

EIRE.

ROINN TALMHAIOCHTA
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

BRAINSE IASCAIGH
(FISHERIES BRANCH)

REPORT

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1944.

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REPORT

OF THE
MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE
 ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES
 FOR THE YEAR
1944.

PART I.

SEA FISHERIES.

The year 1944 was a satisfactory one for our sea fishing industry. The comparative figures of quantity and value of landings (exclusive of shellfish) made in each of the past six years are as follows:—

Year	Cwt.	£
1944	306,869	513,063
1943	277,911	510,970
1942	252,703	433,650
1941	275,793	499,904
1940	224,755	267,482
1939	187,949	196,199

The total realised for shellfish was £112,683 (against £99,687 in 1943) bringing the value for all classes of sea-fish taken in 1944 to £625,746, an increase of approximately £15,000 on the previous year's figure of £610,657, which had been the highest reached in any of the preceding twenty-five years. The main centres of activity during 1944, placed in order of value of catches, were Dublin, Howth, Valentia Harbour, Dingle, Killybegs, Kinsale, Loughshinny, Ballimore, Galway, Clogher Head, Helvick, Schull and Arklow. The landings at Dublin were almost entirely from the small fleet of deep sea-trawlers based there.

During the year under review only one licence was issued under the provisions of the Fish (Regulation of Imports) (No. 2) Order, 1938. It covered a small quantity of whiting landed by three Northern Ireland vessels weatherbound at Clogher Head.

DEMERSAL FISHERY.—The quantity of demersal fish taken in 1944 was 139,771 cwt., an increase of almost 21% on the 1943 figure of 115,624 cwt.; and was the highest recorded for twenty-three years. The value for 1944 at £375,343 compared favourably with £341,184 for 1943, and was the highest for any year since 1922. Of the catch of demersal fish 18,170 cwt. came from

131 trips made by the three Dublin deep-sea trawlers; the figures for 1943 being 12,209 cwt. and 77 trips. The general increase for 1944 was, therefore, attributable in the main to the inshore boats with small trawls and long lines operating from points such as Howth, Dingle, Killybegs, Loughshinny, Ballinore, Clogher Head, Galway, and Schull. Particulars of the quantities according to varieties will be found in Appendix No. 1 (page 13).

PELAGIC FISHERY.—Herrings.—The following table shows the quantity and value of herrings landed in each of the past ten years and the average price per cwt. realised by the fishermen:—

Year	Cwt.	£	Average Value per cwt.	
			s.	d.
1944	77,538	81,982	21	2
1943	76,698	90,908	23	8
1942	38,992	41,110	21	1
1941	78,586	82,349	21	0
1940	71,081	56,154	15	10
1939	50,660	24,289	9	7
1938	56,829	19,288	6	9
1937	64,318	23,676	7	4
1936	62,273	23,895	7	8
1935	64,799	25,997	8	0

It will be noted that, although the value for 1944 was less than the figure for 1943, the quantity landed was somewhat greater and was only slightly below that for 1941, the highest for any year since 1929. The summer fishing was mainly associated with Howth and Kinsale, which between them accounted for more than half the catch. The winter fishing was more evenly spread around the coast and only at Bunbeg did the landings exceed 4,000 cwt.

Greater details of these summer and winter fishings will be found in Appendices Nos. 5 and 6.

Mackerel.—The quantity and value of mackerel landed in each of the past ten years were:—

Year	Cwt.	£	Average Value per cwt.	
			s.	d.
1944	88,294	55,270	12	6
1943	84,105	78,125	18	7
1942	76,618	59,418	15	6
1941	99,479	167,311	33	8
1940	60,820	30,086	9	11
1939	46,094	16,516	7	2
1938	35,639	12,844	7	2
1937	48,808	16,352	6	8
1936	44,179	13,674	6	2
1935	34,471	10,592	6	2

Here again the quantity landed in 1944 was higher than that for any of the preceding fifteen years with the exception of 1941. Over 51,000 cwt. was taken during the spring fishing and some 37,000 cwt. in the autumn. In each case the figures for Valentia Harbour greatly exceeded those of other places and represented almost one-half of the entire catch. The returns in more detailed form will be found in Appendices Nos. 7 and 8.

SHELLFISH.—Shellfish continued to provide a good proportion of the income of communities residing on the coast. The value of the various kinds taken in 1944 was £112,683, an increase of some 13% on the figure for 1943 which was in turn some 40% higher than that for 1942. The principal varieties in 1944, in order of value, were lobsters, scallops, periwinkles, oysters and mussels. Lobster fishing and periwinkle gathering are common to a great portion of our coastline; scallops are taken mainly in the Bantry Bay and Connemara areas; the principal oyster beds at present exploited are in the south east portion of Galway Bay; mussels for human consumption come almost entirely from Castlemaine Harbour, Co. Kerry and Omeath, Co. Louth, but considerable quantities of mussels, presumably for use as bait, were exported during 1944 and previous years from Dundalk Bay and the Boyne district. The improvement in lobster fishing, which was observed in 1943 continued during 1944, particularly off the Donegal coast. The Irish Sea Fisheries Association engaged at Galway in the experimental marketing of frozen scallops. The process consists of removing the scallops from their shells, freezing the edible portion, and then despatching to market the frozen product in water-proof cartons. This innovation evidently gave a filip to the dredging of scallops in Connemara, where the quantity taken in 1944 was more than treble that for 1943, while the value to the dredgers increased substantially. Although the gathering of periwinkles and mussels proved to be not so remunerative in 1944 as in 1943, the quantity of oysters taken was approximately double that for 1943, the increase showing almost entirely within the Galway Bay area. Unfortunately, however, the high price obtainable resulted in a growing tendency to contravene the regulations designed for the conservation of natural stock and this may eventuate in irreparable damage to the oyster beds.

PERSONNEL AND VESSELS.—The increased interest in the sea fishing industry as a means of livelihood manifested in recent years continued during 1944 when the number of men engaged increased to 9,879 from 9,646 for 1943. Of these 1,925 were engaged whole-time and 7,954 found part-time employment in the business (the corresponding figures for 1943 were 1,977 and 7,669).

The number of vessels of all types engaged solely or partially at fishing increased to 3,439 in 1944 as against 3,387 in 1943. The number of steam trawlers remained constant at three; the numbers of motor and sail driven boats in commission each dropped by ten in 1944; while the number of fishing craft propelled by oars increased by 52 during the year.

The regional distribution and classification of fishing craft for 1944 is shown in Appendix No. 4.

CASUALTIES.—Three fatal accidents have to be recorded in respect of 1944. One occurred in July off Carrigan Head, Co. Donegal, when a member of a seiner's crew was lost overboard in a choppy sea. The other two fatalities occurred in October, the first at Cobh where the snapping of the helm of a fishing boat caused the steersman to topple upside; and the second off Dun Laoghaire when a fisherman struck by a boom was swept into the sea.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—The routine biological examination of herring samples collected from various landing places was maintained during 1944. A paper on the herring fisheries for the period 1921 to 1941, the completion of which was mentioned in the 1943 Report, was duly published in the Department's Journal in 1944. An account by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries of the Irish names of fishes, giving the vernacular names used in parts of the Gaeltacht, which had involved much research work in its compilation, was completed and sent for printing.

A paper on the vertical distribution, during the hours of light and darkness respectively, of some of the constituents of the plankton forming the food of herrings and mackerel, based on observations made in past years on the fishery cruiser "Muirchu", was also completed and made ready for the printer.

Owing to war conditions the periodic hydrographic cruises of the fishery cruiser "Muirchu" were suspended throughout 1944, but routine daily recordings of sea temperatures continued to be made at Coningbeg Lightship.

ASSISTANCE TO FISHERMEN.—Throughout 1944 there was no diminution of the difficulties experienced during the previous four years in maintaining vessels in condition as to hull and machinery and procuring the fishing gear and engine oils needed to keep the fleet in commission. Fortunately, this Department and the Irish Sea Fisheries Association succeeded, with the aid of the Department of Supplies, in surmounting these difficulties to a considerable degree. The arrangement whereby the import from Great Britain of a limited quantity of spare parts for marine motor engines was assured remained in operation and reduced somewhat the effects of our fishermen's inability to obtain new motor engines at any price. On the trading side the Association was again able to render valuable service to its members. The total quantity of wet fish marketed by the Association in 1944 was virtually the same as for 1943 (55,000 cwt. against 55,300 cwt.) and the amount disbursed to members was £126,464 in 1944 and £136,936 in 1943. It is interesting to compare these figures with those for 1939, which were 13,800 cwt. and £21,191. The Association's sales of shellfish produced for members £9,835 during 1944 against £5,748 for 1943.

The financial position of the Association in relation to the Exchequer as regards repayable advances for the provision of boats and gear to fishermen remained satisfactory. The actual repayments made to the Exchequer during 1944 amounted to slightly more than was needed to clear the Association's current liability calculated on an annuity basis.

SEA FISHERIES PROTECTION.—The direction of fishery patrol work remained during the year with the Department of Defence, whose officers acted in consultation with those of this Department. Thanks are due to the members of the *Gárda Síochána* who rendered valuable assistance in fishery protection especially by enforcement of the Oyster By-laws in the Galway Bay area.

MARINE WORKS.—As in former years the Department continued to collaborate with the Office of Public Works, the Special Employment Schemes Office and Local Authorities regarding the construction or improvement of fishery piers, boat-slips, beacons, perches, etc., at various points on the coastline.

LEGISLATION.—By-laws were made during 1944 which prohibited

- (a) the taking of oysters, by any means other than by the use of a dredge or net fished from a boat, from the public oyster beds situated in a defined portion of the combined estuaries of the Clarinbridge and Kilcolgan Rivers in Co. Galway;
- (b) the use from any steam, motor or sailing vessel of any trawl or seine net for the capture of sea fish, other than herrings, mackerel or sprats, in defined areas of Galway Bay and during specified periods.

PART II.

INLAND FISHERIES.

In contradistinction to the favourable results recorded in Part I in respect of our sea fisheries during 1944, the outcome of operations in the freshwater was very disappointing. With the exception of eels the captures were small, the figures for salmon and trout being the lowest for any of the past six years. Save for two or three of the southern rivers this falling off in production was common to all districts. A serious shortage of salmon of all age groups was noticeable, and the decline in the run of large spring fish, apparent since 1937, seemed to be more marked in 1944 than during any of the three seasons immediately preceding. The general position with regard to the takings of salmon and sea trout in each of the past six years is reflected in the following official figures of exports of these fish:—1944, 11,076 cwt.; 1943, 16,926 cwt.; 1942, 21,427 cwt.; 1941, 25,732 cwt.; 1940, 14,841 cwt.; 1939, 12,848 cwt.

In comparing these figures it is to be borne in mind that, while the bulk of the catch is exported, there has been since 1942 an appreciable increase in the home consumption of salmon as contrasted with conditions in the pre-war period. Under the fixed contract price arrangement which has obtained for the past three seasons no increase in the price per cwt. of exports accrued from the scarcity of supplies during 1944, as would normally have happened in a free market.

Drift netting for salmon in the sea off the north and north-west coasts showed a poor return. Although the yield of this fishery cannot be regarded as an accurate index of the strength of the runs of grilse upon which its productivity depends, it seems clear that its comparative failure in 1944 was attributable to actual scarcity of fish rather than to adverse weather conditions. The following figures show the trend of this fishery in the past four years:—1944, 11,086 fish, weight 652 cwt.; 1943, 15,847 fish, weight 992 cwt.; 1942, 28,084 fish, weight 1,780 cwt.; 1941, 21,536 fish, weight 1,355 cwt.

The abnormal drought which prevailed throughout the first half of 1944 adversely affected rod fishing in most districts although in a few areas in the south good sport was obtained.

The spawning season appears to have resulted somewhat more satisfactorily than might have been expected from the general scarcity of fish. The migration of smolts to the sea is said to have been larger on the average than usual; but, having regard to the widespread drought, the opinion of observers (most of them untrained) on this point can only be accepted with reserve.

The yield of the eel fisheries in 1944 was well maintained despite the fact that in some localities fishing was hindered by heavy floods. The average price realised was somewhat higher than in 1943.

SALMON EXPORTS TO BRITAIN.—There was renewed in 1944, with a slight modification in favour of our exporters, the arrangement obtaining since 1942 whereby the Ministry of Food became the sole purchaser of all salmon exported from this country to Great Britain. The number of licensed exporters was still limited to thirty-five but other persons engaging in the export trade were enabled to forward their consignments as heretofore through a licensed exporter. The whole arrangement on our side continued to be controlled under the relevant Emergency Powers Order made in 1942.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON AND TROUT.—As the result of abnormal flood conditions which occurred on the stream feeding it, the State-subsidised salmon hatchery at Lismore was put out of commission for the season. Serious damage was caused to this hatchery, both as to structure and fittings, and all the fish impounded for stripping escaped. Plans for the reconstruction of the premises on up to date principles were under consideration at the close of 1944.

At the Department's salmon hatchery at Glenties operations were also affected by floods, but not to anything like the extent experienced at Lismore. The trouble at Glenties was the difficulty of capturing fish for breeding purposes, and this resulted in a diminution in the quantity of ova available for local development and for distribution elsewhere.

Generally there was no appearance of disease, and fry (salmon and trout) were distributed in good condition: in some cases, however, the consignments were sent out later than usual as the development of ova was delayed by a period of extreme cold.

The advent of somewhat improved transport facilities encouraged persons who had previously operated small hatcheries, or hatching-out stations, to consider the resumption of such activities and many of them were preparing their plans accordingly during the period covered by this report.

A prolonged spell of cold which occurred at a critical period seriously hampered work at the Department's brown trout hatchery at Lough Owel, as the main run of spring fish did not materialise and this, of course, reduced the output of ova. The ova collected totalled 440,000, and of these 308,000 were despatched to other waters for restocking, while the balance were reared to the fry stage and returned to Lough Owel. The brown trout hatchery at Oughterard, erected and managed by the Lough Corrib Anglers' Association, continued to function satisfactorily and to much the same capacity as in previous seasons.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.—The receipts by these Boards during 1944, compared with 1943, were:—

	1944	1943
	£	£
Licence Duty	10,319	10,460
Fishery Rates	17,866	16,817
Fines, Sales of Forfeited Engines, etc.	1,145	1,353
Subscriptions	206	523
Exchequer Grants	1,720	1,660
TOTALS:	31,256	30,813

Expenditure by the Boards was:—

Salaries, etc.	5,323	5,141
Travelling, etc.	6,235	5,641
Protection of Rivers	18,853	18,301
Law Costs	1,527	1,527
TOTALS:	31,938	30,610

Details of the finances of each Board are contained in Appendix No. 12.

The valuable assistance rendered by members of the Garda Síochána and by members of angling associations in the detection and prevention of fishery offences was much appreciated by the Conservators in the various districts.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY.—The number of men engaged during 1944 in seasonal netting for salmon under Common Law right is estimated at 3,780, and some 540 others were employed on privately operated salmon fisheries. Professional anglers and ghillies numbered approximately 750. Boards of Conservators employed about 1,130 water keepers, and private fishery owners had 110 men working for them in a like capacity.

INSTRUMENTS OF CAPTURE.—The total fishing licences of all kinds issued by the Conservators during 1944 was 3,906, as compared with 3,981 in 1943, 4,013 in 1942, and 3,559 in 1941. Fewer draft, drift and snap net licences were taken out in 1944 than in the preceding year when (owing chiefly to the shortage of nets and twines) the issues of such licences had fallen sharply. As there was some improvement in the gear supply position during 1944, a greater demand for licences would probably have arisen were it not for the unfavourable prospects disclosed by the opening months. Special local licences for draft nets, issued under the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Acts, 1934 and 1939, dropped from 39 in 1943 to 33 in 1944.

Whole season rod licences purchased in 1944 totalled to 1,689. "Endorsement" extensions (to districts other than those where the original licence had been issued) numbered 218, and 240 fourteen-day licences were also sold. There were 378 special £1 licences (available from 1st July to close of season) issued by fourteen Boards of Conservators. The grand total of 2,525 rod licences of all kinds for 1944 compares with the figure of 2,577 for 1943.

The number of instruments licensed for the capture of eels increased from the 1943 figure by 16 to 197 for 1944.

Details of the various classes of licences issued in each Fishery District will be found in Appendix No. 13 and the different rates of licence duty are shown in Appendix No. 14.

ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES IN RELATION TO FISH PASSES AND OTHER WORKS.—A fish pass designed by the Department's Engineer to meet special conditions at Ballincollig milldam on the River Lee was completed during the year under review. In the course of structural alterations to a milldam at Ennis on the River Fergus, which had been the cause of persistent complaints as an obstruction to the passage of fish, it was found possible to incorporate in the new work an effective fish pass in accordance with plans previously prepared by the Fisheries Engineer. A number of other much needed passes planned by that officer could not be proceeded with in 1944.

owing to the general shortage of cement which lasted for some months. Several artificial dams, as well as natural obstructions, were surveyed with a view to the provision of adequate facilities for the ascent of fish as soon as conditions became suitable for starting work thereon. The Electricity Supply (Amendment) Bill and the Arterial Drainage Bill had been the subject of discussion, while still in draft form, with the promoting Departments, and fishery interests were reasonably safeguarded in each measure as finally enacted. Proposals by the Electricity Supply Board for the hydro-electrical development of the River Erne and for the construction of an additional power station on the River Liffey near Leixlip were examined from the fishery viewpoint with particular reference to the provision of suitable fish passes. Preliminary conversations were had with representatives of the Office of Public Works on certain aspects of projected drainage works with which fishery interests might be concerned.

As it had become obvious that much of the layout and fittings at the Department's fish hatchery at Glenties were subsisting precariously with the aid of emergency repairs, a special engineering survey of the place was made during 1944. As a result certain urgent renewals at the fish traps were put in hands and a programme was planned for the replacement of worn out flumes and other equipment by articles of improved design and more lasting materials.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—Research work on the life history of the salmon was continued during 1944, investigations being centred on the Rivers Lee, Inny, Laune, Drumcliffe and Boyne. Some of the fishery proprietors on these waters kindly assisted by forwarding to the Department at regular intervals sets of scales and data regarding the fish from which they had been taken. These investigations had been extended in 1943 to sea trout from the Inny and Gowla rivers upon which work continued during 1944.

The biology of the salmon of the River Liffey was further investigated in the light of material collected over some years. Previously spawned salmon of Irish rivers were the subject of preliminary studies; material from about twenty-five rivers was obtained through the courtesy of fishery owners and the results embodied in a paper by an Inspector of Fisheries, which appeared in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy (Vol. 24, No. 1).

During the year a number of specimens of char, a fish comparatively rare in this country, were obtained and identified. Formerly, this fish was fairly widespread, mainly in maritime counties, but it seems to have disappeared from some areas. An account of the distribution of char in Ireland was contributed by an Inspector of Fisheries to the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy (Vol. 50, No. 8) and another short account of

the fish by the same author appeared in the "Irish Naturalists' Journal" (September, 1944). In the hope of obtaining details of the "species" to which char from different localities belong, the Department offered rewards for specimens.

LEGISLATION.—The compilation of material for the forthcoming Fisheries (Consolidation) Bill was virtually completed by the end of 1944.

By Order made under the provisions of the Shannon Fisheries Act, 1935, the closure (for the purpose of acquiring statistical information) of the free gap in the Thomond salmon fishing weir at Limerick was authorised throughout the period 1st January, 1944, to 19th July, 1944.

A By-Law, of which the details are given in Appendix No. 16 was made altering the annual close season for angling for salmon and trout in the Wexford Fishery District.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE FISHERY LAWS.—There was a marked increase in the number of cases wherein proceedings were instituted by Boards of Conservators for pollution of rivers, chiefly by the discharge of effluent from flax retting ponds. Prosecutions for other offences against the fishery laws were slightly less than in the preceding year.

POLLUTION OF FISHING WATERS.—There continued to be kept under observation certain sources of pollution by industrial enterprises which, prior to the advent of emergency conditions in 1939, had been engaging attention. At one of these places a number of fish were destroyed in 1944. Pollution problems arising out of increased flax acreage caused much concern in some districts. Assurances had been given by many flax growers that they would take steps to obviate all further cause for complaint and such assurances were generally fulfilled. The Conservators, however, had to prosecute others whose continued operations were in direct conflict with fishery interests. All practicable steps will continue to be taken to prevent the spread of pollution from such sources.

SÉAMAS O RIAIN,

AIRE TALMHAIOCHTA.

17th August, 1945.

**APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON SEA AND INLAND
FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR 1944.**

SEA FISHERIES.

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APPENDIX No. 1.

Total Quantity and Value of SEA FISH (excluding Salmon) returned as Landed in Eire during the year 1944.

KINDS OF FISH	EAST COAST (Omeath to Carnsore Point)		SOUTH COAST (Carnsore Point to Loop Head)		WEST COAST (Loop Head to Erris Head)		NORTH COAST (Erris Head to Moville)		TOTAL	
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
Brill	72	524	297	1,984	491	3,107	51	418	914	6,033
Soles	177	2,287	1,005	9,251	312	3,192	45	429	1,539	15,159
Turbot	90	688	623	4,021	398	2,550	43	345	1,151	7,604
Total Prime Fish ...	339	3,499	1,925	15,256	1,201	8,849	142	1,192	3,607	28,796
Cod	11,739	51,651	2,394	7,544	410	1,332	2,501	6,427	17,044	66,954
Conger Eel	1,255	1,929	1,999	3,722	25	39	45	87	3,324	5,777
Haddock	293	1,536	30	104	1	3	333	957	657	2,600
Hake	1,381	8,321	2,628	6,276	28	83	604	2,083	4,641	16,763
Herrings	32,129	34,259	31,613	29,349	3,791	4,548	10,002	13,826	77,538	81,982
Ling	473	934	1,639	4,589	849	2,152	462	909	3,423	8,584
Mackerel	1,842	2,299	79,215	46,554	3,546	3,361	3,691	3,056	88,294	55,270
Plaice	5,576	25,783	4,698	4,698	830	3,901	1,557	8,511	12,661	67,004
Ray or Skate	5,330	9,910	6,917	11,788	2,134	3,522	1,514	2,483	15,925	27,703
Sprats	—	—	4	4	—	—	1,045	287	1,049	291
Whiting	39,128	60,799	5,368	11,217	2,781	5,069	9,525	16,500	56,802	93,585
Other kinds of Wet Fish	4,869	12,832	10,609	30,903	2,241	4,923	4,185	9,096	*21,904	57,764
Total for Wet Fish ...	104,354	213,752	149,039	196,115	17,840	37,782	35,636	65,414	306,869	513,063
Shell Fish:—	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Crabs	1,404	14	10,356	158	—	—	15,760	349	27,520	521
Crayfish	—	—	8,058	1,015	2,184	205	1,080	104	11,322	1,324
Escallops	—	—	544,902	12,356	609,492	9,407	492	9	1,154,886	21,772
Lobsters	54,019	6,082	89,312	10,707	90,481	9,248	129,969	13,486	363,781	39,523
Oysters	18,800	371	52,346	507	1,292,020	16,523	27,090	323	1,390,256	17,724
Mussels	17,001	4,810	22,586	4,963	2,120	318	3,870	620	45,577	10,711
Periwinkles	3,496	1,966	9,357	5,645	15,600	9,437	6,192	3,197	34,615	20,245
Other Shell Fish	731	665	78	156	—	—	74	42	883	863
Total Value of Shell Fish	—	13,908	—	35,507	—	45,138	—	18,130	—	112,683
Grand Total of Value ...	—	227,660	—	231,622	—	82,920	—	83,544	—	625,746

* Includes 217 Cwt. Pilchards value £177

APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison for the seven years, 1938-44, of the Average Prices per cwt. of different kinds of Sea Fish.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ 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	6 9 4	6 12 0
Soles	4 11 4	5 6 3	6 15 4	9 8 0	10 1 8	9 10 0	9 17 0
Turbot	2 18 7	3 16 9	5 6 10	5 14 11	6 11 6	6 12 9	6 11 9
Cod	1 11 8	2 5 4	3 5 7	3 11 11	3 7 3	3 18 9	3 18 6
Conger Eel	0 13 7	1 1 3	1 1 6	1 18 11	1 14 1	1 16 8	1 14 9
Haddock	1 2 2	1 17 4	2 12 11	3 8 6	3 6 1	3 5 5	3 19 2
Hake	2 7 11	3 7 8	3 17 3	3 14 11	3 7 8	4 1 8	3 12 2
Herrings	0 6 9	0 9 7	0 15 10	1 1 0	1 1 1	1 3 8	1 1 2
Ling	0 17 10	1 8 3	1 13 5	2 2 9	2 7 2	2 8 10	2 10 2
Mackerel	0 7 2	0 7 2	0 9 11	1 13 8	0 15 6	0 18 7	0 12 6
Plaice	1 18 11	2 5 11	3 1 10	4 5 10	4 5 9	4 18 1	5 5 10
Ray or Skate	0 18 0	0 19 3	1 3 6	1 15 4	1 18 3	1 19 1	1 14 9
Sprats	0 3 6	0 5 7	0 12 8	0 7 5	0 3 8	0 8 8	0 5 7
Whiting	0 12 9	0 18 2	1 0 9	1 12 6	1 12 3	2 1 6	1 12 11

APPENDIX No. 3.

Statement of the Quantities of Home-caught SEA FISH dealt with in the Dublin Fish Market during the year 1944.

Demersal Fish.

Kinds of Fish	From steam trawlers registered at Dublin	*From vessels other than steam trawlers
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Brill	57	275
Black Soles	150	768
Turbot	81	373
Cod	6,160	7,201
Conger Eel	690	971
Haddock	239	96
Hake	1,283	981
Plaice	233	5,087
Ray	817	8,915
Whiting	6,322	30,391
Gurnard	488	290
Confish	837	869
Megrims	70	59
Other kinds (exclusive of Shell Fish)	725	3,405
	18,152	59,681

* 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:—

Howth, 9,606 cwt.; Loughshinny and Rush, 7,492 cwt.; Balbriggan, 5,152 cwt.; Clogher Head, 4,296 cwt.; Galway, 3,637 cwt.; Arklow, 2,961 cwt.; Dundalk, 1,755 cwt.; Dingle, 1,004 cwt.; Sea Fisheries Association Boats operating at other ports, 16,436 cwt. Smaller quantities totalling approximately 7,342 cwt. reached the market from other places.

Pelagic Fish.

	Barrels	Boxes
Herrings (fresh)	30	41,085
(cured)	64	
Mackerel (fresh)	—	20,864
TOTALS	94	61,949

APPENDIX No. 4.

PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN FISHING AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING CRAFT IN 1944.

	MEN	FISHING CRAFT.															Total Vessels.	
		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			
		200 tons gross and over	100 tons gross and over but less than 200 tons.	15 tons gross and over but less than 100 tons.	25 tons gross and over.	20 tons gross and over but less than 25 tons.	15 tons gross and over but less than 20 tons.	10 tons gross and over but less than 15 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Under 10 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Less than 18 feet keel.	25 tons net and over	20 tons net and over but less than 25 tons.	15 tons net and over but less than 20 tons.	10 tons net and over but less than 15 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Under 10 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Less than 18 feet keel.		Open boats of 18 feet keel and upwards and canoes of 18 feet or more over all.
EAST COAST:																		
Solely engaged	474	3		7	3	15	24	68	2					38	24	116	15	316
Partially engaged	783							8						3	3	21	1	34
Laid-up				1		1	1	8						8	5	37	1	62
Totals	1,257	3		8	3	16	25	84	2					47	32	174	17	411
SOUTH COAST:																		
Solely engaged	843			5	3	6	28	202	1				22	159	43	498	137	1,104
Partially engaged	2,624						1	11	2				1	15	21	37	17	105
Laid-up				2	1	1		9					9	75	26	215	89	427
Totals	3,467			7	4	7	29	222	3				32	249	90	750	243	1,636
WEST COAST:																		
Solely engaged	312			4	3	9	5	18					2	56	41	331	326	803
Partially engaged	2,624					1	1	3					2	36	46	50	259	399
Laid-up					1	5		2					13	32	8	96	96	260
Totals	2,936			4	4	13	6	23					17	124	95	477	681	1,462
NORTH COAST:																		
Solely engaged	286				1	8	7	93	1						18	176	124	637
Partially engaged	1,923						1	13						21	1	4	2	42
Laid-up						1		20	2					2	2	54	50	208
Totals	2,219				1	9	8	126	3				2	78	2	54	50	208
TOTALS FOR 1944:																		
Solely engaged	1,925	3		16	10	38	64	391	4				24	462	126	1,121	602	2,859
Partially engaged	7,954					1	3	35	2				3	73	71	112	279	580
Laid-up				3	2	6	1	39	2				24	193	41	402	235	958
GRAND TOTALS	9,879	3		19	12	45	68	455	8				51	728	238	1,635	1,117	4,397

APPENDIX No. 5.

Particulars of the Summer Herring Fishing, 1944.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Clogher Head ...	July and August	710	931
Howth ...	May to August	20,363	21,508
Helvick ...	May	668	761
Kinsale ...	May to October	20,364	15,740
Union Hall ...	May to June	563	599
Castletownshend ...	May to September	1,518	1,158
Valentia Harbour ...	May and June	405	349
Dingle ...	May to October	234	229
Galway ...	May to October	1,025	1,025
Cleggan ...	July to September	1,422	2,023
Achill ...	September	239	239
Burtonport ...	September	385	476
Bunbeg ...	September	207	245
Downings ...	September and October	224	314
Moville ...	August and September	205	156
Other Ports ...	May to October	944	1,202
TOTALS ...		49,476	46,958

APPENDIX No. 6.

Particulars of the Winter Herring Fishing, 1944-45.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Carlingford & Greenore	October to December	366	340
Clogher Head ...	October to March	1,154	1,033
Wicklow ...	November & December	499	906
Arklow ...	November to January	1,830	2,594
Courtown ...	October to January	2,523	1,895
Cahore ...	October to December	1,134	1,080
Curracloe ...	October to December	848	795
Wexford ...	October to December	202	268
Rosslare ...	October to December	2,250	2,160
Dunmore East	December & January	518	592
Helvick ...	November to April	2,197	2,502
Ballycotton ...	November to January	1,191	1,719
Kinsale ...	November to April	1,151	2,268
Bantry ...	October to January	602	678
Kenmare ...	November & December	235	353
Galway ...	November & December	482	568
Keel and Keem	November to January	298	332
Port and Inver	October to January	1,222	1,504
Killybegs ...	October to January	1,045	1,534
Teelin ...	October to April	535	616
Malinbeg ...	January to April	324	370
Burtonport ...	October to January	1,859	2,790
Bunbeg ...	November to January	4,346	6,112
Magheraroarty	November & December	770	1,004
Other Ports ...	October to April	1,264	1,643
TOTALS ...		28,845	35,656

APPENDIX No. 7.

Particulars of the Spring Mackerel Fishing, 1944.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Tramore	July	290	290
Knockadoon	July	320	320
Kinsale	March to July	1,910	1,517
Union Hall	March to July	661	465
Baltimore	March to July	3,752	2,592
Schull	March to June	1,470	826
Valentia Harbour	March to June	31,795	18,852
Dingle	March to June	4,363	2,108
Dunquin	March to June	500	281
Ballinagall	March to June	908	410
Galway	June and July	316	297
Cleggan	April to July	210	251
Lackan	May to July	501	520
Teelin	March to July	267	166
Malinbeg	March to July	714	337
Tory Island	March to July	260	260
Other Ports	March to July	3,177	3,139
TOTALS		51,414	32,631

APPENDIX No. 8.

Particulars of the Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1944-45.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Loughshinny	August and September	1,135	1,435
Howth	August	230	289
Passage East	August and September	258	238
Kinsale	August to November	1,104	855
Union Hall	August to December	1,490	1,008
Cape Clear	September and October	420	252
Baltimore	August to October	1,069	698
Kilcrohane	September	219	86
Bantry	August to October	997	352
Garnish & Ballydonegan	August to January	4,523	1,126
Ballycrovane	September	705	244
Valentia Harbour	August to February	10,795	7,345
Dingle	August to November	379	244
Dunquin	August to November	4,960	2,404
Ballinagall	August to December	1,210	545
Brandon Creek	August to November	1,975	1,129
Brandon Bay	August to October	512	265
Kilkee and Farraghy	August to October	200	258
Aran Islands	August to October	368	159
Galway	August	232	216
Achill	August to October	900	480
Porturlin	August and September	250	178
Teelin	August to January	209	231
Other Ports	August to February	2,870	2,785
TOTALS		37,010	22,822

APPENDIX No. 9.

Trawling, 1944 (including Seining).

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
			Not exceeding 10 tons	Over 10 tons and not exceed- ing 15 tons	Over 15 tons	
Clogher Head	28	5		2	3	All year.
Balbriggan	24	5	2	3		All year.
Rush	15	5	5			January to April, June to December
Loughshinny	28	6	5	1		All year.
Howth	50	7		1	6	January to May, September to December.
Dublin	38	5	2			All year.
Dun Laoghaire Area	11	3	1	2		All year.
Arklow	66	18	7	10	1	All year.
Courtown Area	16	5	4	1		July to October.
Wexford	35	9	6	1	2	All year.
Roaslare Area	24	6	6			All year.
Kilmore	30	10	10			March to August.
Fethard and Slade	21	7	7			All year.
Passage East	54	18	18			All year.
Dunmore East	12	3	2	1		All year.
Dungarvan	3	1	1			All year.
Halvick Area	40	10	10			January to October.
Ballycotton	20	9	9			January to November.
Rathcoursey	8	2	2			All year.
Aghda	4	1	1			May to December.
Cobh	12	3	2		1	All year.
Passage West	3	1	1			February to December.
Kinsale	13	4	3	1		All year.
Courtmaesherry	3	1	1	1		All year.
Union Hall	28	9	4	4	2	All year.
Castletownshend	30	10	7	3		All year.
Baltimore	18	6	6			March to November.
Schull	32	14	14			All year.
Goleen & Crookhaven	3	1	1			All year.
Bantry	39	12	7	3	2	All year.
Derreen	9	3	1	2		March to August.
Kenmare	3	1	1			June to September.
Sneem	3	1	1			All year.
Ballinskelligs	8	2	2			January and February, July and August.
Portmagee	12	3	3			January and February, July and August.
Valentia Harbour	16	4	4			June to November.
Cromane	3	1	1			All year.
Dingle	108	26	15	10	1	July to November.
Cappagh	4	1	1			All year.
Aran Islands	12	3	1	2		All year.
Galway	35	9	2	4		All year.
Inishboffin (Galway)	18	5	3	2		January to August, November to December.
Cleggan	7	2				All year.
Murrisk	24	6	2	2	2	All year.
Achill	35	9	2	7		June to November
Blacksod	3	1	1			February to October.
Ballina	6	2	2			May to September.
Enniscrone	8	3	3			February to June.
Mullaghmore	4	1	1			March to December
Bundoran	6	2				All year.
Killybegs	20	5		1	4	May to July.
Burtonport	4	1		1		June to October.
Donegal (Ball Hill)	3	1				March to October.
Downings	16	4	3		1	June to October.
Rathmullen	4	1	1			May to August.
Buncrana	12	3	3			April to November.
Castlerea	20	5	5			January to October.
Moville	28	7	7			January to October.
Greencastle	20	5	5			January to October.
Totals	1,163	313	217	56	35	

* All motor boats except three steam trawlers and two sailing boats.

APPENDIX No. 12.

Receipts and Expenditure of Boards of Conservators in Eire for the year 1944.

Fishery District.	Opening Balance	RECEIPTS						EXPENDITURE					Closing Balance
		Licence Duty.	Fishery Rate.	Fines, Sale of Forfeited Engines, Bank Interest, etc.	Local Subscriptions.	Grant from Department.	Total Receipts.	Water Keepers.	Law Costs.	Salaries and Commissions.	Travelling and Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dublin	346	272	207	22	16	150	667	246	6	207	156	615	398
Wexford	225	503	494	7	16	—	1,020	559	47	165	127	898	347
Waterford	390	1,023	583	38	—	100	1,744	1,347	68	251	312	1,978	156
Lismore	1,226	560	1,967	91	—	—	2,618	2,156	232	546	552	3,486	358
Cork	375	417	653	69	—	350	1,489	765	204	313	335	1,617	247
Bandon	293	228	111	44	—	90	473	326	40	110	44	520	246
Skibbereen	115	108	4	1	—	75	188	102	4	25	63	194	109
Bantry	55	64	134	2	—	65	265	98	—	32	11	141	179
Kenmare	122	111	449	47	—	250	857	473	109	190	57	829	150
Killarney	384	364	749	35	—	—	1,148	938	51	261	114	1,364	168
Waterville	495	220	167	6	—	50	443	243	—	71	54	368	570
Limerick	46	1,562	3,620	317	10	—	5,509	2,806	281	995	1,094	5,176	379
Galway	859	234	1,025	48	3	100	1,410	973	28	313	270	1,584	685
Connemara	123	163	1,190	2	—	—	1,355	1,033	—	208	189	1,430	48
Ballinakill	257	204	326	36	—	—	566	450	10	127	120	707	116
Bangor	178	289	510	48	—	110	957	552	48	119	176	895	240
Ballina	748	423	1,354	29	—	—	1,806	1,359	77	180	174	1,790	764
Sligo	276	136	520	4	—	—	660	407	3	105	86	601	335
Ballyshannon	646	1,136	992	152	141	380	2,801	1,441	219	216	1,151	3,027	420
Letterkenny	831	1,052	811	79	20	—	1,962	892	50	280	662	1,884	909
Moville	18	277	1,102	50	—	—	1,429	569	19	209	285	1,082	365
Drogheda	514	787	714	10	—	—	1,511	956	23	233	162	1,374	651
Dundalk	108	186	184	8	—	—	378	162	8	167	41	378	108
TOTALS	8,630	10,319	17,866	1,145	206	1,720	31,256	18,853	1,527	5,323	6,235	31,938	7,948

* This includes £540 received under Section 14 (1) of the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934.

" " + £98

" " " " " " " " " " " "

APPENDIX No. 13.
Particulars of Licences Issued by Boards of Conservators
for the year 1944.

Fishery District.	Salmon Rods				Snap Nets	Draft Nets	Drift Nets	Pole Nets	Bag Nets	Stake Nets	Boxes or Cribbs	Gaps, Eyes, or Baskets for Eels	Long Lines for Eels	Long Lines for Sea Trout	Loop Nets	Head Weirs	Special Local Licences (Tidal Waters)
	For one year	For 14 days	Spl. £1 Licence	Endorsements or Extensions													
Dublin	85	—	3	6	—	13	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford	86	10	87	12	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford	166	3	—	1	141	18	45	1	2	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lismore	114	5	—	10	22	11	47	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork	98	1	2	1	—	46	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bandon	65	—	5	5	—	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skibbereen	28	3	9	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bantry	8	—	10	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenmare	27	1	9	2	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killarney	87	1	—	2	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterville	22	—	89	33	—	10	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick	294	5	27	14	—	123	41	—	4	6	51	19	—	—	—	—	—
Galway	27	8	21	9	—	10	—	—	—	5	19	9	—	—	—	—	—
Connemara	24	88	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinakill	22	4	74	20	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangor	58	22	—	5	—	32	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballina	41	2	36	9	—	19	24	—	—	6	38	7	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo	43	4	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyshannon	52	38	—	12	—	30	—	—	—	4	12	2	—	—	—	—	20
Letterkenny	139	45	—	3	—	20	30	1	—	2	—	—	1	25	—	—	13
Moville	34	—	5	4	—	38	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drogheda	129	—	—	18	—	110	—	—	—	6	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dundalk	40	—	1	1	—	22	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	1689	240	378	218	163	680	228	4	5	8	37	147	49	1	25	1	33

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

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

APPENDIX No. 14.

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

	£	s	d
On each Salmon Rod (for one year in any one District)	2	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (for 14 days, issued at discretion of Board of Conservators for the District) ...	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (available after 1st July, issued at discretion of Board of Conservators for the District)	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (Endorsement, extending an existing licence to another District) ...	0	10	0
Do. Snap Net	2	10	0
Do. Draft Net or Seine	4	0	0
Do. Drift Net	3	0	0
Do. Bag Net	10	0	0
Do. Fly Net	30	0	0
Do. Stake Net	30	0	0
Do. Head Weir	6	0	0
Do. Box, Crib, etc.	10	0	0
Do. Gap, Eye, or Basket (in any eel weir)	2	0	0
Do. Long Line for Eels	2	0	0

Other engines, etc.:—

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

* River Erne Tidal Waters.

§ River Owenca Tidal Waters.

† River Lackagh Tidal Waters.

APPENDIX No. 15.

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry, 1944-45.

Hatching or Enlarging Station	River or Lake	Salmon	Sea Trout	Brown Trout
Templeogue	Liffey and Tributaries			18,800(2)
Kimmage	Brittas Ponds			5,000(2)
Dundrum	Local Ponds ...			15,000(2)
Bray	Bray River			13,000(2)
Newtownbarry	Slaney and Tributaries		3,000(1)	
Banteer and Mallow	Blackwater & Tributaries	357,000		58,000(8)
St. Anne's, Blarney ...	Lee		5,000(1)	50,000(2)
Skibbereen	Ilven and Roury	14,700(1)		
Waterville	Cummeragh	4,000(1)		
Sneem	Sneem		2,700(1)	
Adare	Maigue	10,000(1)		
Askeaton	Deel			30,000(2)
Ballinasloe	Suck and Tributaries			5,000(2)
Boyle	Boyle ...			5,000(2)
Lough Owel	Lough Owel ...			132,000
Lough Arrow	Lough Arrow			15,000(2)
Spiddal	Spiddal	9,500(7)		
Crumlin	Crumlin ...	1,000(2)		
Oughterard	Lough Corrib			605,000(6)
Kylemore	Kylemore Lake	10,000(1)	6,000(1)	
Aasleagh	Erriff and Bundorragha	10,900(4)	2,000(4)	
Kiltimagh	Pollagh			2,500(2)
Ballysodare	Arrow and Owenmore	160,000(3)		4,800(2)
Ballinlough	Local Streams ...			30,000(2)
Annesfort	Annalee, etc. ...			5,000(2)
Virginia	Park River			
Glenties	Owenea, Crolly, etc.	22,000	6,000	
Blackcastle	Boyne and Tributaries			20,000(5)
Killucan	Deel and Boyne			15,000(2)
Straffan	Local Lake			4,000(2)
Rathdrum	Local Streams			2,000(2)
Islandbridge	Liffey	9,500(1)	2,900(2)	
Enniscorthy	Boro			2,400(2)
Cloonloo	Lough Gara			4,800(2)
Carlow	Burren River		6,000(1)	9,000(2)
Inver	Inver			
Cavan	Local Streams			4,300(2)
Listowel	Feale			20,000(2)
		608,600	33,800	1,075,600

(1) ex Glenties; (2) ex Lough Owel; (3) 10,000 ex Glenties; (4) 2,000 ex Glenties; (5) 6,000 ex Lough Owel; (6) 5,000 ex Lough Owel; (7) 2,500 ex Glenties; (8) 28,000 ex Lough Owel.

In addition to the quantities of fry recorded as output in the above table for Lough Owel and Glenties Hatcheries, the following quantities of eyed ova were also dispatched from these hatcheries to smaller hatching stations throughout the country:—

Lough Owel, 308,000; Glenties, 113,000 (35,000 sea trout and 78,000 salmon).

APPENDIX No. 16.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ETC., MADE DURING THE YEAR 1944.**OYSTERS.****No. 9¹ or Galway District.**

By-Law No. 454 dated 5th October, 1944—Clarinbridge Oyster Beds.

PROHIBITING

to take oysters from the public oyster beds situated in the combined estuaries of the Clarinbridge and Kilcolgan Rivers lying to the East or landward side of an imaginary straight line drawn from Corraduff Quay in the Townland of Ballynacourty to the Northern end of the townland boundary separating the Townlands of Tyrone and Stradbally West, all in the County of Galway, by any means other than by the use of a dredge or net fished from a boat.

TRAWLING AND SEINE NETTING.**No. 9¹ or Galway District—Galway Bay.**

By-Law No. 455—Dated 30th August, 1944.

PROHIBITING

to use from a vessel, propelled by steam or motor or sails, any trawl or seine net by whatsoever name known for the capture of sea fish, other than herrings, mackerel or sprats,

- (a) during the months of January, February and March, in that part of Galway Bay inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from the Quay at Barna in the County of Galway, to the Martello Tower on Finvarra Point, in the County of Clare, or
- (b) during the months of March, April and May, within the distance of two miles seaward of an imaginary line drawn along the line of low water mark of Spring tides on the Coast of Inishmore, or North Arran Island, or within the distance of half a mile seaward of an imaginary line drawn along the line of low water mark of Spring tides on the Coast of Inishsheer, or South Arran Island save and except on that portion of the Western or North Western Coast of Inisheer or South Arran Island, which extends from Tonfeehy Point to Ballybee Point, or
- (c) during the months of January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November and December in Killeany Bay, Inishmore, or North Arran Island inside

or landwards of a straight line running from Straw Island Lighthouse to Carrickfadda Point on the North Western side of the said Bay, or in any waters within the distance of one nautical mile from the said Carrickfadda Point.

CLOSE SEASON BY-LAWS.

No. 2 or Wexford District.

No. C.S. 96— Dated 10th July, 1941.

Fixing as the Annual Close Season for Angling for Salmon or Trout with single rod and line

- (a) in the River Slaney and its Tributaries southward of its junction with the River Bann to the mouth of the said River Slaney the period from the 16th day of September to the 25th day of February both said days inclusive;
- (b) in the remainder of the River Slaney and its Tributaries including the River Bann, the period from the 1st day of September to the 25th day of February both said days inclusive and
- (c) in the rest of the No. 2 or Wexford Fishery District the period from the 1st day of October to the 14th day of March both said days inclusive.

