

EIRE.

ROINN TALMHUIDHEACHTA
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

BRAINSE IASCAIGH
(FISHERIES BRANCH)

REPORT

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1942

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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

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FOR THE YEAR

1942.

Part I.

SEA FISHERIES.

Although the total weight of sea fish (which is compiled exclusive of shellfish) landed in 1942 was somewhat less than the figure for 1941, the results for our fishermen were, on the whole, satisfactory. A decrease in the quantity of herrings and mackerel was offset by an increase in the amount of demersal fish captured. The following set of comparative figures in respect of quantity and value for each of the past four years shows how the industry has fared within that period :—

YEAR	CWTS.	£
1942	252,703	433,650
1941	275,793	499,904
1940	224,755	267,482
1939	187,949	196,199

If shellfish be taken into account its value of £70,608 raises the total value for all sea fish to £504,258 which, save for the slightly greater figure in 1941 (£548,503), was the highest aggregate value recorded for any of the past twenty years.

The landings made from vessels of extern nationality under licence (Fish (Regulation of Imports) (No. 2) Order, 1938) were not more than nominal, the value being about £2,400. As mentioned in last year's Report licences are issued only in quite exceptional circumstances, e.g., where fishing vessels partly laden find themselves in distress close to one of our ports.

DEMERSAL FISHERY.—The total quantity of demersal fish landed during 1942 was greater by 40 per cent. than the total for 1941, the figures being 132,493 cwts., and 94,881 cwts. respectively. A gratifying feature in this connection is the continued maintenance by our inshore fishermen of improved landings in contradistinction to a decline in the quantity taken by the Dublin deep sea trawlers during the year under review, when these trawlers made 88 trips and brought in only 11,503 cwts., against 102 trips producing 13,200 cwts., in 1941, and 144 trips producing 23,139 cwts. in 1940. This is very creditable to those of our people who engage in long lining, seining and inshore trawling, and indicates their desire and ability to carry on, despite the difficulties in regard to supplies of fuel oil and fishing gear, so long as there is available to them a reasonable market for the produce of their labours. While the average prices realised for the categories classed as prime fish (turbot, brill and black soles) ranged somewhat higher in 1942 than those for 1941, there was a slight drop in the price obtained for other varieties. Practically all the east coast

ports did well at this demersal fishery; also Baltimore and Schull on the south coast; Dingle and Galway on the west coast; and likewise Killybegs, Downings, and Greencastle on the north-west coast.

PELAGIC FISHERY.—Herrings.—In the table immediately sub-joined particulars are given of quantity and value in respect of the herring catches by our fishermen throughout the ten years ended 1942:—

Year	Quantity Landed	Value of Catch	Average Value per cwt.
	cwts.	£	s. d.
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
1937	64,318	23,676	7 4
1936	62,273	23,895	7 8
1935	64,799	25,997	8 0
1934	37,994	17,431	9 2
1933	54,234	22,935	8 6

It will be noted that the results during 1942 for those of our people who engaged in this seasonal drift net fishery for herrings was disappointing, with a reduction of 50 per cent. both in quantity and value on the figures for 1941. (The main failure occurred during the summer herring fishery). With fishing gear so costly and in such short supply this was a serious matter for the men concerned; but the herring is proverbially a fickle fish, and even as this Report is being prepared for press there are indications that the current (1943) season will probably make amends for the failure of 1942. It was perhaps some consolation to find that the average price per cwt. for 1941 was maintained in 1942. Activity in pursuit of herrings, for which an excellent demand existed throughout the year, was spread over virtually all our fishing ports. Details of the seasonal herring fishings during the summer of 1942 and the winter of 1942/43 will be found in Appendices 5 and 6.

Mackerel.—Particulars of the quantity, value and average price per cwt. of the mackerel landings during 1942, together with corresponding figures for each of the nine preceding years, are contained in the Table which follows:—

Year	Quantity Landed	Value of Catch	Average Price per cwt.
	cwts.	£	s. d.
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
1937	48,808	16,352	6 8
1936	44,179	13,674	6 2
1935	34,471	10,592	6 2
1934	17,243	7,222	8 5
1933	20,238	7,525	7 5

It will be observed that the quantitative figure for this fishery in 1942, while 23 per cent. below that for 1941, was comparatively satisfactory, being well over the total for any of the preceding ten years. It was with the price fetched for their catches that the fishermen concerned were gravely disappointed; but it is only fair to say that this big decrease in the value of the mackerel landings is really not so surprising as might appear at first sight. The wholly exceptional conditions of 1941, comprising a virtually unlimited demand at uncontrolled prices, could not be expected to last; indeed the improbability of the phenomenal results, in the financial sense, obtained during 1941 being repeated during 1942, was foreshadowed in last year's Report. The effects of this general set back were about evenly spread among our principal mackerel ports, i.e., Kinsale, Baltimore and Valentia. Details of the seasonal mackerel fisheries in the spring and autumn will be found in Appendices 7 and 8.

SHELLFISH.—The total value of all classes of shellfish taken during 1942 was £70,608, a satisfactory increase of about 45 per cent. on the figure for 1941, which was £48,599. The kinds which produced the best results were scallops, lobsters, oysters, mussels and periwinkles. The purification plant for mussels which was opened at Cromane, Co. Kerry, in the autumn of 1940 continued to function satisfactorily throughout 1942 season. It would, however, be premature yet to make a definite pronouncement as to the precise worth and utility of this plant in conditions other than those of the emergency now prevailing.

PERSONNEL AND VESSELS.—A total of 9,359 men was returned as participating in our sea fishing industry during 1942 as compared with 8,865 in 1941. The number *solely* engaged in this business during 1942 was 1,882 and there were 7,477 persons *partially* employed in it; the corresponding figures for 1941 having been 1,709 and 7,156 respectively. The vessels (ranging from the two-man curragh to the large motor fishing boat) in seasonal commission throughout 1942 numbered 3,274 against 3,137. The fishing boats (mainly small craft) laid up throughout 1942 numbered 1,125 against 1,239 for 1941. It is to be feared that most of these laid-up boats are in a very bad state of repair. Appendix No. 4 gives particulars of regional distribution and classification of fishing craft.

CASUALTIES.—On the 1st July, 1942, while a small boat worked by a crew of three, including a father and son, was engaged at long lining in the vicinity of Fastnet Rock the son fell overboard and his father immediately jumped in to his assistance; unfortunately both were drowned. When regard is had to the quantity of dangerous flotsam borne by our coastal waters nowadays, the absence of serious mishap to our fishing vessels and their crews during 1942 is a matter for gratitude towards Providence.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—A preliminary experiment in breeding oysters under controlled conditions was carried out under the supervision of the Department in the Sea Fisheries Association's mussel cleansing tanks at Cromane, Co. Kerry, during the summer months when the tanks were unoccupied. The results were promising considering the small scale of the experiment, 5,000 young oysters having been obtained which are now showing satisfactory growth. Preparations are being made to repeat the experiment on a larger scale.

Though the periodic hydrographic cruises of the Department's cruiser "Muirchu" have of necessity been temporarily discontinued, daily readings of sea temperature continue to be received from the Coningbeg Lightship off the south coast of Co. Wexford.

ASSISTANCE TO FISHERMEN.—Throughout the year under review the Directors of the Irish Sea Fisheries Association (whose funds are derived from the Vote for this Department) continued to grapple with the serious difficulties confronting them and their members in the matter of supplies of marine engines (more particularly spare parts and replacements), fuel oil and fishing gear, and a considerable measure of success rewarded their efforts in this direction despite the tendency of the general supply position to worsen. Even allowing for the comparative failure of the herring and mackerel fisheries, the members of this Association made satisfactory earnings in the year 1942, and many of them succeeded during that year in clearing completely the debts due on boats and gear issued to them on terms of hire purchase. The Directors continue to improve their marketing organisation, the gross turnover for 1942 having been more than £120,000 or about three times the figure for 1939. The year 1942 did not see so many boats added to the existing fleet as occurred during 1941; but, on the other hand, the state of the transactions between the Association and the Exchequer in respect of repayable advances for the provision of boats and gear was greatly improved during 1942, and there are now no arrears due by the Association to the Exchequer.

FISHERY PROTECTION.—This service continues to be discharged by the Department of Defence, whose officers operate in consultation with those of this Department (Fisheries Branch).

MARINE WORKS.—Collaboration was had during the year under review with the Office of Public Works and with various local authorities to the extent of advising from the Fisheries viewpoint upon sundry proposals for the repair or improvement of existing landing facilities and the provision of new ones. Similar action was taken in respect of requests for dredging at one or two fishing ports.

LEGISLATION.—Departmental activities in this respect will be found under the caption "Inland Fisheries."

Part II.

INLAND FISHERIES.

Definite figures of the total quantity and value of salmon, sea-trout and eels captured in 1942 cannot be given, as these statistics are collected for alternate years and 1942 was not a statistical year; but such information as is available justifies the statement that the yield of salmon and sea trout generally was somewhat less, and the average price realised slightly lower than in 1941. As the quantity and value of the 1941 catch were the greatest for many years, the results of the 1942 season cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory.

The shortage of large spring fish which manifested itself in 1937 continued up to and during the year under review, but there were indications in some rivers of an increase in this category. Runs of grilse were generally smaller than in 1941.

There was a marked improvement in the drift-net fishing for salmon off the north and north-west coasts, but it is believed that this was attributable rather to favourable weather conditions than to any

increased runs of fish. The following figures show the trend of this fishing, 1942, 28,084 fish, weighing 1,780 cwts.; 1941, 21,536 fish, weighing 1,355 cwts.; 1940, 18,229 fish, weighing 1,111 cwts. The 1942 catch exceeded that of any year since 1931.

Weather conditions for angling were fairly good in the southern and south-western districts for most of the season, but were unfavourable on the whole, in other parts of the country. In the absence of visiting anglers, owing to emergency restrictions, the intensity of angling was much below normal, although somewhat greater than in 1941.

Despite heavy floods during the greater part of the spawning time which hindered observation of spawning fish in many areas, there is reason to believe that the season was, in general, satisfactory.

High water conditions interfered with eel fishing operations and the catch of eels in 1942 seems to have fallen short of the exceptionally good catch of 1941, which was the best for ten years. Prices for eels ruled higher than in 1941.

REGULATION OF SALMON EXPORTS:—Early in 1942 the British Government Department concerned withdrew the salmon import licences held by fish merchants in Great Britain, and substituted an arrangement whereby that Department itself became the purchaser of all salmon exported from this country to Great Britain, at fixed seasonal prices for fish delivered in good condition to the premises of a small number of receiving agents. This arrangement, which came into operation on the 9th March, 1942, necessitated a limitation of the number of exporters, as the British authorities were not prepared to deal individually with the large number of exporters who had previously engaged in this trade. The necessary control was effected under an Emergency Powers Order made for that purpose and licences to export were issued to thirty-five firms. Those exporters who did not receive licences under the new Order were enabled to have their consignments forwarded through, or in the name of, one or other of the licensed exporters.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON AND TROUT.—Hatchery operations were, for the second year in succession, greatly curtailed owing to heavy floods which prevailed during the first two months of the spawning season. At many hatcheries, including the larger ones at Glenties and Lismore, difficulty was experienced in trapping fish for stripping. Due allowance being made for these unfavourable conditions, the output of most of the hatcheries was reasonably good. The number of "hatching out" stations operated in the season was 35, of which 25 were stocked with ova obtained from one or other of the Department's hatcheries. The remainder were stocked mainly with ova obtained from fish stripped locally. In Appendix No. 15 particulars are given of the output of each station. The development of the ova was hastened by the mild weather, with a comparative absence of frosts, experienced over most of the country in the latter part of the spawning season, and in the majority of hatcheries the fry were liberated much earlier than usual. Some of the smaller stations, where eyed ova from the Department's hatcheries are usually developed to the fry stage, were unable to function owing to transport difficulties.

At the experimental brown trout hatchery operated by the Department at Lough Owel, 555,000 ova were produced. After incubation to the eyed stage, 373,000 of these were distributed among small stations

throughout the country; the remainder were liberated into streams flowing into the Lough. The brown trout hatchery at Oughterard, Co. Galway, operated by a local committee gave an output of 600,000 ova. Towards the working expenses of this and another hatchery Exchequer grants were made during the year.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.—The aggregate receipts of the twenty-three Boards of Conservators for the year 1942 were as follows :

	£
Licence Duty	10,805
Fishery Rates	14,876
Fines and Sales of Forfeited Engines, etc ...	1,938
Subscriptions	2,571
Exchequer Grants	1,789
Total	£31,979

and their aggregate expenditure :

	£
Salaries, and Wages	4,467
Travelling and Incidental Expenses	6,103
River-watching	17,312
Law Costs	1,101
Total	£28,983

Appendix No. 12 contains details of the finances of each Board.

The Boards generally testified to the assistance rendered by the Garda Síochána in the enforcement of the fishery laws.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY.—Some 4,300 persons were employed in netting for salmon under Common Law right during 1942. More than 500 others were engaged in the working of privately owned commercial fisheries. Occupation as ghillies or professional anglers was found by approximately 530 persons. The river-watching personnel in the service of the Boards of Conservators numbered about 1,250 men and some 80 persons were employed as water keepers by owners of private fisheries.

INSTRUMENTS OF CAPTURE.—The total number of fishing licences of all kinds issued by Boards of Conservators in 1942 was 4,013 as compared with 3,559 in 1941; 3,614 in 1940; and 4,207 in 1939. The good market for salmon caused an increased demand for draft, drift and snap net licences which rose, respectively from 651, 261 and 172 in 1941, to 728, 315 and 206 in 1942. Thirty-nine special local licences for draft nets under the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Acts were issued in 1942, being 10 more than in 1941. Whole season salmon rod licences showed at 1,743 a substantial increase on the previous year's issue. Issues of "endorsement" extensions to districts other than those in which the original licences were taken out number 225; and there were 221 fourteen-day licences. Eleven Boards of Conservators issued special £1 salmon rod licences available from the 1st July; 258 such licences were purchased.

There were 190 instruments licensed in 1942 for the capture of eels, as against 161 in the previous year.

The numbers of the various classes of licences issued in each fishery district are shown in Appendix No 13, and the rates of licence duty in Appendix No. 14.

SALMON PASSES.—Several mill dams were inspected with the object of ensuring facilities for the migrations of fish, and assistance and advice were afforded in the execution of a number of useful works in this connection. In some instances work had to be postponed owing to shortage of essential materials.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—The investigations begun several years ago into the life history of salmon of Irish rivers were continued during the period under review. Sets of scales with the appropriate particulars were, with the co-operation of fishery proprietors, collected from salmon captured in the Sligo, Drumcliffe and Inny Rivers. Similar collections relating to sea trout were also made from the Waterville and Inny Rivers.

During the year 1942 the results of investigations into the biology of the salmon of the River Corrib were published by Dr. A. E. J. Went, Inspector of Fisheries (Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol. 48B, No. 12). A Report on investigation into the salmon and sea trout of the Waterville (Currane) River by Dr. Went in collaboration with Mr. T. Sankey Barker of Waterville was published by the Royal Dublin Society (Scientific Proceedings, Vol. 25 N.S. No. 9). Mr. Barker who had prepared most of the material for microscopical examination handed it over for examination in the Department's Laboratory.

During the year under review the material collected by the Electricity Supply Board relating to salmon taken in the new fishing weir at Limerick throughout 1941 was under examination. Although the results were not complete by the end of the year, it became obvious that there were significant differences between the stocks of salmon at present entering the River Shannon and those which formerly were regarded as representative of this river. The results of the investigation should ultimately prove to be of value in assessing the effect of the hydro-electric scheme on the Shannon stocks of salmon.

For some time information as to the history and development of our more important salmon fisheries has been in course of compilation. A paper by Dr. Went entitled "The Galway Fishery—an account of the ownership of the fishery" was published in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy (Vol. 48 C, No. 5) during the year and a further treatise complementary to the first was in course of preparation.

The investigation into the growth of brown trout in the alkaline and acid reaches of the River Liffey was completed during the year and published by Dr. Went in collaboration with Miss W. E. Frost (a former member of the Department's staff), in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy (Vol. 48 B, No. 4).

Arising out of persistent complaints regarding the destruction of salmon and trout by pike, an attempt is being made to assess the actual effect of pike depredations on our salmon and trout population. The systematic collection of material, consisting of sets of scales and stomach contents of pike, together with measurements of the fish, was commenced during the autumn of 1942 by a member of the Department's technical staff (Mr. P. J. Roche, M.Sc.). Most of the material

worked upon is being provided by anglers, all of whom can greatly assist these investigations by co-operating in furnishing information when required by the Scientist in charge of the work.

LEGISLATION.—The Emergency Powers (Export of Salmon) Order restricted the export of salmon from the 9th March, 1942, to a number of licensed exporters. (See *ante*).

By-laws and Orders made under the Fisheries Acts, during 1942 are summarised in Appendix No. 16.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE FISHERY LAWS.—Prosecutions brought for fishery offences in 1942 showed a slight upward tendency.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.—While improved methods of disposal of the effluents from retting ponds were adopted by many flax-growers during the year, there were several convictions for polluting fisheries by the discharge of such effluents. Few cases were reported of damage to fish by pollution from other sources, but in one of these considerable fish mortality was caused by the discharge of effluents from a textile factory. The treatment normally applied to these effluents at the premises concerned had been suspended owing to difficulty in procuring certain chemical re-agents necessary for the process. Steps were eventually taken by the management towards preventing a recurrence of the trouble.

SÉAMAS Ó RIAIN,

Aire Talmhaidheachta.

20th July, 1943.

**APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON SEA AND INLAND
FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR 1942.**

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APPENDIX No. 1.

Total Quantity and Value of the SEA FISH (excluding Salmon) returned as Landed in Éire during the Year 1942.

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	
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£	cwts.	£	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Brill	82	622	331	2,083	289	1,898	235	1,547	937	6,150
Soles	262	3,300	758	6,943	161	1,546	90	1,025	1,271	12,814
Turbot	85	624	476	2,941	192	1,309	104	759	857	5,633
Total Prime Fish	429	4,546	1,565	11,967	642	4,753	429	3,331	3,065	24,597
Cod	13,182	46,869	2,759	8,763	520	1,573	2,862	7,729	19,323	64,934
Conger Eel	937	1,803	1,822	2,895	27	33	35	72	2,821	4,803
Haddock	238	1,111	147	432	24	53	526	1,492	935	3,088
Hake	793	3,625	1,385	3,650	41	99	445	1,642	2,664	9,016
Herrings	935	1,594	18,624	18,422	2,984	3,148	16,379	17,946	38,922	41,110
Ling	55	130	2,379	5,601	190	452	20	47	2,644	6,230
Mackerel	3,035	3,470	65,144	49,796	2,244	2,188	5,995	3,964	76,618	59,418
Plaice	7,270	25,037	4,399	22,874	815	3,684	2,603	13,106	15,087	64,701
Ray or Skate	7,203	12,477	3,908	8,128	2,792	4,763	2,066	5,158	15,969	30,526
Sprats	—	—	347	98	—	—	2,450	420	2,797	518
Whiting	31,524	48,946	6,031	10,988	3,387	5,423	10,097	16,998	51,039	82,355
Other kinds of Wet Fish	3,765	7,540	*10,121	21,169	2,851	5,697	4,082	7,948	20,819	42,354
Total for Wet Fish	69,366	157,148	118,631	164,783	16,017	31,866	47,989	79,853	252,703	433,650
SHELL FISH:—	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Crabs	480	6	9,038	113	—	—	18,179	288	27,697	407
Crayfish	—	—	5,723	555	1,832	143	—	—	7,555	698
Escallops	—	—	487,934	6,813	138,816	6,714	—	—	626,750	7,592
Lobsters	34,387	2,353	77,235	6,950	88,691	5,287	77,521	5,646	277,834	20,236
Oysters	49,400	575	87,526	874	427,882	4,329	13,272	139	578,080	5,917
Mussels	24,055	6,141	29,211	5,852	10,908	1,636	1,665	549	65,839	14,178
Periwinkles	4,284	1,821	13,563	5,929	20,164	10,875	5,228	2,273	43,239	20,898
Other Shell Fish	490	380	238	287	27	9	16	6	771	682
Total Value of Shell Fish	—	11,276	—	27,373	—	23,058	—	8,901	—	70,608
Grand Total of Value	—	168,424	—	192,156	—	54,924	—	88,754	—	503,978

* Includes 1873 cwts. Pilchards value £1,093.

504,258

APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison for the five years, 1938-1942, of the Average Prices per cwt. of different kinds of Sea Fish.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brill	2 9 5	3 8 8	5 4 0	6 9 0	6 11 3
Soles	4 11 4	3 6 3	6 15 4	9 8 0	10 1 8
Turbot	2 18 7	3 16 9	5 6 10	5 14 11	6 11 6
Cod	1 11 8	2 5 4	3 5 7	3 11 11	3 7 3
Conger Eel ..	0 13 7	1 1 3	1 1 6	1 18 11	1 14 1
Haddock	1 2 2	1 17 4	2 12 11	3 8 6	3 6 1
Hake	2 7 11	3 7 8	3 17 3	3 14 11	3 7 8
Herrings	0 6 9	0 9 7	0 15 10	1 1 0	1 1 1
Ling	0 17 10	1 8 3	1 13 5	2 2 9	2 7 2
Mackerel	0 7 2	0 7 2	0 9 11	1 13 8	0 15 6
Plaice	1 18 11	2 5 11	3 1 10	4 5 10	4 5 9
Ray or Skate	0 18 0	0 19 3	1 3 6	1 15 4	1 18 3
Sprats	0 3 6	0 5 7	0 12 8	0 7 5	0 3 8
Whiting	0 12 9	0 18* 2	1 0 9	1 12 6	1 12 3
Other kinds (not including Shell Fish)	0 18 0	1 7 3	1 9 1	2 0 2	2 0 8

APPENDIX No. 3.

Statement of the Quantities of Home-caught SEA FISH dealt with
in the Dublin Fish Market during the year 1942.

DEMERSAL FISH.

KINDS OF FISH	FISH LANDED IN EIRE	
	From steam trawlers registered at Dublin	*From vessels other than steam trawlers
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Brill	61	303
Black Soles	165	483
Turbot	66	317
Cod	3,212	7,311
Conger Eel	353	968
Haddock	238	274
Hake	657	902
Plaice	219	6,715
Ray	691	7,564
Whiting	3,355	29,389
Gurnard	235	185
Coalfish	428	894
Megrims	80	90
Other kinds (exclusive of Shell Fish) ..	541	2,108
TOTALS	10,301	57,503

* 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, 16,513 cwts.; Dundalk, 2,440 cwts.; Clogher Head, 2,855 cwts.; Balbriggan, 6,880 cwts.; Loughshinny and Rush, 11,794 cwts.; Howth, 8,214 cwts.; Arklow, 2,758 cwts.; Galway, 2,049 cwts. Various other ports sent to the Dublin Market smaller quantities totalling approximately 4,000 cwts.

PELAGIC FISH.

	Barrels	Boxes
Herrings (fresh)	—	17,537
" (cured)	23	—
Mackerel (fresh)	—	23,178
TOTALS	23	40,715

APPENDIX No. 4.

PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN FISHING AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING CRAFT IN 1942.

MEN	FISHING CRAFT.																		Total Vessels
	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	16 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	433	3	—	6	3	16	21	71	4	—	—	—	1	36	17	98	14	290	
Partially engaged	695	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	4	23	1	35	
Laid-up	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	33	11	78	
Totals	1,128	3	—	8	3	16	25	84	6	—	—	—	1	47	30	154	26	403	
SOUTH COAST : Solely engaged	847	—	—	4	3	7	28	215	1	—	—	—	14	143	46	424	123	1,008	
Partially engaged	2,435	—	—	—	—	1	—	18	1	—	—	—	2	21	25	49	22	139	
Laid-up	—	—	—	5	1	2	4	5	1	—	—	—	14	95	56	222	106	511	
Totals	3,282	—	—	9	4	10	32	238	3	—	—	—	30	259	127	695	251	1,658	
WEST COAST : Solely Engaged	306	—	—	5	—	13	5	15	—	—	—	6	5	2	51	24	291	663	
Partially engaged	2,445	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	42	50	67	459	
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	8	19	39	15	112	309	
Totals	2,751	—	—	5	4	15	6	19	—	—	—	12	13	23	132	89	470	1,431	
NORTH COAST : Solely Engaged	296	—	—	1	1	6	8	98	2	—	—	—	—	202	14	178	121	631	
Partially engaged	1,902	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	31	1	4	3	49	
Laid-up	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	16	1	—	—	—	—	101	4	56	45	227	
Totals	2,198	—	—	2	1	7	9	123	3	—	—	—	2	334	19	238	169	907	
TOTALS FOR 1942 : Solely Engaged	1,882	3	—	16	9	42	62	309	7	—	—	6	5	17	432	101	991	2,592	
Partially engaged	7,477	—	—	—	1	2	—	34	3	—	—	2	—	4	95	80	143	682	
Laid-up	—	—	—	8	2	4	3	31	2	—	—	4	8	35	245	84	423	1,125	
GRAND TOTAL	9,359	3	—	24	12	48	72	464	12	—	—	12	13	56	772	365	1,557	4,399	

APPENDIX No. 5.

Particulars of the Summer Herring Fishing, 1942.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwts.	£
Howth	June and July	328	656
Helvick	May and June	304	323
Kinsale	May and June	3,601	3,771
Union Hall	May to September	1,258	954
Castletownsend	July	325	217
Baltimore	May to October	748	547
Bantry	September and October	1,293	1,286
Valentia	May to July	2,495	1,917
Dingle	May to October	601	478
Cleggan	July to October	1,062	1,211
Port and Inver	September and October	1,499	1,597
Downings	August and September	1,386	1,777
Moville	September and October	456	295
Other Ports	May to October	952	1,012
TOTALS		16,308	16,041

APPENDIX No. 6.

Particulars of the Winter Herring Fishing, 1942-43.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwts.	£
Clogher Head	February to April	1,004	1,274
Balbriggan	February to March	466	477
Rosslare	November and December	221	201
Dunmore East	December and January	1,211	1,211
Helvick	November to April	903	903
Ballycotton	November to April	1,837	2,170
Kinsale	October to April	3,157	4,351
Union Hall	November to April	1,048	991
Baltimore	November to March	300	278
Bantry	November to February	1,315	1,896
Galway	October to January	824	661
Keel and Keem	October to December	790	903
Killybegs	October to April	1,252	2,264
Portnoo	November	350	360
Malinbeg	March and April	251	205
Burtonport	November to January	1,670	1,973
Kincasslagh	November to January	893	948
Bunbeg	November to January	5,289	5,558
Magheracarty	November to January	776	720
Downings	November to January	3,258	3,285
Other Ports	October to April	1,866	2,138
TOTALS		28,681	32,767

APPENDIX No. 7.

Particulars of the Spring Mackerel Fishing, 1942.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwts.	£
Loughshinny	July	608	638
Knockadoon	July	216	130
Kinsale	March to June	1,728	1,261
Baltimore	March to July	1,772	1,383
Schull	March to July	2,850	1,970
Ballinskelligs	March to July	282	233
Portmagee	March to July	1,437	1,712
Valentia	March to July	24,762	20,968
Dingle	April to July	859	561
Dunquin	March to May	290	278
Brandon Creek	March to July	231	245
Portacloy	July	655	440
Porturlin	June and July	974	651
Lackan	March to July	478	330
Malinbeg	March to June	343	135
Other Ports	March to July	2,259	1,944
TOTALS		39,744	32,879

APPENDIX No. 8.

Particulars of the Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1942-43.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwts.	£
Giles Quay	August and September	310	186
Loughshinny	August and September	1,554	1,943
Rush	August and September	257	315
Passage East	September	378	252
Kinsale	August to November	1,222	768
Union Hall	September to February	589	407
Cape-Clear	September	368	221
Baltimore	August to February	450	286
Bantry	September	286	132
Garnish and Ballydonegan	August to October	587	169
Ballycrovane	September	350	145
Valentia	August to February	14,605	10,875
{ Dingle	August to December	428	546
* { Dunquin	August to December	4,299	2,650
{ Ballinagall	August to February	3,047	2,070
Brandon Creek	August to February	1,948	1,357
Brandon Bay	August to October	230	106
Kilkee and Farraghy	August and September	275	218
Seafield	August and September	200	170
Aran Islands	August and September	362	446
Inishbofin	October	216	108
Broadhaven	September to November	469	281
Portacloy	August and September	206	122
Porturlin	August to October	423	263
Ballyglass	September to November	360	216
Belderrig	August to October	447	437
Lackan	September and November	322	224
Port Inver	August	450	398
Other Ports	August to February	2,420	1,616
TOTALS		37,458	26,927

* 539 barrels were cured for exportation in the Dingle Area.

APPENDIX No. 9.
Trawling, 1942 (including Seining).

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.
			Not exceeding 10 tons.	Over 10 tons, and not exceeding 15 tons.	Over 15 tons	
Clogher Head ..	28	5	—	3	3	All year.
Balbriggan ..	20	5	2	—	—	All year.
Rush ..	12	4	4	—	—	January to March, June to December.
Loughsbiny ..	28	6	5	1	—	January to March, June to December.
Howth ..	25	7	—	—	5	All year.
Dublin ..	34	4	1	—	—	All year.
Dun Laoghaire Area ..	4	1	1	—	—	March to October
Arklow ..	76	18	9	8	1	All year
Courtown Area ..	24	8	7	1	—	July to December.
Wexford ..	40	10	6	—	2	All year.
Rosslare Area ..	24	6	6	—	—	All year.
Carne ..	4	1	1	—	—	January to May, September to December.
Kilmore ..	30	10	10	—	—	April to November.
Fethard and Slade ..	9	3	3	—	—	June to November.
Duncannon ..	6	2	2	—	—	January to October.
Passage East ..	63	21	21	—	—	All year.
Dunmore East ..	12	3	1	—	—	March to November.
Dungarvan ..	3	1	1	—	—	July to November.
Helwick Area ..	29	7	7	—	—	February to November.
Ballycotton ..	20	9	9	—	—	February to October.
Rathcoursey ..	4	1	1	—	—	April to July
Passage West ..	3	1	1	—	—	January to October.
Cobh ..	12	3	2	—	1	All year.
Kinsale ..	13	4	3	1	—	January to November.
Courtmacsherry ..	6	2	2	—	—	All year.
Union Hall ..	28	9	5	2	2	All year.
Castletownsend ..	24	8	6	—	—	January to May, September to December.
Schull ..	32	14	14	—	—	All year.
Goleen and Crookhaven ..	3	1	1	—	—	All year.
Bantry ..	36	11	6	4	1	All year.
Derreen ..	12	4	2	2	—	All year.
Keemare ..	3	1	—	1	—	January to March, August to November.
Ballinskelligs ..	8	2	2	—	—	March to December.
Portmagee ..	20	5	5	—	—	All year.
Valentia Harbour ..	24	6	6	—	—	All year.
Caherciveen ..	12	4	4	—	—	All year.
Cromane ..	3	1	1	—	—	July to October.
Dingle ..	100	24	14	10	—	All year.
Aran Islands ..	18	4	2	2	—	January to September, November and December.
Galway ..	44	11	2	5	4	All year.
Lettermullen ..	3	1	1	—	—	February to August.
Inishbofin (Galway) ..	12	3	3	—	—	February to December.
Cleggan ..	4	1	1	—	—	March to June, November and December.
Murrisk ..	24	6	—	1	3	February to November.
Achill ..	32	8	—	—	8	All year.
Blacksod ..	3	1	1	—	—	March to November.
Enniscrone ..	9	3	3	—	—	May to September.
Mullaghmore ..	4	1	1	—	—	June to December.
Bundoran ..	6	2	2	—	—	February to November.
Killybegs ..	20	—	—	1	4	All year.
Burtonport ..	12	3	—	—	3	February to July.
Donegal (Ball Hill) ..	3	1	—	—	—	April to November.
Downings ..	28	7	5	2	—	February to August October and November.
Rathmullen ..	4	1	1	—	—	June to December.
Buncrana ..	12	3	3	—	—	March to September.
Culdaff ..	28	7	7	—	—	March to November.
Moiville ..	40	10	9	1	—	March to December.
Greencastle ..	24	6	6	—	—	March to June, November and December.
TOTALS	1,064	314	220	53	37	

* Three steam trawlers and one sailing boat are included.

APPENDIX No. 11.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

in respect of
 Repayable Advances made to the Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Ltd., during the twelve years ended
 31st March, 1943.

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

£	£
Repayable with Interest on an annuity basis in respect of advances amounting to £131,500 made up to 31st March, 1942	Repayments to 31st March, 1942
217,635	53,847
Repayable on advances amounting to £6,000 made during the year ended 31st March, 1943	Repayments made during the year ended 31st March, 1943
9,563	17,032
	Balance outstanding
	156,319
<u>£227,198</u>	<u>£227,198</u>

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(b) For general development purposes.

£	£
Repayable with Interest on an annuity basis in respect of advances amounting to £2,523 made up to 31st March, 1942	Repayments to 31st March, 1942
4,115	508
Advanced during year ended 31st March, 1943	Repayments made during the year ended 31st March, 1943
Nil	177
	Balance outstanding:—
	3,430
<u>£4,115</u>	<u>£4,115</u>

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

APPENDIX No. 13.
Particulars of Licences Issued by Boards of Conservators
for the year 1942.

FISHERY DISTRICT	Salmon Rod											Gap, Eye or Basket for Eels	Long Lines for Eels	Long Lines for Sea Trout	Loop Nets	Head Weir	Special Local Licences (Tidal Waters)	
	For one year	For 14 days	Special £1 Licence available after 1st July	Endorsements or Extensions	Snap Nets	Draft Nets	Drift Nets	Pole Nets	Bag Nets	Stake Nets	Eel Traps							Box or Crib
Dublin	77	-	9	4	-	12	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wexford	94	18	63	10	-	84	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waterford	185	3	-	-	179	21	77	-	1	2	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	
Lismore	118	4	-	14	26	12	56	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Cork	111	4	1	6	-	55	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bandon	76	-	2	4	-	29	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Skibbereen	29	3	11	8	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bantry	11	-	-	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kenmare	31	6	2	5	-	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Killarney	93	-	-	1	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waterville	29	12	66	37	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Limerick	337	4	14	36	1	127	55	-	-	4	-	8	59	17	-	-	-	
Galway	25	3	17	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	2	5	17	4	-	-	-	
Connemara	34	74	-	36	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ballinakill	16	8	54	16	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bangor	48	11	-	8	-	30	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ballina	34	10	19	12	-	23	30	-	-	-	-	6	28	1	-	-	-	
Sligo	61	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Ballyshannon	47	26	-	7	-	42	1	-	-	-	-	4	15	3	-	-	25	
Letterkenny	97	11	-	-	-	24	41	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	27	14	
Moville	23	5	-	2	-	17	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drogheda	130	18	-	14	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	2	-	-	-	
Dundalk	37	-	-	1	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	-	-	1	
TOTALS	1743	221	258	225	206	728	315	6	5	8	2	39	158	30	-2	27	1	39

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

APPENDIX NO. 16.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, etc., MADE DURING THE YEAR 1942.

DEFINITIONS OF TIDAL AND FRESHWATER BOUNDARIES.

No. 14 or Letterkenny District—River Lackagh.

No. D. 138—Dated 15th September, 1942.

DEFINING AND MARKING-OUT:

The boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the RIVER LACKAGH in the No. 14 or Letterkenny District to be an imaginary straight line drawn across the river at right angles to its course from the most downstream point of the disused salmon weir, situated approximately 310 yards above the bridge over the said river known as Lackagh Bridge, which connects the townlands of Drumlackagh and Cashel.

BY-LAWS—SALMON AND TROUT.

No. 1 or Dublin District.

SIZE LIMIT FOR SALMON OR TROUT.

BY-LAW No. 444—Dated 9th January, 1942.

PROHIBITING:

to take and kill, by any means whatsoever, in the waters of the River Liffey below or to seaward of Poulaphuca Waterfall, or of any of the tributary streams, except the River Dodder, entering the River Liffey below or to seaward of Poulaphuca Waterfall, or of any of the streams, or the tributaries of such streams, entering the sea in the No. 1 or Dublin Fishery District north of the mouth of the River Liffey) any fish of the salmon or trout kind of less than eight inches in length measured in a straight line from the tip of the snout to the fork of the tail, or to have in possession on or near the banks of the said waters any such fish of less than the said length.

No. 4 or Lismore District.

SIZE LIMIT FOR SALMON OR TROUT.

BY-LAW No. 445—Dated 9th January, 1942.

PROHIBITING:

to take and kill, by any means whatsoever in any of the waters of the No. 4 or Lismore Fishery District, any fish of the salmon or trout kind of less than seven inches in length measured in a straight line from the tip of the snout to the fork of the tail or to have in possession on or near the banks of the said waters any such fish of less than the said length.

GENERAL.

No. 4 or Lismore District.

BALLYCOTTON BAY—TRAMMEL NETTING.

BY-LAW No. 447—Dated 9th January, 1942.

PROHIBITING:

to use in Ballycotton Bay, County Cork, inside or landward of imaginary straight lines drawn from Ballycotton Lighthouse to the nearest point on the mainland, and from the said Lighthouse to the

old telegraph tower, on Knockadoon Head or in any part of the sea within a distance of half a mile measured from low water mark on the shore of Ballycotton Outer Island—

- (a) any trammel of a greater depth than eighteen feet, measured from the cork rope to the foot rope of lower edge when the net is mounted for fishing, or
- (b) any trammel net the foot rope or lower edge of which is not so weighted that at all times at which the net is being fished the entire length of the foot rope or lower edge rests on the sea bottom.

No. 14 or Letterkenny District.

RIVER LACKAGH—NETTING.

BY-LAW No. 448—Dated 16th September, 1942.

PROHIBITING :

to use any net for the capture of fish in that part of the River Lackagh lying between the tidal and freshwater boundary of the said river and the upstream side of the bridge over the river known as Lackagh Bridge, which connects the townlands of Drumlackagh and Cashel.

ORDERS.

KENMARE BOARD OF CONSERVATORS (DISSOLUTION) ORDER, 1942, DATED 4th FEBRUARY, 1942.

Dissolving the Board of Conservators for the No. 6th or Kenmare Fishery District and transferring the funds, books and other property and the several powers, duties and liabilities of the said Board of Conservators to a suitable person appointed to perform the duties of the said Board of Conservators.

EMERGENCY POWERS (EXPORT OF SALMON) ORDER, 1942. (S. R. & O. 1942, No. 73) DATED 4th MARCH, 1942 (as amended by Emergency Powers (Export of Salmon) 1942 Amendment Order, 1942 (S. R. & O. 1942, No. 530), dated 22nd December, 1942).

Providing that on and after the 9th March, 1942, no person shall export any salmon unless such salmon is exported under and in accordance with a licence issued by the Minister under this Order.

STATISTICS (SALMON, SEA TROUT AND EELS) ORDER, 1942
(S. R. & O. 1942, No. 463) DATED 27th NOVEMBER, 1942.

Ordering the collection of statistics of the number, weight and value of salmon, sea trout and eels captured in Eire in the year 1943, together with particulars of the means of capture, and making regulations in relation to the collection of such statistics and particulars.

SALMON FISHERIES (CLOSING OF FREE GAP) (No. 4)
ORDER, 1942, DATED 31st DECEMBER, 1942.

Authorising the Electricity Supply Board, for the purpose of acquiring statistical information to close at all times during the period commencing on the 1st day of January, 1943, and ending on the 19th day of July, 1943, 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.