

IRELAND.

ROINN TALMHAIOCHTA
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

BRAINSE IASCAIGH
(FISHERIES BRANCH)

REPORT
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES
FOR THE YEAR
1947.

DUBLIN:
PUBLISHED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE.

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REPORT

OF THE
MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE
 ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES
 FOR THE YEAR
1947.

PART I. SEA FISHERIES.

As will be seen from the tabular statement subjoined, the returns of sea fish landed during 1947 were less both as to quantity and value than the figures for 1946. That the setback was a temporary one, due to the wholly abnormal weather conditions prevailing in the opening months, is evident from the fact that, as this report is being written, the 1948 landings compiled to date indicate a noteworthy improvement on those for the corresponding period in 1947. The quantity and value of landings of wet fish (i.e. all kinds other than shellfish) in each of the past six years were —

Year	Cwt.	£
1947	316,438	547,185
1946	326,039	562,769
1945	371,937	551,820
1944	306,869	513,063
1943	277,911	510,970
1942	252,703	433,650

The relation of the foregoing returns to corresponding figures for the earlier period ended 1941 is illustrated graphically in the diagram opposite.

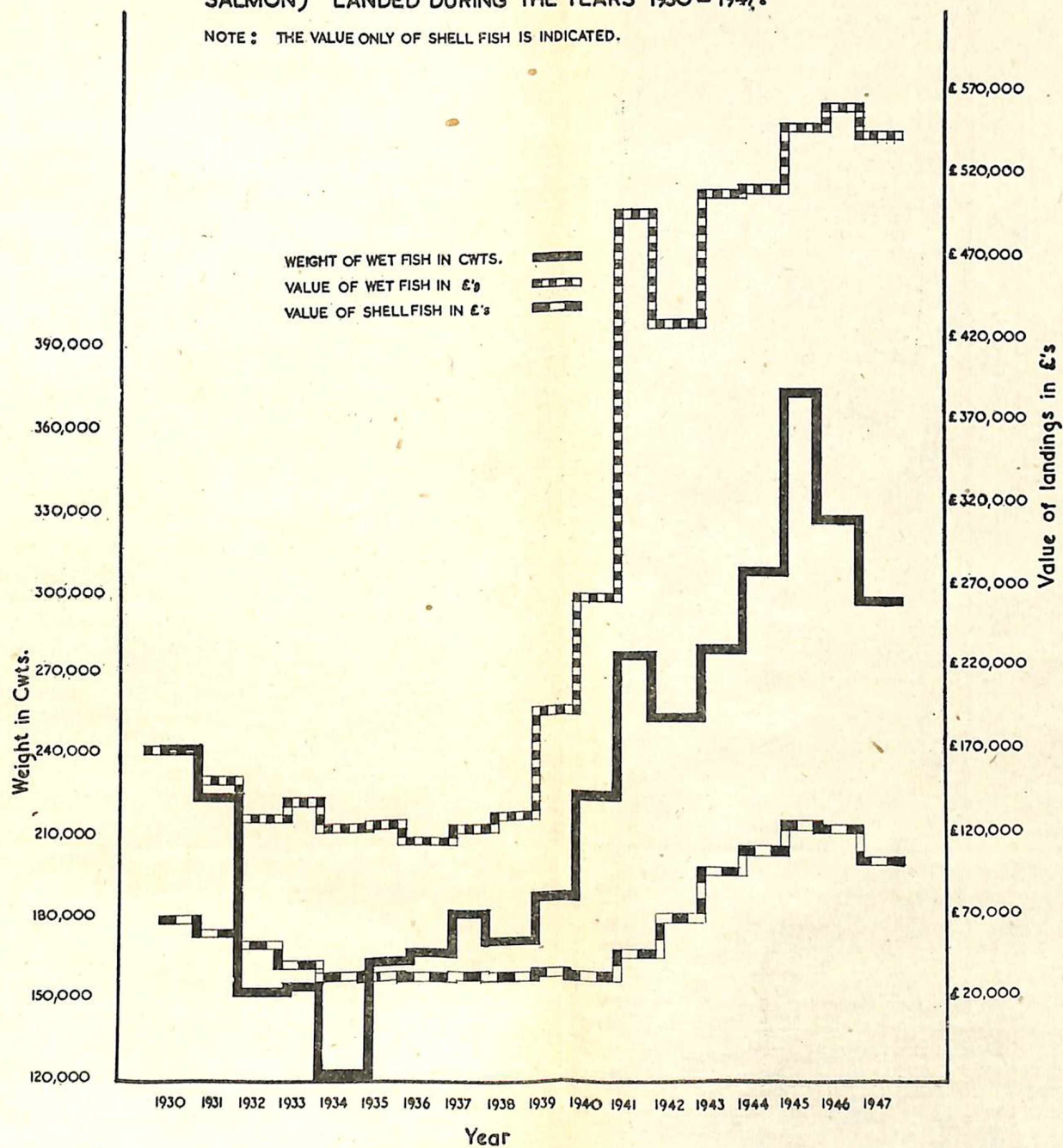
The value of shellfish for 1947 was £106,563 (against £126,821 for 1946) and the combined value of wet fish and shellfish was £653,748. The main centres of activity during 1947, in order of catch value, were Dublin, Killybegs, Howth, Dingle, Valentia, Clogherhead, Loughshinny, Baltimore, Passage East and Arklow. The landings at Dublin were, as usual, mainly those made by the few deepsea trawlers based on that port.

In the year under review 17 licences covering 2,272 cwt. of fish were issued, under the provisions of the Fish (Regulation of Imports) (No. 2) Order, 1938, authorising landings by some vessels of extern nationality which through stress of weather or other causes had been obliged to seek shelter in one or other of our ports. Import licences were also issued in respect of 11,136 cwt. of fish (including 7,637 cwt. Norwegian herring) at times when weather conditions had caused a serious shortage in home landings.

DEMERSAL FISHERY.—The quantity of demersal fish taken in 1947 was 143,677 cwt. valued at £397,008. Although the

TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE SEA FISH (EXCLUDING SALMON) LANDED DURING THE YEARS 1930 - 1947.

NOTE: THE VALUE ONLY OF SHELL FISH IS INDICATED.



quantity and value were somewhat less than in 1946 the average price per cwt. realised by the fishermen was up considerably. Of the total catch, 26,545 cwt. was landed by the Dublin deep-sea trawlers, whose 112 trips compared with 111 trips yielding 26,785 cwt. in 1946. The quantitative reduction is, therefore, related to some decrease in landings by the inshore fishermen, whose activities were adversely affected by the abnormal weather conditions already mentioned. The principal landing points by inshore boats were Killybegs, Dingle, Howth, Loughshinny, Clogherhead and Balbriggan.

PELAGIC FISHERY—Herrings.—In the following table are set out the quantity and value of herrings landed during each of the past ten years and the average price per cwt. realised.

Year	Cwt.	£	Average value per cwt.
1947	124,918	111,284	s. d. 17 10
1946	100,494	96,819	19 3
1945	108,288	96,318	17 9
1944	77,538	81,982	21 2
1943	76,698	90,908	23 8
1942	38,992	41,110	21 1
1941	78,586	82,349	21 0
1940	71,081	56,154	15 10
1939	50,660	24,289	9 7
1938	56,829	19,288	6 9

The figure of quantity was the highest since 1929 and that of value was the best since 1928. The catch of summer herrings was associated mainly with operations from Howth and Ballinmore, which accounted for approximately 40% of the total. At the winter herring fishing the boats operating from Bunbeg, Passage East, Port and Inver, Magheraroarty, Kincasslagh, Dunmore East, Baltimore and Downings did best in the order named and collectively accounted for some 71% of the total. Further particulars in more detailed form are given in Appendices Nos. 5 and 6.

Mackerel.—The quantity and value of mackerel landed in each of the past ten years, and the average price per cwt. realised by the fishermen, were as follows:—

Year	Cwt.	£	Average value per cwt.
1947	38,260	36,011	s. d. 18 10
1946	66,934	55,366	16 7
1945	96,568	57,229	12 0
1944	88,294	55,270	12 6
1943	84,106	78,125	18 7
1942	76,618	59,418	15 6
1941	99,479	167,311	33 8
1940	60,820	30,086	9 11
1939	46,094	16,516	7 2
1938	35,639	12,844	7 2

The outcome of the spring mackerel fishery proved disappointing both as to quantity and price, but the autumn season maintained its position as compared with that of the preceding year. Appendices Nos. 7 and 8 contain the relevant information in more detailed form.

SHELLFISH.—The aggregate value of shellfish taken during the year under review was £106,563, which was less than the 1946 figure. The main decline was in respect of scallops which dropped by almost 50%, while the value of crabs, lobsters and oysters was also down. On the other hand, the returns for crayfish and periwinkles showed substantial improvement. The principal landings in order of value were lobsters, periwinkles, oysters and crayfish.

PERSONNEL AND VESSELS.—The difficulties adverted to in earlier reports as regards obtaining supplies of boats, engines and fishing gear were not reduced during 1947. Despite this obvious handicap, the number of persons engaged in commercial sea fishing, either wholetime or part-time, tended to rise. Wholetime fishermen increased from 1,936 in 1946 to 1,955 in 1947, while the part-time men rose in number from 8,226 (1946) to 8,277 (1947).

Vessels of all types used solely or partially at fishing totalled 3,502 in 1947, as against 3,460 in 1946. Of deepsea trawlers, 4 were in commission, and the returns for motor and sail boats showed 608 and 766, respectively, operating in 1947 as compared with 576 and 761, respectively, in 1946. Oared craft totalled 2,124, virtually the same figure as in the preceding year. The regional distribution and the classification of fishing craft are shown in Appendix No. 9.

CASUALTIES.—With much regret, the following sad happenings are recorded in respect of the year under review:—

1st May, 1947. Two fishermen (father and son) lost their lives while engaged in lobster fishing off Dunmore East. Apparently their boat was caught in a squall and capsized when attempting to round a headland with a load of lobster pots.

2nd October, 1947. A canoe which had set out from Killary Harbour for handlining and trammel fishing was driven on to the rocks and three fishermen lost their lives.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—During 1947 several samples of herrings were, as in previous years, biologically examined by the Department's technical officers. Daily recordings of the sea temperature off the Coningbeg Lightship were also continued throughout the year.

Parcels of scallops from various areas were examined by the technical officers with the object of acquiring data as to growth, seasonal condition and development of these mollusca. One of these officers also carried out certain investigations on the oyster fisheries at Clarinbridge (County Galway).

A number of rare sea fish, including a file or trigger fish and some sling rays were submitted to the Department during the year for identification.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.—The annual meeting of the International Council for the Study of the Sea, with which this country has been associated for almost forty years, was held in Copenhagen in October, 1947. An officer of the Fisheries Inspectorate attended in the capacity of delegate. Among the subjects discussed were investigation of the overfishing problem, the tagging or marking of salmon and other aspects of fishery research.

ASSISTANCE TO FISHERMEN.—Maintenance in the physical sense of the inshore fishing fleet continued during 1947 to be a cause of serious anxiety to the officers of this Department and to the Directors of the Irish Sea Fisheries Association. As mentioned in another paragraph, the supply position remained acute. Some slight improvement seemed to be evident at the close of the year as regards marine motor engines, but whether it will be maintained is problematical. Not even that much, however, can be said in respect of fishing gear. Before the end of 1947 the Sea Fisheries Association had completed the structural alterations and furnishings of the premises acquired some time ago in Killybegs, and they are now in commission as a well equipped modern boat-building yard. At Dingle, County Kerry, extensive new premises were acquired by the Association, by whom it is proposed to erect a boat-slip, a motor engineering shop and a gear store, etc. Such facilities will be of much benefit to the fishermen of that area.

The Association continued to provide a valuable marketing service for its members. The quantity of wet fish and shellfish disposed of during 1947 was 72,949 cwt. as compared with 70,697 cwt. in 1946, and the proceeds disbursed to members increased from £143,748 in 1946 to £156,061 in 1947. The financial position of the Association in relation to repayable advances received from the Exchequer has not been, for the past three years, quite as satisfactory as might be wished; but, in 1947, the Directors found themselves able to repay slightly more than the sum needed to clear the liability in respect of that year, as calculated on an annuity basis.

SEA FISHERIES PROTECTION.—The direction of fishery patrol work continued to be a responsibility of the Naval Branch of the Department of Defence, and the officers of that Branch acted in consultation with those of this Department.

Thanks are due to be recorded to the members of the Garda Síochána for valuable assistance rendered in the matter of fishery protection.

MARINE WORKS.—Throughout the year 1947 this Department continued to collaborate with the Office of Public Works, the Special Employment Schemes Office and various Local Authorities regarding the provision of additional landing

facilities (or the improvement of existing ones) for various fishing communities.

LEGISLATION.—A By-law (No. 459) made during 1947 prohibited thenceforth the taking of escallops on and between the 20th April and 20th October within a defined portion of the sea off the coast of County Cork and specified the conditions governing escallop fishing there during the permitted or open season.

PART II.

INLAND FISHERIES.

The unfavourable weather conditions which obtained throughout the earlier months of 1947, and so adversely affected the sea fisheries, also seriously restricted the potential output of those engaged on the inland fisheries. Detailed returns (required to be furnished under the provisions of the Statistics Act, 1926) upon which the total produce of the net and rod fisheries, respectively, for 1947 will be computed, are not yet available. They will be published separately a little later. It can, however, be said that a preliminary examination of the information so far to hand indicates that the catch of salmon and trout in 1947, despite severe weather during the opening months, was somewhat better than in 1946 which, in turn, had shown considerable improvement on the 1945 figure. The quantitative figures for 1947 when compiled in final form cannot, however, be expected to reach the average for the decade 1937-1946. The exports of salmon and trout in each of the past five years were:—1947, 11,247 cwt.; 1946, 10,408 cwt.; 1945, 5,359 cwt.; 1944, 11,076 cwt.; and 1943, 16,926 cwt. The unitary price received for such fish exported to Great Britain in 1947 showed some improvement on the corresponding figures for previous years.

Meteorological conditions until well into March were such as to preclude accurate observations of the runs of spring fish, but such information as was subsequently gathered seemed to indicate that, while not up to average, such runs were probably somewhat better than those of 1946. Good runs of summer fish, particularly grilse, were evident in many waters. Sea trout runs were up to average.

Those engaged in drift-netting for salmon in the sea off the North and North-west coasts had their best season since 1942. Compared with conditions prevailing in 1946, this particular fishery was favoured with better weather in 1947 and the recorded catch was more than double that for the former year. An enhanced run of grilse, upon which the productivity of this fishery mainly depends, was experienced. The trend of results from these drift netting operations during the past six seasons is indicated by the following figures:—1947, 24,332 fish—weight, 1,496 cwt.; 1946, 14,481 fish—weight 906 cwt.; 1945, 5,480 fish—weight, 326 cwt.; 1944, 11,086 fish—weight, 652 cwt.; 1943, 15,847 fish—weight, 902 cwt.; 1942, 28,084 fish—weight, 1,780 cwt.

Angling during the spring months suffered a setback by reason of exceptionally cold weather and subsequently by high water conditions, and, again, towards the end of the season, anglers were confronted with equally unsatisfactory conditions caused by the low water which followed an exceptional period of drought.

The spawning season was, in general, satisfactory and the migration of smolts appeared to be about normal. Furunculosis appeared in one river at the point where this disease had been observed in previous summers; and a slight outbreak of short duration was also experienced in each of two other rivers.

The productivity of the eel fisheries showed a slight decline. This was partly due to conditions not being very favourable for the operation of eel weirs during the autumn and partly, perhaps, to the price levels obtaining on the British market (virtually the sole outlet for this country's eel catch) showing a downward trend as compared with those in the preceding few years. The following are the export figures for eels during the past four years:—1947, 2,927 cwt., value £41,271; 1946, 3,109 cwt., value £52,603; 1945, 3,473 cwt., value £53,859; 1944, 3,115 cwt., value £40,029.

A service much appreciated by anglers, particularly those coming from abroad to fish here, was rendered when, in 1924, the official "Angler's Guide" became available to them. The first edition was quickly sold out and two further editions published in 1930 and 1937, respectively, also found a ready demand. In response to many requests for a new edition, the work of revising this Guide was put in hands during 1947, and much additional information was collected and incorporated in the text. Preliminary proofs had been received from the printers before the end of the year.

SALMON EXPORTS TO BRITAIN.—In continuation of arrangements made in respect of each of the preceding five seasons, the British Ministry of Food purchased the entire exportable surplus of this country's salmon catch in 1947. The terms settled were rather more favourable for the producers than those for earlier years. The number of specially licensed salmon exporters was again limited to 35 persons, with any one of whom others engaged in the trade were free to make arrangements to have their consignments forwarded. Control over the arrangements on this side was exercised under the Emergency Powers (Export of Salmon) Orders, 1942, as continued in force by the Supplies and Services (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1946. During the year, restrictions on the export of salmon were experimentally relaxed to the extent of permitting a *bona fide* angler leaving the State by sea from Dublin, Dun Laoghaire, Cork, Rosslare or Waterford, or by air from either Shannon or Collinstown, to bring with him not more than two salmon of his own lawful capture subject to production of his salmon rod licence, suitably endorsed, and proof of his identity. A rod licence might not be availed of more than once in relation to this concession.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.—The receipts and expenditure of these Boards during 1947 (as compared with 1946) were:—

	1947	1946
	£	£
Receipts :		
Licence Duty	11,008	10,546
Fishery Rates	20,198	19,520
Fines, sales of forfeited engines, etc.	1,396	1,427
Subscriptions	305	71
Exchequer Grants	1,410	1,355
Totals :	34,317	32,919
Expenditure :		
Salaries, etc.	6,286	5,561
Travelling, etc.	6,791	5,967
Protection of Rivers	20,007	19,326
Law Costs	836	1,172
Totals :	33,920	32,026

Details of the finances of each Board are contained in Appendix No. 13.

The work of the Boards of Conservators in the prevention and detection of illegal fishing was helped in great degree by the valuable co-operation of members of the Garda Síochána as well as members and employees of Angling Clubs.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY.—In seasonal netting for salmon under Common Law Right some 3,265 fishermen participated and it is estimated that about 540 others were employed in privately owned commercial salmon fisheries. Professional anglers and ghillies numbered approximately 770. Boards of Conservators gave employment to 1,390 water keepers, and 100 others were engaged directly by fishery owners in their own interest.

INSTRUMENTS OF CAPTURE.—The total fishing licences of all kinds issued by Boards of Conservators in 1947 was 5,060 as compared with 4,742 in 1946; 4,054 in 1945; 3,906 in 1944, and 3,981 in 1943. The unfavourable conditions for netting in the early part of 1947, added to the continued scarcity of fishing gear, resulted in a further decline in the demand for draft, drift and snap net licences, the number of which fell in 1947 to 922 as compared with 938 in 1946, 958 in 1945, and 1,071 in 1944. The number of special local licences for draft nets taken out under the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Acts, 1934 and 1939, increased from 29 to 35, largely because of fortuitous conditions for the capture of fish in the Erne Estuary (where the majority of such licensees operate) which temporarily resulted from certain hydro-electric constructional work on that river.

The increase in issues of salmon rod licences referred to in the 1946 report continued, and the numbers for all categories of rod licences taken out during 1947 showed an appreciable rise on the figures for the preceding year. Whole season rod licences increased from 1,907 in 1946 to 1,961 in 1947, while "endorsement" extensions to districts other than those in which the original licences were issued increased from 295 (1946) to 359 (1947). Issues of 14-day licences advanced from 577 (1946) to 801 (1947) and special £1 licences (available from 1st July to the close of the season) from 664 (1946) to 746 (1947). The grand total of 3,867 licences exceeds by 424 the corresponding figure for 1946.

The number of instruments licensed for the capture of eels in 1947 showed a reduction of 91 on the corresponding figure for 1946.

Appendix No. 14 shows the number of the various classes of licences issued in each fishery district. The rates of licence duty are given in Appendix No. 15.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON AND TROUT.—During the season under review operations were carried out on a somewhat larger scale than in the previous year. The State controlled hatchery at Lisimore, Co. Waterford, showed better results than in recent years but, with the fishing weir normally used for the capture of spawners still out of commission, the output (246,000 salmon ova) was again restricted. The working of the Department's hatchery at Glenties, where the turn-out was 260,000 salmon ova and 89,000 sea-trout ova, showed an improvement on the previous season. At the brown trout hatchery operated for the Department at Lough Owel, Co. Westmeath, the highest output for any season to date (658,000 ova) was recorded. This was due in the main to the excellent conditions which prevailed for the capture of spawning fish. After development to the eyed stage 194,000 ova were distributed to small hatching stations throughout the country. The remaining ova were reared to the fry stage and released in tributaries flowing into Lough Owel. The Lough Corrib Anglers' Association's brown trout hatchery at Oughterard was operated to advantage during the season and recorded an output of 495,000 ova. The mild weather experienced during the hatching season conduced to the rapid development of ova and fry and, therefore, in many hatcheries the fry were distributed earlier than usual. Salmon ova were collected at six stations, brown trout at five stations and sea trout at one station. Altogether fifty hatcheries or hatching stations were operated during the 1947/48 season. Details of the number of fry liberated are given in Appendix No. 16.

ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES.—At the Department's fish hatchery at Glenties rebuilding of the weir that diverts water to the fish trap, and which had been destroyed by floods in 1945, was completed. The fish trap itself was reconstructed.

The work of renewing the general equipment of the hatchery was put in hands. Hatching boxes and other fittings had seriously deteriorated during the emergency period, and there is being installed a full complement of hatching boxes of an improved type, together with new and ample storage accommodation for them and other hatchery furniture.

Collaboration was maintained between the Department's engineers and those of the Electricity Supply Board in connection with the design of fish passes for the River Erne, the necessity for which arose out of the hydro-electric works in progress there. Consultation was also had with the Board's engineers on the subject of the incorporation of a new "hydraulic lift" type of fish pass in the dam under construction at Leixlip as part of the River Liffey power development scheme. The possible repercussions on fishery interests of certain other hydro-electric proposals under consideration by the Board were adverted to during these discussions.

New fish passes were constructed during the year at the milldam in Sligo town on the River Garravogue and at Elliott's milldam in Virginia, Co. Cavan, on the River Blackwater, in accordance with designs prepared by the Department's engineers, who likewise advised on a number of minor works of a similar character in various other places. In some cases the engineers were able to recommend alterations in the working procedure of small hydro-electric plants, etc., calculated to improve conditions from the fisheries viewpoint.

Advice on engineering problems was furnished to boards of conservators, angling associations and other bodies or persons who were proposing to undertake minor projects whereby to improve facilities for the passage and propagation of fish.

Several pollution problems were examined in their engineering aspects during the year and suitable recommendations made thereon.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—Investigations into the life history of Irish salmon were continued during the year. The examination of material collected from certain rivers during the 1946 season was continued. Investigations begun some time ago on the salmon and sea trout of the River Inny in County Kerry were completed and a paper on the subject by the Inspector of Fisheries was accepted for publication in the Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society. A report on the salmon of the Drumcliffe River by one of the Assistant Inspectors was also accepted for publication in the same Journal. Material relating to the salmon of the River Owenea, the freshwater fisheries of which are vested in the Department, was examined, but sufficient information had not been obtained by the close of the year under review to enable a report to be completed. Over a number of years anglers fishing the Owengowla had been kind enough to collect material relating to the sea trout of that river. This material was investigated

in 1947 and the results will be published later. A start was made on an investigation into the brown trout of the River Dodder. A few specimens of char from different localities were also examined.

In the latter part of 1947 arrangements were being planned in detail for the tagging during 1948 of fresh-run salmon in the sea and also for the tagging of smolts and kelts, as part of a scheme of investigation into the life history of the Atlantic salmon sponsored by the International Council for the study of the Sea.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE FISHERY LAWS.—The number of prosecutions for fishery offences showed a slight increase on that for 1946. Pollution cases resulting from flax-retting operations did not figure so prominently as in the preceding few years when there had been regrettable signs of indifference on the part of some flax growers to their statutory responsibilities vis-a-vis fishery interests.

LEGISLATION.—During the year under review two Statutory Orders were made under the Shannon Fisheries Act, 1935, authorising (for the purpose of acquiring statistical information) the closure of the free gap in the salmon fishing weir at Thomond Bridge, Limerick. These Orders respectively covered the periods 1st January, 1947, to 19th July, 1947, and 1st January, 1948, to 30th July, 1948.

The Emergency Powers (Export of Salmon) Order, 1942, and the Emergency Powers (Export of Salmon) (Amendment) Order, 1942, were revoked as from 31st December, 1947, by the Emergency Powers (Orders relating to the Export of Salmon) (Revocation) Order, 1947, but control over the export of salmon as exercised under these Orders will remain by virtue of the Agricultural and Fishery Products (Regulation of Export) Act, 1947 (Export of Salmon) Order, 1947, which was declared operative as at 1st January, 1948.

By-laws, details of which are given in Appendix No. 17, were made in 1947 with effect as follows:—

- (a) prohibiting the use of any net (save landing nets used solely as auxiliary to lawful angling) for the purpose of taking fish in the tidal waters of the River Erne and Abbey River within the town boundary of Ballyshannon. On an appeal taken by a number of local fishermen, this By-law was confirmed by the High Court;
- (b) altering the annual close season for netting for salmon and trout in the tidal portions of the Rivers Owenea, Owenlocker and Bracky and in defined portions of Loughrosmore and Loughrosbeg Bays (all in the Letterkenny Fishery District);
- (c) altering the annual close season for the taking of eels, otherwise than by single rod and line, in the Connemara Fishery District.

The tidal and freshwater boundary of each of six rivers in the Ballyshannon Fishery District and of one river in the Letterkenny Fishery District was officially defined. Details are given in Appendix No. 17.

POLLUTION OF FISHING WATERS.—Various sources (actual or potential) of pollution by industrial undertakings were kept under observation but, on the whole, the incidence and degree of pollution noted gave reasonable grounds for the belief that this problem was being brought under control. As a rule, factory managements evinced a desire to co-operate with the Department's efforts and in several instances delivery of purification plant which had been ordered some time ago, was being vigorously pressed for, once any degree of easement in the supply position for such equipment had become apparent. A system of re-using process water, introduced at one of the sugar beet factories, yielded satisfactory results from the fisheries viewpoint, and an assurance has been received that the other sugar factories are being or will be equipped for the installation of this system as soon as conditions permit. Progress has also been made towards the solution of problems arising on the operation of certain other undertakings (e.g. creameries). It is gratifying to note that pollution by flax water which, following a steep rise in the acreage under flax, had been a cause of so much concern in the past few years, was abated appreciably. Some flax growers who had been inclined to underrate the harm that might be caused by the discharge of effluent from their ponds apparently began to display a better appreciation of their responsibilities. Without such a measure of co-operation, fish mortality in 1947 might well have been serious as the low sluggish conditions of rivers during part of the flax rafting season rendered them highly susceptible to damage by pollution. Owners of flax ponds who persistently neglected to adopt adequate safeguards were prosecuted and convictions were recorded.

(Sgd.) JAMES M. DILLON,

Minister for Agriculture.

26th August, 1948.

**APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON SEA AND INLAND
FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR 1947.**

SEA FISHERIES.

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APPENDIX No. 1.

Total Quantity and Value of SEA FISH (excluding Salmon) returned as Landed during the year 1947.

KINDS OF FISH	EAST COAST (Omeath to Carnsore Point)		SOUTH COAST (Carnsore Point to Loop Head)		WEST COAST (Loop Head to Erris Head)		NORTH COAST (Erris Head to Moville)		TOTAL	
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
Brill	141	905	336	2,455	419	2,770	133	1,008	1,029	7,138
Soles	138	1,632	1,101	9,920	150	1,488	68	600	1,457	13,640
Turbot	108	854	419	2,816	165	1,233	128	932	820	5,835
Total Prime Fish ...	387	3,391	1,856	15,191	734	5,491	329	2,540	3,306	26,613
Cod	16,202	64,931	1,991	6,661	162	526	5,500	15,364	23,855	87,482
Conger Eel	926	1,586	904	1,356	8	10	61	105	1,899	3,057
Haddock	1,222	3,567	54	192	4	10	2,513	5,941	3,793	9,710
Hake	3,138	16,257	1,925	4,303	107	407	2,088	4,696	7,258	25,663
Herrings	24,854	28,058	43,563	44,348	4,320	4,395	52,181	34,483	124,918	111,284
Ling	521	795	993	2,845	225	576	178	381	1,917	4,597
Mackerel	96	114	32,614	28,647	2,779	3,527	2,771	3,723	38,260	36,011
Plaice	7,997	34,603	3,253	19,949	700	4,047	3,763	17,358	15,713	75,957
Ray or Skate	11,055	18,572	3,987	7,100	1,650	2,627	2,332	4,599	19,024	32,898
Sprats	—	—	9,083	2,782	—	—	500	100	9,583	2,882
Whiting	28,809	53,308	5,364	10,429	1,598	3,004	10,403	15,734	46,174	82,475
Other kinds of Wet Fish	5,835	13,367	8,587	20,911	3,212	7,184	3,104	7,094	20,738	48,556
Total for Wet Fish ...	101,042	238,549	114,174	161,714	15,499	31,804	85,723	112,118	316,438	547,185
Shell Fish:—	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Crabs	7,565	97	5,112	57	—	—	35,976	712	48,053	866
Crayfish	—	—	33,146	5,598	12,204	1,948	312	52	45,662	7,598
Escallops	—	—	276,819	4,343	212,429	3,105	—	—	489,248	7,448
Lobsters	38,485	6,723	130,073	22,851	55,834	8,829	89,991	12,708	314,383	51,111
Oysters	—	—	9,812	72	970,066	11,646	27,216	324	1,007,094	12,042
Mussels	10,731	2,999	13,278	2,850	—	—	2,195	483	26,204	6,332
Periwinkles	1,940	1,362	10,536	7,247	12,494	7,987	6,525	3,724	31,495	20,320
Other Shell Fish	298	442	121	392	—	—	20	12	439	846
Total Value of Shell Fish	—	11,623	—	43,410	—	33,515	—	18,015	—	106,563
Grand Total of Value ...	—	250,172	—	208,124	—	65,319	—	130,133	—	653,748

APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison for the eight years, 1940-47, of the Average Prices per cwt. of various kinds of Sea Fish.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Brill	£ s d. 5 4 0	£ s d. 6 9 0	£ s d. 6 11 3	£ s d. 6 9 4	£ s d. 6 12 0	£ s d. 6 16 9	£ s d. 6 18 2	£ s d. 6 18 9
Soles	6 15 4	9 8 0	10 1 8	9 10 0	9 17 0	8 14 11	9 3 3	9 7 3
Turbot	5 6 10	5 14 11	6 11 6	6 12 9	6 11 0	6 9 0	6 6 9	7 2 4
Cod	3 5 7	3 11 11	3 7 3	3 18 9	3 18 6	3 19 11	3 14 5	3 13 4
Conger Eel	1 1 6	1 18 11	1 14 1	1 16 8	1 14 9	1 14 4	1 8 11	1 12 2
Haddock	2 12 11	3 8 6	3 6 1	3 5 5	3 19 2	3 11 6	4 4 6	2 11 2
Hake	3 17 3	3 14 11	3 7 8	4 1 8	3 12 2	2 14 4	3 14 10	3 10 9
Herrings	15 10	1 1 0	1 1 1	1 3 8	1 1 2	17 9	19 3	17 10
Ling	1 13 5	2 2 9	2 7 2	2 8 10	2 10 2	2 11 11	2 7 0	2 8 0
Mackerel	9 11	1 13 8	15 6	18 7	12 6	12 0	16 7	18 10
Plaice	3 1 10	4 5 10	4 5 9	4 18 1	5 5 10	4 16 7	4 16 9	4 16 6
Ray or Skate	1 3 6	1 15 4	1 18 3	1 19 1	1 14 9	1 11 2	1 12 11	1 14 7
Sprats	12 8	7 5	3 8	8 8	5 7	6 6	5 2	6 0
Whiting	1 0 9	1 12 6	1 12 3	2 1 6	1 12 11	1 9 9	1 13 11	1 15 9

N.B.— Average price as shown in this table represents total value divided by total weight for each kind of fish, year by year. It does not purport to take direct cognizance of any abnormal rise or fall in price attributable to a seasonal glut or shortage of a particular kind of fish.

APPENDIX No. 3.

Statement of the Quantities of Home-caught SEA FISH dealt with in the Dublin Fish Market during the year 1947.

Demersal Fish.

Kinds of Fish	From steam trawlers registered at Dublin	*From vessels other than steam trawlers
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Brill	7	527
Black Soles	4	892
Turbot	3	339
Cod	6,902	8,017
Conger Eel	675	595
Haddock	1,107	2,068
Hake	2,060	1,795
Plaice	91	5,644
Ray	1,685	11,637
Whiting	3,961	25,343
Gurnard	133	262
Coalfish	1,761	1,697
Megrims	102	971
Other kinds (exclusive of Shell Fish)	977	2,489
	19,468	62,076

* The principal sources from which landings were despatched to the Dublin Market and the aggregate quantity sent from each in the year under review were as follows:—

Killybegs, 11,975 cwt.; Howth, 10,061 cwt.; Loughshinny and Rush, 5,480 cwt.; Dingle, 4,938 cwt.; Balbriggan, 4,881 cwt.; Arklow, 4,259 cwt.; Ringsend, 3,556 cwt.; Clogher Head, 2,503 cwt.; Galway, 1,496 cwt.; smaller quantities totalling approximately 12,927 cwt. reached the market from other places.

Pelagic Fish.

	Bargels	Boxes
Herrings (fresh)	—	27,982
„ (cured)	108	—
Mackerel (fresh)	—	7,730
	108	35,712

APPENDIX No. 4.

FISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1947
(as compared with those of 1946).

	Quantity		Value	
	1946 cwt.	1947 cwt.	1946 £	1947 £
I.—IMPORTS				
Fresh and Frozen:				
All varieties exclusive of Shell Fish	18,592	18,420	21,705	33,777
Shell Fish ...	—	29	—	211
Cured and Canned:				
All varieties inclusive of Shell Fish	10,550	47,718	85,491	449,906
TOTALS ...	29,142	66,167	107,196	483,894
II.—EXPORTS				
Fresh:				
Salmon and Trout ...	10,408	11,247	189,102	218,106
Eels (freshwater) ...	3,109	2,927	52,603	41,271
Coarse Freshwater Fish	851	386	7,062	3,028
Herrings	13,084	29,018	17,398	35,259
Mackerel	19,190	10,866	33,532	26,414
Prime Sea Fish (Brill, Sole, etc.)	164	95	822	427
White Sea Fish (Cod, Whiting, etc.)	7,775	3,849	21,945	12,421
Coarse Sea Fish (Conger, Skate, etc.)	9,234	14,047	18,681	20,280
Shell Fish	66,040	56,196	119,617	112,120
Cured or Salted:				
Herrings	6,164	192	13,960	577
Kippers	6,996	3,056	20,779	8,763
Mackerel	1,519	1,392	4,286	3,224
Others	7,582	2,256	45,385	13,524
TOTALS ...	152,116	135,527	545,172	495,414

APPENDIX No. 5.

Particulars of the Summer Herring Fishing, 1947.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Omeath	September and October	265	245
Greenore & Carlingford	September and October	3,188	3,305
Clogher Head ...	July to October	942	1,209
Howth	June and July	6,292	8,477
Arklow	June and July	3,413	1,001
Kinsale	May to October	620	1,225
Union Hall	June to September	451	519
Castletownshend	September and October	1,766	3,018
Baltimore	June to October	3,731	6,312
Garnish & Ballydonegan	October	746	462
Cleggan ...	July to October	372	702
Achill ...	August to October	654	862
Downings	August to October	1,347	1,734
Other Ports ...	May to October	951	1,451
TOTALS		25,068	33,522

APPENDIX No. 6.

Particulars of the Winter Herring Fishing, 1947-48.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Gyles Quay ...	November to January	250	375
Arklow ...	November and December	3,240	3,502
Courtown	November and December	1,072	914
Rosslare	November to January	3,250	3,067
Cahore	November to January	730	821
Curracloe	November to January	592	666
Ballyconnigar ...	November to January	572	644
Duncaunon	November to January	1,339	1,416
Passage East ...	October to February	18,018	15,570
Dunmore East ...	October to December	6,507	5,785
Kinsale	November to April	1,186	1,776
Union Hall	October to December	939	656
Castletownshend	November and December	3,108	3,108
Baltimore	November and December	5,278	3,340
Goleen & Crookhaven	November and December	230	276
Bantry	November to February	552	660
Castletownbere ...	November to February	202	211
Galway	October to January	794	1,082
Achill	November and December	876	540
Keel and Keem	October to December	1,692	1,263
Port and Inver	October to December	8,621	4,451
Tribane	January	307	409
Loughros Point	October to December	822	587
Portnoo and Rosbeg	November	2,218	1,441
Malinbeg	March and April	515	656
Burtonport	October to December	2,935	1,753
Kincasslagh	October to December	6,704	1,496
Bunbeg	October to December	16,096	10,839
Magheraroarty	October to December	7,353	4,302
Dunfanaghy ...	November and December	265	212
Downings	November and December	4,879	3,426
Other Ports ...	October to April	1,126	1,236
TOTALS		102,277	79,480

6,282 barrels of herrings were cured during 1947.

N.B.—Appendix No. 6 deals with a seasonal fishing which extends into part of two calendar years. Consequently the figures in Appendices Nos. 5 and 6 will not total precisely to the aggregate shown at page 3 of this Report.

APPENDIX No. 7.

Particulars of the Spring Mackerel Fishing 1947

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Kinsale	April to June	226	213
Courtmacsherry	April to June	223	223
Castletownshend	April to June	249	303
Baltimore	April to July	6,225	4,595
Schull	April to June	321	281
Valentia Harbour	March to July	12,112	7,183
Ballinagall	May to July	270	280
Brandon Creek	March to May	222	431
Galway	May and June	406	492
Other Ports	March to July	1,099	1,205
TOTALS		21,653	15,506

APPENDIX No. 8.

Particulars of the Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1947-48.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Tramore	August and September	360	540
Baltimore	August and September	210	294
Valentia Harbour	August to February	5,024	7,471
Dingle	August to February	6,288	8,780
Ballinagall	August to December	220	420
Brandon Creek	August to December	419	901
Galway	August to October	1,022	1,007
Porturlin	August to October	716	1,075
Lackan	August	407	664
Tory Island	August and September	260	260
Other Ports	August to February	3,933	4,403
TOTALS		18,859	25,815

1,357 barrels of mackerel were cured during the year 1947.

N.B.—Appendix No. 9 deals with a seasonal fishing which extends into part of two calendar years. Consequently the figures in Appendices Nos. 7 and 8 will not total precisely to the aggregate shown at page 3 of this Report.

APPENDIX No. 9,
PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN FISHING : AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING
CRAFT IN 1947.

HOW ENGAGED (i.e. whether solely or partially)	MEN	FISHING CRAFT.													Total Vessels.		
		Steam Vessels		Motor Vessels						Sail Boats			Row Boats				
		200 tons gross and over	Less than 200 tons.	1st Class			2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Un-classed A	Un-classed B				
				25 tons gross and over.	20 tons gross and over but less than 25 tons.	15 tons gross and over but less than 20 tons.											
10 tons gross and over but less than 15 tons	Under 10 tons but of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Less than 18 feet keel.	20 tons and over.	15 tons and over but less than 20 tons.	10 tons and over but less than 15 tons.	Under 10 tons but of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Less than 18 feet keel.	Open boats of 18 feet keel and upwards and canoes of 18 feet or more over all.	Open boats of less than 18 feet keel and canoes of less than 18 feet over all.								
EAST COAST :																	
Solely engaged	543	4	—	8	6	17	27	64	1	—	—	25	30	112	13	307	
Partially engaged	759	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	2	3	23	1	39	
Laid-up	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	15	1	—	—	1	5	40	3	80	
Totals	1,302	5	—	9	6	19	29	88	2	—	—	1	37	38	175	17	426
SOUTH COAST :																	
Solely engaged	818	—	—	5	2	7	28	229	1	—	—	22	146	56	475	163	1,124
Partially engaged	2,820	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	—	—	1	10	20	36	12	96
Laid-up	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	12	—	—	—	3	51	18	193	82	361
Totals	3,638	—	—	6	2	8	29	256	1	—	—	26	207	94	704	247	1,580
WEST COAST :																	
Solely engaged	1,294	—	—	5	4	5	4	20	—	1	3	4	68	58	339	362	873
Partially engaged	2,712	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	—	—	2	32	33	46	239	359
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4	—	1	2	4	23	4	91	119	252
Totals	3,006	—	—	5	6	8	5	29	—	2	5	10	123	95	476	720	1,484
NORTH COAST :																	
Solely engaged	300	—	—	6	1	9	3	108	1	—	—	—	203	26	194	115	666
Partially engaged	1,966	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	—	—	—	—	14	7	2	2	39
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	68	6	47	39	175
Totals	2,266	—	—	6	1	9	4	134	3	—	—	—	285	39	243	156	880
TOTALS FOR 1947 :																	
Solely engaged	1,955	4	—	24	13	38	62	421	3	1	3	26	442	170	1,120	643	2,970
Partially engaged	8,277	—	—	—	1	—	4	42	—	—	—	3	58	63	107	254	532
Laid-up	—	1	—	2	1	6	1	44	3	1	2	8	152	33	371	243	868
GRAND TOTALS	10,232	5	—	26	15	44	67	507	6	2	5	37	652	266	1,598	1,140	4,370

APPENDIX No. 10.

Trawling and Seining, 1947.

Port or Locality	Number of men engaged	Number of Boats engaged	Tonnage of Motor Boats				Fishing Period
			Not exceeding 10 tons	over 10 tons and not exceeding 15 tons	over 15 tons		
Clogher Head	36	7		2	5	All year.	
Balbriggan	24	5		3	2	All year.	
Rush	16	4	4			All year.	
Skerries	4	1		1		September to December.	
Loughshinny	30	6	5	1	4	All year.	
Howth	45	9			5	January to June, August to December.	
Dublin	46	5	1		4	All year.	
Dun Laoghaire	8	2		2		February to December.	
Arklow	64	17	6		4	All year.	
Wicklow	4	1		1		November and December.	
Courtown	16	4	4			May to September.	
Wexford	20	5	3	1	1	March to November.	
Rossare	24	6	6			March to November.	
Kilmore	30	10	10			March to November.	
Fethard and Slade	12	4	4			May to December.	
Passage East	70	21	21			All year.	
Dunmore East	20	5	2	2	1	All year.	
Dungarvan	3	1	1			June to November.	
Holyvick	32	8	8			February to December.	
Ballycotton	24	10	10			April to December.	
Rathcourtney	4	1	1			May to December.	
Cobb	12	3	3			All year.	
Aghada	3	1	1			May to September.	
Passage West	6	2	2			June to November.	
Crosshaven	9	3	3			April to December.	
Kinsale	9	3	2	1		April to December.	
Pointmaacherry	3	1	1			All year.	
Union Hall	24	8	4	3	1	March to December.	
Castletownshend	27	9	7	2		January to November.	
Barlogue	8	2	2			April to November.	
Schull	36	12	12			All year.	
Dunmannus	6	2				June to November.	
Bantry	22		6	1		All year.	
Castletownbere	3	1	1			May to December.	
Derreen	9	3	1	2		March to December.	
Ballinskelligs	16	4	3		1	April to December.	
Portmagee	8	2	2			All year.	
Valentia Harbour	16	4	4			All year.	
Dingle	84	21	11	10		All year.	
Shannon Estuary	4	1			1	June to September.	
Liscannor	8	2	2			March to October.	
Aran Islands	16	4	1	2	1	All year.	
Galway	32	8	1	2	5	All year.	
Inishbofin	9	3	3			May to November.	
Cloggan	7	2	2			May to November.	
Murrisk	32	6		1	4	All year.	
Achill	16	4	1		3	February to December.	
Ballina	6	2	2			May to December.	
Enniscrone	12	4	4			June to November.	
Bundoran	6	2	2			April to October.	
Killybegs	7				7	All year.	
Burlington	4	1	1			August and September.	
Dowlings	16	4	3	1		May to August.	
Rathmullen	8	2	2			August and September.	
Buncrana	12	3	3			April to September.	
Culdaff	32	8	8			May to November.	
Moyle	28	7	6		1	February to December.	
Greencastle	20	5	5			February to December.	
Totals	1,129	295	200	49	46		

* All motor craft except four steam trawlers.

APPENDIX No. 11.

FISHERY LOANS.

Statement of Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1948.

	£		£
Outstanding on 1st April, 1947	20,348	Repayments	157
Not matured	38	Outstanding on 31/3/48	20,267
*Interest accrued during the year on certain loans	76	Instalments not matured	38
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£20,462		£20,462

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* This is interest accrued in a few cases where loans were issued on a "Principal and Interest" basis.

Number of Loan Accounts open at 1st April, 1947	...	...	...	202
" " " " closed during the year ended 31st March, 1948	...	...	...	1
" " " " open at 31st March, 1948	...	...	...	201

N.B.—The issue of Fishery Loans on the system formerly prevailing ceased in 1931. Since then facilities by way of boats and gear have been provided by the Irish Sea Fisheries Association for their members on a hire-purchase basis (See Appendix No. 12).

APPENDIX No. 12.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

in respect of

Repayable Advances made to the Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Ltd., during the seventeen years ended 31st March, 1948, for the provision of boats and gear to members as well as for purposes of general development.

£	£
Repayable with interest on an annuity basis in respect of:—	Repayments to 31st March, 1947 105,956
(a) Advances amounting to £138,750 made up to 31st March, 1947 229,191	Repayments during the year ended 31st March, 1948 ... 11,653
(b) Advances amounting to £16,750 made during year ended 31st March, 1948 21,410	Balance outstanding:—
	Due in arrears £10,419
	Instalments not matured 122,573
	132,992
250,601	250,601

NOTE.—Advances made to the Association are repayable on the basis of a twenty-year annuity in half-yearly instalments.

APPENDIX No. 13.
Receipts and Expenditure of Boards of Conservators for the year 1947.

Fishery District.	Opening Balance	RECEIPTS						EXPENDITURE					Closing Balance
		Licence Duty.	Fishery Rate.	Fines, Sale of Forfeited Engines, Bank Interest, etc.	Local Subscriptions.	Grant from Department.	Total Receipts.	Water Keepers.	Law Costs.	Salaries and Commissions.	Travelling and Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dublin	185	154	220	21	18	150	563	258	10	223	152	643	105
Wexford	675	596	563	55	2	20	1,236	923	35	78	129	1,185	746
Waterford	231	873	585	22	—	100	1,580	1,121	8	244	269	1,642	169
Lismore	590	590	2,540	128	—	—	3,258	1,877	67	570	669	3,183	665
Cork	261	411	616	223	—	370	1,620	603	52	392	417	1,464	417
Bandon	75	234	106	256	—	95	691	270	138	127	45	580	186
Skibbereen	57	109	4	1	—	110	231	103	—	31	73	207	81
Bantry	189	82	34	3	—	65	184	93	—	70	15	178	195
Kenmare	196	118	558	29	—	240	945	612	34	230	65	941	200
Killarney	181	408	886	22	—	—	1,316	839	43	258	132	1,272	225
Waterville	671	462	165	4	—	—	631	324	—	161	86	571	731
Limerick	449	1,446	4,215	293	—	—	5,954	2,946	100	1,365	1,786	6,197	206
Galway	959	379	1,107	89	2	100	1,677	959	86	319	313	1,677	959
Connemara	486	374	1,227	11	—	—	1,612	1,218	—	219	235	1,672	426
Ballinakill	333	274	1,111	19	—	—	1,404	535	1	136	105	781	956
Bangor	464	412	566	15	20	715	1,128	788	28	152	200	1,168	424
Ballina	967	586	1,354	11	19	—	1,950	1,556	55	180	137	1,928	989
Sligo	338	156	399	16	—	—	571	377	5	155	105	642	267
Ballyshannon	112	1,356	1,077*	55	224	45	2,757	1,406	—	277	1,186	2,869	—
Leiterkenney	1,178	708	844†	92	13	—	1,657	917	160	295	276	1,648	1,187
Moville	466	556	788	3	—	—	1,347	841	—	239	266	1,346	467
Drogheda	677	593	943	1	—	—	1,537	1,249	—	387	88	1,724	490
Dundalk	99	151	290	27	—	—	468	188	14	178	42	422	145
TOTALS	9,839	11,008	20,198	1,396	305	1,410	34,317	20,607	836	6,286	6,791	33,920	10,236

* This figure includes £745 received under Section 14 (1) of the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934.

† „ „ „ „ £105 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „

APPENDIX No. 14.

Number of Licences Issued by Boards of Conservators
for the year 1947.

Fishery District.	Salmon Rods				Snap Net	Draft Net	Drift Net	Pole Net	Bag Net	Stake Net	Box or Crib	Gap, Eye or Basket for Eels	Long Line for Eels	Long Line for Sea Trout	Loop Net	Special Local Licences (Tidal Waters)
	For one year	For 14 days	Spl. £1 Licence	Endorsements or Extensions												
Dublin	48	—	2	10	—	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford	137	34	77	22	—	49	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford	177	22	—	6	76	8	48	—	1	2	3	14	—	—	—	—
Lismore	130	50	—	9	13	10	41	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cork	99	19	16	6	—	34	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bandon	73	2	15	4	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skibbereen	29	3	29	12	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bantry	20	10	—	1	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenmare	20	6	40	9	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killarney	102	10	6	7	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterville	49	59	225	36	—	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick	295	9	35	29	1	111	35	—	—	4	4	21	29	—	—	—
Galway	56	25	86	17	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	20	15	—	—	—
Connemara	67	214	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinakill	29	40	112	15	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangor	85	76	—	30	—	27	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballina	66	50	78	38	—	20	25	—	—	—	6	29	7	—	—	—
Sligo	58	10	—	2	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Ballyshannon	65	66	—	8	—	30	2	—	—	—	1	8	2	—	—	25
Letterkenny	184	93	—	11	—	21	26	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	27	10
Moville	24	2	15	4	—	118	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drogheda	121	—	—	31	—	65	—	—	—	—	6	6	2	—	—	—
Dundalk	27	1	17	1	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—
Totals	1,961	801	746	359	90	634	198	4	6	8	32	102	55	2	27	35

NOTE.—The average number of persons engaged in operating each engine of capture is as follows:—

Salmon Rod	1 man	Bag Net	4 men	Gap, Eye or Basket for Eels	2 men
Snap Net	4 men	Stake Net	4 men	Long Line for Eels	1 man
Draft Net	6 men	Loop Net	1 man	[for every 500 hooks]	
Drift Net	5 men	Box or Crib	2 men		
Pole Net	3 men	[for every five]			

APPENDIX No. 15.

Licence Duty payable on the undermentioned fishing engines
in use at date of this Report.

	£	s	d
On each Salmon Rod (for full year in one District) ...	2	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (14 days licence issuable where Board of Conservators so resolves) ...	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (special licence available 1st July to end of season issuable where a Board of Conservators so resolves) ...	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (Endorsement, extending a current licence to another District) ...	0	10	0
Do. Snap Net ...	2	10	0
Do. Draft Net or Seine ...	4	0	0
Do. Drift Net ...	3	0	0
Do. Bag Net ...	10	0	0
Do. Fly Net ...	30	0	0
Do. Stake Net ...	30	0	0
Do. Head Weir ...	6	0	0
Do. Box, Crib, etc. ...	10	0	0
Do. Gap, Eye, or Basket (in eel weir) ...	2	0	0
Do. Long Line for Eels ...	2	0	0
Do. Coghill Net for Eels ...	2	0	0

On other engines the duty is as follows:—

Fishery District	Pole Net	Loop Net	Eel Trap	Special Local Licences	
				Rod	Draft Net
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1. Dublin ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
2. Wexford ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
3. Waterford ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
4. Lismore ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
51. Cork ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
52. Bandon ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
61. Skibbereen ...	1 0	—	—	—	—
62. Bantry ...	1 0	—	—	—	—
63. Kenmare ...	1 0	—	—	—	—
71. Killarney ...	1 0	—	—	—	—
72. Waterville ...	1 0	—	—	—	—
8. Limerick ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
91. Galway ...	2 0	—	15 0	—	—
92. Connemara ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
101. Ballinakill ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
102. Bangor ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
11. Ballina ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
12. Sligo ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
13. Ballyshannon ...	2 0	—	—	‡ 2 0	* 40 0
141. Letterkenny ...	2 0	0 10	—	‡ 2 0	† 12 0
142. Moville ...	2 0	—	—	—	† 20 0
171. Drogheda ...	2 0	0 10	2 0	—	—
172. Dundalk ...	2 0	—	—	—	—

* River Erne Tidal Waters.

‡ River Owenne Tidal Waters.

† River Lackagh Tidal Waters.

APPENDIX No. 16.

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry, -1947-48.

Hatching or Enlarging Station	Where liberated	Salmon	Sea Trout	Brown Trout
Templeogue ...	Liffey & Tribs., Swords R. and Bohernabreena Reservoir	26,000	—	42,000
Bray ...	Varty Reservoir and Bray R.	—	—	6,000
Kimmage ...	Brittas Ponds ...	—	—	3,000
Straffan ...	Local Lake ...	—	—	4,000
Enniscorthy ...	Slaney River ...	—	5,000	9,500
Newtownbarry ...	Slaney and tribs.	18,000	—	—
Carlow ...	Burren River ...	—	—	12,000
Lismore ...	Blackwater, Suir, Nore and Tar R.	20,000	—	25,000
Banteer and Mallow ...	Blackwater and tribs.	855,000	—	28,000
Blarney ...	Dee, etc. ...	—	5,000	60,000
Clonakilty ...	Local Streams ...	—	—	3,000
Skibbereen ...	Ilen R. ...	30,000	—	—
Killarney ...	Lough Leane ...	105,000	—	165,000
Sneem ...	Sneem and Bunnow R.	50,000	3,000	—
Waterville ...	Waterville and Inny R.	9,000	—	—
Adare ...	Maigue ...	30,000	—	17,000
Askeaton ...	Deel ...	—	5,000	30,000
Ballinasloe ...	Suck and tribs.	—	—	5,000
Ballinlough ...	Lake O'Flynn ...	—	—	11,000
Birr ...	Camcor & Little Brosna	—	—	10,000
Listowel ...	Feale ...	50,000	—	24,000
Longford ...	Camlin ...	—	—	5,000
Lough Owel ...	Loughs Owel, etc.	—	—	164,000
Lough Ennell ...	Lough Ennell ...	—	—	30,000
Roscommon ...	Local Waters ...	—	—	3,000
Strokestown ...	Seremoge R. ...	—	—	4,500
Oughterard ...	Lough Corrib ...	—	—	495,000
Spiddal ...	Spiddal ...	32,500	1,500	—
Crumlin ...	Crumlin R. ...	30,000	20,000	—
Inver ...	Inver Fishery ...	—	5,000	—
Ballinahinch ...	Ballinahinch R. & tribs.	17,500	—	—
Sreebe ...	Sreebe and Furnace Fisheries	18,000	8,000	—
Aasleagh ...	Erriff ...	5,500	500	—
Clifden ...	Local Lakes ...	—	—	18,000
Deilpi ...	Bundorrigha R. and tribs.	20,000	—	—
Kylemore ...	Kylemore Lakes ...	10,000	8,000	—
Westport ...	Owengarve ...	2,000	—	—
Kiltimagh ...	Tribs. of R. Moy ...	—	—	8,000
Lough Arrow ...	Lough Arrow ...	—	—	10,000
Collooney ...	Owenmore and Bonnet ...	18,000	—	17,000
Ballyscodare ...	Arrow and Owenmore ...	150,000	—	—
Annesfort ...	Annalee, etc. ...	—	—	45,000
Cavan ...	Local Waters ...	—	—	8,000
Glenties ...	Pinn., Rav., Swilly, Loughs Shanagh, Kindrum, etc.	183,000	37,000	10,000
Blackcastle ...	Boyne, etc. ...	—	—	36,000
Longwood ...	Blackwater ...	—	—	12,000
Killucan ...	Deel and Boyne ...	—	—	20,000
Virginia ...	Lough Ramor ...	3,500	—	3,500
Bawn ...	Dee R. ...	2,000	—	3,000
		1,685,000	98,000	1,346,500

Note:—In addition to the quantities of fry recorded as output in the above table for Lismore, Lough Owel and Glenties Hatcheries, the following quantities of eyed ova were despatched from these hatcheries to other stations and are included in the figures for the latter, viz.:—Lismore, 226,000 salmon ova; Lough Owel, 494,000 brown trout ova; Glenties, 77,000 salmon ova and 52,000 sea trout ova.

APPENDIX No. 17.

**ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ETC., MADE DURING THE YEAR
1947.****SALMON AND TROUT****NETTING.****No. 13 or Ballyshannon District.**

By-law No. 458—Dated 20th January, 1947 :—

- (1) PROHIBITING the use of any net for the purpose of taking or with intent to take fish, save landing nets used solely as auxiliary to lawful fishing with rod and line, in those portions of the tidal waters of the River Erne and Abbey River which are situated within the town boundary of Ballyshannon.
- (2) PROVIDING that in the tidal waters of the River Erne other than the portion mentioned in the preceding paragraph :—
 - (a) No drift net may be used for the purpose of taking or with intent to take fish;
 - (b) No draft net of greater length than eighty-five yards may be used for the purpose of taking or with intent to take salmon or trout;
 - (c) Draft nets may not be used at a less distance from one another than one hundred yards;
 - (d) Nets may not be shot simultaneously from points on both banks which are opposite to one another, so as to be in the water at the same time, but a net shot from one bank shall be beached before another net is shot from an opposite point on the other bank.

CLOSE SEASON.**No. 141 or Letterkenny District.**

No. C.S. 98—Dated 23rd May, 1947.

FIXING as the Annual Close Season for the taking of Salmon and Trout by engines other than single rod and line in the tidal portions of the Rivers Owenet, Owentocker and Bracky and in Loughrosmore and Loughrosbeg Bays within or to the eastward of a straight line drawn from Dawros Head to Gull Island the period from 11th July to 14th May, both said days inclusive.

No. 92 or Connemara District.

No. C.S. 99—Dated 3rd October, 1947.

FIXING as the Annual Close Season for the taking of Eels with lines and hooks (other than single rod and line) the period from 11th January to 9th April both said days inclusive.

ESCALLOP FISHERY.**CORK.**

By-law No. 459—Dated 18th September, 1947.

PROHIBITING (a) from the 20th April to the 20th October in every year, both said days inclusive, to take any scallop from that part of the sea off the coast of County Cork lying between the mainland of the said County and imaginary straight lines drawn from the western extremity of Mizen Head to the Fastnet Rock and thence to Toe Head all in the County of Cork.

(b) to bring to land, or to sell, expose for sale, purchase, carry or have in possession within the aforesaid part of the sea or within two miles of High Water Mark on the shores thereof any scallop of a smaller size than four and a half inches measured across its greatest width.

DEFINITIONS OF TIDAL AND FRESHWATER BOUNDARIES.**No. 141 or Letterkenny District.**

No. D.141—Dated 25th July, 1947.

DEFINING AND MARKING OUT the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the River Lennan in the above District to be a straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 250 yards upstream of the upstream face of the bridge nearest the sea over the said river in the townlands of Rathmelton, Ballyboe and Rossreagh.

No. 13 or Ballyshannon District.

No. D142—Dated 29th December, 1947.

DEFINING AND MARKING OUT the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of certain rivers in the above District to be respectively as follows ;

- (1) Bunduff (Duff) River: A straight line drawn across the river at right angles to its course 180 yards downstream from the base of the most seaward waterfall on the river situated in the townlands of Bunduff and Grellagh;
- (2) Oily River: A straight line drawn across the river at right angles to its course 290 yards downstream from the downstream face of Oily Bridge in the townlands of Ballyloughan and Bruckless;
- (3) Bungosleen (Loughhead) River: A straight line drawn across the river at right angles to its course 20 yards upstream of the boundary between the townlands of Straleeny and Corporation on the right bank of the said river;
- (4) Ballyhadoo (Kilcar) River: A straight line drawn across the river at right angles to its course 90 yards upstream of the boundary between the townlands of Kilcar and Kilbeg on the right bank of the said river;
- (5) Glen (Teelin) and Owenwee Rivers: A straight line drawn across the common course of these rivers at right angles thereto 70 yards downstream measured along the right bank of the Owenwee River from the downstream face of Carrick Lower Bridge situated in the townlands of Aghragh and Carrick Lower.

ORDERS.

Emergency Powers (Orders relating to Export of Salmon) (Revocation) Order, 1947. (S.R. & O. No. 407 of 1947).—
Dated 15th December, 1947.

REVOKING the Emergency Powers (Export of Salmon) Order, 1942 (S.R. & O. No. 73 of 1942), and the Emergency Powers (Export of Salmon) Order, 1942 (Amendment) Order, 1942 (S.R. & O. No. 530 of 1942) as from 31st December, 1947.

Agricultural and Fishery Products (Regulation of Export) Act, 1947 (Export of Salmon) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. No. 408 of 1947). Dated 15th December, 1947.

PROVIDING that on and after the 1st January, 1948, no person shall export salmon except under and in accordance with a licence issued by the Minister under the Agricultural and Fishery Products (Regulation of Export) Act, 1947.

SHANNON FISHERIES (CLOSING OF FREE GAP) (No. 9) ORDER, 1947 (S.R. & O. No. 4 of 1947). Dated 2nd January, 1947.

AUTHORISING the Electricity Supply Board, for the purpose of acquiring statistical information, to close at all times, during the period commencing on the 1st January, 1947, and ending on the 19th July, 1947, the free gap in the fishing weir near Thomond Bridge in the City of Limerick, constructed under Section 8 of the Shannon Fisheries Act, 1938 (No. 7 of 1938) by placing an iron grating across the said free gap, subject, however, to certain conditions which are specified in the Order.

SHANNON FISHERIES (CLOSING OF FREE GAP) (No. 10) ORDER, 1947 (S.R. & O. No. 387 of 1947). Dated 17th November, 1947.

AUTHORISING the Electricity Supply Board in regard to the closing of the free gap in the Thomond Weir, in terms similar to the No. 9 Order, in respect of the period commencing on the 1st January, 1948, and ending on the 30th July, 1948.

