

to permit an unfit applicant to operate a car in the State, but in addition he holds the power of suspension for a stated period or the absolute revocation of a driver's permit. This without regard to the action of the Courts in cases tried before them.

Appeal to the Courts from the action of the Commissioner, in suspending, refusing or revoking licenses, is provided in the law, however

THE CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Office, 516 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

Commissioner (Term Expires 1931):	
Swepton Earle	Baltimore
Chief Clerk:	
H. H. Johnson	Baltimore
Assistant Chief Clerk:	
C. E. Ebberts	Arbutus
Engineer:	
H. E. Collins	Crisfield
Stenographer:	
Miss M. C. Rafferty	Baltimore
Stenographer:	
Agnes M. Lochte	Baltimore
Deputy State Auditor for Oyster Packing Houses:	
Milton C. Greer, Jr.	Baltimore

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

District No. 1:	
Robert S. Harrison	Sherwood, Talbot County
District No. 2:	
John T. Handy	Crisfield, Somerset County
District No. 3:	
Herman A. Woodfield	Galesville, Anne Arundel County

The Governor appoints the Conservation Commissioner for a term of four years from the first Monday in May (Ch. 29, 1922), and the members of the Advisory Committee for a term of four years from June 1 (Ch. 369, 1927).

CONSERVATION

The Conservation Department succeeded the Conservation Commission of Maryland, which was organized in 1916, when the Legislature consolidated all the various commissions and boards which had anything to do with the conservation of the natural resources of the State waters and wild fowl and upland game. At that time there were in existence the Maryland Shellfish Commission, the State Game Warden, the State Fishery Force, the Board of Fish Commissioners, each of which had some integral part of the above resources under supervision. The Conservation Commission when first organized was composed of three commissioners, but in 1922 it was reduced to a one-man commission.

Conservation is no longer an experiment, for it has been demonstrated within the past three years how crabs and fish are reassuming their rightful places in the State's seafood interests.

Reports from all sections of the State indicate that crabs have not been as plentiful for a number of years as they are at present.

The report of the State Seafood Auditor reveals that 67,026,722 crabs, both hard and soft, were marketed in 1929, and it is expected that 1930 will show a 25% increase over this number. It is a fact, also, that crabs have extended their zone of migration further up the Chesapeake and its tributaries than ever before, Chesapeake City at the