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(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

BRAINSE IASCAIGH  
(FISHERIES BRANCH)

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# REPORT

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1950,

incorporating Statistics of the Capture of Salmon, Sea Trout  
and Eels.

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PUBLISHED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE.

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FISHERIES BRANCH

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Prepared by the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Agriculture  
and Fisheries, British Columbia

EDMONTON

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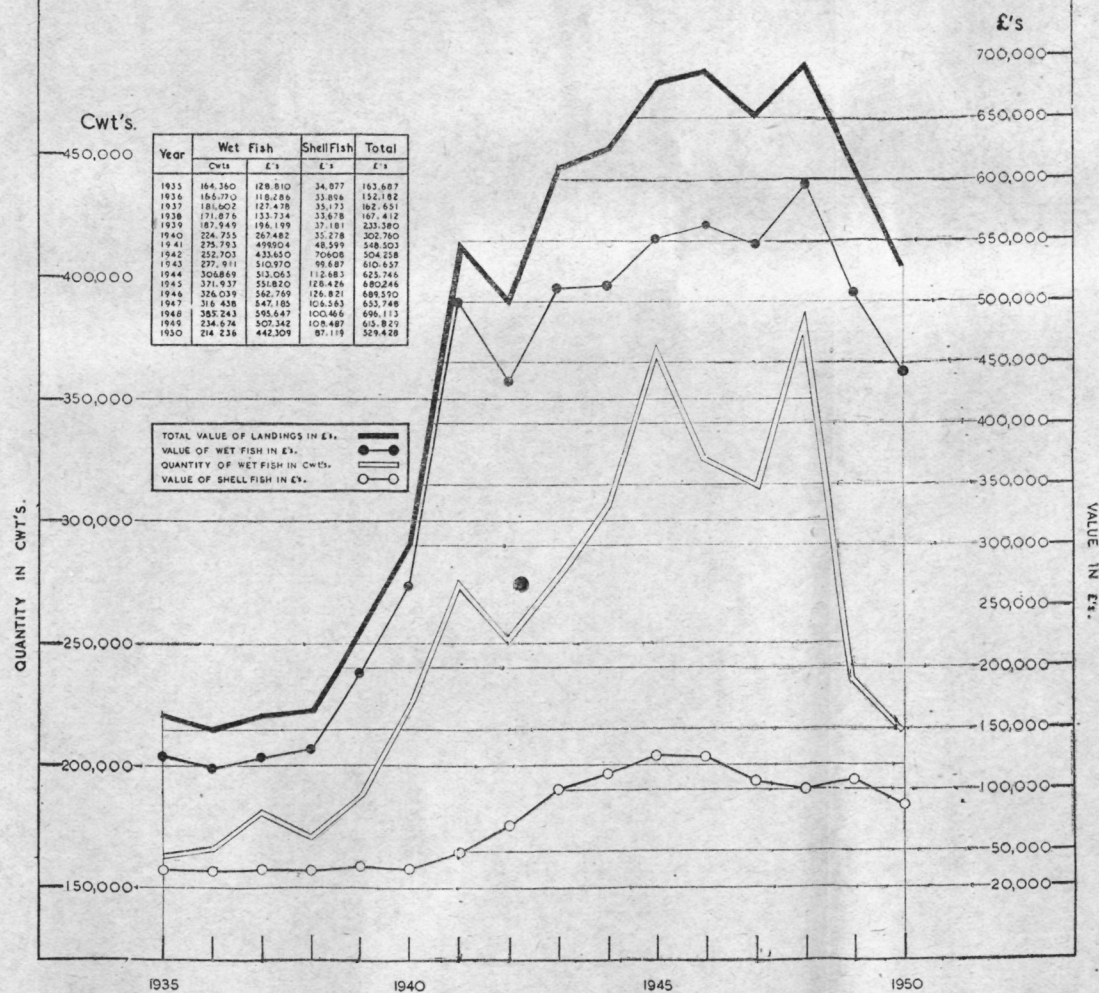
1951

Printed and Published by the Government of Canada

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TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE  
SEA FISH EXCLUDING SALMON LANDED  
ON THE COASTS OF THE STATE DURING  
THE PERIOD 1935-1950.

THE VALUE ONLY OF SHELL FISH IS INDICATED





# REPORT

OF THE

**MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE**

ON THE

**SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES**

FOR THE YEAR.

**1950.**

## PART I.

### SEA FISHERIES.

Sea fish 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, hake, 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, crayfish, crabs, shrimps, Dublin Bay (Nephrops Norvegica) and other prawns.

The yield of the sea fisheries (excluding shellfish) in 1950 showed a decrease compared with the yield of 1949 of 20,438 cwt. Landings of demersal fish decreased by 31,892 cwt. or 21%, while there was an increase in the case of pelagic fish of 11,454 cwt. or 14%. The overall average price per cwt. realised by the fishermen in 1950 was £2 1s. 3d. compared with £2 3s. 4d. in 1949 and £1 11s. 0d. in 1948. The quantitative reduction in landings can be attributed principally to frequent spells of unfavourable fishing weather which were experienced at almost all points on the coast, but it must also be recorded that on some of the usual fishing grounds it was found that fish were not as plentiful as in previous years.

The weight and value of the landings of all sea fish, (excluding shellfish) since 1941 were as follows:—

Year	Cwt.	£
1950	214,236	442,309
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

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 1935.

In 1950, shellfish brought a return of £87,119 to the fishermen compared with £108,487 in 1949. This figure, added to the value of the other fish landings, sets the fishermen's total income from all sea fish at £529,428, which is a drop of £86,401 compared with the 1949 figure. The most important fishing centres in 1950 were, in order of value of landings—Dublin, Howth, Dingle, Killybegs, Galway, Clogherhead, Valentia, Baltimore, Schull and Balbriggan. The Dublin landings were composed mainly of the catches of the four deepsea trawlers based there. Under the provisions of the Fish (Regulation of Import) (No. 2) Order, 1938, licences were issued for the importation of fresh fish when, due to adverse weather conditions, landings were insufficient to meet market requirements. During the year the total quantity of fresh fish imported under licence was 17,599 cwt., a considerable proportion of which consisted of herring when landings of such fish were not being made. A few lots of mixed fish were landed under licence from boats of extern registration or ownership which were obliged to remain in port for an unusually long period through mechanical or such like trouble.

**DEMERSAL FISHERY.**—The decrease in landings of demersal fish compared with 1949 which amounted to 31,892 cwt. or 21% was due mainly to much reduced landings of whiting, ray, and hake. The value of the landings in 1950 was £364,702 compared with £416,275 in 1949, a decrease of slightly over 12%, but the average price per cwt. realised by the fishermen rose from £2 14s. 11d. to £3 1s. 0d. The volume of landings by inshore boats fell by 23% while in the case of the steam trawlers the reduction was 11%. The latter made 103 voyages compared with 136 in 1949. The principal ports of landing during the year in order of value were Dublin, Howth, Dingle, Galway, Helvick and Arklow.

The weight of the landings of demersal fish for each of the past ten years made, respectively, by the inshore fishermen and the deepsea trawlers based on Dublin was as follows:—

Year	Inshore Fishermen	Trawlers	Total
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1950	99,752	19,893	119,645
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

PELAGIC FISHERY.—Herrings. The quantity and value of herring landings and the average price per cwt. over the past ten years are set out in the following table :—

Year	Cwt.	£	Average value per cwt.
			s. d.
1950	67,840	55,438	16 4
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

The landings of herrings on the east coast principally at Howth and Clogherhead improved by about 18,000 cwt. compared with 1949. On the south coast the spring season at Kinsale was a failure as no shoals were located. The winter season at Dunmore, Co. Waterford, opened well but the advent of unfavourable weather made it difficult for the local boats to take full advantage of the presence of the shoals. The summer and winter seasons on the west coast were disappointing as the shoals did not appear on the usual grounds in any strength. The Donegal seasons were more satisfactory than in 1949, and the landings increased by over 8,000 cwt. On the south Donegal coast the landings were not uniformly of good quality as thin spent fish were met with in a few places. The output of cured (pickled) herring during the year came to 1,611 whole and 654 half barrels.

Mackerel. Landings for each year since 1941 were as follows:—

Year	Cwt.	£	Average value per cwt.
			s. d.
1950	19,838	20,399	20 7
1949	27,220	38,399	28 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	18 7
1942	76,618	59,418	15 6
1941	99,479	167,311	33 8

Mackerel fishing in 1950 was disappointing as landings at all points showed a reduction compared with 1949. The spring fishing on the Cork and Kerry coasts opened fairly well but the shoals did not remain very long on the grounds which are within reach of the local boats. The autumn season was a failure as the shoals remained far out at sea. As a consequence very little curing was done during the year, the total output being 230 barrels.



**SHELLFISH.**—As some of the shellfish species are reckoned by numbers and others by weight at the point of sale by the fishermen the total landings of shellfish can be better expressed in terms of value rather than quantity. In 1950 the value was £87,119, compared with £108,487 in 1949, a decrease of slightly less than 20%. Varieties for which increased takings are recorded are crab and mussels, which each showed an increase of about 10%. As regards the other varieties the decreases ranged from 15% in the case of lobsters and crayfish to 28% in the case of oysters. Weather conditions were as a whole unfavourable for the taking of shellfish during the months in which such operations are carried on and this may be taken as the main reason for the decline in the quantity taken. There were in fact many instances of lobster gear being lost in rough sea conditions.

**PERSONNEL AND VESSELS.**—The personnel engaged in sea-fishing in 1950 was less than in 1949. There were 1,772 engaged solely at sea fishing as against 1,193 in 1949 and 7,943 men were partially employed compared with 8,150 in the preceding year. The numbers of fishing craft used during the years were—motor vessels, 622; sail-boats, 697; row boats, 1,912. The corresponding figures in 1949 were—motor vessels, 619; sail-boats, 730; and row boats, 1,976. Four deepsea trawlers were in operation during the year.

**SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION, INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, ETC.**—The biological investigations of the stocks of scallops, oysters and sprats referred to in the Report for 1949 were continued in 1950. Representative samples were obtained from the stocks of scallops in Bantry Bay and off the Connemara coast to ascertain, *inter alia*, details of the growth and seasonal development of the roe. While further work is necessary before final conclusions can be reached, it is now obvious that there are considerable variations from year to year in the development of the scallops in any area. Scallops from the Bantry Bay area, size for size, tend to show better development than those from the Connemara area.

Samples of sprats from the main fisheries were obtained and examined during 1950. In particular, attention was again focussed on the fat content and the size distribution. It has been ascertained that in the more important fisheries such as Youghal and Donegal Bay sprats have a satisfactory fat content from the commercial point of view. In some other areas, however, particularly during the winter, indications are that the fat content is low.

The examination of the oyster stocks in Clew Bay was continued but it will not be possible to establish the facts as to their normal growth and development until investigations have been made over one or two more seasons. Samples of herrings were obtained and examined in the late autumn. The age and growth of these fish was investigated by means of their scales in the usual way.



Surface temperatures at Coningsbeg Lightship were taken with the co-operation of the Commissioners of Irish Lights. The data collected is being furnished to the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea as a contribution towards the preparation by the Council of monthly surface temperature charts of the area around Great Britain and Ireland.

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.**—An officer of the Fisheries Inspectorate attended as delegate the 1950 annual meeting of the International Council for the Study of the Sea which was held in Copenhagen. This country was particularly interested in the work of the following sub-committees of the Council, viz., (1) Atlantic Slope Committee; (2) Salmon and Trout Committee; (3) Hydrographical Committee; (4) Plankton Committee, and (5) Herring Committee.

**ASSISTANCE TO FISHERMEN.**—The system under which credit facilities are given to fishermen by the Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Limited, for the purchase of boats and gear was continued in 1950. Advances were made to the Association from State funds amounting to £75,000 and expenditure by the Association in providing facilities for members was as follows—

Motor fishing boats	...	...	£44,534
Installation of replacement engines and machinery	...	...	£8,401
Repairs, etc.	...	...	£5,353
Fishing gear and unengined boats	...	...	£13,991

Eight boats of 50 feet overall and two of about 38 feet were issued while three others of the 50 foot class were almost ready for issue at the close of the year. Of these boats, three were produced at the Association's own boatyard at Killybegs, Co. Donegal, the remainder having been supplied to the Association's order and specification by other boatyards in this country and in Scotland. The refitting of the Association's yard at Meevagh, County Donegal, was completed and a 50 foot hull was laid down there towards the end of the year. The structural work in connection with the adaptation of the Association's premises at Dingle, Co. Kerry, for boat construction as well as boat repair was brought well forward during 1950.

While there was a fall in the total quantity of fish marketed by the Association in 1950 compared with 1949, it was proportionately less than the decline in landings generally. The demersal and pelagic fish marketed amounted to 62,840 cwts., value at £164,267, as against 70,530 cwts, valued at £173,891, in the previous year, while the value of the shellfish handled was £3,153, a figure slightly more than that for 1949, viz., £3,046.

The balance of payments due to the Exchequer by the Association on foot of the repayable advances was £25,307 at 31st March, 1951, compared with £18,848 at 31st March,

1950. 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 are still under consideration.

**SEA FISHERIES PROTECTION.**—The fishery patrol service was maintained by the Department of Defence, but no infringements of the exclusive fishery limits were detected. Members of the *Gárda Síochána* continued to render valuable assistance in the enforcement of the sea fishery laws generally.

**MARINE WORKS.**—This Department again in 1950 collaborated with the Office of Public Works, the Special Employment Schemes Office and Local Authorities in advising from the fishery point of view on the need for the construction or improvement of fishery piers, boatslips, beacons, etc., for which financial assistance from the State was sought.

**LEGISLATION.**—The Sea Fisheries Bill, 1950, a measure designed for the improvement and regulation of the sea fishing industry, was introduced but its further stages had not been reached before the close of the year.

## PART II.

## INLAND FISHERIES.

EXTENT OF FISHERY DISTRICTS AND NAMES OF THE  
PRINCIPAL RIVERS IN EACH DISTRICT.

District	Extent of District.	Principal Rivers
No. 1 Dublin	Skerries Head to Wicklow Head.	Liffey Vartry
No. 2 Wexford	Wicklow Head to Kiln Bay, east of Bannow Bay, Co. Wexford.	Slaney Avoca
No. 3 Waterford	Kiln Bay, east of Bannow Bay to Helvick Head, Co. Waterford.	Suir Barrow Nore.
No. 4 Lismore	Helvick Head to Ballycotton Head, Co. Cork.	Blackwater, Funshion, Bride, Awbeg.
No. 5 <sup>1</sup> Cork	Ballycotton Head to Barry's Head, Co. Cork.	Lee and Tribs., Owenboy.
No. 5 <sup>2</sup> Bandon	Barry's Head to Galley Head, Co. Cork.	Bandon, Argideen.
No. 6 <sup>1</sup> Skibbereen	Galley Head to Mizen Head, Co. Cork.	Ilen.
No. 6 <sup>2</sup> Bantry	Mizen Head to Crow Head, Co. Cork.	Mealagh, Owvane, Coomhola, Glengariff, Adrigole.
+No. 6 <sup>3</sup> Kenmare	Crow Head, Co. Cork, to Lamb's Head, Co. Kerry.	Roughty, Sheen, Finnihy, Blackwater, Sneem.
+No. 7 <sup>1</sup> Killarney	Kell's Bay to Dunmore Head, Co. Kerry.	Laune, Flesk, Maine, Caragh.
+No. 7 <sup>2</sup> Waterville	Lamb's Head to Kells Bay.	Currane, Cumberagh, Inny.
+No. 8 Limerick	Dunmore Head, Co. Kerry, to Hag's Head, Co. Clare.	Shannon, Deel, Fergus, Mulcair, Little and Upper Brosna, Inny, Maigne, Feale.
No. 9 <sup>1</sup> Galway	Hag's Head to a point near Cashla Coastguard Station, Co. Galway.	Corrib, Claregalway.
No. 9 <sup>2</sup> Connemara	Cashla Coastguard Station to Slyne Head, Co. Galway.	Ballinahinch, Recess, Cashla, Owengowla, Invermore, Inverbeg, Screebe, Furnace.
No. 10 <sup>1</sup> Ballinakill	Slyne Head to Pigeon Point, Westport Bay, Co. Mayo.	Culfin, Errif, Bundoerragh, Dawros, Carrowniskey, Bundoen (Louisburgh).

District	Extent of District.	Principal Rivers
No. 10 <sup>2</sup> Bangor	Pigeon Point to Benwee Head, Co. Mayo.	Newport, Borrishoole, Owenduff, Owengarve, Owenmore, Glenamoy.
No. 11 Ballina	Benwee Head to Coonamore Point, Co. Sligo.	Moy, Cloonaghmore, (Palmerston), Easkey.
No. 12 Sligo	Coonamore Point to Mullagh- more Headland, Co. Sligo.	Ballisodare, Garavogue (Sligo), Bonet, Drumcliff.
No. 13 Ballyshannon	Mullaghmore Headland to Rossan Point, Co. Donegal.	Erne, Bundrowes, Bunduff, Eske, Eaney. Water, Oily, Glen.
No. 14 <sup>1</sup> Letterkenny	Rossan Point to Malin Head, Co. Donegal.	Owenea, Gweebarra, Gweedore (Crolly), Clady, Lackagh, Lennon, Crana.
No. 14 <sup>2</sup> Moville	Malin Head to Lough Foyle.	Foyle, Culdaff, Finn.
No. 17 <sup>2</sup> Dundalk	Carlingford Lough to Clogher Head, Co. Louth.	Fane, Dee, Glyde.
No. 17 <sup>1</sup> Drogheda	Clogher Head to Skerries Head, Co. Dublin.	Boyne, Blackwater, Deel.

## NOTE :

† The former Fishery Districts of Kenmare, Killarney and Waterville were united to form the Kerry Fishery District as from 1st October, 1950.

‡ As from the same date the extent of the Limerick Fishery District was altered by the transfer to the Kerry Fishery District of all rivers flowing into the sea between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, Co. Kerry.



## INLAND FISHERIES.

The statutory returns by the holders of licences to capture salmon furnished to this Department in accordance with the Statistics (Salmon, Sea Trout and Eels) (No. 2) Order, 1945 (S.R. & O. No. 354 of 1945) for the year 1950 indicate that the weight of salmon captured by all engines was 2,103,094 lb. valued at £563,024, as compared with 2,192,798 lb. valued at £401,077 for 1949. In addition, sea trout weighing 54,307 lb. to a value of £8,006 were captured during 1950 as compared with 57,140 lb. valued at £6,988 in 1949.

In general, conditions were unfavourable for netting salmon throughout the year in the estuaries of most rivers, due to the prevalence of high water levels. Catches by nets and weirs were consequently somewhat reduced but, notwithstanding reduced catches in many places, there was definite evidence that the runs of fish into most rivers were superior to those of 1949. Weather conditions on the other hand were on the whole favourable to angling, save in Galway, Connemara and Ballinakill Fishery Districts where, while there was no evidence of lack of fish, the prolonged periods of bad weather from July onwards and heavy floods discouraged rod fishing.

Details of catches are given in Appendices 13 to 19, the salient points of which are as follows.

The quantity of salmon, not including sea trout, taken on rod and line during the 1950 season was 242,107 lb. compared with 172,678 lb. in 1949, while the quantity captured by other engines amounted to 1,860,987 lb. in 1950 as compared with 2,020,120 lb. in 1949. The total catch of salmon for 1950 may be divided on a percentage basis as follows—52% to draft nets, 22.7% to drift nets, 13.8% to weirs, stake nets and other fixed engines, 11.5% to rod and line. The last mentioned figure is much higher than the proportion of the total catch credited to rod and line in the two preceding seasons (7.9% in 1949 and 8.5% in 1948). A higher proportion of rod caught fish in 1950 was reported from twenty out of twenty-three Fishery Districts. The reduced yield of commercial fisheries in most districts can be attributed to the abnormally high water conditions during the summer which facilitated the escapement of fish past nets and weirs. Only in the Dundalk, Dublin, Lismore, Cork, Bandon and Bantry Districts did commercial methods give higher yields than in 1949. This may be accounted for in the case of the Rivers Liffey, Blackwater and Lee, in which the main runs are of spring fish, by the fact that the runs were almost at an end before the onset of floods in June.

Owing to the diversity of conditions under which the various forms of commercial fishing are carried on, no useful comparison can be made of the catch of any particular type of engine in one district with that of another, save in the case of rod and line. Taking all types of rod licences issued (full season, 14 day and post-June) together, the total catch is equivalent to a little less than six salmon weighing 52.8 lb. and worth about £11 16s. 0d. per rod. The figures ranged from 10.9 salmon weighing

98.6 lb. in the Limerick Fishery District to 1.6 salmon weighing 13.9 lb. in the Waterville Fishery District. It should be pointed out, however, that many anglers fishing in the Waterville Fishery District usually seek sea trout—not salmon—and that a large proportion of them are visitors who fish in the district only for a short period in the season. The average weight of salmon taken on rod and line in 1950 was 9.2 lb. which was slightly less than the figure for 1949. In four fishery districts only (Dundalk, Drogheda, Wexford and Waterford) did the average weight exceed 10 lb. for rod caught fish.

Sea trout are caught on rod and line or in nets, etc., intended for the capture of salmon. In 1950, 59.4% by weight of the total reported catch of sea trout was taken on rod and line, 30.5% by draft nets, 3.3% by drift nets and 6.8% per cent. by stake nets, weirs, etc. The proportion taken on rod and line was higher than in the preceding year but the total weight (54,307 lb.) shows little change from the average of the past ten years. The main sea trout rivers are, with the exception of some waters in the Wexford Fishery District, those entering the sea along the west coast where the lead was taken by the rivers in the Connemara Fishery District. Figures of average catch per rod ranged from 47.2 sea trout weighing 41.3 lb. in Connemara to less than one fish per rod in Drogheda, Waterford and Lismore Districts. Catches of more than 10 sea trout per rod were made in the Skibbereen, Waterville, Connemara, Ballinakill and Bangor Fishery Districts. The average weight per fish for all districts at .9 lb. was somewhat lower than in 1949.

Runs of large spring fish (3 years feeding in the sea) which appeared to be on the increase in 1949 were again of satisfactory proportions in 1950. Indications were that the runs of grilse in 1950 were about the average of previous years and that in many cases the peak runs were two to three weeks later than usual. For instance, the drift net fishing off the north and north-west coasts did not open until about three weeks later than the usual time. For the second year in succession the presence of a large number of small grilse, some weighing as little as 2 lb., was evident.

Drift netting for salmon in the sea, as practised along the coast from the Foyle to Erris Head, and which relies mainly on grilse, gave better results in 1950 than in 1949. Conditions were generally favourable for this form of fishing. In some regions the drift netting season extended over a somewhat longer period, the peak being towards the middle of July instead of at the beginning of that month as is more usual. The catches made by drift nets during the past five years were as follows :—

1950	34,906 fish	Weight 2,043 cwt.
1949	29,327 „	„ 1,759 „
1948	36,131 „	„ 2,178 „
1947	24,332 „	„ 1,496 „
1946	14,481 „	„ 906 „

The migrations of smolts to the sea during 1950 were reported to be of normal proportions. The spawning season of 1950/51 was a marked improvement on that of the previous year due probably to the high escapement of fish from capture by commercial methods of fishing already referred to. The early onset of wintry conditions, with snowfalls and long periods of frost, delayed spawning in many areas, which is usually finished by the end of December, until as late as the end of January.

No outbreak of disease was reported during the year, the first time for many years that furunculosis did not make its appearance. Fish mortality due to other causes was unimportant, save in one river where the discharge of effluent from an industrial plant is believed to have killed considerable numbers of salmon and trout.

The eel fisheries yielded a reduced output in 1950 compared with the previous year. This may be attributed to the prolonged period of heavy floods which hindered fishing operations during the most important eel fishing season, together with the fact that the eel weirs in the River Erne were not in operation because of the hydro-electric works being carried out on that river. The catch of eels in the various districts during the past three years is given in Appendix No. 16. The following figures give the quantity and value of eels exported during the past five years.

1950	1,761 cwt.	value	£21,812
1949	2,239 „	„	£33,307
1948	3,176 „	„	£54,094
1947	2,927 „	„	£41,271
1946	3,109 „	„	£52,603

The average return per cwt. was again low owing to the strong competition from continental sources on the British markets.

#### BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.

The receipts and expenditure of Boards of Conservators during the fishery year ended 30th September, 1950, and the fishery year ended 30th September, 1949, were—

		1950	1949
		£	£
Receipts :			
Licence Duty	... ..	14,090	12,914
Fishery Rates	... ..	23,035	22,051
Fines, Sales of forfeited gear, etc.	... ..	1,010	1,395
Subscriptions	... ..	293	524
Exchequer Grants	... ..	3,200	2,130
	Total :	£41,628	£39,014
Expenditure :			
Salaries, etc.	... ..	7,952	7,227
Travelling, etc.	... ..	7,418	6,824
Protection of Rivers	... ..	25,131	22,582
Law Costs	... ..	1,164	948
	Totals :	£41,665	£37,581



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 *Gárda 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 3,611 while 324 others were employed by proprietors of commercial salmon fisheries. Approximately 760 found employment as professional anglers, ghillies or such like. Boards of Conservators employed 1,310 water keepers while 62 others were employed by owners of private fisheries. It is estimated, therefore, that the inland fisheries afforded employment to over 6,000 persons in either a whole-time or part-time capacity during 1950.

## INSTRUMENTS OF CAPTURE.

The total number of fishing licences of all kinds issued by boards of conservators in 1950 was 6,875 as compared with 6,334 in 1949, 6,275 in 1948, 5,060 in 1947 and 4,742 in 1946.

The number of whole-season salmon rod licences issued, 3,001, showed an increase on last year's high figure of 2,639 and "endorsement" extensions to districts other than those in which the original licences were issued increased from 493 to 630. The number of 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, came to 986 and 604 respectively in 1950 as compared with 899 and 694 in 1949. The grand total of 5,221 rod licences is, therefore, 496 more than the corresponding figure for 1949.

The number of special local licences for draft nets increased from 81 in 1949 to 90 in 1950.

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 22.

## SALMON EXPORTS TO BRITAIN.

In consequence of the decontrol of fish prices in Great Britain as from the 15th April, 1950, the arrangement whereby the British Ministry of Food purchased the exportable surplus of Irish salmon at fixed prices from a restricted number of exporters came to an end. From that date licences were issued to exporters generally under the provisions of the Agricultural and Fishery Products (Regulation of Export) Act, 1947 (Export of Salmon)



Order, 1950, and the exporters were free to make direct sales to importers in Great Britain. In all 121 Export Licences were issued during the year. The price of salmon during 1950 was much higher throughout the season than in previous years. Wholesale market prices of 7/- to 7/6d. per lb. were not uncommon in the latter half of April and in May and early June. When supplies of grilse increased towards the middle of June prices fell but rose again rather sharply as the end of the season with reduced supplies approached. Exports of salmon and trout from 1946 to 1950 inclusive were as follows :—

1950	17,638 cwt.	value	£574,173
1949	17,769 „	„	£383,658
1948	17,745 „	„	£367,128
1947	11,247 „	„	£218,106
1946	10,408 „	„	£189,102

#### ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON AND TROUT.

High water conditions during most of the spawning season 1950/51 militated against the capture of spawning fish at many hatcheries. The brown trout hatcheries at Loughs Owel and Ennell, which are operated by the Department in conjunction with the local angling associations, yielded in all 744,000 ova, a considerable reduction on the yield for last year. Half a million brown ova trout were imported from Great Britain to supplement home production. The total quantity of brown trout ova distributed by the Department was 894,000. The balance of the production at Loughs Owel and Ennell, 350,000 ova, was retained for release in the rivers flowing into those lakes and in Loughs Glore and Barnagrow where special schemes referred to later are in progress.

Although weather conditions were not altogether favourable for the netting of spawning fish, the quantity of salmon ova (196,000) collected at the State hatchery at Glenties showed some improvement compared with last year. Sea trout ova produced at Glenties hatchery amounted to 31,000.

Particulars as to the output of all hatching or enlarging stations are given in Appendix 23. Outstanding among the stations at which fish were stripped are the following, the output of ova being given in brackets—

Blackwater Hatchery Committee (529,200 salmon, 9,000 brown trout) at Banteer and Mallow.

Galway & Corrib Anglers' Association (510,000 brown trout) at Oughterard.

Lough Lein Anglers' Association (160,000 salmon, 100,000 brown trout) at Killarney.

As a result of difficulties experienced in maintaining spawning stock the hatchery operated by Lismore Estates Company on the River Blackwater produced no salmon ova in 1950.

## SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

Further progress was made during the year 1950 in investigating the movements of salmon in the sea around the Irish coasts as part of a programme sponsored by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. The tagging of salmon which was described in previous reports was continued at three centres in Achill, County Mayo (Dooega, Keel and Keem), at Baginbun, County Wexford, and a new tagging station was started at Rath, near the mouth of the Kenmare River in County Kerry. Privately owned floating nets, known as bag nets, were used at all centres save at Keem where a draft net was used. Officers of the Fisheries Branch also collaborated with officers of the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London, in carrying out salmon tagging for the purposes of the international scheme at Carnlough and Tor Head on the County Antrim coast.

In all 433 fish were tagged and released at the five stations and 94 recaptures were reported up to the end of 1950, distributed as follows :—

- (1) Achill (Dooega, Keel and Keem)—267 fish tagged and 54 or 20.2% recaptured.
- (2) Baginbun, County Wexford—91 fish tagged and 27 or 29.7% recaptured.
- (3) Rath, County Kerry—75 fish tagged and 13 or 17.3% recaptured.

The proportion of recaptures was generally smaller than in 1949 and this may be attributed to the less favourable conditions for recapture by nets in 1950 than in the preceding year.

Fish tagged at the Achill stations tended to move more to the north than to the south. Recaptures to the south were made up to forty miles away from the place of tagging, whereas fish travelling northward reached places up to 600 miles away before recapture. Fish tagged at Achill were recaptured in many rivers entering the sea on the north-west coast, in drift nets off the Donegal coast, and in Scotland and North Wales. The longest distances travelled by fish tagged at Achill before recapture were as follows :—

Place and Date of Tagging		Place and Date of Recapture		Minimum Distance Travelled	Minimum Speed per day
				Miles	Miles
Dooega	26/6/50	R. Conon (N.E. Scotland)	21/7/50	560	22.4
Keem	23/6/50	Rhyl (N. Wales)	25/7/50	474	14.8
Keel	5/7/50	L. Torridan (N.W. Scotland)	27/7/50	463	21.1
Dooega	5/7/50	R. Awe (W. Scotland)	24/8/50	284	5.7

Of the fish tagged at Baginbun two recaptures were made in the River Slaney to the east and the remainder were recaptured in the Rivers Suir, Nore, Barrow and Blackwater westward of the tagging point.

Salmon tagged at Rath, County Kerry, were recaptured in the Rivers Waterville and Inny to the north, in the Rivers Sneem and Blackwater flowing into the Kenmare River, in the Adrigole, Coomhola and Meelagh Rivers flowing into Bantry Bay, and in the Ilen River near Skibbereen.

During the year a scheme for the removal of coarse fish from four selected lakes was initiated and work commenced on Lough Rea, County Galway, and Lough Glore, near Castlepollard, County Westmeath. The main purpose of the scheme is to ascertain the effect of eliminating coarse fish from lakes on the stock of brown trout contained therein. Lough Rea, which is a highly alkaline lake, formerly contained only pike and rudd. Perch were introduced from the River Shannon some years ago and have thriven there. Attempts have been made over the years to reduce the pike and, at the same time, brown trout fry from the local hatchery and young trout fry from Lough Atorick near Woodford, County Galway, have been put into the lake. These operations have resulted in the production of a good stock of rapidly growing trout and the development of these stocks, particularly as regards growth, is at present being kept under observation, while the campaign against coarse fish, especially pike and perch, is being intensified with the financial assistance of the Department. Work on Lough Glore was limited during 1950 to netting for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the problem involved. Adverse weather and water conditions forced a postponement of full-scale netting operations.

During the spring of 1950 organised netting of pike was commenced on Lough Corrib, but as suitable nets were not available until late in the pike spawning season, only 236 pike weighing over 13 cwts. were captured. The netting of pike and perch from Lough Corrib, which it is intended to carry out over three years, is being undertaken by the Galway and Corrib Anglers' Association with financial assistance from this Department as an essential corollary to the Association's brown trout hatchery at Oughterard.

Work was also commenced in the early part of 1950 on another scheme of research in connection with acid lakes which contain large stocks of small brown trout. The proposal is to treat selected lakes with artificial fertilisers and to observe the results in the development of the stocks of trout in those lakes. Four lakes will be dealt with. Work in 1950 was confined to preliminary investigations on three lakes, Lough Ananama near Glenties, County Donegal, Lough Kinlooe, near Westport, County Mayo, and Lough Annemlagh, near Clifden, County Galway.

Further progress was made in the investigation of stocks of brown trout in Caragh Lake, County Kerry, and the River Dodder, County Dublin. A report by Dr. Went, Fisheries Inspector and Scientific Adviser, on the stocks of salmon in the



River Shannon in the years 1946/47, was published in the Journal du Conseil (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea) (Volume XVI, 1950). Investigations are being continued regarding salmon in the River Shannon. Opportunity was taken during the year to mark salmon and sea trout kelts at a number of hatcheries in different parts of the country and a few recaptures of clean fish have been reported.

### ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES.

Among the engineering questions to which the Fisheries Engineers devoted attention during the year were those arising from hydro-electric development schemes, arterial drainage projects and minor schemes of flood prevention, undertaken under the Local Authorities (Works) Act, 1949.

#### Hydro-Electric Schemes.

The removal of the rock plug closing the downstream end of the tail race at Assaroe Falls on the River Erne was begun during the year and, by arrangement with the Electricity Supply Board, blasting was suspended during the three months, May, June and July, when the bulk of the salmon of the River Erne enter the estuary and move up into fresh water. As a result of the lowering of the level of the rock, fish were enabled to move without difficulty from the estuary into the freshwater portion of the Erne. During the year the first of the large fish passes connected with the Erne Hydro-Electric Scheme, that at Cliff Power Station, about four miles upstream from Ballyshannon, went into commission. This pass is of the pool type, but it is provided with submerged orifices, arranged for jet dispersion of the water passing through them, instead of the better known over-fall notches. It is the first high pass of the kind to be constructed in this country and its performance is being watched with a great deal of interest. The large number of salmon which congregated immediately below Cliff Dam while the spill ways were under construction moved up through the pass as soon as it was opened and it was subsequently reported that large numbers had reached the spawning beds in the upper reaches of the river.

Observations regarding the run of salmon through the hydraulic fish lift at Leixlip continued to be made by the staff of the Electricity Supply Board in 1950. The sluice gates controlling the pass were converted from manual to automatic operation late in 1949, and since the conversion was completed, the pass has functioned continuously throughout the 24 hours of every day on a three-hour cycle basis. Observation of fish moving up through the pass was possible only during the daylight hours, and even then, not all the daylight cycles could be watched. The number of fish actually observed to ascend the pass between May 3rd and October 12th, 1950, was 2,379, but, because of the incomplete nature of the record, the actual number is believed to have been substantially greater than the observed number. The possibility of installing an automatic method of counting, which will enable a complete record to be kept, is under consideration.



### **Drainage Schemes.**

The Fisheries Engineers kept in touch with the drainage work in the Brosna (County Offaly) catchment area and designs for fish passes to be incorporated in several mill dams in that river system were prepared. Drainage of the Glyde and Dee (County Louth) catchment area was begun and a number of matters concerning the preservation of spawning stretches and the removal of obstructions were settled on the site with the Engineers of the Office of Public Works.

The construction of a tidal barrage at Clarecastle (County Clare) on the River Fergus was commenced by the Office of Public Works. The work necessitated a short diversion of the river and the erection of temporary tidal sluices, and arrangements were made to ensure a safe passage for salmon during the construction period. A fish pass will form an integral part of the completed barrage. Operations undertaken by local authorities under the powers conferred on them by the Local Authorities (Works) Act, 1949, disclosed several problems relating to fisheries which required the attention of the Fisheries Engineers in collaboration with the Engineers of the local authorities concerned.

### **Pollution.**

Questions relating to pollution of fishing rivers called for inspection and special examination in a number of areas. Only one case of serious pollution by the discharge of industrial effluent occurred during the year.

### **General.**

Advice regarding the removal of obstructions from streams and the improvement of facilities for the ascent of fish, and advice relating to hatcheries, etc., was furnished to Boards of Conservators, Angling Associations and individual fishery owners. Several mill dams were inspected and surveyed with a view to arranging for the construction of suitable passes.

A design for an improved type of hatchery was prepared and drawings of various hatchery appliances were made for inclusion in a pamphlet which is being compiled on the subject of hatchery operations, and generally for the guidance of organisations undertaking hatchery work. A four-box hatchery constructed to the improved design was exhibited at the Royal Dublin Society's Spring Show, 1950.

### **VISITORS.**

Among the distinguished visitors who were received during the year, and with whom very interesting and useful interchanges of views on fishery problems took place, were the members of the Fisheries Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland in connection with hydro-development in the north of Scotland. Visits were also received from Mr. Mogens Jul, Chief Fisheries Technologist of FAO, and Mr. Heem,

Director of the Fisheries Technological Institute, Bergen, who came as the representative of O.E.E.C., and were shown developments of both sea and inland fisheries interest throughout the country.

**LEGISLATION :—**During the year 1950 the Freshwater Fisheries (Prohibition of Netting) Bill, 1950, was introduced as a supplementary measure to the Fisheries Act, 1939 (No. 17 of 1939) to provide, by way of ex gratia payments, for certain claimants whose claims failed to satisfy the compensatory provisions of Section 35 of the 1939 Act.

The Fisheries (Statute Law Revision) Act, 1949 (No. 27 of 1949) was brought into operation as from 1st June, 1950, by Order dated 22nd May, 1950.

The drafting of the Fisheries (Consolidation) Bill, 1950, was completed during the year, the Bill being introduced in Seanad Éireann on 19th July, 1950, and referred in accordance with Standing Orders to a Joint Committee composed of members of both Houses of the Oireachtas.

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

Statutory Instrument No. 90 of 1950 prohibits from 17th April, 1950, the export of salmon save under licence. Salmon captured by licensed rod and line may be taken out of the State by the licensed holder if travelling by sea or air.

Statutory Instrument No. 132 of 1950 brought the Fisheries (Statute Law Revision) Act, 1949 (No. 27 of 1949) into operation as from 1st June, 1950.

The Kerry Fishery District Order, 1950, created the Kerry Fishery District.

The Limerick Fishery District Order, 1950, revised the boundaries of the Limerick Fishery District.

Statutory Instrument, No. 266 of 1950, prohibits from 1st day of November, 1950, the export of any paste, jelly or other edible preparation containing fish or any part of a fish, except under licence.

Bye-law No. 471 (Wexford District) prohibits the use of a gaff as auxiliary to rod and line on the River Slaney or its tributaries and the having of a gaff in possession on the banks of that river or its tributaries from 15th May each year.

Bye-law No. 472 (Letterkenny District) deals with the prohibition of nets shot from or hauled by motor boats in the tidal waters of the River Lackagh.

Bye-law No. 473 (Ballyshannon District) prohibits the use of nets other than those used as auxiliary to rod and line in certain parts of the tidal waters of the River Erne and

Abbey River, prohibits the use of drift nets and regulates the length of draft nets, the distance from one another when used, and shooting of such draft nets in other portions of the tidal waters of the River Erne.

Bye-laws Nos. 474 to 476 (Moville District) deal with the prohibition of nets in certain portions of the River Foyle, regulate the length of nets and distance between nets in use on other portions of that river and set out regulations for the use of fishing stations on the River Foyle and the numbering of all boats used for netting salmon and trout in the tidal waters of that river.

Bye-law C.S.100 (Letterkenny District) governs the close season for the taking of salmon and trout by engines other than rod and line in the tidal portion of the River Lackagh.

(Signed) THOMAS WALSH,

Minister for Agriculture.

31st July, 1951.

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# APPENDIX No. 1.

Total Quantity and Value of SEA FISH (excluding Salmon) returned as LANDED during the year 1950.

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 ...	18	122	305	2,802	186	1,387	123	948	632	5,259
Soles ...	259	2,849	1,464	14,237	122	1,283	76	724	1,921	19,093
Turbot ...	92	721	493	3,680	131	946	69	539	785	5,886
Total Prime Fish ...	369	3,692	2,262	20,719	439	3,616	268	2,211	3,338	30,238
Cod ...	14,116	68,625	762	3,021	347	1,288	1,792	7,206	17,017	80,140
Conger Eel ...	507	832	325	684	1	2	32	64	865	1,582
Haddock ...	1,296	6,287	203	480	54	58	78	267	1,631	7,092
Hake ...	1,367	6,885	454	1,234	4	12	277	1,047	2,102	9,178
Herrings ...	26,938	24,691	12,090	9,724	951	2,018	27,861	19,005	67,840	55,438
Ling ...	442	726	338	1,035	7	27	34	90	821	1,878
Mackerel ...	958	1,521	16,452	15,550	741	1,506	1,687	1,822	19,838	20,399
Plaice ...	6,140	31,384	3,806	23,337	833	5,726	2,975	18,665	13,754	79,112
Ray or Skate ...	7,846	16,734	4,929	10,242	1,495	3,348	1,875	4,119	16,145	34,443
Sprats ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,913	1,770	6,913	1,770
Whiting ...	20,726	26,108	16,234	29,946	2,805	7,755	3,891	7,856	43,656	71,665
Other kinds of Wet Fish	6,934	17,629	6,271	15,867	3,441	7,593	3,670	8,285	20,316	49,374
Total for Wet Fish ...	87,639	205,114	64,126	131,839	11,118	32,949	51,353	72,407	214,236	442,309
Shell Fish:—	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Crabs ...	31,151	426	20,160	178	—	—	56,487	759	107,798	1,363
Crayfish ...	—	—	40,385	7,536	9,692	1,195	311	40	50,388	8,771
Escallops ...	—	—	148,172	2,155	107,700	1,290	—	—	255,872	3,445
Lobsters ...	44,508	6,257	85,987	14,670	40,252	6,355	135,123	15,114	305,870	42,396
Oysters ...	—	—	45,219	638	354,118	3,704	54,720	142	454,057	4,484
Mussels ...	8,076	2,731	11,989	2,727	200	150	926	456	21,191	6,064
Periwinkles ...	2,497	1,773	8,364	5,783	11,263	7,855	4,564	3,546	26,688	18,957
Other Shell Fish ...	666	803	90	823	—	—	16	13	772	1,639
Total Value of Shell Fish	—	11,990	—	34,510	—	20,549	—	20,070	—	87,119
Grand Total of Value ...	—	217,104	—	166,349	—	53,498	—	92,477	—	529,428

# APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison for the eight years, 1943-50, of the Average Prices per cwt. of various kinds of Sea Fish.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Brill	6 9 4	6 12 0	6 16 9	6 18 2	6 18 9	7 1 11	7 12 9	8 6 5
Soles	9 10 0	9 17 0	8 14 11	9 3 3	9 7 3	9 10 4	10 2 4	9 18 9
Turbot	6 12 9	6 11 0	6 9 0	6 6 9	7 2 4	7 5 0	7 16 7	7 10 0
Cod	3 18 9	3 18 6	3 19 11	3 14 5	3 13 4	3 11 9	4 13 6	4 14 2
Conger Eel	1 16 8	1 14 9	1 14 4	1 8 11	1 12 2	1 13 3	1 13 5	1 16 7
Haddock	3 5 5	3 19 2	3 11 6	4 4 6	2 11 2	2 5 6	3 16 3	4 7 0
Hake	4 1 8	3 12 2	2 14 4	3 14 10	3 10 9	4 16 3	4 10 0	4 7 4
Herrings	1 3 8	1 1 2	17 9	19 3	17 10	1 0 3	1 1 10	16 4
Ling	2 8 10	2 10 2	2 11 11	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 7 1	2 7 7	2 5 9
Mackerel	18 7	12 6	12 0	16 7	18 10	12 9	1 8 3	1 0 7
Plaice	4 18 1	5 5 10	4 16 7	4 16 9	4 16 8	4 18 4	5 15 0	5 15 0
Ray or Skate	1 19 1	1 14 9	1 11 2	1 12 11	1 14 7	1 18 4	1 17 11	2 2 8
Sprats	8 8	5 7	6 6	5 2	6 0	5 8	6 1	5 1
Whiting	2 1 6	1 12 11	1 9 9	1 13 11	1 15 9	1 13 4	1 10 8	1 12 10

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 1950.

**Demersal Fish.**

Kinds of Fish	From steam trawlers registered at Dublin	*From vessels other than steam trawlers
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Brill ... ..	2	413
Black Soles ... ..	12	1,034
Turbot ... ..	1	307
Cod ... ..	4,878	5,762
Conger Eel ... ..	555	291
Haddock ... ..	694	189
Hake ... ..	648	1,401
Ling ... ..	251	78
Plaice ... ..	13	10,406
Ray ... ..	878	18,146
Whiting ... ..	404	33,243
Other kinds (exclusive of Shell Fish)	3,966	7,312
	12,302	78,582

\* The principal sources from which landings were despatched to the Dublin Market in the year under review were as follows: Howth, Loughshinny and Rush, Killybegs, Balbriggan, Galway, Arklow, Dingle and Clogher Head.

**Pelagic Fish.**

	Barrels	Boxes
Herrings (fresh) ... ..	—	37,975
„ (cured) ... ..	23	—
Mackerel (fresh) ... ..	—	8,710
	23	46,685

## APPENDIX No. 4.

## FISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1950.

(as compared with those of 1949).

	Quantity		Value	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
	cwt.	cwt.	£	£
<b>I.—IMPORTS</b>				
Fresh and Frozen:				
All varieties exclusive of Shell Fish ...	21,200	22,836	37,164	68,236
Shell Fish ...	368	190	2,839	2,000
Cured: } All varieties inclusive of {	23,343	30,085	101,152	121,568
Canned: } Shell Fish {	25,449	12,207	437,359	195,709
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>70,360</b>	<b>65,318</b>	<b>578,514</b>	<b>387,513</b>
<b>II.—EXPORTS.</b>				
Fresh:				
Salmon and Trout ...	17,769	17,638	383,658	574,273
Eels (freshwater) ...	2,239	1,761	33,307	21,812
Coarse Freshwater Fish ...	99	34	573	182
Herrings ...	3,914	13,060	4,867	14,495
Mackerel ...	10,073	3,355	28,483	7,720
Prime Sea Fish (Brill, Sole, etc.) ...	30	47	466	299
White Sea Fish (Cod, Whiting, etc.) ...	3,154	1,931	6,666	3,691
Coarse Sea Fish (Conger, Skate, etc.)	18,892	4,265	25,579	5,946
Shell Fish ...	45,059	34,297	99,873	72,280
Cured or Salted:				
Herrings ...	27	344	72	770
Kippers ...	41	85	140	308
Mackerel ...	—	143	—	361
Others ...	1,380	1,217	12,064	10,753
Canned ...	931	2,263	14,513	26,261
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>103,608</b>	<b>80,440</b>	<b>610,261</b>	<b>739,601</b>



## APPENDIX No. 5.

Particulars of the Summer Herring Fishing, 1950.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Greenore & Carlingford	July to October	1,071	996
Clogher Head ... ..	June to September	5,725	5,375
Skerries ... ..	August	202	180
Howth ... ..	June to September	2,920	4,732
Arklow ... ..	June	210	441
Kinsale ... ..	May to September	207	360
Port and Inver ... ..	September and October	606	1,109
Other Ports ... ..	April to October	265	362
TOTALS ... ..		11,206	13,555

## APPENDIX No. 6.

Particulars of the Winter Herring Fishing, 1950-51.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Clogher Head ... ..	October to April	5,701	5,135
Howth ... ..	October to February	1,058	678
Dunlaoghaire ... ..	February	285	353
Wicklow ... ..	October to December	1,065	1,871
Arklow ... ..	November and December	1,155	751
Courtown ... ..	November and December	1,600	775
Rosslare and Ballygeary	November and December	274	161
Rosslare Strand ... ..	November and December	1,934	600
St. Helen's and Carne	November and December	506	245
Cahore ... ..	November and December	1,290	625
Ballyconnigar ... ..	November and December	247	144
Duncannon ... ..	September to December	2,790	2,324
Passage East ... ..	September to December	5,623	3,579
Dunmore East ... ..	October to April	1,985	1,611
Castletownshend ... ..	November	443	472
Bantry ... ..	November	604	482
Galway ... ..	October	219	248
Keel and Keem ... ..	October to December	417	865
Port and Inver ... ..	September and October	641	639
Tribane ... ..	October to December	674	346
Loughros Point ... ..	October to December	553	474
Killybegs ... ..	October to January	2,465	1,394
Teelin ... ..	October to April	830	931
Portnoo and Rosbeg ... ..	October to January	4,345	2,565
Burtonport ... ..	December	724	423
Kincasslagh ... ..	November and December	826	464
Bunbeg ... ..	November to January	11,725	7,629
Magheraarty ... ..	November to April	954	515
Dunfanaghy ... ..	October	266	288
Downings ... ..	October to December	413	425
Other Ports ... ..	September to April	1,997	3,060
TOTALS ... ..		53,609	40,072

1,611 barrels and 654 half-barrels of herrings were cured during the year 1950.

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 5 of this Report.

## APPENDIX No. 7.

Particulars of the Spring Mackerel Fishing, 1950.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Howth ... ..	June and July	403	453
Union Hall ... ..	March and April	230	207
Castletownsend ... ..	April to June	862	1,019
Baltimore ... ..	April to June	5,884	5,293
Valentia ... ..	March to June	6,699	5,933
Dingle ... ..	May and June	499	438
Tory Island ... ..	May and June	268	335
Lacken ... ..	July	255	348
Malinbeg ... ..	March to May	511	376
Other Ports ... ..	March to July	1,188	2,002
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..		16,799	16,404

## APPENDIX No. 8.

Particulars of the Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1950-51.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Howth ... ..	August	255	360
Fethard and Slade ... ..	August and September	372	382
Tramore ... ..	August	216	324
Dunabratton ... ..	August	245	306
Other Ports ... ..	August to December	1,951	2,623
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..		3,039	3,995

230 barrels of mackerel were cured during the year 1950.

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 need 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 1950.

HOW ENGAGED (i.e., whether solely or partially)	MEN	Steam Vessels			Motor Vessels					Sail Boats					Row Boats			Total Vessels
		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							
EAST COAST : Solely engaged Partially engaged Laid-up Totals	532 733 — 1,265	4 — — 4	1 — — 1	24 6 — 30	8 5 — 13	13 3 — 16	21 2 3 26	47 9 19 75	1 1 — 2	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 1 1 3	23 1 6 30	19 3 3 27	108 19 36 163	17 4 — 21	287 38 86 411
SOUTH COAST : Solely engaged Partially engaged Laid-up Totals	716 2,574 — 3,290	— — — —	— — — —	12 1 — 13	3 — — 3	7 3 — 10	37 1 2 40	228 11 43 282	1 — — 1	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	5 5 — 10	120 9 53 182	73 19 34 126	379 32 207 618	157 10 88 256	1,022 82 437 1,541
WEST COAST : Solely engaged Partially engaged Laid-up Totals	260 2,583 — 2,843	— — — —	— — — —	4 1 — 5	5 1 — 6	5 2 — 7	9 1 — 10	21 4 3 28	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — 2	64 24 29 117	57 32 9 98	320 45 83 458	300 212 119 631	785 317 264 1,366
NORTH COAST : Solely engaged Partially engaged Laid-up Totals	264 2,063 — 2,317	— — — —	— — — —	7 1 — 8	1 — — 1	11 1 — 12	7 1 2 10	109 10 15 134	2 1 — 3	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	13 — — 13	185 20 68 373	25 1 4 30	161 2 46 229	128 2 42 172	669 36 180 885
TOTALS FOR 1950 : Solely engaged Partially engaged Laid-up GRAND TOTALS	1,772 7,943 — 9,715	4 — — 4	1 — — 1	47 9 — 56	17 6 — 23	36 9 — 45	74 4 8 86	405 34 80 519	4 1 1 6	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	19 1 8 28	392 54 156 602	174 57 50 281	988 98 382 1,468	602 224 254 1,080	2,763 475 967 4,205

## APPENDIX No. 10.

## Trawling and Seining, 1950.

Port or 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	
Clogher Head ...	30	6	...	2	4	All year.
Balbriggan ...	34	6	...	3	3	All year.
Skerries ...	4	1	...	1	...	All year.
Loughshinny ...	30	6	1	4	1	All year.
Howth ...	60	9	...	9	...	All year.
Dublin ...	72	9	1	...	8	All year.
Dun Laoghaire ...	8	2	...	...	2	All year.
Arklow ...	36	9	...	2	7	May to December.
Courtown ...	8	2	2	...	...	May and June.
Wexford ...	32	8	4	3	1	All year.
Rosslare ...	36	9	6	...	3	March to December.
Kilmore ...	48	14	10	4	...	All year.
Fethard and Slade ...	16	4	4	...	...	May to September.
Passage East ...	72	24	24	...	...	All year.
Dunmore East ...	28	7	3	1	3	March to September.
Waterford ...	4	1	...	1	...	January to November.
Dungarvan ...	3	1	1	...	...	March to December.
Helvick ...	32	8	7	...	1	All year.
Ballycotton ...	24	10	10	...	...	All year.
Rathcoursey ...	6	2	2	...	...	January to May.
Cobh ...	24	6	6	...	...	All year.
Aghada ...	3	1	1	...	...	February to October.
Passage West ...	6	2	2	...	...	All year.
Crosshaven ...	9	3	3	...	...	February to November.
Kinsale ...	6	2	2	...	...	May to November.
Courtmacsherry ...	3	1	1	...	...	All year.
Union Hall ...	28	9	3	5	1	All year.
Castletownshend ...	30	10	7	3	...	All year.
Barlogue ...	4	1	1	...	...	February to June.
Schull ...	44	13	11	...	2	All year.
Dunmanus ...	3	1	1	...	...	February to November.
Bantry ...	28	9	2	1	6	All year.
Castletownbere ...	7	2	2	...	...	March to October.
Derreen ...	9	3	...	3	...	February to December.
Ballinskelligs ...	16	4	2	...	2	March to December.
Portmagee ...	16	4	4	...	...	June to November.
Valentia Harbour ...	28	7	6	1	...	January to September.
Dingle ...	84	21	9	1	3	All year.
Liscannor ...	6	2	2	...	...	April to November.
Aran Islands ...	12	3	1	1	1	All year.
Galway ...	32	8	1	2	5	All year.
Inishbofin ...	12	4	3	1	...	March to November.
Cleggan ...	7	2	2	...	...	March to November.
Murrisk ...	28	4	...	1	3	All year.
Achill ...	16	4	1	...	3	All year.
Ballina ...	6	2	2	...	...	June to September.
Enniscrone ...	9	3	3	...	...	June to November.
Grange & Streedagh ...	4	1	...	1	...	May to November.
Sligo and Strandhill ...	8	2	1	...	1	June to September.
Kilcummin and Ross ...	4	1	1	...	...	August to October.
Bundoran ...	6	2	2	...	...	May to September.
Killybegs ...	36	9	...	...	9	All year.
Burtonport ...	8	2	...	...	2	April to June.
Bunbeg ...	8	2	2	...	...	January to November.
Downings ...	12	3	3	...	...	January to November.
Rathmullen ...	12	3	3	...	...	May to November.
Ranerana ...	16	5	3	1	1	February to November.
Culdaft ...	44	11	11	...	...	March to November.
Moville ...	48	12	10	1	1	All year.
Greencastle ...	28	7	6	1	...	All year.
Totals ..	1,398	329	195	52	82	

\* All motor craft except five steam trawlers.



# APPENDIX No. 11.

## FISHERY LOANS.

Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1951.

	£		£
Outstanding on 1st April, 1950	20,397	Repayments	—
Instalments not matured	38	Outstanding on 31/3/51	20,473
*Interest accrued during the year on certain loans	76	Instalments not matured	38
			31
	20,511		20,511

\* 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, 1950	...	...	...	...	199
" " " " closed during the year ended 31/3/51	...	...	...	...	—
" " " " open at 31st March, 1951	...	...	...	...	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 twenty years ended 31st March, 1951,  
for the provision of boats and gear to members.

	£		£
Repayable with Interest on an annuity basis in respect of:—		Repayments to 31st March, 1950 ... ..	136,699
(a) Advances amounting to £238,500 made up to 31st March, 1950 ... ..	364,727	Repayments made during year ended 31st March, 1951	12,592 <sup>83</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
(b) Advances amounting to £75,000 made during year ended 31st March, 1951 ... ..	102,976	Balance outstanding:—	
		Due in arrears	25,307
		Instalments not matured	293,105
			318,412
	467,703		
			467,703

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—1948, 1949 and 1950 by Instruments of Capture.

S A L M O N						
	1950	1949	1948	1950	1949	1948
	lb.	lb.	lb.	£	£	£
(A) ...	2,103,094	2,192,798	2,084,226	563,024	401,077	364,013
(B) ...	242,107	172,678	176,274	54,094	31,502	29,866
(C) ...	477,781	398,311	393,866	122,517	69,382	63,304
(D) ...	1,093,338	1,300,771	1,238,545	300,217	237,380	218,450
(E) ...	289,868	321,038	275,541	86,196	62,813	52,393

S E A T R O U T						
	1950	1949	1948	1950	1949	1948
	lb.	lb.	lb.	£	£	£
(A) ...	54,307	57,140	66,126	8,006	6,988	7,690
(B) ...	32,239	32,977	36,489	4,822	3,839	4,139
(C) ...	1,778	731	699	260	61	82
(D) ...	16,599	19,551	26,695	2,251	2,367	3,169
(E) ...	3,691	3,881	2,243	673	721	300

(A)=Total for *all* engines.

(B)=Total for rod and line.

(C)=Total for drift nets.

(D)=Total for draft nets.

(E)=Total for stake nets, weirs, etc.

## APPENDIX No. 14.

Quantity and Value of Salmon taken in each of the Three Years 1948, 1949 and 1950, by Fishery Districts.

Fishery District	*	Quantity			Value		
		1950 lb.	1949 lb.	1948 lb.	1950 £	1949 £	1948 £
<b>Dublin</b> ...	R	2,507	1,733	1,926	663	341	350
	N	11,826	8,382	19,602	3,242	1,796	3,930
<b>Wexford</b> ...	R	26,029	14,842	16,333	5,860	2,773	2,648
	N	38,771	43,207	44,144	12,635	8,529	8,332
<b>Waterford</b> ...	R	29,511	19,674	19,885	6,650	3,669	3,410
	N	235,736	258,014	184,301	70,222	48,041	32,922
<b>Lismore</b> ...	R	20,043	13,362	19,544	4,509	2,481	3,283
	N	246,109	169,866	146,910	69,924	30,646	26,225
<b>Cork</b> ...	R	8,680	5,787	8,821	1,988	1,120	1,619
	N	57,796	44,202	52,224	16,257	8,806	10,180
<b>Bandon</b> ...	R	6,287	4,169	4,206	1,322	847	811
	N	29,423	22,836	27,714	9,457	4,539	4,941
<b>Skibbereen</b> ...	R	2,302	1,776	1,140	490	321	189
	N	9,589	11,120	11,864	3,177	1,990	1,963
<b>Bantry</b> ...	R	1,268	433	352	248	65	50
	N	11,477	7,830	14,910	3,265	1,331	2,396
<b>Kenmare</b> ...	R	2,578	1,747	1,639	523	291	252
	N	25,451	48,909	30,923	7,221	8,070	5,292
<b>Killarney</b> ...	R	12,954	8,933	7,566	2,914	1,613	1,251
	N	99,438	99,944	74,192	24,942	20,470	12,946
<b>Waterville</b> ...	R	4,170	2,210	3,347	938	484	523
	N	7,904	19,762	19,390	2,150	3,506	3,130
<b>Limerick</b> ...	R	48,688	35,697	28,531	10,954	6,523	4,731
	N	182,006	187,217	156,511	51,156	36,024	28,618
<b>Galway</b> ...	R	3,220	5,619	5,688	811	987	1,065
	N	51,441	57,450	49,442	13,768	12,006	9,775
<b>Connemara</b> ...	R	3,792	4,134	3,617	853	723	648
	N	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Ballinakill</b> ...	R	3,708	4,770	5,598	802	770	965
	N	16,333	33,667	25,143	3,589	5,806	4,086
<b>Bangor</b> ...	R	6,660	5,308	5,347	1,498	996	915
	N	52,722	80,467	70,294	15,226	14,191	11,499
<b>Ballina</b> ...	R	16,564	12,623	13,087	3,727	2,180	2,165
	N	203,855	227,511	300,550	51,946	40,135	51,924
<b>Sligo</b> ...	R	4,490	3,224	1,676	1,010	592	274
	N	28,115	49,142	59,303	8,399	10,060	11,750
<b>Ballyshannon</b> ...	R	8,154	5,754	5,706	1,835	1,001	990
	N	107,064	193,090	160,450	31,624	34,303	26,889
<b>Letterkenny</b> ...	R	14,998	9,960	9,923	3,098	1,720	1,588
	N	126,039	133,546	134,283	36,472	23,586	21,762
<b>Moville</b> ...	R	2,986	2,488	1,972	634	418	310
	N	217,256	218,558	196,747	48,137	35,675	31,622
<b>Dundalk</b> ...	R	2,149	928	993	487	173	169
	N	30,702	23,708	26,583	7,001	4,635	4,481
<b>Drogheda</b> ...	R	10,369	7,507	9,377	2,290	1,415	1,650
	N	71,934	81,692	102,472	19,120	15,429	19,484
<b>Totals</b> ...		2,105,094	2,192,798	2,084,226	563,024	401,077	364,013

\* 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 1948, 1949 and 1950, by Fishery Districts.

Fishery District	*	Quantity			Value		
		1950 lb.	1949 lb.	1948 lb.	1950 £	1949 £	1948 £
Dublin	R	508	241	183	87	27	24
	N	1,464	2,210	3,412	252	291	473
Wexford	R	1,459	1,949	3,710	237	216	489
	N	3,266	3,228	5,450	526	360	680
Waterford	R	220	173	181	33	20	22
	N	1,363	578	345	217	66	45
Lismore	R	40	108	35	6	13	4
	N	1,153	2,551	836	139	418	109
Cork	R	270	209	218	40	26	26
	N	9	Nil	100	1	Nil	12
Bandon	R	500	944	1,312	75	95	142
	N	114	233	230	12	22	25
Skibbereen	R	786	1,156	2,016	102	113	210
	N	734	2,745	507	74	308	58
Bantry	R	390	1,166	997	52	126	108
	N	308	425	403	31	30	30
Kenmare	R	244	306	206	37	36	24
	N	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Killarney	R	290	495	426	43	56	48
	N	711	936	751	101	100	75
Waterville	R	6,142	11,750	8,504	921	1,479	920
	N	3,157	3,416	1,352	610	663	203
Limerick	R	1,173	1,168	1,087	175	127	122
	N	672	626	204	87	56	21
Galway	R	373	368	307	55	50	36
	N	537	297	624	57	44	93
Connemara	R	11,190	5,306	7,196	1,679	608	825
	N	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ballinakill	R	2,581	1,978	3,757	393	224	426
	N	74	125	Nil	7	9	Nil
Bangor	R	1,213	2,207	2,296	181	246	248
	N	2,565	219	3,903	322	27	223
Ballina	R	935	1,038	337	140	123	37
	N	205	265	164	26	27	15
Sligo	R	202	227	274	30	29	33
	N	Nil	18	465	Nil	2	91
Ballyshannon	R	316	358	196	47	36	27
	N	63	666	1,293	9	70	160
Letterkenny	R	1,852	1,241	2,517	281	125	280
	N	652	1,190	1,377	81	141	155
Moville	R	495	237	462	70	25	54
	N	3,532	2,876	4,493	466	312	550
Oundalk	R	930	121	191	118	13	24
	N	499	433	1,232	54	45	127
Drogheda	R	130	231	81	20	26	10
	N	990	1,126	2,496	112	158	406
TOTALS	...	54,307	57,140	66,126	8,006	6,988	7,690

\* 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 1948, 1949 and 1950, by Fishery Districts.

Fishery District	Quantity			Value		
	1950 lb.	1949 lb.	1948 lb.	1950 £	1949 £	1948 £
<b>Waterford</b> ... ..	2,421	7,425	7,287	155	588	652
<b>Limerick</b> ... ..	115,811	156,497	203,555	13,729	25,077	35,503
<b>Galway</b> ... ..	50,518	56,381	60,262	5,578	6,550	9,603
<b>Ballinakill</b> ... ..	Nil	Nil	97	Nil	Nil	9
<b>Ballina</b> ... ..	10,157	9,505	17,590	1,269	1,022	2,297
<b>Sligo</b> ... ..	1,680	932	11,456	126	136	1,593
<b>Ballyshannon</b> ... ..	1,446	16,708	35,661	139	859	4,220
<b>Letterkenny</b> ... ..	Nil	365	Nil	Nil	19	Nil
<b>Dundalk</b> ... ..	7,469	15,596	8,534	357	902	776
<b>Drogheda</b> ... ..	8,589	8,307	11,365	620	730	1,071
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	198,091	271,716	355,807	21,973	35,883	55,724

NOTE.—Eel Fishing was not carried on in the following Districts during the period 1948/50: Dublin, Wexford, Lismore, Cork, Bandon, Skibbereen, Bantry, Kenmare, Killarney, Waterville, Connemara, Bangor and Moville. No eels were captured in Ballinakill and Letterkenny districts in 1950.

## APPENDIX No. 17.

Total Quantity and Value of Salmon, Sea Trout and Eels taken by all engines in each of the Three Years 1948, 1949 and 1950 by Fishery Districts.

Fishery District	Total Weight for District			Total Value for District		
	1950 lb.	1949 lb.	1948 lb.	1950 £	1949 £	1948 £
<b>Dublin</b> ...	16,305	12,566	25,123	4,244	2,456	4,777
<b>Wexford</b> ...	69,525	63,226	69,637	19,258	11,878	12,149
<b>Waterford</b> ...	269,251	285,864	211,999	77,257	52,335	37,051
<b>Lismore</b> ...	267,345	185,887	167,325	74,578	33,558	29,621
<b>Cork</b> ...	66,755	50,198	61,363	18,296	9,952	11,837
<b>Bandon</b> ...	36,324	28,182	33,462	10,866	5,503	5,919
<b>Skibbereen</b> ...	13,411	16,797	15,527	3,843	2,732	2,420
<b>Bantry</b> ...	13,443	9,854	16,662	3,596	1,552	2,584
<b>Kenmare</b> ...	28,273	50,962	32,768	7,781	8,397	5,568
<b>Killarney</b> ...	113,393	110,308	82,935	28,000	22,239	14,320
<b>Waterville</b> ...	21,373	37,138	32,593	4,619	6,132	4,786
<b>Limerick</b> ...	348,350	381,205	389,888	76,101	67,806	68,995
<b>Galway</b> ...	106,089	120,115	116,323	20,269	19,637	20,572
<b>Connemara</b> ...	14,982	9,440	10,813	2,532	1,332	1,473
<b>Ballinakill</b> ...	22,696	40,540	34,595	4,791	6,808	5,486
<b>Bangor</b> ...	63,160	88,201	81,840	17,227	15,459	12,885
<b>Ballina</b> ...	231,716	250,942	331,728	57,108	43,487	56,438
<b>Sligo</b> ...	34,487	53,543	73,174	9,565	10,819	13,741
<b>Ballyshannon</b> ...	117,043	216,576	203,306	33,654	36,269	32,286
<b>Letterkenny</b> ...	143,541	146,302	148,100	39,932	25,591	23,785
<b>Moville</b> ...	224,269	224,159	203,674	49,307	36,430	32,536
<b>Dundalk</b> ...	41,749	40,786	37,533	8,017	5,768	5,577
<b>Drogheda</b> ...	92,012	98,863	125,791	22,162	17,758	22,621
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	2,355,492	2,521,654	2,506,159	593,003	443,948	427,427

## APPENDIX No. 18.

Number, Quantity and Value of Salmon taken by Single Rod and Line during each of the Three Years 1948, 1949 and 1950, by Fishery Districts.

Fishery District	No. of Fish			Quantity			Value		
	1950	1949	1948	1950	1949	1948	1950	1949	1948
				lb.	lb.	lb.	£	£	£
Dublin ...	288	155	181	2,507	1,733	1,926	663	341	350
Wexford ...	2,456	1,337	1,469	26,029	14,842	16,333	5,860	2,773	2,648
Waterford ...	2,941	1,901	1,760	29,511	19,674	19,885	6,630	3,669	3,410
Lismore ...	2,130	1,331	1,767	20,043	13,362	19,544	4,509	2,481	3,283
Cork ...	960	595	807	8,680	5,787	8,821	1,998	1,120	1,619
Bandon ...	679	414	404	6,287	4,169	4,206	1,322	847	811
Skibbereen ...	288	218	139	2,302	1,776	1,140	490	321	189
Bantry ...	184	59	41	1,268	433	352	248	65	50
Kenmare ...	334	213	181	2,578	1,747	1,639	523	291	252
Killarney ...	1,398	949	812	12,954	8,935	7,566	2,914	1,613	1,251
Waterville ...	484	202	367	4,170	2,210	3,347	938	484	533
Limerick ...	5,382	3,916	3,041	48,688	35,697	28,531	10,954	6,523	4,731
Galway ...	491	789	654	3,220	5,619	5,688	811	987	1,065
Connemara ...	474	566	497	3,792	4,134	3,617	853	723	648
Ballinakill ...	480	607	712	3,708	4,770	5,598	802	770	965
Bangor ...	748	643	598	6,660	5,308	5,347	1,498	996	915
Ballina ...	2,213	1,751	1,757	16,564	12,623	13,087	3,727	2,180	2,165
Sligo ...	497	357	187	4,490	3,224	1,676	1,010	592	274
Bally-shannon ...	944	644	611	8,154	5,754	5,706	1,835	1,001	990
Letterkenny ...	1,915	1,145	1,252	14,988	9,960	9,923	3,088	1,720	1,588
Moville ...	315	236	221	2,986	2,488	1,972	634	418	310
Dundalk ...	146	70	77	2,149	928	993	487	173	169
Drogheda ...	703	489	701	10,369	7,507	9,377	2,290	1,415	1,650
TOTALS ...	26,450	18,587	18,226	242,107	172,678	176,274	54,094	31,503	29,866



## APPENDIX No. 19.

Number, Quantity and Value of Sea Trout taken by Single Rod and Line during each of the Three Years 1948, 1949 and 1950, by Fishery Districts.

Fishery District	No. of Fish			Quantity			Value		
	1950	1949	1948	1950	1949	1948	1950	1949	1948
				lb.	lb.	lb.	£	£	£
<b>Dublin</b> ...	455	404	278	508	241	183	87	27	24
<b>Wexford</b> ...	2,144	2,909	5,501	1,459	1,949	3,710	237	216	489
<b>Waterford</b> ...	254	231	208	220	173	181	33	20	22
<b>Lismore</b> ...	92	103	35	40	108	35	6	13	4
<b>Cork</b> ...	289	263	214	270	209	218	40	26	26
<b>Bandon</b> ...	639	1,338	1,941	500	944	1,312	75	95	142
<b>Skibbereen</b> ...	904	1,596	2,780	786	1,156	2,016	102	113	210
<b>Bantry</b> ...	413	1,379	1,215	390	1,166	997	52	126	108
<b>Kenmare</b> ...	265	247	138	244	306	206	37	36	24
<b>Killarney</b> ...	410	376	256	290	495	426	43	56	48
<b>Waterville</b> ...	4,563	4,976	5,669	6,142	11,750	8,504	921	1,479	920
<b>Limerick</b> ...	1,395	1,515	1,473	1,173	1,168	1,087	175	127	122
<b>Galway</b> ...	397	399	325	373	368	307	55	50	36
<b>Connemara</b> ...	12,789	6,633	8,985	11,190	5,306	7,196	1,679	608	825
<b>Ballinakill</b> ...	2,727	2,183	3,774	2,581	1,978	3,757	393	224	426
<b>Bangor</b> ...	2,389	2,422	2,371	1,213	2,207	2,296	181	246	248
<b>Ballina</b> ...	1,391	1,546	353	935	1,038	337	140	123	37
<b>Sligo</b> ...	251	211	323	202	227	274	30	29	33
<b>Bally-shannon</b> ...	345	397	242	316	358	196	47	36	27
<b>Letterkenny</b> ...	1,767	1,397	2,879	1,852	1,241	2,517	281	125	280
<b>Moville</b> ...	346	200	412	495	237	462	70	25	54
<b>Dundalk</b> ...	348	89	185	930	121	191	118	13	24
<b>Drogheda</b> ...	132	195	53	130	231	81	20	26	10
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	34,705	31,009	39,620	32,239	32,977	36,489	4,822	3,839	4,139

## APPENDIX No. 20.

Receipts and Expenditure of Boards of Conservators for the year 1950.

Fishery District.	Opening Balance	RECEIPTS						EXPENDITURE					Closing Balance
		Licence Duty.	Fishery Rate.	Fines, Sales 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	384	318	141	32	37	200	728	223	7	378	398	1,006	106
Wexford	799	792	833	118	28	—	1,771	1,126	35	214	415	1,790	780
Waterford	523	1,500	954	114	—	250	2,818	1,655	41	300	329	2,325	1,016
Lismore	810	722	3,741	113	—	—	4,576	2,661	219	654	866	4,400	986
Cork	426	498	995	94	—	600	2,187	1,141	62	571	475	2,249	364
Bandon	170	267	155	12	14	100	548	285	18	186	46	535	182
Skibbereen	115	156	4	2	—	120	282	136	—	38	82	256	141
Bantry	341	200	44	4	—	100	348	191	—	180	30	401	288
Kenmare	272	164	778	4	10	200	1,156	420	13	331	99	863	565
Killarney	480	545	870	5	—	60	1,480	867	31	267	193	1,358	602
Waterville	629	434	272	6	—	—	712	561	9	246	103	919	422
Limerick	690	1,894	3,991	134	—	400	6,419	3,186	188	1,562	1,770	6,706	403
Galway	1,123	360	1,723	142	—	100	2,325	1,295	157	377	417	2,246	1,202
Connemara	405	378	1,272	5	—	—	1,655	1,277	—	219	211	1,707	353
Ballinakill	1,019	272	464	9	—	—	745	649	—	163	116	928	836
Bangor	488	540	713	32	—	200	1,485	1,063	47	169	182	1,461	512
Ballina	846	701	1,781	18	—	—	2,500	1,896	101	296	276	2,569	777
Sligo	491	203	560	5	—	—	768	451	10	180	143	784	475
Ballyshannon	66	593	1,128*	23	194	170	2,108	1,898	7	326	293	2,524	— 350
Letterkenny	1,416	1,111	945+	60	10	—	2,126	1,287	5	301	378	1,971	1,571
Moville	— 262	1,298	409†	60	—	700	2,467	1,526	198	383	459	2,566	— 361
Drogheda	707	961	939	14	—	—	1,914	1,137	5	391	98	1,631	990
Dundalk	117	183	323	4	—	—	510	200	11	220	39	470	157
TOTALS	12,055	14,090	23,035	1,010	293	3,200	41,628	25,131	1,164	7,952	7,418	41,665	12,017

\* This figure includes £838 received under Section 14 (1) of the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934.

[illegible]

Sums received by way of Special Local Licence duty which were paid over to the Exchequer in accordance with Section 13 of the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934, are not included in this table.

## APPENDIX No. 21.

Particulars of Licences Issued by Boards of Conservators  
for the year 1950.

Fishery District.	Salmon Rod				Snap Net	Draft Net	Drift Net	Pole Net	Bag Net	Stake Net	Box or Crib	Gap, Eye or Basket for Eels	Long Line for Eels	Loop Net	Head Weir	Special Local Licence (Tidal Waters)
	For one year	For 14 days	Spl. £1 Licence	Endorsement or Extension												
Dublin	102	—	14	8	—	6	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford	176	54	94	28	—	69	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford	363	15	—	17	117	19	76	—	1	3	3	12	—	—	—	—
Lismore	165	91	—	35	13	10	47	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cork	117	34	2	8	—	38	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bandon	87	3	9	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skibbereen	34	3	38	21	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bantry	46	55	—	6	—	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenmare	37	36	1	13	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killarney	172	5	13	20	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterville	52	74	174	37	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick	434	20	40	100	1	107	60	—	—	4	4	56	17	—	—	—
Galway	61	19	97	15	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	20	—	—	—	—
Connemara	65	206	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinakill	33	38	94	28	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangor	116	107	—	41	—	28	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballina	119	87	5	55	—	9	40	—	—	—	6	42	—	—	—	—
Sligo	76	7	—	3	—	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ballyshannon	120	—	—	19	—	50	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	31
Letterkenny	308	115	—	17	—	32	45	—	—	—	2	2	—	28	—	17
Moville	61	6	10	14	—	238	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
Drogheda	222	11	—	43	—	103	—	—	—	—	6	5	1	—	—	—
Dundalk	35	—	13	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	1	—
Totals	3,001	986	604	630	131	850	340	1	8	9	31	144	21	28	1	90

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

Salmon Rod	1 man	Stake Net	4 men	Gap, Eye or Basket	
Snap Net	4 men	Loop Net	1 man	for Eels	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				500 hooks
Bag Net	4 men		[for every five		

## 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 or Crib ...	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	*2 0	*40 0
141. Letterkenny ...	2 0	0 10	—	†2 0	†12 10
142. Moville ...	2 0	—	—	—	†20 0
171. Drogheda ...	2 0	0 10	2 0	—	\$40 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, 1950-51.

Hatching or Enlarging Station	Where liberated	Salmon	Sea Trout	Brown Trout
Kinnage	Brittas Ponds	—	—	5,000
Carrickmines	Carrickmines Reservoir	—	—	1,000
Templeogue	River Liffey and Tribs., Swords River, Kille- ter and Bohernabreena Reservoirs	—	—	48,000
Bray	Vartry and Roundwood Reservoirs	—	—	31,000
Straffan	Lyons Lake	—	—	3,500
Enniscorthy	River Slaney	—	—	20,000
Bennettsbridge	Tribs. of River Nore	—	—	30,000
Carlow	Rivers Lerr, Burrin and Up. Greese	—	—	5,000
Waterford	Knockaderry and Bally- scanlon Lakes	—	—	20,000
Lismore	Rivers Suir, Nore, Bride, Tar and Kilma- cow	10,000	—	16,000
Banteer and Mallow	River Blackwater, River Awbeg and Tribs.	500,000	—	25,000
Clonakilty	River Argideen	—	—	2,000
Sneem	Rivers Sneem, Ardsell- hane and Owreagh	53,000	—	—
Killarney	Rivers Deenagh, Victoria and Flesk	120,000	—	80,000
Adare	River Maigne	20,000	—	5,000
Athlone	River Shannon near Lough Ree	—	—	40,000
Ballinasloe	Rivers Suck and Hind and Tribs.	—	—	19,500
Killucan	River Deel and Tribs.	—	—	25,000
Longford	River Camlin	—	—	16,000
Lough Owel	Loughs Ennell, Owel, etc.	—	—	210,000
Lough Ennell	Lough Corrib	—	—	504,000
Oughterard	Screebe and Letter- muckoo	17,000	19,500	—
Screebe	Loughs Conn, Cuilinn and Carra	—	—	40,000
Castlebar	Rivers Burrishoole and Owengarve	—	—	—
Newport	River Arrow and Tribs.	38,000	—	—
Ballysodare	Rivers Ballysodare and Collooney	148,000	—	—
Collooney	River Currae and Loughs Gill and Colga	—	5,000	14,700
Sligo	Lough Arrow	—	—	9,800
Lough Arrow	Rivers Annalee, Fane and Finn	—	—	77,600
Annesfort	River Erne	—	—	18,000
Belturbet	Rivers Erne, Annalee and Tribs.	—	—	12,000
Cavan	River Owenea and other Donegal Rivers	196,000	5,000	34,000
Genties	Rivers Boyne, Black- water and Tribs.	—	—	119,000
Blackcastle	River Blackwater	—	—	10,000
Longwood	Lough Ramor	—	—	5,000
Virginia				

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## APPENDIX No. 23—continued.

Hatching or Enlarging Station	Where liberated	Salmon	Sea Trout	Brown Trout
Tulla ... ..	Cullane Lake ... ..	—	—	17,500
Ballybofey & Stranorlar	River Finn ... ..	—	2,000	9,000
Askeaton ... ..	River Deel ... ..	—	—	20,000
Kenmare ... ..	River Finnehy and Lakes Finnehy, C a m e e n, Cloonee (Upper and Lower) and Cumber Lough ... ..	—	—	25,000
Drumconrath ... ..	River Dee ... ..	—	—	5,000
Churchill ... ..	Glenveagh Lake ... ..	—	5,000	—
Crossmolina ... ..	River Enniscoe ... ..	—	—	50,000
Kilmacrenan ... ..	River Lennon ... ..	—	5,000	—
Marlfield (Clonmel) ...	River Tar ... ..	—	—	9,000
TOTALS:		1,102,000	41,500	1,598,600

**Note.**—In addition to the output of fry recorded in the above table for 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., Lough Owel, 309,000 brown trout ova; Lough Ennell, 135,000 brown trout ova; Glenties, 25,000 sea trout ova.

## APPENDIX No. 24.

**ABSTRACT OF BYE-LAWS, ETC., MADE DURING THE YEAR 1950.****STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS.**

**Agricultural and Fishery Products (Regulation of Export) Act, 1947 (Export of Salmon) Order, 1950 (S.I. No. 99 of 1950) dated 8th April, 1950.**

PROHIBITING the export of salmon except under licence. Salmon captured by licensed rod and line may be taken out of the State by the licence holder if travelling by sea or air.

**Fisheries (Statute Law Revision) Act, 1949 (Commencement) Order, 1950 (S.I. No. 132 of 1950)—dated 22nd May, 1950.**

BRINGING into operation from 1st June, 1950, the Fisheries (Statute Law Revision) Act, 1949.

**Kerry Fishery District Order, 1950—dated 29th September, 1950.**

CREATING the Kerry Fishery District so as to include the Kenmare, Waterville and Killarney Fishery Districts and part of the former Limerick Fishery District, i.e., the catchment areas of all rivers entering the sea between Crow Head, Co. Cork, and Kerry Head, Co. Kerry.

**Limerick Fishery District Order, 1950, dated 29th September, 1950.**

CREATING the Limerick Fishery District. The district includes all the area of the former Limerick Fishery District with the exception of that part between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, all in County Kerry, which has been incorporated with the Kerry Fishery District.

**Agricultural and Fishery Products (Regulation of Export) Act, 1947 (Export of Fish Pastes and Fish Jellies) Order, 1950 (S.I. No. 266 of 1950)—dated 11th October, 1950.**

PROHIBITING the export of any paste, jelly or other edible preparation containing fish or any part of a fish except under licence. The Instrument does not apply to the export of fish oils or animal feeding stuffs, fertilisers, etc., which are not intended for human consumption.

**BYE-LAWS.****No. 2 or Wexford District.****Bye-law No. 471—dated 18th January, 1950.**

PROHIBITING the use of a gaff as auxiliary to fishing with single rod and line in the River Slaney or its tributaries from 15th May each year.

PROHIBITING having in possession a gaff on the banks of the River Slaney or any of its tributaries from 15th May each year.

**No. 14<sup>1</sup> or Letterkenny District.****Bye-law No. 472—dated 27th March, 1950.**

PROHIBITING the use or attempted use of any net shot from or hauled by a motor boat for the capture of fish in the tidal waters of the River Lackagh.

**Bye-law No. C.S. 100—dated 27th March, 1950.**

FIXING the Annual Close Season for the taking of salmon or trout by engines other than single rod and line in the tidal portion of the River Lackagh as from the 10th day of July in each year to the 14th day of May in the year following, both days inclusive.

**No. 13 or Ballyshannon District.****Bye-law No. 473—dated 6th April, 1950.**

PROHIBITING the use of any net (save landing nets used solely as auxiliary to single rod and line) in the tidal waters of the River Erne upstream or to the eastward of a straight line drawn from Gibby Point to the northernmost point of the townland of Portnason or in the tidal waters of the River Erne and Abbey River situated upstream or to the northward of a straight line drawn from the Town Boundary of Ballyshannon where it meets High Water Mark on Whitehill Point to the point of land 270 yards northward of Gibby Point.

In the tidal waters of the River Erne other than those waters mentioned above :—

- (1) PROHIBITING the use of drift nets.
- (2) PROVIDING that draft nets must not be of greater length than eighty-five yards for the taking of salmon or trout and must not be used at a less distance than one hundred yards from one another.



- (3) PROHIBITING the shooting of nets simultaneously from opposite points on the banks so as to be in the water at the same time. A net shot from one bank must be beached before another net is shot from an opposite point on the other bank.

**No. 142 or Moville District.**

**Bye-law No. 474—dated 6th April, 1950.**

PROHIBITING the use of any net (other than a landing net used solely as auxiliary to rod and line) (a) in that portion of the River Foyle between a straight line drawn across the river at right angles to its course from the northernmost point on the bank of the river in the townland of Carrickmore and a line drawn across the river at right angles to its course from the northernmost point of the townland of Corkan Isle all in the County of Donegal, and (b) in that portion of the River Foyle between a line drawn across the river at right angles to its course from the southernmost point of the townland of Islandmore and a straight line drawn across the river at right angles to its course 250 yards upstream of Lifford Bridge, all in the County of Donegal.

**Bye-law No. 475—dated 6th April, 1950.**

PROHIBITING the use of draft nets (or two or more joined together) of greater length than one hundred and sixty yards or at a less distance from one another than two hundred yards in the tidal waters of the River Foyle between a straight line drawn across the said 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 and a straight line drawn across the river at right angles to its course from the northernmost point on the bank of the river of the townland of Carrickmore, all in the County of Donegal.

PROHIBITING the use of draft nets (or two or more joined together) of greater length than eighty-five yards or at a less distance from one another than one hundred yards in the tidal waters of the River Foyle between a straight line drawn across the river at right angles to its course from the northernmost point of the townland of Corkan Isle and a straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course from the southernmost point of the townland of Islandmore, all in the County of Donegal and in the tidal waters of the River Finn.

**Bye-law No. 476—dated 6th April, 1950.**

PROVIDING that holders of draft net licences for salmon and trout shall shoot their nets in rotation according to the

numbers of licensees present at any fishing station in the tidal waters of the River Foyle and that licensees shall not occupy any fishing station for more than one hour while other licensees are awaiting their turn to fish.

PROVIDING that all boats used for netting for salmon and trout in the tidal waters of the River Foyle shall have painted on their bows in white oil colour on a black background in letters not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth the number of the licence issued for the net used with the said boat; no boat having more than one number which must not be concealed in any way.

