

ÉIRE.

ROINN TALMHUIDHEACHTA
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

BRAINSE IASCAIGH
(FISHERIES BRANCH)

REPORT

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1937.

DUBLIN:
PUBLISHED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased directly from the
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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1937.

The administration of the fisheries services passed, by virtue of the Fisheries (Re-distribution of Public Services) Order, 1934, to the Minister for Agriculture, whose fourth annual Report is now presented.

I.

SEA FISHERIES.

The total landings of sea fish, exclusive of shellfish, during 1937 showed an increase in quantity over the figure for the previous year. There was a relatively smaller increase in the value of the landings. The aggregate figures for quantity and value for each of the two years were :

Year	Cwts.	£
1937	181,602	127,478
1936	166,770	118,286

The quantitative increase for 1937 represents improved landings by the inshore fishermen, as distinct from those of the deep-sea trawlers. The total value of shellfish taken by our fishermen in 1937 showed a slight increase over the figure for 1936; the values being £35,173 and £33,896, respectively.

There was an upward tendency in the prime cost of fishing boats and gear. Running expenses, moreover, were generally high. These circumstances were all the more unfortunate for our fishermen where accompanied by a decline in the prices realised for many of the varieties included in their catches.

DEMERSAL FISHERY.—The total quantitative yield from the demersal fishery in 1937 was 67,351 cwts. as against 59,452 cwts. in the previous year. The total value of demersal fish landed reached the figure of £87,377, the corresponding figure in respect

of 1936 being £80,587. Nearly two-thirds of the total quantity landed consisted of plaice, cod and whiting. The landings of hake and haddock during the year were about double those of 1936; there was, however, a considerable fall in the average prices realised by the producer for these two varieties.

Dublin Steam Trawlers (the only vessels of this class operated by a native company) made 161 trips in 1937 as against 255 in the previous year. This curtailment of activity resulted in a decrease in the landings made by these vessels, which fell from 24,862 cwts. in 1936 to 15,258 cwts. in 1937. Foreign trawlers landed 8,518 cwts. of demersal fish during the year, chiefly at Dublin; their landings for the previous year were negligible.

Landings of demersal fish by inshore fishermen increased in quantity from 35,119 cwts. in 1936 to 43,575 cwts. in 1937. The heaviest landings by such fishermen at any one port were made at Clogher Head and amounted to some 7,000 cwts., in quantity and £3,300 in value. The highest earnings were made at Dingle where eighteen motor boats and a few canoes landed demersal fish to the value of approximately £7,000.

PELAGIC FISHERY.—Herrings.—The following comparative table indicates the position of our herring fisheries as a whole during 1937 and the previous ten years.

Year	Quantity landed	Value of Catch	Average value per cwt.	
	cwts.	£	s	d
1927	351,955	155,909	8	10
1928	283,904	163,498	11	6
1929	139,691	74,488	10	8
1930	108,583	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

The above figures include landings by cross-channel boats. Such landings in 1937 amounted in quantity to 16,681 cwts., and in value to £5,610, the corresponding figures for 1936 being 15,832 cwts. and £6,406.

The Donegal offshore matje summer fishery, although largely worked by cross-channel boats of a larger type than those in use by the local fishermen, did not yield satisfactory results, as the catches were below the normal in quality. While the total earnings of the home-boats participating in the Howth summer-fishing were higher than those for the 1936 season, the average price during the 1937 season was lower than that for the preceding year. On the other hand, the Arklow winter fishing proved to be the most successful one of recent years.

Under the Trade Agreement between Germany and this country, the German Government allotted a currency quota among German firms, equivalent to some £9,000 sterling, for the importation of cured herrings from this country. The prices realised by our exporters under this arrangement did not prove to be satisfactory, and the quota was not availed of in full. The cured herring sent to Germany came chiefly from County Donegal and Howth, County Dublin. In common with producers of this commodity elsewhere, our people are finding it increasingly difficult to market cured herring to advantage in those European countries which formerly purchased large quantities.

Mackerel.—The general position as regards our mackerel fisheries during 1937 and the preceding ten years is illustrated by the comparative table below.

Year	Quantity Landed	Value of Catch	Average price per cwt.	
			s.	d.
	cwts.	£		
1927	188,928	80,906	8	7
1928	85,836	44,795	10	5
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	0
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

All but a very small part of the mackerel landings were made by home-boats.

The spring fishing at Valentia, one of the principal stations, showed better returns than for some years past. The shoals, however, ran a considerable distance offshore and only the power-driven craft can be said to have had anything like a satisfactory season. The autumn fishery in the vicinity of the Dingle Peninsula was reasonably good, the returns being an improvement on the corresponding season of 1936. Some curing for export, mainly to the U.S.A., took place during the autumn season in Counties Cork and Kerry. Throughout the second half of the year a bounty equivalent to the British customs duty was paid on fresh mackerel exported to markets in the United Kingdom.

SHELLFISH.—The total value of shellfish taken by our fishermen in 1937 was £35,173 which exceeded the corresponding figure for 1936 by £1,277. The French Government allotted a quota of some 1,200 cwts. during the year for lobsters and crayfish from this country. An export bounty equivalent to three-fourths of the British customs duty was paid from the 1st May to 16th October on lobsters consigned to markets in the United Kingdom. Export bounties were granted during the first and last quarters of the year, in respect of periwinkles, mussels and scallops similarly consigned: the bounties paid were the equivalent of the British customs duty except in the case of scallops exported in the

first quarter of the year on which a bounty equivalent to one-half of the British duty was paid.

FISHERMEN AND BOATS.—The number of persons returned as being engaged, wholly or partly, at sea-fishing, fell from about 7,700 in 1936 to about 7,300 in 1937, while the number of boats in use remained in the neighbourhood of 2,600 in each year. Further particulars will be found in Appendices Nos. 5 and 10.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The total imports of fish of every kind rose in value from £293,935 in 1936 to £316,717 in 1937, while our exports—which consist, however, mainly of salmon and trout—touched the exceptionally low figure of £175,364 in 1937 as against £263,766 in the preceding twelve months. (This drop in exports is adverted to later, under the caption “Inland Fisheries.”)

ASSISTANCE TO FISHERMEN.—The Sea Fisheries Association was enabled, by means of moneys advanced from the funds at the disposal of this Department, to continue the provision of boats and fishing-gear on hire-purchase terms to its members. This system, which has been in operation since 1931, replaced the earlier one of direct loans made by the State to fishermen (on the personal backing of approved sureties) for the purchase of boats and gear. Outstanding balances on foot of loans made under the earlier system are still under collection by the Department and under that heading a considerable number of small remittances, totalling about £1,000, were received during the twelve months under review.

FISHERY PATROL SERVICE.—The s.s. “Muirchu” remained on normal patrol duty throughout the year, and in November, 1937, an additional vessel, the s.s. “Fort Raunoch” was acquired on charter as a fishery cruiser. Several foreign vessels were arrested on the charge of illegal fishing and in almost every case a conviction was secured; substantial fines were imposed, and in several instances the Court ordered the confiscation of the fishing-gear and fish found on board the offending vessel. The s.s. “Muirchu” also participated in a programme of international scientific investigations undertaken in collaboration with the patrol ships of other Western European countries, in accordance with plans devised by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, a central body whose headquarters is at Copenhagen.

MINOR MARINE WORKS AND DREDGING.—The Department continued during the year to collaborate with the Office of Public Works and various local authorities by advising, from the viewpoint of fisheries, upon applications for the improvement of existing landing facilities and the provision of new ones. A similar service was also rendered with regard to dredging operations at one or two ports.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—The examination of samples of herrings from various localities on our coasts was continued during the year. Mr. B. Storrow of the Dove Marine Laboratory, Cullercoats, was good enough to examine, and report upon, samples from the Donegal spring and

summer herring fisheries. His conclusion (arrived, at after examination of the scales of such samples) that the wastage of the stock of old fish was inadequately compensated by the arrival of younger year-groups, was confirmed by the results of the fishings.

Microscopic investigation in the Department's laboratory, of the ovaries of herring from different fisheries has shown that there is a marked difference in size between the eggs of spring-spawning and autumn-spawning fish. The diameter of the eggs of fish of the former class is about twenty-five per cent. greater, than in the case of the latter class and, consequently the numbers of eggs, for fish of the same size, are only about half as great. This distinction, an account of which has been published in the *Journal of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea*, does not appear to have been previously recognised.

Routine observations of sea-temperature and the collection of samples of sea-water for determination of salinity were made from the s.s. "Muirchu" during the year, and similar observations were, through the courtesy of the British and Irish Steam Packet Company, received from some of their vessels. The collection of Plankton was also carried out from the s.s. "Muirchu" and the samples thus obtained were examined in the Department.

The Department was represented at the Annual Meeting of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea which was held at Copenhagen in July, 1937, and also at a meeting of a sub-committee of the same body which was convened at Plymouth in December, 1937, in order to formulate plans for a combined investigation into the biology of the Mackerel.

LEGISLATION.—The Whale Fisheries Act, 1937, was designed to enforce the provisions of an International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Geneva in 1931, which aimed at the prevention of uneconomic exploitation of whales, the stock of which was being depleted so seriously by modern methods of capture as to give grounds for believing that it was threatened with extinction within a few years. Several vessels engaged in whaling as factory ships or as catchers are registered in this country and therefore operate under licences granted by the Minister for Agriculture. During the 1937-38 season, when the three factory ships so registered were engaged in whaling in the Antarctic and other southern waters, their operation was supervised by inspectors appointed by the Minister.

The protection of undersized and immature sea fish from destruction by ordinary methods of fishing had become increasingly urgent during the year, and led to the enactment of the Sea Fisheries (Protection of Immature Fish) Act, 1937, which enables regulations to be made by Order specifying the minimum size below which fish may not be landed, and the minimum size of mesh to be permitted in trawl nets. It is hoped that the administration of this Act will result in the conservation and improvement of the stocks of fish in our inshore waters.

II.

INLAND FISHERIES.

Statistics relating to the capture of salmon, sea trout and eels have, under the powers conferred by the Statistics Act, 1926, been collected from licence holders, for alternate years commencing with 1927. While the compilation of the figures for the year 1937 had not been completed at the time this Report was prepared, it was evident at that stage that the year had been characterised by a great scarcity of salmon off our coasts and in our rivers. It is, indeed, safe to conclude that rarely, within living memory, has there been such a bad season as that of 1937 for the commercial salmon fisheries and salmon angling in this country. The runs of fish were much smaller than usual, more particularly those of small spring and summer fish.

The quantity of salmon captured by drift nets off the north and north-west coasts was the third lowest recorded since 1905, the first year for which reliable figures for this drift net fishery were available, and was less than one-third of the average yearly catch for the thirty-three years from 1905 to 1937. Only in 1920 and 1929 did this fishery give worse results. The returns of catches of salmon (covering the months of June, July and August) for each of the three years 1935, 1936, and 1937, at this fishery are summarised below:—

Year.	No. of fish landed.	Weight in cwts.
1935	23,530	1,370
1936	25,893	1,706
1937	11,902	741

Anglers had, for the most part, a very disappointing season because, in addition to the general paucity of salmon, rivers were low for long spells in many districts.

A striking indication of the exceptional nature of the 1937 season is obtained from a comparison of the following figures (published by the Department of Industry and Commerce) for exports of salmon and sea trout during the three years 1935, 1936 and 1937:—

1935	---	---	---	24,333 cwts.
1936	---	---	---	22,570 cwts.
1937	---	---	---	10,518 cwts.

This scarcity of salmon during the 1937 season does not appear to have been confined to this country. Other countries in Western Europe also seem to have experienced decreases in the runs of small spring fish. In the general absence of scientific information on the subject, it can only be surmised that the apparently widespread scarcity of salmon during the year was due to unfavourable factors in the sea.

The main bulk of Irish exports of salmon is consigned to Billingsgate Fish Market, London, the consignments to other distributing centres being, relatively, very small. The universal shortage of salmon in countries which supply Billingsgate and other British markets, resulted naturally in prices being much more favourable than those obtained in 1936 when supplies were fairly normal.

The run of salmon to the spawning beds was reported to be good in almost all districts and, although spawning fish were in many cases prevented by low water conditions from going farther upstream, the season in this respect is believed to have been satisfactory. The run of descending smolts was about average. In the River Shannon a considerable migration of smolts was observed. It is hoped that this may prove to be a preliminary to the revival of the Shannon salmon fisheries from the decline which set in some years ago following the construction of the hydro-electric works. No serious occurrence of disease among salmon was reported during the year.

The catch of eels during the 1937 season appears, from the data available at this stage, to have been about the same as that of 1936. The figures published by the Department of Industry and Commerce for exports of this class of fish in 1935, 1936 and 1937 were:—

1935	...	...	2,915 cwts.,	value	£8,498.
1936	...	...	2,409	"	£7,346.
1937	...	...	2,421	"	£7,857.

The revision of "The Angler's Guide to the Irish Free State" was completed during the year and the Guide was published in a third edition towards the end of 1937.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON AND TROUT.— Hatchery operations were carried out with varying results at thirty-nine stations, of which twenty were stocked entirely with eyed ova obtained from some other hatchery, whilst the remainder were wholly or partially stocked by stripping fish taken locally for the purpose. Ova from salmon were collected by stripping at twelve stations, from sea trout at three stations, and from brown trout at ten stations.

The spawning season 1937-38 was characterised in most districts by markedly low water conditions which were adverse to the ascent of fish up tributary streams. This made it difficult to collect the usual quantity of fish, for the purpose of stripping, at many of the smaller hatcheries which are situated on such streams. The output of these smaller hatcheries was, therefore, below the normal. The output of salmon ova of the hatcheries at Glenties and Lismore, which are under the control of the Department, and of the large hatcheries at Blackcastle and Mallow was, however, up to the average. The estimated output from each hatchery is given in Appendix No. 17.

The aggregate number of fry, mainly salmon, distributed from all hatcheries showed a decrease of 812,860 on the figures for the previous year. The development of fry was hastened by warm weather towards the end of the season and in the majority of hatcheries the fry were distributed much earlier than usual.

At the experimental brown trout hatchery at Lough Owel 555,000 ova were obtained from fish taken locally for the purpose. Of this quantity 130,000 were hatched out and the resulting fry liberated in the Lough, the remainder of the ova, after incubation to the eyed stage, being distributed amongst the smaller hatcheries throughout the country. This output of ova was the highest yet attained at the hatchery and was some 140,000 above the average of the past five years: nevertheless, the demand for ova again greatly exceeded the supply available. It had been proposed to increase the output to an even greater extent than that recorded but unfortunately the dry weather and low water conditions which prevailed during the stripping season rendered this impossible.

Six new hatcheries were established during the year and several Angling Associations contemplate constructing hatcheries in readiness for next season.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.—The total receipts of the various Boards of Conservators during the year 1937 were as follows:—

	£
Licence Duty	11,594
Fishery Rates	14,117
Fines and Sales of forfeited Engines, etc.	2,575
Local Subscriptions	148
Exchequer Grants	1,270
Gross Total	£29,704

The total expenditure by these Boards was:—

	£
Salaries and Wages	4,669
Travelling and Other Expenses	5,678
Bailiffing of Rivers, etc.	17,676
Law Costs	1,120
Gross Total	£29,143

About 1,550 water-bailiffs were employed—for the most part on a seasonal basis—by these Boards during the year under review.

As in former years many expressions of appreciation were received from Boards of Conservators with regard to the active co-operation of the *Gárda Síochána* in the enforcement of the fishery laws.

Elections of Conservators for the ensuing three years took place in all Fishery Districts during the Autumn of 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY.—Exclusive of persons in the direct employment of Boards of Conservators about 4,600 men were estimated to have been engaged in 1937 in seasonal netting for salmon under Common Law right and about 630 were employed by the owners of commercial fisheries. Some 1,000 men were in temporary employment as professional anglers and gbillies. Approximately 100 water-bailiffs were employed by owners of private fisheries during the year.

INSTRUMENTS OF CAPTURE.—The total number of licences issued by Boards of Conservators in 1937 was 4901, the comparative figures for 1936, 1935 and 1934 being 5,247, 5,030 and 4874 respectively. Details of the classes of licences issued in each Fishery District are shown in Appendix No. 15.

There was an appreciable decrease in the numbers of draft, drift and snap net licences taken out in 1937, as compared with the previous year, the chief decrease being in the case of drift net licences which fell by 125 to 317. The numbers of draft net licences declined from 785 in 1936 to 708 in 1937 and of snap net licences from 246 to 192. There were 39 draft net licences issued under the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934, as compared with 41 in 1936.

The number of whole season rod licences issued was 1964 and there were 325 "endorsement" extensions to districts other than those in which the original licences were issued, as well as 1,113 fourteen-day licences. The total, 3,402, compares with a total of 3,472 for 1936 which was made up as follows:—Whole season licences, 2,064; endorsements, 347; fourteen-day licences, 1,061.

The number of instruments licensed for the capture of eels was 170, the corresponding figures for 1936 and 1935 being 176 and 207 respectively.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—The first part of a detailed investigation, by means of scale measurements, into the age and growth of salmon from the River Shannon was completed and the results are embodied in a paper by Mr. A. E. J. Went, entitled "Salmon of the River Shannon," which has been accepted for publication in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.

The marking of salmon released after spawning at the Department's hatchery at Glenties, Co. Donegal was continued, 205 fish from the 1936 run having been so marked and released. Five of these fish had been previously marked and released in the hatching season 1935-36 and had returned to the River Owenea. Recaptures of eight marked fish were reported during the year 1937.

Further observations were made on the variation of the food and growth of brown trout from acid (peaty) and alkaline (limestone) waters as typified by two selected portions of the River Liffey at Ballysmuttan and Straffan,

OFFENCES AGAINST FISHERY LAWS.—The total number of prosecutions for fishery offences in the country as a whole in 1937 showed an appreciable decrease as compared with 1936.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.—Generally speaking, little damage would appear to have been done to fisheries by the pollution of rivers and streams during 1937. The establishment of new industrial enterprises, however, tends to increase the danger of such pollution and during the year continual vigilance was necessary on the part of Boards of Conservators and of the Department for the purpose of securing the adoption of suitable methods of disposal of harmful effluents. A number of cases of pollution and suspected pollution were investigated.

LEGISLATION.—The provisions of the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934, as extended by the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) (Amendment) Act, 1935, were renewed for a further period of two years by the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) (Amendment) Act, 1937, which also included a provision designed to facilitate fishermen who might find it difficult to pay the Special Local Licence duty in one sum.

The powers conferred on Boards of Conservators by the Fisheries Act, 1925, as amended by the Fisheries Act, 1935, to levy rates on fisheries, were extended for a further period of twelve years by the Fisheries Act, 1937.

SÉAMAS Ó RIAIN,

Aire Talmhaidheachta.

Dated 13th day of September, 1938.

**APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON SEA AND INLAND
FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR, 1937.**

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APPENDIX No. 1.

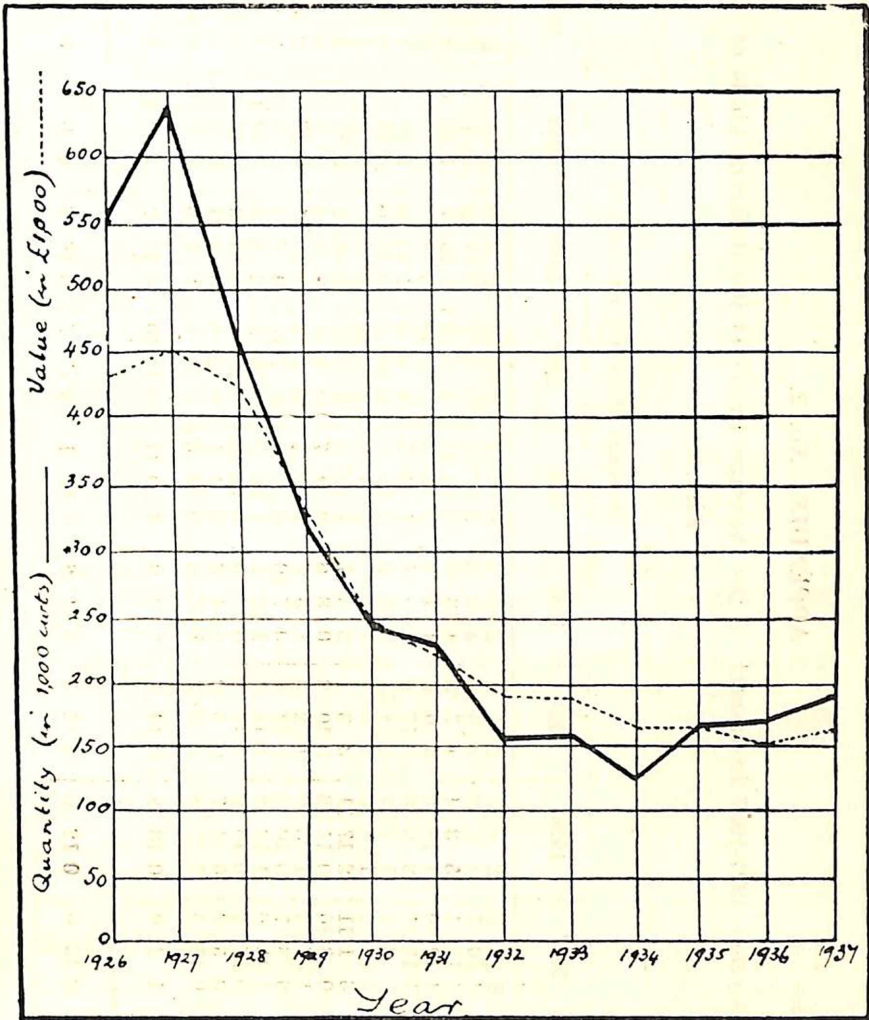
Statement of the Total Quantity and Value of the SEA FISH (excluding Salmon) returned as Landed on the Coasts of Eire during the year 1937.

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	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£	cwts.	£	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Brill	167	558	197	484	93	236	52	132	509	1,410
Soles	281	1,342	924	3,884	275	1,142	35	146	1,515	6,514
Turbot	98	294	158	447	62	176	25	68	343	985
Total Prime Fish ...	546	2,194	1,279	4,815	430	1,554	112	346	2,367	8,909
Cod	10,113	18,941	328	417	76	115	885	313	11,402	20,286
Conger Eel	1,007	639	—	—	42	21	—	—	1,049	660
Haddock	463	962	75	76	14	13	1,451	976	2,003	2,027
Hake	3,993	9,504	73	111	22	38	1	4	4,089	9,656
Herrings	19,136	7,682	9,940	3,904	2,986	1,398	32,256	10,692	64,318	23,676
Ling	212	137	32	19	4	3	31	11	279	170
Mackerel	3,004	1,477	41,017	12,640	1,848	1,031	2,939	1,204	48,808	16,352
Plaice	7,834	11,823	2,418	5,517	489	864	2,175	2,926	12,916	21,130
Ray or Skate	4,975	4,071	1,118	915	746	756	1,300	794	8,139	6,536
Sprats	—	—	165	25	—	—	960	48	1,125	73
Whiting	12,677	8,285	2,641	1,602	938	850	2,279	953	18,535	11,691
All other except Shell Fish	3,456	3,596	1,914	1,680	219	212	983	824	6,572	6,312
Total Wet Fish	67,416	69,311	61,000	31,721	7,814	6,855	45,372	19,591	181,602	127,478
Shell Fish:—	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Crabs	672	—	7,212	60	—	—	20,190	155	37,074	220
Crayfish	—	—	19,746	1,192	16,577	1,221	634	43	36,957	2,456
Escallops	—	—	92,027	651	89,110	322	912	6	182,049	978
Lobsters	46,719	1,933	125,854	6,939	138,756	6,525	113,850	4,794	425,179	20,191
Oysters	90,009	226	18,468	390	153,790	1,216	1,200	15	293,467	1,847
Mussels	4,891	871	6,384	903	416	59	318	18	11,809	1,852
Periwinkles	1,053	306	8,623	2,528	11,272	2,834	3,644	816	24,592	6,485
Other Shell Fish	1,067	669	393	476	—	—	—	—	1,460	1,144
Total Value of Shell Fish	—	4,010	—	13,139	—	12,177	—	5,847	—	35,173
Grand Total of Value ...	—	73,321	—	44,860	—	19,032	—	25,438	—	162,651

Landings by foreign boats are included in above figures

FIG. 1.

Fluctuations of Quantity (*exclusive of Shell Fish*) and Value (*inclusive of Shell Fish*) of Sea Fish landed from 1926 to 1937.



APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison for the years 1927-1937 in respect of the Average Prices of the different kinds of Sea Fish Landed in Eire.

Kinds of Fish	Average Price per cwt.										
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brill	4 0 7	4 5 9	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
Soles	4 11 1	5 3 4	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 9
Turbot	4 12 10	4 18 0	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
Cod	1 15 11	2 2 6	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
Conger Eel	1 3 4	1 1 1	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
Haddock	1 6 2	1 8 10	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
Hake	3 1 11	2 17 11	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
Herrings	0 8 10	0 11 6	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
Ling	1 7 3	1 3 8	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 4
Mackerel	0 8 7	0 10 5	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
Plaice	1 15 0	1 18 3	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
Ray or Skate	0 17 6	0 16 2	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
Sprats	0 5 2	0 4 7	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
Whiting	0 17 5	1 0 8	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
Other Kinds (not including Shell Fish) ...	1 2 0	0 18 8	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
All Kinds other than Shell Fish	0 12 0	0 12 0	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

APPENDIX No. 3.

DUBLIN MARKET RETURNS.

Statement of the Quantities of SEA-FISH dealt with in the Dublin Fish Market during the year 1937.

DEMERSAL FISH.

Kinds of Fish	FISH LANDED IN EIRE			IMPORTS
	From Dublin Steam Trawlers	*From Vessels other than Steam Trawlers	From foreign Vessels	From Cross-Channel Ports
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Brill ...	107	140	14	31
Black Soles ...	150	724	45	22
Turbot ...	78	95	16	33
Cod ...	5,308	2,856	1,461	21,216
Conger Eel ...	470	213	390	—
Haddock ...	226	588	237	517
Hake ...	698	108	3,295	70
Plaice ...	522	6,656	234	661
Ray ...	655	6,657	315	—
Whiting ...	5,246	7,481	1,162	121
Gurnard ...	52	34	134	—
Coalfish ...	767	31	352	481
Megrims ...	503	426	147	4
Other Kinds, exclusive of Shell Fish ...	476	750	617	39
TOTALS ...	15,258	26,759	8,419	23,195

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

Sea Fisheries Association boats operating at various ports, 5,008 cwts.; Balbriggan, 2,769 cwts.; Arklow, 2,237 cwts.; Howth, 1,274 cwts.; Ringsend, 1,088 cwts.; Galway, 1,030 cwts. Various other ports sent to the Dublin Market smaller quantities totalling approximately 13,353 cwts.

PELAGIC FISH.

	Barrels	Boxes
Herrings (fresh) landed in Eire ...	48	24,897
„ „ imported from Norwegian Ports ...	497	—
„ „ „ „ Scottish Ports ...	20	3,172
„ „ „ „ English Ports ...	10	165
„ „ „ „ Northern Ireland Ports ...	19	4,267
„ cured in Eire ...	152	—
Mackerel (fresh) landed in Eire ...	—	7,335
TOTALS ...	746	39,836

APPENDIX No. 4.

FISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1937.

(as compared with those for 1936)

I.—IMPORTS.	Quantity		Value	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
FRESH OR FROZEN.	Cwts	Cwts	£	£
All varieties, exclusive of Shell Fish	134,137	125,628	210,424	206,094
Shell Fish	611	641	1,904	1,952
CURED OR CANNED.				
All Varieties, inclusive of Shell Fish	37,297	30,992	104,389	85,889
TOTALS	172,045	157,261	316,717	293,935
II.—EXPORTS.				
FRESH.				
Salmon and Trout	10,518	22,570	102,039	184,245
Eels (freshwater)	2,421	2,409	7,857	7,346
Coarse Freshwater Fish	57	112	113	218
Herrings	10,388	11,282	3,890	5,236
Mackerel	5,478	5,074	5,104	4,590
Prime Sea Fish (Brill, Sole, etc)	388	267	1,637	1,089
White Sea Fish (Cod, etc.)	588	280	1,102	501
Coarse Sea Fish (Conger, etc.)	310	1,490	476	1,676
Shell Fish	56,019	60,570	37,077	41,677
CURED OR SALTED.				
Herrings	10,402	8,371	5,890	6,447
Kippers	115	178	154	253
Mackerel	8,438	9,253	10,016	10,479
Others	10	—	9	—
TOTALS	105,132	121,865	175,364	263,766

APPENDIX No. 5.

SEA FISHERIES. ABSTRACT OF NUMBERS OF MEN AND BOATS, 1937.

	Men Engaged in Fishing	FISHING CRAFT.														Total Boats			
		Steam			Motor						Sail						Row Boats		
		1st Class			1st Class		2nd Class		3rd Class	1st Class		2nd Class	3rd Class	Un-classed A	Un-classed B				
		Over 200 Tons	100-200 Tons	15-100 Tons	Over 25 Tons	20-25 Tons	15-20 Tons	10-15 Tons	Under 10 Tons and of 18ft. keel and upwards over all.	Less than 18ft. keel over all.	Over 25 Tons	20-25 Tons	15-20 Tons	10-15 Tons	Under 10 Tons and of 18ft. keel and upwards over all.		Less than 18ft. keel over all.	Open boats and canoes of 18ft. keel and upwards over all.	Canoes of less than 18ft. keel over all.
EAST COAST:																			
Solely engaged	423	2	—	—	2	8	12	25	37	—	—	—	—	35	18	59	9	207	
Partially engaged	446	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	9	50	
Laid-up	—	1	1	1	6	2	2	9	18	—	—	—	—	27	10	67	7	151	
Totals	869	6	1	1	8	10	14	34	63	—	—	—	—	66	33	147	25	408	
SOUTH COAST:																			
Solely engaged	703	—	—	—	3	—	3	14	123	1	—	—	—	6	149	41	333	82	757
Partially engaged	1,907	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	14	2	—	—	—	28	30	—	22	175	
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	6	1	4	8	35	1	—	—	—	172	36	376	171	815	
Totals	2,610	—	—	—	9	1	9	24	174	4	—	—	14	349	107	781	275	1,747	
WEST COAST:																			
Solely engaged	162	—	—	—	3	2	6	1	9	—	2	4	—	25	9	139	30	241	
Partially engaged	2,033	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	5	—	—	2	—	43	—	162	374	618	
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	9	—	51	31	177	156	473	
Totals	2,135	—	—	—	3	4	11	4	13	—	5	15	38	119	88	478	560	1,359	
NORTH COAST:																			
Solely engaged	245	—	1	—	—	—	3	6	81	2	—	—	—	163	8	117	109	450	
Partially engaged	1,405	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	1	—	—	—	32	—	—	16	31	
Laid-up	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	4	13	—	—	1	—	149	—	80	77	340	
Totals	1,650	—	2	—	2	1	7	10	106	3	—	1	2	344	70	202	202	892	
TOTALS FOR 1937:																			
Solely engaged	1,473	2	1	—	8	10	24	46	252	3	2	4	9	372	76	648	230	1,695	
Partially engaged	5,791	3	—	—	—	1	8	5	31	3	—	—	—	107	83	260	421	932	
Laid-up	—	1	2	2	14	5	9	21	73	1	3	10	37	399	79	700	411	1,779	
Totals	7,264	6	3	2	22	16	41	72	356	7	5	20	54	878	238	1,608	1,062	4,466	

APPENDIX No. 6.
Particulars of Summer Herring Fishing, 1937.

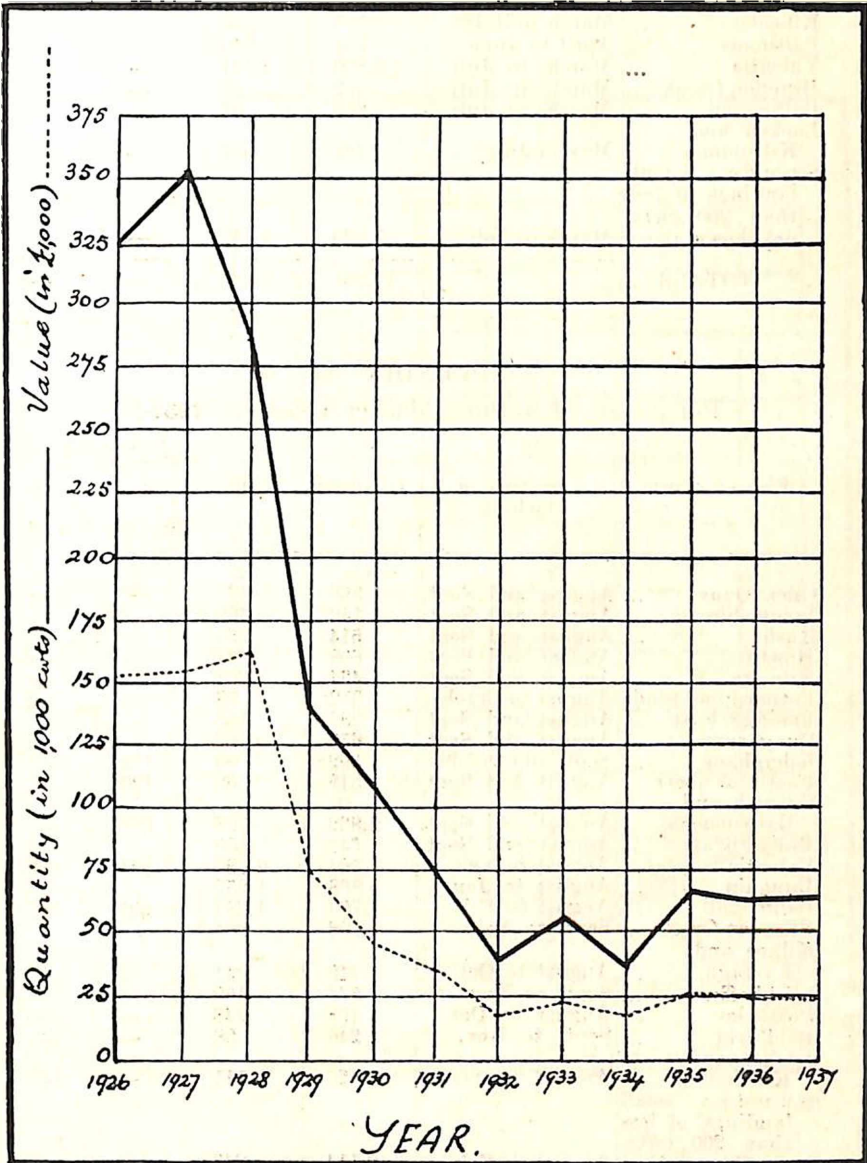
Fishing Port.	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation.	
				Barrels	Half-Barrels
		Cwts.	£		
Howth	May to September	8,607	3,738	165	250
Kinsale	May to October	1,163	448	—	—
Union Hall	July	411	108	88	58
Baltimore	September and October	340	166	—	—
Valentia	June to October	318	69	—	—
Dingle	September and October	559	240	49	—
Seafield	September and October	305	262	—	—
Galway	May to October	2,137	864	—	—
Tribane	October	278	109	—	—
Portnoo	September and October	263	90	—	—
Dunfanaghy	September and October	813	250	—	—
Downings	May to October	7,768	2,570	142	3,425
Rathmullen	May to September	1,295	381	741	—
Buncrana	May to September	7,529	2,345	—	1,103
Greencastle	September and October	224	65	—	—
Moville	September and October	349	97	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	May to October	2,075	858	—	—
TOTALS		34,434	12,660	1,185	4,836

APPENDIX No. 7.
Particulars of Winter Herring Fishing, 1937-38.

Fishing Port.	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation.	
				Barrels	Half-Barrels
		Cwts.	£		
Carlingford	November to February	488	262	—	—
Wicklow	November and December	240	36	—	—
Arklow	October to December	4,675	2,007	—	—
Courtown	October to December	1,494	406	—	—
Wexford	October to December	779	272	—	—
Cahore	November	508	150	—	—
Ballygeary and Rosslare	November and December	1,209	272	—	—
Dunmore East	November to April	3,417	1,284	—	—
Dungarvan	November to April	793	246	—	—
Ballinagoul and Helvick Head	December and January	228	136	—	—
Kinsale	November to April	1,447	604	—	—
Port and Inver	October to December	1,322	552	—	—
Killybegs	October to January	407	166	—	—
Teelin	October to December	321	92	—	—
Portnoo	November and December	724	236	—	—
Burtonport	December and January	3,811	1,505	184	—
Bunbeg	December	224	84	—	—
Dunfanaghy	November and December	239	45	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	October to April	1,987	1,022	—	—
TOTALS		24,313	9,377	184	—

FIG. II.

Fluctuations of Quantity and Value of Herrings landed from 1926 to 1937.



APPENDIX No. 8.

Particulars of Spring Mackerel Fishing, 1937.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation.	
				Barrels	Half-Barrels
		cwts.	£		
Kinsale	March to July	1,120	376	—	—
Baltimore	April to June	757	340	—	—
Valentia	March to July	8,890	3,431	—	—
Brandon Creek	March to July	252	98	—	—
Ballinagall	March to July	262	81	—	—
Lacken and Kileummin	May to July	787	357	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	March to July	1,983	1,147	—	—
TOTALS		13,951	5,830	—	—

APPENDIX No. 9.

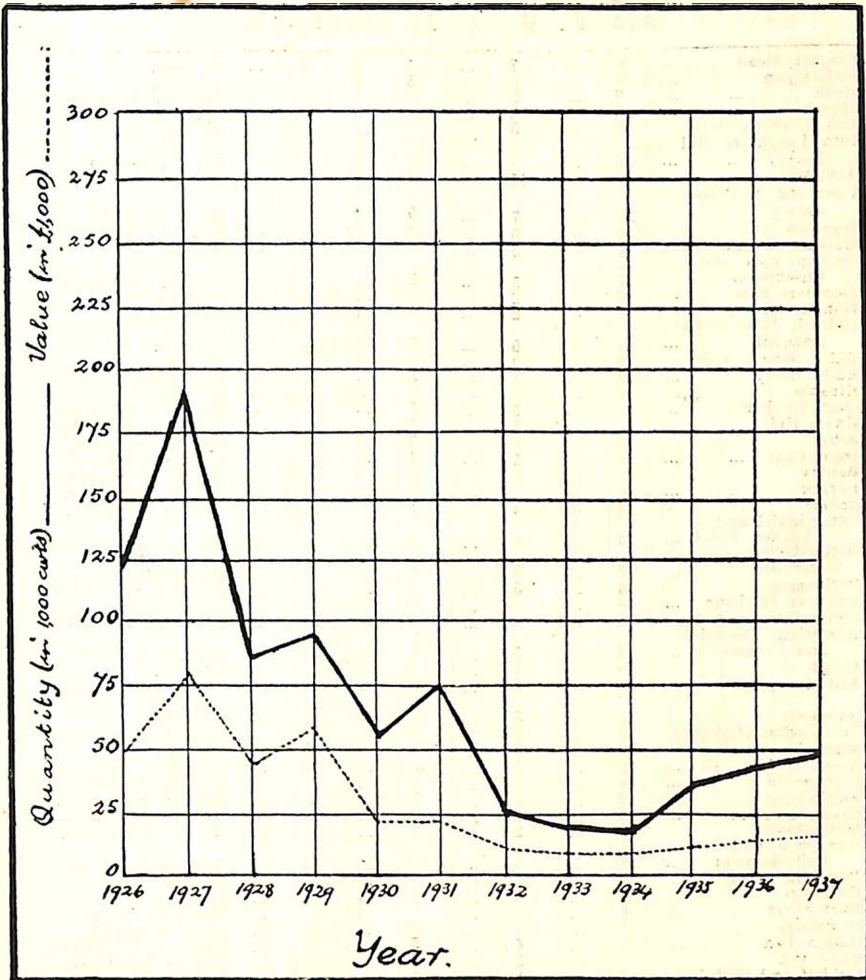
Particulars of Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1937-38.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation.	
				Barrels	Half-Barrels
		cwts.	£		
Giles Quay	August and Sept.	368	184	—	—
Loughshinney	August and Sept.	1,142	560	—	—
Rush	August and Sept.	514	260	—	—
Howth	August and Sept.	608	261	—	—
Kilmore	August and Sept.	434	201	—	—
Pethard and Slade	August to October	212	78	—	—
Passage East	August and Sept.	239	163	—	—
Dungarvan	August and Sept.	650	162	—	—
Kilerohane	Sept. and October	392	89	150	—
Castletownhere	August and Sept.	318	62	130	—
Garnish and Ballydonegan	August and Sept.	2,832	728	1,080	—
Ballycrovane	August and Sept.	548	109	—	—
Valentia	August to Nov.	7,564	2,686	1,334	370
Dunquin	August to Jan.	5,808	1,257	—	—
Ballinagall	August to Feb.	7,793	1,784	2,281*	—
Brandon Creek	Sept. to Feb.	1,196	284	—	—
Kilkee and Farraghy	August to Oct.	449	241	—	—
Inishboffin	Sept. to Nov.	674	169	—	—
Portaerloy	August to Oct.	403	246	—	—
Belderrig	Sept. to Nov.	246	98	—	—
Lacken and Kileummin	August to Sept.	420	111	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	August to Feb.	2,114	843	—	—
TOTALS		34,924	10,576	4,975	370

*Cured at Dingle.

FIG. III.

Fluctuations of Quantity and Value of Mackerel landed from 1926 to 1937.



APPENDIX No. 10.

*Trawling, 1937.

Port or Station from which Boats hailed.	Number of men engaged in the Trawling Industry	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 and not exceeding 15 Tons	Over 15 and not exceeding 30 Tons	Over 30 and not exceeding 40 Tons	
Clogher Head	30	...	7	...	1	3	3	...	All year.
Balbriggan	18	...	6	...	3	3	...	...	All year.
Rush	8	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	June to December.
Howth	8	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	April to December.
Dublin (Ringsend)	72	15	3	...	3	...	...	...	All year.
Dun Laoghaire and Dalkey	6	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	Jan. to November.
Arklow	63	...	13	...	4	7	2	...	All year.
Courtown & Ballymoney	28	...	7	...	6	1	...	...	May to October.
Wexford	20	...	6	...	3	3	...	...	Feb. to December.
Rosslare & Ballygeary	6	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	May to July.
Passage East and Cheekpoint	12	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	Aug. to November.
Dunmore East	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	June to October.
Dungarvan	6	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	All year.
Helvieck Head & Balinagout	24	...	6	...	5	1	...	...	All year.
Ballycotton & Cobh	26	...	10	...	9	1	...	...	All year.
Rathcoursey	12	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	May to September.
Kinsale	6	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	All year.
Courtmacsherry	6	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	March to November.
Union Hall	12	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	March to November.
Schull	28	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	Feb. to December.
Dunmanus	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	Feb. to December.
Bantry	10	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	March to December.
Doreen	6	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	May to September.
Sneem	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	July to November.
Caherdaniel and Lacken Point	8	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	Mar. to May & Sept.
Ballinskelligs and Waterville	8	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	Mar. April to Nov.
Portmagee	15	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	March to November.
Valentia Harbour	15	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	March to November.
Caherciveen & Kells	16	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	March to November.
Rosbeigh, Glenbeigh and Cromane	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	April to September.
Dingle	84	...	18	...	9	9	...	...	All year.
Kilronan	10	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	Feb. to Mar., Aug. to October.
Galway	22	...	5	...	...	2	3	...	All year.
Inishboffin (Galway)	8	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	April to September.
Murrisk	20	...	5	...	1	1	3	...	All year.
Achill and Dooga	20	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	Feb., May, Sept., Nov.
Kilcummin	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	May to September.
Enniscrone	9	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	May to September.
Rosspoint	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	June to September.
Mullaghmore	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	May to September.
Bundoran and Ballyshannon	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	June to December.
Port and Inver	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	All year.
Killybegs	16	...	4	...	1	1	2	...	All year.
Burlington	8	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	March to June.
Downings	15	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	April to August.
Rathmullen	12	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	March to December.
Buncrana	9	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	May to September.
Culclaff and Portaleen	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	April to December.
Moyle	30	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	May to August.
Greencastle	28	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	April to October.
Totals	806	5	200	...	140	38	22	...	

* Includes seining as well as beam and other trawling.

† All over 50 tons.

APPENDIX No. 12.

FISHERY LOAN ARREARS.

Statement showing by Counties the amount in Arrear as at
31st March, 1938.

County	Number of Loans	Arrears
		£ s d
Cork	24	10,923 15 3
Clare	1	2 6 8
Donegal	18	4,306 9 0
Dublin	2	161 16 9
Galway	79	787 6 5
Kerry	75	2,718 19 7
Limerick	1	40 7 8
Louth	3	194 6 2
Mayo	47	591 11 5
Sligo	1	534 9 4
Waterford	1	68 17 5
Wexford	4	233 19 11
Wicklow	11	2,491 4 2
Total	267	22,955 9 9

APPENDIX No. 13.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

Repayable Advances made to the Sea Fisheries Association of Saorstal Eireann, Ltd., for the provision of boats and gear for members during the seven years ended 31st March, 1938.

	£		£
Repayable with interest on an annuity basis in respect of advances amounting to £79,000 made up to 31st March, 1937	131,355	Repayment to 31st March, 1937	13,370
Repayable on advances amounting to £10,000 made during the year ended 31st March, 1938	16,010	Repayments made during the year ended 31st March, 1938	4,753
		Balance outstanding:—	
		Due in arrear	£6,439
		Instalments not matured	£122,803
			129,242
	<u>£147,365</u>		<u>£147,365</u>

NOTE.—Advances made to the Association are repayable, with interest, on the basis of a twenty years 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, and at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on advances made after that date.

APPENDIX No. 14.

Receipts and Expenditure of Boards of Conservators in Eire for the year 1937.

District.	Balance at Opening of Account.	RECEIPTS							EXPENDITURE					Balance at close of Account.	District.
		Licence Duty.	Fishery Rate.	Fines, Proccs from Sale of Forfeited Engines, Bank Interest, etc.	Local Subscriptions.	Grants from Department.	Total Receipts.	Water Bailiffs.	Law Coets.	Salaries and Com-missions.	Travelling and Miscel-laneous.	Total Expendi-ture.			
	£ 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	133 18 10	228 10 0	142 4 0	45 5 3	11 8 0	180 0 0	607 8 3	207 3 4	23 5 8	267 13 8	114 1 11	612 4 7	129 2 6	1. Dublin	
2. Wexford	226 1 1	783 10 0	266 12 0	9 14 0	9 17 5	20 0 0	1,089 13 5	782 7 5	39 16 8	105 12 6	155 3 7	1,053 0 2	262 14 4	2. Wexford	
3. Waterford	502 4 9	1,193 0 0	572 19 0	54 0 5	Nil	100 0 0	1,919 19 5	1,490 13 2	167 0 8	229 11 5	210 5 0	2,097 10 4	324 13 10	3. Waterford	
4. Lismore	375 11 6	807 0 0	2,607 11 3	51 14 7	Nil	50 0 0	3,516 5 10	2,193 1 0	77 17 9	375 6 0	470 17 6	3,125 2 3	766 15 1	4. Lismore	
51. Cork	*385 9 4	626 0 0	466 7 0	50 7 8	Nil	400 0 0	1,542 14 8	1,051 6 1	39 5 6	208 17 0	465 3 5	1,764 12 1	*607 6 9	51. Cork	
52. Bandon	142 16 2	236 10 0	100 10 0	9 9 8	Nil	30 0 0	376 9 8	282 3 8	2 13 0	89 15 6	28 13 2	403 6 4	115 19 6	52. Bandon	
61. Skibbereen	95 17 4	101 0 0	2 10 0	16 6	Nil	60 0 0	164 6 6	80 3 4	Nil	26 7 0	103 0 7	208 10 11	50 12 11	61. Skibbereen	
62. Bantry	51 5 10	55 0 0	8 11 0	9 0	Nil	30 0 0	94 0 0	28 10 0	Nil	58 6 8	10 4 3	97 0 11	48 4 11	62. Bantry	
63. Kenmare	57 19 0	126 10 0	357 0 0	23 15 5	63 0 0	100 0 0	670 5 5	422 0 11	Nil	140 15 10	50 17 10	613 14 7	114 9 10	63. Kenmare	
71. Killarney	184 16 8	355 0 0	852 16 0	4 10 8	Nil	Nil	1,212 6 8	900 1 2	17 6 6	211 5 5	129 3 10	1,257 17 0	139 6 4	71. Killarney	
72. Waterville	420 19 11	418 10 0	132 10 0	11 0 0	Nil	Nil	562 0 0	358 0 0	10 10 0	100 18 6	65 0 5	532 8 11	450 11 0	72. Waterville	
8. Limerick	*757 12 4	1,409 10 0	795 1 2	2,107 15 3	Nil	Nil	4,312 6 5	1,919 12 4	132 6 6	855 1 6	1,207 17 5	4,115 0 10	*560 6 9	8. Limerick	
91. Galway	652 15 4	310 10 0	960 11 0	32 18 9	22 1 6	Nil	1,326 1 3	751 17 5	34 12 1	214 4 8	267 13 7	1,268 7 9	710 8 10	91. Galway	
92. Connemara	313 13 7	345 0 0	874 16 0	3 5 10	Nil	Nil	1,223 1 10	973 0 0	15 0	217 7 0	179 16 1	1,370 18 1	165 17 4	92. Connemara	
101. Ballinakill	376 1 7	308 0 0	521 5 0	14 13 6	4 1 0	Nil	847 19 6	451 10 0	22 1 6	290 8 0	116 15 7	799 15 1	433 6 0	101. Ballinakill	
102. Bangor	128 17 6	356 10 0	481 15 0	3 4 4	1 0 0	50 0 0	822 9 4	651 10 0	63 2 5	108 18 0	171 1 10	994 12 3	26 14 7	102. Bangor	
11. Ballina	*14 2 8	533 0 0	2,014 13 0	10 6 4	Nil	Nil	2,557 19 4	1,265 9 0	13 4	180 0 0	149 10 1	1,565 12 5	948 4 3	11. Ballina	
12. Sligo	245 10 3	168 0 0	397 16 0	1 8 9	Nil	Nil	567 4 9	429 10 0	5 2 0	105 0 0	80 14 8	620 5 8	192 8 4	12. Sligo	
13. Ballyshannon	999 10 2	1,334 0 0	1,856 9 3	45 4 1	36 10 0	250 0 0	2,522 3 4	984 0 11	267 2 3	150 0 0	925 3 2	2,326 6 4	1,395 7 2	13. Ballyshannon	
141. Letterkenny	1,339 1 9	834 0 0	1,338 4 3	59 8 1	Nil	Nil	1,231 12 4	998 0 0	199 10 5	271 19 2	322 15 3	1,732 4 10	778 9 3	141. Letterkenny	
142. Moville	328 15 2	196 10 0	573 8 0	27 5 1	Nil	Nil	897 3 1	533 19 7	2 1 0	190 4 0	219 12 6	945 17 1	280 1 2	142. Moville	
171. Drogheda	508 5 8	691 0 0	437 4 11	3 16 4	Nil	Nil	1,132 1 3	733 10 3	Nil	207 2 0	207 5 10	1,147 18 1	492 8 10	171. Drogheda	
172. Dundalk	85 0 10	177 10 0	256 5 6	4 8 9	Nil	Nil	438 4 3	218 18 0	14 10 0	153 17 6	21 7 5	408 12 11	115 12 2	172. Dundalk	
Totals	6,012 18 7	11,594 0 0	14,116 19 4	2,574 19 3	147 17 11	1,270 0 0	29,703 16 6	17,676 7 7	1,119 15 3	4,668 12 6	5,678 5 1	29,143 0 5	6,573 14 8		

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 Tidal Waters Act, 1934.

APPENDIX No. 15.
Particulars of licences issued by Boards of Conservators in
Eire for the year 1937.

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	Cross Lines	Loop Nets	Special Local Licences
	For one year	For 14 days	Endorsements or Extensions													
1. Dublin	59	—	11	—	8	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Wexford	121	65	33	—	114	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Waterford	196	34	12	144	15	79	—	1	2	—	2	7	—	—	—	—
4. Lismore	125	85	14	32	12	85	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
51. Cork	104	35	16	—	80	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52. Bandon	45	4	9	—	33	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. Skibbereen	20	11	4	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62. Bantry	10	5	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63. Kenmare	34	20	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71. Killarney	87	29	4	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72. Waterville	71	205	27	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
8. Limerick	237	7	15	16	107	35	—	—	5	—	—	87	12	—	—	—
91. Galway	53	51	17	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	20	1	—	—	—
92. Connemara	73	171	40	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101. Ballinakill	46	143	18	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102. Bangor	61	74	27	—	21	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Ballina	47	57	18	—	46	31	—	—	—	—	6	18	—	—	—	—
12. Sligo	58	4	2	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
13. Ballyshannon	131	—	8	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	1	—	—	23
141. Letterkenny	165	85	15	—	16	37	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	17	16
142. Moyville	45	7	3	—	13	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
171. Drogheda	127	20	18	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	1	—	—	—
172. Dundalk	39	1	5	—	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	1964	1113	325	192	708	317	7	9	9	1	30	151	19	—	17	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, etc.	2 men
Snap Net	4 men	Stake Net	4 men	Long Line for	1 man
Draft Net	6 men	Head Weir	1 man	Eels	for every
Drift Net	5 men	Box or Crib, etc.	2 men		500 hooks
Pole Net	3 men	(every 5)			

APPENDIX No. 16.

Rates of Licence Duty payable on the undermentioned engines in use in 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)		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 Pollen	Draft Net for Pollen	Pole Net	Coughill	Loop Net	Eel Trap	Special Local Licences	
								Rod	Draft Net
	£ 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. 17.
Output of Salmon and Trout Fry, 1937-38.

Hatching or En- larging Station.	River or Lake	Salmon	Brown Trout	White Trout
Zoological Gardens	Liffey	40,000(1)	10,000(2)	15,000(3)
Templeogue	Liffey & Tolka ...	—	115,000(2)	—
Enfield	Blackwater (Enfield)	—	3,000(2)	—
Kimnago	Brittas Ponds (Co. Dublin) ...	—	10,000(2)	—
Bray	Roundwood Reser- voir & Dargle River	—	7,500(2)	—
Newbridge	Liffey	—	10,000(2)	—
Straffan	Liffey	—	5,000(2)	—
Newtownbarry	Slaney	25,000(1)	—	10,000(5)
Borris (Co. Car- low)	Barrow	—	10,000(2)	—
Waterford	Knockaderry and Ballyscanlon lakes	—	60,000	—
*Lismore	Blackwater	568,000	—	—
Banteer & Mallow	Blackwater, Ara- glin, Bride and Aherlow (Co. Tipperary)	2,084,400	36,000(5)	—
St. Annes, Blar- ney	Lee	—	30,000(2)	—
Skibbereen	Ilon	69,230(1)	—	—
Sneem	Sneem	70,000	—	10,000(3)
Killarney	Deenagh	22,000	10,000	—
Glena	Flesk	20,832	—	—
Adare	Maigne	150,000(1)	10,000	—
Listowel (Ballin- ruddery)	Peale	104,462(5)	—	—
Ballinasloe	Suck	—	10,000(2)	—
L. Ennell	L. Ennell	—	150,000	—
*L. Owel	L. Owel	—	124,000	—
Killucan	Deel and Boyne ...	—	15,000(2)	—
Newcastle	Inny	—	15,000(2)	—
Furbough (Gal- way)	Loughlinch River	11,550(1)	—	4,850(3)
Spiddal	Owenboliska	20,600(6)	—	—
Crumlin (Galway)	Crumlin	27,000	—	23,000
Asleagh (Co. Mayo)	Erriff	56,441(7)	—	5,000(8)
Castlebar	Beltra Lake	34,000(1)	18,000(2)	6,000(3)
Westport	Local Streams ...	—	8,000(2)	—
Ballysodare	Arrow, Owenmore and Owenbeg ...	150,000	—	9,750(5)
Crossmolina	Lough Conn	—	15,000(2)	—
Boyle	Boyle	—	9,500(2)	—
Sligo	Lough Gill	—	18,500(9)	—
Annesfort (Co. Monaghan)	Annalee	—	58,200(2)	—
Lough Arrow	Lough Arrow	—	23,000(9)	—
*Glenties	Owenea and Owen- rocker, Clady, Crana, Crolly, Loughanure and Rae	1,450,000(10)	3,000(2)	57,000
Lough Sheelin	Local Streams ...	—	250,000	—
Blackcastle	Boyne	1,974,200	20,880	—
	Totals	5,980,715	1,085,580	140,600

(1) Ex Lismore. (2) Ex Lough Owel. (3) Ex Glenties. (4) 20,000 Ex Lough Owel. (5) 100,000 Ex Lismore. (6) 10,000 Ex Lismore. (7) 4,000 Ex Lismore. (8) 2,000 Ex Glenties. (9) 10,000 Ex Lough Owel. (10) 20,000 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 from these hatcheries to smaller hatching stations throughout the country:—Lismore, 500,000; Lough Owel, 431,000; Glenties, 67,000.

Appendix No. 17 (continued).

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry.

Summary of Yearly Totals from 1923-24 to 1937-38.

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

APPENDIX NO. 18.

**ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ETC., MADE DURING THE YEAR
1937.****SALMON AND TROUT.****No. 8 or Limerick District.**

No. 429—Dated 20th January, 1937.

(1) Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch fish by any means in the part of the Bunratty or Owenagarney River situated between the mill weir at Sixmilebridge and a line drawn across the river, at right angles to its course, at a point 45 yards above the upstream face of the road bridge adjoining Main Street.

(2) Prohibiting to carry or have in possession in or on the banks of the said part of the river any rod, net or other instrument intended or capable of being used for catching fish.

No. 14 or Letterkenny District.

No. 430—Dated 14th August, 1937.

(1) Permitting to use nets with meshes of less than one inch square in Maghery Bay, between Rinavar Point or Crohy Head, in the townland of Crohy, and the south-westernmost point of the townland of Termon, both in the County of Donegal, notwithstanding anything contained in the By-Law dated the 4th May, 1906, by which it is prohibited to use for the capture of sea fish any net with a mesh of less dimensions than one inch from knot to knot, or four inches in the round (measured when the net is wet), in the sea off that part of the coast of the County of Donegal extending from Bloody Foreland to Rossan Point.

(2) Such nets to be used in the said Maghery Bay only during the period from the 15th August to the 30th November following in each year, both said days inclusive.

OYSTERS.**Killary Harbour.**

No. 431—Dated 27th August, 1937.

(1) Ordering that all persons engaged in fishing for, or taking, Oysters in Killary Harbour, or in any of the bays or inlets thereof, shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken, and shall immediately throw back on the oyster beds all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such

fishing; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall pick, gather, or take, from any rock, strand, or shore, of Killary Harbour, or of any of the bays or inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale or have in his possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid.

Killary Harbour.

No. 432—Dated 27th August, 1937.

(1) Prohibiting during the period from the first day of September, 1937, to the thirty-first day of August, 1939, to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy, any Oysters or Oyster Brood in that part of Killary Harbour lying between a straight line drawn from Bundorragha Quay in the Townland of Bundorragha and County of Mayo to Derrynacleigh Quay in the Townland of Derrynacleigh and County of Galway and a straight line from Gubacooneen in the Townland of Bundorragha and County of Mayo to the mouth of the Bunowen River between the Townlands of Bunowen and Tullyconor in the County of Galway.

Clew Bay.

No. 433—Dated 24th September, 1937.

(1) Prohibiting during the period from the 1st day of October, 1937, to the 30th day of September, 1939, 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 Mainland, the islands of Collanmore, Collanbeg, Islandmore and Freaghillaun, and straight lines drawn from the Bridge between the Townlands of Claggan and Roscahill to the most northern part of Collanmore: from the western extremity of Collanmore to the northern extremity of Collanbeg; from the western extremity of Collanbeg in a northerly direction to Islandmore; from the eastern extremity of Freaghillaun to the western extremity of Carrigeenglas W. and thence to the north-western extremity of the Townland of Claggan.

CLOSE SEASON BY-LAWS.

No. 8 or Limerick District.

No. C.S. 90—Dated 16th September, 1937.

(1) Fixing as the Annual Close Season during which it shall not be lawful to take Salmon or Trout, by means of Single Rods and Lines only, in the River Owenmore, in the County of Kerry, the period from the 1st October in each year to the 31st March in the year following, both said days inclusive.

No. 14 or Letterkenny District.

No. C.S. 91—Dated 3rd September, 1937.

(1) Fixing as the Annual Close Season during which it shall not be lawful to take Salmon or Trout with engines other than single rod and line in the tidal portions of the Rivers Owenea, Owentocker and Bracky, and in Loughrosmore and Loughrosbeg Bays, within or to the eastward of a straight line drawn from Dawros Head to Gull Island (off the townland of Glenlough), in the County of Donegal, the period from 1st July in each year to the 30th April in the year following, both said days inclusive.

No. 8 or Limerick District.

No. C.S. 92—Dated 22nd December, 1937.

Fixing as the Annual Close Season during which it shall not be lawful to take Salmon or Trout with engines other than single rod and line in Doonbeg Bay and River within or to the southward of the aforesaid line, the period from 1st August in each year to 14th April in the year following, both said days inclusive.

**DEFINITIONS OF MOUTHS AND ESTUARIES OF RIVERS
AND OF TIDAL AND FRESHWATER BOUNDARIES.**

No. 2 or Wexford District.

No. D.130—Dated 8th April, 1937.

Defining the mouth of the Redcross or Ennereilly River to be a straight line drawn from a point in the lowland of Ballinaskea to a point in the townland of Ennereilly, both in the Parish of Ennereilly, Barony of Arklow and County of Wicklow.

No. 2 or Wexford District.

No. D. 131—Dated 16th July, 1937.

Defining and marking out the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the Redcross or Ennereilly River in the No. 2 or Wexford district to be a straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course from a point in the townland of Ballinaskea, in the Parish of Ennereilly, Barony of Arklow and County of Wicklow, 140 yards measured in a straight line downstream from the centre of the eastern face of Pennycomequick Bridge.

