



ROINN TALMHAIOCHTA
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

BRAINSE IASCAIGH
(FISHERIES BRANCH)

REPORT

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1949,

incorporating for the first time Statistics of Capture of Salmon,
Sea Trout and Eels hitherto published separately.

DUBLIN:
PUBLISHED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE.

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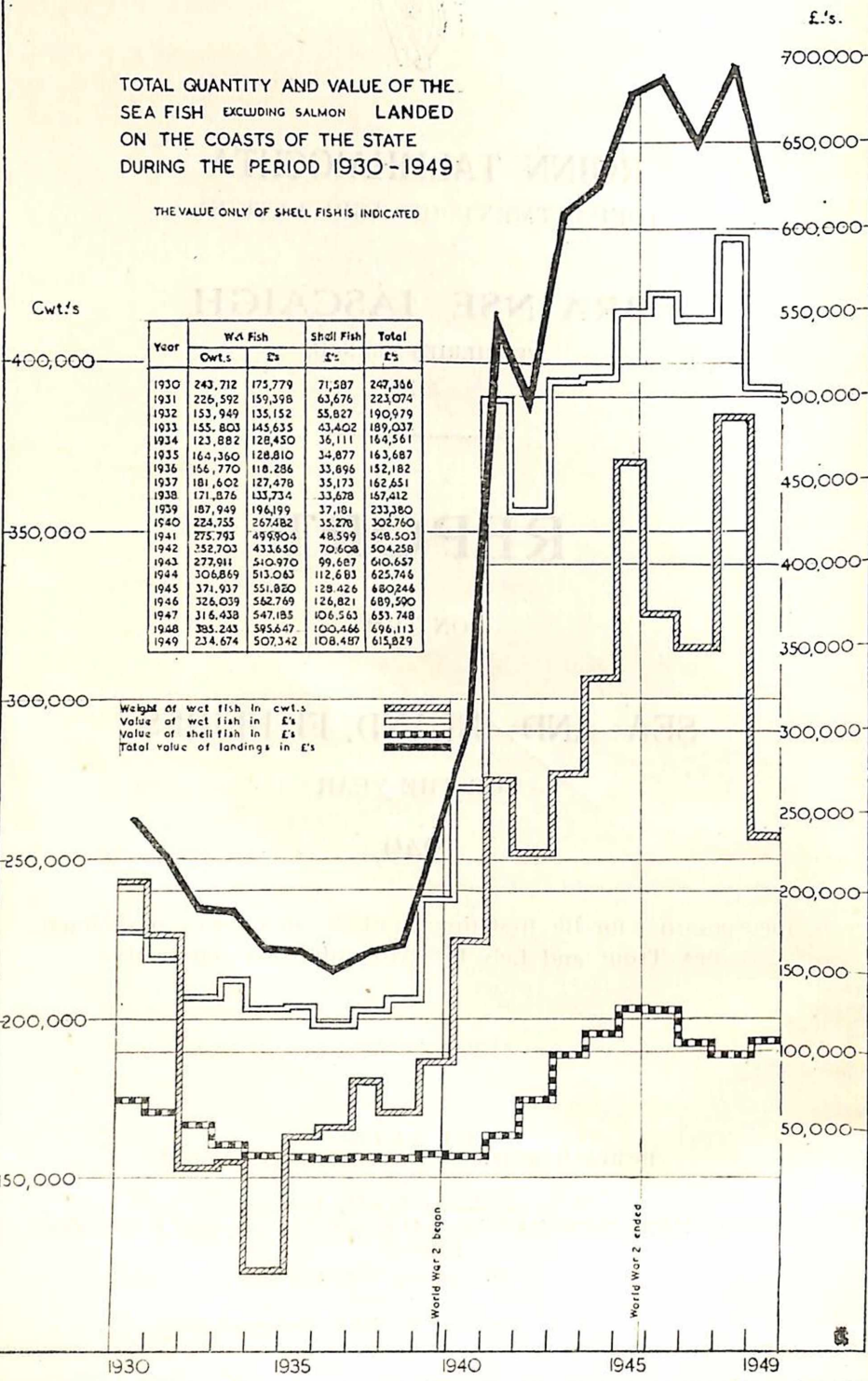
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TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE SEA FISH EXCLUDING SALMON LANDED ON THE COASTS OF THE STATE DURING THE PERIOD 1930-1949

THE VALUE ONLY OF SHELL FISH IS INDICATED



Year	Wt Fish		Shell Fish		Total	
	Cwt.s	£s	£s	£s	Cwt.s	£s
1930	243,712	175,779	71,587	247,356	247,356	221,074
1931	226,592	159,398	63,676	221,074	221,074	190,979
1932	153,949	135,152	55,827	190,979	190,979	189,037
1933	155,803	145,635	43,402	189,037	189,037	164,561
1934	123,882	128,450	36,111	164,561	164,561	163,687
1935	164,360	128,810	34,877	163,687	163,687	152,182
1936	156,770	118,286	33,896	152,182	152,182	162,651
1937	181,602	127,478	35,173	162,651	162,651	167,412
1938	171,876	137,734	33,678	167,412	167,412	233,380
1939	187,949	196,199	37,181	233,380	233,380	302,760
1940	224,755	267,482	35,270	302,760	302,760	548,503
1941	275,793	496,904	48,599	548,503	548,503	504,258
1942	252,703	433,650	70,608	504,258	504,258	610,657
1943	277,911	510,970	99,687	610,657	610,657	625,746
1944	306,869	513,063	112,683	625,746	625,746	680,244
1945	371,937	551,820	128,426	680,244	680,244	689,590
1946	326,039	562,769	126,821	689,590	689,590	653,748
1947	316,438	547,185	106,563	653,748	653,748	496,113
1948	385,243	585,447	100,466	496,113	496,113	615,829
1949	234,674	507,342	108,487	615,829	615,829	

Weight of wet fish in cwt.s
 Value of wet fish in £s
 Value of shell fish in £s
 Total value of landings in £s

World War 2 began

World War 2 ended

REPORT

OF THE
MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE
 ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES
 FOR THE YEAR
1949.

PART I. SEA FISHERIES.

Seafish are divided into two categories, pelagic and demersal. The term "pelagic" (Greek: "pelagos" the sea) is applied to those fish which usually swim at or near the surface of the water. The main varieties of pelagic fish landed are herrings, mackerel and sprats. The term "demersal" (Latin: "demersus", to plunge down) is applied to those fish which live during adult life at or near the sea bottom. The chief species landed are turbot, brill, soles, plaice, cod, haddock, brake, ling, whiting, conger eel and ray (skate). Shellfish consist of two classes, viz., molluscs, of which the main varieties gathered are oysters, mussels, scallops, periwinkles and cockles, and crustaceans—lobsters, crabs, shrimps, Dublin Bay (*Nephrops Norvegica*) and other prawns.

While landings of pelagic fish in 1949 show a substantial decline compared with 1948, due to the fact that herrings and mackerel did not shoal in our coastal waters during 1949 in any abundance, demersal fish landed by inshore fishermen showed an increase in weight (4,208 cwt.) though trawler landings of demersal fish at Dublin showed a decline of 5,238 cwt. Total landings of herrings in 1949 as against 1948 declined by 27,750 cwt., but average value increased from 20/3d. cwt. to 21/10d. cwt. In the same years total landings of mackerel declined by 122,856 cwt. but average price rose from 12/9d. cwt. to 28/3d. cwt. The overall average price per cwt. realised by the fishermen rose from £1 11s. 0d. in 1948 to £2 3s. 0d. in 1949. The weight and value of the landings of all sea fish, excluding shellfish, during the past decade are as follows:—

Year	Cwt.	£
1949	234,674	507,342
1948	385,243	595,647
1947	316,438	547,185
1946	326,039	562,769
1945	371,937	551,820
1944	306,869	513,063
1943	277,911	510,970
1942	252,703	433,650
1941	275,793	499,904
1940	224,755	267,482

The graph opposite illustrates the trend both as regards weight and value of the landings of demersal and pelagic fish and the value of the takings of shellfish since 1930.

The value of shellfish takings in 1949 was £108,487, an increase of £8,021 over 1948. The aggregate value, therefore, of all sea

fish was £615,829 in 1949, a decrease of £80,284 or 12% from last year's figure. Having regard to the value of landings the following ten ports did best in the order shown—Dublin, Howth, Killybegs, Galway, Clogher Head, Valentia, Baltimore, Dingle, Schull and Balbriggan. The landings at Dublin came mainly from the few deepsea trawlers which operate from there.

As in previous years the need arose from time to time to import fresh fish when home landings were restricted by unfavourable weather conditions. Import licences were issued under the Fish (Regulation of Import) (No. 2) Order, 1938, and the total quantity of fish imported under licence was 18,340 cwt. including a few small lots taken from boats of extern registration or ownership which owing to mechanical trouble or other reasons had to stay in port for unusually long periods.

DEMERSAL FISHERY.—The quantity and value of demersal fish caught in 1949 were respectively 151,537 cwt. and £416,275 as against 152,567 cwt. and £423,436 in 1948. The slight quantitative decrease was due to reduced landings by the Dublin deep-sea trawlers. For 136 voyages these vessels returned 22,281 cwt. compared with 27,519 cwt. (the product of 128 trips) in 1948. This decrease of 5,238 cwt. was largely offset by the increase of 4,208 cwt. in the landings made by the inshore fishermen compared with 1948. The landings of demersal fish for each of the past ten years made by inshore fishermen and the deepsea trawlers based on Dublin are shown in the following table:—

Year	Inshore Fishermen	Trawlers	Total
1949	129,256	22,281	151,537
1948	125,048	27,519	152,567
1947	117,132	26,545	143,677
1946	129,659	26,785	156,444
1945	150,174	14,009	164,183
1944	121,818	18,170	139,988
1943	104,069	12,209	116,278
1942	122,863	11,503	134,366
1941	83,378	13,200	96,578
1940	69,898	22,918	92,816

PELAGIC FISHERY.—Herrings. The quantity and value of herring landed in each of the past ten years are as follows:—

Year	Cwt.	£	Average value per cwt.
			s. d.
1949	45,300	49,438	21 10
1948	73,050	73,828	20 3
1947	124,918	111,284	17 10
1946	100,494	96,819	19 3
1945	108,288	96,318	17 9
1944	77,538	81,982	21 2
1943	76,698	90,908	23 8
1942	38,992	41,110	21 1
1941	78,586	82,349	21 0
1940	71,081	56,154	15 10

Shoalings of herrings were light during 1949 particularly in the summer season at all centres. The seasons at Howth and Kinsale were failures, only a few boats started at each place and after a short time when the fish were not located in any strength on the usual grounds the boats returned to other fishing. The Dunmore (Waterford) season opened well, but the fish left the inshore grounds after a comparatively short time, bringing the season to an early close. The best summer landings were made at Achill, and in the winter season the heaviest landings were made at Burtouport, Rossbeg and Killybegs in County Donegal, and at Passage East and Duncannon in County Waterford. Only 1,487 barrels and 622 half barrels were cured during the year as the demands of the freshing trade absorbed almost in full the comparatively light landings made.

Mackerel. The yield of mackerel in 1949 and for each of the preceding nine years is shown in the following table:—

Year	Cwt.	£	Average value per cwt.	
			s	d.
1949	27,220	38,399	23	3
1948	150,076	95,673	12	9
1947	38,260	36,011	18	10
1946	66,934	55,366	16	7
1945	95,568	57,229	12	0
1944	88,294	55,270	12	6
1943	84,105	78,125	13	7
1942	76,618	59,418	15	6
1941	99,479	167,311	33	8
1940	60,820	30,086	9	11

The Spring mackerel fishing on the Kerry and West Cork coasts, the principal mackerel centre, gave fair catches. The autumn season there was the worst experienced for at least 30 years. Unfavourable weather conditions prevailed at the time which resulted in the fish remaining well off shore out of the reach of the majority of the local fishermen. The fishermen, however, received some recompense for the paucity of the landings in 1949 by the much improved prices per cwt. paid compared with previous years. In 1949 the average price per cwt. was £1 8s. 3d. compared with 12/9d. and 18/10d. in 1948 and 1947, respectively. Appendices 7 and 8 set out particulars of the mackerel landings at the various centres.

SHELLFISH.—As some varieties of shellfish are reckoned by weight and others by count, it is not possible to give a quantitative figure of takings for the years to include all the varieties. The value of the takings of all shellfish in 1949 at £108,487 showed an increase of £8,021 compared with 1948. Lobsters, crayfish and crabs were taken in increased numbers, while the quantities of oysters, scallops, mussels and periwinkles gathered showed decreases compared with 1948. The returns received by the fishermen for lobsters, crayfish and crabs showed improvement compared with 1948, but oysters, mussels, periwinkles and scallops did not sell as well as in the previous year.

PERSONNEL AND VESSELS.—In 1949 the number of persons engaged solely in sea fishing was 1,913, a figure very slightly less than that for 1948, viz. 1,926. The number, 8,150, of persons partially engaged was less than in 1948 by 114, and this reduction may fairly be attributed to the comparative failure of the herring and mackerel fisheries. The numbers of vessels employed in 1949 and for comparison in 1948 were—motor vessels, 619 in 1949, and 631 in 1948; sail-boats, 730 in 1949 and 734 in 1948; row-boats, 1,976 in 1949 and 2,036 in 1948. Four deep-sea trawlers were in commission also during 1949. While the replacement of sail-boats and row-boats by power driven craft continued, a sufficient number of new motor boats could not be made available in 1949 to make up for the number of old motor boats withdrawn from service and those unfortunately lost in bad weather or for other causes.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—Scientific investigations into certain aspects of the shellfish industry with particular regard to the commercial development of oyster and scallop fisheries were continued during the year. An area in Clew Bay, Co. Mayo, where investigations carried out in 1948 had shown reasonable prospects for the success of a restocking programme, was planted with seed oysters from France in the early Spring. It is intended to carry out successive annual planting of seed oysters in other portions of the Bay so that (with the close observation of the development of the young oysters) a safe estimation can be made over a period of the potentialities of the beds. In the case of scallops, representative samples from several localities were examined to obtain information regarding the habits and life history of the fish in the localities dealt with. Such information will help to determine when and where the dredging of scallops is likely to give the best commercial results. Sprats were also the subject of biological investigation during the year. There has been an increased demand for this fish in recent years for canning and a fuller knowledge of its development, fat content, etc., is desirable. A few specimens of sea fish rarely found in Irish waters were sent to the Department's offices and were identified as follows—

Pennant's Globe-fish (*Lagocephalus lagocephalus*)

File or Trigger fish (*Balistes capricus*) and

Ray's Bream (*Brama raii*).

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.—The 1949 Annual Meeting of the International Council for the Study of the Sea was held in Edinburgh from the 3rd to the 11th October and was attended by two members of the Fisheries Inspectorate. Discussions at the Conference covered a very wide field of fishery research and fishing technique and the reports of the following sub-committees, the work of which holds special interest for this country, were discussed—(1) Salmon and Trout Committee; (2) Atlantic Slope Committee; (3) Hydrographical Committee, and (4) Plankton Committee.

Joint meetings of the Challenger Society (for the study of oceanography) and representatives from various marine laboratories held at Bangor, Conway, North Wales, on 27th and 28th July, 1949, and at Aberdeen on 13th and 14th October, 1949, were attended by a member of the Fisheries Inspectorate. The matters discussed had particular reference to shellfish development and purification and research work being carried out in Scotland as to the growth and development of brown trout.

ASSISTANCE TO FISHERMEN.—Further progress was made in 1949 by the Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Limited, in providing its members with up-to-date fishing boats suitable for all classes of inshore fishing. The total amount advanced to the Association during the financial year 1949/50 for the supply of boats and gear was £60,000. At the newly established boatyard operated by the Association at Killybegs, Co. Donegal, in addition to extensive repair work, two 50 foot boats and one 38 foot boat were built and two other 50 foot boats were nearing completion at the end of the year. Eight 50 foot boats and two 38 foot boats were ordered from other boatbuilding yards including yards in Scotland. During the year the Association, in order to increase the output of new boats and to provide additional repair facilities for members, put in hands an extension of the yard at Killybegs, the re-opening with complete refitting, of the boatyard at Meevagh, County Donegal, and the establishment of a yard at Dingle, County Kerry.

The Association's marketing operations in 1949 were on much the same scale as in 1948. The quantity of wet fish, mainly demersal fish, handled in 1949 on behalf of members was 70,530 cwt. compared with 68,981 cwt. in 1948. The volume of shellfish marketed in 1949 at 7,530 cwt. was less than in 1948 by 6,934 cwt. The main reduction was in the case of mussels as unfavourable weather conditions during the dredging season as well as the slackening demand for shellfish generally in Great Britain resulted in much reduced output at the purification plant at Cromane, Co. Kerry. In order to improve the co-operative marketing facilities available to members the Association installed an ice-making plant at Dingle and replaced the old plant at Killybegs with a unit of greater capacity and more economical production.

The outstanding balance of payments due by the Association in respect of repayable advances from the Exchequer was £18,848 on 31st March, 1950, as compared with £12,991 on the corresponding date in 1949. The main reasons why repayments to the Exchequer are falling into arrear are that many members have succeeded in clearing their hire-purchase accounts with the Association in a much shorter period than that (20 years) over which advances made by the Exchequer are repayable on an annuity basis by the Association, while, on the other hand, other members have not been able, for a variety of reasons, to surrender from their earnings sufficient amounts to meet the annuities due to the Exchequer in respect of the advances from which the chattels

issued to them were financed. Some advances are utilised by the Association to maintain stocks of gear, etc., and do not while so invested earn interest. Losses of principal and interest arise when possession of chattels is resumed from unsatisfactory hire-purchasers. Proposals for the readjustment of the Association's position vis-a-vis the Exchequer in the matter of advances for boats and gear were under examination at the close of the year.

SEA FISHERIES PROTECTION.—During the year seven boats of extern registration or ownership were arrested by the fishery patrol service directed by the Naval Branch of the Department of Defence for infringement of the exclusive fishery limits. In all cases successful prosecutions were taken; substantial fines were imposed and in five instances the Court ordered confiscation of the fishing gear and fish found aboard. The *Gárda Síochána* also lent effective assistance in the enforcement of the fishery laws generally.

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, boatslips, beacons, etc., at various points on the coastline.

LEGISLATION :

Bye-Law No. 469 prohibits the taking or destruction of oysters in part of Clew Bay during the period 1st October, 1949, to 30th September, 1952.

Bye-Law No. 470 deals with the taking of scallops from the sea off the coasts of Mayo and Galway.

PART II.

INLAND FISHERIES.

In accordance with the Statistics (Salmon, Sea Trout and Eels) (No. 2) Order, 1945 (S.R.O. No. 354 of 1945) returns of salmon, sea trout and eels captured have, since 1946, been collected annually. It has, however, been decided to incorporate such Statistics for 1949 in this Report instead of publishing the Statistics separately as has been the practice heretofore. This arrangement will be continued in future years. In this Report details as to the capture of salmon, sea trout and eels are given in Appendices No. 13 to No. 19.

The total quantity and value of salmon and sea trout taken by all engines during 1949 amounted to 2,249,938 lb. (20,088 cwt.) valued at £408,065, and compares favourably with output for the preceding two years.

The exceptionally mild winter of 1948/49 and the absence of floods on the rivers enabled the spring run of salmon to reach the upper waters early in the season. In consequence, rod fishing in the upper waters of many of the important spring fish rivers was unusually good. The drought which set in about mid-May and continued until September adversely affected angling during the summer and autumn, as the summer runs of fish were delayed for long periods in the estuaries awaiting suitable water conditions to proceed into fresh water. Such conditions favoured the netmen operating in the estuaries and they had a very successful year. The improved runs of large spring fish early in the season was a welcome feature of the year 1949.

The runs of grilse were well up to the average of previous years but a remarkable feature was the very large number of fish weighing as little as 2 lb. and under included in the catches. Reports from the principal sea trout waters indicated that the runs of this fish compared favourably with those of previous years.

Drift netting in the sea along the north and north-west coasts, which relies mainly on grilse, gave good results during 1949, due to the good run of fish. The fishermen generally had a very good season. The total catch amounted to 29,327 fish and with the exception of 1948 was the best since 1931. The catches during the past five years were as follows :

1949	29,327 fish	weight	1,759 cwt.
1948	36,131 "	"	2,178 "
1947	24,332 "	"	1,496 "
1946	14,481 "	"	906 "
1945	5,480 "	"	326 "

The migration of smolts to the sea in 1949 was reported to be of normal proportions. Indications were that the spawning season of 1949/50 was poor due in the main to the reduced number of fish which, owing to the drought, succeeded in

escaping capture by commercial fishing engines. Furunculosis appeared at a few places and at one place, where it was evident in several previous years, the outbreak appeared to be less destructive than formerly. The low water conditions throughout the country for long periods also caused fish mortality, but in no case was the loss serious. In some cases it was possible to save fish left stranded in pools when the river flow dried up by arranging for their transfer to other portions of the river.

The productivity of the eel fisheries showed a considerable drop during 1949 as compared with 1948. This may be attributed to the fact that the weir fisheries, which rely on dark stormy nights and reasonable floods, were operating at a great disadvantage in the dry weather conditions which prevailed for the greater part of the season. The average price of eels also fell during the year owing to competition on the British market from continental sources. The following figures give the quantity and value of eels exported during the last five years:—

Year	Quantity (Cwt.)	Value £
1949	2,239	33,307
1948	3,176	54,094
1947	2,927	41,271
1946	3,109	52,603
1945	3,173	53,859

SALMON EXPORTS TO BRITAIN.

The arrangement in operation since 1942 whereby the British Ministry of Food purchased the entire exportable surplus of salmon was modified in 1949 so as to permit the export of a limited quantity of salmon to markets other than Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The purpose of this arrangement was to facilitate exporters in endeavouring to find additional export outlets and it is understood that some of them were successful in doing so. The number of licensed exporters was limited to thirty-eight but others wishing to participate in the trade were enabled, as in previous years, to export their salmon through licensed exporters. The prices paid by the Ministry of Food for salmon exported up to 11th June were the same as for corresponding periods in 1948, but an increase of 1d. per lb. on the 1948 prices was paid for the fish exported on and after 12th June.

Exports of salmon and trout from 1945 to 1949 inclusive were as follows:—

Year	Quantity (Cwt.)	Value £
1949	17,769	383,658
1948	17,745	367,128
1947	11,247	218,106
1946	10,408	189,102
1945	5,305	90,970

The concession whereby bona fide anglers were enabled to take fish of their own lawful capture with them when leaving the country by sea or air was continued during the year and was widely availed of.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.

The receipts and expenditure of these Boards during 1949 compared with 1948 were as follows:—

	1949	1948
Receipts :	£	£
Licence Duty	12,914	12,406
Fishery Rates	22,051	21,272
Fines, sales of forfeited gear, etc.	1,395	1,351
Subscriptions	524	460
Exchequer Grants	2,130	1,525
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals :	£39,014	£37,014
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Expenditure :		
Salaries, etc.	7,227	6,865
Travelling, etc.	6,824	7,063
Protection of Rivers	22,582	21,466
Law Costs	948	1,216
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals :	£37,581	£36,610
	<hr/>	<hr/>

This summary of receipts and expenditure does not include sums received by Boards of Conservators by way of special local licence duty and surrendered to the Exchequer under Section 13 of the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934. Details of the finances of each Board are contained in Appendix No. 20.

Members of the Garda Síochána and members and employees of angling associations continued to render valuable assistance to Boards of Conservators in the protection of the inland fisheries during the year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY.

The number of fishermen who engaged in seasonal netting for salmon in tidal waters under common law right is estimated at 3,670 while 338 others were employed by proprietors of commercial salmon fisheries. Approximately 900 found employment as professional anglers, ghillies or such like. Boards of Conservators employed 1,312 water keepers while 94 others were employed by owners of private fisheries. It is estimated, there-

fore, that the inland fisheries afforded employment to over 6,300 persons in either a whole-time or part-time capacity during 1949.

INSTRUMENTS OF CAPTURE.

The total number of fishing licences of all kinds issued by boards of conservators in 1949 was 6,334 as compared with 6,275 in 1948, 5,060 in 1947, 4,742 in 1946, and 4,054 in 1945.

The number of whole-season salmon rod licences issued, 2,639, showed an increase on last year's high figure of 2,505 and "endorsement" extensions to districts other than those in which the original licences were issued increased from 461 to 493. On the other hand, 14 day rod licences issued under Section 12 of the Fisheries Act, 1925, and special £1 rod licences issued under Section 10 of the Fisheries Act, 1939, dropped from 1,006 and 823 in 1948 to 899 and 694 in 1949. The grand total of 4,725 rod licences is, therefore, 70 less than the corresponding figure for 1948. This small reduction can be attributed to the discouraging conditions for angling which obtained during the latter part of the open season.

The increase in the number of special local licences for draft nets from 38 in 1948 to 81 in 1949 was due almost entirely to the application of the provisions of the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934, to the "Branch Stream" of the River Foyle in Co. Donegal.

Appendix No. 21 shows the numbers of the various classes of licences issued in each Fishery District. The rates of licence duty are given in Appendix No. 22.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON AND TROUT.

The unusually mild conditions which prevailed during the greater part of the hatching season together with the absence of floods facilitated operations, which were conducted on a much more extensive scale than at any time during the past decade. The brown trout hatcheries at Loughs Owel and Ennell which are operated by this Department in conjunction with local Anglers' Associations yielded 767,000 ova and 380,000 ova respectively. In addition, 130,000 ova were imported from Great Britain by the Department while private persons, mainly local Anglers' Associations, imported on their own behalf 120,000 additional ova, also from Great Britain. All imported ova were disinfected on arrival in this country as a precaution against the introduction of disease. The total quantity of ova distributed by the Department was 915,000, the balance of the output at Loughs Owel and Ennell being used to stock local rivers. The ova distributed were hatched out in hatching stations conveniently situated to the waters to be restocked.

While the quantity of salmon ova produced at the Department's hatchery at Glenties showed a decrease, output at the State assisted hatchery at Lisnore showed a large increase when

compared with previous years, due to the very favourable conditions for the capture of spawning fish in the River Blackwater. The output at Glenties hatchery amounted to 70,000 salmon and 35,000 sea trout ova, and at Lismore 745,000 salmon ova. In general the ova hatched out satisfactorily but it should be recorded that overcrowding resulted in mortality in some few instances.

Hatcheries operated by local Angling Associations yielded considerable quantities of fry for stocking local rivers. The Oughlerard hatchery operated by the Galway and Corrib Anglers' Association produced 450,000 trout fry for release in Lough Corrib and that operated by the Blackwater Hatchery Committee at Banteer produced 900,000 salmon and 15,000 trout fry for restocking the Blackwater and its tributaries.

Particulars of the distribution of fry are given in Appendix No. 23.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations which have been proceeding for some years were continued into the life history of Irish salmon, and further progress was made in the investigations into the stocks of salmon in the Rivers Shannon and Owenea. A report on the salmon of the Drumcliffe River in County Sligo, compiled by Mr. Denis O'Driscoll, Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, was published in the *Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society* (Vol 25 (N.S.) No. 10). Other scientific work carried out included investigation into the age and growth of brown trout in Caragh Lake in County Kerry, and the collection of further material from the River Dodder with a view to investigating the food and growth of brown trout in that river.

In conjunction with the International Council for the Study of the Sea, salmon marking experiments were continued at three stations on Achill, Co. Mayo, and a new marking station was set up at Baginbun, Co. Wexford. Most of the tagging was carried out during the month of June and the fish marked consisted largely of grilse. Privately owned bag nets were used at all stations other than Keem Bay, where a draft net was fished. Suitable fish captured were marked with a tag consisting of a hollow celluloid tube about 2 inches long containing a numbered message requesting, with the offer of a reward, the person recapturing the marked fish to furnish certain details and scale samples to the Department. Of the 528 fish marked and released at the four centres, 155 were recaptured up to the close of 1949, distribution being as follows :—

- (1) Keem, Achill, 188 fish tagged 50 recaptured.
- (2) Keel, Achill, 140 fish tagged 34 recaptured.
- (3) Doocga, Achill, 74 fish tagged 23 recaptured, and
- (4) Baginbun, Co. Wexford, 126 fish tagged 48 recaptured.

The following recaptures are of particular interest :

Place and Date of Tagging	Place and Date of Recapture	Minimum Distance Travelled	Minimum Speed per day
Keem 22/6 49	Creetown, Scotland 14/7 49	Miles 361,	Miles 16.4
" 21/6 49	Loch Foechan, Scotland 15.7 49	255	12.1
" 11/6 49	Red Bay, Co. Antrim 19/6 49	240	28.8
Keel 22/6 49	River Bann 14/7 49	200	9.1

It was observed that the fish tagged at the Achill Stations travelled both in a southerly and northerly direction. With the exception of one fish recaptured in the River Shannon, the fish travelling southwards made migrations of only moderate length whereas those moving northwards generally made much longer migrations.

With the exception of one fish recaptured in the Slaney, fish tagged at Baginbun travelled in a westerly direction along the south coast and recaptures were made in the Rivers Suir, Nore and Barrow, Blackwater and Lee.

Towards the close of the year preliminary arrangements were made for collaboration with the Fisheries Departments of Northern Ireland and England and Wales in salmon tagging along the coast of Antrim during 1950.

ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES.

The impact on fishery interests of hydro-electric development, arterial drainage, and of schemes initiated under the Local Authorities (Works) Act, 1949, claimed constant attention from the Department's engineers during the year.

Hydro-Electric Schemes.

The hydro-electric power station at Leixlip on the River Liffey was brought into operation in the early part of 1949. The dam incorporates a hydraulic lock type of fish pass developed, after a very comprehensive series of experiments by the engineers of the Civil Works Division of the Electricity Supply Board in consultation with the Department's engineers, from suggestions made by Mr. J. H. T. Borland of Messrs Glenfield & Kennedy Ltd., Waterworks Engineers, Kilmarnock.

Salmon were first observed ascending the hydraulic lock from the tail race to the reservoir on 25th June, 1949, and 579 salmon were counted during ascent between June and the end of October. The fish pass was converted from manual to automatic operation during the last two months of 1949 and it was unfortunately not possible to count the ascending fish while the work of conversion was in progress.

The design and operation of the pass, which is believed to be the first of its type in actual use, has attracted widespread interest.

Certain work on the hydro-electric scheme on the River Erne at the height of the salmon run obstructed the fish in their passage from the tideway into the freshwater portion of the river and resulted in the regrettable destruction of over one hundred salmon which became stranded. Furthermore, heavy captures of fish by netmen in the estuary resulted. Immediate steps were taken by the local Board of Conservators and the Electricity Supply Board in conjunction with officers of this Department to minimise the loss of fish. Arrangements were made for prior consultation between them in regard to such further phases of the work as might involve risk to the stocks of salmon.

The proposed scheme for the hydro-electric development of the River Lee was subjected to examination. Many conferences took place with officials of the Electricity Supply Board, and spawning areas in the main river and in the tributaries likely to be affected by the scheme were surveyed, so that alternative spawning facilities may be provided for in the completed scheme if necessary.

Arterial Drainage.

Work on the Brosna Arterial Drainage Scheme was continued throughout the year, and fishery problems arising were dealt with in consultation with the drainage engineer on the site as they arose. The project for the drainage of the Glyde and Dee catchment area was examined and recommendations made to the Office of Public Works as to the fishery aspects of the work. The spawning areas both on the Glyde and Dee and on the Brosna and its tributaries were surveyed and arrangements made for their preservation or replacement. Special attention was also given to fishery problems arising in connection with the River Fergus drainage scheme, and a suitable type of fish pass was designed for incorporation in the tidal barrage to be erected at Clarecastle.

Local Authorities (Works) Act, 1949.

Following upon the enactment of this measure enabling local authorities to carry out works affording relief or protection from flooding, landslide, subsidence and similar occurrences, steps were taken in collaboration with the Department of Local Government to ensure that due regard was had on the part of engineers to local authorities for fishery interests in the execution of works undertaken under the Act. In some cases in which special difficulties arose the Department's engineers helped to reconcile the conflicting interests by inspecting the works in progress and suggesting solutions.

Fish Passes.

Fish passes based on plans prepared by the Department's engineers were erected at the following places—

Killyon Weir, River Deel, Co. Westmeath,
 St. John's Weir, River Urrin, Co. Wexford,
 Dripsey Weir, Dripsey River, Co. Cork,
 Burgage Weir, River Barrow, Co. Carlow.

A number of milldams which were not regarded as satisfactory from the fisheries point of view were surveyed and steps taken to have them improved.

General.

The periodic drying up of the River Deel near Crossmolina, Co. Mayo, through fissures in the river bed during periods of low discharge was investigated during the year and engineering proposals towards remedying the matter were prepared in the Department.

Engineering advice regarding the removal of obstructions from streams, the improvement of facilities for the ascent of fish, the abatement of pollution, the design of hatcheries, etc., was made available to boards of conservators, angling associations and individual fishery owners.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE FISHERY LAWS.

The number of prosecutions for fishery offences (286) showed a slight decrease on the total for 1948. There was, however, a notable reduction in the number of cases of pollution by flax-water which dropped from 34 in 1948 to 2 in 1949.

POLLUTION.

The low water conditions which prevailed throughout the greater part of 1949 led to an increased number of complaints of pollution attributed to the discharge of deleterious effluent from a number of industrial concerns. Serious fish mortality occurred in a few cases and prosecutions were instituted by Boards of Conservators. In view of the increased danger of pollution during the year the Department's engineers gave special attention to problems relating to the purification or the satisfactory disposal of industrial effluents, and in many cases secured the taking of steps by the parties concerned to prevent pollution of fishing waters.

LEGISLATION : During the year 1949 two Acts were introduced and passed—

(a) The Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 1949 (No. 18 of 1949) effects certain procedural changes in the disposal of fines and forfeitures under the Fisheries Acts, or instruments made under such Acts; continues in force for a further fifteen years the rating provisions of the Fisheries Act, 1925, and redefines procedure re-

garding the audit of accounts of Boards of Conservators and imposes certain duties on Clerks of Boards of Conservators. Parts I and III of this Act came into operation immediately and Parts II and IV were brought into operation as from 1st October, 1949, by Statutory Instrument No. 251 of 1949 dated 5th September, 1949.

(b) The Fisheries (Statute Law Revision) Act, 1949 (No. 27 of 1949) repeals, revises or clarifies certain provisions of the Fisheries Acts which had become redundant or inconsistent due to the efflux of time or which required elucidation in the light of contemporary usage, the general purpose of the Act being to facilitate the forthcoming consolidation of the enactments relating to fisheries.

During the year under review the following Statutory Instruments and Bye-Laws (details of which appear in Appendix No. 24) were made :

Statutory Instruments Nos. 103 to 106 (inclusive) deal with the issue of special local licences as applicable to certain parts of the River Foyle and regulate the order of fishing among holders of such licences.

Statutory Instrument No. 251 brought Parts II and IV of the Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 1949 (No. 18 of 1949) into operation.

Statutory Instrument No. 336 authorised the closing for a stated period of the free gap in the fishing weir near Thomond Bridge in the City of Limerick for statistical purposes.

Bye-Law No. 461 (Waterford District)—deals with the prohibition of fishing in the vicinity of the Clashganny-Cloghastia weir.

Bye-Laws Nos. 462 to 465 (inclusive) deal with the prohibition of drift nets in portion of the River Foyle and the use of draft nets in certain portions of the tidal waters of the River Foyle and its tributary the River Finn, and regulate the length of nets and manner of fishing such nets in other portions of the tidal waters of those rivers.

Bye-Laws Nos. 466 to 468 (inclusive) permit the use of certain nets for the capture of fish other than salmon, trout or eels in parts of the River Shannon system.

Sgd. JAMES M. DILLON,

Minister for Agriculture.

September 8th, 1950.

**APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON SEA AND INLAND
FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR 1949.**

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APPENDIX No. 1.

Total Quantity and Value of SEA FISH (excluding Salmon, returned as Landed during the year 1949.

KINDS OF FISH	EAST COAST (Omeath to Carnore Point)		SOUTH COAST (Carnore Point to Loop Head)		WEST COAST (Loop Head to Erris Head)		NORTH COAST (Erris Head to Moville)		TOTAL	
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
Brill	41	393	240	1,876	371	2,698	250	1,923	902	6,890
Soles	325	3,890	797	7,494	233	2,413	134	1,236	1,489	15,063
Turbot	174	1,388	411	3,148	171	1,386	154	1,203	910	7,125
Total Prime Fish ...	540	5,671	1,448	12,518	775	6,527	538	4,362	3,301	29,078
Cod	10,889	53,443	1,160	4,599	893	2,535	2,557	9,114	14,909	69,691
Conger Eel	1,315	2,173	314	511	6	18	94	185	1,729	2,887
Haddock	617	3,067	109	465	63	99	694	2,026	1,483	5,657
Hake	4,462	23,433	780	1,970	147	387	1,233	4,022	6,622	29,812
Herrings	8,742	11,771	13,121	14,171	3,586	4,737	19,851	18,759	45,300	49,438
Lang	254	476	465	1,202	133	350	83	197	935	2,225
Mackerel	2,967	2,663	18,488	28,279	1,715	2,712	4,050	4,745	27,220	38,399
Plaice	6,244	31,819	3,043	10,853	1,264	8,031	3,621	21,785	14,172	81,488
Ray or Skate	9,069	17,457	7,324	13,519	2,645	4,933	3,076	6,013	22,114	41,922
Sprats	—	—	2,052	657	—	—	8,565	2,573	10,617	3,230
Whiting	30,547	45,712	9,562	18,471	10,260	14,429	11,058	15,685	61,427	94,297
Other kinds of Wet Fish	7,816	19,208	8,427	20,009	4,796	11,960	3,806	7,951	24,845	59,218
Total for Wet Fish ...	82,962	216,893	66,293	136,314	26,193	56,718	59,226	97,417	234,674	507,312
Shell Fish:—	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Crabs	41,062	553	21,774	188	—	—	35,048	632	97,884	1,373
Crayfish	—	—	45,078	7,045	11,302	1,259	1,220	149	57,600	8,453
Escallops	—	—	253,477	4,157	46,716	493	—	—	300,193	4,650
Lobsters	51,386	7,613	112,379	17,647	70,856	10,736	150,996	19,738	385,617	55,734
Oysters	—	—	44,486	421	559,685	6,696	26,460	263	630,641	7,380
Mussels	cwt.		cwt.		cwt.		cwt.		cwt.	
Periwinkles	9,349	3,385	6,300	1,134	—	—	3,268	848	18,926	5,667
Other Shell Fish	2,047	1,440	11,273	8,197	15,878	10,375	6,433	3,827	35,631	23,839
	354	507	1,875	881	—	—	4	3	2,233	1,391
Total Value of Shell Fish	—	13,498	—	39,970	—	29,559	—	25,460	—	108,487
Grand Total of Value ...	—	230,391	—	176,284	—	86,277	—	122,877	—	615,829

APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison for the eight years, 1942-49, of the Average Prices per cwt. of various kinds of Sea Fish.

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Brill	6 11 3	6 9 4	6 12 0	6 16 9	6 18 2	6 18 9	7 1 11	7 12 9
Soles	10 1 8	9 10 0	9 17 0	8 14 11	9 3 3	9 7 3	9 10 4	10 2 1
Turbot	6 11 6	6 12 9	6 11 0	6 9 0	6 6 9	7 2 4	7 5 0	7 16 7
Cod	3 7 3	3 18 9	3 18 6	3 19 11	3 14 5	3 13 4	3 11 9	4 13 6
Conger Eel	1 14 1	1 16 8	1 14 9	1 14 4	1 8 11	1 12 2	1 13 3	1 13 5
Haddock	3 6 1	3 5 5	3 19 2	3 11 6	4 4 6	2 11 2	2 5 6	3 16 3
Hake	3 7 8	4 1 8	3 12 2	2 14 4	3 14 10	3 10 9	4 16 3	4 10 9
Herrings	1 1 1	1 3 8	1 1 2	17 9	19 3	17 10	1 0 3	1 1 10
Ling	2 7 2	2 8 10	2 10 2	2 11 11	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 7 1	2 7 7
Mackerel	15 6	18 7	12 6	12 0	16 7	18 10	12 9	1 8 3
Plaice	4 5 9	4 18 1	5 5 10	4 16 7	4 16 9	4 16 8	4 18 4	5 15 0
Ray or Skate	1 18 3	1 19 1	1 14 9	1 11 2	1 12 11	1 14 7	1 18 4	1 17 11
Sprats	3 8	8 8	5 7	6 6	5 2	6 0	5 8	6 1
Whiting	1 12 3	2 1 6	1 12 11	1 9 9	1 13 11	1 15 9	1 13 4	1 10 8

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

APPENDIX No. 3.

Statement of the Quantities of Home-caught SEA FISH dealt with in the Dublin Fish Market during the year 1949.

Demersal Fish.

Kinds of Fish	From steam trawlers registered at Dublin	*From vessels other than steam trawlers
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Brill	1	597
Black Soles	1	743
Turbot	—	411
Cod	3,434	5,998
Conger Eel	776	754
Haddock	88	802
Hake	1,921	2,250
Plaice	32	7,148
Ray	1,988	16,806
Whiting	2,164	38,392
Gurnard	543	532
Coalfish	2,252	1,313
Other kinds (exclusive of Shell Fish)	1,182	4,347
	14,382	80,093

* The principal sources from which landings were despatched to the Dublin Market and the aggregate quantity sent from each in the year under review were as follows:—Killybegs, 10,445 cwt.; Galway, 9,636 cwt.; Howth, 8,553 cwt.; Loughshinny and Rush, 6,230 cwt.; Balbriggan, 6,057 cwt.; Dingle, 3,486 cwt.; Clober Head, 3,018 cwt.; Arklow, 2,363 cwt.; smaller quantities totalling approximately 30,305 cwt. reached the market from other places.

Pelagic Fish.

	Barrels	Boxes
Herrings (fresh)	—	22,797
(cured)	165	—
Mackerel (fresh)	—	10,278
	165	33,075

APPENDIX No. 4.

FISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1949

(as compared with those of 1948).

	Quantity		Value	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
	cwt.	cwt.	£	£
I.—IMPORTS				
Fresh and Frozen:				
All varieties exclusive of Shell Fish	18,474	21,200	28,870	37,161
Shell Fish ...	123	368	652	2,839
Cured and Canned:				
All varieties inclusive of Shell Fish	25,477	48,792	208,374	538,511
TOTALS ...	44,074	70,360	237,896	578,511
II.—EXPORTS.				
Fresh:				
Salmon and Trout ...	17,745	17,769	367,128	383,658
Eels (freshwater) ...	3,176	2,239	51,094	33,307
Coarse Freshwater Fish	119	99	1,184	573
Herrings ...	18,756	3,914	21,811	4,867
Mackerel ...	21,537	10,073	67,925	28,483
Prime Sea Fish (Brill, Sole, etc.)	40	30	158	466
White Sea Fish (Cod, Whiting, etc.)	5,546	3,154	11,501	6,666
Coarse Sea Fish (Conger, Skate, etc.)	10,066	18,892	17,372	25,579
Shell Fish	67,296	45,059	126,693	99,873
Cured or Salted:				
Herrings	7,946	27	14,291	72
Kippers	1,038	41	2,951	140
Mackerel	1,986	—	5,881	—
Others	1,761	1,380	11,430	12,064
Canned	—	931	—	14,513
TOTALS ...	157,042	103,608	708,419	610,261

APPENDIX No. 5.

Particulars of the Summer Herring Fishing, 1949.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Clogher Head	June to August	847	1,552
Howth	May to July	1,481	2,490
Kinsale	April to October	310	575
Achill	September and October	1,741	1,766
Keel and Keem	September and October	1,554	2,532
Portnoo and Rossbeg	September and October	363	470
Burtonport	September and October	461	612
Downings	September and October	836	1,117
Other Ports	May to October	427	594
TOTALS		7,900	11,708

APPENDIX No. 6.

Particulars of the Winter Herring Fishing, 1949-50.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Omeeath	October to February	594	425
Greenore & Carlingford	October to February	592	772
Clogher Head	December to April	1,416	1,250
Balbriggan	December to April	1,825	2,180
Skerries	December to February	476	567
Wicklow	November and December	551	564
Arklow	November and December	572	1,096
Courtown	November and December	260	340
Calore	October and November	260	385
Ballyconigar	October and November	276	300
Curracloe	November and December	278	345
Rosslare	November and December	1,196	1,100
St. Helens & Carne ...	November and December	390	342
Duncannon	November	2,430	2,430
Passage East	November and December	4,155	3,630
Dunmore East	November and December	1,439	1,233
Kinsale	November to April	210	318
Union Hall	October to December	426	409
Castletownshend ...	October to December	1,609	2,337
Barlough	November and December	413	578
Baltimore	November and December	752	990
Rossmoney	November and December	207	300
Port (Inver)	January and February	641	640
Tribane	November and December	950	841
Killybegs	November to February	2,548	2,308
Teelin	November to February	272	277
Loughros Point	November and December	767	602
Portnoo & Rosbeg	November to January	3,399	2,769
Burtonport	November to January	7,117	5,756
Bunbeg	November to February	1,852	1,587
Magheraroarty	November	867	796
Downings	November and December	721	637
Other Ports	October to April	1,103	1,166
TOTALS		40,594	39,270

1,487 barrels and 622 half-barrels of herrings cured during the year.

N.B.—Appendix No. 6 deals with a seasonal fishing which extends into part of two calendar years. Consequently the figures in Appendices Nos. 5 and 6 will not total precisely to the aggregate shown at page 4 of this Report.

APPENDIX No. 7.

Particulars of the Spring Mackerel Fishing, 1949.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Baltimore	March to June	5,998	13,087
Garrish & Ballydonegan	June and July	220	77
Valentia	March to June	8,671	10,726
Dingle	March to June	151	607
Lackan	June and July	265	150
Port Limerick	May to July	200	380
Malinbeg	March to July	1,156	882
Other Ports	March to July	1,931	2,520
TOTALS		18,986	28,729

APPENDIX No. 8.

Particulars of the Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1949-50.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Gylos Quay	August and September	209	261
Loughshinny	August and September	2,316	1,901
Greystones	August and September	216	270
St. Helens & Carne	August and September	220	220
Tramore	August and September	380	475
Bunnahon	August and September	360	360
Galway	August to October	260	270
Rosamoney	August and September	248	372
Portlurlin	August and September	202	342
Portlaoibh	August and September	220	360
Other Ports	August to February	3,685	4,901
TOTALS		8,316	9,735

133 barrels of mackerel cured during the year 1949.

N.B.—Appendix No. 8 deals with a seasonal fishing which extends into part of two calendar years. Consequently the figures in Appendices Nos. 7 and 8 will not total precisely to the aggregate shown at page 5 of this Report.

APPENDIX No. 9.
PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN FISHING ; AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING CRAFT IN 1949.

HOW ENGAGED (i.e., whether solely or partially)	MEN	FISHING CRAFT															Total Vessels		
		Steam Vessels		Motor Vessels						Sail Boats						Row Boats			
		200 tons gross and over	100 tons gross and over but less than 200 tons.	1st Class			2nd Class			3rd Class	1st Class			2nd Class		3rd Class		Un-classed A	Un-classed B
				25 tons gross and over.	20 tons gross and over but less than 25 tons.	15 tons gross and over but less than 20 tons.	10 tons gross and over but less than 15 tons 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.				
EAST COAST :																			
Solely engaged	558	4	—	18	12	12	22	54	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Partially engaged	727	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laid-up	—	—	—	3	1	5	2	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	1,285	4	—	21	13	18	25	83	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SOUTH COAST :																			
Solely engaged	767	—	—	5	3	7	34	237	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Partially engaged	2,745	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laid-up	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	3,512	—	—	6	3	8	38	274	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
WEST COAST :																			
Solely engaged	280	—	—	4	5	6	4	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Partially engaged	2,606	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laid-up	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	2,886	—	—	5	6	7	5	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NORTH COAST :																			
Solely engaged	308	—	—	7	1	11	—	105	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Partially engaged	2,672	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laid-up	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	2,380	—	—	8	1	12	5	132	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS FOR 1948 :																			
Solely engaged	1,913	4	—	34	21	36	62	416	9	—	—	1	18	419	180	1,037	605	2,842	
Partially engaged	8,150	—	—	—	—	1	3	36	1	—	—	—	—	56	56	101	233	487	
Laid-up	—	—	—	6	2	8	8	65	2	—	—	3	9	153	51	369	239	915	
GRAND TOTALS ...	10,063	4	—	40	23	45	73	517	12	—	—	4	27	628	287	1,507	1,077	4,241	

APPENDIX No. 10.

Trawling and Seining, 1919.

Part of Locality	Number of men engaged	Number of boats engaged	Tonnage of Motor Boats				Fishing Period
			Not exceeding				
			10 Tons	over 10 tons and not exceeding 15 tons	over 15 tons	over 20 tons	
Clogher Head	30	6		2	4	All year.	
Balbriggan	36	7		3	4	All year.	
Rush	8	2				All year.	
Skerries	4	1		1		All year.	
Loughshinny	30	6		2	1	All year.	
Howth	45	9			9	All year.	
Dublin	72	9	1		4	All year.	
Dun Laoghaire	12			2	1	All year.	
Arklow	40	10	3	4	3	April to December.	
Courtown	12		3			July and August.	
Wexford	20	5	4		1	All year.	
Rosslare	24	6	6			February to December.	
Kilmore	42	12	10	2		January to October.	
Fethard and Slade	12	3	3			May to November.	
Passage East	78	26	26			All year.	
Dunmore East	20	5	3	1	1	All year.	
Dungarvan	6		2			All year.	
Helvick	18	7	7			All year.	
Ballycotton	24	10	10			All year.	
Rathcoursey	4	1	1			All year.	
Aghada	3	1	1			January, July to December.	
Cobh	24	6	1			April to October.	
Passage West	6	2	2			All year.	
Crosshaven	12	4	4			All year.	
Kinsale	9	3	2	1		All year.	
Courtmacsherry	3	1	1			All year.	
Union Hall	20	10	5		1	All year.	
Castletownshend	33	11	8	3		All year.	
Barlogue	4	1	1			February to November.	
Schull	40	13	12		1	All year.	
Dunmanus	4	1	1			All year.	
Bantry	28	9	1	1	7	All year.	
Castletownbere	7	2	2			March to December.	
Derreen	6	2	2	2		March to December.	
Ballinskelligs	16	3	2		1	February to April;	
Portmagee	20	5	5			September to November.	
Valentia Harbour	24	6	6			January to March;	
Dingle	80	10	11	9		October and November.	
Liscannor	6	2	2			January to November.	
Aran Islands	12	3	1	1	1	All year.	
Galway	35	9	1	3	5	May to November.	
Inishbofin	12	4	3	1		All year.	
Cleggan	1	1	1			May to December.	
Murrisk	28	4	2			May to December.	
Achill	16	4	1	1	3	All year.	
Ballina	6	2	1			January to November.	
Luckan	4	1	1			May to November.	
Enniscrone	9	3	3			June to September.	
Grange & Streedagh	4	1	1			June to November.	
Sligo and Strandhill	8	2	1			October to December.	
Bundoran	6	2	2			April to November.	
Killybegs	40	10			10	July to October.	
Burtonport	12	3			3	All year.	
Bunbeg	4	1	1			March to September.	
Bownings	16	4	3	1		July to September.	
Rathmullen	12	3	3			February to December.	
Bunerana	20	6	3	2	1	April to October.	
Culdaft	44	11	11			April to November.	
Mayville	36	9	8		1	May to November.	
Greencastle	24	6	5	1		All year.	
Totals	1,257	325	297	48	66		

* All motor craft except four steam trawlers.

APPENDIX No. 11.

FISHERY LOANS.

Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st March, 1950.

	£		£
Outstanding on 1st April, 1949	20,333	Repayments	11
Not matured	37	Outstanding on 31/3/50	20,397
* Interest accrued during the year on certain loans	76	Instalments not matured	38
	20,446		20,446

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

Number of Loan Accounts open at 1st April, 1949	200
" " " " closed during the year ended 31 3/50	1
" " " " open at 31st March, 1950	199

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

APPENDIX No. 12

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

in respect of

Repayable Advances made to the Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Ltd., during the nineteen years ended 31st March, 1950, for the provision of boats and gear to members.

£	£
Repayable with interest on an annuity basis in respect of:—	Repayments to 31st March, 1949
(a) Advances amounting to £178,500 made up to 31st March, 1949	127,632
282,234	Repayments made during year ended 31st March, 1950
(b) Advances amounting to £60,000 made during year ended 31st March, 1950	9,067
82,404	Balance outstanding:—
364,728	Due in arrears
	18,848
	Instalments not matured
	209,181
	228,029
	364,728

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

APPENDIX No. 13.

Quantity and Value of all Salmon and Sea Trout taken in each of the Three Years—1947, 1948 and 1949, by Instruments of Capture.

S A L M O N						
	1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	1947
	lb.	lb.	lb.	£	£	£
(A) ...	2,192,798	2,084,226	1,663,836	401,977	363,013	268,261
(B) ...	172,678	176,274	150,090	31,502	29,866	24,476
(C) ...	398,311	393,866	278,934	69,382	63,304	42,048
(D) ...	1,300,771	1,238,545	1,040,360	237,380	218,450	168,279
(E) ...	321,038	275,541	194,452	62,813	52,393	33,458

(A)=Total for all engines.
 (B)=Total for root and line.
 (C)=Total for drift nets.
 (D)=Total for draft nets.
 (E)=Total for stake nets, weirs, etc.

S E A T R O U T						
	1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	1947
	lb.	lb.	lb.	£	£	£
(A) ...	57,140	66,126	60,704	6,988	7,690	8,346
(B) ...	32,977	36,489	23,418	3,839	4,139	2,667
(C) ...	731	699	120	61	82	9
(D) ..	19,551	26,695	35,879	2,367	3,169	5,482
(E) ...	3,881	2,243	1,287	721	300	188

APPENDIX No. 14.

Quantity and Value of Salmon taken in each of the Three Years 1947, 1948 and 1949, by Fishery Districts.

Fishery District	*	Quantity			Value		
		1949 lb.	1948 lb.	1947 lb.	1949 £	1948 £	1947 £
Dundalk	R	928	893	1,241	175	169	191
	N	23,708	26,583	9,849	4,535	4,481	1,609
Drogheda	R	7,507	9,377	3,860	1,415	1,650	697
	N	81,692	102,472	47,374	15,429	19,484	7,961
Dublin	R	1,733	1,926	1,143	341	350	205
	N	8,382	19,602	4,260	1,796	3,930	815
Wexford	R	14,812	16,333	17,811	2,773	2,648	2,946
	N	43,207	44,144	26,613	8,529	8,332	4,549
Waterford	R	19,674	19,885	14,437	3,669	3,410	2,364
	N	258,014	181,301	120,021	68,041	32,922	19,430
Lismore	R	13,362	19,544	19,600	2,481	3,283	3,201
	N	169,866	146,910	104,405	30,646	26,225	16,710
Cork	R	5,287	8,821	9,591	1,120	1,619	1,683
	N	44,202	52,224	45,041	8,806	10,180	8,078
Bandon	R	4,169	4,206	3,385	847	811	573
	N	22,836	27,714	15,556	4,539	4,941	2,816
Skibbereen	R	1,776	1,140	1,616	321	169	230
	N	11,120	11,864	6,723	1,990	1,963	976
Bantry	R	433	352	465	65	50	67
	N	7,830	14,910	17,306	1,331	2,396	2,375
Kenmare	R	1,747	1,639	2,143	291	252	384
	N	48,909	30,923	21,929	8,070	5,202	3,328
Killarney	R	8,933	7,566	5,995	1,613	1,251	966
	N	89,944	74,192	89,189	20,470	12,946	16,296
Waterville	R	2,210	3,347	2,860	484	533	493
	N	19,762	19,390	19,759	3,606	3,130	3,033
Limerick	R	35,697	28,531	23,900	6,523	4,731	3,755
	N	187,217	156,511	133,768	36,021	29,618	22,298
Galway	R	5,619	5,688	5,109	987	1,065	980
	N	57,450	40,442	39,818	12,006	9,775	6,958
Connemara	R	4,134	3,617	2,425	723	648	404
	N	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ballinakill	R	4,770	5,598	3,558	770	965	600
	N	33,667	25,143	26,498	5,806	4,985	3,975
Bangor	R	5,308	5,347	4,033	986	915	730
	N	60,467	70,294	86,516	14,191	11,499	12,739
Ballina	R	12,623	13,087	10,881	2,180	2,165	1,803
	N	227,511	309,550	265,930	40,135	51,924	43,536
Sligo	R	3,224	1,676	1,725	592	274	275
	N	49,142	59,303	42,778	10,060	11,750	7,982
Ballyshannon	R	5,754	5,706	4,434	1,001	900	774
	N	193,090	160,450	147,857	34,503	26,889	21,998
Letterkenny	R	9,560	9,923	7,585	1,720	1,588	1,141
	N	133,546	134,283	111,215	23,586	21,762	16,936
Moville	R	2,488	1,972	1,392	418	310	215
	N	218,558	196,747	132,407	35,675	31,622	19,417
Totals		2,192,798	2,084,226	1,663,836	401,077	364,013	268,261

R indicates capture by means of single rod and line;
N by means of nets, weirs, etc.

APPENDIX No. 15.

Quantity and Value of Sea Trout taken in each of the Three Years 1947, 1948 and 1949, by Fishery Districts.

Fishery Districts	•	Quantity			Value		
		1949 lb.	1948 lb.	1947 lb.	1949 £	1948 £	1947 £
Dundalk	R	121	191	62	13	24	8
	N	453	1,232	345	45	127	34
Drogheda	R	231	81	5	26	10	1
	N	1,126	2,436	644	158	406	163
Dublin	R	241	183	35	27	24	4
	N	2,210	3,412	3,092	291	473	433
Wexford	R	1,949	3,710	1,352	216	463	163
	N	3,228	5,450	3,549	360	680	435
Waterford	R	173	181	285	20	22	29
	N	978	345	355	66	45	54
Lismore	R	108	35	Nil	13	4	Nil
	N	2,551	836	654	418	109	103
Cork	R	209	218	66	26	26	8
	N	Nil	100	Nil	Nil	12	Nil
Bandon	R	944	1,312	1,191	95	142	142
	N	233	230	64	22	25	7
Skibbereen	R	1,156	2,016	1,102	113	210	127
	N	2,745	507	418	308	58	58
Bantry	R	1,166	997	267	126	108	32
	N	425	403	120	30	30	9
Kenmare	R	306	206	269	36	24	31
	N	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Killarney	R	495	425	268	56	48	31
	N	336	751	689	100	75	88
Waterville	R	11,750	8,504	6,245	1,479	920	708
	N	3,416	1,352	1,485	663	203	215
Limerick	R	1,168	1,087	625	127	122	77
	N	626	204	22,102	56	21	3,704
Galway	R	368	307	451	50	36	61
	N	297	624	415	44	93	62
Connemara	R	5,306	7,196	4,867	608	625	518
	N	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ballinakill	R	1,978	3,757	1,907	224	426	206
	N	125	Nil	Nil	9	Nil	Nil
Bangor	R	2,207	2,296	1,796	246	248	196
	N	219	3,903	122	27	223	14
Ballina	R	1,058	537	383	123	37	37
	N	265	164	62	27	15	6
Sligo	R	227	274	107	29	33	8
	N	18	465	Nil	2	91	Nil
Ballyshannon	R	358	196	98	36	27	12
	N	666	1,293	95	70	160	10
Letterkenny	R	1,241	2,517	1,870	125	280	219
	N	1,190	1,377	433	141	155	50
Moville	R	237	462	167	25	54	20
	N	2,876	4,493	2,644	312	550	294
TOTALS		57,140	66,126	60,704	6,988	7,690	8,346

R indicates capture by means of single rod and line;
N by means of nets, weirs, etc.

APPENDIX No. 16.

Quantity and Value of Eels taken in each of the Three Years 1947, 1948 and 1949, by Fishery Districts.

Fishery Districts	Quantity			Value		
	1949 lb.	1948 lb.	1947 lb.	1949 £	1948 £	1947 £
Dundalk	15,596	8,534	5,823	902	776	520
Drogheda	8,307	11,365	11,184	750	1,071	1,211
Waterford	7,425	7,287	9,977	588	652	884
Limerick	156,487	203,555	181,701	25,077	35,503	27,995
Galway	56,381	60,262	70,371	6,550	9,603	10,288
Ballinakil	Nil	97	Nil	Nil	9	Nil
Ballina	9,505	17,590	13,582	1,022	2,297	1,811
Sligo	952	11,466	3,876	136	1,593	427
Ballyshannon	16,708	35,661	36,476	859	4,220	5,115
Letterkenny	365	Nil	Nil	19	Nil	Nil
TOTALS	271,716	355,807	332,990	35,883	55,729	48,249

NOTE.—Eel Fishing was not carried on in the following Districts during the period 1947/1949: Dublin, Wexford, Lismore, Cork, Bandon, Skibbereen, Bantry, Kenmare, Killarney, Waterville, Connemara, Bangor and Movilla. No eels were captured in Ballinakil district in 1949.

APPENDIX No. 17.

Total Quantity and Value of Salmon, Sea Trout and Eels taken by all engines in each of the Three Years 1947, 1948 and 1949, by Fishery Districts.

Fishery Districts	Total Weight for District			Total Value for District		
	1949 lb.	1948 lb.	1947 lb.	1949 £	1948 £	1947 £
Dundalk	40,786	37,535	17,318	5,768	5,577	2,362
Drogheda	98,865	125,791	65,067	17,758	22,621	9,973
Dublin	12,566	25,125	8,530	2,456	4,777	1,457
Wexford	63,226	69,637	49,527	11,878	12,149	8,093
Waterford	285,864	211,999	145,075	52,385	37,051	22,761
Lismore	185,887	167,325	124,660	33,558	29,621	20,014
Cork	59,198	51,363	54,698	9,952	11,837	9,769
Bandon	28,182	33,462	20,196	5,503	5,919	3,538
Skibbereen	16,797	15,527	9,859	2,732	2,420	1,391
Bantry	9,851	16,662	18,158	1,552	2,584	2,485
Kenmare	59,962	32,768	23,941	8,397	5,568	3,643
Killarney	110,308	82,935	96,141	22,239	14,320	17,380
Waterville	37,138	32,553	30,349	6,132	4,786	4,469
Limerick	381,205	389,808	362,116	67,006	68,995	57,789
Galway	120,115	116,323	116,164	19,637	20,572	19,248
Connemara	9,440	19,813	7,293	1,332	1,473	952
Ballinakill	40,540	34,585	31,963	5,808	5,466	4,781
Bangor	88,201	81,840	93,367	15,459	12,885	13,679
Ballina	250,942	331,728	289,938	43,487	56,438	47,103
Sligo	53,543	73,174	68,486	10,819	13,741	8,682
Ballyshannon	216,576	203,306	188,970	36,269	32,286	27,897
Letterkenny	146,302	148,109	121,101	25,591	23,785	18,345
Moville	224,159	203,674	136,610	36,430	32,536	19,946
TOTALS	2,521,654	2,506,159	2,067,530	443,948	427,427	324,856

APPENDIX No. 18.

Number, Quantity and Value of Salmon taken by Single Rod and Line during each of the Three Years 1947, 1948 and 1949, by Fishery Districts.

Fishery Districts	No. of Fish			Quantity			Value		
	1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	1947
				lb.	lb.	lb.	£	£	£
Dundalk ...	70	77	95	928	995	1,341	173	169	191
Drogheda	489	701	247	7,507	9,377	3,860	1,415	1,650	697
Dublin	155	181	102	1,733	1,926	1,143	341	350	205
Wexford	1,337	1,359	1,458	14,842	16,333	17,811	2,773	2,648	2,946
Waterford	1,901	1,760	1,261	19,674	19,685	14,437	3,669	3,410	2,361
Lismore ...	1,331	1,767	1,709	15,362	19,544	19,600	2,481	3,283	3,201
Cork	595	807	932	5,787	8,821	9,591	1,120	1,619	1,683
Bandon	414	404	322	4,169	4,206	3,385	847	811	573
Skibbereen	218	139	180	1,776	1,140	1,616	321	189	230
Bantry	59	41	61	433	352	465	65	50	67
Kenmare ...	213	181	259	1,747	1,639	2,143	291	252	284
Killarney	949	812	630	8,933	7,566	5,995	1,613	1,251	965
Waterville	202	367	279	2,210	3,347	2,860	484	533	493
Limerick ...	3,916	3,041	2,601	35,697	28,531	23,900	6,523	4,731	3,755
Galway	789	664	594	5,619	5,688	5,109	987	1,065	880
Connemara	566	487	325	4,134	3,617	2,425	723	646	404
Ballinakill	607	712	437	4,770	5,598	3,558	770	965	600
Bangor	643	598	572	5,308	5,347	4,933	896	915	730
Ballina	1,751	1,757	1,416	12,623	13,087	10,881	2,180	2,165	1,803
Sligo	357	187	203	3,224	1,676	1,725	582	274	275
Bally-shannon	644	611	487	5,754	5,706	4,434	1,001	990	774
Letterkenny	1,145	1,252	834	9,960	9,923	7,585	1,720	1,588	1,141
Moville	236	221	145	2,488	1,972	1,392	418	310	215
TOTALS ...	18,587	18,226	15,157	172,678	176,274	150,090	31,503	29,866	24,476

APPENDIX No. 19.

Number, Quantity and Value of Sea Trout taken by Single Rod and Line during each of the Three Years 1947, 1948 and 1949, by Fishery Districts.

Fishery Districts	No. of Fish			Quantity			Value		
	1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	1947
				lb.	lb.	lb.	£	£	£
Dundalk ...	89	185	55	121	191	62	15	24	8
Drogheda	195	53	7	231	81	5	26	10	1
Dublin	404	278	59	241	183	35	27	24	4
Wexford	2,909	5,501	1,931	1,949	3,710	1,352	216	489	163
Waterford	231	208	184	173	181	285	20	22	29
Lismore ...	103	35	Nil	108	35	Nil	13	4	Nil
Cork	263	214	71	209	218	66	26	26	8
Bandon ...	1,338	1,941	1,624	944	1,312	1,191	95	142	142
Skibbereen	1,596	2,780	1,497	1,156	2,016	1,102	113	210	127
Bantry	1,379	1,215	308	1,166	997	267	126	108	32
Kenmare ...	247	138	255	306	206	269	36	24	31
Killarney	376	256	265	495	426	268	56	48	31
Waterville	4,976	5,669	5,796	11,750	8,504	6,246	1,479	920	708
Limerick ...	1,515	1,473	646	1,168	1,087	625	127	122	77
Galway	399	325	446	568	307	451	50	36	61
Connemara	6,633	8,996	6,620	5,306	7,196	4,867	608	825	548
Ballinakill	2,183	3,774	2,053	1,978	3,757	1,907	224	426	206
Bangor ...	2,422	2,371	1,872	2,207	2,296	1,796	246	248	196
Ballina	1,546	363	443	1,038	337	383	123	37	37
Sligo	211	323	140	227	274	107	29	33	8
Bally-shannon	397	242	99	358	196	98	36	27	12
Letterkenny	1,397	2,879	2,029	1,241	2,517	1,970	125	280	218
Moville	200	412	208	237	462	167	25	54	28
TOTALS ...	31,009	39,620	26,908	32,977	36,489	23,418	3,839	4,139	2,667

APPENDIX No. 21.

Particulars of Licences Issued by Boards of Conservators
for the year 1949.

Fishery District.	Salmon Rods				Snap Net	Draft Net	Drift Net	Pole Net	Bag Net	Stake Net	Box or Crib	Gap, Eye or Basket for Belts	Long Line for Belts	Cross Line	Loop Net	Head Weir	Special Local Licences (Tidal Waters)
	For one year	For 14 days	Spl. Lt Licence	Endorsement or Extension													
Dublin	85	—	7	11	—	0	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford	144	41	106	32	—	75	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford	295	14	—	7	106	16	71	—	1	2	3	27	—	—	—	—	—
Lismore	152	86	—	24	16	9	52	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork	149	36	1	4	—	33	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bandon	84	3	12	16	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skibbereen ...	40	4	18	14	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bantry	43	55	—	5	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kemmare	25	5	22	7	—	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killarney	136	13	4	17	—	44	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterville	48	67	195	27	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick	417	9	24	64	1	108	57	—	—	4	4	52	24	1	—	—	—
Galway	60	31	85	19	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	21	1	—	—	—	—
Connemara ...	64	212	—	57	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinakill ...	37	22	95	24	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangor	105	108	—	28	—	29	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballina	84	61	111	47	—	10	37	—	—	—	6	42	1	—	—	—	—
Sligo	76	13	—	3	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Ballyshannon	133	2	—	18	—	38	6	—	—	—	1	17	1	—	—	—	25
Letterkenny ...	257	94	—	22	—	28	49	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	20	—	17
Moville	44	2	17	8	—	179	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Drogheda	155	20	—	38	—	85	—	—	—	—	6	5	1	—	—	—	—
Dundalk	36	1	3	1	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	1	—
Totals ...	2,639	899	694	493	123	763	357	3	7	8	31	171	34	1	29	1	81

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	
Snap Net	4 men	Loop Net	1 man	for Belts	2 men
Draft Net	6 men	Head Weir	1 man	Long Line for	1 man
Drift Net	5 men	Box or Crib	2 men	Eels	[for every
Pole Net	3 men		for every five		500 hooks

APPENDIX No. 22.

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

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

On other engines the duty is as follows:—

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

* River Erne Tidal Waters.
§ River Foyle Tidal Waters.

‡ River Owenea Tidal Waters.
† River Lackagh Tidal Waters.

APPENDIX No. 23.

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry, 1949-50.

Hatching or Enlarging Station	Where liberated	Salmon	Sea Trout	Brown Trout
Islandbridge ...	River Liffey	20,000	—	—
Kinnage ...	Brittas Ponds	—	—	2,000
Templeogue ...	River Liffey and Tribs. Swords River, Killeter and Bohernabreena Reservoirs	—	—	—
Bray ...	Vartry and Roundwood Reservoirs and Glencullen R.	2,000	—	39,000
Straffan ...	Lyons Lake	—	—	14,200
Enniscorthy ...	Slaney River	—	—	5,500
Bennetsbridge	Tribs. of River Nore	—	—	19,000
Carlow ...	Rivers Lerr, Burrin & Upper Guoiss	—	—	30,000
Waterford	Knockaderry Lake	—	—	12,000
Lismore ...	Rivers Suir, Nore, Bride and Far	—	—	16,000
Banteer and Mallow	Blackwater River and Tribs. & River Awbeg	100,000	—	6,000
Blarney ...	River Lee and Tribs.	900,000	—	49,000
Clonakilty ...	Argideen River	—	—	65,000
Skibbereen ...	River Ilen	24,800	—	3,000
Sheen ...	Sheen River	78,000	—	—
Sneem ...	Rivers Sneem, Bunnow, etc.	97,500	3,800	—
Killarney ...	Rivers Deenagh, Victoria and Maine	26,500	—	51,000
Adare ...	Maigue River	20,000	—	8,000
Athlone ...	Tribs. of Lough Rea and River Shannon	—	—	90,000
Ballinasloe ...	Rivers Sneek and Hind and Tribs.	—	—	29,500
Boyle ...	River Boyle and Tribs.	—	—	28,000
Brosna ...	River Feale	38,500	—	—
Killucan ...	Rivers Derrymore and Annascannon	—	—	24,000
Longford ...	Camlin River	—	—	6,000
Lough Owel ...	Lough Owel etc.	—	—	212,000
Lough Ennell ...	Lough Ennell	—	—	150,000
Lough Sheelin ...	Tribs. of River Inny	—	—	49,600
Oughterard ...	Lough Corrib	—	—	150,000
Lough Rea ...	Lough Rea	—	—	43,000
Screebo ...	Spiddal River, Screebo & Furnace Fisheries	18,500	3,500	—
Aasleagh ...	River Erriff	2,500	—	—
Castlebar ...	Tribs. of Loughs Conn and Cullin, Rivers Crumpan and Glensland	80,000	—	75,000
Clifden ...	Local Lakes	—	—	39,500
Delphi ...	Bundorragha River and Tribs.	64,000	—	—
Kylemore ...	Kylemore River & Lake	—	7,000	10,000
Newport ...	Burrisnoole and Owen-garve Rivers	120,000	5,000	—
Glencar ...	River Difeen	37,000	4,800	—
Ballysodare ...	River Arrow & Tribs.	150,000	—	—
Collooney ...	Rivers Bonnet and Collooney	—	—	6,300

(OVER)

APPENDIX No. 23—continued.

Hatching or Enlarging Station	Where liberated	Salmon	Sea Trout	Brown Trout
Sligo	River Bonnet, Dufferin and Kinsallagh Reser- voir	—	—	9,750
Lough Arrow	Lough Arrow & Tribs.	—	—	15,000
Annesfort	Annalee River & Tribs., River Fane & Clones Reservoir	—	—	70,000
Belturbet	River Erne	—	—	35,000
Cavan	River Erne & Annalee	—	—	12,000
Glenties	River Owenca and other Donegal Rivers	118,000	10,000	38,000
Blackcastle	River Boyne & Tribs. Blackwater River and Trib.	50,000	—	80,300
Longwood	Blackwater River	—	—	12,000
Virginia	Lough Ramor ...	3,000	—	4,000
	TOTALS:	1,951,300	34,100	1,808,650

Notes.—In addition to the output of fry recorded in the above table for Lismore, Glenties, Lough Owel and Lough Ennell hatcheries, the following quantities of eyed ova were despatched from these hatcheries to other stations and are included in the figures for the latter, viz., Lismore, 645,000 salmon ova; Lough Owel, 555,000 brown trout ova; Lough Ennell, 230,000 brown trout ova; Glenties, 25,000 sea trout ova.

APPENDIX No. 24.

ABSTRACT OF BYE-LAWS, ETC., MADE DURING THE YEAR 1949.**STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS.****River Foyle (Tidal Waters) Order, 1949 (S.I. No. 103 of 1949) dated 14th April, 1949.**

DECLARING that the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934 (No. 24 of 1934) applies to the waters of the River Foyle wholly situate in the County of Donegal and known as the "Branch Stream" between a line drawn across the river at right angles to its course from the northernmost point of Corkan Isle and a line drawn across the river at right angles to its course from the southernmost point of Island More.

River Foyle (Special Local Licences) Order, 1949 (S.I. No. 104 of 1949) dated 14th April, 1949.

AUTHORISING the Board of Conservators of the No. 142 or Moville District to issue Special Local Licences at £40 each to use draft nets in the tidal waters of the River Foyle as defined in the River Foyle (Tidal Waters) Order, 1949 (S.I. No. 103 of 1949).

River Foyle (Special Local Licence Duty) (Method of Payment) Order, 1949 (S.I. No. 105 of 1949) dated 14th April, 1949.

PROVIDING for acceptance of payment by instalments of licence duty on special local licences in respect of draft nets in the tidal waters of the River Foyle as defined in the River Foyle (Tidal Waters) Order, 1949 (S.I. No. 103 of 1949).

River Foyle (Fishing by Holders of Special Local Licences) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. No. 106 of 1949) dated 14th April, 1949.

REGULATING the shooting of draft nets at and the occupation of fishing stations in the tidal waters of the River Foyle as defined in the River Foyle (Tidal Waters) Order, 1949 (S.I. No. 103 of 1949).

Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 1949 (Commencement) Order, 1949 (S.I. No. 251 of 1949) dated 5th September, 1949.

FIXING 1st day of October, 1949, as the day on which Parts II and IV of the Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 1949 (No. 18 of 1949) came into operation.

Shannon Fisheries (Closing of Free Gap) (No. 12) Order, 1949 (S.I. No. 336 of 1949), dated 19th December, 1949.

AUTHORISING the Electricity Supply Board for the purpose of acquiring statistical information to close at all times during the period commencing on the 1st day of January, 1950, and ending on the 30th day of July, 1950, the free gap in the fishing weir near Thomond Bridge in the City of Limerick by placing an iron grating across the said free gap subject to certain conditions as to release of fish taken in the traps or boxes of the weir.

BYELAWS.**No. 3 or Waterford District.****Bye-Law No. 461—Dated 14th February, 1949.**

PROHIBITING fishing by any means whatsoever in that portion of the River Barrow within fifty yards downstream of any point on the crest of the weir known as the Clashganny-Cloghastia weir otherwise known as the Cloghastia-Counellan weir.

PROHIBITING to have in possession any fishing rod with line attached thereto at or upon the weir known as Clashganny-Cloghastia weir or at any point on the downstream side of the said weir situated within a distance of fifty yards of the crest thereof or at any point on the right bank of the River Barrow situated within fifty yards of the point at which the crest of the said weir joins the said right bank of the River Barrow.

No. 142 or Merville District.**Bye-Law No. 462—Dated 2nd May, 1949.**

PROHIBITING the use of any net other than a draft net or a landing net used solely as auxiliary to lawful angling with rod and line for the purpose of taking or with intent to take fish in the tidal waters of the River Foyle between a straight line drawn across the river at right angles to its course from the most easterly point at the high water mark of ordinary spring tides in the townland of Drumnashear and a straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course through the southernmost point of the townland of Island More all in the County of Donegal.

Bye-Law No. 463—Dated 2nd May, 1949.

PROHIBITING in the tidal waters of the River Foyle (and its tributary the River Finn) upstream or to the south of a straight line drawn across the River Foyle at right angles to its course from the most easterly point at high water mark of ordinary spring tides in the townland of Drumnashear in the County of Donegal the use of any draft net of greater length than eighty-five yards for the purpose of taking or with intent to take fish or the use of draft nets at a less distance from one another than one hundred yards.

This Bye-Law was revoked by Bye-Law No. 465, 1949 (infra).

Bye-Law No. 464—Dated 2nd May, 1949.

PROHIBITING the use of any net, other than a landing net used solely as auxiliary to lawful angling with rod and line, for the purpose of taking or with intent to take fish in the tidal

waters of the River Foyle (and its tributary the River Finn) upstream or to the south of a line drawn across the River Foyle at right angles to its course through the southernmost point of the townland of Island More in the County of Donegal.

Bye-Law No. 465—Dated 27th May, 1949.

REVOKING Bye-Law No. 463—Dated 2nd day of May, 1949.

PROHIBITING in the tidal waters of the River Foyle upstream or to the south of a straight line drawn across the River Foyle at right angles to its course through the most northerly point on the bank of the said river in the townland of Porthall in the County of Donegal the use of any draft net of greater length than eighty-five yards for the purpose of taking or with intent to take fish or the use of draft nets at a less distance from one another than one hundred yards.

PROHIBITING in the tidal waters of the River Foyle between a straight line drawn across the river at right angles to its course through the most northerly point on the bank of the said river in the townland of Porthall and a straight line drawn across the river at right angles to its course through the most easterly point at the high water mark of ordinary spring tides in the townland of Drumnashear, all in the County of Donegal, the use of any draft net of greater length than one hundred and sixty yards for the purpose of taking or with intent to take fish or the use of draft nets at a less distance from one another than two hundred yards.

No. 8 or Limerick District.

Bye-Law No. 466—Dated 12th August, 1949.

PERMITTING the use of (a) draft nets with a mesh of not less than 2 inches from knot to knot or 8 inches in the round (measured in the clear when the net is wet), (b) drum nets, for the capture of fish, other than salmon, trout or eels, during the period commencing on the 1st day of October in any year and ending on the 31st day of January next following in that part of the waters of the River Shannon known as Lough Ree.

Bye-Law No. 467—Dated 12th August, 1949.

PERMITTING the use of (a) draft nets with a mesh of not less than 2 inches from knot to knot or 8 inches in the round (measured in the clear when the net is wet), (b) drum nets, for the capture of fish, other than salmon, trout or eels, during the period commencing on the 1st day of November in any year and ending on the 15th day of March next following in the waters of the River Shannon (including the lakes thereon) between the Bridge of Lanesboro and Lough Allen inclusive, together with Loughs Grange, Skean, Meelagh, Kilglass, Gortinty, Cloonturk, McHugh, Drumbarlowe and Oakport.

Bye-Law No. 468 - Dated 12th August, 1949.

PERMITTING the use of (a) draft nets with a mesh of not less than 2 inches from knot to knot or 8 inches in the round measured in the clear when the net is wet, (b) drum nets, for the capture of fish, other than salmon, trout or eels, during the period commencing on 1st day of November in any year and ending on the 15th day of March next following in the waters of Loughs Derravaragh, Iron and Glen.

Clew Bay Oyster Fisheries.**Bye-Law No. 469 - Dated 16th day of September, 1949.**

PROHIBITING during the period from the 1st day of October, 1949, to the 30th day of September, 1952, dredging for, taking, catching or destroying any Oyster or Oyster Brood in that part of Clew Bay enclosed by the Islands of Quinsheen, Collan More and Clynish and straight lines drawn from the eastern extremity of Quinsheen to the western extremity of Clynish, from the eastern extremity of Clynish southwards to the north-eastern extremity of Collan More, and from the western extremity of Collan More northwards to the eastern extremity of Quinsheen.

Galway and Mayo Escallop Fisheries.**Bye-Law No. 470 - Dated 24th day of October, 1949.**

REVOKING the Galway and Mayo Escallop Bye-Law No. 456, 1945, dated 30th September, 1945.

PROHIBITING from the sixteenth day of June to the thirty-first day of December in every year, both said days inclusive, the taking of any escallop from that part of the sea off the coast of the counties of Galway and Mayo lying between Cloghmore Point, near Cashla Bay, in the Townland of Cloghmore South and County of Galway, and Achill Head in the County of Mayo, including that portion of Achill Sound south of the bridge joining Achill Island to the mainland.

PROVIDING that all persons engaged in fishing for or taking escallops in or from that part of the sea off the coast of the counties of Galway and Mayo lying between Cloghmore Point, near Cashla Bay, in the Townland of Cloghmore South and County of Galway, and Achill Head in the County of Mayo, including that portion of Achill Sound south of the bridge joining Achill Island with the mainland, shall cull all such escallops as may be taken or caught: and shall not take away therefrom any escallop of less dimensions than four and a quarter inches at the greatest diameter thereof, but shall immediately throw back into the water all escallops of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing: and no persons shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any escallop of less dimensions than four and a quarter inches at the greatest diameter thereof so taken from that part of the sea off the coast of the counties of Galway and Mayo as aforementioned.

