Toups	Cut Off	38	2
161.	Lugger La Chaux	Louis Broussard	Cut Off	95	5
162.	Lugger Menesota	Felicien Duet	Cut Off	34	2
163.	Lugger Young Ophelia	Jack Fillinich	Cut Off	39	2
164.	Lugger Grover Cleveland	Dominick Mancuso	New Orleans	147	8
165.	Lugger Young Victor	Norac Parlovich	Olga	117	6
170.	Lugger Texas	Elphege Lefort	Cut Off	68	4
173.	Lugger Krunorlar	Lacar Abramovich	Olga	62	4
174.	Lugger Incoff	Antoine Vegas	Cut Off	23	2
175.	Lugger Delaware	John Resa	Larose	67	4
176.	Lugger Adriatic	John Slabich	Cut Off	96	5
177.	Cat Sail Admiral Tigheof	Theophile Dardar	Cut Off	20	1
178.	Lugger Brooklyn	Augustin Pitre	Cut Off	86	5
179.	Lugger Remona	Joseph Punch	Larose	71	4
180.	Lugger Cat Sail Young Theresa	Lazard Poudreux	Grand Isle	20	1
181.	Lugger Meteor	Nicholas Currol	Cut Off	80	4
182.	Cat Sail Visko	Vincent Fortunato	Cut Off	23	2
183.	Lugger Emeric	John Porobillo	Cut Off	39	2
184.	Lugger Le Vengeur	Dalmas Bourg	Cut Off	25	2
185.	Lugger Jean Charles	Meance Bourg	Cut Off	94	5
186.	Lugger Marie Eveline	Ozeme Terrebonne	Cut Off	27	2
187.	Lugger Stella	Iness Smith	Cut Off	35	2
188.	Lugger Noway	Albert Pierce	Cut Off	33	2
189.	Lugger La Marine	Telemac Terrebonne	Cut Off	53	3
190.	Lugger Jeune Louis	Elie Dautin	Cut Off	25	2
191.	Lugger John Galjour	Theogen Cheranice	Cut Off	80	4
192.	Lugger Malivo	John Slabich	Cut Off	37	2
193.	Lugger Champion	George Abadie	Home Place	120	6
194.	Lugger Sunny Side	Anthony Protich	Olga	78	4
197.	Lugger Leon	Peter Zibilich	Olga	131	7
201.	Schooner Sea Girl	Baza Miacich	New Orleans	220	10
202.	Schooner Sophy K.	Lou Desport	Biloxi	122	7

LIST OF VESSELS OTHER THAN FISHING SKIFFS LICENSED, ETC.

(Continued.)

LICENSE NUMBER	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF OWNER	ADDRESS.	CAPACITY TON- IN BELLS	TON- NAGE
203.	Schooner Salvatore Russo.....	Salvatore Russo.....	New Orleans.....	160.....	8
205.	Lugger Little Teghetof.....	Cosinio Murina.....	Olga.....	45.....	3
208.	Lugger Fantisce.....	Mato Parun.....	Olga.....	20.....	1
209.	Lugger Rudolf John.....	Mato Parun.....	Olga.....	98.....	5
215.	Schooner Oriente.....	Ellia Andrich & Mary Rossi.....	New Orleans.....	165.....	9
219.	Lugger American.....	Jos. R. Brown.....	Port Eads.....	55.....	3
228.	Lugger Hero.....	Geo. W. Hingle, Sr.....	Ostrica.....	53.....	3
234.	Schooner Germania.....	Peter Cuselich.....	Ostrica.....	48.....	3
235.	Lugger R. C. Atlas.....	Peter Cuselich.....	Ostrica.....	58.....	3
236.	Lugger Austria.....	Peter Cuselich.....	Ostrica.....	27.....	2
237.	Lugger France.....	Peter Cuselich.....	Ostrica.....	20.....	1
239.	Sloop Eva.....	Anthony Sercovich.....	Ostrica.....	28.....	2
242.	Lugger El'mere.....	Jak Zibilich.....	Olga.....	132.....	7
243.	Lugger Kaiser.....	Jak Zibilich.....	Olga.....	23.....	2
246.	Schooner Glano.....	Sam Loretich.....	New Orleans.....	126.....	7
248.	Lugger Napredak.....	Donka Spaleta.....	Olga.....	22.....	2
250.	Lugger Austria.....	Donka Spaleta.....	Olga.....	99.....	5
251.	Lugger St. Magdalen.....	David Wolf.....	Morgan City.....	100.....	5
252.	Lugger Rebecca.....	Vincen Biaggio.....	Morgan City.....	92.....	5
253.	Lugger White Water No. 2.....	Joseph Barba.....	Morgan City.....	45.....	3
255.	Lugger Steve Z.....	Steve Zurich.....	Empire.....	82.....	5
259.	Lugger Comus.....	Dom. Colondrovich.....	Olga.....	115.....	6
261.	Lugger Adellina.....	Sarvo Juncovich.....	Empire.....	58.....	3
264.	Lugger Ill Intrepede.....	Michel Bosco.....	Empire.....	54.....	3
265.	Lugger Sea Islands.....	Lizabeth Eugeron.....	Daspit.....	80.....	4
266.	Lugger Szicetvar.....	John Seput.....	New Orleans.....	140.....	7
267.	Lugger Two Friends.....	D. Robardie.....	Morgan City.....	60.....	3
268.	Lugger Enterprise.....	Frank Serio.....	Morgan City.....	55.....	3
269.	Lugger Diana.....	Jos. Musclomescio.....	Morgan City.....	95.....	5
270.	Lugger New Camillia.....	Vincint Barla.....	Morgan City.....	75.....	4
272.	Lugger Corinne.....	Lusano Alba.....	Dulac.....	97.....	5
274.	Lugger Express.....	Lusano Alba.....	Dulac.....	23.....	2
276.	Lugger Challenge.....	Mike Glancio.....	Morgan City.....	90.....	5
281.	Lugger Fourth July.....	John J. Jurisich.....	Olga.....	85.....	5
283.	Lugger Little City.....	Vincent Jurisich.....	Olga.....	27.....	2
289.	Lugger Marco Millanovich.....	Marco Jurakovich.....	Olga.....	32.....	2
290.	Lugger Austrella.....	Tony & Chas. Kan- dazzo.....	New Orleans.....	163.....	9
291.	Schooner Peter Crutte.....	Peter Randazzo.....	New Orleans.....	238.....	12
292.	Schooner Harry Cerdas.....	Wid. And. Krsanac.....	New Orleans.....	134.....	7
293.	Lugger Three Brothers P.....	John Pavlakovich.....	Olga.....	105.....	6
294.	Lugger Jessie G.....	Alexandria Guidry.....	Montegut.....	40.....	2
295.	Lugger Two Boys.....	Beloni Cunningham.....	Montegut.....	39.....	2
296.	Lugger New Main.....	Edwin Rhodes.....	Montegut.....	27.....	2
297.	Lugger Young Ann.....	Eugene Engeran.....	Montegut.....	38.....	2
298.	Lugger Bell Gullia.....	Joseph Trahan.....	Daspit.....	40.....	2
299.	Lugger Young Mystery.....	Johnbatist Trahan.....	Daspit.....	40.....	2
300.	Lugger St. Joseph.....	Willie Robichaux.....	Daspit.....	51.....	3
301.	Lugger Victoria.....	Orlee Smith.....	Daspit.....	31.....	2
302.	Lugger Fancy.....	Calist Rhodes.....	Montegut.....	30.....	2
303.	Lugger Nancy Hanko.....	Eatine Sebuff.....	Montegut.....	59.....	3
305.	Lugger Young Esperance.....	Richard Helmker.....	Montegut.....	33.....	2
306.	Cat Vantenn.....	Julian Guidry.....	Montegut.....	20.....	1
307.	Cat Ocean Club.....	Paul Naquin.....	Montegut.....	20.....	1
308.	Lugger Young Dewey.....	Felician Naquin.....	Montegut.....	30.....	2
309.	Lugger Three Sisters.....	Wallace Price.....	Montegut.....	40.....	2
310.	Lugger Treant.....	Neolle Guidry.....	Montegut.....	36.....	2
311.	Lugger Good Father.....	Emile Guidry.....	Montegut.....	52.....	3
312.	Lugger New Home.....	Ben Otan.....	Montegut.....	20.....	1
314.	Lugger Josephine.....	Julian Labat.....	Montegut.....	20.....	1
315.	Lugger Esperance.....	Julian Labat.....	Montegut.....	91.....	5
316.	Lugger Van D.....	Tousan Savouroux.....	Montegut.....	25.....	2
317.	Lugger Wild Bill.....	Julian Labat.....	Montegut.....	20.....	1
318.	Lugger Ustica.....	Julian Labat.....	Montegut.....	168.....	9
319.	Cat rig Good Boy.....	L'aulin Solet.....	Dulac.....	34.....	2
321.	Lugger Ellen.....	Earnest Blanchard.....	Dulac.....	27.....	2
322.	Lugger Celtna.....	Joseph Vasin.....	Dulac.....	76.....	4
323.	Lugger Young Olanda.....	Sidney Leboeuf.....	Montegut.....	20.....	1
324.	Lugger Young Francis.....	Oristile Guidry.....	Montegut.....	20.....	1
325.	Lugger Rosebell.....	George Freeman.....	Montegut.....	40.....	2
326.	Lugger Good Boy.....	Vansaure Guidry.....	Montegut.....	20.....	1
327.	Lugger Maud.....	Mike Frozier.....	Montegut.....	40.....	2

LIST OF VESSELS OTHER THAN FISHING SKIFFS LICENSED, ETC.

(Continued.)

LICENSE NUMBER.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF OWNER.	CAPACITY TON- IN BBLs. NAER.
328.	Lugger Two Friends.....	Wallace Metelton... Montegut	31... 2
329.	Lugger Young Cecella.....	Mitchel Domangue... Montegut	39... 2
330.	Lugger Cora.....	Dovellan Leboeuf... Montegut	38... 2
331.	Lugger Huston.....	Frank Thibadeaux... Daspit	24... 2
332.	Lugger Defender.....	Charles Corlass... Dulac	53... 3
333.	Cat Rig City Bird.....	Louis Pitre... Dulac	22... 2
334.	Lugger Sally.....	Dovite Rhodes... Montegut	40... 2
335.	Cat rig Toke Cave.....	Charles Carlross... Dulac	20... 1
336.	Lugger Tevolie.....	Emile Lerrette... Daspit	20... 1
337.	Lugger Laura.....	Felix Hutcheson... Montegut	29... 2
338.	Cat The Lion.....	Franklin Picou... Daspit	35... 2
339.	Lugger Josephine.....	Oscar D. Price... Montegut	54... 3
340.	Lugger Good Friend.....	Emile Picou... Daspit	40... 2
341.	Cat James Watson.....	August LeBlanc... Daspit	23... 2
342.	Cat Galebard.....	Elphege Lafarouse... Daspit	28... 2
343.	Lugger Morning Glory.....	Mrs. Wm. Rhodes... Montegut	36... 2
344.	Lugger None Pariel.....	Alcede Chasion... Montegut	23... 2
346.	Lugger Unle.....	Dominique Prosfere... Montegut	20... 1
347.	Lugger Young Sister.....	Wm. Hutcherson... Montegut	36... 2
348.	Lugger Nelle.....	Alfred Hutinson... Montegut	35... 2
349.	Lugger Butcher Boy.....	Adolph Hutcherson... Montegut	24... 2
350.	Lugger St. Ann.....	Omoro LeBlanc... Daspit	20... 1
351.	Lugger St. Joseph.....	Marcel Henry... Daspit	25... 2
352.	Lugger Lovey Jack.....	Felix Pelegrain... Daspit	56... 3
353.	Lugger Little Caillou.....	Anatol Keff & Wal- lace Picou.....	Daspit 64... 4
354.	Lugger Flying Cloud.....	Daniel White.....	Daspit 32... 2
356.	Lugger Dalmatina.....	Matheo Culuz.....	Olga 30... 2
357.	Lugger Venus.....	Simo Murina.....	New Orleans 102... 6
358.	Lugger Four Brothers.....	Wid. Cantazaro.....	New Orleans 108... 6
359.	Lugger Little Brother.....	James Henry.....	Morgan City 90... 5
360.	Lugger Generosity.....	Alphonse Henry.....	Morgan City 120... 6
361.	Lugger Venezia.....	V. Giordina.....	Morgan City 115... 6
362.	Lugger Carrie Nonis.....	V. Giordina.....	Morgan City 85... 5
363.	Lugger Wasp.....	Joseph Harpero.....	Morgan City 85... 5
364.	Lugger Bonero.....	Camille Jaya.....	Morgan City 40... 2
366.	Lugger Terrebonne.....	John Natilli.....	Morgan City 25... 2
367.	Lugger Fairy Queen.....	Rocco Gulasso.....	Morgan City 50... 3
368.	Lugger Lady Gay.....	Sam Marish.....	Morgan City 60... 3
369.	Lugger Antoinette.....	Rocco Broggio.....	Morgan City 55... 3
370.	Lugger Edwinia.....	W. Ross.....	Morgan City 90... 5
371.	Skiff Fleur De France.....	E. Jambon.....	Morgan City 20... 1
373.	Lugger Two Sons.....	Joe Frelch.....	Empire 50... 3
374.	Lugger I Am Coming.....	Cosmo Chofelo.....	Morgan City 40... 2
375.	Lugger New York No. 2.....	Fred M. Stockfleth.....	Empire 60... 4
379.	Lugger St. Mary.....	Mateo Poluta.....	Empire 47... 2
380.	Lugger B. St. Peter.....	Fred M. Stockfleth.....	Empire 63... 4
381.	Lugger Evening Star.....	Anthony Rudolph.....	Empire 67... 4
384.	Lugger Innocent.....	John Hicey.....	Empire 34... 2
386.	Lugger B. W. Robinson.....	Geo. Bendich.....	Empire 93... 5
387.	Cat Rig Flat Leader.....	Peter Bendich.....	Empire 32... 2
389.	Lugger Victoria B.....	Domingo Biarevich.....	Empire 27... 2
390.	Lugger P. Salline.....	Tony Tonkovich.....	Empire 43... 3
392.	Schooner Dewey.....	E. D. Jones.....	Port Eads 100... 6
394.	Lugger Little C.....	F. F. Axtell, E. D. Jones, John Con- away & A. E. Washburn.....	Port Eads 25... 2
395.	Lugger Free Heart.....	P. Angello.....	Morgan City 45... 3
396.	Gaff Sail Dan Flat Boat.....	John J. Kelly.....	Nichols 28... 2
397.	Lugger Vulcan.....	Michel Colandich.....	Olga 36... 2
402.	Flatboat Flat.....	Hecton Landry.....	Morgan City 20... 1
403.	Lugger Young Alice.....	Hecton Landry.....	Morgan City 20... 1
404.	Young Weston.....	Hecton Landry.....	Morgan City 40... 2
405.	Lugger Dick Welsh.....	Hecton Landry.....	Morgan City 20... 1
406.	Lugger I Am Sorry.....	B. Fabve.....	Morgan City 20... 1
407.	Lugger South America.....	Voso Butulija.....	Olga 98... 5
412.	Sailing Skiff Two Brothers.....	Andrew Jurisich.....	Olga 20... 1
413.	Lugger City of New York.....	Nicolas Gate.....	Olga 51... 3
415.	Schooner Sail Comfort C.....	S. H. Crevassol.....	Ostrica 60... 3
420.	Lugger Rising Sun.....	Julian Luke.....	Dulac 33... 2
422.	Cat Rig St. Agnes.....	Ricard Bourg.....	Roudreaux 25... 2
424.	Lugger Golden Arrow.....	Eugene Collin.....	Dulac 97... 5

OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA.

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LIST OF VESSELS OTHER THAN FISHING SKIFFS LICENSED, ETC.

(Continued.)

LICENSE NUMBER.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF OWNER.	ADDRESS.	CAPACITY TON- IN BBLs. NAGE.
425.	Lugger Normandy.	Ricard Bourg.	Boudreaux	100... 5
426.	Lugger Why Not.	Eugene Collin.	Dulac	31... 2
427.	Lugger Defender.	Paulin LaPlace.	Abbeville	55... 3
428.	Lugger Lily William.	Arnds January.	Morgan City.	109... 6
429.	Lugger Celvina.	Willie January.	Morgan City.	109... 6
430.	Cat Leonora.	Mack Lumbus.	Morgan City.	40... 2
431.	Lugger Angelina B.	Joseph Bracovich.	Olga	38... 2
433.	Lugger Young Nick.	Nick Tonkovich.	Olga	22... 2
435.	Lugger St. Antonio.	Julien Lefort.	Cut Off.	54... 3
437.	Lugger Nepodlozni.	Tom Ziblich.	City Price.	34... 2
440.	Lugger Coldest.	Tony Abelich.	City Price.	49... 3
441.	Lugger Young Jesty.	Frederick Collin.	Grand Isle	40... 2
442.	Lugger J. Thomas.	John Valence.	Grand Isle	30... 2
443.	Lugger Ocean King.	J. B. Collette.	Buras	65... 4
444.	Lugger Rising Star.	Ivo Ivceovich.	Olga	118... 6
447.	Lugger Little Billy.	Toma Anticich.	Olga	30... 2
450.	Lugger Europe.	Toma Anticich.	Olga	92... 5
453.	Lugger Zeland.	Steve Petricevich.	Olga	35... 2
457.	Lugger Fazana.	Andro Anticich.	Olga	20... 1
459.	Lugger Admiral Sampson.	Nick Persich.	Empire	93... 5
462.	Lugger Cupido.	Lominge Stook.	Empire	100... 5
464.	Lugger Zronimis.	D. Stook.	Empire	23... 2
467.	Lugger Monte Cristo.	Peter Stipercovich.	Empire	74... 4
469.	Lugger John of the Sea.	Simo Tomasovich.	Olga	115... 6
472.	Lugger Rosallana.	Osirre Vicier.	Cut Off.	75... 4
473.	Lugger Lartino.	Willie Lillerman.	Empire	70... 4
475.	Lugger New Frances.	Tony Versich.	Empire	56... 4
478.	Lugger St. Antonia.	Joseph Blanchard.	Bourg	39... 2
479.	Lugger Fairy.	Tony Vicarich.	Morgan City.	60... 3
480.	Lugger E. Donia.	Naville Antimare.	Bourdeaux	46... 3
481.	Cat Rig Walther B.	Elles LeBeauf.	Dulac	25... 2
482.	Lugger Crosair.	John Palsance.	Cut Off.	91... 5
483.	Lugger G. Sasoni.	Etienne Lorold.	Cut Off.	77... 4
484.	Lugger Petit Souvenir.	Postul Bodoulu.	Cut Off.	30... 2
485.	Lugger Happy Jack.	Zidore Bruce.	Cut Off.	37... 2
486.	Lugger Between.	Gustave Palsance.	Cut Off.	23... 2
487.	Lugger Jean Valence.	Nicole Caustaurtriz.	Cut Off.	36... 2
488.	Lugger United States.	Sennicy Terrebbonne.	Cut Off.	32... 2
490.	Skiff La Mero.	Victor Arnodeln.	Westwego	20... 1
491.	Lugger Young Games.	J. Games.	Westwego	50... 3
492.	Lugger Little Louisiana.	Marcaille Lefort.	Cut Off.	50... 3
494.	Lugger Jeane Mezida.	Telly Terrebbonne.	Cut Off.	20... 1
495.	Lugger Josephine.	Paul Lefort.	Cut Off.	47... 3
496.	Lugger Joseph Rogers.	Elie Ducos.	Cut Off.	93... 5
499.	Lugger Ocean Club.	Ovide Hebert.	Cut Off.	45... 3
500.	Lugger Sun Rise.	V. Seput.	Empire	87... 5
505.	Lugger American.	Christo Cossich.	Empire	31... 2
508.	Lugger Arctic.	M. Veurivich.	Empire	56... 3
510.	Lugger Welcome.	Donko Mirkovich.	Olga	29... 2
515.	Lugger Dubronik.	Peter Corac.	Olga	55... 3
516.	Sloop Blanche.	J. P. Cose.	Nichols	23... 2
518.	Sloop Tip.	Geo. A. Johnson.	Nichols	20... 1
523.	Schooner Martha C.	John Bernich.	Biloxi	84... 5
524.	Sloop First Trial.	Geo. A. Johnson.	Nichols	35... 2
525.	Sloop Jenny.	Narcier Cose.	Nichols	22... 2
526.	Sloop Tip Top.	Isdore Cose.	Nichols	23... 2
527.	Lugger Rosalena.	Bertrand Billiot.	Morgan City.	100... 5
528.	Sloop New Iberia.	John C. Miller.	Morgan City.	45... 3
532.	Lugger Trapano.	Martheo F. Bellin.	New Orleans.	94... 5
537.	Lugger Martho Farmer.	Martho Kapajtich.	New Orleans.	74... 4
538.	Schooner Rose L.	Tony Lovretich.	New Orleans.	130... 7
541.	Lugger Hard Time.	Luke A. Ziblich.	Empire	20... 1
544.	Lugger Daniel.	Daniel Lingani.	Daisy	20... 1
545.	Sloop Elalba.	Washington Harris.	Daisy	24... 2
550.	Lugger Hope.	Louis Zethwoods.	Daisy	26... 2
553.	Lugger Josephine.	Anton Kulisch.	Olga	101... 6
556.	Lugger Valenta.	Anton Kulisch.	Olga	29... 1
558.	Lugger Dalmacia.	Blaz Anticich.	Olga	44... 3
564.	Lugger Rapido.	Joan Smircich.	Olga	38... 2
567.	Lugger Alabama.	Anto Jurisch.	Olga	23... 2
569.	Lugger Champlon of Vermillon.	Oscar LeBlanc.	Abbeville	60... 3
570.	Lugger Catherine of Brashear.	Mrs. M. E. White.	Abbeville.	40... 2

LIST OF VESSELS OTHER THAN FISHING SKIFFS LICENSED, ETC.

(Continued.)

LICENSE NUMBER.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF OWNER.	ADDRESS.	CAPACITY TON- IN BBLs. NAGE.
571.	Lugger Fidel.....	August Placelle.....	Morgan City.....	85... 5
576.	Sloop Lucy T.....	Albert Toncrey.....	Biloxi.....	40... 2
579.	Schooner Fanto.....	L. Lopez, Jr.....	Biloxi.....	150... 8
580.	Schooner Hazel.....	L. Lopez, Jr.....	Biloxi.....	167... 9
581.	Schooner Florida.....	L. Lopez, Jr.....	Biloxi.....	117... 6
582.	Lugger Legia.....	Geo. Vinson.....	Berwick.....	40... 2
584.	Lugger Angelina.....	Walter Hingle.....	Ostrica.....	26... 2
585.	Lugger Josephine.....	Joseph Lama.....	New Orleans.....	119... 6
586.	Lugger California.....	G. P. Hotard.....	Bourg.....	111... 6
587.	Lugger Morgan City.....	Louis Nini.....	Morgan City.....	100... 5
592.	Lugger Emma.....	M. Lassalve.....	Morgan City.....	45... 3
593.	Schooner United States.....	Alex. Kezovich.....	Biloxi.....	80... 4
597.	Lugger Julia.....	John Vnaurovic.....	Olga.....	95... 5
600.	Lugger Proteus.....	Visko Vuskovich.....	New Orleans.....	105... 6
601.	Lugger Ellis Unique.....	Gearese Kiff.....	Cut Off.....	87... 5
603.	Lugger Good God Son.....	John Gajjour.....	Cut Off.....	40... 2
611.	Lugger American Eagle.....	Baptist Bianchard.....	Morgan City.....	36... 2
612.	Cat Rig Pansy.....	Henry Bernadou.....	Morgan City.....	21... 2
614.	Lugger Iowa.....	Edward Marques.....	Morgan City.....	120... 6
615.	Lugger Editor.....	Mates Vidos.....	Morgan City.....	95... 5
617.	Lugger Laura Lead.....	Albert Beadle.....	Morgan City.....	75... 4
620.	Sails Emma D.....	U. Desporte.....	Biloxi.....	60... 3
626.	Sails New Alphonsine.....	U. Desporte.....	Biloxi.....	75... 4
627.	Lugger Little Leona.....	U. Fravatovich.....	Buras.....	26... 2
628.	Sloop Carrie B.....	Theophile Robin.....	Ostrica.....	24... 2
629.	Lugger Little Tony.....	Martin Nunez.....	Ostrica.....	20... 1
630.	Sloop Restless.....	Pat. D. Kelly.....	Nichols.....	28... 2
631.	Lugger Young Louis.....	Paul Callais.....	Cut Off.....	95... 5
633.	Lugger Texan.....	August Coulon.....	Morgan City.....	30... 2
641.	Lugger Good Brother.....	William Billiot.....	Morgan City.....	120... 6
642.	Lugger Alma.....	M. Coguenheim.....	Morgan City.....	50... 3
643.	Schooner Josepha.....	Vincent Bronzeni.....	Biloxi.....	77... 4
649.	Lugger Two Brother, P.....	Spiro Pavlovit.....	Olga.....	45... 5
650.	Lugger Oregon.....	Teles Venette.....	Dulac.....	29... 2
651.	Lugger Golden Rule.....	Aubin Bergeron.....	Dulac.....	53... 3
654.	Cat Rig Barsaloue.....	Joseph Billiot.....	Boudreaux.....	21... 2
657.	Lugger Progress.....	John Riguard.....	Ostrica.....	38... 2
658.	Lugger Anunziata.....	Paul Spagnolo.....	New Orleans.....	104... 6
659.	Lugger Young Nolia.....	Jean Louis Doman- gue.....	Montegut.....	20... 1
661.	Lugger Good Friend.....	Emile Cunningham.....	Montegut.....	40... 2
662.	Lugger Shelly B.....	Evens Rhode.....	Montegut.....	20... 1
663.	Lugger Fancy.....	Fuzebe Domangue.....	Montegut.....	40... 2
664.	Lugger Josephine.....	John Mollmare.....	Montegut.....	57... 3
665.	Lugger Young Octave.....	George Rhode.....	Montegut.....	51... 2
666.	Lugger Young Alzena.....	James Lyons.....	Daspit.....	45... 3
667.	Lugger Volentien.....	Luke Chasclon.....	Daspit.....	41... 3
670.	Lugger Frovatore.....	Felix Belemove.....	Dulac.....	93... 5
672.	Lugger Flying Cloud.....	Felix Belemove.....	Dulac.....	56... 3
673.	Lugger Home Run.....	Oscar Otaman.....	Daspit.....	45... 3
674.	Lugger Glorvina.....	Seraze Hebert.....	Montegut.....	37... 2
676.	Lugger Sidney.....	Joseph Hebert.....	Daspit.....	24... 2
677.	Cat Lucia.....	Dovide Lapeyrouse.....	Daspit.....	25... 2
678.	Lugger Young Julian.....	Pier Peter.....	Montegut.....	26... 2
680.	Cat Rig New York.....	Joseph Pierre.....	Dulac.....	22... 2
681.	Lugger Ocean Wave.....	Pierre Cenac.....	Dulac.....	53... 3
683.	Lugger Two Troinn.....	Justilla Carrase.....	Dulac.....	29... 2
684.	Lugger Dont Cave.....	Lerois Linner.....	Dulac.....	53... 2
686.	Cat Rig Exposition.....	Teles Le Beauf.....	Dulac.....	22... 2
688.	Lugger Camile.....	Lee Pitre.....	Montegut.....	27... 2
689.	Cat Rig Democrat.....	Albert Rodney Thib- odaux.....	Dulac.....	26... 2
692.	Lugger Interestn.....	Amede Benoit.....	Dulac.....	25... 2
691.	Lugger St. Neckleys.....	Charles Pontiff.....	Dulac.....	53... 3
694.	Lugger William.....	Gillann Lachica.....	Dulac.....	97... 5
695.	Lugger Bula.....	Frank Rhodes.....	Montegut.....	20... 1
697.	Lugger American Eagle.....	James Rhodes.....	Montegut.....	53... 3
698.	Lugger Young Larina.....	Eddie Rhodes.....	Montegut.....	30... 2
699.	Lugger Carry Bently.....	Leon Rhodes.....	Montegut.....	38... 2
700.	Lugger Magnanilla.....	Natinatnal Metelton.....	Montegut.....	46... 3
701.	Lugger La Bellele.....	William Smith.....	Daspit.....	30... 2
702.	Lugger Avet.....	Philip Avet.....	Boudreaux.....	44... 3
706.	Lugger Perl.....	Oleva Lafarouse.....	Daspit.....	26... 2

LIST OF VESSELS OTHER THAN FISHING SKIFFS LICENSED, ETC.

(Continued.)

LICENSE NUMBER.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF OWNER.	ADDRESS.	CAPACITY TON- IN BBLs. MAG.
707.	Lugger Young Sarah.....	Henry Lerritte.....	Daspit.....	52... 3
708.	Cat Rig Happy Bob.....	Alexander Ormond.....	Dulac.....	20... 1
709.	Lugger Peter Cassana.....	Battist Cenac.....	Dulac.....	156... 8
710.	Lugger Two Brothers.....	Battist Cenac.....	Dulac.....	27... 2
711.	Rig Flat Boat Dog Lake.....	Battist Cenac.....	Dulac.....	20... 1
712.	Lugger Waco.....	Albert Cenac.....	Dulac.....	38... 2
713.	Lugger Vesives.....	Joseph Billot.....	Dulac.....	31... 2
714.	Lugger City of Franklin.....	James E. Carlross.....	Dulac.....	79... 4
715.	Lugger Maine.....	Philogene Delligrini.....	Dulac.....	29... 2
717.	Lugger St. Rosiline.....	John Carlross.....	Dulac.....	47... 3
718.	Lugger Little Kate.....	Julian Lerrette.....	Daspit.....	100... 5
719.	Lugger Little Girl.....	David Smith.....	Daspit.....	26... 2
720.	Lugger Young Eveline.....	Clovice Leboarf.....	Montegut.....	20... 1
721.	Lugger St. Julian.....	John Cotton.....	Daspit.....	21... 2
722.	Lugger Little Natches.....	Ceriac Rhodes.....	Montegut.....	41... 3
723.	Lugger Shamrock.....	Ernest Rhodes.....	Montegut.....	44... 3
724.	Skiff Alena.....	Bernard Cunningham.....	Montegut.....	53... 2
725.	Cat Wild West.....	Franklin Heimker.....	Montegut.....	27... 2
726.	Lugger Oregon.....	Alidore Henry.....	Daspit.....	57... 3
727.	Lugger Albertain.....	Elicie Rhodes.....	Montegut.....	32... 2
730.	Lugger Rosemont.....	Leo Lerette.....	Montegut.....	32... 2
731.	Lugger New State.....	Wallace Trahan.....	Daspit.....	32... 2
732.	Lugger St. Leontine.....	Mania Bourg.....	Bordeaux.....	58... 3
733.	Lugger Thread Wind.....	Thibadeaux & Le- compte.....	Daspit.....	59... 3
734.	Lugger La Victrol.....	Beauregard Keff.....	Daspit.....	53... 3
735.	Lugger Young Morris.....	Eugene Lecompte.....	Daspit.....	80... 4
736.	Lugger Cecelia.....	Nicholas Lecompte.....	Daspit.....	46... 3
737.	Lugger Angelina.....	Marcial Otaman.....	Daspit.....	51... 3
738.	Lugger St. John.....	Numa Otaman.....	Daspit.....	20... 1
739.	Cat Pepet.....	Augustus Penel.....	Daspit.....	20... 1
740.	Lugger Emille.....	Augustan Dufrea.....	Montegut.....	44... 3
741.	Lugger Little Williams.....	Frank Leboarf.....	Montegut.....	60... 3
742.	Cat Morning Star.....	Seperian Thibadeaux.....	Daspit.....	28... 2
743.	Lugger Vasaline.....	Jules Lapeyrouse.....	Daspit.....	20... 1
744.	Lugger Young Albert.....	Nelson Browne.....	Daspit.....	43... 3
745.	Lugger St. Exlo.....	David Lerrette.....	Daspit.....	29... 2
746.	Lugger Young Creole.....	Leonave Voisin.....	Dulac.....	100... 5
748.	Lugger Ingenuity.....	Victor Solet.....	Dulac.....	59... 3
749.	Lugger Ioway.....	Millian Justelai.....	Dulac.....	42... 3
751.	Lugger R. Bertha.....	Luke Thibodeaux.....	Theriot.....	124... 7
754.	Lugger Golden Rule.....	Onazefer Theriot.....	Daspit.....	40... 2
755.	Lugger Madore.....	Pier Trahan.....	Daspit.....	22... 2
756.	Lugger Kising Sun.....	Bernard Naquin.....	Montegut.....	109... 6
757.	Lugger Good Boy.....	Marceline Lodrick.....	Dulac.....	63... 4
759.	Lugger Birseas.....	Elphege Picou.....	Daspit.....	71... 4
760.	Cat Rig Red Jim.....	Elphege Picou.....	Daspit.....	21... 2
761.	Flat Boat Stump.....	Elphege Picou.....	Daspit.....	20... 1
762.	Lugger Young Victoria.....	Daniel Netelton.....	Montegut.....	51... 3
763.	Lugger Young Victoria.....	Ernest Henry.....	Daspit.....	60... 3
764.	Lugger Young Alcide.....	Joseph Dardard.....	Montegut.....	20... 1
765.	Lugger Young Every.....	Robert Rnodes.....	Montegut.....	45... 3
766.	Lugger Country Boy.....	Onory Blanchard.....	Daspit.....	20... 1
767.	Lugger Olimpia.....	Jackson Price.....	Montegut.....	35... 2
768.	Lugger St. Agnes.....	Houma Fish & Oys- ter Co. Ltd.....	Houma.....	146... 8
769.	Lugger Angelice.....	Houma Fish & Oys- ter Co. Ltd.....	Houma.....	75... 4
770.	Lugger Maryland.....	Emile Voisin.....	Dulac.....	34... 2
771.	Lugger Courteous.....	John Cunco.....	Daspit.....	53... 3
772.	Lugger Friendship.....	Lawrence Voisin.....	Dulac.....	69... 4
773.	Lugger Western Star.....	Joseph Cunco.....	Daspit.....	60... 3
774.	Cat Bula C.....	Joseph Cunco.....	Daspit.....	20... 1
775.	Lugger Adviser.....	John Smith.....	Daspit.....	48... 3
776.	Lugger Young Alzena.....	Ernest Lapeyrouse.....	Daspit.....	80... 4
777.	Lugger St. Enes.....	Dovic Lerrette.....	Daspit.....	28... 2
779.	Lugger Lorena.....	Dunreath Price.....	Montegut.....	39... 2
780.	Lugger Sentell.....	Donacian Dueat.....	Cut Off.....	120... 6
781.	Lugger Two Brothers.....	Augustin Benoit.....	Daspit.....	30... 2
782.	Lugger St. John.....	Feliclan Bourge.....	Daspit.....	39... 2
783.	Lugger Continance.....	Jean Smith.....	Daspit.....	22... 2
784.	Lugger St. Varoline.....	John F. Lyons.....	Daspit.....	60... 3
785.	Lugger Alzena.....	Mitral Otaman.....	Daspit.....	27... 2

LIST OF VESSELS OTHER THAN FISHING SKIFFS LICENSED, ETC.
(Continued.)

LICENSE NUMBER.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF OWNER.	ADDRESS.	CAPACITY TON- IN BBLs.	NAGE.
786.	Lugger Little Unice.....	Julian Lapeyrouse.....	Daspit.....	21...	2
787.	Lugger St. Eugenie.....	Louis Prospalrre.....	Montegut.....	20...	1
788.	Lugger Charley, Jr.....	Victor Prospalrre.....	Montegut.....	30...	2
790.	Lugger Morning Star.....	Vergule Guldry.....	Montegut.....	20...	1
792.	Lugger Young Eva.....	Joseph Lerrette.....	Daspit.....	29...	2
794.	Lugger Buras.....	J. B. Fasterling & S. Rusich.....	Buras.....	31...	2
795.	Lugger Ann.....	M. Barrois.....	Buras.....	28...	2
796.	Lugger Skofield Bayou.....	S. Myrtich.....	Buras.....	60...	3
797.	Sloop Dan.....	John J. Kelly.....	Nichols.....	28...	2
798.	Lugger Proteus.....	Jack Juratic.....	Buras.....	52...	3
799.	Lugger Defender.....	Tony Yuratic.....	Buras.....	24...	2
801.	Lugger Duba.....	Baldo Tomassovich.....	Olga.....	55...	3
804.	Schooner Bella Falconera.....	Jake Bonanno.....	New Orleans.....	80...	4
808.	Lugger Two Brothers.....	Tom Mrlais.....	Olga.....	25...	2
809.	Lugger St. Anthony.....	Phillip Paledino.....	New Iberia.....	30...	2
810.	Lugger La Belle Elsia.....	Olin Young.....	Morgan City.....	35...	2
811.	Lugger E. Puir Si Moura.....	John Cram.....	Belle Isle.....	120...	6
814.	Cat Rig Stepfamlie.....	Luke Vidos.....	Morgan City.....	28...	2
815.	Lugger Dalmacia.....	Luke Vidos.....	Morgan City.....	117...	6
821.	Schooner Harnet.....	Mrs. H. Aken.....	Biloxi.....	65...	4
824.	Schooner Evangeline.....	John Desilvery.....	Biloxi.....	98...	5
827.	Schooner Della.....	Henry Thomas Clay.....	Biloxi.....	80...	4
831.	Sloop Nina.....	Frank Torres.....	Biloxi.....	43...	3
832.	Schooner Alserdes & Bros.....	Wm. P. Kennedy.....	Biloxi.....	71...	4
835.	Schooner Esther D.....	Geo. Andrews.....	Biloxi.....	75...	4
836.	Lugger Danilo.....	Tribo Evovich.....	Olga.....	87...	5
838.	Lugger Podgora.....	Grego Vodanovich.....	Olga.....	95...	5
841.	Gaff Sail Zora.....	Ante L. Legura.....	Olga.....	22...	2
844.	Lugger Reliance.....	Etien Terin.....	Grand Isle.....	100...	5
847.	Schooner Vermont.....	Lopez & Dukate.....	Biloxi.....	160...	8
848.	Schooner Hilda.....	Carraway Lopez.....	Biloxi.....	148...	8
849.	Schooner Maine.....	Lopez & Dukate.....	Biloxi.....	157...	8
850.	Schooner Domencia.....	F. Pensabino.....	New Orleans.....	60...	3
853.	Lugger City of Palermo.....	Frank Michel.....	New Orleans.....	120...	6
854.	Schooner Oregon.....	Lopez & Dukate.....	Biloxi.....	139...	7
855.	Schooner Idaho.....	Lopez & Dukate.....	Biloxi.....	163...	9
857.	Lugger Good Bye.....	Gaeton Bartalich.....	Empire.....	60...	3
860.	Lugger America.....	Mitar Bujaclit.....	Olga.....	98...	5
863.	Flat Boat Pelican.....	Clemille Terrebonne.....	Cut Off.....	20...	1
864.	Lugger C. A. Terrebonne.....	Clemille Terrebonne.....	Cut Off.....	84...	5
865.	Lugger St. Ellen.....	Andre Adam.....	Morgan City.....	40...	2
866.	Lugger Baby King.....	Andre Adam.....	Morgan City.....	40...	2
867.	Lugger King Kutter.....	Andre Adam.....	Morgan City.....	100...	5
871.	Sloop Happy Bob.....	Edgard Saunier.....	Erath.....	40...	2
872.	Lugger Alice.....	Aurelien Hebert.....	Maurise.....	40...	2
873.	Lugger Magnolia.....	Numa Voezle.....	Chenier Au Sigre.....	90...	5
874.	Lugger Citizen.....	William Choat.....	Abbeville.....	90...	5
877.	Lugger Lady of the Lake.....	Mrs. C. Christina.....	New Orleans.....	129...	7
882.	Lugger Obelich.....	Geo. Cietovich.....	Buras.....	37...	2
885.	Lugger Louise.....	George Hingle.....	Buras.....	58...	3
886.	Lugger Queen of Buras.....	Hyacinth Hingle.....	Buras.....	65...	4
887.	Cat Rig Jesse D.....	Manuel Lacoste.....	Morgan City.....	53...	3
888.	Lugger Lorraine.....	Peter B. Petty.....	Morgan City.....	75...	4
889.	Lugger Pasparton.....	Antonio Oppala.....	City Price.....	76...	4
894.	Lugger Only Son.....	Robert Cook.....	Ostrica.....	32...	2
895.	Sloop Karso.....	Lawrence Kinkella.....	Ostrica.....	23...	2
896.	Sloop Mary Ann.....	Hanno Wyman.....	English Lookout.....	30...	2
897.	Sloop Melissa D.....	John Douglas.....	English Lookout.....	20...	1
899.	Cat Rigged Katie C.....	Lazar Radovich.....	English Lookout.....	20...	1
902.	Lugger Bat Prima.....	Antonia Caridi.....	Daisy.....	22...	2
903.	Lugger Three Brothers.....	Nicholas Rhodes.....	Morgan City.....	77...	4
906.	Lugger New Florida.....	Jos. Perrin.....	Grand Isle.....	98...	5
908.	Sloop Five Brothers.....	John Budinich.....	Olga.....	20...	1
910.	Skiff for Vallie.....	C. Q. Casey.....	Biloxi.....	20...	1
911.	Schooner Vallie.....	C. Q. Casey.....	Biloxi.....	87...	5
915.	Schooner Castellana.....	M. Skinner.....	Biloxi.....	127...	7
916.	Schooner Native.....	John Rhonovich.....	Biloxi.....	169...	9
917.	Skiff Native.....	John Rhonovich.....	Biloxi.....	20...	1
918.	Skiff Native.....	John Rhonovich.....	Biloxi.....	20...	1
919.	Schooner Jenice.....	Wm. Dies.....	Biloxi.....	18...	8
920.	Skiff Jenice.....	Wm. Dies.....	Biloxi.....	20...	1
921.	Skiff Jenice.....	Wm. Dies.....	Biloxi.....	20...	1
922.	Schooner Alert.....	John Ahern.....	Biloxi.....	160...	8

OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA.

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LIST OF VESSELS OTHER THAN FISHING SKIFFS LICENSED, ETC.

(Continued.)

LICENSE NUMBER.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF OWNER.	ADDRESS.	CAPACITY TON- IN BBLs. NAGE.
926.	Schooner Edna B.	John Andrews	Biloxi.	80... 4
929.	Schooner Two Boys.	Frank Nelson	Biloxi	67... 4
933.	Barge Com. Dewey.	Hugh Latimer	Biloxi.	109... 6
936.	Schooner E. Pluribus	Jack Covasovich	Biloxi.	120... 6
937.	Skiff Vallie	C. Q. Casey	Biloxi.	20... 1
938.	Schooner Peter Manguso	Peter Manguso	New Orleans.	128... 7
941.	Gaff Sail Fanny L.	Alex. L. Simmons	Daisy	20... 1
943.	Lugger Traveller	Antonio Gorz'na	City Price	66... 4
944.	Lugger Adriatic.	Luck Pausina	Olga	90... 5
947.	Schooner Rome	Fred Vassall	Bay St. Louis.	120... 6
948.	Barge Lilly	John Mirkol	Bay St. Louis.	140... 7
949.	Schooner Dauntless.	V. Lunex	Bay St. Louis.	143... 8
950.	Schooner Lussin De Sisle	A. Tedorovich	Bay St. Louis.	120... 6
951.	Barge Natchez	G. W. Dunbar's Sons	New Orleans.	100... 5
952.	Schooner Kaiser Max	Frank Benvenuto	Bay St. Louis.	140... 7
953.	Barge Columbus.	G. W. Dunbar's Sons	New Orleans.	100... 5
954.	Barge Jackson.	G. W. Dunbar's Sons	New Orleans.	100... 5
955.	Barge Laurel	Dunbar's Sons	New Orleans.	100... 5
956.	Barge Hancock	G. W. Dunbar's Sons	New Orleans.	100... 5
957.	Barge Ben	Tony Drand'ch	Bay St. Louis.	126... 7
958.	Skiff Lussin De Sisle.	A. Tedorovich	Bay St. Louis.	20... 1
959.	Barge St. Peter.	John Sovich	Bay St. Louis.	100... 5
961.	Lugger Grand Bayou	John Barbile	Empire	82... 5
964.	Lugger Josephine.	Tvan B. Sept.	Olga	28... 2
966.	Lugger Ouachita.	Uriah Frankatovich	Buras	39... 2
967.	Lugger Comus	Uriah Frankatovich	Buras.	97... 5
968.	Lugger Jacera	Tvan Lumich	Olga	26... 2
972.	Lugger Champion S.	Tvan Lumich	Olga.	100... 5
973.	Schooner Kentucky	Capt. Estaveu	Ostrica	70... 4
974.	Schooner Natchez	E. Denuls.	Ostrica	66... 4
976.	Schooner Iowa	M. Marshall.	Ostrica	48... 3
977.	Schooner Meridian.	Cap. Canepo.	Ostrica	74... 4
978.	Schooner Texas	Cap. Alphonso	Ostrica	44... 3
979.	Schooner Georgia	Cap. Perry	Ostrica	75... 4
985.	Lugger Little Palermo.	John Pelegalla	Empire	69... 3
987.	Lugger Comet.	Peter Buras	Empire	26... 2
989.	Lugger Sanrone	John Hihar	Empire	35... 2
994.	Lugger Frontier	James Bollinger	Cut Off.	120... 6
995.	Lugger Whisper	Francis Lasseigne	Cut Off.	63... 4
996.	Lugger Souvenir	Mathurin Callais.	Cut Off.	63... 4
997.	Lugger Navy	William Kelly	Cut Off.	23... 2
998.	Lugger O. K.	Clifford Lathrop	Cut Off.	25... 2
999.	Lugger Dan Kelly	Daniel Kelly	Cut Off.	51... 3
1001.	Lugger Oblige	Manuel Cheraurie	Cut Off.	30... 2
1002.	Lugger Belle Dance	Pierre Cheraurie.	Cut Off.	52... 3
1009.	Lugger New Port.	Jos. Harris	Daisy	38... 2
1010.	Lugger May Rose	John Reese	Ostrica	32... 2
1013.	Lugger Hahen	Joe Slasich	Empire	40... 2
1016.	Lugger Robert S.	Victor Sandras	Westwego	50... 2
1020.	Skiff Jim	Ovide Nini	Morgan City.	20... 1
1021.	Skiff Alert.	Ovide Nini	Morgan City.	20... 1
1022.	Lugger Three Bros. S.	Spencer Bros.	Home Place	100... 5
1023.	Lugger Soulina.	Dominick Quatrochio	Nichols	24... 2
1025.	Lugger Republic	Thomas Miladine, Sr.	Olga	28... 2
1028.	Lugger Ida	Mateo Frankovich	Empire	29... 2
1029.	Lugger Mald Slorinka	A. Frankovich	Empire	115... 6
1030.	Lugger Julia	John Boubrig.	Olga	26... 2
1031.	Lugger Stella	Tony Nasterliza	Ostrica	69... 3
1032.	Sloop Botilda.	Lewis Touns.	Morgan City.	39... 2
1033.	Lugger Alsace.	Joe Sandras	Morgan City.	100... 5
1034.	Lugger Uranus	Arthur S. Bourg.	Morgan City.	100... 5
1038.	Lugger Lookout Boy	S. Kondich	Olga	20... 1
1039.	Lugger Independence.	S. Kondich	Olga	66... 4
1041.	Barge Weona	Dunbar's Sons	New Orleans.	100... 5
1042.	Barge Earl	Thos. Saucier.	Pass Christian.	157... 8
1045.	Schooner Everette C.	Fred. Dedeaux	Dellisle	138... 7
1048.	Schooner Eliza C.	Dan'l Carahan.	Dellisle.	60... 3
1051.	Schooner Alpha.	J. Dedaux.	Dellisle	145... 8
1052.	Barge Magnolia	Dunbar's Sons	New Orleans.	100... 5
1054.	Schooner Peter C.	D. Desana.	Bay St. Louis.	40... 2
1055.	Gaff Sail Sea Gull.	John H. Bowers.	Nairn.	20... 1
1056.	Lugger Louisa	Grego Rahellet.	Olga	25... 2
1058.	Sloop Flora	Paul Casler	Slidell	126... 7

LIST OF VESSELS OTHER THAN FISHING SKIFFS LICENSED, ETC.

(Continued.)

LICENSE NUMBER.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF OWNER.	ADDRESS.	CAPACITY TON- IN BBLS. NAGE.
1059.	Sloop Look Out.....	Tony Tartvull	Lookout	36... 2
1060.	Lugger Young Landry.....	Julia Landry.....	Morgan City.....	88... 5
1061.	Schooner Virginia.....	Lopez & Dukate.....	Biloxi	59... 3
1063.	Lugger Young America.....	Andrew Pitre, Sr.....	Cut Off	34... 2
1064.	Lugger Aliya.....	Charles Callais.....	Cut Off	25... 2
1065.	Lugger Butterfly.....	David Pitre.....	Cut Off	43... 3
1066.	Lugger John Tomassi.....	Louis Cantrelle.....	Cut Off	116... 6
1067.	Lugger Good Boy.....	Frederick Callais.....	Cut Off	36... 2
1068.	Lugger Doris.....	John Michel.....	Cut Off	33... 2
1069.	Lugger Crescent.....	Woodford Lathrop.....	Cut Off	32... 2
1070.	Lugger Oregon.....	John Grey.....	Cut Off	31... 2
1072.	Lugger Good Papa.....	Joseph C. Piccola.....	Cut Off	68... 4
1073.	Lugger John L. Sullivan.....	Joseph Pitre.....	Cut Off	35... 2
1074.	Lugger P. T.....	Paul Terrebonne.....	Cut Off	93... 5
1076.	Lugger Belle Odilia.....	Elle Ducos.....	Cut Off	40... 2
1077.	Lugger Leon Duet & Janne Alcio.....	Leon Duet.....	Cut Off	30... 2
1081.	Sloop Two Brothers.....	Joe Robinson.....	Rigolets	78... 4
1082.	Lugger John Peter.....	Octave Parfait.....	Morgan City.....	30... 2
1084.	Lugger Free Press.....	Richard White.....	Morgan City.....	74... 4
1085.	Lugger The Iowa.....	Peter E. Peterson.....	Empire	96... 5
1087.	Schooner Laura Francis.....	Ed. Bosdige.....	Lake Shore.....	64... 4
1089.	Sloop Olive.....	M. P. Kennedy.....	Biloxi	92... 5
1093.	Lugger Feilsia.....	Joe Daret.....	Berwick.....	35... 2
1094.	Schooner Nevada.....	Louisiana Oyster Co., Ltd.....	Rigolets	82... 5
1098.	Lugger Dalmacya.....	Tony Katich.....	Empire	69... 4
1102.	Lugger Young Eagle.....	Mateo Marovich.....	Empire	44... 3
1103.	Sloop Bell Rose.....	Clement Buras.....	Olga	23... 2
1112.	Sloop Volunteer.....	Louisiana Oyster Co., Ltd.....	Rigolets	26... 2
1114.	Schooner Joe Mazzini.....	Louisiana Oyster Co., Ltd.....	Rigolets.....	199... 10
1120.	Schooner T. Kupper Smith.....	Louisiana Oyster Co., Ltd.....	Rigolets.....	107... 6
1122.	Schooner No Good.....	Louisiana Oyster Co., Ltd.....	Rigolets.....	98... 5
1123.	Schooner Arkansas.....	Louisiana Oyster Co., Ltd.....	Rigolets	89... 5
1129.	Schooner Katie M.....	Louisiana Oyster Co., Ltd.....	Rigolets	160... 8
1132.	Schooner Ruby Terry.....	Kennedy Lopez O. F. Co.....	Rigolets.....	193... 10
1135.	Schooner Cora L.....	Kennedy Lopez O. F. Co.....	Rigolets.....	68... 4
1139.	Schooner Dokesie Emily.....	Kennedy Lopez O. F. Co.....	Rigolets.....	133... 7
1141.	Schooner Little Annie.....	Louisiana Oyster Co., Ltd.....	Rigolets	206... 11
1145.	Schooner American Eagle.....	Louisiana Oyster Co., Ltd.....	Rigolets.....	160... 8
1148.	Lugger The Ocean.....	Emile L. Petty.....	Morgan City.....	120... 6
1149.	Lugger Murtile Bee.....	William Reno.....	Morgan City.....	40... 2
1150.	Lugger Little Jane.....	John Ratcliff.....	Morgan City.....	57... 3
1151.	Schooner Olevia.....	Willie Ide.....	New Orleans.....	73... 4
1153.	Lugger Kate C.....	Chas. J. Anderson.....	Nichols	54... 3
1154.	Lugger Three Son.....	Chas. Harris.....	Ostrica.....	85... 2
1159.	Lugger Little Atlas.....	Stephen Tegura.....	Olga	25... 2
1162.	Lugger Beulah B.....	Geo. Abadie.....	Home Place.....	43... 3
1166.	Lugger Cpenh.....	Rado Vucasovich.....	Olga	80... 2
1172.	Flat Boat Jack Stout.....	Clay Head.....	Morgan City.....	20... 1
1173.	Lugger Young Victoria.....	Hecton Landry.....	Berwick.....	100... 5
1174.	Lugger Fany.....	Robert Sandras.....	Morgan City.....	92... 5
1175.	Cat Rig Silver Rod.....	Edwin Martin.....	Morgan City.....	25... 2
1176.	Lugger Belle Creole.....	Ignazio Parpara.....	Morgan City.....	80... 4
1177.	Schooner Kite.....	F. J. Lobrano.....	Port Eads.....	72... 3
1178.	Lugger New England.....	Noah Exniclous.....	Morgan City.....	55... 3
1181.	Schooner Colombo.....	G. W. Dunbar's Sons.....	New Orleans.....	104... 6
1182.	Schooner Arizona.....	Lopez & Dukate.....	Ostrica.....	37... 2
1183.	Schooner Montana.....	Lopez & Dukate.....	Ostrica.....	76... 4
1184.	Schooner Mississippi.....	Lopez & Dukate.....	Ostrica.....	48... 3
1185.	Schooner Indiana.....	Lopez & Dukate.....	Ostrica.....	70... 4
1186.	Lugger Violet.....	F. D. Williams.....	Nestor	33... 2
1187.	Lugger Morning Star.....	J. Sacolman.....	Ostrica.....	34... 2

OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA.

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LIST OF VESSELS OTHER THAN FISHING SKIFFS LICENSED, ETC.

(Continued.)

LICENSE NUMBER.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF OWNER.	ADDRESS.	CAPACITY TON- IN BBLs. NAGE.
1188.	Lugger Kaiser.....	Luka Urilevich.....	Ostrica.....	45... 2
1189.	Lugger Polar Star.....	Alphonse Rignard.....	Ostrica.....	30... 2
1191.	Schooner North America.....	Kennedy & Lopez O. F. Co.....	Rigolets.....	196... 10
1196.	Schooner Superior.....	Kennedy & Lopez O. F. Co.....	Rigolets.....	140... 7
1198.	Schooner Cambria.....	Kennedy & Lopez O. F. Co.....	Rigolets.....	108... 6
1201.	Lugger St. Landry.....	Edw. Naccari.....	Grand Isle.....	89... 5
1202.	Lugger Admiral Techetaff.....	B. Jurisich.....	New Orleans.....	130... 7
1203.	Lugger Resolute.....	Richard Armstrong.....	Buras.....	31... 2
1204.	Lugger St. Nicholas.....	Marian Bariel.....	Ostrica.....	30... 2
1206.	Lugger Liberty.....	Camille E. Terre- bonne.....	Cut Off.....	90... 5
1207.	Lugger Young George.....	Z. Duay.....	Morgan City.....	75... 4
1208.	Lugger Young Wilton.....	Baldo Eugeron.....	Morgan City.....	55... 3
1209.	Cat Rig The Dove.....	Etienne Hebert.....	Lafayette.....	40... 2
1211.	Lugger St. Marguerite.....	M. Coguenhelm.....	Morgan City.....	100... 5
1212.	Skiff None.....	Lawrence Carlos.....	Berwick.....	20... 1
1213.	Lugger St. Peter T.....	Jack Turlich.....	Home Place.....	85... 5
1216.	Lugger Ivo T.....	Jack Turlich.....	Home Place.....	31... 2
1217.	Lugger Chicago.....	Fabre Adam.....	Grand Isle.....	74... 4
1218.	Sloop Julia.....	Doreston Thibodeaux.....	Erath.....	40... 2
1219.	Lugger Valley Queen.....	Joseph Dupuy.....	Abbeville.....	45... 3
1220.	Lugger Glozotto.....	Parquela Fava.....	Morgan City.....	55... 3
1221.	Lugger Two Cousins.....	Slipo Stuk.....	Morgan City.....	100... 5
1222.	Schooner Emmitt B.....	Kennedy & Lopez O. F. Co.....	Rigolets.....	106... 6
1227.	Sloop Blanche.....	George H. Couch.....	Mobile.....	43... 3
1231.	Schooner Lillie W.....	J. S. Wentzell.....	Biloxi.....	163... 9
1232.	Schooner Curlew.....	Henry Bosarge.....	Biloxi.....	82... 5
1235.	Schooner Rival.....	D. J. Cavoerich.....	Biloxi.....	73... 4
1238.	Schooner Rambler.....	Mrs. J. T. Mayberry.....	Biloxi.....	72... 4
1241.	Sloop Houma.....	Homes Bouillon.....	Abbeville.....	100... 5
1242.	Cat S. C.....	Sevune Conner.....	Abbeville.....	20... 1
1243.	Lugger Ophelia.....	Joseph Belauger.....	Erath.....	40... 2
1244.	Lugger Champion.....	Ben Beadle.....	Morgan City.....	52... 3
1245.	Lugger Emma Louise.....	Joe Gashia.....	Berwick.....	100... 5
1246.	Lugger Three Brothers.....	Thomas Olouno.....	Bayou Barataria.....	45... 3
1249.	Lugger Premier.....	V. Plessala.....	Morgan City.....	34... 2
1250.	Lugger Young Sam.....	Francois Deraules.....	Cut Off.....	100... 5
1252.	Lugger Young Clovis.....	Armond Duet.....	Cut Off.....	32... 2
1253.	Lugger Three Sisters.....	Eugene Gambarade.....	Cut Off.....	25... 2
1254.	Lugger Le Valguier.....	Etienne Jambon.....	Cut Off.....	34... 2
1260.	Lugger St. Luke Day.....	Henry Naccari.....	Grand Isle.....	80... 4
1261.	Skiff Good Sister.....	A. Riform.....	Bayoularis.....	29... 2
1262.	Schooner Pellcan.....	C. Fohn.....	New Orleans.....	37... 2
1266.	Lugger Cracker Jack.....	Wm. Dehart.....	Morgan City.....	90... 5
1267.	Lugger Miser.....	Jos. Tomasovich.....	New Orleans.....	29... 2
1270.	Lugger Ocean King.....	Enhege Picou.....	Dasplit.....	130... 7
1271.	Lugger Belavenir.....	Mrs. Jno. Lugwig.....	Grand Island.....	55... 3
1272.	Schooner Emma M.....	John Munch.....	Bay St. Louis.....	105... 6
1276.	Sloop Fayette.....	Pierre Desormenau.....	Erath.....	100... 5
1278.	Cat Rig Julia.....	Frank Coulon.....	Morgan City.....	20... 1
1279.	Lugger Sea Bird.....	Robert Ditch.....	Abbeville.....	20... 1
1280.	Lugger Queen of the West.....	James S. White.....	Abbeville.....	20... 1
1281.	Lugger City of Rome.....	Ignac Hebert.....	Mauriceville.....	160... 8
1282.	Barge Freight.....	La. Oyster Co. Ltd.....	Rigolets.....	556... 28
1283.	Barge Freight.....	La. Oyster Co. Ltd.....	Rigolets.....	556... 28
1285.	Lugger Seven Brothers.....	Isaac Coleman, Sr.....	Ostrica.....	30... 2
1286.	Lugger Sheriff.....	Pat McMullen.....	Ostrica.....	23... 2
1287.	Lugger Bon Pere.....	Victor Curol.....	Cut Off.....	95... 5
1288.	Lugger Crescent City.....	Perry Griffith.....	Morgan City.....	100... 5
1289.	Lugger Picayune.....	Chim Prosper.....	Morgan City.....	80... 4
1293.	Sloop Alice Miller.....	May H. H. Baker.....	Empire.....	20... 1
1294.	Lugger J. R. McSurline.....	George Minnich.....	Grand Isle.....	70... 4
1298.	Schooner American Girl.....	John Tronchesset.....	Biloxi.....	138... 7
1299.	Schooner Philomine.....	Wm. E. Bosarge.....	Lake Shore.....	64... 4
1306.	Schooner Saucy Jack.....	Frank Bauvanto.....	Bay St. Louis.....	76... 4
1307.	Lugger New St. Peter.....	John Yaisich.....	Empire.....	85... 5
1311.	Lugger Assistance.....	Frank Lucas.....	Nairn.....	60... 3
1314.	Lugger New York.....	A. E. Naccari.....	Grand Isle.....	80... 4
1315.	Lugger Morning Glory.....	Marselin Barrois.....	Buras.....	76... 4

LIST OF VESSELS OTHER THAN FISHING SKIFFS LICENSED, ETC.

(Continued.)

LICENSE NUMBER.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF OWNER.	ADDRESS.	CAPACITY IN BBLs.	TON- NAGE.
1316.	Lugger Young Francis.	P. Barosich.	Olga.	80.	4
1317.	Lugger Caroline.	Alfred LeBlanc.	Denneu.	30.	2
1318.	Lugger St. John.	Alexander Duers.	New Orleans.	80.	4
1320.	Lugger St. Francisco.	Francis Stagner.	Cut Off.	75.	4
1321.	Lugger Queen Victoria.	Francis Doucet.	Cut Off.	34.	2
1322.	Lugger Euston.	Beauregard Vizier.	Cut Off.	22.	2
1323.	Lugger Favorite.	Robert White.	Morgan City.	72.	4
1324.	Lugger Corinne.	Frederic Hebert.	Louisa.	80.	4
1325.	Cat Rig Green Runner.	Leo Ditch.	Abbeville.	20.	1
1329.	Lugger Two Sisters.	Joseph Granbon.	Grand Isle.	80.	4
1330.	Lugger City of Venice.	Stephen Sturlich, Jr.	Ostrica.	23.	2
1332.	Lugger Leonce.	Leonce Petre.	Lefor Canal.	70.	4
1333.	Schooner Tampica.	R. Pitre.	Cut Off.	60.	3
1335.	Schooner Ring Dove.	Mary Santacruz.	Biloxi.	144.	8
1337.	Schooner Mary Agnes.	Mary Santacruz.	Biloxi.	100.	5
1341.	Sailing Eda.	Donatien Duhon.	Abbeville.	100.	5
1342.	Cat Dunkey.	Oscar LeBlanc.	Abbeville.	20.	1
1345.	Lugger Bearer.	William Henry Edgecomb.	Daisy.	28.	2
1346.	Lugger Evelina.	Harvey Cram.	Morgan City.	60.	3
1350.	Schooner Irena M.	Ernest Movan.	Biloxi.	100.	5
1353.	Lugger Leon.	Alex. Lassur.	Home Place.	60.	3
1358.	Cat Revenue Cutter.	Henry Marie.	Daspit.	20.	1
1359.	Lugger Shamrock.	Walter Whitney.	Montegut.	20.	1
1360.	Cat Rig Joe.	Vincent Guardina.	Morgan City.	20.	1
1362.	Lugger La Russie.	Lewis Rousse.	Cut Off.	102.	6
1363.	Lugger Two Brothers C.	Julien Schouesse.	Houma.	100.	5
1364.	Lugger Ophelia.	James Carloss.	Boudreaux.	93.	4
1365.	Lugger Brunette.	Gustave Otaman.	Montegut.	95.	5
1366.	Lugger Lula D.	Joseph Prevost.	Boudreaux.	89.	5
1367.	Lugger St. Thomas.	Etienne Rousse.	Cut Off.	76.	4
1368.	Lugger Little George.	Leo Rhodes.	Montegut.	70.	4
1369.	Lugger Young Creole.	Adam Blanchard.	Daspit.	68.	4
1370.	Lugger Adelia.	Alfred P. Dumons.	Montegut.	60.	3
1371.	Lugger Young Ceaszar.	Philogene Angeran.	Daspit.	60.	3
1372.	Lugger Little Magnet.	Albert Canfield.	Dulac.	49.	3
1373.	Lugger Two Young Brothers.	Claborn Kiffe.	Cut Off.	56.	3
1374.	Lugger St. Ida.	Henry Neal.	Daspit.	53.	3
1375.	Lugger Celina.	Adam Benait.	Daspit.	44.	3
1376.	Lugger Lafrance.	Elles LeBeauf.	Dulac.	57.	3
1377.	Lugger Young Hilton.	Maximan Rhodes.	Montegut.	25.	2
1378.	Lugger Bell Creole.	Justinian Trahan.	Daspit.	32.	2
1379.	Lugger Queen of La.	Alexan Trahan.	Daspit.	39.	2
1380.	Lugger Young Sister.	Charley Hatard.	Montegut.	30.	2
1381.	Lugger Angelina.	Fernand Dazerla.	Montegut.	40.	2
1382.	Lugger St. Clotild.	Laonce Otaman.	Daspit.	29.	2
1383.	Lugger Bell Avinere.	Crancis Dufret.	Daspit.	39.	2
1384.	Lugger America.	Donat Guldry.	Montegut.	32.	2
1385.	Lugger Houma.	Ovide Guldry.	Montegut.	24.	2
1386.	Lugger Buffalo Bill.	Louis Posecal.	Montegut.	37.	2
1387.	Lugger Clotilda.	Valery Caston.	Montegut.	35.	2
1388.	Lugger Good Hope.	Clarville Guldry.	Montegut.	33.	2
1389.	Cat Rig True Love.	Leon Authement.	Houma.	31.	2
1390.	Lugger St. Mary.	Julian Benlote.	Chauvin.	24.	2
1391.	Lugger Little Lavenir.	Ovide Guldry.	Montegut.	40.	2
1392.	Cat Tiger.	Eugene Naquin.	Daspit.	30.	2
1393.	Lugger Angelia.	Bernard Billiot.	Montegut.	22.	2
1394.	Cat Rig Two Brothers.	Marclisse Dupre.	Dulac.	26.	2
1395.	Cat Rig Alice.	Ernest Lapeyrouze.	Daspit.	28.	2
1396.	Lugger Allisma.	Goreaux Lico.	Dulac.	30.	2
1397.	Lugger Young Rosity.	Alfred Solco.	Daspit.	40.	2
1398.	Lugger Generality.	Wallace Welsh.	Daspit.	50.	3
1399.	Lugger Young Ladie.	Gilbert Rhodes.	Montegut.	32.	2
1400.	Cat Rig Plat La.	Alcide Luke.	Dulac.	25.	2
1401.	Lugger Lass.	Norah Farbye.	Dulac.	20.	1
1402.	Lugger Phoenix.	Theophile Guldry.	Montegut.	40.	2
1403.	Lugger Republic.	Clodomire Billiot.	Montegut.	30.	2
1404.	Lugger Espair.	Joseph Brinkly.	Montegut.	38.	2
1405.	Lugger Minnie.	Edward Neal.	Daspit.	33.	2
1406.	Lugger Laretta.	Clarence Kelly.	Houma.	40.	2
1407.	Lugger Clara.	Clarville Nell.	Daspit.	28.	2
1408.	Lugger Young Eliza.	Jules Courta.	Montegut.	25.	2
1409.	Lugger No Credit.	Theophile Forrest.	Daspit.	39.	2

OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA.

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LIST OF VESSELS OTHER THAN FISHING SKIFFS LICENSED, ETC.

(Continued.)

LICENSE NUMBER.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF OWNER.	ADDRESS.	CAPACITY TON- IN BBLs.	NAGE.
1410.	Lugger St. Joseph.....	Mrs. Jos. Pousical.....	Montegut.....	40.....	2
1411.	Cat Rig Sam.....	Vincent Grandfria.....	Morgan City.....	20.....	1
1416.	Lugger Cape Toron.....	Henry Jackson.....	Boudreaux.....	20.....	1
1417.	Lugger America.....	John Pete.....	Montegut.....	20.....	1
1418.	Cat Come and See.....	Lawrence Guise.....	Houma.....	20.....	1
1419.	Lugger Laverna.....	Joseph Dardar.....	Montegut.....	20.....	1
1420.	Cat Rig Sarah.....	Henry Linner.....	Houma.....	20.....	1
1422.	Cat Young Modist.....	Wm. Cunningham.....	Daspit.....	20.....	1
1429.	Cat Rig Beola.....	James Carlross.....	Boudreaux.....	20.....	1
1434.	Lugger Independent.....	Emile Pelligrin.....	Daspit.....	20.....	1
1435.	Flat Boat Bay Wilson.....	Lewis Rousse.....	Houma.....	20.....	1
1437.	Skiff St. Pierre.....	Lewis Rousse.....	Houma.....	20.....	1
1438.	Lugger Houma Louisa.....	Roman Billiot.....	Houma.....	20.....	1
1439.	Lugger Cane Brake.....	Joseph Dupre.....	Daspit.....	20.....	1
1440.	Cat Ellen.....	Vincent Defelice.....	Daspit.....	20.....	1
1441.	Lugger Viola.....	Lovance Trahan.....	Daspit.....	20.....	1
1443.	Lugger T. P.....	Alfred P. Dumons.....	Montegut.....	20.....	1
1446.	Sloop Dauphin Island, Ala.....	William Barbon, Sr.....	Dauphin Island, Ala.....	57.....	3
1447.	Lugger Ark.....	Inoc Klause.....	Westwego.....	20.....	1
1448.	Sloop Dandelo.....	Louis Paria.....	Morgan City.....	30.....	2
1449.	Lugger Duck.....	Etta Lacoste.....	Morgan City.....	40.....	2
1450.	Lugger Counter.....	Joe. Johnson.....	New Orleans.....	35.....	2
1452.	Lugger Young Victor.....	Ant. B. Buras.....	Venice.....	35.....	2
1454.	Lugger Florida.....	John Carlin.....	Grand Isle.....	72.....	4
1455.	Lugger Fox Hall.....	H. W. Fox.....	Daisy.....	98.....	5
1456.	Schooner Missouri.....	N. Canning Factory.....	Ostrica.....	79.....	4
1457.	Schooner Alabama.....	N. Canning Factory.....	Ostrica.....	56.....	3
1458.	Lugger Two Brothers.....	P. Griffith.....	Morgan City.....	50.....	3
1459.	Lugger Francois Premier.....	E. Kiff.....	Berwick.....	30.....	2
1460.	Lugger Natvica.....	Dupre Terrebonne.....	Dulac.....	29.....	2
1462.	Lugger St. Nicholas.....	Paul Yuratic.....	Buras.....	45.....	3
1465.	Lugger Margueritte.....	J. B. Easterling.....	Buras.....	76.....	4
1466.	Lugger Prince.....	J. B. Easterling.....	Buras.....	65.....	4
1467.	Lugger Bayou Jack.....	J. B. Easterling.....	Buras.....	87.....	5
1469.	Schooner Edna.....	J. W. Sharp.....	Shaies.....	37.....	2
1470.	Lugger Venus.....	John Ludwig.....	Grand Isle.....	85.....	5
1471.	Cat Rig Slipper.....	Horace Guidry.....	Abbeville.....	20.....	1
1472.	Lugger St. John.....	Lucien Hingle.....	Ostrica.....	20.....	1
1601.	Sloop Western Star.....	Harlem Cram.....	Morgan City.....	86.....	5
1602.	Lugger Little John.....	Felicien Pizzani.....	Morgan City.....	40.....	2
1604.	Lugger Ernertine No. 1.....	Nick Clerich.....	Empire.....	55.....	3
1606.	Lugger Jeune Itali.....	John Danet.....	Ostrica.....	27.....	2
1607.	Lugger Blue Sea.....	Tony Stursich.....	Venice.....	20.....	1
1608.	Lugger Express.....	F. Coulon.....	Grand Isle.....	50.....	3
1609.	Lugger Little Brother.....	Ernest Cheraurle.....	Cut Off.....	20.....	1
1610.	Lugger Rosemma.....	Lewis Terrebonne.....	Cut Off.....	90.....	5
1611.	Lugger St. Landry.....	A. Tonkovich.....	Empire.....	39.....	2
1612.	Lugger Four Bayou.....	A. Garzina.....	City Price.....	100.....	5
1613.	Cat Angelina.....	Prevat Dardar.....	Montegut.....	40.....	2
1614.	Lugger Blue Bird.....	Atlan Frosfarre.....	Montegut.....	36.....	2
1615.	Lugger La Victoria.....	Augustin Clement.....	Houma.....	37.....	2
1616.	Lugger Dandy Joe.....	Ludgere Belanger.....	Montegut.....	35.....	2
1617.	Lugger Gascogne.....	Alcals Duet.....	Cut Off.....	80.....	4
1618.	Lugger C. Columbus.....	Evince Hebert.....	Houma.....	47.....	3
1619.	Lugger New Eva.....	Clodio Belanger.....	Houma.....	60.....	3
1620.	Lugger Edna.....	Ovide Hebert.....	Houma.....	93.....	5
1621.	Lugger Clara.....	Gustan Nauhin.....	Montegut.....	20.....	1
1622.	Cat Stranger of Gibson.....	John Knight.....	Gibson.....	20.....	1
1623.	Lugger Happy Boy.....	Victor Billiot.....	Houma.....	20.....	1
1625.	Lugger Oliver.....	Marcilan Nauhin.....	Montegut.....	25.....	2
1629.	Lugger Three From.....	Ellivodet Dordave.....	Montegut.....	20.....	1
1630.	Sloop Sarah.....	Toney Zimement.....	Olga.....	20.....	1
1631.	Lugger William Weaver.....	Anthony Slarich.....	Nalrn.....	95.....	5
1633.	Lugger Cracker Jack.....	S. M. Fuch.....	New Orleans.....	20.....	1
1634.	Sloop Nestor.....	S. M. Fuch.....	New Orleans.....	35.....	2
1635.	Schooner Two Sons.....	George M. Glochner.....	Mandeville.....	95.....	5
1636.	Lugger St. Joseph.....	Andrew Anglada.....	Nalrn.....	25.....	2
1637.	Lugger Lorient.....	Francois Lassalzne.....	Cut Off.....	90.....	4
1638.	Lugger Printemps.....	A. J. Guidry.....	Cut Off.....	20.....	1
1639.	Lugger Lady.....	Barthelo Vanacot.....	Cut Off.....	55.....	3
1640.	Lugger Little Sarah.....	Secere Deflice.....	Cut Off.....	38.....	2
1641.	Schooner Kansas.....	La. Oyster Co., Ltd.....	Rigolets.....	80.....	4
1642.	Schooner California.....	La. Oyster Co., Ltd.....	Rigolets.....	80.....	4

LIST OF VESSELS OTHER THAN FISHING SKIFFS LICENSED, ETC.

(Continued.)

LICENSE NUMBER	NAME OF VESSEL	NAME OF OWNER	ADDRESS	CAPACITY TON- IN BELLS NAME
1643.	Lugger Alcido.....	Tresphile Blazio.....	Nestor.....	33... 2
1644.	Schooner Sidonia L.....	E. Anderson & Wm. J. Armstrong.....	Pilot Town.....	229... 12
1651.	Rig Pin Hoock.....	C. Bourgue.....	Abbeville.....	20... 1
1652.	Cat Rig Let Me Go.....	Maxime Touchet.....	Delcambve.....	20... 1
1653.	Lugger Cyprien Bay.....	Alfred Rode.....	Buras.....	42... 3
1654.	Lugger Hornet.....	Chas. Stausben.....	Morgan City.....	25... 2
1655.	Sloop Leon.....	Jos. Felich, Jr.....	Ostrea.....	20... 1
1656.	Lugger Inspector.....	Alex. Lassus.....	Home Place.....	35... 2
1658.	Lugger Ducadi Calabria.....	Goine Vollenonna.....	Donaldsonville.....	70... 4
1660.	Lugger Silver Spray.....	Peter Johnson.....	Nichols.....	55... 3
1661.	Gaff Sail Proteus.....	Harrison Bibbns.....	Daisy.....	20... 1
1662.	Lugger Olga.....	Anthony Belantich.....	Olga.....	30... 2
1663.	Lugger Confidence.....	Felix Tuvanch.....	Olga.....	79... 4
1664.	Lugger Fenis.....	J. A. Yurisch.....	Olga.....	40... 2
1667.	Lugger Key West.....	Augustin Doucet.....	Cut Off.....	20... 1
1669.	Lugger Trois Freres.....	L. Roux.....	Cut Off.....	40... 2
1670.	Lugger Little Henry.....	James Y. Pitre.....	Cut Off.....	29... 1
1672.	Lugger St. Albertine.....	Paul Clement.....	Morgan City.....	30... 2
1673.	Lugger Bell Felicia.....	Neney Galleno.....	Cut Off.....	80... 4
1674.	Cat Rig Belle Mary.....	Solomon Venette.....	Houma.....	20... 1
1675.	Lugger Young Rose.....	Robert Cunningham.....	Montegut.....	20... 1
1676.	Cat Rig Little Max.....	Mack Romara.....	Dulac.....	20... 1
1677.	Lugger Young Cicilia.....	Elie Pitre.....	Daspt.....	45... 3
1678.	Lugger Falcon.....	Joseph Marie.....	Daspt.....	36... 2
1681.	Lugger Two Son.....	John Bouorik.....	Olga.....	80... 4
1682.	Lugger Two Brothers.....	Eugene Darda.....	Cut Off.....	20... 1
1683.	Lugger Orlando.....	D. Haraury.....	Larose.....	56... 3
1684.	Lugger St. Rosa.....	Theophile Buras.....	Venice.....	35... 2
1685.	Lugger Champion.....	T. Buras.....	Buras.....	23... 2
1686.	Lugger Ellen C.....	Dominic Colondro- vich.....	Olga.....	28... 2
1687.	Lugger General Radeski.....	Nick Trankovich.....	Olga.....	38... 2
1688.	Lugger North Cape.....	Edward H. Kuissson.....	Empire.....	23... 2
1690.	Lugger Isabell.....	Joe Defelici.....	Cut Off.....	26... 2
1691.	Lugger Young Zina.....	John Domengue.....	Montegut.....	20... 1
1692.	Cat Rig Habrien.....	Nicola Krile.....	Morgan City.....	28... 2
1693.	Lugger Young Adolphine.....	Mrs. Emile Aymard.....	Cut Off.....	38... 2
1694.	Lugger Manguer.....	F. Deramee.....	Cut Off.....	20... 1
1696.	Lugger Cortula St. Vincent.....	Matheo Thevich.....	Olga.....	30... 2
1700.	Steam Launch Miko.....	Miko A. Ziblich.....	New Orleans.....	105... 6
1701.	Lugger Two Friends.....	Vincent Canbellera.....	Larose.....	76... 4
1702.	Lugger Maine.....	Melfood Gaspard.....	Cut Off.....	40... 2
1703.	Schooner Juanita.....	S. M. Furich.....	New Orleans.....	105... 6
1704.	Lugger Daisy Bell.....	F. Bourdreux.....	Montegut.....	35... 2
1705.	Cat Rig Young Emily.....	Mike Frazer.....	Houma.....	20... 1
1706.	Lugger Mike F.....	Mike Frazer.....	Houma.....	45... 3
1707.	Lugger Magnolia.....	Joseph Bourdreux.....	Daspt.....	26... 2
1708.	Lugger Superior.....	Marca Koparitch.....	New Orleans.....	107... 6
1709.	Lugger Superior.....	Joseph Cajaju.....	Buras.....	70... 4
1710.	Lugger Dolphin.....	Joseph Cazezu.....	Buras.....	37... 2
1711.	Lugger Robert Lee.....	Evens Rhodes.....	Montegut.....	36... 2
1712.	Lugger Olympia.....	Francis Boffani.....	Larose.....	75... 4
1715.	Lugger Young Ada.....	Pitre Malconi.....	Cut Off.....	35... 2
1716.	Lugger Accilla.....	Ernest Gaspard.....	Cut Off.....	120... 6
1717.	Lugger Dewdrop.....	David Pitre.....	Cut Off.....	100... 5
1718.	Lugger North Star.....	Lionel LeBlanc.....	Abbeville.....	25... 2
1719.	Lugger Falcon.....	Ellie Belanger.....	Daspt.....	36... 2
1720.	Lugger Little Terrebonne.....	Eddy Rhodes.....	Montegut.....	39... 2
1721.	Lugger Ilefrau.....	Pierre Lee.....	Cut Off.....	35... 2
1722.	Lugger Centinel.....	Epolite Eymare.....	Cut Off.....	135... 7
1723.	Lugger Little Corporal.....	Epolite Eymare.....	Cut Off.....	52... 3
1724.	Lugger Guy Hunter.....	Alexis Lefort.....	Cut Off.....	37... 2
1725.	Lugger Zenda.....	John Ashipard.....	Empire.....	75... 4
1726.	Lugger El Pedlo.....	Blago Vonkovich.....	Olga.....	70... 4
1727.	Lugger Little Thelma.....	George W. Roddy.....	Franklin.....	30... 2
1731.	Lugger Jac Webal.....	Leopold Guldrik.....	Cut Off.....	20... 1
1733.	Lugger Pelican.....	Louis Pitre.....	Cut Off.....	30... 2
1735.	Lugger L'abilla.....	Donatten Duct.....	Cut Off.....	20... 1
1736.	Lugger Costrine.....	Caliste Courtaux.....	Montegut.....	39... 2
1737.	Lugger Zenta.....	John A. Seput.....	Empire.....	75... 4
1738.	Lugger Sam Bartola.....	Salvadore Caminifo.....	New Orleans.....	80... 4
1739.	Lugger Two Brothers.....	Salvadore Pulpura.....	Morgan City.....	85... 5
1740.	Lugger Brunette.....	Frank Pierron.....	Morgan City.....	90... 5

OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA.

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LIST OF VESSELS OTHER THAN FISHING SKIFFS LICENSED, ETC.

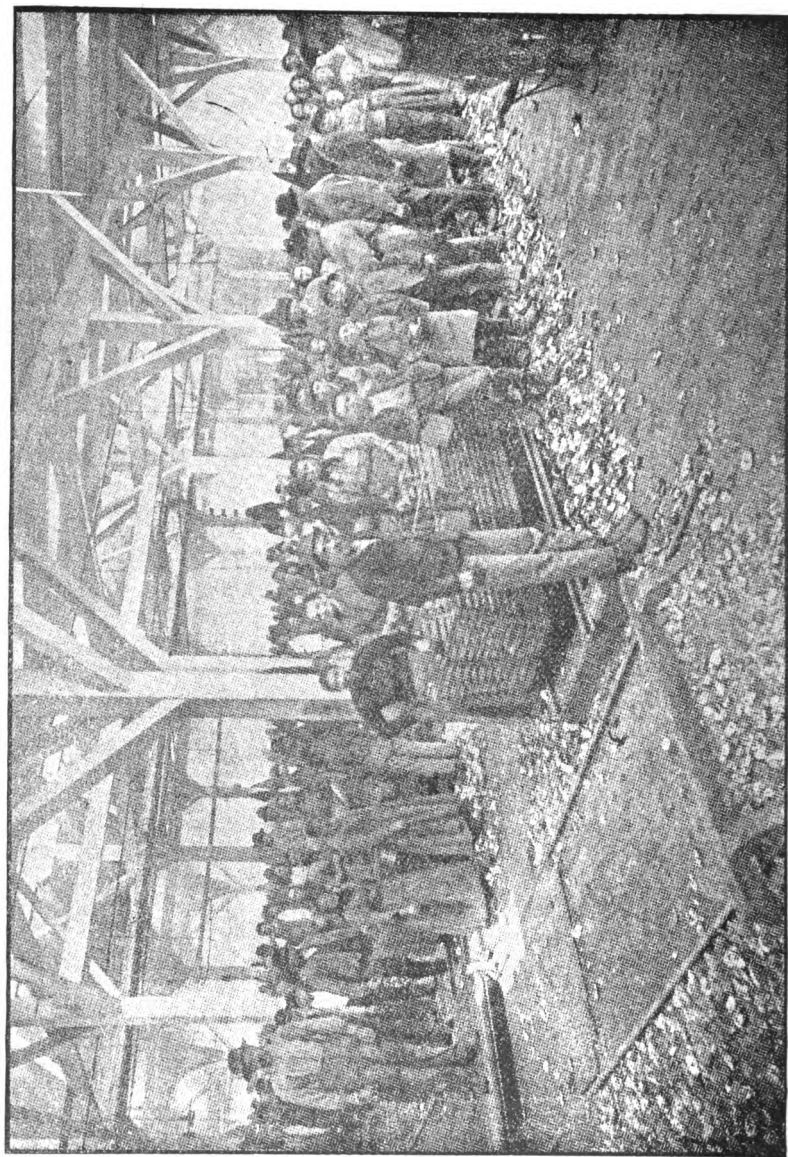
(Continued.)

LICENSE NUMBER.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF OWNER.	ADDRESS.	CAPACITY TON- IN BELLS. NAGEL.
1741.	Lugger Natirita.....	David Pitre.....	Cut Off.....	28... 2
1742.	Lugger Wildnest.....	William Smith.....	Cut Off.....	27... 2
1743.	Lugger St. John.....	Angelo Zanda.....	New Orleans.....	80... 4
1744.	Cat Good Times.....	Ozias Nettelton.....	Montegut.....	31... 2
1745.	Lugger Amelia.....	C. Cenac & Co.....	Houma.....	140... 7
1746.	Skiff Victoria.....	Jno. Duprey.....	Montegut.....	20... 1
1747.	Lugger Theo Tim.....	Orestile Rhodes.....	Montegut.....	80... 4
1748.	Lugger Young Elodia.....	Nelson Price.....	Montegut.....	88... 5
1749.	Lugger Superior.....	Augustin Pitre.....	Cut Off.....	89... 5
1750.	Lugger Lerondel.....	Andre Terrebonne.....	Cut Off.....	20... 1
1751.	Lugger Stonewall.....	Oscar Caljous.....	Cut Off.....	80... 4
1752.	Lugger Magenta.....	Gueseppe Giglia.....	New Orleans.....	115... 6
1753.	Sloop Delta.....	J. R. Barrios.....	Franklin.....	90... 5
1754.	Lugger Iffy M.....	Henry Marie.....	Daspit.....	23... 2
1755.	Lugger Ravens Dale.....	Bienvenu Eymard.....	Cut Off.....	103... 6
1756.	Lugger Bon Filleul.....	Lewis Lafort.....	Cut Off.....	40... 2
1757.	Lugger Loni D. Crapera.....	Joseph Dato.....	Morgan City.....	90... 5
1758.	Lugger S. Guseppe.....	Nicola Savastano.....	Morgan City.....	40... 2
1759.	Lugger Lafourche.....	S. Defelice.....	Larose.....	30... 2
1762.	Lugger La Victoria.....	Martin Boone.....	Cut Off.....	29... 2
1763.	Lugger Lubo.....	Lubo Poroledo.....	Olga.....	25... 2
1764.	Lugger Natchez.....	Jno. Grusich & Bros.....	Olga.....	118... 6

While appreciating that the compilation of this data has involved a great labor, yet it is the first time that the data has ever been compiled in the history of our State's oyster industry, and it is our hope that it will prove of great value and assistance to those engaged in the industry.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW G. GUGEL, *Secretary.*



OYSTER SHUCKERS—TYPICAL VIEW OYSTER CANNERY.

THE HONORABLE OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA.

By formal resolution, your Commission has requested me to prepare a written report, and in this connection to recommend such changes in the present Oyster Law of Louisiana as would seem to me to encourage the development of the oyster industry of your State.

Your present Oyster Laws creating the Oyster Commission of Louisiana, in many respects are admirable. As your laws stand to-day, you are in advance of many of the oyster States.

About twelve years ago, the writer made a complete survey of the natural oyster reefs of the State of Virginia. This survey for the first time clearly defined the natural oyster reefs, and an oyster planter's title to his oyster beds in that State cannot now be questioned.

In connection with this survey, the oyster question became prominently before the people of Virginia.

With other speakers and writers, the writer, as a citizen of Virginia, took an active part in encouraging oyster culture in Virginia.

It will be instructive to note what has been the effect of this agitation on the oyster industry of Virginia. In 1891, Virginia realized \$2,524,348.00 from the sale of 6,074,025 bushels of oysters. An insignificant sum was obtained from planted oysters in Virginia at that time. This product came from the natural oyster reefs. In 1901, Virginia realized \$2,923,357.00, from the sale of 7,885,357 bushels. Of this product, 3,076,525 bushels were obtained from private planted oyster beds.

In 1891, Maryland was far in advance of Virginia, and of every State, in the production and sale of oysters. She can no longer claim this honor, as to production, having produced only 5,685,561 bushels of oysters in 1900, valued at \$3,031,518.00. Of this amount \$2,732,274 was realized from natural reef oysters, and only \$299,244 from planted oysters. (Report United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, 1903, pages 495 and 518.)

The State of Virginia, after supporting an expensive oyster navy of three steamers and two sailing vessels, now receives a net annual revenue of fifty thousand dollars from her oyster territory, where she formerly had an annual deficiency.

Yearly the area of native oyster grounds grows less in Maryland and Virginia, as the result of this over-working of the reefs. The splendid increase in the production of oysters in Virginia, as compared with the production in Maryland, is the direct result of the agitation of the oyster question in Virginia, and the encouragement of oyster culture in that State.

What has been accomplished in oyster culture in Virginia is strikingly exemplified in Elizabeth City County, one of the smallest oyster counties in Virginia.

Before oyster culture was started in this county, only a few hundred bushels of oysters were sold annually, where there are now sold annually 350,000 bushels of oysters.

Messrs. Darling & Son, oyster planters of Hampton, Elizabeth City County, Virginia, now give profitable employment to large numbers of people in working the product of what was at one time a *barren* oyster area.

Louisiana has a coast line following the indentations of the bays and of over 1200 miles. According to figures carefully compiled by so eminent an authority as Dr. Wm. C. Stubbs, your State has *seven* thousand square miles of tidal bottoms, *over four millions* of acres, not covered by more than twenty or twenty-five feet of water. This is far in excess of the area of the oyster bottoms claimed by either Virginia or Maryland.

It is a striking fact that most of the tidal bottoms of the whole coast of Louisiana, including the bays, sounds, inlets and bayous, is composed of a fine light black sediment, known to the naturalist as *oyster mud*.

Your tidal bottoms afford opportunities for the cultivation of the oyster almost unparalleled in other countries.

You have not the destructive shifting sands, far too common in the bottoms of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

Unquestionably a very large percentage of your soft mud bottoms which now smother both shell and oyster, can be converted into prolific oyster grounds by the application of sufficient sand and shells, wherever these bottoms can be adequately protected from an excess of fresh water from the Mississippi, through its numerous crevasses.

A beneficent Providence has so ordered things, in this great valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, that there seems to be a complete harmony of interests amongst all the industries which center here.

The same locks and dams which are necessary to protect the valuable paddy rice fields, all along your coast, from the salt water, are also necessary to protect the valuable oyster beds, in your numerous bays and bayous, from destructive fresh water floods.

The same levees which protect the lands adjacent to the Mississippi—an agricultural region which can only be compared to the valleys of the Nile and the Ganges and other great rivers—unquestionably tend to improve the navigation of this great highway of commerce.

The great reservoirs which are being built at the headwaters of the Missouri and Arkansas rivers to retain the destructive floods, produced by the rapidly melting snow, to be used in the

season for converting the marvelously rich arid land of the West into productive agricultural regions, unquestionably tend to diminish the force of the floods, sometimes so destructive to both the agricultural and oyster interests of the State of Louisiana.

The great national forest preserves it is proposed to establish in the Appalachian Mountains at the headwaters of the Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland will unquestionably tend to protect from destructive floods the rich valleys of all the rivers which rise in these mountains, and at the same time preserve, under scientific government control, a valuable timber region, whose preservation means so much to so many States. Many of the great floods of the Mississippi came from the Ohio, largely the result of the clearing of timber on the precipitous mountain sides at the headwaters of the Ohio and its tributaries.

The writer has had frequent occasion to observe the terrific force of the waters on the sides of these denuded mountains.

He has known your coast for over a quarter of a century, as a Government Surveyor, and he is convinced your oyster interests can never be highly developed until your bays and inlets are *effectively protected* from the destructive crevasses of the Mississippi river.

Cubits Gap has entirely destroyed the once valuable oyster reefs of Bay Rondo.

The crevasse at the Jump has rendered Grand Pass and a large percentage of the extensive bottoms of Grand Pass and West Bay useless for oyster culture.

Pass a' Loutre crevasse has not only destroyed the once very extensive oyster reefs of Garden Island Bay, but the sediment from it seems to be a constant menace to the safety of navigation at the mouth of the jetty at South Pass, upon which the ocean commerce of New Orleans to-day depends.

On the contrary, in some of the bays and inlets of Cameron Parish, which have been protected by the dams and locks of the rice planters, you now have oyster beds where oyster beds were unknown before.

What has already been accomplished in oyster culture, in the bays and bayous of your State, where these bays and bayous are effectively protected from crevasses, is best illustrated in Whale Bay and Grand Bayou, just west of the South Pass of the Mississippi river.

Messrs. McLaughlin & Lobrano are said to be the pioneers in the culture of oysters from the shell in Louisiana.

These gentlemen who own about twenty-five acres of planted ground in Whale Bay, have sold daily during the past season over one hundred barrels of oysters. They sell these oysters on their shore for \$1.30 per barrel to the canning factories. One man gathers and prepares for market ten barrels of oysters a day,

gathering them in about two feet of water. This firm will sell, during the present oyster season *eight thousand* barrels of oysters from about twenty-five acres of oyster ground planted from shells, an annual yield of over four hundred dollars (\$400) an acre. These oysters are unsurpassed in quality and size, and are marketable in about two years from the time the shells are deposited in the water.

It is only a question of time, when such valuable tidal lands, millions of acres in extent, will be protected and utilized, if every crevasse has to be closed, and tons of sand and shells have to be deposited on your soft mud bottoms to make them productive oyster grounds.

In this age, a territory which, with so little labor, will yield annually four hundred dollars an acre, will not be permitted to remain idle. Your warm waters are marvelously rich in microscopic plants—the products of a continent—the very microscopic plants upon which the oyster feeds. Here frosts are almost unknown, and the oyster under scientific culture flourishes everywhere, even above low water.

As requested, by formal resolution of your Honorable Commission, the writer would respectfully recommend some changes in your present Oyster Law. He has made a study of the oyster laws and oyster interests of the different oyster States, and is convinced these changes will tend to improve your oyster industry, and the condition of a majority of those engaged in it will in the end be benefitted. You should change your 20-acre limit. The maximum acreage which can now be rented to one person for bedding or cultivating oysters is twenty acres. In Virginia, the limit of bottoms which may be rented to one person is two hundred and fifty acres. This does not apply to Chesapeake Bay, where there is no limit to the acreage.

I find in your State, under present laws, that only on a *narrow strip* of territory, along the shores of many of your bays and bayous are the bottoms hard enough to be used, in their present condition, to plant shells and cultivate the oyster.

Your law reads:

“All leased bedding grounds must be square where the water surface will permit of such shape.”

If this law were enforced, an oyster planter could utilize only a small fraction of his 20-acre lease, in many of your bays and bayous. From my observation in your State, I am convinced this law has to be violated, by leasing ground in other peoples' names, in order to make oyster culture profitable.

This must tend to discourage capital.

In large open bays, such as Chandeaur Sound, oyster culture can never be made profitable, except in large areas, and by the use of labor-saving appliances.

There are vast areas of soft mud bottoms, in your State, which may be made just as productive in oysters as is the ground of Messrs. McLaughlin & Lobrano and others, but not until vast quantities of sand and shells are deposited upon them, and they are effectively protected by locks and dams from fresh water floods, and this fresh water is *regulated* and utilized either in fattening the oyster or in protecting the beds from an excess of salt water after a severe "norther." This can never be successfully done with a 20-acre limit.

In leasing your lands, I would recommend the adoption of some of the features of the New York Law.

Your natural oyster reefs are scattered, and not nearly in as well defined and in as large areas as are those of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

Your Commission, in my opinion, has been wisely authorized by law to determine in each case what is a *natural oyster reef*, and may *not* be rented. In this you follow the New York Law.

Your Commission will find that, in defining your natural oyster reefs, you must give and take—you cannot define your natural oyster reefs and not let them contain some barren area. You cannot define your barren oyster rentable area and not let it contain some natural oyster reefs. It must be a question of honorable compromise, with due regard to the rights of the "fisherman."

Your natural oyster reefs are so scattered, and in such *shoal* water, that a complete survey of them would, indeed, be a *costly* undertaking. Fortunately, under our existing laws, there is no necessity for such a complete survey of the natural oyster reefs as was made in Virginia.

I would recommend that every survey of a planter's oyster grounds be *connected* with the adjacent *section corners*, and the same rectangular system of record, giving the township and ranges, be used as is now used in your land surveys.

Along your whole coast line, points should be accurately determined by the same systems of triangulation as has been used in the survey of the coast.

This work should be gradually done wherever it is most needed. Signals should be built and the points should be securely marked. When the latitude and longitude of these points are known, the section corners, on the even minutes of latitude and longitude, can be correctly located from them. You will have endless trouble, in connection with your oyster surveys and oyster bedding-ground titles, unless you do adopt and execute some such system of surveys.

It is impossible to accurately trace out the section lines and establish the section corners, across the impassable bogs and "floating prairies," which skirt your entire coast line by any

other system than by systems of triangulation. The corners of your rice farms and oyster-planted beds can then be accurately restored in every dispute as to boundary lines.

The New York Law reads:

"Before a lease is made, notice thereof must be posted for at least three weeks in a conspicuous place, in the office of the Commission, in the office of the Town Clerk, and in the Postoffice nearest the land applied for. The letting shall be at public auction for not less than twenty-five cents an acre annually, and for not more than fifteen years."

Your oyster grounds are radically different from those of New York. It will require much more labor and capital to convert the soft mud bottoms of your coast into productive oyster bedding areas. They have to be protected from the floods of fresh water by expensive levees, and vast quantities of shells and sand will have to be deposited in order to utilize them.

It seems to me leases should be for *twenty-five* years, and at the end of twenty-five years the lessee should be paid for the cost of his improvements if he has to vacate his land in favor of some other person. Thus only can you induce capitalists to utilize your soft oyster bottoms.

No one knows the ultimate value of the vast oyster and tidal bottoms of your State. They are the property of the people of the *whole State*. It would be folly for the State to sell them absolutely. Wise public policy demands that the State should rent her oyster ground to the *very best* advantage.

The New York Law is a good one; but here your leases should be made for twenty-five years, and your oyster planters, present and prospective, should be paid for any expensive improvements made on their bottoms, in re-renting to the highest bidder. At the end of their lease, in every case, they should have the refusal of their ground.

Where there is no maximum rental, your oyster land will be more rapidly taken up. This has been strikingly exemplified in New York. On her limited coast and oyster area she sold, in 1901, \$1,972,540 worth of oysters. In the same year, from the natural oyster reefs, to which the public resorted, only \$20,104 worth of oysters were sold. The rest came from rented ground, *rented* to the highest bidders. (Report of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, 1903, page 422.)

Your oyster planters, when they have paid their rentals to the State, should be perfectly *free* to work their oyster grounds, as their own interest and experience dictate.

By law they should be authorized to use dredges, steam or gasoline, on their private beds, if they so desire.

Your Commission should be vested by law with authority to

confiscate these dredges and to impose a heavy fine if they are ever used on your natural oyster reefs, or at night.

Your planters should be authorized to use the same labor-saving appliances as their competitors are to-day using on the Atlantic coast. In Connecticut, on 64,907 acres of rented grounds, one hundred and two steam and gasoline dredges are in use. Some of these dredges take up 3500 bushels of oysters a day, in twenty-five feet of water.

Oyster culture, in fifteen or twenty feet of water, along your coast, can never succeed, unless your planters are authorized to use these dredges and have large areas.

There should be no "closed season" for the oyster planter. He should have the right to ship, in and out of the State, the products of his *own oyster farm*, whenever he so desires.

From my observations, in your State, I find that there is much just ground for friction between the buyer and the seller, owing to the sale of oysters in bags, etc.

"At no place on the Louisiana coast is a standard measure used for handling oysters." (Report United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, 1899, page 1477.)

I would strongly recommend the adoption of the Virginia Law. It reads:

"It shall not be lawful, at any time, for any person to buy or sell oysters in this State, in the shell, by any other than the metallic measure adopted by the State, and *bearing the Seal of the State*. These metallic tubs must be filled with a slight rise above the top. *Any person* violating this law shall be *fined* not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$100.00 for each offense."

These metallic tubs should be sold by your Commission at the contract price, plus the cost of delivery, with a small charge for the official seal.

When oysters are sold out of the shell, the Virginia Law reads:

"All oysters sold out of the shell shall be by uniform wine measure. Any person violating this law shall be fined not less than \$5.00 and not more than \$50.00 for each offense."

Some of your planters find that it costs as much to bag their oysters for sale, as it does to cull them.

It is interesting to note what is the annual yield of oysters in Louisiana, from its extensive oyster areas.

Your 2-cent barrel tax, on every barrel of oysters gathered in the State, should be a fairly correct measure of your present annual yield of oysters.

From these figures, you produced annually 1,617,044 bushels of oysters to September 1st, 1903.

The United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries have furnished me with no later data than 1897. You then sold annually only 959,190 bushels of oysters, valued at \$432,668. The largest sale of any State south of Virginia. Your oyster industry is, indeed, in its infancy, but it is showing a gratifying increase since the establishment of your Commission.

There is every reason why Louisiana should *encourage* oyster culture. The fishermen and oyster men of Louisiana are largely of foreign birth, moving from place to place, according to the productiveness of your natural reefs and fishing grounds. They have little attachment to the places where they camp.

This is not conducive to good citizenship. It is a well recognized fact among all political writers that a common need of good citizenship is that labor have a settled place of abode.

A nomad population can hardly be called a highly civilized one. Only a firmly settled laboring population which desires and expects to pass its life in one spot can be truly happy and produce good citizens.

The best friend of the working man is that State which encourages the working man to help himself and have a fixed home.

The State of Louisiana has a *princely inheritance* in her more than four million acres of tidal bottoms. It will require *persistent labor, intelligence* and *capital* to properly utilize and develop this area.

Let your State, by long leases, encourage your oyster man to have a fixed home near his bedding ground, which he rents from the State.

Your State should also encourage capitalists to engage in oyster culture, *wherever* large capital is *necessary* to properly develop your vast oyster territory.

You have an unlimited market for your oysters, in the great Middle West, which is adjacent to you. The Pacific Coast region is open to you. Their oysters are poor, and there is a constant demand for the Atlantic and Gulf Coast oyster. Our oyster does not produce fertile spat in the cold waters of the Pacific.

Chesapeake Bay oysters are shipped to the Pacific in shells, and deposited in the bays of California, Oregon and Washington until ready for use. You should have here a good market for your oysters shipped in the shell.

There is a good trade in oysters, from New York and Long Island Sound, to Europe via New York City. Louisiana can build up a trade here with your great lines of steamers direct to Europe with their refrigerator plants.

The Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has authorized the writer to determine, by triangulation, a series of points along your coast, to be used in strengthening

your oyster and rice land surveys, and in noting changes in our coast charts.

Signals are being built over these points, and their latitude and longitude are being accurately determined. The points are securely marked, and from these section corners can be correctly located.

This work is being done so far without cost to your State.

Last year a series of points were determined in the marshes, adjacent to Mississippi Sound, and this year along the bays, east of the Mississippi river, near its mouth.

This work should be gradually extended, by State as well as national aid, if necessary.

The geographical positions of all triangulation stations so far determined will be furnished so soon as the computations can be revised in Washington. The distance of each securely marked triangulation station, in a north and south line and east and west line, from the adjacent section corner, will also be furnished your Honorable Commission.

Tall, substantial observing towers have been built over each of these marked triangulation points.

The State of Louisiana has at present an extremely valuable, and comparatively unproductive asset in the ownership of her estimated oyster territory of 4,631,152 square acres. It is the property of the people of the whole State. The highest acre of land in your State has to be taxed to protect your lowlands. Your extensive levee systems will have to be strengthened and enlarged. Your common school system will demand larger State expenditures, if your State hopes to compete with the great manufacturing States. Your highways must be improved, if you would build up the remote sections of your State. Large sections of your oyster area can only be utilized in one of two ways. Either, under a community of interest, the State must authorize large sums of money to be spent in oyster culture for the benefit of those of her citizens who live adjacent to them, or else she must rent or sell these barren oyster areas to individuals or companies.

Respectfully yours,
J. B. BAYLOR.

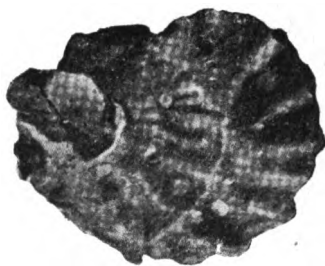


FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 1 is the reproduction of a one-year-old natural size Atlantic Coast Oyster, grown on hard bottom in Long Island Sound, as reproduced from the United States Fish Commission Bulletin, being the report on Oysters and Methods of Oyster Culture by H. F. Moore.

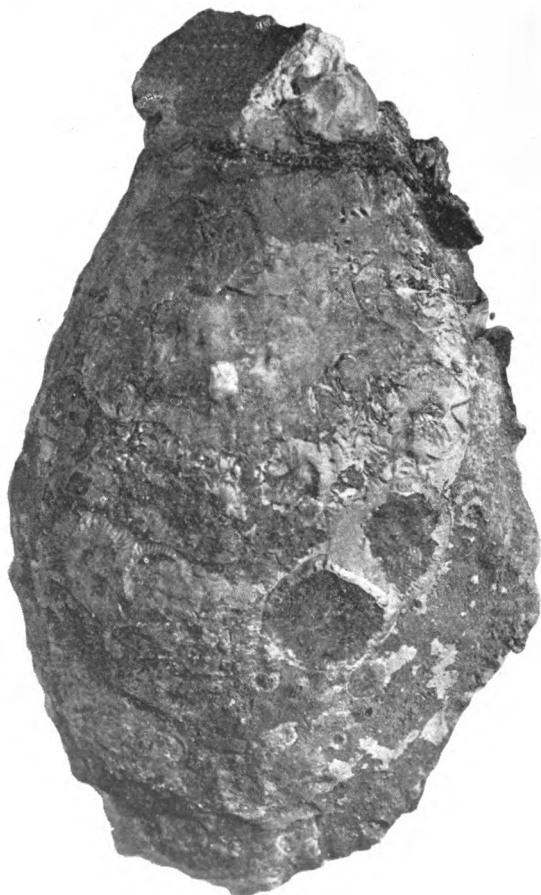


FIGURE 2.

FIGURE 2 is the reproduction of a one-year-old natural size Louisiana Oyster, grown in Bay Adam, Plaquemines Parish, La., photographed from the natural shell. The Oyster spat set on a piece of revetment placed in position in March, 1902. The Oyster was removed in March, 1903, and cannot be over one year old.

THE OYSTER IN LOUISIANA.

BY JOHN DYMOND, JR.

Attorney Oyster Commission of Louisiana.

The coast line of Louisiana, bordering the Gulf of Mexico, comprises the ten parishes (counties) of Orleans, St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, Iberia, Vermilion and Cameron. Their shores are largely indented with bays, lakes and bayous, where the tide ebbs and flows daily, mixing the salt water of the Gulf of Mexico with the fresh waters of the Mississippi river and the bayous and smaller rivers leading therefrom. The area of this water surface, calculated out to a 20-foot depth of water in the Gulf of Mexico, has been found by Prof. W. C. Stubbs, Director of our State Experiment Stations, to equal Seventy-two Hundred and Twenty-six (7226) square miles, or Four Million, Six Hundred and Thirty-one Thousand, One Hundred and Fifty-two (4,631,152) square acres. If, in place of limiting the area to a 20-foot depth of water, we extend it to a seventy-five-foot depth of water in the Gulf of Mexico, it would add probably a million more square acres to the above figures, and for the purpose of studying our oyster industry, we could readily do this, as will now be shown. Dr. Stubbs' calculation stopped at a 20-foot depth of water, because he considered that that was the limit of depth in which oysters could be profitably fished and cultivated by means of the extension shafts or tongs, with which he was familiar as a one-time Virginia oyster planter. We know, however, that oysters in other States, on the Atlantic coast, are found, fished and cultivated in water seventy-five feet deep; so there is no reason why we should not be able to do the same thing in Louisiana; and for the purposes of this article, showing the possibilities of Louisiana's future oyster industry, we may base our ideas and calculations on Louisiana's coast waters containing possible oyster fields equal to nearly six million square acres. When we consider that the whole State of Louisiana contains but Twenty-five Millions, Two Hundred and Three Thousand, Two Hundred (25,203,200) square acres of land above water, we see what an immense area these oyster fields cover, being equal to over one-fifth of the total area of the State. In the matter of oyster production, this coast

water area is competent to produce, with the prevailing high prices of foodstuffs, untold wealth for the people of our State.

However, since the year 1886, it has been the policy of our State, under the guise of developing her oyster industry, through her oyster laws, to have in fact unconsciously and unwittingly retarded its development by ridiculously restricting and limiting the area of barren water bottom that could be leased by her citizens for the purpose of oyster cultivation, so that there are now to-day but Seven Hundred and Fifty (750) oyster-bedding-ground-leases in existence, covering an area of Five Thousand, Four Hundred and Ninety-seven and Sixty-two Hundredths (5,497.62) square acres, when the area leased from the State should, under intelligent and liberal oyster laws, by now have reached up into the hundreds of thousands. Part of this vast water area, above mentioned, is now and has been occupied by what are called natural oyster reefs, where oysters grow wild, unaided by man. There are no accurate data as to the area covered by the natural oyster reefs of Louisiana, as they are scattered all along the Gulf coast, but it is estimated that they will not exceed Fifty Thousand (50,000) square acres. Returning, therefore, to the foregoing figures, and deducting the leased bottoms and natural oyster reefs from the total area just mentioned, this would leave over five and one-half million acres of barren oyster bottoms, at present unproductive, but which, with the expenditure of money and labor by our citizens in private enterprise, as will be hereinafter shown, could be made to produce millions of barrels of oysters, or millions of dollars of money through the oyster business. The reason this has not been done heretofore is due, as we have just said, to the fact that the State oyster law, shaped in the past by the oyster fishermen, alone, has been calculated to restrict and retard all development in the oyster industry. The fishermen were content to get their oysters for nothing from the natural oyster reefs, the only cost being the expense of gathering them, and they wanted to keep every one else out of the oyster business and prevent its development, because they feared they might lose their markets through an over-production.

PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly held that the bottoms of the navigable waters of a State are the property of the State within which the water bottoms are situated. In the case of *James W. McCready vs. Commonwealth of Virginia*, 94 U. S., p. 391, the Court used the following language:

1. "Each State owns the tide waters and beds of all tide waters within its jurisdiction. Subject to the paramount right of navigation, fisheries remain under the exclusive control of the State.

2. "A right of fishery is a property right, and not a mere privilege or immunity of citizenship.

3. "The citizens of one State are not invested by the Constitution of the United States with any interest in the common property of the citizens of another State.

4. "A State can grant to its own citizens the exclusive use of lands covered by water for raising oysters, and may prohibit, under a penalty, their use for such purposes by citizens of other States."

The power of a State over these water bottoms is, therefore, absolute, except that the right of navigation, controlled by the United States, must not be impaired; and, as to these lands, each State is a sovereign. According to the law of nations, this sovereign right of each State extends a distance of at least three miles off shore into the high seas, and the mouth of a bay, opening into the sea, must exceed six miles in width for any part of the bay to be considered high sea, although a State may claim jurisdiction as far out in the sea, for police and other purposes, as she chooses to enforce her rights.

All of this vast water area, therefore, belongs to Louisiana as a State, just as do her public swamp or high lands, and may be rented by her to her citizens or sold, as she does her other lands. They have an enormous future value. A comparatively small portion of these oyster fields is in dispute, as to ownership, between the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and a suit to determine this issue has been instituted by the State of Louisiana in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. One of the large Mississippi oyster canning concerns recently stated to the writer its willingness to pay Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000.00) per annum net to the State for the exclusive right to the oyster product of the disputed area, for such number of years as might be agreed to. This gives a rough idea of the value of these water bottoms. Although it is but a small part of Louisiana's total oyster fields, this offer would mean four (4) per cent interest on a value of Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000.00).

THE DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

All State property is managed by the Legislature. It provides for such management by appropriate laws. To intelligently manage an interest so important as these oyster fields which belong to the State, one should have knowledge of that which one manages, as otherwise the best results will not be obtained. It is, therefore, self-evident, if we are to have good oyster laws, that the members of our Legislature should be fully informed of our oyster industry. We have ten coast parishes

out of a total of fifty-nine parishes. Heretofore it has been the custom of our legislators to leave to the members from the coast parishes the entire formation of our oyster laws. They were not aware of the fact that there were two interests to be considered, namely, that of the State, as well as that of the fishermen. The fishermen erroneously thought that their best interests lay along the line of preventing any development of the oyster industry, while the State's interests would certainly be best subserved by encouraging the development of the industry, because it would enable her to get a revenue from her large holdings of barren oyster bottoms by securing their rental. There heretofore being no objection from the State at large, the members from the coast parishes, not being themselves as well informed as they are to-day in regard to the oyster industry, were naturally influenced by the desires of the local oyster fishermen. These local oyster fishermen wished to keep the oyster industry for themselves, and prevent new labor and capital from becoming interested therein; and they therefore dictated oyster laws that have proven themselves to be admirably calculated to prevent any development in the industry. That development which has occurred in the last few years has been due to the utter inability of the oyster law to prevent it, a natural development that has burst through the narrow restrictions and absurd limitations of the law.

As the State owns the natural oyster reefs also, the Legislature should know what these natural reefs are, and what they need, so that the annual oyster crop from this source may be maintained and if possible increased, for the benefit of the fishermen who have neither the money nor inclination to cultivate oyster beds for themselves, and for the benefit of the general consuming public.

The State also owns the oyster bedding grounds now leased by it to private parties. The Legislature should know the needs of this more progressive class of people so that their interests may be encouraged and protected, because the State gets One Dollar (\$1.00) a year rental for each acre of oyster bedding grounds leased for this purpose.

There are, then, in addition to the above, over five and one-half million acres of oyster bedding ground, now barren and unproductive, which also belong to the State. If the State could rent this area at the same rental as the bedding grounds already under lease, the State's annual revenue from this source alone would amount to more than Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000) per annum, or more than enough to pay the annual expenses of the State Government. It is, therefore, the duty of the Legislature to see that local labor and local capital are encouraged to take up this industry and rent

these barren bottoms, thousands of acres of which could be made profitably productive on a handsome scale at a very small expense. In one way this is not a remarkable thing. It is not the dream of a visionary. The province of Ontario, Canada, never levies any taxes. It has immense areas of timber lands and annually makes up its budget, and sells enough stumpage rights to lumber men to meet the expenses of its budget, which makes it unnecessary for the province to levy any taxes.

NATURAL OYSTER REEFS.

The oyster crop of Louisiana for the year ending September 30, 1903, and amounting to Four Hundred and Seventy-two Thousand, One Hundred and Ninety-one (472,191) barrels, or One Million, Six Hundred and Seventeen Thousand and Forty-four (1,617,044) bushels, came almost entirely from our natural oyster reefs, which are the property of the State. It will be remembered that the area of these natural oyster reefs is estimated not to exceed Fifty Thousand (50,000) square acres, and as they are the source of a delicious food product, it behooves us to know something of their natural history, so that by its knowledge we may profit in our legislation for their benefit and improvement. Let us note, therefore, that the oyster has no power of locomotion, and where he once settles, whether placed by nature or by man, there he stays till he is removed by man. As in other animate life, the oyster is of two sexes, male and female, but with the peculiarity that the same oyster may be one year male and the next year female. The breeding season extends generally from May 1 to September 1, the months without the letter "R," when the oysters are commonly said to be milky. This milk is given off by both the male and female, and under a microscope the milk of the female will be found to be a fluid composed of innumerable eggs, while the milk of the male is made up of innumerable *spermatozoa*. It has been calculated that a single oyster each year lays the enormous number of from Forty Million (40,000,000) to Sixty Million (60,000,000) eggs, and the male oyster a similar quantity of *spermatozoa*. The eggs of the female and the spermatozoa of the male are brought together and mingled by the tides and currents. In order to develop oyster life, it is necessary for one of the spermatozoa to attach itself to an egg. When this happens fertilization and oyster life at once begin. This elemental fact in the natural history of the oyster has been demonstrated by the following experiment conducted at the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Md.: A well developed male oyster and a well developed female oyster, both in the milky condition, were selected, carefully opened, and with the gentle pressure of a glass rod over the egg ducts, the milk from

each oyster was expressed into separate glasses of sea water, a teaspoonful of the liquid from one glass was then poured into the other glass, and the results heretofore described were observed and followed with a microscope. Each spermatozoa selected and attached itself to an egg. The eggs at once began to swell, the transformation was quite rapid, and soon the young oyster *spat*, for they are so called at this period, had formed and developed a few *cilia* or hairs, by means of which they are, for a brief space of time, able to swim about. These oyster *spat* are now in search of some clean, hard surface, where they may stop and affix themselves, and where they may take up their permanent abode, as once *set* they lose all powers of locomotion. They are still microscopic in size, and very delicate, for if covered by any silt or sediment in the water, they are at once smothered and die. The process here described goes on annually on the natural oyster reefs. The most available hard clean surface is generally the shells of other oysters lying in the locality. To these the young oyster *spat* attach themselves, and when these young oysters become adults, the cycle of reproduction begins again. Thus are the natural reefs formed, and we find oysters that have grown on top of oysters until they have formed themselves into large bunches. Of course, the natural reefs had a beginning, but they can be increased by the spreading of oyster shells, and private bedding grounds can be made as productive as the natural reefs in exactly the same way. These reefs are generally of limited area, individually. The bottom is made hard by old shells, so that the oysters can not sink in the mud; and the young oysters build themselves on top of the old ones, and the reefs extend no further than the oyster shells are scattered. In New York recently the oyster crop measured in dollars was as follows:

Product of cultivated oysters on rented bottoms.....	\$1,972,540
Product of natural reefs.....	20,104

showing how much more productive cultivated bottoms are. In Louisiana, as we have said, our crop is almost entirely a natural reef crop. How much greater our crop will be when we begin to intelligently cultivate oysters will be seen at once from the above figures.

In order to bring about the most prolific oyster life in any given locality, we must have a proper mixture of fresh and salt water. The oyster gets its food from the *diatoms*, a low order of vegetable life, found in the fresh water, and it gets its lime to make its shell from the salt water. From investigations made it has been found that oysters live best in water ranging in density from 1.0011 to 1.0022 with pure water at 1000 as the basis. A great excess of either fresh or salt water is fatal to oyster life, determined to a great extent by the age or size of the oyster, for the

larger the oyster the greater the change in density it can stand. This has been clearly demonstrated by our experience with crevasses, especially those occurring above the city of New Orleans on the East bank of the Mississippi river. For instance, the water from the Nita crevasse killed all the oysters in the Parish of St. Bernard. The point of proper mixture of fresh and salt water was, by this excess of fresh water, extended or pushed much further out into the salt water of the Chandelieu Sound, and at this new point of proper mixture, at once oysters were found to begin to grow. When the crevasse was closed the old conditions gradually re-established themselves; the oysters in the sea were in time impoverished or made thin and of little value by the excess of salt water, and the oysters grew again on the old shells and reefs in St. Bernard, the proper line of water mixture gradually moving backward to the shore.

From this exposition of the subject, it appears that in order to develop oyster life to the best advantage, we must have:

1st.—A proper mixture of fresh and salt water, ranging in density from 1.0011 to 1.0022.

2nd.—Oysters, both male and female, present or in proximity, in the adult stage, to make the oyster *spat*.

3rd.—A bottom hard enough to keep the oyster shells from sinking in and being covered by the mud.

4th.—Oyster shells, or some other hard clean material, scattered over the bottom to act as *culch*, to which the young oyster spat may attach themselves.

These conditions exist naturally on the natural reefs; where they are found, there you find natural oyster reefs, and as long as they continue to exist, the reefs will continue to produce annual crops of oysters. Where they do not exist naturally they can be brought into existence by the expenditure of labor and capital, in supplying the missing conditions, that is, in bedding adult oysters and spreading old shells on the bottoms, and this is what is done on the private bedding grounds. To insure a continuance of the existence of these favorable conditions on the natural reefs, or private bedding grounds, three things must be observed by the oyster fishermen that are absolutely necessary, and for the following reasons, to-wit:

(a) The fishermen, when fishing oysters from the natural reefs should *cull* their oysters and scatter the dead shells back on the reefs, because they become the *culch* or attaching place for future young oyster *spat*, which would otherwise be smothered by the soft mud of the bottom, as they would have no other hard surface to which to attach themselves.

(b) The small oysters under two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches in size from hinge to mouth, should also be returned by the fishermen to the natural reefs, when they are fishing. The fishermen always

take all the adult oysters, and it is necessary to return these small oysters to the reefs so that they may in time become adult and produce young spat to keep the reefs alive.

(c) No oysters should be removed from the natural reefs while the oysters are spawning or in their milky period, that is during the closed season from May 1st to September 1st, as this will then give the young spat a chance to set and replenish the reef.

Human nature is such, however, that the ordinary fisherman will not follow these simple natural laws even when they are for his own benefit. An effort is made to compel the fishermen to obey these natural laws by requiring them, under positive law, to do so; but our own experience and the experience of our sister oyster states shows that the task is almost, if not quite, hopeless, and sooner or later the natural oyster reefs are doomed to destruction. That this may be appreciated let us take the fishing system in vogue with our oyster fishermen to-day. A fisherman will anchor his boat by pushing his pole in the bottom and fasten his rope or cable to it. He will then begin to fish over the side of the boat with his oyster tongs, depositing his catch on deck and gradually letting out his rope as he gathers up the oysters from the water bottom around him. After he has changed the position of his boat once or twice, he will have gathered up a deck load. He will probably have removed the oysters and dead shells from over one thousand (1,000) square feet of surface. He will now begin to clean or *cull*, which consists in knocking the small oysters and dead shells from the marketable oysters. He does this sitting on the deck, without moving his boat, and the shells and small oysters are thrown overboard into two small piles in the water, on each side of his boat, covering scarcely twenty-five (25) square feet of bottom. In this way the size of the reef or the hard surface of the shells to which the young spat may attach itself is being reduced from 1,000 to 25 square feet, and no oysters will grow on the remaining 975 feet of bottom because all of the shells have been removed from it. To prevent this would require an inspector on each boat, an expense to the State out of all proportion to the benefit received by it, and our only hope for the oyster in the future lies in the direction of the encouragement of private bedding grounds, where it will be more to a man's interest to take care of his private reefs made by himself in such a way as to keep them annually productive to their fullest capacity, than is the case with public property where every one is interested solely in present results, and all are generally regardless of the future.

THE OYSTER INDUSTRY AS IT IS.

This is the first year during which we have ever had any sta-

tistics as to our annual oyster crop, or as to the number of those engaged in the industry. It is true that the oyster industry has been subject to legislative control, on a comparatively comprehensive basis, since 1886, yet that law and the laws of 1892 and 1896 were recognized by the fishermen more in their breach than in their observance. There was no effective way or means provided to enforce the law until the Act of 1902, when the present Oyster Commission was created. Even as it is, the present law is not designed to immediately develop the oyster industry. All that can be hoped for under its operation is to compile statistics, to have the benefit of a thoughtful and careful study of the industry by the gentlemen composing the Oyster Commission; and with that to educate our people to an appreciation of the true importance and possibilities in the development of the Louisiana oyster.

Under the present oyster law the waters of the State are regarded as a common, and all residents of Louisiana may enter thereon and fish oysters from the natural reefs upon the condition that they procure from the State, through the Oyster Commission, annual oyster licenses for their vessels, on the basis of fifty cents a ton; a license of two dollars per annum for each man using oyster tongs with which the oysters are fished, and the payment to the State of a privilege tax of two cents per barrel of oysters fished. It is possible that the amount of oysters marketed this year was slightly larger than the results of last year. This, however, does not mean that we have had a better or bigger crop. It means simply that a few more people were employed in depleting the natural reefs, which are at present practically the sole source of our oyster supply. Some one may, however, suggest that some of our oysters come from bedding grounds. This is true, but these bedding ground oysters, as the business is carried on to-day, have been merely transplanted, and are the identical oysters that came from the natural reefs only a few months, or perhaps a year, before, so no matter how you look at it, it comes right back to the proposition that we at present are dependent on the natural reefs for our oyster supply.

Now comes the serious problem. The crop on the natural reefs is getting scarcer and scarcer every year, the fishermen have to go further and work harder to get oysters from the natural reefs and in a given length of time are able to tong fewer oysters than they used to. This subject will receive further attention under the head of recommendations, as there is a ready remedy for it. Under the present law also, each dealer and shipper of oysters must pay an annual police license of \$25.00, and each canner of oysters an annual police license of \$100.00. The records of the Oyster Commission show the following licenses to have been issued for the several purposes during the year ending September 30, 1903, to-wit:

1,574	Vessels aggregating.....	\$2,710.50
1,953	Tongmen aggregating.....	4,882.50
27	Dealers aggregating.....	689.00
3	Canners aggregating.....	301.50

It will appear from the above that the average vessel employed in the oyster industry has a tonnage of 2.44 tons, or an oyster carrying capacity of a little less than fifty (50) barrels of oysters of three and one-quarter ($3\frac{1}{4}$) bushels per barrel.

The last annual oyster crop to September 1st, 1903, as we have heretofore stated, was one million, six hundred and seventeen thousand and forty-four (1,617,044) bushels. Under the oyster law of 1886, a citizen of the State could lease from the State for the purpose of oyster cultivation a part of the water bottom, not a natural reef, not to exceed three acres. Here he could deposit the oysters which he had fished from the natural reefs and when so deposited they at once became his private property, protected by the laws governing same. Oysters deposited anywhere other than on private bedding ground, leased from the State, belonged to whomsoever might wish to come along, find them a second time, and take them. Under the oyster laws of 1892 and 1896, this area that any one person, firm or corporation could lease for the above purpose was increased to ten acres, and by the Act of 1902 was further increased to twenty acres as a maximum. Some fishermen fish their oysters direct from the natural reefs to the market, and this is particularly the case with those who fish for the canning factories. The same practice has also been largely in vogue in Terrebonne and St. Mary parishes, where heretofore the natural reef oysters of marketable size were plentiful. Others fish on the natural reefs and temporarily deposit their catch on private leased bedding grounds where the oysters are increased in size and improved in shape and flavor, better fitting them for the counter trade for which they are intended, where oysters are opened and sold on the half-shell. It is this latter class of oyster fishermen who are the only ones who have heretofore made what little use has been made of the water bottoms belonging to the State. They wanted, however, individually but a small area for this purpose. They were even unwilling to spend money in improving this small bedding ground, and usually selected a part of a natural reef which was already a hard bottom, and leased it, notwithstanding that this was against the law. They did not try to make more oysters grow. They simply improved the oysters they had caught on the natural reefs. During the past seventeen years only a limited quantity of the water bottoms was leased from the State for the above purposes, and not an acre was leased for raising new oysters like other farmers make their crops. The new oyster law required the

lessees of these previously leased bedding grounds, belonging to the State, under penalty of forfeiture of their rights, to register their leases with the Oyster Commission within a designated length of time. This time has now elapsed, and the records of the Oyster Commissioners show the following data:

Five hundred and twelve leases made under the oyster laws previous to 1902, aggregating 2,820.52 acres distributed among the parishes as follows:

	St. Bernard.	Plaquemines.	Jefferson.	La-fourche.	Terrebonne.
No. of leases.....	12	359	7	24	110
Total acreage	120	1547.07	70	120.68	962.77
Average	10	4.30	10	5.02	8.75

When we stop to think that in seventeen years the State has leased less than three thousand acres out of the five and one-half million acres that the State has to lease, and that we still have these five and one-half million acres to lease, it strikes one at once that there must be something radically wrong with the system we heretofore followed and still follow, which prohibits any one person from leasing more than 20 acres of barren bottom, especially when one compares our results with that of other States.

Since the creation of the Oyster Commission, that body, as representing the State, has itself leased Twenty-six Hundred and Seventy-seven and Ten Hundredths (2,677.10) acres to Two Hundred and Thirty-eight (238) different people in the past year. This is more encouraging when we see how little was done in former years, but it is still far from satisfactory, when we consider that we still have over five and one-half million acres that we wish to have become productive, and which can be made to grow oysters as profitably as the natural reefs.

EFFECT OF EXISTING CONDITIONS ON THE FUTURE OF THE OYSTER INDUSTRY.

The Oyster Commission, at considerable expense, is policing the Natural Oyster Reefs in the several parishes along the Gulf coast, and is endeavoring to enforce the provisions of the oyster law, prohibiting the removal of small oysters and dead shells from the natural reefs and preventing the fishing of oysters from the natural reefs during the closed season, or while the oysters are milky. To do this the Commission has inspectors equipped with boats in all the coast parishes, and maintains two police boats, one a schooner and the other a gasoline launch, on the boundary to the eastward between the States of Louisiana and Mississippi. The Commission is in this manner doing a great deal of good in a negative way, by trying to prevent any de-

crease in the natural reef supply, but it is at the same time endeavoring in a positive way to benefit the industry by encouraging the cultivating of oysters by private enterprise, as it is through this means and this means alone that there will ever come any material and permanent improvement in the oyster industry or any substantial benefit to the State. Protection of the natural reefs helps, but a much more effective means to produce results would come from increasing the oyster producing area. We have nearly six million acres of water bottom, hundreds of thousands of acres of which are now barren and unproductive, but which could be made to yield annually at least one hundred barrels of oysters per acre at but a small expense, if the law was designed to encourage this. Most of the people who are in the industry to-day do not desire to see any increase or development in it. In fact, with few exceptions, they regard every new comer as an intruder into a business that belongs entirely and exclusively to them. That the State's water bottoms remain idle and the State loses hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly in rentals is no concern of theirs, just so long as there is no development in the oyster industry. They get their oysters from the natural reefs for nothing, except the expense of going there and getting them, and the small tax of two cents a barrel they pay the State. They must know that it is yearly more and more difficult to find oysters on the natural reefs, and yet they are opposed to the leasing of the barren bottoms of the State on any liberal basis, because they fear that something might happen which would injuriously affect them. They do not know what this something is. Their fears are, in fact, entirely unfounded, and yet the best interests of the State are sacrificed to an alarming extent. The fisherman's influence has caused the law to be so framed as to restrict to twenty (20) acres the area of barren bottoms that any one can lease from the State and improve and plant in shells and oysters. The effect of this is to paralyze any development. On the basis of units of twenty acres and hand labor to work them, there are not and never will be in Louisiana sufficient people, without means, voluntarily willing to go into the cultivation of oysters in this way. Twenty years of experience has shown that the present oyster fishermen won't do it, and yet they do not want any one else to do it. It takes labor and money to change an acre of barren bottom into a condition as permanently and profitably productive as a natural reef. It can be done, has been done, is no experiment, and its development means the coming into the State treasury of an immense revenue from the leasing of these barren bottoms owned by the State, a revenue to the State that in the next ten years should easily reach a million dollars a year. One of the first things necessary to do to change the existing conditions of things and to encourage the

cultivation of oyster beds in this way, is to remove this ridiculous limit placed in the law as to the area that any one person may lease. The State itself owns more barren oyster bottoms than there are high lands in cultivation in any one industry of the State, in which its citizens are engaged, yet how absurd it would be to say that no citizen should cultivate more than twenty acres of cotton, sugar, rice, or corn land which these citizens own. Nevertheless, we find the astounding provision in the oyster law in which the State says that no person, firm or corporation can lease more than twenty acres of the State's own barren oyster bottoms, though she has six million acres to lease and in the past twenty years has not succeeded in leasing six thousand acres. The folly of this policy, from this point of view, appears with the mere statement of it. But it will be said, if the State does not put a limit on the area, a trust will get hold of the industry, and the small fishermen will be crowded out. To any one who has given the subject any thought, this is manifestly impossible; it is nothing but a cry gotten up for a purpose. To make an American Oyster Trust it will be necessary to control and consolidate the oyster industries of the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana. The steel trust would not be a circumstance. To control the oyster bottoms of Louisiana alone, such a trust would have to pay into the State Treasury of Louisiana the enormous sum of Five Million (\$5,000,000) Dollars annually, in rentals, besides Ten Million Dollars (\$10,000,000) in the two cent (\$.02) tax, not considering what it would have to pay into the treasuries of the other States. *No trust could be formed when the title to the water bottoms was founded on a lease, as the law that permitted the lease could, by special provisions, prevent a trust.* Be that as it may, if a limit is needed and desired, place at five thousand (5,000) acres the maximum amount any one person, firm, or corporation can lease. It would take twelve hundred persons to take up all of the water bottoms, and then there need be no fear, as any combination of these elements would be prohibited by the law itself, and we have many sugar plantations and cotton farms with as many as this. Connecticut and Rhode Island have no limit, and yet have no oyster trust. Virginia, in Chesapeake Bay, has no limit and she has no trust.

The reason that those who are in the oyster industry oppose any development or utilization of the great natural resources of the State, the reason they regard each new comer into the oyster industry as an intruder, is due to the mistaken idea that there will be so many oysters produced that it will hurt the market values now existing. This conclusion is absolutely unfounded when the facts regarding the real and future oyster demand are known, for the following among other reasons:

The people who are at present in the oyster industry, with the exception of the parish of Terrebonne, almost entirely depend upon the city of New Orleans for a market. Generally the fishermen have neither the money, time nor ability to build up markets elsewhere. The result is that at times the New Orleans market is glutted, and again it is devoid of oysters. Houma, in Terrebonne parish, and Morgan City, in St. Mary parish, are largely engaged in the shipping of oysters outside of the State of Louisiana. Raw oysters, removed from the shell, are called shucked oysters, and these have been shipped by express successfully from Houma to the State of Washington, in the northwest corner of the United States, and she is to-day shipping raw oysters daily through Texas, California, to Salt Lake City, Utah, to Phoenix, Arizona, to Denver, Colorado, and, in fact, to twenty-six States. There is no reason, with liberal oyster laws in Louisiana, why this and the canned oyster business should not be built up to unlimited proportions and there is no reason why we could not compete with the Atlantic Coast oyster, and successfully sell our superior Southern oysters to the hotels and large consumers throughout the whole of the United States, at least west of the Mississippi river, and through a great part of said territory east of said river.

In order to be able to do this, we must be in a position to make contracts for delivery, and this we cannot do unless we can get sufficient oysters to fill the contracts with certainty, and we have not enough oysters now to justify one in making a large contract for continued delivery. It will be five or six years before we would be able, even with liberal laws, to supply the demand as it exists to-day, not considering to what proportions the demand may be built up by industry and money, and this can be readily done. At one time the parish of Plaquemines produced more rice than all the other Louisiana parishes put together, and even then her product was comparatively small. Calcasieu, Acadia, and a number of western parishes started into rice, and it was feared by the Plaquemines planters that this extra supply would glut the market, that prices would consequently fall, and they would have to sacrifice their rice. How mistaken they were is shown by the fact that with a bigger rice crop this year than ever before, nearly 3,000,000 barrels from the western parishes, prices for rice for a time ruled higher than ever before. This is explained by the fact that each new rice farmer, as soon as he got into the rice business, at once began to look for and build up new markets. Such an increased demand has grown from the greater use of rice brought about through advertising, by *rice kitchens*, and other means, throughout the country, that the greatly increased crops are not only readily absorbed, but they are disposed of at greater advantage than ever before. It is true that the rice market is presently

slightly depressed but this will adjust itself. Thus we may confidently count upon the fact that a development of our oyster industry and an increase of our annual crops will carry with it an enormous increase of the already large demand, brought about by new brains and new money in building up and establishing new markets.

The present demand from outside the city of New Orleans for the Louisiana oyster is many times greater than the supply. I know of one firm, perhaps the largest shipper of Louisiana oysters, who received two separate orders for a daily supply, either of which, if accepted, would have taken every oyster this shipper received, and all of the firm's other customers would have gone unsupplied.

These orders, however, carried with them a necessity of filling them, a contract obligation which the firm was unwilling to assume, because it could not be sure of getting the oysters in the Louisiana market, owing to the insufficiency and irregularity of the supply. This belief of the fishermen, that oyster development will hurt them, is very unfortunate, but it is equally unfounded, and it is the duty of our people to educate our fishermen to a true knowledge of the future consequences of these changes in the State's policy towards her oyster industry. This fear of the fishermen is nothing unusual; it is part of the history of the oyster industry of every State that has or ever had an oyster industry, and we can therefore profit by the mistakes of these other States and avoid them ourselves.

A COMPARISON WITH OTHER STATES.

In Maryland, they have practically no private bedding grounds, and depend for their supply of oysters upon the natural reefs, which are common property, and open to everyone. They endeavor to protect these reefs by a most elaborate police patrolling system, employing fourteen regular patrol boats and six extra vessels during the season. In its time Maryland has produced more oysters than any other oyster center in the world, yet depending on her natural reefs, and not encouraging the production of oysters on barren bottoms by private enterprise, they have been killing the goose that lays the golden egg, as exemplified by the following table of the annual oyster output of the city of Baltimore, which shows a wonderful but gradual falling off in production, to-wit:

Seasons	Bushels	Seasons	Bushels
1885-1886	7,405,963	1899-1900	4,062,665
1888-1889	6,559,733	1900-1901	3,502,114
1889-1890	5,925,400	1901-1902	2,877,861
1893-1894	4,913,060		

Maryland has 31,543 persons directly engaged in her oyster in-

dustry. The above data were taken from the Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, 1902, and a recent visit to that city shows a general feeling of depression and despair in regard to the future of the Maryland oyster industry, and it is the hope there now that the Legislature will encourage private enterprise on leased bedding grounds. Dredging is authorized in this State, and enables the oyster fishermen to fish their oysters more cheaply than we can, and they are therefore able to undersell us.

In Virginia we find, on the contrary, that they have broken away from the ill-advised policy of Maryland as to leases, and, having adopted a more liberal policy towards the development of the oyster industry, that State has now about 50,000 acres of her bedding ground leased to her citizens, and the State and its citizens are reaping the reward.

The reports of the Virginia Oyster Commission show the following expenses and net profit to the State for the following years:

Season Ending	Gross Revenue	Expenses	Net Profit
Sept. 30, 1900.....	\$48,392.32	\$21,534.71	\$26,858.05
Sept. 30, 1901.....	53,506.50	21,248.04	32,258.46
Sept. 30, 1902.....	58,576.95	25,205.66	33,371.29

Dredging is extensively practised in Virginia, under wise legal limitations, to the advantage of all concerned.

In Connecticut, we find the most liberal and logical laws in effect and the oyster cultivating industry carried to its highest point of development. According to the report of the oyster commission of that State for the year 1902 there were leased by the State to private parties Sixty-six Thousand, Four Hundred and Eighty and Eight-tenths (66,480.8) acres of water bottoms among 185 tenants. There is no limit in the Connecticut oyster law to the number of acres of oyster bedding ground that any one person, firm or corporation may hold. Notwithstanding this, there are 185 separate tenants, showing that no trust can control the oyster industry, even when there is no limit as to area. The average holding is 359.30 acres, the smallest being One (1) acre, and the largest being Ten Thousand, Five Hundred and Forty and Two-tenths (10,540.2) acres. There are sixteen different firms and individuals with over One Thousand (1,000) acres each. There were 102 steamers used to fish oysters in Connecticut waters, not including 79 sailing vessels.

In Connecticut no rent as such is charged for the use of the oyster bedding grounds, but annually, on November 1, grantees of oyster beds must make a report to the Connecticut Oyster Commission of the value of their beds, and an annual tax of one and one-half (1½) per cent is levied on this value. Connecticut's

oyster industry is small as compared to the possibilities of Louisiana. The State does not strive for a direct revenue for herself, yet her net profit for the year ending September 30, 1902, was nevertheless \$3,570.42. Dredging is extensively practiced in Connecticut, and many of the private bedding grounds are covered by water seventy-five (75) feet deep, where oysters could not be cultivated unless the use of modern implements was permitted.

In Rhode Island we find them using dredges wherever the water is over fifteen feet deep. This State puts no limit on the area any one may lease, and had on January 1, 1902, 102 leases, ranging in area from .03 of an acre to 987.40 acres. The annual rental ranges from \$5.00 to \$10.00 an acre, and the State's revenues for the last four years are as follows:

1900.....	\$20,973.08	1902.....	\$38,216.75
1901.....	25,767.38	1903.....	45,000.00

and the industry is prospering there, though it is composed largely of temporarily bedding seed oysters grown in other States, and brought to Rhode Island to increase in size and improve in shape and flavor.

In New Jersey we find them using modern implements in fishing and cultivating oysters. The report of the New Jersey Commission for 1901 is interesting, as it shows they had to combat the same ignorance as to the real welfare of the oyster industry that we have here. They charge an annual rental of but twenty-five cents (\$.25) an acre for bedding grounds.

In Florida there is practically nothing being done in the way of the State's controlling her oyster industry, and it has suffered correspondingly. Some years ago the United States Fish Commission made some elaborate studies of and researches into the oyster conditions of Florida, and found the prospects very flattering, but the industry there, being without the control of any Oyster Commission or similar body, no development has occurred.

In New York, on January 1, 1903, that State had under lease, as private bedding grounds, 27,252 acres, which were rented for not less than 25 cents per acre per year rent. Before a lease is made the price is fixed by public auction, so that the State gets the benefit of any advantage possessed by any particular locality. The oyster industry comes under the head of the Shell Fish Department of the State Forest, Fish and Game Commission.

Great encouragement is lent by the New York oyster law to the development of her oyster industry. Among these encouraging features may be mentioned the right to lease as many acres as one wishes at a rental fair to the State and the applicant, and the right to use whatever means or implements one chooses in cultivating, fishing or harvesting one's oysters from his leased bedding grounds.

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In North Carolina the total oyster product for the season ending August 31, 1902, was 643,410 bushels. Heretofore they have operated one steamer in patrolling the State's oyster beds, but the Oyster Commissioner in his report to the Governor recommends the acquisition of three sixty-foot gasoline boats and three schooners for patrolling purposes. The gross receipts from January 1, 1901, to December 31, 1902, amounted to \$29,473.63, while the expense during the same period reached the sum of \$27,458.11. In North Carolina a tax of two cents (\$.02) per bushel is collected by the State on all oysters fished, which is over three times as much as we collect in Louisiana, and there you may use any implement you choose in fishing oysters on the natural reefs, except in designated places, where the use of anything but hand-tongs is prohibited. In other words, hand-tong fishing is confined to inland shallow waters, while in open and deep waters, where hand-tongs cannot be conveniently used, you may use the more modern implements.

Little or nothing has been done in North Carolina in the matter of leasing barren bottoms to private citizens for the purpose of oyster propagation and culture, and in this respect she is very much behind our own, and her other sister Atlantic States.

The above statement is based on the Biennial Report of the Oyster Commission of North Carolina issued in January, 1903.

In Texas the latest report we have is dated August 31, 1900, and shows that that State then had 884 acres of oyster bottom under lease by the State to twenty-three individuals and one corporation. The State has an oyster law and a Fish and Oyster Commissioner. The law authorizes the leasing of not exceeding 50 acres of bottom to a person, and prohibits corporations from holding more than 640 acres of oyster bottom. The lands are leased for an indefinite period at a rental of 10 cents an acre per year for the first five years, and 25 cents an acre per year thereafter. A charge of \$5 a year is made for a tongman's license. On private bedding grounds you can use any means or implements you choose in handling and marketing your oysters, but on the public reefs nothing but hand-tongs can be used. In speaking of this subject, Mr. I. P. Kibbe, the Fish and Oyster Commissioner of Texas, says:

"The law prohibiting the use of any form of oyster dredge in the waters of this State has been a menace to the trade and detrimental to the growth of the industry. Dredges could be used with good results in many instances not only where the water is too deep for tonging but also where the oysters grow in ridges, for by the dredge the latter would be torn down or spread over a greater surface, thus furnishing a larger area for growth."

Texas claims to have 87,680 square acres of natural oyster reefs, yet her crop for the year ending August 31, 1900, was only 79,208

barrels, with but 118 tongmen's licenses, and showing that her great natural resources have not even been worked, regardless of any development in the industry.

Mississippi, our sister State, has practically very little of her bottoms suitable for the cultivation of the oyster, and as a consequence her product largely consists of small reef oysters called "cove oysters," which when they are steamed shrink up to about the size of one's thumb-nail. This is due to the fact that her coast line is so open that there is an excess of salt water.

Her oyster law gives to the riparian proprietor the private use of the bottoms a distance of 500 yards off shore.

This area gets the benefit of the water shed from the land as stated, and except in cases of natural reefs it belongs to private parties, and the State gets nothing from its use. There is no such thing known to the Mississippi law as leasing her barren bottoms to private parties for oyster culture upon the basis of a definite rental, and her annual oyster crop therefore comes from the natural reefs, except when supplemented by these riparian bedding grounds.

Mississippi authorizes the use of scrapers or dredges anywhere in fishing oysters. This is but proper in her case, as her waters are so open that with the least bit of wind it becomes so rough as to prevent a man standing up on the side of a boat and working his hand-tongs overboard. She, however, confines the use of these modern implements to sailing vessels and will not permit of them being used on boats propelled by steam, gasoline or other power. This is done in deference to the poor man, as they think he cannot afford to buy a steamboat, and they want to force him to a position of equality with his richer brothers so far as opportunity for business is concerned. It has a bad side, however, because a sailboat can work only when it has wind, and when there is a calm they must shut down everything, as the canning factories must be assured a regular supply of oysters in order to operate. Then, again, many excellent oysters are found in the deep water channels, and it is almost impossible to follow their curves and meanderings with a sailboat with a scraper dragging behind it.

While dredging in Mississippi has undoubtedly decreased the number of adult oysters to be presently found there, it has nevertheless greatly enlarged the natural reef area, and, as this is all covered with an excellent crop of small oysters, Mississippi will soon have again what she could just as well have lost through the use of hand-tongs. Mississippi's possibilities as an oyster producer do not compare with Louisiana, as she has not the vast area of otherwise barren bottom covered by a proper mixture of fresh and salt water, which area in Louisiana can be brought into cultivation by encouraging private enterprise.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In looking over the map of the United States, as well as those of foreign countries, it will be noted that the oyster fields of a State or country are always found in proximity to the mouth of a river discharging its fresh water into the salt water of the sea. In this respect Louisiana possesses natural advantages enjoyed by no other State, for it has the greatest fresh water river in the world, the Mississippi, discharging its enormous volume of fresh water into the salt water of the Gulf of Mexico; and the area of proper mixture of fresh and salt water, heretofore discussed, exceeds that of any other portion of the world. Her oyster fields can, therefore, be made that much more extensive in area, and her possibilities are without parallel in oyster history, for the warmth of her waters make her oysters grow many times as fast as they do on the Atlantic Coast, as will be seen from the relative natural size of the Atlantic Coast and Gulf Coast oysters at one year of age, as illustrated herein.

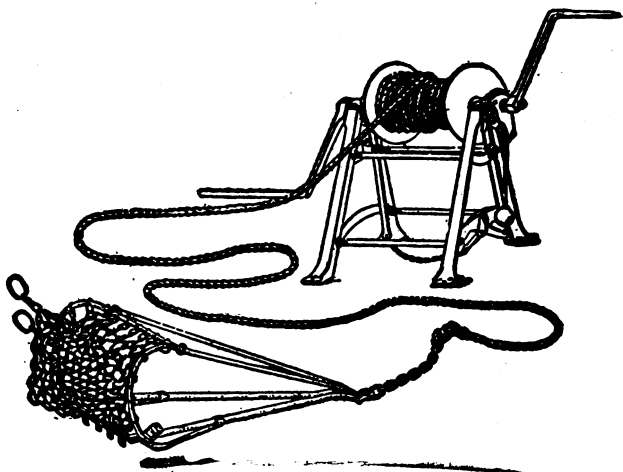
Louisiana, however, will never be able to compete in oyster production with the other oyster States of the Union until she enjoys with them equal advantages in the use of the modern labor-saving implements in the gathering of her crops, particularly on private leased bedding grounds, nor until the ridiculous limit as to the area that may be leased is removed. Under the law as it is, even on one's own private bedding ground leased from the State, and for which an annual rental of \$1.00 an acre is paid to the State, one can use nothing but hand tongs to harvest one's crop, no matter how desirable any other device may be, and no matter how much money it would save the lessee in gathering his oyster crop from his private bedding ground. Though this is absurd, yet it is nevertheless true. Suppose the Legislature of our State were to say to the Calcasieu rice planter that he must use nothing but a hand sickle in gathering his rice crop, and must not use a reaper and binder, under penalty of severe punishment, although he might annually save thousands of dollars thereby? Suppose it were to say to the sugar planter, you shall not use derricks, nor rope straps, nor the new cane loader; to the cotton planter, you must not experiment with the hoped-for cotton picker, because we will not let you use it? If the Legislature tried to do such a thing with a rice planter, a sugar planter, or a cotton planter, the people would say it was outrageous, directly contrary to the spirit of modern times, an idea that would emanate appropriately from a Chinese legislature, but certainly not from one of the United States, and yet this law unjustly stands on the statute books, preventing the oyster bedding ground lessee from conducting his business according to the most improved and economical methods. The law should be changed in this respect, and I have every reason to hope the Legislature will so change it.

As to the wisdom of the use of modern implements on private bedding grounds, there can be no doubt. As to the wisdom of the use of anything but hand tongs on the natural reefs, there is a great deal of diversity of opinion. A very careful study of the whole subject, and an intimate knowledge of the oyster industry leads to the following conclusions:

1. Oysters cannot be profitably fished with hand tongs in water over ten feet deep. Of course they can be fished; one could get very long handled rakes and fish a few oysters, but for commercial purposes oysters can not be profitably fished in water over ten feet deep.

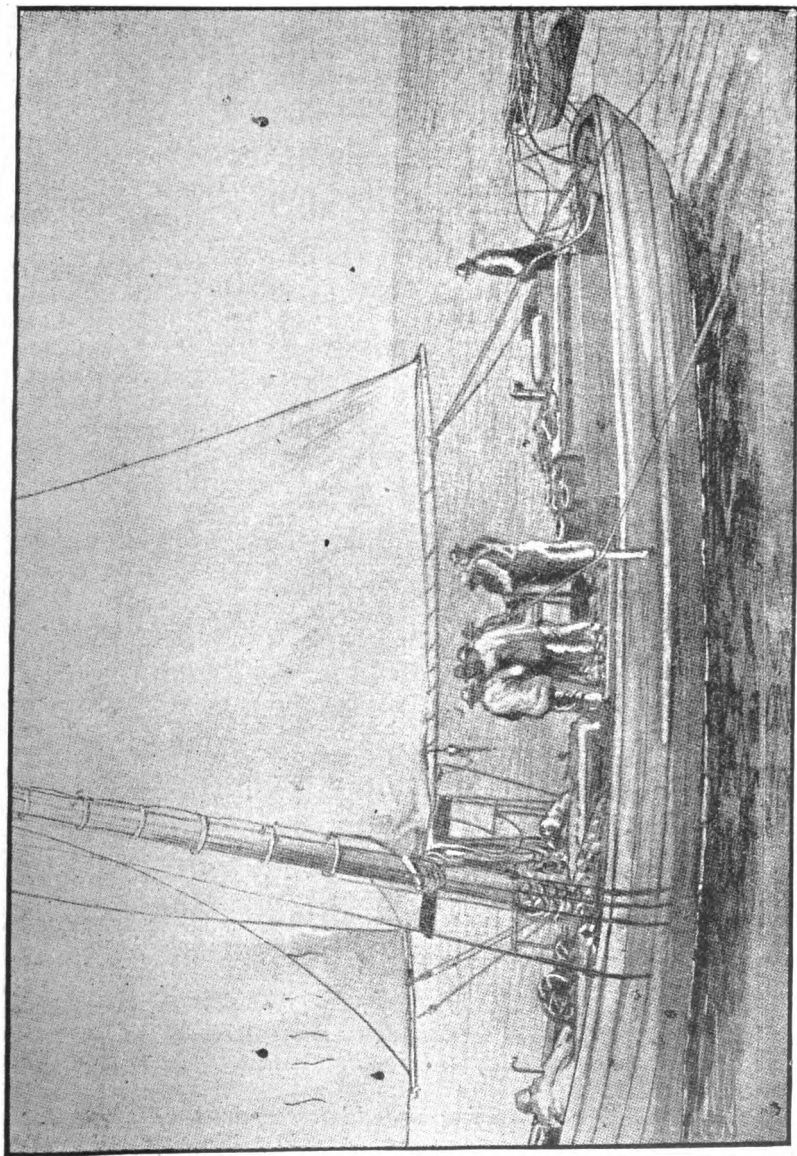
2. Natural reefs in ten or less feet of water should not be fished with anything but hand or patent tongs. If the bottom is sufficiently hard, the scraper or dredge will not hurt the oyster reef, if the small oysters and dead shells are at once culled and thrown back on the reefs, but in the present state of the public mind, I think the proposition to use scrapers or dredges in water under ten feet, on the natural reefs, if it comes at all, should emanate from the small oyster fishermen. There is a scraper with a windlass that is now built at a cost of \$40.00, a price easily within the reach of our small fishermen, and they could use it to advantage in open water on rough days when it is impossible for them to fish with hand tongs. Frequently they cannot fish over the side of the boat with hand tongs, because of the tossing of the boat by the waves, and if they had a small scraper or dredge they could fish their oysters with it while they sailed along, and it would harm the reefs less than the use of the hand-tong. I regard these shallow water natural reefs as properly the property of the poor man, who has not the money to lease and prepare his own bedding ground, and it will be time to permit them to use these improved implements when they themselves ask for the privilege, but when these dredges are used by the fishermen they must cull their oysters and throw back on the reefs the cullings and dead shells, or the natural reefs will continue speeding on to destruction.

3. If the bottom is soft, a scraper or dredge is injurious, because it will press the oysters into the soft bottom and kill them. It has been claimed, and correctly, that the oyster reefs of Mississippi have been greatly increased in area by the bunches that have been broken up and the oysters scraped off the hard reef onto the soft bottom; but to my mind the use of live oysters to make hard bottom is a heroic means entirely unnecessary when the same thing can be done with dead shells.



A DRAG, OR SCRAPER, WITH HOISTING WINCH, INCORRECTLY CALLED A DREDGE, USED IN DEEP WATER FISHING.

There is no mechanical appliance that has suffered more unjust criticism, born of ignorance, than has the scraper, commonly misnamed the dredge. Any one unacquainted with the facts would at once suppose that it was similar in construction to the mechanism we use in dredging our canals, and when one speaks of steam dredges we at once picture a machine competent to dig the Panama canal. All these ideas are born of absolute ignorance. The instrument is, in fact, nothing but a garden rake with very short teeth, inclined at an angle with a chain net bag behind it. A rope is tied to it and it is thrown overboard, and follows or drags behind the vessel as it moves along. It merely scrapes or rakes the bottom, the short teeth set at an angle pass under the oyster, which falls back into the bag. The thing is pulled on deck from time to time, and the oysters removed. It takes up the oysters just like you would rake the hay in your fields, but, of course, you must throw the small oysters and dead shells back on the reef, for the reasons we have heretofore given, and just as tongmen must do, or you will soon destroy the reef. People say oysters are getting scarce in a certain locality because scrapers or dredges are used there. We hear the same complaint from localities where a scraper or dredge was never known. I know of hundreds of natural reefs that have been completely wiped out by hand tongs where a scraper or dredge has never been known, so that we must render justice where it is due. The fault has not been with the implement so much as it has with the man who operates it, as well as the man who operates the hand tong, in failing to return to the natural reefs



OYSTER SCHOONER FISHING WITH DRAG OR SCRAPER. THE DRAG IS OVERBOARD ON THE END OF THE ROPE,
GATHERING OYSTERS AS THE VESSEL SAILS ALONG.

the small oysters and dead shells. This is demonstrated by the fact that the use of scrapers or dredges is permitted and encouraged in Mississippi, Virginia, Maryland, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey. A sailing dredge is one where the boat moves by sail, and a steam dredge is one where the boat moves by steam, and in the latter instance the scrapers are hauled on deck by means of steam.

In the open deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico, off the mouth of the Mississippi river, off the mouth of the Atchafalaya river, south of the parish of St. Mary, and off Southwest Pass of Marsh Island in the parish of Vermilion, and off the mouth of the Calcasieu river, there are millions of barrels of oysters that have never been, and under the present law never will be fished. They are in water too deep to fish them with hand tongs, and being in the waters of the open Gulf, the small boats, now engaged in the oyster industry, are afraid to venture there, though boats patterned after the style of the Connecticut boats could fish these oysters easily, bringing a great profit to the State and a great development in the industry. It would mean the industrial salvation of Morgan City and all places similarly situated, were dredging permitted in deep or open water.

It is only logical and proper that our State Oyster Commission should be vested with discretion to permit the use of implements and to encourage the adoption of means to bring these unused oysters into commerce, and the present oyster law should be so amended as to permit this discretion to be exercised by the Commission.

In conclusion, it is our hope that we have shown that Louisiana owns, in her oyster bottoms, a veritable gold-mine. Indolence and poverty will not develop this vast vault of riches. It requires labor and capital, intelligence and industry. The door needs but to be opened, and the key is in the hands of the members of our State Legislature.

The key is intelligent legislation that will provide:

First, That the Oyster Commission shall be vested with great discretion in matters concerning the oyster industry.

Second, That the shallow water natural reefs shall be preserved for the poor man, who must, in turn, not be permitted to destroy these reefs.

Third, That the industrious man or company must be permitted to lease from the State and cultivate as many acres of barren bottom as he desires, not to exceed five thousand (5,000) to any one person or company.

Fourth, That each bedding ground lessee must be given the right to use such implements as he chooses in cultivating and gathering his own crops on his leased bedding grounds.

Fifth, That the oyster cultivator must be permitted to sell his own crop when he chooses.

Sixth, That in open waters and those too deep to be fished with hand-tongs, other means must be permitted to gather these oysters otherwise useless to man.

If such a law be adopted we shall, in less than ten years, see the State receiving a net annual revenue of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) from these vast water bottoms belonging to her, and this amount will annually increase by leaps and bounds.

When we stop to think what a world of good could be accomplished with these funds in the matter of the education of our youth and the building of good roads throughout our State, we feel that the intelligence of our legislators will respond to the necessities of the occasion and secure to Louisiana the enjoyment of her lawful and logical rights.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED AND PROPOSED BY THE OYSTER COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA.

AN ACT.

To encourage, protect, regulate and develop the oyster industry of the State of Louisiana, and to increase the revenues of the State therefrom; by recognizing and declaring the ownership of the State in and to the bottom or beds of the bodies or streams of water along the Coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and the waters of the Gulf of Mexico within the jurisdiction of the State of Louisiana; by prohibiting their alienation in fee simple; by recognizing and declaring the ownership of the State in and to all oysters growing naturally thereon; by limiting the rights of riparian proprietors to low water mark; by creating the Oyster Commission of Louisiana, providing for its organization and defining its powers and duties; by constituting said Commission a department of the State government and a political corporation invested with all necessary corporate powers; by providing for the leasing of oyster lands belonging to the State; by providing for the licensing, registration and designation of vessels employed in the oyster industry; by levying a special assessment or privilege tax on oysters produced in Louisiana waters and a police license on persons, firms, corporations and vessels engaged in the oyster industry; by providing for the manner of collecting, handling, depositing and disbursing the revenues of said Commission and the destination of its surplus revenues; by providing for the protection of the natural oyster reefs of this State, and for the creation of artificial reefs; by providing such other regulations as are necessary to properly carry out the objects and purposes of this act; by providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and the rules and regulations of the Commission; and by providing for the repeal of all laws on the same subject matter, and those in conflict with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana*, That all the beds and bottoms of the rivers, bayous, lagoons, lakes, bays, sounds and inlets bordering on or connecting with the Gulf of Mexico, and all that part of the Gulf of Mexico within the jurisdiction of the State of Louisiana, and all oysters and other shell fish naturally growing thereon shall be, continue

and remain the property of the State of Louisiana, and shall be under the control of the Oyster Commission of Louisiana, hereinafter created, which said Commission may permit of its use by residents of the State of Louisiana, firms composed of residents of Louisiana, and Louisiana Corporations, for the purpose of fishing, taking, catching, bedding and raising oysters and other shell fish, subject to the reservations and restrictions hereinafter to be imposed by this Act, or hereafter to be imposed by said Oyster Commission of Louisiana. No grant, sale or conveyance of the lands forming the bottoms or beds of said bodies or streams of water, except the conditional leases and dispositions hereinafter provided for, shall hereafter be made by the Register of the State Land Office or by any other official, political corporation or person. Corporations domiciled in this State, with their factories, shucking plants, and shipping depots located in this State, may enjoy the right of fishing oysters from the natural reefs and of bedding oysters on leased bedding grounds, provided such oysters are canned, shucked or packed in this State, or shipped raw, in shells, from a shipping depot in this State for consumption either in or out of this State; but no person, firm or corporation shall ship oysters out of this State for canning or packing out of this State. As it is the desire of the State to encourage the planting of shells on barren bottoms in this State, no oysters in the shell shall be shipped out of this State without first getting from the Oyster Commission of Louisiana its permit so to do, and for which no charge shall be made by said Commission. Those engaged in the oyster industry under the provisions of this Act shall have the right to employ such labor and assistance, boats and vessels as they may need, whether residents or non-residents.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the rights of the owner or occupant of land bordering on the shores of any of the waters hereinbefore described shall extend to ordinary low water mark only, and no one shall own in fee simple the bottoms of navigable waters. All leases of bedding grounds made in pursuance of the provisions of Act 110 of 1892, or Act 121 of 1896, and Act 153 of 1902, shall continue in force and effect up to their expiration, provided such lessees shall pay to the Oyster Commission the rental provided for by this Act, and subject themselves to such further regulations as said Commission may impose. All owners of existing leases shall have the first right to renewal of their leases on such conditions as are herein provided or may hereafter be provided by the Oyster Commission of Louisiana.

SEC. 3 *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate five competent persons from among the qualified voters of this State, which said five (5) persons, as commissioners, shall form and constitute the "Oyster Commission of Louisiana," which said Commission is hereby created. Said Commissioners shall not be financially interested in any way in the oyster industry, and shall hold their offices for a period of five years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, except that the members of the first Commission shall be appointed respectively, to be determined by the Governor, for periods of one, two, three, four and five years each, and the successors of the members of the first Commission shall be appointed for a period of five years. Said Commission shall be and is hereby vested with full and complete power and authority, on behalf of the State of Louisiana, to control the oyster producing territory of, and the oyster industry carried on in this State, except to such extent as its powers and discretion shall be limited by the provisions of this Act and subsequent amendments of this Act by the State Legislature; and to enforce such rules and regulations as it may adopt, penalties are imposed for the violations of its rules, and such penalties shall be an imprisonment of not less than one (1) day and not more than thirty (30) days in the parish prison, or a fine of not less than Five Dollars (\$5.00) nor more than Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00), or both, within the discretion of the Court; and, when adopted, such rules and regulations shall have the same force and effect as provisions of this Act; provided said rules and regulations are not in conflict with the provisions of the Act. Said Commissioners shall be removable by the Governor for cause as is now provided by law.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the said Commission shall, in addition to the powers herein conferred, be constituted, as a Department of the State Government for the purpose of management of the State's Oyster fields and water bottoms, a body politic or political corporation, invested with all the powers inherent in such corporations; it shall have the authority to sue and be sued under the style "Oyster Commission of Louisiana" and all process against said corporation shall be served on the President or Secretary of said Commission, and all suits in its behalf shall be brought by its President. The domicile of said Commission is hereby fixed in the City of New Orleans, where an office shall be established for the holding of its sessions and where its archives shall be kept, and service of process shall be

made upon the President or Secretary of the Commission in person. Said Commission shall have authority to buy, sell, hold, lease and hypothecate property, real, personal and mixed; to make and execute all contracts, and generally to do and perform all things necessary to carry out the objects of this Act, subject to all limitations and duties herein provided. It shall have a corporate seal and copies of all regulations of said Commission and copies of its proceedings, or leases, papers and other records certified by the Secretary, under the corporate seal, shall be received in all courts as *prima facie* evidence of the acts, documents, records and proceedings of said Commission. Said Commission shall adopt by-laws for its own government and the government of its employees; it shall adopt rules and regulations for a comprehensive control of the oyster industry. It shall keep a record of its proceedings, which shall be published after each meeting in a journal to be selected by it, and its regulations and ordinances shall go into effect the day after promulgation. It shall be the duty of the Commission, at each regular session, to examine all accounts and operations of the Commission, and determine what work shall be undertaken. It shall improve, enlarge and protect the natural oyster reefs of this State as its means permit; it shall survey and locate the area to be known as natural reef area and buoy the same where possible, and it shall survey and ascertain the area and location of the waters of the State suitable for oyster propagation purposes, and declare the same to be open for rental as oyster propagating grounds. When so declared open for rental purposes the title of lessees of oyster propagation grounds therein shall not thereafter be contested on the claim that such areas previously contained natural reefs. Said Commission shall assist in protecting the lessees of private bedding grounds in the enjoyment of their rights, and it shall make to each session of the General Assembly a report of the condition of the oyster industry, and the oyster territory belonging to the State and recommendations for the development of the industry and the proper protection of the rights of the State.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the Commissioners shall convene and hold their first meeting in the city of New Orleans on the 2d day of January, 1905; and the Commissioners appointed under the provision of Act 153 of 1902 shall continue in office and discharge all of the duties imposed by this Act upon the Commissioners until said day. A majority of said Commissioners shall constitute a quorum to do business; they shall or-

ganize by electing one of their number President. They shall appoint a Secretary, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Commission and whose salary shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, and who shall devote his time exclusively to the work of said Commission, and whose office shall be open to the public daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Said Commission shall designate the time of holding its regular sessions, and may be convened at any time upon the call of its President or upon a call of two of the Commissioners. In case of the death or resignation of the President, the Secretary shall call the Commission together to fill the vacancy, and in case of the absence, inability or failure to act of the President, the Commission shall appoint one of its number President *pro tem.*, who shall perform all the duties of the President. In case of neglect of duty by any Commissioner, or his failure, without good cause, to attend regular meetings for three times successively, it shall be the duty of the Governor, on the request of the Commission, to remove such Commissioner and appoint his successor for the unexpired term. The Commissioners shall each receive a salary of ten dollars (\$10) per diem, and actual traveling expenses, when in actual attendance on, coming to, or returning from, the sessions of said Commission, which amount shall be paid out of the funds of the Commission on the warrant of the President, signed by the Secretary; but in no year shall the aggregate sum expended by the Commission for per diem and traveling expenses together exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500), provided that the Commission shall be authorized to allow its President such compensation in addition to his per diem as the Commission shall determine. And said sum shall not be taken or construed as forming part of the twenty-five hundred (\$2,500) dollars limit, as above set forth.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the said Commission shall have authority to employ an attorney at a salary not to exceed twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200.00) per annum; that it shall elect a Chief Inspector at a salary of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) per annum and who may, in addition, receive such a percentage of the license fees, taxes and rents collected as the Commission may determine; provided his total annual compensation shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00). Said Commission may elect a Civil Engineer and Surveyor, to be known as the Chief Surveyor, whose compensation to be fixed by the Commissioners annually shall not exceed two thousand five

hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) per annum, and whose services shall be devoted exclusively to the work of the Commission. The Commissioners shall appoint such deputy surveyors as may be necessary, which said deputies shall survey the bedding grounds of applicants, and shall receive for such service, such compensation, payable by the applicant, as the Commission may determine. Said Commission shall have authority to employ such Deputy Inspectors, Collectors, Patrolmen and other employees, at salaries to be fixed by said Commission, as may be necessary to regulate the oyster industry and carry into effect the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations of the Commission. All employees and officers of the Commission may be removed by the Commission at any time, and may be suspended by the President for cause pending a meeting of the said Commission.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That all funds of said Commission shall be deposited with the State Treasurer to the credit of the "Oyster Commission of Louisiana," and all warrants drawn thereon by the President, attested by the Secretary, and seal of said Commission, shall specify the indebtedness said warrants are intended to liquidate, in whole or in part, and said funds shall not be drawn from the treasury except on the warrant of the State Auditor of Public Accounts which he shall issue in exchange for the warrants of said Commission.

The Commission shall on the first day of July of each and every year draw its warrant in favor of the State Treasurer for such surplus of funds as the books of said Commission show to exist after providing for the payment of all obligations incurred to said date. The said Commission in determining its outstanding obligations as herein provided shall reimburse each parish of this State for such criminal expenses as such parishes may incur in the criminal prosecution and confinement of violators of the provisions of this law and the rules and regulations of the Commission, the Commission to be the sole judge as to whether the amounts claimed by the parishes are due or not due, and whether or not same should be paid and reimbursed. The Commission shall further allow as compensation to its President a commission of two (2) per cent. on the net amount of profit to the State shown by the operations of the Commission. The said surplus shall annually be credited by the State Treasurer and State Auditor, one-half to the public school fund, and one-half to a fund for the purpose of improving the public roads of the State. The fiscal year of said Commission shall begin July first and end June thirtieth. The Au-

diter shall not in any fiscal year warrant on said funds for more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) and all funds in excess of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) shall be credited to the school and road funds as heretofore provided, and the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) or as much thereof as may be necessary be and the same is hereby appropriated out of said oyster fund, to be subject to the warrant of the Oyster Commission as herein set forth, provided the said funds shall have first been collected by the said Oyster Commission under the provisions of this Act and placed to its credit with the State Auditor and Treasurer. The funds arising from all licenses, rents and other sources, except the three (3) cent privilege tax, shall be collected by, and paid to the Secretary of said Commission under such rules and regulations as said Commission may prescribe, and the Secretary shall deposit the same daily to the credit of said Commission in a bank in the City of New Orleans, selected by the Commission, and the Commission shall remit the same monthly to the State Treasurer and settle with the State Auditor at least monthly.

All privilege taxes, as hereinafter levied, shall be collected by the Tax Collectors, Sheriffs and ex-officio Tax Collectors of the several parishes of the State where such taxes are collectable under the regulations of the Commission and said Tax Collectors, Sheriffs and ex-officio Tax Collectors shall deposit their collections and make their settlements of same monthly with the State Treasurer and State Auditor, and all amounts so collected shall be placed to the credit of the fund of said "Oyster Commission of Louisiana" by the State Auditor and the State Treasurer, who shall pay the warrants of the Commission out of the funds to the credit of said Commission. Such privilege taxes shall be collected under the rules and regulations to be established by said Commission.

No railroad, steamboat or other common carrier shall receive any oysters subject to the privilege tax herein provided for and on which the privilege tax has not been paid, without entering the tax on the bill of lading and collecting the same; and it shall be their duty to remit the amount of tax collected to the tax collector of the parish from which the produce was shipped. Any common carrier failing to collect said privilege tax as herein provided, and failing to remit the same monthly to the Tax Collector as herein provided shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the provisions of this Act.

Bonds for the faithful performance of their duties shall be fur-

nished by the several officials of said Commission as follows: Secretary, in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00); Chief Inspector, in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00); Chief Surveyor, in the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00); Deputy Inspectors and Surveyors, in the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) each, and the said Commission shall have the right to increase the amount of any of said bonds whenever it deems it advisable and may pay the cost of the premium of said bonds. No one interested in the oyster industry shall be a competent surety on said bonds.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the said Commission shall acquire such boats, vessels and other property as may be necessary to regulate and control the oyster industry, and as soon as the funds become available for the purpose, said Commission shall establish and maintain, by means of armed vessels, the necessary patrol of the Gulf Coast with authority to use such arms as may be necessary to capture any vessel or person violating the provisions of this Act, or the rules and regulations of said Commission. All the property now owned by the Oyster Commission of Louisiana organized under Act 153 of 1902, shall revert to and become the property of the Oyster Commission of Louisiana, organized under the provisions of this Act. The said Commission shall have the power to establish ports of entry at such points as it may deem convenient, where the privilege taxes hereinafter levied on oysters shall be paid, and shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to enforce the collection of the privilege taxes hereinafter levied on the oysters subject thereto.

Each packer, canner, corporation, firm, commission man or dealer shall keep a record of all the oysters purchased by him with the names of the parties from whom purchased, the quantity and the date, and shall keep an itemized account of all oysters caught by such packer, corporation, firm, dealer or other person, and all caught and taken by boats controlled by them, and shall exhibit said accounts at all times, when called upon by any Commissioner or officer so to do; and shall on the first day of each month make a return under oath to the said Commission as to the number of barrels purchased and caught during the preceding month; and the making of any false affidavit to any return shall be perjury and punishable as is provided in other cases of perjury. The Commission shall be authorized to require detailed returns whenever it deems same necessary.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That for the purpose of im-

proving the natural oyster reefs and protecting both the natural reefs and private bedding grounds and to carry out the purposes of this Act, and as one of the conditions on which the State consents to the fishing or removal of oysters from her natural reefs, and the use or rental of her water bottoms for oyster propagating purposes, there be and is hereby levied a special assessment, forced contribution or privilege tax of three (3) cents per barrel on each and every barrel of oysters gathered from the waters of this State, whether from the natural reefs, bedding or propagating grounds, for sale or consumption.

Oysters taken from any waters for bedding purposes shall not pay this tax until again taken up for consumption or sale. The Inspectors of said Commission are authorized to enter upon any boat, or to enter any building where oysters are carried or stored and to examine such oysters at all times. No person, firm or corporation shall engage in the business of canning oysters in this State, until they shall first have procured from the "Oyster Commission of Louisiana" an annual police license for which a charge of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) shall be made by said Commission for each steam box in use in such establishment; and no person, firm or corporation shall engage in the business of buying for resale and shipping oysters raw in shells, or packed, until they shall first have procured from said Commission an annual police license, for which a charge of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) shall be made by said Commission when ten or more shuckers shall be employed in such establishment. When less than ten and more than five shuckers are employed, the police license shall be twenty dollars (\$20.00) per annum; when five or less shuckers are employed, the police license shall be fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per annum, and when no shuckers are employed and oysters are handled only in the shell, the police license shall be ten dollars (\$10.00) per annum, when not more than ten thousand barrels of oysters are bought, shipped and sold per annum; fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per annum, where more than ten thousand, and less than fifteen thousand barrels of oysters are bought, shipped and sold per annum; and twenty dollars (\$20.00) per annum when more than fifteen and less than twenty thousand barrels are bought, shipped and sold per annum; and when the number of barrels of oysters bought, shipped and sold per annum shall exceed twenty thousand, the license shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per annum.

No person, firm or corporation shall begin business without first procuring at least the minimum license. At the end of the year the

sworn returns, herein provided for, of oysters bought, shipped and sold by each licensee shall be computed, and such licensee shall pay any additional licenses shown to be due by him thereby. Vessels purchasing for resale oysters to make up a cargo shall procure a police license permitting the conduct of such business which shall be graded upon the tonnage of the boat employed, on the following basis, to-wit:

Where the boat does not exceed five tons, the police license shall be ten (\$10.00) dollars per annum; where the tonnage is more than five and not exceeding ten tons, the license shall be fifteen (\$15.00) dollars per annum; where the tonnage exceeds ten tons, the police license shall be twenty (\$20.00) dollars per annum, and every such licensed vessel shall carry on board a suitable book in which a daily record shall be made of all oysters purchased, and giving the date of purchase, the name of the seller or vessel from which purchased and the quantity of oysters purchased, which said record shall at all times be open to the inspection of the officials of said Commission and extracts therefrom shall be furnished said Commission whenever required.

All vessels engaged in the oyster industry, before beginning operations must first secure a police license from the said Commission, and for this purpose the owner, captain or agent of said vessel must present in writing an application setting forth the name and description of said vessel, the name and Post Office address of the owner and captain, the number of the crew, and such further data as said Commission shall deem necessary, and thereupon the Secretary shall register said vessel and issue the necessary license on payment of the cost thereof. All licenses shall be graduated according to the oyster carrying capacity of each boat or vessel, and shall be ascertained under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Commission, on the basis of twenty (20) barrels to a ton; and all vessels or boats are required to submit to the necessary survey for their licenses; and a police license tax of fifty (50) cents per ton, or a fraction of a ton, is hereby levied on each vessel or boat engaged in the oyster industry in this State, when of one (1) ton or more capacity. Payment of this police license and a compliance with the provisions of the regulations shall be required of all vessels determined by the Commission to be engaged in the freighting of oysters as their exclusive cargo, when in the opinion of the Commission police inspection of their cargo is necessary.

No boat or vessel engaged in the oyster industry shall change its name without the consent of the Commission.

These licenses shall always be subject to inspection by the officers of the Commission, and shall not be good for any other vessel or owner than that for which issued, without the consent of the Commission written across the face of the license. Licenses shall be issued by the Secretary of the Commission on license blanks, which shall be furnished by the State Auditor. A fee of fifty (50) cents shall be charged for each license issued. The license year for all licenses shall begin September 1st of one year and end August 31st of the next year. Any person, firm, corporation, or vessel commencing operation without previously securing the required license shall be guilty of a violation of this Act. The licenses provided by this section being police licenses exacted by the State in the control of her own property, and in the protection of the oyster property of others, over which a police control is necessary, no parish or municipality shall impose any licenses under the authority of this Act.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the said Commission shall have power to lease any water bottoms in the State of Louisiana, as described in Section 1 of this Act, and desirable for purposes of bedding, planting and cultivating or propagating oysters. No natural oyster reefs shall be leased, except as hereinafter provided for. These leases can only be made to citizens of Louisiana, Louisiana firms, composed of citizens of Louisiana and Louisiana corporations domiciled in this State. All others are forbidden to hold these leases either as original lessees, or as heirs, assigns or transferees, whether such assignment or transfer be conventional or judicial, voluntary or forced.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That any qualified person, firm or corporation desiring to lease a part of the bottom or bed of any of the waters of this State as provided for above, shall present to the Commission a written application setting forth the name and address of the applicant, a reasonably definite description of the location and amount of the land covered by water, desired, and shall pray that the application be registered, that the water bottoms be surveyed, and a plan or map of survey thereof be made, and that the water bottom described be leased to the applicant under the provisions of this Act. Thereupon the Commission shall register said application and shall order the survey and plan made forthwith at the expense of the applicant. When applications are made by two or more persons for the same lands, they shall be leased to the applicant who first filed application for same. The Commission shall have the right to refuse any lease should it consider the shape of the water bottom applied for to be too irregular in form.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That as soon as the survey shall have been made, and the plan or map thereof shall have been filed with the Commission, and the cost thereof paid by the applicant, the Commission shall execute, in duplicate, a lease of the water bottoms to the applicant; one duplicate to be delivered to him, and the other with the plan of survey to be retained by the Commission, and registered in a Lease Book which shall be kept, and thereafter such lessee shall enjoy the exclusive use of said lands, and all oysters, shells and cultch grown or placed thereon shall be his exclusive property. The Commission shall require the lessee to stake off and mark the water bottom leased, by such ranges, monuments, stakes, buoys, etc., as it may deem necessary to ascertain and locate the same, to the end that the location and limits of the land embraced in such lease may be easily and accurately found and fixed. Failure on the part of the lessee to comply with the order of the Commission to this effect within the time fixed by it, shall forfeit the lease. All lessees shall cause the area of the leased water bottom and the name of the lessee to be shown by signs as may be determined by the Commission.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That all leases made under the provisions of Section 12, shall begin on the day that the lease is signed, and shall expire on the first day of October in the fifteenth year thereafter. The rent shall be one dollar (\$1.00) per acre, or any fraction thereof, per annum. This rent shall be paid in advance at the time of signing the lease, up to the first day of October next following, and annually thereafter, in advance on or before the first day of October in each year, until the expiration of the original lease, whether held by the original lessee, or by an heir, assign or transferee. No one person, firm or corporation shall lease, hold or control more than five thousand (5,000) acres of these water lands, and any person, firm or corporation which holds or controls, or seeks or attempts to hold or control by partnership or otherwise more than this amount by any scheme, agreement, understanding or combination whatsoever, shall forfeit all leases held by him or it. The Commission shall have power to make such other stipulations in the leases, as it shall deem necessary or proper. No taxes, assessments or licenses, other than those imposed by this Act shall be levied or imposed on said leases or said leased lands, but the annual rental exacted and paid shall be held and considered all that can or should be exacted by the State or any of its subordinate political corporations or municipalities.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That said leases shall be

heritable and shall be transferable, in whole or in part, provided the heirs or transferees be residents of this State or firms composed of residents of this State, or Louisiana corporations domiciled in this State. Non-residents of this State acquiring by inheritance or at forced sale shall be permitted to hold for six months, at the end of which time, under penalty of forfeiture, they shall sell to some qualified person, firm or corporation of this State such bedding or propagating grounds as may be so acquired by them. These leases shall also be subject to mortgage, pledge or hypothecation, and shall be subject to seizure and sale for debt, as any other property, rights and credits in this State, and this provision shall also apply to all buildings, betterments and improvements thereon. No such inheritance or transfer shall be valid or of any force or effect whatever, unless evidenced by an authentic act, judgment or proper judicial deed, registered in the office of the Commission in a book to be provided for said purpose. The Commission shall keep proper indexes, so that all original leases and all subsequent changes and transfers can be easily and accurately ascertained.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all leases shall stipulate for the payment of the annual rent in advance, on or before the first day of October in each year, and a further stipulation that the failure of the tenant to pay the rent punctually on or before said day shall *ipso facto*, and without any demand or putting in default, terminate and cancel said lease and forfeit to the Commission all the works, improvements, betterments and oysters on the said leased water bottoms, and authorize the Commission to at once enter on said water bottoms, and take possession thereof; and such water bottoms shall then be open for lease as herein provided; and the Commission shall, ten days thereafter, enter such termination, cancellation and forfeiture on its books, and shall give such public notice thereof, and of the fact that the water bottoms are open for lease, as it shall deem proper; provided that the Commission may, in its discretion, waive such termination, cancellation and forfeiture when the rent due, with ten (10) per cent. additional, be tendered to it within sixty (60) days after same became due.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That after the original lease for a term of years, under the provisions of Section 12, shall have expired, no permanent works, betterments or improvements shall be removed therefrom, but the person holding the land as lessee, whether the original tenant or an heir, assign or transferee, shall have the right forever to continue to hold same, under

the terms, conditions and stipulations of the original lease; provided, that he shall pay in advance the annual rent therefor, which shall be fixed by the Commission. Between the first day of May and the first day of August in the year in which any original lease shall expire and every ten years thereafter, the Commission shall fix the annual rent which shall be paid for the next ensuing ten years, and shall notify the lessee or lessees of its action, by notices deposited in the United States mail addressed to such lessee or lessees at their last known Post Office address. The Commission in fixing this rent shall disregard all works, betterments and improvements placed on the lands by the tenant or his authors; and the rental value of the land in its natural condition shall be taken as the true basis upon which the rent shall be calculated and fixed. Should the tenant or lessee be dissatisfied with the rental fixed by the Commission, he shall have the right to bring his action in the proper Court for the Parish of Orleans against the Commission to have the rent reduced to a proper amount, provided said suit be filed on or before October 1st in the year in which the rent was fixed, and this Court shall have power to try the cause and determine and fix the rent for the ensuing ten years. Both parties shall have a right of appeal to the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals, as the amount in dispute shall determine. Where the tenant or lessee shall fail, in whole or in part, in his suit for reduction of rent, he shall be condemned to pay the costs, and an attorney's fee to the Commission, of ten (10) per cent. on the reduction claimed but not allowed.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That should any one, within three months after any original lease is granted, claim that a natural oyster reef exists in the lands leased, he shall address a written petition to the Commission, verified under oath, in which he shall concisely set forth his claim, and state the location and approximate area of the natural reef, and shall pray the Commission to cancel the lease of the said reef. The Commission shall compute the probable cost of investigating the charge, and notify the petitioner thereof, and if within thirty days thereafter the petitioner shall deposit the amount with the Commission, it shall investigate the charge, as to its truth or falsity. Should the Commission determine that the charge is untrue, the petitioner shall pay all costs incurred in the investigation. Should it determine that the said leased area contains a natural reef which should be left open for public fishing, the tenant shall pay all costs, and the said natural reef shall be surveyed, marked and buoyed or staked

and the lease thereof cancelled, all at the expense of the lessee. In all cases the lessee must be notified of the charge, and of the time and place of investigation, and be given full reasonable opportunity to be heard. No such petition shall be received and acted upon unless presented within three months after the date of the lease, and after said time shall have elapsed, the lessee shall be secure against attack on such account. In every case the decision of the Commission shall be final and shall not be subject to appeal or review by any tribunal or authority.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Oyster Commission shall give to each licensed vessel or boat a license number and the captain of said vessel shall at once cause said number to be painted on each side of the bow of such vessel or boat, in figures at least six inches long and of proportionate width, in a color distinct and different from the body color of the hull, and shall also display said number on the peak of the main sail of his vessel, and each figure on said sail shall be at least twenty-two (22) inches long, of proportional width and six (6) inches apart; that any person, firm or corporation staking off the water bottoms of this State or bedding oysters on the bottom of the waters of this State without previously leasing same from the Commission shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall pay a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00), nor less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), or shall suffer imprisonment not exceeding six months, nor less than ten days, or both in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person, firm or corporation to take or catch oysters on the natural oyster reefs of this State, or to have such oysters in possession for sale between the first day of May and the first day of September of each year, except from private leased grounds; but the possession of oysters during said closed season shall be a *prima facie* violation of this act and the *onus* shall be upon the accused to establish that the oysters were from private leased grounds. For the purpose of this act all oysters in possession of any person, firm or corporation in this State shall be deemed to be oysters fished in Louisiana waters and the *onus* shall be on the possessor of such oysters to prove that they were fished or gathered beyond the jurisdiction of the State of Louisiana.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That all oysters taken from natural reefs of this State shall be culled upon their natural reefs as taken, and all oysters which measure less than two and one-half

(2½) inches from hinge to mouth and all dead shells shall be immediately replaced and scattered broadcast upon the natural reefs from which they are taken. No captain or person in charge of any vessel, and no canner, packer, commission man, dealer or other person shall have in his possession off the natural reefs, any natural reef oysters not culled according to law. Any excess of over five (5) per centum of dead shells and small oysters in any cargo or lot of oysters shall be considered a violation of this act, and the Inspectors of the Commission are authorized to cause to be measured up the whole or a part of said cargo or lot of oysters at the expense of such person or vessel, to determine said percentage when found necessary; provided that uncultured oysters in the possession of any canner, shucker or catcher shall be presumed to be natural reef oysters, and the *onus* shall be upon the accused to prove that they were fished from a private bedding or planting ground. The Commission may permit lessees of oyster bedding grounds to fish for bedding purposes from the natural reefs uncultured oysters as seed, provided this shall only be done after obtaining from the Commission a permit so to do, and provided no lessee shall fish more than one thousand barrels in any one year.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That hereafter it shall be unlawful to use a dredge, or any means or implement other than hand tongs, in removing oysters from the natural oyster reefs of this State, except in water over fifteen feet deep, or where in the opinion of the Commission, the body of water regardless of its depth is declared to be too open and exposed to be ordinarily fished with hand tongs, in which event the Oyster Commission shall be authorized to issue a license for the use of scrapers or dredges, provided the applicant shall pay an annual police license fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) for each dredge or scraper, and shall give bond in favor of the Commission with good security in the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), conditioned that said implement shall not be used on the natural reefs contrary to law, and provided further that the right of the Commission to declare bodies of water too open and exposed to be fished with hand tongs shall not apply to any water surface within one mile of the shore. Any one operating on the natural reefs a dredge, scraper or similar instrument in fishing oysters, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), nor less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), or imprisoned with or without hard labor, not exceeding two years, nor less than twenty days, or both in the discretion of the Court.

Lessees of propagating or bedding grounds shall have the right to use on such propagating or bedding grounds any implements or appliance that they may desire. The Commission may require that such lessee shall procure a permit from the Commission to use such implements, and the Commission may require of such lessees that they shall furnish a bond in favor of the Commission in the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), that such implements or appliances shall not be used on the natural oyster reefs contrary to law. When such instruments or appliances are used exclusively on private propagating or bedding grounds no charge shall be made for said permit.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That any person who shall wilfully take oysters or shells or cultch bedded or planted by a licensee under this act, or any oysters deposited by such licensees making up a cargo for market, or who shall wilfully carry or attempt to carry same away without permission of the owner thereof, or who shall wilfully remove, break off, destroy or otherwise injure or alter any stakes, bounds, buoys, or other designations of any natural oyster reef, or private bedding or propagating grounds, or who shall wilfully injure, destroy or remove any inclosures, guards or other protections around any oyster beds, or who shall wilfully move any bedding-ground stake, any buoy, mark or designation placed by the Oyster Commission, shall be guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 23. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations of the Oyster Commission, commissioners, inspectors, employees of the Oyster Commission, captains and members of the crews of all vessels engaged in the oyster industry are hereby constituted peace officers with power to arrest on view, without warrant, any one violating the provisions of the law or the rules and regulations of the Commission: and it shall be the duty of such captains or crews to lend their assistance and the assistance of their vessel to any Inspector of the Commission in making arrests. The Oyster Commission shall, as soon as possible, have copies of this act printed for free distribution. It shall publish in its official journal its rules and regulations from time to time, as they are adopted, and shall annually publish its rules and regulations in pamphlet form for free distribution, and shall make an annual report to the Governor of the operations of said Commission.

SEC. 24. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the Oyster Commission herein constituted shall be authorized to settle all disputes as

to boundaries between lessees of bedding grounds, the proceedings to be conducted under such rules and regulations as said Commission may prescribe, reserving to each party a right to appeal to the Court. In all the operations of the Commission the standard legal measure, in calculating the quantity of oysters, shall be used.

SEC. 25. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That a natural oyster reef shall be considered and defined as an area containing not less than a continuous square acre of the bottom of any body of water where oysters are found, growing naturally at the time, and of sufficient quantities to make their fishing profitable by means of hand tongs. The Oyster Commission, however, shall, in all cases, be the sole judge as to whether any particular bottom is or is not a natural reef, and where any particular locality shall have been declared open for lease, for oyster bedding or propagating purposes by resolution of the Oyster Commission, the correctness of the Commission's ruling shall not be subject to question or review. The Commission may expend not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) per annum in improving and enlarging the natural oyster reefs in this State by depositing and spreading shells, breaking up bunched oysters, and the use of such other means, as said Commission may determine; and the Commission shall have authority, in working and improving said natural reefs, to use hand or power dredges, should it deem it wise to do so, and to experiment with such implements as may be used or come into use in other States, or be invented in this State.

SEC. 26. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That all vessels with their cargoes, violating the provisions of this law or the rules and regulations of the Commission shall be seized by any one authorized to make arrests under this act, and taken into custody and delivered to the sheriff of the parish in which the seizure is made, and shall be liable to forfeiture on appropriate proceedings being instituted by the Commission, before the District Court of that parish, and such District Court shall formulate and adopt rules to govern the proceedings in these cases. The cargo shall be at once disposed of by the sheriff for account of whom it may concern. Should the master or any member of the crew of said vessel be found guilty of using dredges or other instruments in fishing oysters on the natural reefs contrary to law, or fishing oysters on the natural reefs out of season, or unlawfully taking oysters belonging to a lessee, such vessel shall be declared forfeited by the Court and ordered sold, and the proceeds of sale shall be deposited with the State Treasurer to the credit of the Oyster Commission. Pending

the proceedings such vessel may be released upon the owner furnishing bond with good and sufficient security in double the value of the vessel conditional upon its being returned in good condition to the sheriff to abide the judgment of the Court. Any person found guilty of violating this law or the rules and regulations of the Commission shall at once forfeit all licenses that he may have, and any person found guilty of wilfully violating the provisions of this law, shall upon conviction, unless otherwise provided herein, be fined in a sum of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00), nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or imprisoned, with or without hard labor, not less than thirty (30) days nor more than two (2) years, or both, in the discretion of the Court after a trial in a District Court in this State.

SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That Act No. 153 of 1902, approved July 8th, 1902, and all laws on the same subject matter and all laws in conflict herewith be and they are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its promulgation.

SECOND
BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
OYSTER COMMISSION
OF LOUISIANA

TO

His Excellency, the Governor, and the
General Assembly of the State
of Louisiana.

Louisiana. Oyster Commission.

Biennial report. 2-4, 1904/06-1908/10.
e/10 last published report as Board merged
in Board of Commissioners for Protection
of Birds, Game, and Fish. Report 1, 1902/04
wanting.

C. E. Dornbusch
MAR 30 1933



