

E I R E .

ROINN TALMHAIDHEACHTA
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

BRAINSE IASCAIGH
(FISHERIES BRANCH)

REPORT

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1939

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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1939.

Part I.

SEA FISHERIES.

The quantity of sea-fish landed in Eire during 1939 was larger than that landed in any year since 1931, and its value reached the highest figure since 1929. The general trend of landings in recent years is shown in the diagram (Fig. 1) following Appendix No. 1. The quantity of fish (exclusive of shellfish) landed in each of the years 1939 and 1938 and its value were as follows:—

Year	Cwts.	£
1939	187,949	196,199
1938	171,876	133,734

The highest earnings were made, as in previous years, by the Dingle fishermen, whose 1939 catches realised some £8,700, a slight improvement on the preceding year's figure.

The increased landings of 1939 were due to heavier catches of demersal fish by the steam trawlers operating from Dublin and of mackerel by inshore fishermen on the County Kerry coastline. The greatly enhanced value of the landings is attributable largely to the effects of the Fish (Regulation of Import) (No. 2) Order, 1938, made under the Agricultural Products (Regulation of Import) Act, 1938. This Order was designed to regulate imports of certain classes of fish with a view to affording a measure of protection to home producers.

DEMERSAL FISHERY.—The quantity of demersal fish landed in 1939 was 91,138 cwts., and its value £155,378: the corresponding figures for the previous year were 79,391 cwts., and £101,599. Of the 91,138 cwts. landed in 1939, 46,666 cwts. were taken by inshore fishermen, and 44,472 cwts. by steam trawlers, which operated from Dublin.

The total catch of whiting in 1939 seems to be the highest recorded for this country, and landings of prime fish, cod and hake were the heaviest for several years. Landings of plaice centred round the quantitative average for the previous ten years, but the average price realised by producers for the 1939 catch considerably exceeded the ten-year average. Particulars of catches of the various varieties of fish are given in Appendix No. 1, and the trend of average prices in recent years will be seen from Appendix No. 2.

PELAGIC FISHERY.—Herrings.—The results of the herring fisheries during 1939 and the ten preceding years are given in the table below.

Year	Quantity Landed	Value of Catch	Average Value per cwt.
	cwts.	£	s. d.
1929	139,691	74,488	10 8
1930	108,383	45,072	8 4
1931	73,330	35,251	9 7
1932	40,169	16,803	8 4
1933	54,234	22,935	8 6
1934	37,994	17,431	9 2
1935	64,799	25,997	8 0
1936	62,273	23,895	7 8
1937	64,318	23,676	7 4
1938	56,829	19,288	6 9
1939	50,660	24,289	9 7

Although the quantitative yield of the herring fisheries in 1939 was less by some 6,000 cwts. than that of the previous year, the total value of the yield rose by £5,000. The decrease in quantity was accounted for by the failure of the summer herring fishery off the north-west coast. Under the Agreement regulating trade between Germany and Eire, a currency quota of about £9,000 sterling was made available by the German Government in 1939, as in previous years, for the importation into Germany of herrings cured in this country. Owing, however, to the failure of the north-west coast summer fishing and an improved home market for fresh herrings, only a small proportion of the German quota was filled. The north-west coast winter fishing was more successful than for several years past, and winter landings at Dunmore East also showed a satisfactory increase. Particulars of the various herring fishings are given in Appendices Nos. 5 and 6.

Mackerel.—The yield of the mackerel fisheries in 1939 and during the preceding ten years is shown in the following table:—

Year	Quantity landed	Value of Catch	Average price per cwt.
	cwts.	£	s. d.
1929	95,976	58,801	12 3
1930	56,236	22,158	7 11
1931	75,406	21,953	5 10
1932	26,180	10,326	7 11
1933	20,238	7,525	7 5
1934	17,243	7,222	8 5
1935	34,471	10,592	6 2
1936	44,179	13,674	6 2
1937	48,808	16,352	6 8
1938	35,639	12,844	7 2
1939	46,094	16,516	7 2

The substantial increase in the 1939 mackerel landings on those of the previous year was due to heavier catches in the autumn mackerel fishing off the south-west coast. Approximately one-third of these landings was cured for export, and well over half of the cure was exported to the United States of America before transport difficulties supervened. Details of the various mackerel fishings are set out in Appendices Nos. 7 and 8.

SHELLFISH.—The value of shellfish landings in 1939 was £37,181 : the corresponding figure for 1938 was £35,173. Particulars of shellfish landings are given in Appendix No. 1. As in previous years, arrangements were made with the French Government for an import quota of approximately 1,200 cwts. of Irish lobsters and crayfish. An Order entitled the Oyster Fishery (River Shannon) Order, 1939 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939, No. 159) was made under the Oyster Cultivation (Ireland) Act, 1884, in June, 1939. This Order granted to the Electricity Supply Board the exclusive right of fishing for oysters and stocking oyster beds, in the tidal waters of the River Shannon, and enables the Board to include the local oyster fisheries in their general development programme for fisheries in that river.

FISHERMEN AND BOATS.—The total number of men recorded as having been occupied solely or partly in sea-fishing rose from 7,351 in 1938 to 7,430 in 1939. The number of whole-time fishermen remained virtually unchanged, and the slight increase which occurred was in the part-time fishermen class. The number of boats engaged in the industry in 1939 showed, at 4,353, an insignificant decrease on the figure for the previous year. An analysis of these figures will be found in Appendix No. 4.

CASUALTIES.—Two local fishermen were drowned at Dun Laoghaire while lobster fishing from a row boat in a heavy sea, early in January, 1939.

ASSISTANCE TO FISHERMEN.—Hire purchase facilities for the acquisition of boats and fishing gear by its members continued to be afforded by the Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Limited, out of funds advanced by the Department. Sums aggregating about £400 were collected by the Department in respect of arrears of loans made directly by the State, prior to the establishment of the Association.

FISHERY PROTECTION.—The fishery protection cruisers ss. "Muirchu" and ss. "Fort Rannoch" were engaged up to the outbreak of the European War in the enforcement of sea fisheries protection. A number of foreign fishing craft were arrested for breaches of the Sea Fisheries Protection Act, 1933, and convictions, carrying substantial penalties, were secured. There were several successful prosecutions in the course of the year against fishermen and dealers for contravention of the Sea Fisheries (Protection of Immature Fish) Act, 1937. Subsequent to the outbreak of the European War, the ss. "Muirchu" and ss. "Fort Rannoch" were taken over by the Department of Defence, with whom arrangements have been made for a continuance of the fishery patrol.

Licences under the Whale Fisheries Act, 1937, were issued during 1939 in respect of eight whale-catching vessels of British ownership. After the outbreak of war in September, 1939, however, all whaling vessels were withdrawn from Irish registration.

MINOR MARINE WORKS AND DREDGING.—Projects for the provision or improvement of landing facilities at certain fishing centres and applications for the dredging of fishery harbours were examined and appropriate recommendations made. The actual execution of State-aided works of this kind is in the hands of the Commissioners of Public Works or the County Councils acting in co-operation with the Commissioners.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—The ss. "Muirchu" took part during the year in scientific cruises off the north and south-west coasts of Ireland. The cruise off the south-west coast was undertaken in April, 1939, for the purpose of continuing the mackerel investigations begun in 1938 in collaboration with the English and French research vessels. As in the previous year mackerel eggs were found in large numbers in an area from thirty to seventy miles S. to S.S.W. of the Fastnet Light. Hydrographic and plankton observations were the main purpose of the cruise off the north coast.

Samples of herrings from various fisheries, for determination of size and condition, were examined in the Department and by Mr. B. Storrow of the Dove Marine Laboratory, Cullercoats, England. The scarcity of young fish continued to be a feature of the Donegal spring and summer fishing. In one sample from Killybegs sixteen per cent. of the herrings were ten years old and upwards: the normal proportion of fish of ten years old or more is from one to two per cent. in this fishing. The supply of young fish in the Donegal Autumn fishing is satisfactory, but these fish do not reinforce the spring shoals.

The Department was represented at the Annual Meeting of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, which was held in Berlin in May, 1939.

Part II.

INLAND FISHERIES.

The produce of the salmon fisheries of Eire in 1939 improved but slightly in quantity as compared with the years 1937 and 1938, both of which were exceptionally bad years, not only for the fisheries of Eire, but for those of other countries in Western Europe. It has not yet been possible to arrange, under the Statistics Act, 1926, for the collection of statistics of the capture of salmon and sea trout for every year, but figures for 1939 are available and are included in the following statement :—

Year ended 31st December	SALMON		SEA TROUT	
	Quantity lb.	Value £	Quantity lb.	Value £
1927	3,469,215	254,066	54,019	2,817
1929	1,650,724	172,944	55,463	3,117
1931	2,603,975	193,395	55,076	2,777
1933	2,347,421	157,113	43,862	1,937
1935	2,711,867	167,055	53,958	2,228
1937	1,572,426	114,337	48,789	2,455
1939	1,575,513	116,761	55,026	3,015

The catch of salmon for 1939 was therefore some 34 per cent. below the annual average for the six statistical years prior to 1939.

There was a serious lack of small and large spring fish such as have spent two and three years respectively in the sea. This was partly compensated for in some parts of the country—particularly in the West—by very good runs of grilse.

The drift net fishing for salmon off the north and north-west coasts was disappointing. The calm clear nights throughout a large part of the season were not conducive to good results, as catches tend to vary inversely with the visibility of the nets. The total weight of fish captured in 1939, though 40 per cent. higher than in the preceding year, was rather less than half of the average yearly catch for the 34 years 1905–1938. The following is a summary of the returns in respect of this fishing for each of the past five years :

	No. of fish landed	Weight in Cwts.
1935	23,530	1,370
1936	25,893	1,706
1937	11,902	741
1938	11,573	678
1939	15,108	950

Although supplies of fresh salmon on the Billingsgate (London) Market—the principal one for Irish salmon—were somewhat heavier than in 1938, prices for the Irish fish were fairly well maintained.

Angling conditions were generally unfavourable for the greater part of the year, and particularly so during the months of April, May and June, when the persistent drought left the rivers very low. Results from angling in most districts were naturally poor, but in some districts in the West, good sport was provided by the large runs of grilse mentioned in a previous paragraph.

The spawning season was very satisfactory in practically all rivers. The run of descending smolts was generally normal and in some rivers on the east coast was even heavier than usual. No serious outbreak of disease occurred, but in a few districts there was some fish mortality owing to low water conditions.

The catch of eels in 1939 compared favourably with that for earlier statistical years, while the financial yield showed a marked improvement. The following are comparative figures :—

Year ending	Quantity	Value
31st December	lb.	£
1927	249,782	10,707
1929	253,918	9,916
1931	271,299	9,633
1933	130,148	2,942
1935	235,206	6,650
1937	201,856	6,912
1939	253,898	11,702

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON AND TROUT.—

The capture of an adequate number of spawning fish for propagation purposes was impeded by the severe weather of the early part of the 1939/40 season. The quantity of ova available was consequently below normal. The total output of salmon and trout fry was 36 per cent. below the annual average for the past decade, although 67 per cent higher than the figure for the 1938/39 season when weather conditions were exceptionally unfavourable to artificial propagation. Forty-one stations were operated during the year, of which twenty-five were stocked with ova received from some other hatchery and the remainder were wholly or partly stocked by stripping fish locally. The output from each station is shown in Appendix No. 16.

At the experimental brown trout hatchery at Lough Owel operations were retarded by an abnormally severe spell of frost during the month of January. In spite of this, however, when the thaw set in, very good runs of spawning trout were forthcoming and there was a record output of 560,000 ova from the hatchery. Some 150,000 of these were returned to the Lough in the fry stage and the remaining 410,000 when "eyed" were distributed amongst other stations throughout the country. A well-equipped brown trout hatchery with a capacity of over 800,000 ova, established by private enterprise at Oughterard in 1938 and necessarily operated on a restricted scale during its first year, began to develop during the 1939/40 season with an output of 270,000 brown trout fry. The promoters expected to have the hatchery in full production in the following season.

Six new hatcheries were operated during the 1939/40 season, but six old-established hatcheries temporarily closed down.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.—The receipts of the various Boards of Conservators during the fishery year ended 30th September, 1939, were as follows:—

	£
Licence Duty	9,668
Fishery Rates	13,464
Fines and Sales of Forfeited Engines, etc. ..	3,458
Local Subscriptions	129
Exchequer Grants	1,810
Gross Total	£28,529

The total expenditure of these Boards for the same period was:—

	£
Salaries and Wages	4,807
Travelling and Other Expenses	5,873
Protection of Rivers, &c.	18,429
Law Costs	831
Gross Total	£29,940

Appendix No. 13 gives particulars of the finances of the individual Boards.

These Boards gave employment, mainly on a seasonal basis, to about 1,390 water keepers.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY.—The number of persons who engaged in netting during the 1939 season in tidal waters under Common Law right is estimated at 4,280, while about 590 men are believed to have secured employment with the owners of commercial fisheries. Professional anglers and ghillies numbered about 930. In addition to the direct employment given by Boards of Conservators to water keepers as indicated in the preceding paragraph, private fishery owners engaged some 110 keepers of their own.

INSTRUMENTS OF CAPTURE.—Boards of conservators issued licences to the number of 4,207 in 1939, as compared with 4,677 in 1938, 4,901 in 1937 and 5,247 in 1936. Details of the classes of licences issued in each fishery district are given in Appendix No. 14 and of the rates of licence duty payable in Appendix No. 15.

Somewhat less draft and drift net licences for salmon were taken out in 1939 as compared with 1938. Draft net licences issued under the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Acts, 1934, to 1937, numbered about the same as in the previous year. Whole season rod licences issued in 1939 amounted to 1,818. There were 288 "endorsement" extensions to districts other than those in which the original licences were issued, and 834 fourteen-day licences. The total, 2,940, compares with a total of 3,337 for 1938, which was made up as follows:—whole season licences, 1,906; endorsements, 258; fourteen-day licences, 1,173.

The number of instruments licensed for the capture of eels was 171, the corresponding figures for 1938 and 1937 being 180 and 170 respectively.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—The investigation into the age and growth of salmon from the River Shannon made further progress and the preparation of a paper embodying the results for the year 1938 was in its final stages at the end of the period under review.

An investigation was commenced on the salmon of the Ballisodare River. This river is interesting inasmuch as, until the construction in 1851/53 of passes to provide for the ascent of fish over major obstructions, no salmon could enter the river to reproduce its kind. The scattered records of the fishery were examined and a report on its history was compiled. Examination of data and sets of scales collected from the net fishery in the estuary of the river during 1938 and 1939 was also undertaken and details of life history as inferred therefrom were incorporated in a paper which was almost completed by the close of the year.

An investigation relating to the young salmon of the River Liffey, which Miss W. E. Frost, then a member of the Department's Scientific Staff, and Mr. A. E. J. Went, Inspector, had undertaken, was concluded during the year under review. A paper embodying its results, entitled "River Liffey Survey (III.)—Growth and Food of Young Salmon," was prepared and accepted for publication in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. This paper was in the press at the end of the year under review.

A number of salmon were marked after stripping at the Department's hatchery at Glenties, Co. Donegal. Marking of salmon on a smaller scale was also done at Banteer on the River Blackwater, Co. Cork, and on a tributary of the River Slaney near Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford. Some recaptures were made, mainly in the freshwater portions of the rivers to which the fish had been returned after marking. As in the previous year, a number of brown trout were marked at Banteer and at a hatchery situated on one of the tributaries of Lough Sheelin, Co. Westmeath. Several trout marked at Banteer were retaken at least thirty miles away, the most noteworthy recapture being that of a trout which had descended into tidal water and was caught in the River Licky, some sixty miles by river from the scene of the marking operations.

OFFENCES AGAINST FISHERY LAWS.—There were fewer prosecutions for fishery offences than in the previous year. Valuable assistance in the enforcement of the Fishery Laws was rendered by the Garda Síochána.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.—The low water conditions of the late summer and early autumn of 1939 gave rise to a number of reports of the pollution of rivers by industrial concerns, particularly sugar factories, with consequent fish mortality. Representations were made to the management of the sugar factories who undertook to engage the services of a scientist experienced in dealing with pollution problems to advise as to the best steps to take for the prevention of any discharges likely to be injurious to fish life. Pollution caused by the discharge of milk wastes from creameries and cream separating stations also gave grounds for concern, and the managements of all such premises were warned of the necessity for the disposal of waste matter in such a way as to avoid damage to fisheries. Certain cases

of this nature were sufficiently serious to call for special investigation and undertakings were given to the Department that all practicable steps would be taken to prevent such damage in the future. The Boards of Conservators in flax-growing districts were also active during the year in checking pollution by effluents from retting ponds. A conviction was obtained in one case of pollution from such a source.

LEGISLATION.—The Fisheries Act, 1939, a comprehensive measure dealing with inland fisheries, became law on the 14th July, 1939. Certain provisions of the Act which deal with amendments and extensions of the existing fisheries code were brought into force on 25th October, 1939, by the Fisheries Act, 1939 (Commencement) (No. 1) Order, 1939. The remaining portions of the Act, which *inter alia* provide for the acquisition by the State of certain estuarine and weir fisheries and prescribe restrictions on angling for trout, on netting in fresh water, and on netting in public fisheries in tidal waters, had not been made operative by the close of the year.

SÉAMAS Ó RIAIN,
Aire Talmhaidheachta.

3, June, 1941.

**APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON SEA AND INLAND
FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR 1939.**

Appendix No.	SEA FISHERIES.	PAGE
1	Quantity and Value of Sea Fish landed in 1939..	11
Fig. I.	Diagram showing Quantity and Value of Sea Fish landed for years 1928 to 1939 ..	12
Appendix No.		
2	Comparison of Average Prices of Sea Fish for years 1929 to 1939 ..	13
3	Dublin Market Returns ..	14
4	Abstract of Numbers of Fishermen and Boats ..	15
5	Summer Herring Fishing, 1939 ..	16
6	Winter Herring Fishing, 1939-40 ..	16
Fig. II.	Diagram showing Quantity and Value of Herrings landed for years 1928 to 1939 ..	17
Appendix No.		
7	Spring Mackerel Fishing, 1939 ..	18
8	Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1939-40 ..	18
Fig. III.	Diagram showing Quantity and Value of Mackerel landed for years 1928 to 1939 ..	19
Appendix No.		
9	Trawling, 1939 ..	20
10	Loans—Statement of Account for year ended 31st March, 1940 ..	21
11	Loans—Statement of Arrears by Counties as at 31st March, 1940 ..	22
12	Sea Fisheries Association—Statement of Account of Repayable Advances made to the Association for the provision of boats and gear for members and for general development purposes, during the nine years ended 31st March, 1940 ..	23
INLAND FISHERIES.		
13	Abstract of Accounts of Boards of Conservators for year ended 30th September, 1939 ..	24
14	Licences issued by Boards of Conservators for year 1939 ..	25
15	Licence Duties payable on Engines of Capture ..	26
16	Output of Salmon and Trout Fry, 1939-40 ..	27
17	ABSTRACT OF BYE-LAWS, ETC., MADE IN 1939 ..	29

APPENDIX No. 1.

Statement of the Total Quantity and Value of the SEA FISH (excluding Salmon) returned as Landed on the Coasts of Eire during the Year 1939.

KINDS OF FISH	EAST COAST (Omcaith to Carnsore Point)		SOUTH COAST (Carnsore Point to Loop Head)		WEST COAST (Loop Head to Erris Head)		NORTH COAST (Erris Head to Moville)		TOTAL	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
Brill	206	973	170	584	225	789	231	510	832	2,856
Soles	478	3,529	902	3,852	256	1,353	81	389	1,717	9,123
Turbot	190	798	100	365	111	413	39	113	440	1,689
Total Prime Fish	874	5,300	1,172	4,801	592	2,555	351	1,012	2,989	13,668
Cod	14,018	33,569	576	816	341	390	857	1,046	15,792	35,821
Conger Eel	1,761	1,872	4	3	14	8	11	18	1,790	1,901
Haddock	2,192	5,083	105	85	104	145	983	1,000	3,384	6,313
Hake	5,397	18,554	25	18	75	110	36	48	5,533	18,730
Herrings	10,000	6,204	10,743	5,324	2,768	1,541	27,149	11,220	50,660	24,289
Ling	576	849	7	11	25	43	58	39	666	942
Mackerel	2,485	1,587	38,768	12,289	2,024	1,253	2,817	1,387	46,094	16,516
Plaice	6,460	13,438	2,516	7,500	470	1,109	1,782	3,723	11,228	25,770
Ray or Skate	7,876	7,551	1,434	1,367	982	1,138	1,188	985	11,480	11,041
Sprats	—	—	3	1	—	—	54	15	57	16
Whiting	15,906	15,584	3,258	2,103	2,107	2,179	2,913	2,151	24,184	22,017
All other except Shell Fish	9,137	14,836	3,060	2,790	381	363	1,514	1,186	14,092	19,175
Total Wet Fish	76,682	124,427	61,671	37,108	9,883	10,834	39,713	23,830	187,949	196,199
SHELL FISH :—	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Crabs	—	—	5,144	45	—	—	41,028	312	46,172	357
Crayfish	—	—	19,212	1,094	14,587	1,080	348	21	34,147	2,195
Escallops	—	—	333,544	2,756	58,513	216	—	—	392,057	2,972
Lobsters	46,525	2,565	121,967	6,502	86,821	3,930	98,171	5,087	353,484	18,084
Oysters	74,060	336	67,893	564	317,928	1,967	350	2	460,231	2,869
Mussels	4,243	637	8,351	1,261	56	10	—	—	12,650	1,908
Periwinkles	3,039	1,014	8,473	2,471	10,278	2,743	4,556	1,363	26,346	7,591
Other Shell Fish	1,364	725	425	480	—	—	—	—	1,789	1,205
Total Value of Shell Fish	—	5,277	—	15,173	—	9,946	—	6,785	—	37,181
Grand Total of Value	—	129,704	—	52,281	—	20,780	—	30,615	—	233,380

Landings of herrings and mackerel by foreign boats are included in above figures.

FIG. I.

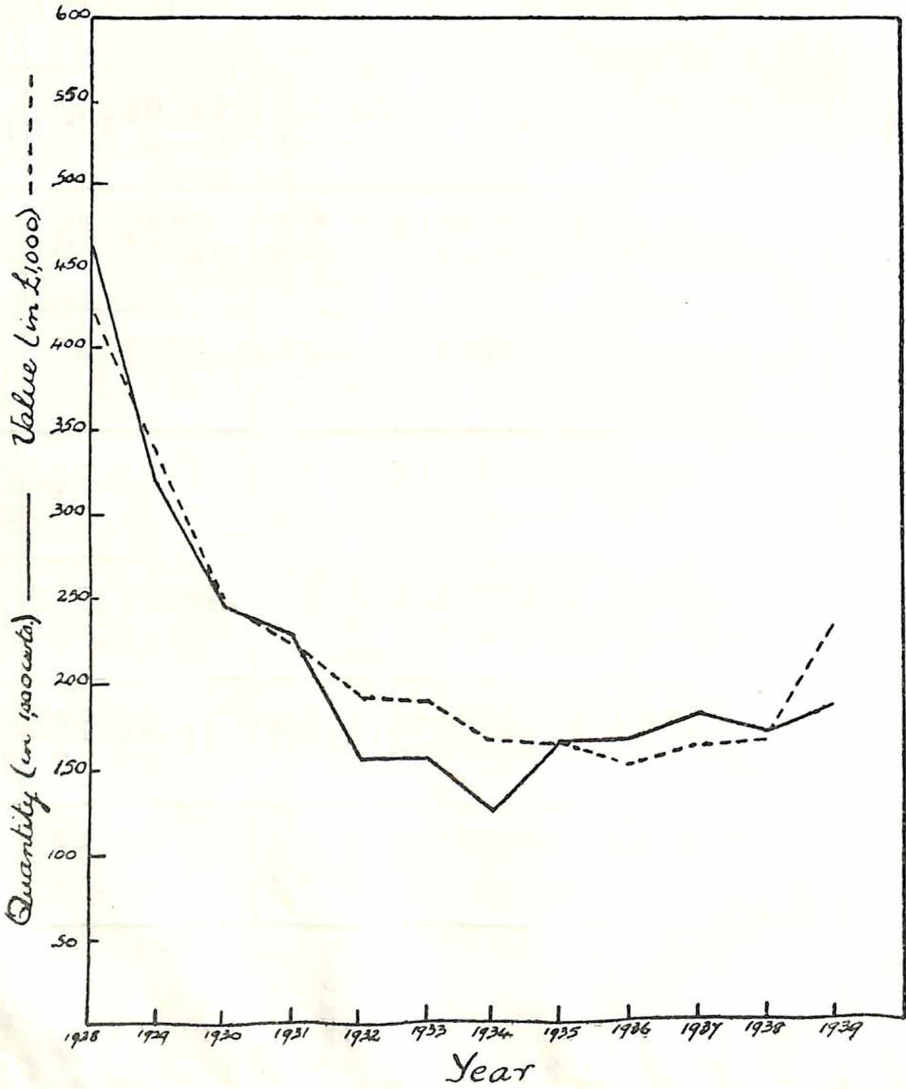


FIG. I. DIAGRAM SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SEA FISH LANDED FOR YEARS 1928 TO 1939.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison for the years 1929-1939 of the Average Prices of the different kinds of Sea Fish landed in Eire.

Kinds of Fish	Average Price per cwt.										
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brill	4 8 6	4 0 3	3 17 8	3 0 2	3 11 2	3 1 7	2 17 0	2 14 0	2 15 5	2 9 5	3 8 8
Soles	4 7 5	4 18 4	4 14 10	4 8 8	4 10 1	4 13 6	4 11 5	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 11 4	5 6 3
Turbot	5 0 6	4 1 8	3 14 3	3 11 10	3 18 7	3 7 1	3 0 11	3 0 5	2 17 5	2 18 7	3 16 9
Cod	1 17 0	1 0 1	1 6 3	1 6 0	1 13 8	1 18 3	1 19 2	1 17 4	1 15 7	1 11 8	2 5 4
Conger Eel	0 18 11	0 16 2	0 15 0	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 13 4	0 16 11	0 11 5	0 12 7	0 13 7	1 1 3
Haddock	1 7 7	1 4 10	1 5 0	1 3 10	1 3 4	1 6 1	1 15 11	1 16 7	1 0 3	1 2 2	1 17 4
Hake	3 3 1	2 3 7	1 18 3	1 9 7	2 3 2	2 17 5	3 7 4	3 2 2	2 7 3	2 7 11	3 7 8
Herrings	0 10 8	0 8 6	0 9 7	0 8 4	0 8 5	0 9 2	0 8 0	0 7 8	0 7 4	0 6 9	0 9 7
Ling	1 2 3	1 3 7	1 2 1	0 17 3	0 15 11	0 17 4	0 18 4	0 14 3	0 12 2	0 17 10	1 8 3
Mackerel	0 12 2	0 7 10	0 5 10	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 8 5	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 6 8	0 7 2	0 7 2
Plaice	1 13 4	1 12 1	1 12 0	1 14 8	2 0 3	1 18 11	1 18 5	1 13 11	1 12 9	1 18 11	2 5 11
Ray or Skate	0 17 2	0 17 0	0 14 10	0 15 4	0 16 9	0 17 3	0 17 8	0 18 1	0 16 1	0 18 0	0 19 3
Sprats	0 5 0	0 4 3	0 3 1	0 2 8	0 2 11	0 2 10	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 1 4	0 3 6	0 5 7
Whiting	1 2 9	1 2 8	0 19 3	0 18 4	1 1 6	1 0 2	0 14 4	0 13 4	0 12 7	0 12 9	0 18 2
Other kinds (not including Shell Fish)	0 19 5	1 0 9	1 0 11	0 17 10	0 18 9	1 0 11	1 1 2	1 0 1	0 19 3	0 18 0	1 7 3
All kinds other than Shell Fish	0 16 1	0 14 6	0 14 1	0 17 7	0 18 8	1 0 9	0 15 8	0 14 2	0 14 0	0 15 7	1 0 11

APPENDIX No. 3.

DUBLIN MARKET RETURNS.

Statement of the Quantities of Home-caught SEA FISH dealt with in the Dublin Fish Market during the year 1939.

DEMERSAL FISH.

KINDS OF FISH	FISH LANDED IN EIRE	
	Landings from steam trawlers registered at Dublin	*From vessels other than steam trawlers
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Brill	203	176
Black Soles	421	487
Turbot	189	92
Cod	11,539	2,937
Conger Eel	1,604	125
Haddock	2,185	176
Hake	5,356	145
Plaice	844	4,503
Ray	3,167	7,248
Whiting	9,579	5,863
Gurnard	609	89
Coalfish	4,083	47
Megrims	2,567	502
Other kinds (exclusive of Shell Fish)	2,126	795
TOTALS	44,472	23,185

* 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:—

Sea Fisheries Association boats operating at various ports, 6,268 cwts.; Balbriggan, 2,079 cwts.; Arklow, 2,449 cwts.; Howth, 1,610 cwts.; Ringsend, 447 cwts.; Galway, 617 cwts. Various other ports sent to the Dublin Market smaller quantities totalling approximately 9,715 cwts.

PELAGIC FISH.

	Barrels	Boxes
Herrings (fresh) landed in Eire	20	21,984
Mackerel (fresh) landed in Eire	—	9,035
TOTALS	20	31,019

APPENDIX No. 4.

SEA FISHERIES—ABSTRACT OF NUMBERS OF FISHERMEN AND BOATS, 1939.

	Men engaged in Fishing	FISHING CRAFT.																	Total Boats	
		STEAM		MOTOR						SAIL				ROW BOATS						
		First Class		First Class		Second Class	Third Class	First Class		Second Class	Third Class	Un-classed A	Un-classed B							
		200 tons gross and over	100 tons gross and over but less than 200 tons	15 tons gross and over but less than 100 tons	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 and of 18 feet keel and upwards	Under 10 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards	Less than 18 feet keel	25 tons net and over	20 tons net and over but less than 25 tons	15 tons net and over, but less than 20 tons	10 tons net and over, but less than 15 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards	Under 10 tons and 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	448	8	2	—	2	8	10	24	37	2	—	—	—	1	31	18	63	12	217	
Partially engaged	496	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	11	47	
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	8	133	
Totals	944	8	2	—	7	8	14	29	61	2	—	—	—	1	60	33	141	31	397	
SOUTH COAST:																				
Solely engaged	706	—	—	—	3	1	5	16	146	1	—	—	—	6	146	43	333	84	784	
Partially engaged	1,982	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	22	180	
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	6	1	4	7	25	1	—	—	—	6	150	37	354	158	749	
Totals	2,688	—	—	—	9	2	11	25	189	3	—	—	—	14	328	110	758	264	1,713	
WEST COAST:																				
Solely Engaged	108	—	—	—	3	6	1	6	—	—	3	8	4	—	26	10	150	31	251	
Partially engaged	2,050	—	—	—	1	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	48	163	374	650	
Laid-up	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	3	—	—	2	6	9	27	53	30	187	142	464	
Totals	2,158	—	—	1	3	4	11	4	12	—	5	14	15	33	123	88	505	547	1,365	
NORTH COAST:																				
Solely Engaged	204	—	—	—	—	4	7	88	2	—	—	—	—	—	149	7	114	119	490	
Partially engaged	1,436	—	—	—	3	—	—	7	7	1	—	—	—	—	30	4	17	67	61	
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	3	71	17	327	
Totals	1,640	—	—	—	3	2	7	9	121	3	—	1	—	2	328	10	189	203	878	
TOTALS FOR 1939:																				
Solely Engaged	1,466	8	2	—	8	10	25	48	277	5	3	8	4	9	352	78	660	246	1,742	
Partially engaged	5,964	—	—	—	1	1	8	4	33	2	—	—	2	6	110	83	264	424	938	
Laid-up	—	—	—	1	14	5	10	15	73	1	2	7	9	35	377	80	669	375	1,673	
GRAND TOTAL	7,430	8	2	1	22	16	43	67	383	8	5	15	15	50	839	241	1,593	1,045	4,353	

APPENDIX No. 5.
Particulars of the Summer Herring Fishing, 1939.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation	
				Barrels	Half-Barrels
		Cwts.	£		
Howth	May to September	3,964	2,299	380	—
Arklow	June and July	530	314	—	—
Dunmore East	May and October	315	141	—	—
Kinsale	May and October	684	377	—	—
Union Hall	May to July	243	106	—	20
Valentia	May to July	731	190	—	—
Dingle	June to October	1,935	1,160	—	—
Galway	May to October	986	548	—	—
Keel and Keem	September and October	229	107	—	—
Burtonport	September and October	1,562	584	—	—
Bunbeg	September	224	88	—	—
Magheraroarty	September and October	298	131	—	—
Dunfanaghy	August and September	344	135	—	50
Downings	May to October	2,299	1,516	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	May to October	1,450	962	—	—
TOTALS		15,794	8,658	380	70

APPENDIX No. 6.
Particulars of the Winter Herring Fishing, 1939-40.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation	
				Barrels	Half Barrels
		Cwts.	£		
Omeath	November	410	246	—	—
Howth	November & December	210	196	—	—
Arklow	October to December	1,429	1,060	—	—
Courtown and Ballymoney	November & December	656	307	—	—
Wexford	October to January	214	191	—	—
Ballygeary and Rosslare	October to December	1,265	531	—	—
Cahore	November & December	269	149	—	—
Dunmore East	December to April	6,137	5,544	—	—
Waterford	December	312	223	—	—
Ballinagoul and Helvick	December and January	302	188	—	—
Dungarvan	December to April	709	547	—	—
Ballycotton	November to January	622	246	—	—
Kinsale	November to April	2,529	2,255	—	—
Bantry	October to February	234	153	—	—
Dingle	November & December	561	355	—	—
Seafield	October to December	205	160	—	—
Galway	November & December	627	362	—	—
Mullaghmore	November	230	69	—	—
Port and Inver	October to January	406	245	—	—
Tribane	October to January	1,729	1,009	—	—
Killybegs	October to April	3,121	1,340	—	—
Portnoo and Rossbeg	October to January	1,218	417	—	—
Burtonport	November to April	7,748	3,950	—	—
Kincasslagh	December and January	1,984	827	—	—
Bunbeg	December and January	5,134	1,756	—	—
Magheraroarty	December and January	378	161	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	October to April	1,324	975	—	—
TOTALS		39,963	23,462	—	—

FIG. II.

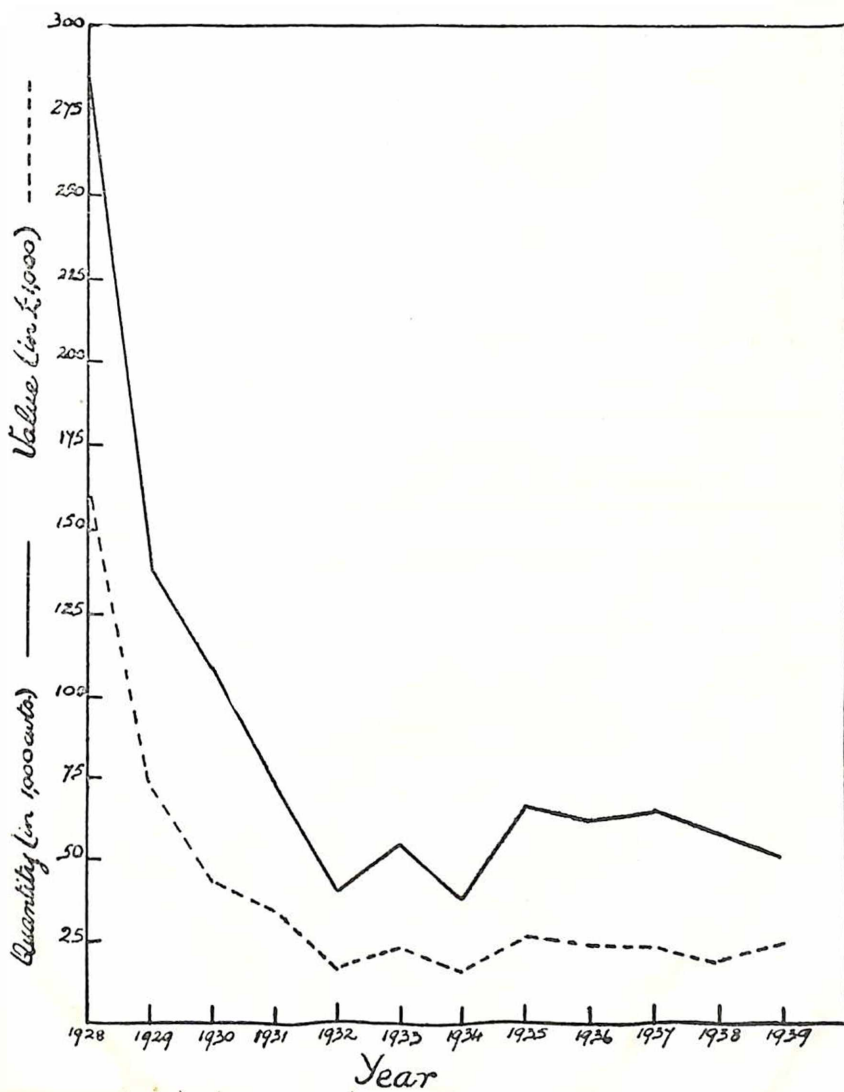


FIG. II. DIAGRAM SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE OF HERRINGS LANDED FOR YEARS 1928 TO 1939.

APPENDIX No. 7.
Particulars of Spring Mackerel Fishing, 1939.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation	
				Barrels	Half-Barrels
		Cwts.	£		
Rush	July	266	239	—	—
Dungarvan	May to July	645	229	—	—
Kinsale	March to July	748	280	—	—
Baltimore	March to June	1,805	701	—	—
Castletownbere	March to May	390	144	—	—
Valentia	March to July	9,908	3,324	—	—
Cahiriveen	March to July	233	72	—	—
Dingle	May and June	471	137	—	—
Ballinagall	May and June	320	73	—	—
Galway	April to June	738	471	—	—
Porturlin and Portacloy	June and July	341	128	—	—
Lackan	June and July	369	276	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	March to July	1,413	760	—	—
TOTALS		17,647	6,834	—	—

APPENDIX No. 8.
Particulars of Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1939-40.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation	
				Barrels	Half-Barrels
		Cwts.	£		
Giles Quay	August and September	260	104	—	—
Loughshinny	August and September	1,033	595	—	—
Rush	August and September	686	491	—	—
Passage East	August and September	329	249	—	—
Kinsale	September and October	276	116	—	—
Goleen and Crookhaven	August and September	264	102		252
Garnish and Ballydonegan	September	1,850	381	680	—
Ballycrovane	September	445	89	—	—
Valentia	August to December	8,761	3,150	800	—
Dingle	September and October	469	123	—	—
Dunquin	September to November	1,660	356		
Ballinagall	September to February	4,791	1,231	1,035*	—
Brandon Creek	September to November	3,302	748		
Kilkee and Farraghy	August and September	205	182	—	—
Inishbofin	September and October	285	71	—	—
Porturlin and Portacloy	August and September	707	413	—	—
Lackan	August and September	232	166	—	—
Ballyglass	August to November	246	86	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	August to February	2,573	1,101		
TOTALS		28,374	9,734	2,515	252

* Cured at Dingle.

FIG. III.

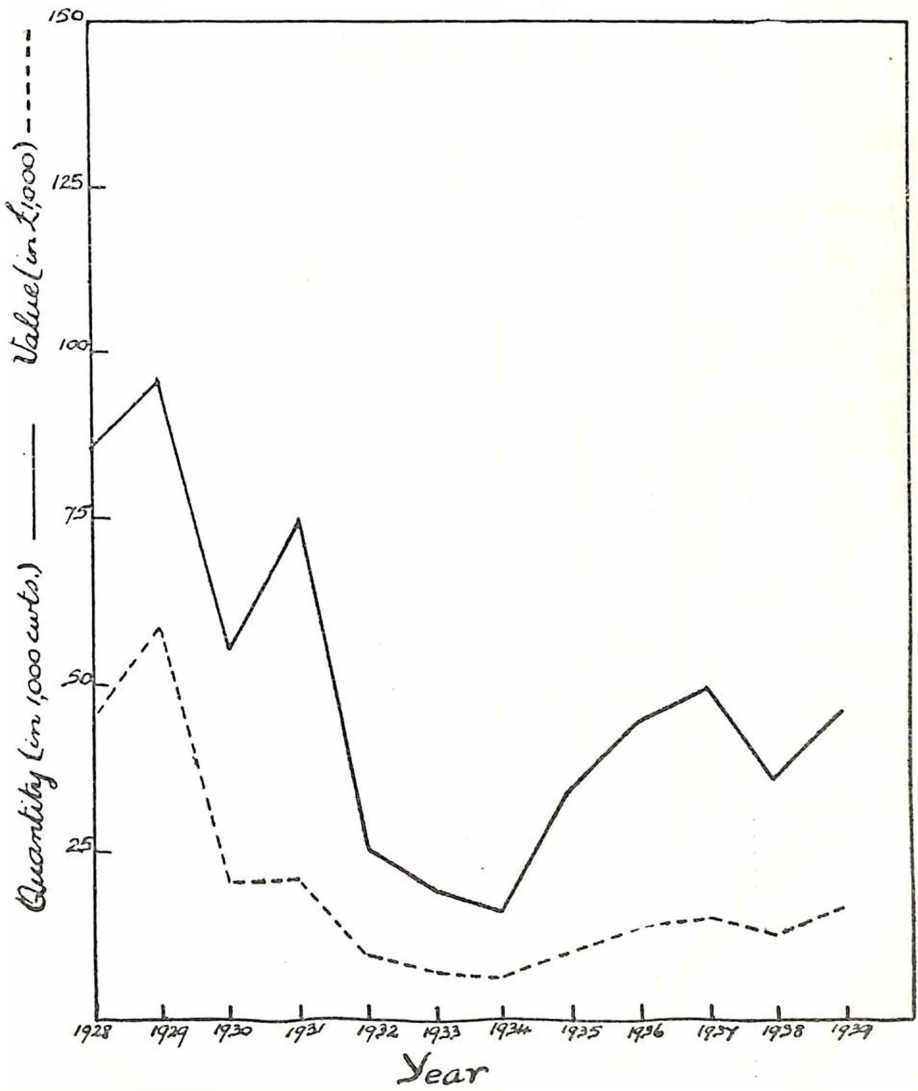


FIG. III. DIAGRAM SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MACKEREL LANDED FOR YEARS 1928 TO 1939.

APPENDIX No. 9.

*Trawling, 1939.

Port or Station from which Boats hailed	Number of men engaged in the Industry Trawling	Number of Boats engaged in Trawling			Tonnage of Motor Boats engaged				Months in which Fishing was carried on
		Steam	Motor	Sailing	Not exceeding 10 tons.	Over 10 tons and not exceeding 15 tons.	Over 15 tons and not exceeding 30 tons.	Over 30 tons.	
Clogherhead	28	—	5	—	2	1	2	—	All year.
Balbriggan	20	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	All year.
Rush	12	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	July to November.
Howth	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	February to September.
Dublin	102	†10	2	—	2	—	—	—	All year.
Dun Laoghaire and Dalkey	10	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	April to December.
Arklow	68	—	16	—	6	6	4	—	January to November.
Courtown and Ballymoney	17	—	7	—	6	1	—	—	June and July
Wexford	17	—	5	—	3	2	—	—	March to December
Rosslare and Ballygeary	6	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	March and April
Fethard and Slade	9	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	September and October
Passage East and Checkpoint	45	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	January and February.
Dunmore East	12	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	August to December.
Helvick and Ballinagoul	25	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	All year.
Ballycotton	22	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	All year.
Rathcoursey	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	March to December.
Cobb	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	April to September
Passage West	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	May to December
Kinsale	10	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	February to December
Courtmacsherry	6	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	All year.
Union Hall	14	—	4	—	2	1	1	—	March and April
Schull	23	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	All year.
Bantry	16	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	Jan. to Oct. and Dec.
Dereen	6	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	All year.
Caherdaniel and Lacken Point	17	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	May to September.
Balhinskelligs and Waterville	8	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	April to Aug., Oct. to December.
Portmagee	16	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	March, April and October
Valentia Harbour	9	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	March to July, Nov. and December.
Caherciveen	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	do. do.
Cromane	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	May to September
Dingle	90	—	19	—	9	9	1	—	April to June
Kilronan	8	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	April to June
Galway	30	—	5	1	—	—	3	—	All year.
Inishbofin (Galway)	11	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	February to October.
Cleggan	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	All year.
Murrisk	18	—	4	—	1	—	3	—	March to October.
Achill and Doega	16	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	March to December.
Kilcummin	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	All year.
Enniscrone	12	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	March to December.
Mullaghmore	16	—	4	—	2	2	—	—	June to September
Bundoran and Ballyshannon	9	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	May to September
Port and Inver	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	March to October.
Killybegs	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	March to September
Donegal (Ball Hill)	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	All year
Downings	32	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	June to August
Rathmullen	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	February to November
Buncrana	12	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	May to November
Culaff & Portaleen	8	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	April to November
Moville	40	—	11	—	9	—	—	—	January to November
Greenacastle	28	—	7	—	7	2	—	—	All year.
TOTALS	896	10	209	2	155	34	20	—	April, June to September and November

† Includes seining as well as beam and other trawling

† All over 50 tons.

APPENDIX No. 11.

FISHERY LOAN ARREARS.

Statement showing by Counties the Amount in Arrear as at
31st March, 1940.

County	Number of Loans	Arrears		
		£	s.	d.
Cork	23	10,999	16	0
Donegal	18	4,235	9	6
Dublin	2	161	16	9
Galway	78	774	19	6
Kerry	39	1,261	14	5
Limerick	1	18	7	8
Louth	1	82	7	6
Mayo	46	582	16	5
Sligo	1	549	14	11
Waterford	1	57	14	11
Wexford	4	129	2	7
Wicklow	9	2,250	16	10
TOTAL	223	21,104	17	0

APPENDIX No. 12.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

in respect of
 Repayable Advances made to the Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Ltd., during the nine years ended
 31st March, 1940.

(a) For the provision of boats and gear for members.

£	£
Repayable with Interest on an annuity basis in respect of advances amounting to £95,500 made up to 31st March, 1939	Repayments to 31st March, 1939
157,731	22,636
Repayable on advances amounting to £15,000 made during the year ended 31st March, 1940	Repayments made during the year ended 31st March, 1940
25,638	3,509
	Balance outstanding
	Due in arrear
	Instalments not matured
£183,369	£13,779
	£143,445
	157,224
	£183,369

23

(b) For general development purposes.

£	£
Repayable with Interest on an annuity basis in respect of advances amounting to £1,091 made up to 31st March, 1938	Repayments to 31st March, 1939
1,774	168
Repayable on advances amounting to £432 made during the year ended 31st March, 1940	Repayments made during the year ended 31st March, 1939
735	88
	Balance outstanding:—
£2,509	Instalments not matured
	2,253
	£2,509

NOTE.—Advances made to the Association are repayable with interest, on the basis of a twenty-year annuity in half-yearly instalments. The interest chargeable is at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum on advances made before 17th August, 1936, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on advances made between 17th August, 1936 and 25th September, 1939 and at the rate of 5¼ per cent. per annum on subsequent advances.

APPENDIX No. 13.
Receipts and Expenditure of Boards of Conservators in Éire for the year 1939.

District	RECEIPTS								EXPENDITURE						Balance at close of Account	District
	Balance at Opening of Account	Licence Duty	Fishery Rate	Fines, Proceeds from Sale of Forfeited Engines, Bank Interest etc.	Local Subscriptions	Grants from Department	Total Receipts	Water Keepers	Law Costs	Salaries and Commissions	Travelling and Miscellaneous	Total Expenditure				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1. Dublin	84 7 3	266 10 0	112 9 0	27 19 7	13 10 0	140 0 0	554 8 7	217 16 10	19 17 0	238 1 0	92 16 2	568 11 0	70 4 10	1. Dublin		
2. Wexford	251 4 9	592 10 0	380 9 0	5 4 6	12 13 0	25 0 0	1,015 16 6	710 8 3	88 6 6	156 0 0	137 0 7	1,091 15 4	175 5 11	2. Wexford		
3. Waterford	336 16 8	954 10 0	605 5 9	20 5 7	Nil	150 0 0	1,730 1 4	1,236 4 0	162 14 4	223 17 3	199 13 1	1,822 8 8	247 9 1	3. Waterford		
4. Lismore	859 0 3	634 10 0	2,189 7 10	13 0 3	4 19 7	50 0 0	2,891 12 8	1,829 17 4	135 14 0	318 9 8	702 11 1	2,986 12 1	764 0 10	4. Lismore		
5 ¹ . Cork	*604 4 1	392 10 0	674 4 9	4 0 0	Nil	500 0 0	1,570 14 9	999 5 1	21 19 0	218 16 5	435 18 10	1,675 19 4	*709 8 8	5 ¹ . Cork		
5 ² . Bandon	193 14 3	159 0 0	87 0 0	5 19 7	Nil	90 0 0	341 19 7	312 6 1	Nil	94 5 4	30 3 5	436 14 10	38 18 11	5 ² . Bandon		
6 ¹ . Skibbreen	45 3 5	87 10 0	2 10 0	0 6 7	Nil	70 0 0	160 6 7	85 17 7	Nil	23 14 6	64 11 8	174 3 9	31 6 3	6 ¹ . Skibbreen		
6 ² . Bantry	44 12 3	42 0 0	16 18 0	0 6 9	Nil	50 0 0	109 4 9	22 3 0	0 7 6	70 0 0	11 13 0	104 5 6	49 11 5	6 ² . Bantry		
6 ³ . Kenmare	65 16 10	97 10 0	388 1 6	8 4 6	70 0 0	125 0 0	686 16 0	420 0 6	21 10 0	140 13 10	61 12 1	643 16 8	108 16 5	6 ³ . Kenmare		
7 ¹ . Killarney	*118 1 10	346 0 0	970 18 6	16 3 8	Nil	Nil	1,333 2 2	920 12 0	19 15 0	204 15 6	143 12 6	1,288 15 0	*73 14 8	7 ¹ . Killarney		
7 ² . Waterville	488 10 3	307 10 0	113 8 0	6 17 0	Nil	Nil	427 15 0	447 0 0	2 3 4	95 7 6	108 16 14	653 7 9	262 17 6	7 ² . Waterville		
8. Limerick	*230 14 9	1,291 0 0	749 11 9	3,147 10 4	Nil	Nil	5,188 2 1	2,993 8 1	115 10 2	797 9 10	1,227 13 9	5,134 1 10	*176 14 6	8. Limerick		
9 ¹ . Galway	652 13 6	265 0 0	1,002 10 0	32 10 6	13 7 0	80 0 0	1,393 7 6	939 2 11	66 16 0	371 17 5	300 18 8	1,678 15 0	367 6 0	9 ¹ . Galway		
9 ² . Connemara	136 19 11	243 0 0	1,013 7 6	1 2 9	Nil	Nil	1,257 10 3	971 0 0	Nil	211 7 0	198 2 3	1,380 9 3	14 0 11	9 ² . Connemara		
10 ¹ . Ballinakill	512 19 6	226 0 0	434 13 0	15 16 0	4 10 0	Nil	681 1 0	509 0 0	15 12 0	211 6 0	117 17 2	833 15 2	340 2 4	10 ¹ . Ballinakill		
10 ² . Bangor	155 1 1	416 10 0	420 3 0	12 5 9	Nil	90 0 0	938 18 9	692 19 0	17 4 8	132 10 0	161 18 5	1,004 12 1	89 7 9	10 ² . Bangor		
11. Ballina	889 15 0	418 10 0	1,008 18 0	14 2 5	Nil	Nil	1,441 10 5	1,286 19 0	46 7 10	180 0 0	152 15 10	1,666 2 8	665 5 9	11. Ballina		
12. Sligo	133 10 7	169 10 0	400 8 0	5 8 5	Nil	Nil	575 6 5	418 10 0	12 12 6	105 0 0	84 18 4	621 0 10	87 16 3	12. Sligo		
13. Ballyshannon	1,450 15 7	891 10 0	1,870 19 3	49 9 3	10 0 0	440 0 0	2,261 18 6	1,225 0 3	14 0 0	150 0 0	939 7 7	2,328 7 10	1,384 6 3	13. Ballyshannon		
14 ¹ . Letterkenny	1,038 5 5	770 10 0	1,629 9 4	40 13 4	Nil	Nil	1,440 12 8	805 7 10	37 10 8	311 11 6	343 14 2	1,498 4 2	980 13 11	14 ¹ . Letterkenny		
14 ² . Moville	161 8 2	152 10 0	766 12 6	16 14 6	Nil	Nil	935 17 0	498 8 0	Nil	189 8 0	153 8 2	841 4 2	255 19 0	14 ² . Moville		
17 ¹ . Drogheda	417 7 3	777 0 0	438 12 7	12 17 0	Nil	Nil	1,228 9 2	692 12 3	21 15 0	208 16 0	186 16 1	1,109 19 4	535 17 5	17 ¹ . Drogheda		
17 ² . Dundalk	84 12 6	172 10 0	189 18 0	1 2 5	Nil	Nil	363 10 5	194 18 0	11 1 0	153 12 6	17 6 1	376 17 7	71 5 4	17 ² . Dundalk		
TOTALS	6,992 11 3	9,667 10 0	13,463 12 3	3,458 0 8	128 19 7	1,810 0 0	28,528 2 6	18,428 18 0	830 16 6	4,806 19 3	5,873 5 10	29,939 19 7	5,580 14 2			

The sums mentioned above are subject to correction on Audit.

* Items marked with an asterisk are debit balances and are treated in the total of the column as minus quantities.

+ This includes a sum of £540 disbursed under Section 14 (1) of the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934.

† This includes a sum of £23 disbursed under Section 14 (1) of the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934.

APPENDIX No. 14.

Particulars of Licences Issued by Boards of Conservators
in Éire for the year 1939.

DISTRICT	Salmon Rod			Snap Nets	Draft Nets	Drift Nets	Pole Nets	Bag Nets	Stake Nets	Head Weirs	Box, Crib, etc.	Gap, Eye, etc.	Long Lines for Eels	Long Lines for White Trout	Cross Lines	Loop Nets	Special Local Licences
	For one year	For 14 days	Enclosures or Extensions														
1. Dublin	86	3	7	-	11	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Wexford	95	47	23	-	85	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Waterford	176	21	8	117	13	53	-	1	1	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-
4. Lismore	97	37	18	23	12	63	1	-	2	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-
5 ¹ . Cork	96	10	7	-	36	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 ² . Bandon	38	1	8	-	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 ¹ . Skibbereen	25	3	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 ² . Bantry	6	5	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 ³ . Kenmare	24	18	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 ¹ . Killarney	76	16	12	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 ² . Waterville	56	130	23	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Limerick	266	20	22	1	116	37	-	-	2	-	-	67	15	-	2	-	-
9 ¹ . Galway	47	41	12	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	21	1	-	-	-	-
9 ² . Connemara	41	148	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 ¹ . Ballinakill	42	65	14	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10 ² . Bangor	106	80	25	-	18	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Ballina	49	58	13	-	21	24	-	-	-	-	6	18	2	-	-	-	-
12. Sligo	62	4	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Ballyshannon	52	40	7	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	4	-	-	-	14
14 ¹ . Letterkenny	162	58	4	-	13	43	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	20	12
14 ² . Moville	21	1	3	-	13	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 ¹ . Drogheda	163	19	36	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	2	-	-	-	-
17 ² . Dundalk	32	3	3	-	24	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1818	834	288	141	601	261	6	6	5	1	30	146	25	2	2	20	26

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

Salmon Rod	1 man	Bag Net	4 men	Box or Crib	2 men
Snap Net	4 men	Stake Net	4 men	(every 5)	1 man
Draft Net	6 men	Loop Net	4 men	Gap, Eye, etc.	1 man
Drift Net	5 men	Head Weir	1 man	Long Line for	1 man for
Pole Net	3 men			Eels	every 500
					hooks.

APPENDIX No. 15.

Rates of Licence Duty payable on the undermentioned engines in use on Salmon and inland fishing operations at date of this Report.

	£	s.	d.
On each Salmon Rod (For one year in any one District)	2	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (For 14 days, such licence issued at discretion of Board of Conservators for the District)	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (Endorsement, extending an existing 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	5	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 any eel weir)	2	0	0
Do. Long Line for Eels	2	0	0

Other engines, etc. :—

Fishery District	Cross Line	Trammel Net for Poffen	Draft Net for Poffen	Pole Net	Cuphill	Loop Net	Eel Trap	Special Local Licences	
								Rod	Draft Net
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1 Dublin	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—
2 Wexford	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
3 Waterford	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
4 Lismore	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
5 ¹ Cork	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
5 ² Bandon	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
6 ¹ Skibbereen	1 0	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
6 ² Bantry	1 0	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
6 ³ Kenmare	1 0	—	—	1 0	1 10	—	—	—	—
7 ¹ Killarney	2 0	0 15	0 15	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
7 ² Waterville	2 0	0 15	0 15	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
8 Limerick	1 5	1 10	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
9 ¹ Galway	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	15 0	—	—
9 ² Connemara	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—
10 ¹ Ballinakill	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
10 ² Bangor	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
11 Ballina	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
12 Sligo	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
13 Ballyshannon	2 0	1 10	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	*2 0	*40 0
14 ¹ Letterkenny	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	0 10	—	—	\$12 10
14 ² Moville	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
17 ¹ Drogheda	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	0 10	—	—	—
17 ² Dundalk	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—

* River Erne Tidal Waters.

§ River Owenea Tidal Waters.

APPENDIX No. 16.
Output of Salmon and Trout Fry, 1939/40.

Hatching or Enlarging Station	River or Lake	Salmon	Brown Trout	White Trout
Zoological Gardens	Liffey	50,000 ⁽¹⁾	—	—
Templeogue	Liffey, Tolka, etc.	—	64,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Rathfarnham	Dodder	—	2,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Kimmage	Brittas Ponds (Co. Dublin)	—	5,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Droichead Nua	Liffey	—	9,800 ⁽²⁾	—
Newtownbarry	Slaney & Tributaries	80,000 ⁽¹⁾	—	10,000 ⁽²⁾
Borris (Co. Carlow)	Barrow	—	30,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Carlow (Castledermot)	Barrow, Lerr, etc.	—	6,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Waterford	Knockaderry Reservoir and Cappagh Lake	—	5,000 ⁽²⁾	—
*Lismore	Blackwater, Owenashad	332,800	7,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Banteer & Mallow	Blackwater and tributaries	480,000	70,000 ⁽⁴⁾	—
St. Annes, Blarney	Lee, Suir, etc.	—	19,600 ⁽²⁾	—
Skibbereen	Hen	56,000 ⁽¹⁾	—	—
Sneem	Sneem	14,000	—	—
Killarney	Deenagh	40,000 ⁽¹⁾	90,000	—
Glena	Flesk	26,040	—	—
Waterville	Finglas, Inny, Cummeragh	40,000 ⁽¹⁾	14,400 ⁽²⁾	17,000 ⁽²⁾
Castlegregory	Lough Gill & tributaries	—	8,700 ⁽²⁾	—
Adare	Maigue	100,000 ⁽¹⁾	7,000	—
Ballinasloe	Suck	—	10,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Boyle	Boyle	—	10,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Lough Ennell	Lough Ennell	—	60,000	—
*Lough Owel	Lough Owel	—	150,000	—
Lough Sheelin	Lough Sheelin	—	212,600	—
Spiddal (Galway)	Owenboliska	17,600 ⁽⁵⁾	—	—
Crumlin (Galway)	Crumlin	12,000 ⁽⁶⁾	800	20,000 ⁽⁵⁾
Loughrea	Lough Rea	—	6,720 ⁽²⁾	—
Ballyglunin	Clare Galway	—	4,500 ⁽²⁾	—
Oughterard	Lough Corrib, Owenriff	—	270,000 ⁽⁴⁾	—
Aasleagh (Co. Mayo)	Erriff	47,092 ⁽⁶⁾	—	1,000 ⁽²⁾
Castlebar	Beltra Lake, Glore, Pollagh	10,000 ⁽¹⁾	9,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Westport	Local Streams	—	9,500 ⁽²⁾	—
Lough Gara	Lough Gara	—	7,500 ⁽²⁾	—
Ballysodare	Arrow, Owenmore, Owenbeg	200,000	—	—
Lough Arrow	Lough Arrow	—	5,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Sligo	Lough Gill	—	10,000 ⁽²⁾	5,000 ⁽²⁾
Annesfort (Co. Monaghan)	Annalee	—	29,000 ⁽²⁾	—
*Glenties	Owena, Owentocker, Lough Veagh, Dungloe Lakes, Gweebara, Lough Pert.	510,000	16,000 ⁽²⁾	68,000
Blackcastle	Boyne & Tributaries	728,852 ⁽⁷⁾	13,280	—
Killucan	Deel and Boyne	—	5,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Banagher	Shannon	—	3,970 ⁽²⁾	—
		2,744,384	1,171,370	121,000

(¹) ex Lismore. (²) ex Lough Owel. (³) ex Glenties. (⁴) 10,000 ex Lough Owel. (⁵) 10,000 ex Glenties. (⁶) 2,000 ex Glenties. (⁷) 100,000 ex Lismore.

*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 also despatched to smaller hatching stations throughout the country—Lismore, 516,000; Lough Owel, 410,000; Glenties, 65,000.

APPENDIX No. 16 (annex.).

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry.

Summary of Yearly Totals from 1923-24 to 1939-40.

Season	Salmon	Brown Trout	White Trout
1923-24	2,682,000	194,250	—
1924-25	3,754,000	220,900	500
1925-26	4,850,000	412,700	13,000
1926-27	7,402,000	546,000	30,000
1927-28	7,403,000	620,500	56,400
1928-29	5,680,000	628,000	18,000
1929-30	4,631,000	1,022,000	84,000
1930-31	2,465,500	725,000	90,000
1931-32	6,070,700	1,587,000	137,000
1932-33	6,733,000	1,032,000	121,000
1933-34	6,697,000	1,094,000	69,000
1934-35	5,413,000	1,261,000	61,000
1935-36	5,554,650	1,307,450	93,000
1936-37	6,218,005	1,687,000	114,750
1937-38	5,980,715	1,085,580	140,600
1938-39	1,497,550	759,543	155,934
1939-40	2,744,384	1,174,370	121,000

APPENDIX No. 17.

**ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, REGULATIONS, Etc., MADE DURING
THE YEAR 1939.**

NETTING.

Dundalk Bay.

BY-LAW No. 438—Dated 25th September, 1939.

PROHIBITING to anchor, moor or make fast for the purpose of, or for any purpose accessory to, fishing with a net known as a Danish Seine, or any Seine or Draft net by whatsoever name known, hauled by steam or motor power, any boat, buoy, pole or other contrivance in such manner that it shall be or come within or to the westward of a straight line drawn across Dundalk Bay from the highest point of Slieve Foye or Carlingford Mountain on the North to the eastern extremity of Dunany Point on the South during the period from the 1st day of December in any one year to the 30th day of September in the following year, both said days inclusive.

BY-LAW No. 439—Dated 25th September, 1939.

PROHIBITING to fish, by means of steam or motor power in that part of Dundalk Bay within or to the Westward of a straight line drawn across Dundalk Bay from the highest point of Slieve Foye or Carlingford Mountain on the North, to the eastern extremity of Dunany Point on the South, any Seine or Draft Net by whatsoever name known, having in any part thereof any mesh less than two inches between each knot or eight inches in the round, such measurement to be taken in the clear, when the mesh is wet.

OYSTERS.

Clew Bay.

BY-LAW No. 436—Dated 25th September, 1939.

PROHIBITING during the period from the 1st October, 1939, to the 30th September, 1941, both said days inclusive, to dredge for, take, catch or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in that part of Clew Bay enclosed by the Islands of Derrinish, Illannaconney, Inishturk, Carrigeenglass North, Freaghillan, Island More and Rabbit Island, and by straight lines drawn from the eastern extremity of Derrinish to the western extremity of Illannaconney, from the eastern extremity of Illannaconney to the western extremity of Inishturk, from the south-eastern extremity of Inishturk to the eastern extremity of Inishnakillew and thence to the eastern extremity of Carrigeenglass North, from the western extremity of Carrigeenglass North to the eastern extremity of Freaghillan and from the Northern extremity of Rabbit Island in a northerly direction to Derrinish.

Waterford Harbour.

BY-LAW No. 437.—Dated 25th September, 1939.

PROHIBITING during the period from the 1st October, 1939, to the 30th September, 1941, both said days inclusive, to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in any part of the public or

natural oyster beds which are situated in that part of the common estuary of the Rivers Suir, Nore and Barrow between a line running from the Tower at Passage East to the extremity of the Quay at Ballyhack, and a line running from the most eastern point of Geneva Barracks to the leading lights at Duncannon.

River Shannon.

ORDER No. S.R. & O. 159/1939—Dated 9th June, 1939.

GRANTING to the Electricity Supply Board for a term of 50 years from 1st July, 1939, the exclusive right of depositing, propagating, dredging, fishing for, and taking oysters in so much of the River Shannon and the tidal creeks thereof as lie between the weir or dam known as Corbally Mill Weir and an imaginary straight line drawn from Kilconly Point in the townland of Kilconly North and County of Kerry to Kilcredaun Point in the townland of Kilcredaun and County of Clare subject to the provisions of section 16 of the Oyster Cultivation (Ireland) Act, 1884, and of the Foreshore Act, 1933, and to the proviso that the Board shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Minister for Industry and Commerce, exercise these rights or powers in so much of the area specified as lies eastward of an imaginary straight line drawn from Labasheeda Quay in the town of Labasheeda and County of Clare to Carrigeen Rocks in the vicinity of the town of Loghill in the County of Limerick.

GENERAL.

Fisheries Act, 1939 (Commencement) (No. 1) Order, 1939 (S. R. & O. 1939, No. 269) dated 19th October, 1939.

Appointing the 25th October, 1939 as the day when the following provisions of that Act shall come into operation :

Part I.

Part II., except Sections 9, 11, 12, 16, 27, 35 and 36.

Part III.

Part VI. except Section 96.

Fisheries Act, 1925 (Regulations) Order, 1939 (S. R. & O. 1939, No. 393) dated 28th December, 1939.

Prescribing the form of register to be kept by every holder of a licence for the sale of salmon and trout, for the purposes of Section 22 (1) of the Fisheries Act, 1939, and the particulars to be entered in such register.

