

SAORSTAT ÉIREANN.

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ROINN TALMHAIOCHTA  
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

BRAINSE IASCAIGH  
(FISHERIES BRANCH)

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# REPORT

ON THE  
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1935.

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DUBLIN:  
PUBLISHED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased directly from the  
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS SALE OFFICE, 5 Nassau Street,  
Dublin, C.2, or through any Bookseller.

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# REPORT

OF THE

## MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

ON THE

## SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

### 1935.

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The administration of the fisheries services, formerly associated with the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and which in 1924 passed to the Minister for Fisheries (subsequently the Minister for Lands and Fisheries), was as from 1st April, 1934, under the terms of the Fisheries (Re-distribution of Public Services) Order, 1934, transferred to the Minister for Agriculture, whose second annual Report on the subject is now presented.

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#### I.

### SEA FISHERIES.

On the whole the state of our sea fisheries during the year 1935 differed very slightly from the position obtaining during the preceding twelve months. It is true that the weight of sea fish (which is compiled exclusive of shellfish) showed an increase of about 41,000 cwts. over the figure for 1934; but the additional quantity landed was composed mainly of varieties such as herrings, mackerel and small whiting, the prices for which were comparatively low, and, as a result, the total value of the 1935 landings was some £800 less than that of the 1934 catch.

**DEMERSAL FISHERY.**—The yield from the demersal fishery in 1935 was 65,080 cwts. against a figure of 68,638 cwts. in 1934. The landings by the Dublin steam trawlers, which are the only vessels of Saorstát nationality engaging in that method of fishing,

amounted to 26,910 cwts. during the year under review which was about 500 cwts. more than in 1934. Unfortunately a large proportion (nearly 30%) of the demersal landings consisted of whiting, mostly of small size, which fetched little more than nominal prices, and this depressed the total realised for the year's catch by an amount equivalent to about 1/11d. per cwt. as compared with the previous year's result. Apart from whiting the other demersal fish (except perhaps brill and sole) showed an upward trend in prices realised.

**PELAGIC FISHERY.—Herrings.**—Signs of return of the herring shoals to the coasts of the Saorstát became apparent during 1935 when the landings amounting to 64,799 cwts. were the largest since 1931. As, however, will be seen by reference to the following table, there is still much ground to be recovered if the herring industry here is to regain its former standing.

### HERRINGS.

Year	Quantity landed	Value of Catch	Average value per cwt.	
	cwts.	£	s.	d.
1927	351,955	155,909	8	10
1928	283,904	163,498	11	6
1929	139,691	74,488	10	8
1930	108,383	45,072	8	4
1931	73,330	35,251	9	7
1932	40,169	16,803	8	4
1933	54,234	22,935	8	6
1934	37,994	17,431	9	2
1935	64,799	25,997	8	0

The east coast winter fishing which continued from the end of 1934 to the early spring of 1935 showed comparatively good landings at Dublin, Arklow and Courtown in January and February. The herrings were all "freshed," being disposed of mainly by the Sea Fisheries Association. There were landings at Dunmore East, at Bantry and at a few points in Donegal during the same months. The catches in April were confined to Donegal. When the matje season opened in that county in May the prospects as to the quantity and quality of the herrings were decidedly good and the fishermen and curers looked forward to a successful season. Certain of the German importers, by whom the Donegal matje cure is much esteemed, sent their representatives over to try to arrange for purchases and to urge our people to press for a quota from Germany in respect of that commodity. The German Authorities, however, could not see their way to meet the requests for a quota strongly urged upon them by the Saorstát representatives during discussions on the Trade Agreement between the two countries. On the other hand, it is right to record that, even had the quota asked for from Germany been given, it is doubtful whether our fishermen would have greatly benefited. Despite the prospects

of heavy shoals at the beginning of the season, the fish continued to lie far off the land, remaining for the most part some eighteen miles away, and it is improbable that with the craft at their disposal the Donegal men could have pursued effectively a long range fishery of that kind. Of course the larger cross-channel vessels would readily have participated in the fishing had there been an attractive market offering for their catches. In that way our curers, who would naturally have dealt with portion of the landings made by the cross-channel boats, were badly hit by the absence of an outlet in Germany for their product. The Howth herring season in the late Summer and the Autumn of 1935 was much better in the matter of landings than the like period of 1934, but, as with the Donegal herrings, prices were depressed by lack of markets for the cured pack. A bounty was granted as an aid to the disposal fresh of some of these Howth herrings in cross-channel markets, but it did not prove effective as at the time these markets were well supplied with cheap fish from their own ports. In September there was a relatively good fishing at Downings, Co. Donegal, where over 4,200 cwts. were landed by the local boats. At the close of the year the landings on the Donegal coast were light and realised only 2,600, but small as that figure was it showed a considerable improvement on the previous Winter conditions when less than £50 was earned by the local fishermen in respect of the herring fishing. The quality of the fish, particularly that landed towards the end of December, was reported as being very good for curing purposes, but once more the absence of markets caused the local curers to refrain from buying.

**PELAGIC FISHERY—Mackerel.**—Some improvement in the mackerel fishery as to the aggregate quantity and value is to be recorded in respect of the year 1935. The following table shows the position as compared with the eight preceding years.

#### MACKEREL.

Year	Quantity landed	Value of Catch	Average price per cwt.	
			s.	d.
	cwts.	£		
1927	188,928	80,906	8	7
1928	85,836	44,795	10	5
1929	95,976	58,801	12	3
1930	56,236	22,158	7	11
1931	75,406	21,953	5	10
1932	26,180	10,326	7	11
1933	20,238	7,525	7	5
1934	17,243	7,222	8	5
1935	34,471	10,592	6	2

In the Spring season which opened in March the mackerel were more plentiful than in the corresponding period of 1934 and about twice as much was landed. Unfortunately the prices were not good, the average for the season having been about 7/- the long hundred, compared with 10/5d. in the Spring of 1934. With the exception of 395 barrels cured at Valentia all the Spring fish were "freshed." The Autumn season, owing to uncertainty as to market prospects in the early stages, was not so successful as it might perhaps have been. Curers found themselves compelled to offer very low prices in August and September, especially in the outlying parts of the Dingle peninsula, an important centre of the mackerel fishery. Fishermen in that area were paid as low as 2/- the long hundred for a great proportion of their catch, which left very little for them after they had met the charges for cartage of the fish to Dingle. Later in the season there was granted a bounty of 25% *ad valorem* on consignments of cured mackerel sent to markets other than British (there being no demand for the commodity in Great Britain) together with a bounty of 10% *ad valorem* on fresh mackerel despatched to British markets; and, the payment of this bounty to exporters being conditional upon the fishermen receiving minimum prices of 6/- the long hundred for mackerel landed by motor boats and 4/6d. the long hundred for mackerel landed by row boats and smaller craft, the previous unsatisfactory condition of things was to some extent remedied. Even then, however, the average price paid to fishermen over the entire Autumn season was not as high as that for the 1934 season. The bounties, however, would seem to have been effective in enabling exporters to increase their output to certain markets.

**SHELLFISH.**—The value of shellfish landed during the year under review showed a decrease of £1,234 as compared with the figure for 1934. Crayfish landings, owing to severe quota restrictions on imports into France (the principal buyer of that variety) produced only £1,903 against £3,410 for the preceding year. The figure for the year 1931 was £7,119. Places, such as Blacksod, which formerly sent considerable quantities of crayfish to France were seriously effected by the closing of that market. The quantity of lobsters taken in 1935 was somewhat less than in 1934, but the value was £1,646 more, as there was an all-round improvement in price, especially with regard to the Donegal lobsters where competitive buying was sharpened by the intervention of the Sea Fisheries Association who undertook marketing of the shellfish in that area. The bulk of the lobster exports were to Great Britain, and upon these exports a bounty equivalent to 75% of the British Customs Duty (which is 30% *ad valorem*) was paid. While the quantity of mussels gathered in 1935 was slightly less than 1934 the gathering of periwinkles showed a big increase. It is of course difficult to obtain precise figures with regard to the periwinkles as they are gathered at isolated places, sometimes not within the supervision of the ordinary collectors of fishery statistics.

**LANDINGS BY OUTSIDE BOATS.**—Landings on the east coast by boats of other than Saorstát nationality comprised chiefly small quantities of herrings landed intermittently by boats from Northern Ireland or from Scotland, sometimes at Howth and sometimes at Clogher Head or Balbriggan. A few British boats also made light landings at Dunmore East in January and February and at Kinsale during May. There were herrings landed by Scottish and English drifters on the Donegal coast to a value of about £2,300. In July a Dutch boat brought to Dublin a catch of demersal fish which fetched about £350. The total value of the fish landed by non-Saorstát boats during 1935 was estimated at £4,500, compared with £2,200 in 1934.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.**—As will be seen from Appendix No. 4 to this report, the total value of all fish imports into the Saorstát in 1935 was £51,010 less than in 1934. This, though satisfactory in the aggregate, leaves considerable room for improvement with regard to some of the items comprised in these Imports. The value of fresh or frozen fish imported reached the high figure of £190,746, which clearly indicates that there is a good field available for the working of a well-organised deep sea trawling business in this country. On the Exports side it will be noted that, while there was an increase in quantity over the figure for the preceding year, the total value was less by £13,166 than that for 1934. The decrease in value was more than accounted for by the figures in respect of salmon and trout the value of which declined by £25,022, but which to some extent was offset by a rise in the value of shellfish sent out from the country; and that increase in turn was mainly in respect of periwinkles the figure for which rose to £10,196 as against £4,933 in 1934.

**FISHERY LOANS.**—The system under which loans for the provision of boats and gear were issued departmentally to fishermen ceased in the year 1931, when it was replaced by a new arrangement under which this service, in the form of hire-purchase transactions, was taken over by the newly formed Sea Fisheries Association of Saorstát Eireann, Limited. Meantime, however, there has remained the departmental responsibility for the collection of the heavy arrears which were outstanding on several hundred loan accounts in 1931. The position with regard to these loan accounts taken collectively as at 31st March, 1936, (being the end of the financial year immediately preceding publication of this report) will be found set out in Appendix No. 11. It will be seen that the cash payments received during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1936, amounted to £1,444. Special efforts are being made to wind up these outstanding loan accounts, and generous concessions are being offered to those borrowers who display a willingness to clear their liability once for all by means of a lump-sum settlement, or of a "written-down" amount payable in a few short-term instalments.

**SEA FISHERIES ASSOCIATION OF SAORSTAT EIREANN, LIMITED.**—This Association, the membership of which is now 2,200, continued its operations during the year under review and facilitated many of these members by the provision of boats and gear on hire-purchase. The Directors of the Association report good progress during 1935 in their general development work, more particularly regarding the organised marketing of their members' catches. The value to the fishermen concerned of the inshore catch handled directly by the Association during the year was about £14,000, being more than £2,000 over the figure for 1934. On the expiration of the period of five years from the foundation of the Association within which the Directors had discretion to waive cash deposits by prospective hire-purchasers, the whole position was reviewed at a special meeting of the Association. In view of the unsatisfactory results in certain areas, where considerable capital had been invested by the Association in hire-purchase transactions, it was found necessary to pass a new rule which considerably tightened up the procedure with regard to such cash deposits.

**FISHERY PATROL SERVICE.**—The fishery cruiser, "Muirchu," continued her duties during the year under review. Several detections were made of British trawlers and French lobster boats operating within the exclusive fishery limits of this country. Eleven convictions were obtained against such vessels, upon the skippers of which fines ranging from £12 to £60 were imposed. In addition, there were in most cases orders made for the forfeiture of the fishing gear and fish found on board at the time of detection. In this work of marine superintendence a very considerable measure of assistance was rendered by the *Gárda Síochána* by whom some of the detections were made.

**MINOR MARINE WORKS AND DREDGING.**—The Department continued during the year 1935 the work of collaboration in an advisory capacity with the Office of Public Works and various local authorities by advising, from the viewpoint of fisheries, upon sundry applications for improvement of existing landing facilities or the provision of new ones. A similar service was also rendered with regard to prospective dredging operations at one or two ports.

**SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.**—The investigation of herring shoals, for the purpose of determining the ages of the fish of which they are composed, was continued. Samples from the Buncrana fishery were kindly examined for the Department by Mr. B. Storrow of the Dove Marine Laboratory, Cullercoats. Samples from other localities were dealt with by the Department's staff. The Buncrana samples indicate that the fishery at the present time is depending mainly on the older fish, 5 to 11 years old. The immediate outlook is unpromising on account of the continued scarcity of the younger broods.



A paper by Mr. G. P. Farran, Inspector of Fisheries, based on measurements continued over several years, on the relationship between the mesh of herring nets and the size and maturity of the fish caught, was contributed to the "Journal du Conseil," the official organ of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. This investigation is of importance as furnishing a basis for legislation regulating the mesh of drift nets.

Measurements of the meshes of the nets in use on the Wicklow and Wexford coasts, and of the sizes of the herring caught by them, were made during the winter drift net fishery, for the purpose of estimating whether an undue proportion of very small fish were being captured. Routine observations of the salinity and temperature of the sea off the coasts of Donegal and the south-west of Ireland were made from the s.s. "Muirchu" during the year, the results being forwarded to the Office of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea for publication in the Annual Hydrographic Bulletin of the Council. The determination of the salinity was carried out in the State Laboratory. Similar observations were also received, by the courtesy of the British and Irish Steam Packet Company, from steamers on the routes Dublin to Lands End and Cork to Lands End.

Collections of Plankton, the floating fish-food in the sea, were made on the s.s. "Muirchu" at the same time as the hydrographic observations, and work has been continued on the planktonic larval stages of the Euphausians, a group of shrimps which furnish food for herrings and mackerel.

## II.

### INLAND FISHERIES.

**GENERAL CONDITIONS.**—The returns for the year 1935 showing the quantity and value of the salmon, trout and eels taken by individual licence-holders are in course of compilation. Meantime the only comparative figures which can be given are those of the *exports* of these classes of fish in 1934 and 1935, respectively.

For *salmon and trout* the figures were:—

1934,	25,842	cwts.	value	£221,704
1935,	24,333	"	"	£196,682

For *eels* the figures were:—

1934,	3,871	cwts.	value	£10,942
1935,	2,915	"	"	£8,498

The conclusion to be drawn from a perusal of the reports furnished from the different Fishery Districts is that weather conditions varied considerably as between one locality and another. Roughly the position was that in the south-western areas the prevalence of wet weather caused a fair run of fish

and consequently provided good sport for anglers; in the western districts conditions generally were about average; while in the northern and eastern areas long spells of dry weather, with the resulting low water, reacted adversely upon rod fishing.

The salmon and trout fisheries of the Shannon do not show any sign of recovery as yet from the decline which set in some years ago, following the construction of the hydro-electric works. Under the provisions of the Shannon Fisheries Act, 1935, a weekly close season of three days, instead of the two days that previously obtained, is being enforced on the Shannon, but naturally it will be some time before the effect of this change on the stock of fish can be ascertained and recorded. Apart from the Shannon system proper, some of the other rivers within the ambit of the Limerick Fishery District, notably the Feale and Cashen, would appear to be carrying an increased head of fish with satisfactory results for the fishermen working them.

The run of salmon to the spawning beds in the Autumn was reported to be generally good and it was stated that conditions were favourable to spawning. The run of descending smolts, although in some areas retarded by a low water, would appear to have been above the average. There was no serious outbreak of disease among salmon reported during the year. Good sport was provided in the southern and western districts by a run of sea-trout.

Eel fishing would seem to have been badly affected by the abnormally dry season, but, on the other hand, the run of elvers is said to have been remarkably good.

**INSTRUMENTS OF CAPTURE.**—The total number of licences issued by Boards of Conservators in 1935 was 5,030, which compares with 4,874 issued in 1934. Details of the numbers of each class of licence issued in each Fishery District are shown in Appendix No. 15.

Including the 44 draft net licences issued under the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934, there were 785 draft net licences issued in 1935 as compared with 832 in 1934. Drift net licences increased in number from 480 to 492. The number of whole-season rod licences issued was 1915, and there were 292 "endorsement" extensions to districts other than that in which the original licences were issued, as well as 973 14-day licences. The total, 3,180, compares with the total of 2,912 in 1934, made up as follows:—Whole-season licences, 1,792; Endorsements, 258; 14-day licences, 862. The number of instruments licensed for the capture of eels (207 as compared with 283) showed a marked falling off, due probably to the unsatisfactory results of this class of fishing experienced in 1934.

**HATCHERY OPERATIONS.**—The unusually cold weather during most of the hatching season delayed artificial propagation, but apart from such delay the operations were quite successful. The hatcheries at Glenties, Lismore and Blackcastle, respectively, all worked under the control of the Department, were operated during the year, and the estimated output from each will be found in Appendix No. 17, and an annex thereto shows the

corresponding output each year since 1923/24. From the experimental Brown Trout Hatchery at Lough Owel 350,000 ova were obtained, of which 100,000 were utilised in restocking the Westmeath lakes while the remainder were distributed among smaller hatcheries throughout the country. The demand for this brown trout ova greatly exceeded the supply available and the provision of facilities for producing larger supplies in future is having attention.

**BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.**—The total receipts by Boards of Conservators (exclusive of balances carried forward) were as follow:—

Licence duty	...	...	...	£13,150
Fishery rates	...	...	...	13,078
Fines and sale of forfeited engines, etc.	...	...	...	1,647
Local subscriptions	...	...	...	224
Exchequer grants	...	...	...	1,405
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	<u>£29,504</u>

The expenditure by these Boards was:—

Salaries and wages	...	...	...	£4,393
Travelling and other expenses	...	...	...	5,892
Bailiffing of rivers, etc.	...	...	...	17,118
Law costs	...	...	...	1,323
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	<u>£28,726</u>

About 1,300 water-bailiffs were employed by the Conservators, some of them for short periods, the main employment being during the annual close season.

The Gárda Síochána co-operated effectively in protection work throughout the year, and appreciation of their activities was recorded by many Boards of Conservators.

**EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY.**—In addition to persons in the direct employment of Boards of Conservators it is estimated that some 5,000 men were engaged in seasonal netting for salmon under Common Law right while another 1,000 secured temporary employment as professional anglers and ghillies, and approximately 550 found work with the owners of commercial fisheries. Private fishery owners also employed about 75 water-bailiffs of their own.

**OFFENCES AGAINST FISHERY LAWS.**—In seventeen out of the twenty-three Fishery Districts the number of fishery offences during 1935 was less than those for the previous year. When an increase in such offences was shown it was in respect of netting in tidal waters where operations had recently become intensified. The aggregate number of offences by licensed fishermen in fresh waters represented a small proportion of the whole. The serious crime of the wilful poisoning of rivers is becoming rare.

**POLLUTION OF RIVERS.**—The pollution of rivers and streams by effluents from industrial plants, sewage schemes or other works has been engaging the earnest attention of Conservators and of the Department. In some cases prosecutions were instituted and in others plans for the neutralisation of the effluent had been adopted by the persons concerned in such industrial operations. When necessary, representations have been made to the Commissioners of Public Works in connection with drainage schemes so as to ensure that such schemes might be carried out in a way likely to cause a minimum of disturbance to spawning beds in the rivers.

**LEGISLATION.**—The Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934, expired on 31st December, 1935, and its provisions were renewed for a further period of two years as from that date by an amending Act (No. 33 of 1935). Under the provisions of the first-named Act thirty special local licences, bearing a duty of £40 each, were issued on the River Erne, and fourteen such licences, bearing a duty of £12 10/- each, on the River Owenea. The powers conferred on Boards of Conservators by the Fisheries Act, 1925, to levy rates on fisheries expired in 1935 but were extended for a further period of two years by the Fisheries Act, 1935, (No. 34 of 1935).

**INLAND FISHERIES COMMISSION.**—The members of the Inland Fisheries Commission presented their report in April, 1935; and at the close of the year now under review that report was still under examination by the Government with a view to deciding what legislative measures might be found necessary or desirable as the outcome of the recommendations made therein.

**SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.**—The marking of salmon, released after spawning at the Department's hatchery at Glenties, County Donegal, was continued, 206 marked fish having been released after stripping. Six of these had been previously marked and had returned to the hatchery. The recaptures of eleven marked fish in all were reported during the year either in the river or the estuary or in the Donegal coastal nets.

**BY-LAWS.**—In Appendix No. 18 will be found an abstract of the By-Laws, Close-Season Orders, etc., made during the year.

SEAMAS Ó RIAIN,

Aire Talmhaíochta.

Dated 23rd day of October, 1936.

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FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR, 1935.**

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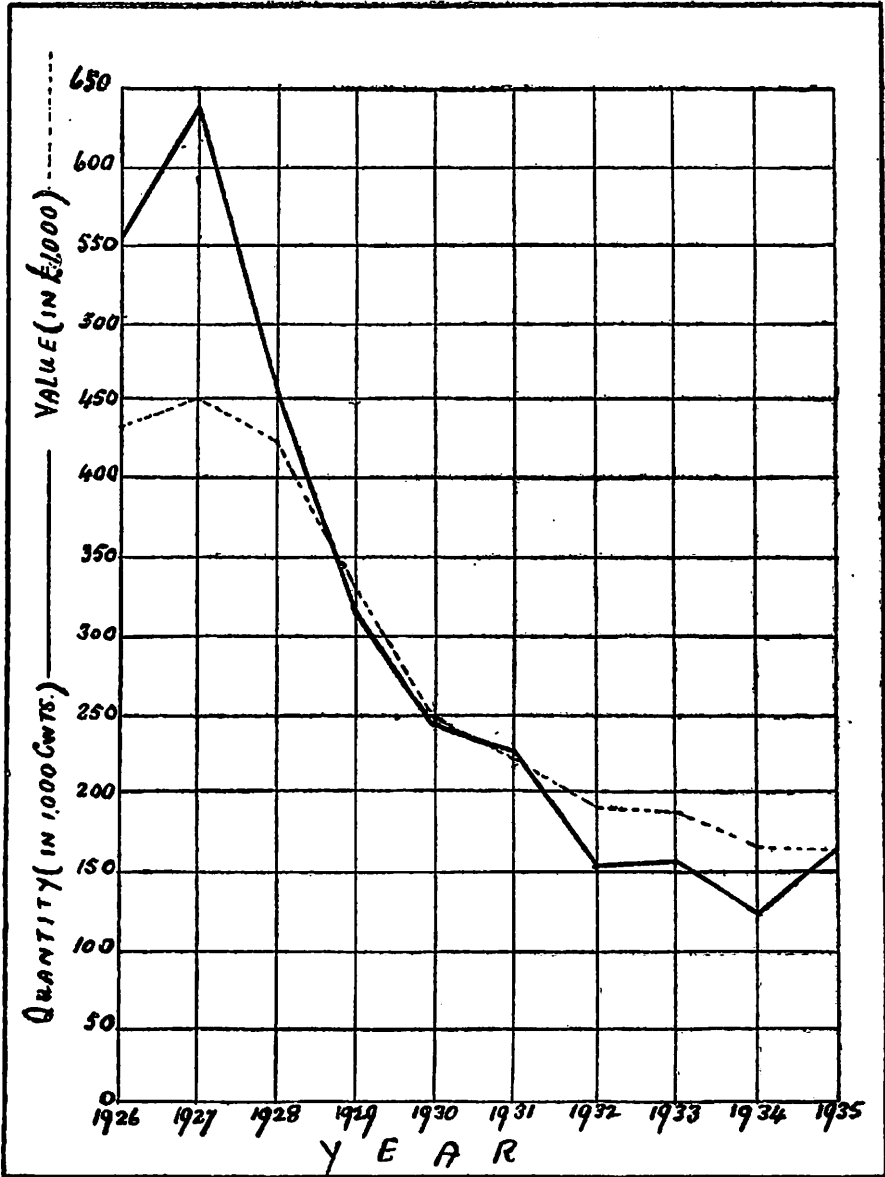
APPENDIX No. 1.

Statement of the Total Quantity and Value of the SEA FISH (excluding Salmon) returned as Landed on the Coasts of Saorstát Éireann during the year 1935.

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	TOTAL
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Brill	229	790	185	478	131	318	70	166	615	1,752
Soles	336	1,535	879	3,985	219	1,050	57	246	1,491	6,816
Turbot	158	464	73	234	67	212	7	19	305	929
Total Prime Fish	723	2,789	1,137	4,697	417	1,580	134	431	2,411	9,497
Cod	10,856	22,271	279	520	111	192	1,017	1,027	12,263	24,010
Conger Eel	1,657	1,403	43	36	1	1	—	—	1,701	1,440
Haddock	755	1,466	15	19	65	102	195	264	1,030	1,851
Hake	1,597	5,417	—	—	24	40	—	—	1,621	5,457
Herrings	33,063	13,459	7,186	2,794	1,899	762	22,651	8,982	64,799	25,997
Ling	212	178	16	28	14	16	—	—	242	222
Mackerel	4,032	1,161	25,979	7,513	1,626	1,078	2,834	840	34,471	10,592
Plaice	6,170	11,504	2,957	6,868	647	918	1,004	1,397	10,778	20,687
Ray or Skate	4,813	4,239	725	642	993	957	393	283	6,924	6,121
Sprats	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	10	3
Whiting	18,767	13,041	498	449	570	701	56	46	19,891	14,237
All other except Shell Fish	5,138	5,687	1,691	1,569	218	250	1,172	1,190	8,219	8,696
Total Wet Fish	87,783	82,615	40,526	25,135	6,585	6,597	29,466	14,463	164,360	128,810
Shell Fish:—	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
Crabs	104	1	8,329	65	—	—	29,576	179	38,009	245
Crayfish	—	—	21,575	1,026	15,556	858	384	19	37,515	1,903
Escallops	3,000	27	251,836	1,714	42,820	174	360	3	298,016	1,918
Lobsters	59,031	2,129	180,007	8,144	161,467	5,883	162,252	5,650	562,757	21,806
Oysters	269,000	922	58,880	648	269,000	335	2,400	20	366,876	1,925
Mussels	8,343	1,078	5,263	991	100	13	104	13	13,810	2,095
Periwinkles	290	67	9,243	2,066	5,718	1,256	1,123	280	16,374	3,669
Other Shell Fish	1,745	927	360	333	8	6	—	—	2,113	1,316
Total Value of Shell Fish	—	5,151	—	15,037	—	8,525	—	6,164	—	34,877
Grand Total of Value	—	87,766	—	40,172	—	15,122	—	20,627	—	163,687

FIG. 1.

Fluctuations of Quantity (*exclusive of Shell Fish*) and Value (*inclusive of Shell Fish*) of Sea Fish landed from 1926 to 1935.



APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison for the years 1926-1935 in respect of the Average Prices of the different kinds of Sea Fish Landed in Saorstát Éireann.

Kinds of Fish	Average Price per cwt.									
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brill	4 1 10	4 0 7	4 5 9	4 8 6	4 0 3	3 17 8	3 0 2	3 11 2	3 1 7	2 17 0
Soles	3 19 10	4 11 1	5 3 4	4 7 5	4 18 4	4 14 10	4 8 8	4 10 1	4 13 6	4 11 5
Turbot	4 9 1	4 12 10	4 18 0	5 0 6	4 1 8	3 14 3	3 11 10	3 18 7	3 7 1	3 0 11
Cod	1 13 9	1 15 11	2 2 6	1 17 0	1 0 1	1 6 3	1 6 0	1 13 8	1 18 3	1 19 2
Conger Eel	1 1 5	1 3 4	1 1 1	0 18 11	0 16 2	0 15 0	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 13 4	0 16 11
Haddock	1 11 7	1 6 2	1 8 10	1 7 7	1 4 10	1 5 0	1 3 10	1 3 4	1 6 1	1 15 11
Hake	2 17 3	3 1 11	2 17 11	3 3 1	2 3 7	1 18 3	1 9 7	2 3 2	2 17 5	3 7 4
Herrings	0 9 5	0 8 10	0 11 6	0 10 8	0 8 6	0 9 7	0 8 4	0 8 5	0 9 2	0 8 0
Ling	1 3 2	1 7 3	1 3 8	1 2 3	1 3 7	1 2 1	0 17 3	0 15 11	0 17 4	0 18 4
Mackerel	0 8 1	0 8 7	0 10 5	0 12 2	0 7 10	0 5 10	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 8 5	0 6 2
Plaice	2 4 1	1 15 0	1 18 3	1 13 4	1 12 1	1 12 0	1 14 8	2 0 3	1 18 11	1 18 5
Ray or Skate	0 17 7	0 17 6	0 16 2	0 17 2	1 17 0	0 14 10	0 15 4	0 16 9	0 17 3	0 17 8
Sprats	0 3 5	0 5 2	0 4 7	0 5 0	0 4 3	0 3 1	0 2 8	0 2 11	0 2 10	0 6 0
Whiting	0 17 4	0 17 5	1 0 8	1 2 9	1 2 8	0 19 3	0 18 4	1 1 6	1 0 2	0 14 4
Other Kinds (not including Shell Fish)	1 2 1	1 2 0	0 18 8	0 19 5	1 0 9	1 0 11	0 17 10	0 18 9	1 0 11	1 1 2
	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 16 1	0 14 6	0 14 1	0 17 7	0 18 8	1 0 9	0 15 8



## APPENDIX No. 3.

**DUBLIN MARKET RETURNS.**

Statement of the Quantities of SEA FISH dealt with in the  
Dublin Fish Market during the year 1935.

**DEMERSAL FISH.**

Kinds of Fish	SAORSTAT LANDINGS		NON-SAORSTAT
	From Dublin Steam Trawlers	*From Vessels other than Steam Trawlers working at various points	From Cross-Channel Ports
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Brill	174	336	2
Black Soles	243	549	10
Turbot	139	172	11
Cod	7,421	3,618	12,436
Conger Eel	1,227	359	1
Haddock	740	36	379
Hake	1,555	37	60
Plaice	408	6,370	558
Ray	—	5,931	—
Whiting	10,262	5,395	66
Gurnard	444	195	1
Coalfish	1,491	35	376
Megrin	1,460	536	2
Other Kinds, exclusive of Shell Fish	961	484	101
<b>Totals</b>	<b>26,525</b>	<b>24,058</b>	<b>14,003</b>

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

Ballbriggan, 3,896 cwts.; Arklow, 2,822 cwts.; Ringsend, 2,453 cwts.; Howth, 2,394 cwts.; Galway, 1,343 cwts.

Other ports, including those in which the Sea Fisheries Association operated, sent to the Dublin Market approximately, 11,146 cwts.

**PELAGIC FISH.**

		Barrels	Boxes
Herrings (fresh)	from Saorstát Ports	49	28,365
"	" imported from Norwegian Ports	731	15
"	" " " Scottish Ports	28	1,736
"	" " " English Ports	—	314
"	" " " Northern Ireland Ports	—	—
"	(cured) from Saorstát Ports	13	2,396
"	" imported from Scottish Ports	34	—
"	" " " Northern Ireland Ports	26	—
"	" " " " Ports	6	—
Mackerel (fresh)	from Saorstát Ports	—	8,605
"	" imported from Northern Ireland Ports	—	43
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>887</b>	<b>41,474</b>

## APPENDIX No. 4.

**FISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1935.**

(as compared with those for 1934).

I.—IMPORTS.	Cwts.		£	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
FRESH OR FROZEN.				
All varieties, exclusive of Shell Fish	105,560	85,694	188,431	183,623
Shell Fish	1,194	1,559	2,315	1,760
CURED OR CANNED.				
All Varieties, inclusive of Shell Fish	30,896	52,987	74,207	130,580
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>137,650</b>	<b>140,240</b>	<b>264,953</b>	<b>315,963</b>
II.—EXPORTS.				
FRESH.				
Salmon and Trout	24,333	25,842	196,682	221,704
Eels (freshwater)	2,915	3,871	8,698	10,942
Herrings	5,674	4,827	2,225	3,440
Mackerel	2,415	887	2,285	1,223
Prime Sea Fish (Brill, Soles, etc.)	457	365	2,117	1,597
White Sea Fish (Cod, etc.)	278	488	624	1,016
Coarse Sea Fish (Conger, etc.)	532	612	734	828
Other	132	70	261	110
Shell Fish	58,219	42,055	44,843	39,503
CURED OR SALTED.				
Herrings	6,594	1,830	5,398	1,429
Kippers	95	176	129	303
Mackerel	7,063	1,422	6,228	1,286
Others	—	5	—	9
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>108,727</b>	<b>82,450</b>	<b>270,224</b>	<b>283,390</b>

APPENDIX No. 5.  
**ABSTRACT OF FISHING VESSELS AND MEN—1935.**

	Steam			Motor					Sail				Row		Total Vessels	Men	
	1st Class			1st Class		2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class		2nd Class	3rd Class	Un-classed A	Un-classed B				
	Over 200 Tons	100-200 Tons	15-100 Tons	Over 25 Tons	20-25 Tons	15-20 Tons	10-15 Tons	Under 10 Tons and of 18ft. keel and upwards over all.	Less than 18ft. keel over all.	Over 25 Tons	20-25 Tons	15-20 Tons	10-15 Tons	Under 10 Tons and of 18ft. keel and upwards over all.			Less than 18ft. keel over all.
<b>EAST COAST:</b>																	
Solely engaged	6	1	1	4	8	12	23	36	—	—	—	—	—	41	19	66	12
Partially engaged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7	7
Laid-up	1	—	—	3	1	2	8	18	3	—	—	—	1	34	8	18	7
Totals	6	1	1	7	9	14	31	62	3	—	—	—	2	78	31	154	26
<b>SOUTH COAST:</b>																	
Solely engaged	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	125	1	—	—	1	21	147	38	356	91
Partially engaged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	4	26	29	76	23
Laid-up	—	—	—	10	1	3	6	41	1	—	—	3	8	171	55	369	163
Totals	—	—	—	10	1	9	22	178	2	—	—	4	33	344	122	600	277
<b>WEST COAST:</b>																	
Solely engaged	—	—	—	3	1	5	2	3	—	3	6	5	2	13	8	118	25
Partially engaged	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	5	—	—	—	2	5	47	50	166	394
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	12	13	32	48	40	205	147
Totals	—	—	2	3	3	11	4	7	—	5	20	20	39	108	98	482	566
<b>NORTH COAST:</b>																	
Solely engaged	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	75	3	—	—	—	—	153	5	107	115
Partially engaged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	3	14
Laid-up	—	2	—	2	1	1	3	13	—	—	2	—	1	184	3	79	81
Totals	—	3	—	2	1	4	10	92	3	—	2	—	1	370	8	189	210
<b>TOTALS FOR 1935:</b>																	
Solely engaged	5	1	1	7	9	22	46	239	4	3	8	6	23	354	70	647	243
Partially engaged	—	1	—	—	1	10	3	27	—	—	—	2	10	169	83	262	438
Laid-up	1	2	2	16	4	6	16	73	4	2	14	16	42	437	106	723	388
Totals	6	4	3	22	14	38	67	339	8	5	22	24	75	900	259	1,632	1,079

APPENDIX No. 6.  
Particulars of Summer Herring Fishing, 1935.

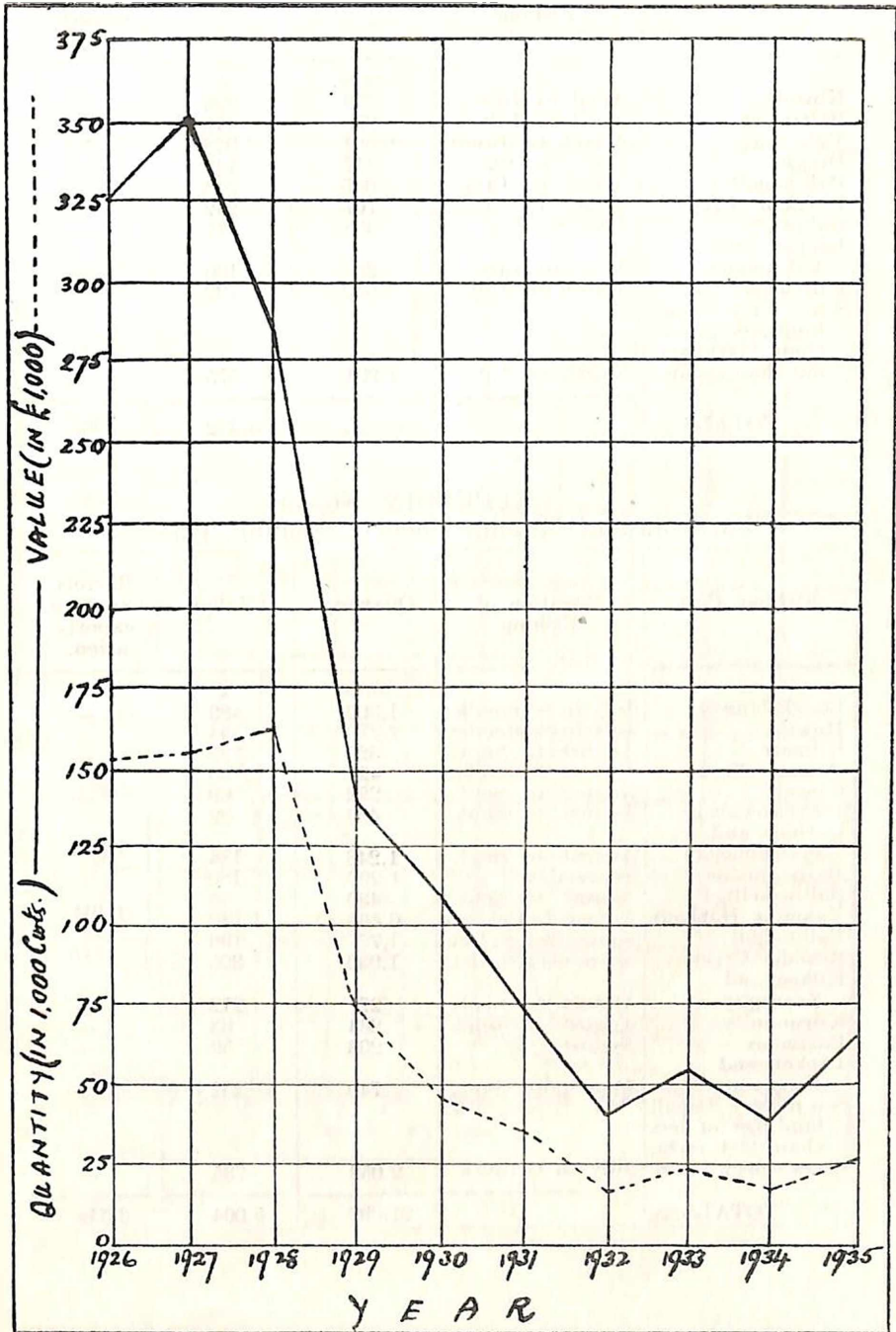
Fishing Port.	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation.	
				Barrels	Half-Barrels
Carlingford and Greenore	September to October	Cwts. 343	£ 93	—	—
Clogher Head	July to October	774	387	—	—
Howth	June to October	6,802	4,251	285	—
Dunnore East	May to June	238	54	—	—
Kinsale	May to October	1,024	363	—	—
Baltimore	May to July	285	45	—	—
Dingle	August to October	342	161	20	—
Galway	September to October	595	224	—	—
Achill	September	200	70	—	—
Portacloy	September	239	191	—	—
Killybegs	October	250	91	—	—
Portnoo	September to October	237	57	—	—
Kincasslagh	September	700	200	—	465
Dunfanaghy	September	1,000	276	—	—
Downings	May to October	7,995	3,658	—	3,965
Rathmullen	May	819	468	—	457
Buncrana	May to October	217	114	—	122
Moville	September	276	115	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	May to October	1,372	654	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>23,708</b>	<b>11,472</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>5,009</b>

APPENDIX No. 7.  
Particulars of Winter Herring Fishing, 1935-36.

Fishing Port.	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation.	
				Barrels	Half-Barrels
Carlingford and Greenore	November to February	Cwts. 255	£ 108	—	—
Loughshinney	October to November	304	152	—	—
Dublin (Ringsend)	October to January	1,297	730	—	—
Duilaoghaire and Dalkey	October to December	211	104	—	—
Wicklow	October to December	534	214	—	—
Arklow	October to December	4,712	1,898	—	—
Wexford	October to December	331	148	—	—
Courtown Harbour	October to January	2,231	666	—	—
Cahore	October to January	1,460	350	—	—
Ballygeary	October to December	898	179	—	—
Duncannon	October to December	738	241	—	—
Passage East	November to December	1,752	583	—	—
Dunnore East	November to February	4,910	1,450	—	—
Kinsale	November to April	784	343	—	—
Kilronan	October to November	498	91	—	117
Port and Iver	October to December	1,370	417	—	—
Trabane	October to November	728	192	—	—
Killybegs	November to April	998	391	—	—
Teelin	November to January	631	218	—	—
Portnoo	November to December	2,191	824	—	—
Burtonport	December to January	8,538	2,186	—	1,804
Kincasslagh	December to January	950	260	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	October to April	2,023	957	—	270
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>38,344</b>	<b>12,702</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,191</b>

FIG. 11.

Fluctuations of Quantity and Value of Herrings landed from 1926 to 1935.



APPENDIX No. 8.  
Particulars of Spring Mackerel Fishing, 1935.

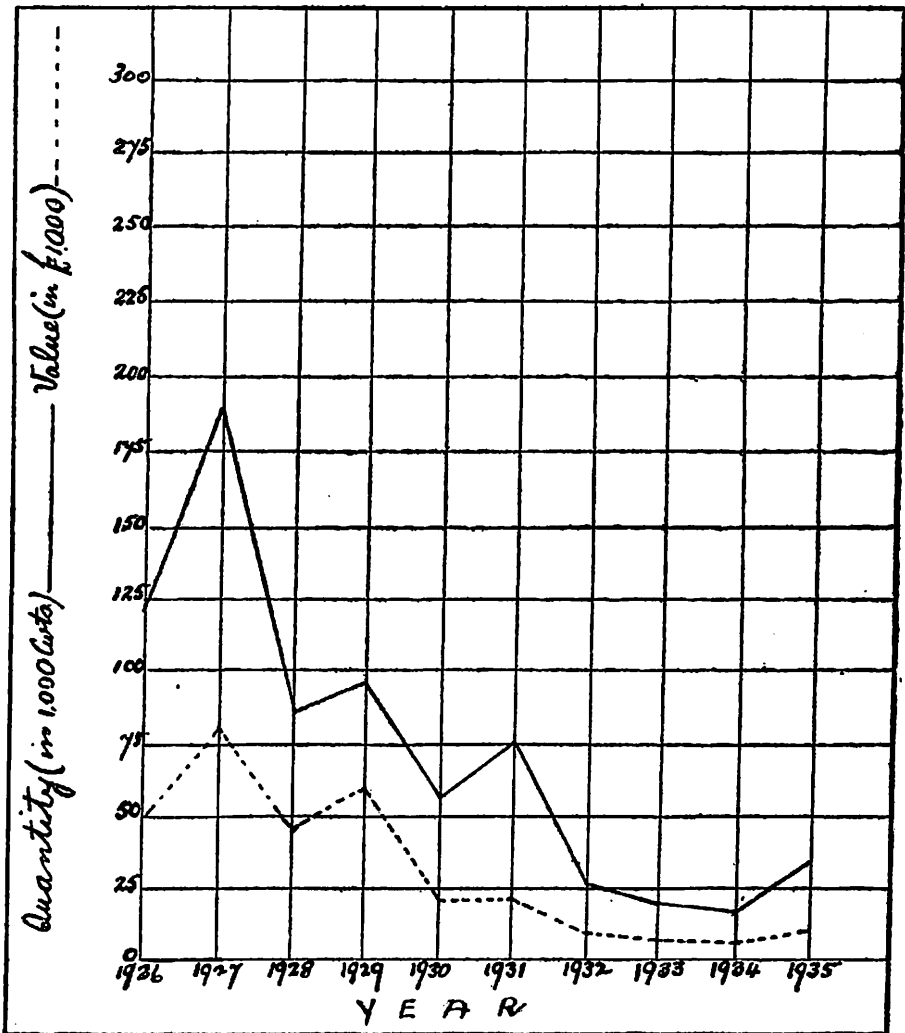
Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Barrels cured for exportation.
		cwts.	£	
Kinsale ...	April to July	739	225	—
Baltimore ...	April to July	919	416	—
Valentin ...	March to June	6,561	2,028	395
Dingle ...	May to June	417	140	—
Ballinagall ...	March to June	667	248	—
Brandon Creek ...	March to June	767	242	—
Galway ...	May to July	368	246	—
Lacken and Kilcummin ...	June to July	235	180	—
Killybegs ...	March to July	649	132	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	March to July	1,201	575	—
<b>TOTALS ...</b>		12,523	4,432	395

APPENDIX No. 9.  
Particulars of Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1935-36.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Barrels cured for exportation.
		cwts.	£	
Loughshinney ...	July to September	1,309	489	—
Howth ...	July to September	2,279	544	—
Kilmore ...	August to Sept.	325	139	—
Passage East ...	July to September	421	155	—
Kinsale ...	August to Sept.	222	99	—
Castletownbere Garnish and Ballydonegan ...	August to Sept.	438	82	—
Ballycrovane ...	August to Sept.	1,248	188	} 1,564
Ballinskelligs ...	September	1,200	180	} 1,404
Valentia Harbour ...	August to Sept.	430	56	} 1,404
Ballinagall ...	August to October	6,465	1,180	} 576
Brandon Creek ...	September to Oct.	1,777	196	} 576
Kilkee and Farraghy ...	September to Oct.	1,932	305	} 576
Kilronan ...	August to Sept.	277	212	—
Portacloy ...	August to Sept.	294	83	—
Lacken and Kilcummin ...	August	293	59	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	August to Sept.	740	252	—
	July to October	2,052	785	—
<b>TOTALS ...</b>		21,692	5,004	3,544

FIG. III.

Fluctuations of Quantity and Value of Mackerel landed from 1926 to 1935.



APPENDIX No. 10.  
Trawling, 1935.

STATION	Number of men engaged in the Trawling Industry	Number of Boats regularly engaged in Trawling			Tonnage of Motor Boats engaged					Tonnage of Sailing Boats engaged				Months in which Fishing was carried on.
		Steam	Motor	Sailing	Not exceeding 10 Tons	Over 10 and not exceeding 15 Tons	Over 15 and not exceeding 30 Tons	Over 30 and not exceeding 40 Tons	Not exceeding 10 Tons	Over 10 and not exceeding 15 Tons	Over 15 and not exceeding 30 Tons	Over 30 and not exceeding 40 Tons		
													Net catching	
Clogher Head	34					2	4							All year.
Balbriggan	26		17		3	4								All year.
Rush	8		2		2									All year.
Howth	12		2				2							January to March
Dublin	73	16	2		2									All year.
Dunlaoghaire and Dalkey	6		2		2									April to December
Arklow	34		5				5							February to March
Courtown Harbour	28		7		7									February to October
Duncannon	6		2		2									September & October
Passage East	12		4		4									June to November
Dungarvan	6		2		2									All year
Helvick	18		4		4									All year
Ballycotton and Cobh	20		6		6									All year
Kinsale	8		3		3									All year
Courtmarsherry	6		2		2									All year
Union Hall	16		3		5									All year
Schull	20		5		5									All year
Bantry	12		4		2									All year
Dingle	81		18		9									All year
Shannon Estuary	6		2		2									May to September
Kilronan	10		2				2							All year
Galway	50		4	6		1	3				3	3		All year
Roundstone	4		1			1								All year
Inishboffin	8		2		2									February to April
Murrisk	19		5		2	3								All year
Achill	30		6				6							March to June
Ross (Killala)	4		1		1									April to July
Enniscrone	8		3											June to September
Rosces Point	8		2											June to September
Ragley	8		2											March to November
Mullaghmore	8		2											June to September
Ballyshannon	4		1		1									June to September
Dunfanaghy	8		2		2									April to August
Downings	24		5		5									January to August
Rathmullen	10		3		3									March to September
Buncrana	9		3		3									March to November
Greencastle	16		4		4									March to December
Moville	27		6		6									March to November
Totals	690	5	145	6	101	22	22					3	3	

\* Seine netting.      † All over 50 tons.



APPENDIX No. 11.

**SEA FISHERY LOANS.**

Statement of Account for Year ended 31st March, 1936.

	£		£
Outstanding at 1st April, 1935:—		Repayments	£1,444
Due in arrear	£47,042	Written off under Fisheries (Revision of Loans) Act, 1931	6,871
Instalments not matured	2,019	Outstanding at 31st March, 1936:—	
	49,061	Due in arrear	39,458
(a) Interest accrued during the year on certain loans	113	Instalments not matured	1,401
			40,859
	£49,174		£49,174

(a) This is interest accruing in a few cases where loans were issued on "Principal and Interest" basis.

Number of Loan Accounts open as at 1st April, 1935	...	...	...	...	513
"    "    "    "    closed in the year ended 31st March, 1936	...	...	...	...	69
"    "    "    "    open as at 1st April, 1936	...	...	...	...	414

N.B.—The issue of Fishery Loans on the system theretofore prevailing ceased in 1931. As from that date facilities by way of boats and gear have been provided by the Sea Fisheries Association of Saorstát Éireann, Ltd., for their members, on a hire-purchase basis. (See Appendix No. 13.)

## APPENDIX No. 12.

**FISHERY LOAN ARREARS.**

Statement showing by Counties the amount in Arrear as at  
31st March, 1936.

County	Number of Loans	Arrears		
		£	s	d
Louth	7	1,230	12	1
Dublin	10	1,303	6	3
Wicklow	19	5,333	4	6
Wexford	7	316	17	2
Waterford	2	164	5	4
Cork	49	17,545	14	1
Kerry	159	5,145	0	11
Limerick	2	106	18	5
Clare	3	4	0	1
Galway	97	1,059	15	8
Mayo	56	958	17	6
Sligo	4	413	2	1
Donegal	29	5,876	0	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>39,457</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>

APPENDIX No. 13.

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT**

For Repayable Advances made to the Sea Fisheries Association of Saorstát Éireann, Ltd., for the provision of boats and gear for members during the five years ended 31st March, 1936.

	£		£
Repayable with interest on an annuity basis, in respect of advances amounting to £54,000 made up to 31st March, 1935	90,202	Repayments to 31st March, 1935	3,798
Repayable on advances amounting to £12,000 made during the year ended 31st March, 1936	20,079	Repayments made during the year ended 31st March, 1936	3,982
		Balance outstanding:—	
		Due in arrear	£4,125
		Instalments not matured	£98,376
			102,501
	<u>£110,281</u>		<u>£110,281</u>

NOTE.—Advances made to the Association are repayable, with interest at 5½ per cent. per annum, on the basis of a twenty years annuity in half-yearly instalments.

APPENDIX No. 14.

Receipts and Expenditure of Boards of Conservators in Saorstát Éireann for the year 1935.

District.	Balance at Opening of Account.	RECEIPTS							EXPENDITURE					Balance at close of Account.	District.
		Licence Duty.	Fishery Rate.	Fines, Proceeds from Sale of Forfeited Engines, Bank Interest, etc.	Local Subscriptions.	Grants from Department.	Total Receipts.	Water Bailiffs.	Law Costs.	Salaries and Commissions.	Travelling and Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Dublin	88 11 10	266 10 0	126 7 6	67 19 8	14 8 0	140 0 0	615 5 2	189 6 5	48 5 10	246 4 0	81 13 8	565 9 11	138 7 1	1. Dublin	
2. Wexford	216 0 7	688 10 0	156 11 7	10 14 9	Nil	25 0 0	890 16 4	713 7 5	60 13 1	104 0 0	159 7 6	1,037 8 0	59 8 11	2. Wexford	
3. Waterford	503 3 11	1,942 10 0	586 15 6	82 12 4	Nil	Nil	2,111 17 10	1,390 16 6	208 6 7	406 1 3	260 17 1	2,265 1 5	349 0 4	3. Waterford	
4. Lismore	876 5 11	814 10 0	2,152 15 0	63 7 6	110 0 0	Nil	3,140 12 6	2,155 4 2	108 7 3	374 14 6	540 14 9	3,179 0 8	837 17 9	4. Lismore	
51. Cork	*62 15 8	640 10 0	521 1 0	10 10 8	Nil	350 0 0	1,522 1 8	834 16 2	78 0 6	209 7 10	495 19 5	1,618 3 11	178 17 11	51. Cork	
52. Cork (Bandon)	260 3 7	280 10 0	103 17 6	13 14 2	Nil	Nil	398 1 8	360 18 3	3 10 6	92 0 6	35 19 11	492 9 2	165 16 1	52. Cork (Bandon)	
61. Skibbereen	94 18 9	121 10 0	3 15 0	8 16 6	Nil	50 0 0	184 1 6	77 16 3	Nil	27 1 10	82 8 2	187 6 3	91 14 0	61. Skibbereen	
62. Bantry	100 12 0	55 10 0	18 0 0	17 0 0	Nil	30 0 0	104 7 0	42 15 0	2 7 0	75 16 8	17 0 7	137 19 3	66 19 9	62. Bantry	
63. Kenmare	204 12 10	121 0 0	374 12 6	20 18 5	55 0 0	Nil	581 11 0	422 10 8	29 1 0	143 13 5	70 6 8	665 11 10	120 12 0	63. Kenmare	
71. Killarney	86 2 3	416 8 5	796 0 0	3 11 6	2 0 0	Nil	1,217 19 11	858 5 10	Nil	204 14 3	115 19 1	1,178 19 2	125 3 0	71. Killarney	
72. Waterville	475 7 1	399 0 0	117 0 0	9 3 4	Nil	Nil	525 3 4	309 10 0	11 2 0	99 19 0	51 9 0	472 0 0	528 10 5	72. Waterville	
8. Limerick	*845 4 11	2,272 15 0	1,494 16 1	1,065 16 0	25 0 0	Nil	4,858 7 1	3,185 17 1	200 19 6	318 1 9	1,130 1 1	4,841 19 5	*831 17 3	8. Limerick	
91. Galway	675 9 8	335 0 0	990 0 0	39 4 8	4 4 6	200 0 0	1,566 9 2	814 14 5	44 0 0	344 0 9	284 17 4	1,487 12 6	756 6 4	91. Galway	
92. Connemara	362 16 2	356 0 0	1,055 10 0	28 9 8	Nil	Nil	1,439 19 8	968 0 0	15 5 0	217 17 0	161 18 7	1,364 0 7	438 15 3	92. Connemara	
101. Ballinakill	224 8 9	265 10 0	427 10 0	14 18 0	4 1 0	Nil	711 19 0	470 8 0	9 0 0	198 5 6	125 7 4	803 0 10	133 6 11	101. Ballinakill	
102. Bangor	6 19 5	464 0 0	438 7 9	3 19 1	Nil	70 0 0	982 6 10	588 10 0	104 8 2	108 8 0	156 9 6	957 15 8	31 10 7	102. Bangor	
11. Ballina	873 17 9	535 0 0	1,111 10 0	29 2 3	Nil	Nil	1,575 12 3	1,265 3 8	58 13 7	180 0 0	174 16 6	1,678 13 9	870 16 3	11. Ballina	
12. Sligo	282 13 10	171 0 0	422 10 0	5 2 1	Nil	Nil	598 12 1	420 10 0	12 14 0	105 0 0	76 16 2	615 0 2	266 5 9	12. Sligo	
13. Ballyshannon	314 12 1	1,554 10 0	313 11 3	37 15 9	Nil	540 0 0	2,445 17 0	765 9 6	15 0 0	150 0 0	1,239 16 4	2,170 5 10	590 3 3	13. Ballyshannon	
141. Letterkenny	668 4 3	676 0 0	586 13 0	62 2 11	Nil	Nil	1,324 15 11	699 0 0	215 19 5	253 9 0	186 15 7	1,335 4 0	657 16 2	141. Letterkenny	
142. Moville	369 9 8	287 0 0	622 1 0	1 19 6	Nil	Nil	911 0 6	571 9 4	Nil	189 10 0	227 13 2	998 12 6	281 17 8	142. Moville	
171. Drogheda	550 13 0	754 0 0	434 17 10	36 13 4	Nil	Nil	1,225 11 2	768 13 0	66 16 0	206 10 0	186 15 4	1,218 14 4	557 9 10	171. Drogheda	
172. Dundalk	42 10 11	232 10 0	223 13 0	24 7 3	Nil	Nil	480 10 3	243 14 0	21 1 0	148 7 7	29 1 11	442 4 6	80 16 8	172. Dundalk	
Totals	6,340 13 8	13,149 13 5	13,077 15 6	1,547 16 5	224 13 5	1,405 0 0	29,504 18 10	18,117 15 8	1,313 10 5	4,393 2 11	5,892 4 8	29,716 13 8	6,137 18 10		

\* Items marked with an asterisk are debit balances and are treated in the total of the column as minus quantities. The sums shown are subject to correction on audit.

## APPENDIX No. 15.

Particulars of licences issued by Boards of Conservators in  
Saorstát Éireann for the year 1935..

District.	Salmon Rods			Snap Nets	Trawl Nets	Drift Nets	Pole Nets	Bag Nets	Stake Nets	Head Weirs	Box, Crib, etc.	Gap, Eye, etc.	Long Lines for Eel	Cross Lines	Loop Nets	Special Local Licences
	For one Year	For 14 days	Endorsements of Extensions													
1. Dublin	77	—	5	—	12	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Wexford	126	44	25	—	94	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Waterford	180	17	14	205	23	114	—	1	2	—	2	11	—	—	—	—
4. Lismore	134	59	8	37	12	87	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
51. Cork	111	19	7	—	86	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52. Bandon	61	4	13	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. Skibbereen	30	6	7	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62. Bantry	11	4	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63. Kenmare	29	26	6	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71. Killarney	83	16	11	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72. Waterville	79	163	24	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
8. Limerick	225	—	8	21	132	63	—	—	27	—	2	89	20	1	—	—
91. Galway	59	33	12	—	11	—	—	—	—	2	5	28	1	—	—	—
92. Connemara	68	204	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101. Ballinakill	40	118	23	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102. Bangor	85	125	31	—	25	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Ballina	50	38	12	—	48	31	—	—	—	—	7	18	—	—	—	—
12. Sligo	62	3	4	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
13. Ballyshannon	91	—	11	—	23	1	—	—	—	—	4	16	—	—	—	30
141. Letterkenny	117	72	15	—	19	65	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	21	14
142. Merville	23	7	2	—	15	59	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
171. Drogheda	124	15	22	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	1	1	—	—
172. Dundalk	49	—	1	—	29	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	—	—
Totals	1915	973	292	263	741	492	7	8	31	3	31	182	25	2	21	44

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

Salmon Rod	1 man	Bag Net	4 men	Gap, Eye, etc.	2 men
Snap Net	4 men	Stake Net	4 men	Long Line for	1 man
Drift Net	6 men	Head Weir	1 man	Eels	for every
Drift Net	5 men	Box Crib, etc.	2 men		500 hooks
Pole Net	3 men	(every 5)			

## APPENDIX No. 16.

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

	£ s. d.
On each Salmon Rod (For one year in any one District) ... ..	2 0 0
Do. Salmon Rod (For 14 days, such licence issued at discretion of Board of Conservators for the District) ... ..	1 0 0
Do. Salmon Rod (Endorsement, extending an existing licence to another District) ... ..	10 0
Do. Snap net ... ..	2 10 0
Do. Draft net or Seine ... ..	4 0 0
Do. Drift net ... ..	3 0 0
Do. Bag net ... ..	10 0 0
Do. Fly net ... ..	5 0 0
Do. Stake net ... ..	30 0 0
Do. Head Weir ... ..	6 0 0
Do. Box, Crib, etc. ... ..	10 0 0
Do. Gap, Eye, or Basket (in any eel weir) ... ..	2 0 0
Do. Long Line for Eels ... ..	2 0 0

Other engines, etc.:—

Fishery District	Cross Line	Trammel Net for Pollen	Draft Net for Pollen	Pole Net	Coghill	Loop Net	Eel Trap	Special Local Licences	
								Rod	Draft Net
	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s
1 Dublin	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—
2 Wexford	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
3 Waterford	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
4 Lismore	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
51 Cork	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
52 Bandon	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
61 Skibbereen	1 0	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
62 Bantry	1 0	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
63 Kenmare	1 0	—	—	1 0	1 10	—	—	—	—
71 Killarney	2 0	0 15	0 15	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
72 Waterville	2 0	0 15	0 15	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
8 Limerick	1 5	1 10	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
91 Galway	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	15 0	—	—
92 Connemara	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—
101 Ballinakill	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
102 Bangor	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
11 Ballina	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
12 Sligo	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
13 Ballyshannon	2 0	1 10	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	*2 0	*40 0
141 Letterkenny	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	0 10	—	—	‡12 10
142 Moville	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
171 Drogheda	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	0 10	—	—	—
172 Dundalk	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—

\*River Erne Tidal Waters.

‡River Owenea Tidal Waters.

APPENDIX No. 17.  
Output of Salmon and Trout Fry, 1935-36.

Hatching or Enlarging Station.	River	Salmon	Brown Trout	White Trout
Zoological Gardens	Liffey ...	30,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	20,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	20,000 <sup>(3)</sup>
Tassaggart ...	Clondalkin ...	—	9,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Wicklow Anglers' Association ...	Bray ...	—	7,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Newtownbarry ...	Slaney ...	105,000 <sup>(4)</sup>	—	10,000 <sup>(3)</sup>
Clonmel Anglers' Association ...	Suir ...	—	1,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Waterford Anglers' Association ...	Knockderry Reservoir and Cappagh Lakes	—	4,000	—
Lismore ...	Blackwater ...	755,000	—	—
Banteer & Mallow	Blackwater ...	1,960,850	53,130	—
Cork Trout Anglers' Association	Lee ...	20,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—
Skibbereen ...	Ilen ...	59,550 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—
Sneem ...	Sneem ...	60,000	—	—
Killarney ...	Deenagh ...	135,000	538,000	—
Glona Hatchery	Flesk ...	31,000	—	—
Adare ...	Maigne ...	100,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	10,000	—
Listowel (Ballinruddery) ...	Feale ...	95,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	5,000	—
Ballinasloe ...	Suck ...	—	9,900 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Westmeath Lakes	L. Ennell L. Owel and Derravaragh	—	130,000	—
Newcastle ...	Inny ...	—	352,000	—
Crumlin (Galway)	Crumlin ...	30,000	4,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Anslough ...	Erriff ...	57,150 <sup>(5)</sup>	—	50,000
Westport Anglers' Club	Local Streams ...	—	7,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	5,000 <sup>(6)</sup>
Ballysodare ...	Unshin ...	200,000	—	—
Sligo Anglers' Association ...	Sligo ...	—	200	—
Annesfort ...	Annalee ...	—	70,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Lough Arrow ...	Local Streams ...	—	50,000	—
Glenties ...	Owenea ...	945,000	—	39,000
Lough Sheelin ...	Local Streams ...	—	137,600	—
Blackcastle ...	Boyne ...	1,302,650	29,520	20,000 <sup>(3)</sup>
Letterkenny ...	Dungloe and Loughanure	25,000 <sup>(3)</sup>	10,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	20,000 <sup>(3)</sup>
Totals ...		5,554,650	1,307,450	93,000

(1) Ex Lismore. (2) Ex Lough Owel. (3) Ex Glenties. (4) 25,000 Ex Lismore. (5) 2,000 Ex Glenties. (6) 1,000 Ex Glenties.

Appendix No. 17 (annex).  
Output of Salmon and Trout Fry.

Summary of Yearly Totals from 1923-24 to 1935-36.

Season	Salmon	Brown Trout	White Trout
1923-24	2,682,000	194,250	—
1924-25	3,754,000	220,900	500
1925-26	4,850,000	412,700	13,000
1926-27	7,402,000	546,000	30,000
1927-28	7,403,000	620,500	56,400
1928-29	5,680,000	628,000	18,000
1929-30	4,631,000	1,022,000	84,000
1930-31	2,465,500	725,000	90,000
1931-32	6,070,700	1,587,000	187,000
1932-33	6,733,000	1,032,000	121,000
1933-34	6,697,000	1,094,000	69,000
1934-35	5,413,000	1,261,000	61,000
1935-36	5,554,650	1,307,450	93,000

## APPENDIX No. 18.

**ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, ETC., MADE DURING  
THE YEAR 1935.****BY-LAWS.****OYSTERS.****TRALEE BAY.**

By-Law No. 424—Dated 19th August, 1935:—

(1) Prohibiting during the period from the 1st day of October, 1935, to the 30th day of September, 1938, both said days inclusive, to dredge for, take, catch or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in that part of Tralee Bay which is situated to the Eastward of a straight line drawn from the North-Eastern extremity of Derrymore Island in the Townland of Derrymore West, in a north-easterly direction, to Seaview House in the Townland of Ballymakegoge, both in the County of Kerry.

**CROSSOOHA, KINVARA BAY.**

By-Law No. 425—Dated 4th October, 1935.

(1) Prohibiting during the period from the 1st day of December, 1935, to the 30th day of November, 1937, both said days inclusive, to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in that part of Kinvara Bay in the County of Galway which is bounded on the north or seaward side by a straight line drawn from the northern end of the boundary between the Townlands of Doorus Demesne and Crossooha to the northern extremity of Avonagh Island all in the Parish of Kinvarradoorus and Barony of Kiltartan from thence to Goormeen Rock, and from thence to the western end of the boundary between the Townlands of Tarrea and Ballyclery, both in the Parish of Killeenavarra and Barony of Dunkellin, and on the south by a straight line drawn through the southern extremity of Hags Island adjoining the Townland of Ballybranagan in the Parish of Kinvarradoorus and the Barony of Kiltartan and the centre of Illauranny adjoining the Townland of Ballyclery in the Parish of Killeenavarra and the Barony of Dunkellin, and continued to the mainland in both directions.

**MOUTHS AND ESTUARIES OF RIVERS.****No. 8 OR LIMERICK DISTRICT:**

No. D.129—Dated 25th November, 1935:—

Defining the mouth of the Skiviteen or Creegh River, in the No. 8 or Limerick District, to be a straight line drawn from a point in the Townland of Doonbeg to a point in the Townland of Carrowmore, both in the Parish of Killard, Barony of Ibrickan and County of Clare and defining the points of the mouth of the said river from which distances are to be measured under the Fisheries Acts.



