

500
6762

HARVARD UNIVERSITY



LIBRARY

OF THE

Museum of Comparative Zoölogy



11,326

THIRTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT

LIBRARY
MUS. COMP. ZOOLOGY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

OF THE

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,

Being for the Year 1911.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



LIBRARY
MUS. COMP. ZOOLOGY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
OLIVER & BOYD, TWEEDALE COURT, EDINBURGH; or
WYMAN & SONS, LTD., FETTER LANE, E.C., and
32 ABINGDON STREET, S.W.; or
E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

PRINTED BY
JAMES HEDDERWICK & SONS LIMITED,
AT "THE CITIZEN" PRESS, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW.

1912.

[Cd. 6182.] Price 1s. 7d.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

1. **Government Publications** (with the exceptions mentioned in paragraphs 2 to 6) can be bought, either directly or through any bookseller, from—
 WYMAN & SONS, LTD., Fetter Lane, London, E.C. ; or
 OLIVER & BOYD, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh ; or
 E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116 Grafton Street, Dublin.
 Booksellers, and the accredited agents of Free Public Libraries, are entitled to a discount of 25 per cent. from published prices.
2. **Hydrographical Works of the Admiralty** are sold by—
 J. D. POTTER, 145 Minories, London, E.C.
3. **Patent Office Publications** are sold at—
 The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
 (N.B.—Classified Abridgments of Patent Specifications are sold also by Wyman & Sons, Ltd.)
4. **Ordnance Survey and Geological Survey Publications** can be purchased from—
 The Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, Southampton ; or
 The Superintendent, Ordnance Survey, Dublin ; or
 Agents in most of the chief towns in the United Kingdom.
 (N.B.—Small Scale Maps are, as a rule, procurable at Railway Bookstalls in England and Wales.)
5. The **Journal of the Board of Agriculture** is published monthly by the Board, at 4 Whitehall Place, London, S.W. Price 4d.
6. The **London Gazette** is published on Tuesday and Friday evenings by—
 Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1s.

The following is a list of some of the more important Parliamentary and Official Publications recently issued :—

Statutes—

- Public General Acts, Local and Personal Acts, 1912.* In separate Acts, at varying prices.
Public General, Session 1911. With Index, Tables, &c. Cloth 3s.
Second Revised Edition. 1235-1900. Vols. I. to XX. 7s. 6d. each.
Statutes in Force. Chronological Table and Index of. 27th Edition. To the end of the Session 1 and 2 Geo. V. (1911). 2 Vols. 10s. 6d.
Interregnum, 1642-1660. Acts and Ordinances of the. In 3 vols. (not sold separately). 30s.
Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, 1424-1707. Revised Edition 10s.
Statutory Rules and Orders other than those of a Local, Personal, or Temporary Character. Issued in 1890 to 1911 10s. each.
Statutory Rules and Orders revised, in force on Dec. 31, 1903. Vols. I. to XIII. 10s. each.
Statutory Rules and Orders in force on 31st December 1909. Index to 10s.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES. House of Lords and House of Commons ; each daily part 3d. ; also issued in bound volumes with Index.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS. 1d. per 4 pp. Subscription, Session 1912, 30s.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. 1d. per 8 pp. Subscription, Session 1912, 30s.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.—Reports of the Royal Commissioners. In course of issue.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, UNITED KINGDOM. Years 1896 to 1910. [Cd. 5841.] ... 1s. 9d.

COLONIAL IMPORT DUTIES, 1910. [Cd. 5926.] 3s.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL, No. 136 5d.

Do. do. Financial Provisions. [Cd. 6154.] 1d.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, GREAT BRITAIN. 1911. Acreage and Live Stock ; Produce of Crops. [Cd. 6021, 6056.] 10d.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE. Reports on Rubber and Gutta Percha. [Cd. 6022.] 9d.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH. Report on the Distribution of Grants, 1910-11. [Cd. 6025.] 3d.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL, UNITED KINGDOM. Report, with Statistical Tables. [Cd. 6045.] 1s. 8d.

STANDARD TIME RATES OF WAGES, UNITED KINGDOM. 1 January 1912. [Cd. 6054.] ... 6d.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS. Laws in British Dominions and Foreign Countries relating to Public Utility Services. [Cd. 6081.] 1s. 5d.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1896-1911. [Cd. 6082.] 1s. 3d.

FORESTRY IN SCOTLAND. Report of Committee, with Evidence, &c. [Cd. 6085.] ... 1s. 3d.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES, 1910-11. [Cd. 6093.] 4s. 3d.

TRADE UNIONS. Report for 1908-10. [Cd. 6109.] 1s.

VIVISECTION. Royal Commission. Final Report. [Cd. 6114.] 1s. 3d.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH. WALES. Bill No. 176 3d.

SEA FISHERIES. ENGLAND AND WALES. Report, 1910. [Cd. 6120.] 2s. 3d.

COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION. FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND COLONIES. [Cd. 6126.] 4d.

IRISH FINANCE COMMITTEE. Report. [Cd. 6153.] 3½d.

CONCILIATION. TRADE DISPUTES. Report, 1911. H.C. 87 9d.

STREET ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY VEHICLES. 1911. H.C. 80 2d.

TUBERCULOSIS. Departmental Committee Interim Report 3d.

JUL 11 1912

THIRTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,

Being for the Year 1911.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
OLIVER & BOYD, TWEEDALE COURT, EDINBURGH; or
WYMAN & SONS, LTD., FETTER LANE, E.C., and
32 ABINGDON STREET, S.W.; or
E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

PRINTED BY
JAMES HEDDERWICK & SONS LIMITED,
AT "THE CITIZEN" PRESS, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW.

1912.

[Cd. 6182.] Price 1s. 7d.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Part I. —General Statement,	iii
Means of Capture,	xi
Fish Landed,	xix
Fish Used Fresh,	xxxix
Fish Cured,	xl
Cured Fish Exported,	xliv
Persons Engaged in Scottish Fisheries,	xlvii
Boat-building,	xlviii
Herring-Barrel Making,	xlviii
Herring Basket Branding,	xlviii
Marine Superintendence,	xlviii
Damage sustained by Boats or Gear of Fishermen,	l
Prosecutions for Illegal Trawling, &c.,	l
Casualties,	lii
Whaling,	lii
Part II. —Salmon Fisheries,	lvi
Part III. —Scientific Investigations,	lix
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 10px auto;"/>	
APPENDICES (<i>see separate Contents</i>),	1

3800
13-30

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
T. M'KINNON WOOD, M.P.,
His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,
EDINBURGH, 16th April 1912.

SIR,—

In terms of the Act 45 & 46 Vict., c. 78, we, the Fishery Board for Scotland, have the honour to present this our Thirtieth Annual Report, being for the year ended 31st December 1911:—

PART I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

The number of vessels engaged in the sea fisheries of Scotland during 1911 was 9543, manned by crews amounting in the aggregate to 38,626.

The fish landed amounted to 8,175,731 cwts. (exclusive of shell-fish), of the value of £2,978,000. The value of the shell-fish was £67,356, thus bringing the total value of all kinds of fish landed to £3,045,356.

In both quantity and value this is only the fourth highest record. In value it shows a decrease from 1910 of £55,032, but an excess of £119,690 over the average result of the previous five years.

SUMMARY OF MEANS OF CAPTURE.

The following table gives in summary form the means of capture employed and the resulting catches with their value since 1898:—

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Boats and Gear.	Total Catch.*	
				Quantity.	Value.
			£	Cwts.	£
1898	11,576	113,557	2,029,384	6,558,768	1,879,866
1899	11,245	114,448	2,383,776	5,145,076	2,189,933
1900	11,275	119,426	2,711,877	5,369,265	2,325,994
1901	11,201	124,639	3,001,301	6,385,170	2,238,310
1902	11,097	131,692	3,212,455	6,866,028	2,502,668
1903	11,008	140,531	3,448,168	6,518,808	2,401,287
1904	10,891	140,396	3,431,284	7,947,829	2,231,102
1905	10,581	136,385	3,304,695	7,856,310	2,649,148
1906	10,554	142,081	4,117,549	7,593,369	2,977,593
1907	10,365	144,385	4,857,816	9,018,153	3,149,127
1908	10,078	142,505	5,223,149	8,645,252	2,512,162
1909	9,889	139,973	5,291,533	7,423,185	2,889,107
1910	9,724	139,701	5,439,857	8,709,655	3,100,387
1911	9,543	137,930	5,628,087	8,175,731	3,045,355

* Excluding shell-fish, which are sold partly by number (e.g., oysters) and partly by weight (e.g., mussels), and have no common measure except value.

This shows a decrease from the previous year of 181 in the number of vessels, and of 1771 in their tonnage (no doubt a casual variation), but an increase of £188,230 in value.

Both the decrease in number and the increase in value are directly due to the increasing introduction of mechanical means of propulsion (steam and motor) into the boats of the herring fleet. This is but the continuation of a tendency on which we have had occasion to remark frequently in previous Reports, and of which we have something to say later.

During the past year there were 1486 steam vessels and 233 motor vessels engaged in the sea fisheries of Scotland, against 1393 steam and 156 motor vessels in the previous year.

Of the total of 9543 vessels, 7776, or 81 per cent., were sailing vessels, and the remainder were propelled by steam or by motor engines. In the previous year the proportion was 83 per cent.

DIFFERENT FISHERIES.

1. HERRING FISHERY—GENERAL.

The herring catch of 1911 was less than that of the previous year by 650,742 cwts. and £88,974.

The following table gives the total results of the Scottish herring fishery since 1898:—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Price per Cwt.
	Cwts.	£	
1898	4,703,641	952,402	4/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1899	3,207,078	1,143,296	7/0 $\frac{1}{4}$
1900	3,520,216	1,243,407	7/
1901	4,338,635	1,061,034	4/10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1902	4,753,944	1,360,492	5/8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1903	4,279,485	1,244,656	5/9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1904	5,432,494	1,017,541	3/9
1905	5,342,777	1,343,080	5/
1906	4,979,848	1,649,163	6/7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1907	6,253,341	1,795,650	5/9
1908	5,690,114	1,151,644	4/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1909	4,541,297	1,569,743	6/11
1910	5,687,226	1,594,308	5/7
1911	5,036,484	1,505,334	6/

CHANGES IN MEANS OF CAPTURE, AND RESULT.

As contributors to the herring supplies, power-propelled vessels made a further advance upon the position so long held by sailing

vessels. The rapidity of the transition which is taking place in this respect is well exemplified in the following table.

TABLE showing the Percentage of the Total Catch of Herrings obtained by Steam, Motor, and Sailing Boats respectively in each year since 1906:—

Year.	Steam Vessels. Percentage.	Motor Vessels. Percentage.	Sailing Vessels. Percentage.
1906	31	—	69
1907	45	—	55
1908	50	—	50
1909	54	—	46
1910	56	4	40
1911	59	5	36

From the above table it will be seen that the proportions of the total catch contributed by steamers and sailing boats respectively have been practically reversed within the short space of six years.

SCOTTISH BOATS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

But the operations of the Scottish herring fishermen are not limited to Scotland. They participate to an important extent in the herring fishery of both England and Ireland.

The following table shows the development and dimensions of such participation:—

Year.	ENGLISH FISHING.			IRISH FISHING.		
	No. of Boats.	Catch.	Value.	No. of Boats.	Catch.	Value.
1899	679	822,500	242,460	...	17,500	6,240
1900	910	1,050,931	259,436	58	31,150	9,490
1901	951	850,941	197,126	104	45,619	15,718
1902	1009	1,445,797	356,428	158	35,157	12,456
1903	1184	1,166,928	213,462	218	60,928	21,967
1904	996	1,575,687	249,974	280	59,830	22,035
1905	1207	1,539,672	485,278	439	59,646	30,780
1906	1292	1,210,236	477,106	307	53,559	35,556
1907	1340	1,892,105	338,899	252	47,753	23,158
1908	1221	1,741,675	454,230	291	91,528	54,898
1909	1259	1,528,628	467,866	346	122,278	36,036
1910	1257	1,243,207	456,528	200	153,819	42,011
1911	914	1,560,187	474,342	231	261,417	64,536

The foregoing figures are not included in the statistics already given of the Scottish fisheries. Though the fish are landed by Scottish

boats, the returns are included in the fishery statistics of the particular country in which the fish are landed.

CURED HERRINGS EXPORTED.

The total export of cured herrings for 1911 was 1,508,122 barrels, being a decrease from 1910 of 259,422 barrels (Appendix E). The principal market is on the Continent of Europe. The greater part of the export goes to the two countries of Germany and Russia. The following is the rate of export to each since 1899:—

YEAR.	*To GERMANY.	To RUSSIA.
	Barrels.	Barrels.
1899 . . .	714,230	166,873
1900 . . .	769,126	172,462
1901 . . .	998,240	233,129
1902 . . .	1,049,502	292,987
1903 . . .	794,711	303,202
1904 . . .	1,095,683	384,443
1905 . . .	1,057,315	430,554
1906 . . .	1,025,886	424,200
1907 . . .	1,186,100	627,100
1908 . . .	1,001,645	616,497
1909 . . .	786,682	574,307
1910 . . .	982,361	732,345
1911 . . .	794,219	655,814

* From 40 to 50 per cent. of the total quantity of herrings exported to Germany is sent over the frontier to Russia.

CURED HERRINGS BRANDED.

The number of barrels branded was 267,370, and the amount of brand fees paid into Exchequer was £4456. (Appendix E.)

The following table shows the number of barrels branded and the amount received in brand fees annually since 1900:—

Year.	No.	£	s.	d.
1900 - -	292,428½	4,873	16	2
1901 - -	385,411½	6,423	10	6
1902 - -	435,584½	7,259	14	10
1903 - -	364,042½	6,067	7	6
1904 - -	484,237	8,070	12	4
1905 - -	394,944½	6,582	8	2
1906 - -	306,033½	5,100	11	2
1907 - -	535,677	8,927	19	0
1908 - -	433,083	7,218	1	0
1909 - -	231,439½	3,857	6	6
1910 - -	314,808½	5,246	0	0
1911 - -	267,370	4,456	3	4

2. WHITE FISH FISHING.

After the herring fishery, the next most important branch of the industry in Scotland is the white-fish fishing. This fishing is carried on by means of two classes of vessels and two methods of fishing—the vessels differentiated by their methods of propulsion (steam or sails and oars), and the methods of fishing, whether by trawls or by lines. We will deal with the results of these methods (1) in the aggregate, and (2) separately.

The following are the totals of the white-fishing since 1900:—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£
1900	1,834,498	1,074,600
1901	2,024,867	1,166,919
1902	2,076,580	1,133,088
1903	2,168,973	1,145,887
1904	2,459,373	1,202,942
1905	2,481,085	1,296,727
1906	2,558,574	1,306,529
1907	2,696,943	1,334,797
1908	2,917,295	1,351,108
1909	2,830,728	1,305,811
1910	2,968,598	1,491,339
1911	3,055,099	1,457,575

The striking feature of this table is the slow but steady increase, both in quantity and value, of the white fishery of Scotland.

The next two tables show the proportion in which the above result is contributed to by the two different methods of fishing:—

TRAWLING.

Year.	No of Vessels (Steam).	Catch.	
		Quantity.	Value.
		Cwts.	£.
1900	232	1,073,164	699,587
1901	256	1,325,072	820,813
1902	275	1,465,073	812,229
1903	280	1,566,370	829,932
1904	270	1,705,633	841,757
1905	266	1,745,431	948,117
1906	274	1,870,517	957,008
1907	287	2,061,336	985,751
1908	311	2,092,411	971,972
1909	314	2,020,209	953,259
1910	320	2,102,031	1,102,976
1911	328	2,127,001	1,039,076

LINE AND NET FISHING.

Year.	No. of Vessels.		Catch.	Value.
	Steam.	Sail and Motor.		
			Cwts.	£
1900	52	5404	757,000	371,000
1901	75	5367	696,000	341,000
1902	68	5154	608,700	318,300
1903	91	4884	602,600	315,900
1904	129	4462	753,700	361,200
1905	164	4593	735,654	348,610
1906	191	4425	688,057	349,521
1907	244	4083	635,601	349,041
1908	337	3767	824,684	379,079
1909	411	3634	810,519	352,552
1910	346	3563	866,567	388,363
1911	346	3478	928,098	418,899

Line and net fishing have been more successful, both in quantity and value, than for some years. This appears to be due to the introduction of motor propulsion to the smaller inshore line fishing, and to the introduction of the method of fishing cod with nets into the Moray Firth.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

The number of persons employed in the fisheries of Scotland and the various industries subsidiary thereto in the year 1911 was 89,153. Of these, 38,626 manned the fishing fleet, 16,576 were gutters and packers of herrings, 13,600 were engaged in the carrying trade, and the remainder were engaged in other operations connected with the fishing industry.

WHALE FISHERY.

With reference to the Act of 1907 regulating the Whale Fishery in Scotland, we have to report that during the year 1911 11 vessels were licensed, being the same number as in the previous year; the licence fees paid into Exchequer amounted to £1100; the number of whales landed was 503; the value of all the products obtained was £58,931; and the number of persons employed was 295, of whom 148 were British and the remainder foreigners (page lii).

This is a decrease from the previous year of 112 in the number of whales, of £9528 in the value of products, and of 7 in the number of persons employed. Of this decrease of the persons employed, 16 was in the number of foreigners, British subjects having increased by 9.

IMPROVEMENT OF FISHERY HARBOURS.

From time to time the Board has pressed the growing need of increased harbour accommodation, owing to the change from sailing boats to steamers of the vessels engaged in the herring fishing. Harbours which, however adequate to the circumstances which existed at the time of their erection, are becoming year by year less adequate to accommodate the growing demand both in docking space and depth of water. Fishermen are thus forced to have their fishing boats at sometimes considerable distances from their homes when laid up for the winter months. The attention and repairs required can only be carried out at great expense in travelling and otherwise, to say nothing of enhanced dock charges. Several other inconveniences and economic dangers following upon the phenomenal rapidity of change from sailing power to steam have impressed upon the Board the absolute necessity of making the harbours reasonably adequate to meet that change. This is without doubt the most pressing problem in connection with the herring fishing industry.

The establishment of a National Development Fund under the provisions of the Development Act (9 Edw. 7, c. 47), (with special powers under Section 1, sub-section (1) (e) and (g) for the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Development Commissioners, to make advances to a Government Department, or through a Government Department, to a Public Authority for among other objects (e) the construction and improvement of harbours, and (g) the development and improvement of fisheries) appeared to the Board to afford a favourable opportunity to bring this subject as a whole under the notice of the Development Commissioners before they decided upon the merits of individual cases submitted to them. In order to expiscate matters fully a Committee of the Board visited the localities, and interviewed the various harbour authorities and inspected the harbours. They duly reported to the Board, and the Board to the Development Commissioners. The latter body afterwards deputed two of their number, namely, the Vice-Chairman and Mr. Haldane, together with their Secretary, to visit these localities, and they were accompanied by the Deputy-Chairman and Secretary of the Fishery Board.

The result up to this date is shown in the following table.

[TABLE.]

GRANTS AND LOANS TO SCOTTISH FISHERY HARBOURS.

Name of Harbour.	By Development Commissioners.		By Fishery Board.	Total Free Grants.	Total Loans without Interest.	Total Amount to be Applied to Harbour Assistance.
	Free Grant.	Loan without Interest.	Free Grant.			
Stonehaven, .	£ 6,500	£ 7,000	—	£ 6,500	£ 7,000	£ 13,500
Buckie,* . . .	8,000	25,000	2,000	10,000	25,000	35,000
Wick,*	15,000	—	—	—	15,000	15,000
Port Seton,* .	1,250	—	4,350	5,600	—	5,600
	30,750	32,000	6,350	22,100	47,000	69,100

* In these cases the Treasury have imposed certain conditions with which it is believed the localities will be able to comply.

INTELLIGENCE.

The Board system of official telegraphic information between ports at which a herring fishing is in progress was begun in a tentative way in the year 1895, when 3800 telegrams were first issued. Last year the number of telegrams thus sent amounted to 5360.

The telegrams are despatched daily at noon by the Board's Fishery Officers from their own ports to every other port in Scotland at which a herring fishing is then going on, and in the event of additional information of value becoming known later in the day a second telegram is despatched. Upon receipt they are exhibited publicly at the fishmarkets and other public places, where they can readily be seen by all concerned.

The points on which the telegrams give information are (1) number of arrivals of herring boats, (2) average catch per boat, (3) quality of the fish, (4) range of prices, (5) position of chief fishing grounds, and (6) nature of wind and weather. Duplicates of all these telegrams are at the same time sent to the Head Office in Edinburgh.

Then at the end of each week telegrams are sent by each District Officer to the Board giving the catch for the week, the quantity cured, the number of barrels branded under each brand, the quantity exported, and the countries to which exported. This information is tabulated, and a statement of the totals for the East Coast, Orkney and Shetland, and the West Coast respectively is sent for publication to the Press.

A statement is also issued at the end of each month showing the quantity of cured herrings of each description in stock in this country.

Information is also received from Germany, Holland, Norway, and Sweden giving particulars, in so far as those countries are concerned, of the catch, cure, and export of herrings and other sea-fish, and this

is also issued to the Press for the information of those interested. The Board have in view a considerable enlargement of the intelligence branch of their work.

IRISH CROWN BRAND FOR HERRINGS.

In the early part of the year a communication was received from the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction intimating that it had been decided to introduce a Crown Brand for Irish-cured herrings on similar lines to that administered by the Board, and asking the services of one of the Board's officials to assist in organising the system. The Board were pleased to comply with the request, and the Assistant Inspector of Fisheries was despatched to Ireland for the purpose. The Irish Department subsequently expressed their thanks to the Board for their valuable assistance in the matter.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES.

In addition to the three Committees appointed by the Board to deal with the question of approaching the Development Commissioners for assistance in providing proper harbour accommodation for the large fleet of steam drifters now owned by fishermen along the East Coast, the Board during the course of the year appointed Committees to inquire and report as to (1) the development of the inshore or minor fisheries, (2) the method of fishing known as paidle-net fishing used in the capture of white fish in the Solway Firth, (3) the adoption of a superannuation scheme for the officers of the Fishery cruisers, (4) the method of fishing known as flounder-net fishing which is permitted in the Firths of Forth and Clyde, (5) the working of the Board's byelaw regulating the Barra cockle fishery, and (6) the disposal of the fees collected by them in applying the official brand to parcels of cured herrings.

MEANS OF CAPTURE.

I. FISHING BOATS AND VESSELS (OTHER THAN TRAWLERS) PROPELLED BY SAILS OR OARS.

The decline in the number and value of sail fishing boats, which has been so marked a feature of the statistics in recent years, continued to be exhibited in 1911, and was accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the quantity and value of all classes of fishing gear (except unclassified types of nets—chiefly cod nets—which showed a substantial increase in Buckie and Findhorn districts). All sections of the coast were involved in the general movement, the main cause being, of course, the continued replacement of sailing boats by steam and motor-driven craft to meet the new conditions of the fishing industry. As illustrating the extent of the decline, it may be stated that while the number of sail fishing boats in 1901 was 10,774, in 1911 it had fallen to 7776—equivalent to an average annual decrease of about 300.

II. STEAM FISHING VESSELS OTHER THAN TRAWLERS.

In continuation of the return furnished in preceding years, the subjoined Table gives particulars of the rise of the Scottish steam fishing fleet since the year 1900. The progress made is striking, and while the rate of increase has not been uniform—varying chiefly according to the comparative success or failure of the herring fishing—it has in the aggregate been remarkable, a fleet of 70 in 1900 being transformed into one of 794 in 1911. The table is as follows:—

YEAR.	VESSELS.					FISHING GEAR.		MEN AND BOYS EMPLOYED.*		
	Number.	Percentage of Increase.	Tonnage.	Percentage of Increase.	Value.	Percentage of Increase.	Value.	Percentage of Increase.	Number.	Percentage of Increase.
1900	70	59	1,865	98	£ 145,490	76	£ 17,648	140	588	62
1901	97	39	2,684	44	200,910	38	26,316	49	814	38
1902	100	3	2,900	8	205,620	2	28,990	10	829	2
1903	156	56	4,025	39	355,915	73	45,089	56	1,296	56
1904	204	31	5,161	28	453,095	27	59,596	32	1,639	26
1905	209	2	5,177	...	452,080	...	64,327	8	1,747	7
1906	274	31	6,538	26	608,060	35	96,588	50	2,347	34
1907	508	85	11,828	81	1,245,268	105	182,426	89	3,993	70
1908	626	23	15,610	32	1,535,550	23	232,216	27	4,924	23
1909	665	6	16,864	8	1,635,602	6½	248,455	7	5,428	10
1910	725	...	18,757	...	1,762,686	...	272,982	...	5,748	...
1911	794	10	21,146	13	1,903,298	8	303,201	11	6,064	5

* Including non-resident men.

N.B.—The vessels returned include several mussel dredgers.

Even a cursory examination of the figures in the table cannot fail to reveal the remarkable development in the fleet which has occurred. In 1900 the sail fishing boats in use were valued at over £828,000, the steam vessels (other than trawlers) at only £145,000; in 1911 the value of sail boats had fallen to £559,000, while that of steam vessels had risen to over £1,900,000. And the value of the fishing gear has increased in an even greater ratio, this, of course, being due to the greater number of nets and the greater length of lines carried by the steamers, together with their greatly improved equipment in respect of labour-saving appliances, &c. In some districts, however, there continues to be a tendency to the smaller type of wooden steam vessels, which are supposed to absorb a smaller proportion of the earnings in working expenses and so to give a better net return to the owners.

In continuation to the return furnished in previous reports, the following shows the earnings of steam drifters belonging to the principal districts at the chief herring fishings prosecuted by them:—

[TABLE.]

DISTRICT.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER VESSEL.			
	Great Summer Herring Fishing.		English Herring Fishing.	
	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.
	£	£	£	£
Anstruther,	746	840	598	547
Aberdeen,	630	720	685	562
Peterhead,	743	1,029	600	600
Fraserburgh,	1,019	1,030	663	790
Banff,	900	750	600	646
Buckie,	940	930	700	430
Findhorn,	900	970	700	610
Wick,	840	1,000	590	540

In most instances the gross earnings at the Scottish fishing were smaller than in the preceding year, this being due entirely to the falling-off in the catch, as prices were distinctly higher. The most successful crews hailed from Fraserburgh, and their earnings are almost equal to those of 1910, while it will be observed that the Banff crews did even better than in the previous year. It is difficult to account for this, except that they were successful in securing good catches notwithstanding the general shortage, and that high prices were obtained.

At the English fishing, the earnings of the Scottish steam drifters were on the average rather better than in 1910. Herrings were very plentiful, but prices ruled much lower than usual, and the season was a short one. Satisfaction with the results was unfortunately discounted by the heavy loss of fishing gear, not, as in the preceding season, through stormy weather, but owing to the bursting of the nets through weight of fish.

While the great summer herring fishing and the English herring fishing occupy the chief attention of the steam fishing vessels, it must, of course, be kept in view that the winter and early spring herring fishings and great-lining are also prosecuted by a considerable section of the fleet, and that in some years a substantial addition to their earnings result. These fishings are not, however, so attractive to the fishermen, as unless the catches are very good, the financial outcome does not repay the fishermen for the labour involved and for the wear and tear of gear, which are naturally greater during the winter and spring months, when stormy weather is more or less prevalent.

As was the case last year, a considerable number of steam fishing vessels (greater than in any previous year) devoted their attention wholly to great lining, but were not so successful as usual (due largely to the scarcity of halibut on the famous Porcupine Bank, off the west of Ireland, and to the prevalence of dog-fish on the north-western grounds). The best-fished vessel, however, would seem to have had a remunerative season, as she grossed no less than £4400. Induced by their success in 1910, about 22 trawlers were again fitted

out for lining, but the venture was not a success, the causes of comparative failure being the same as those operating in the case of the regular steam liners. Both classes of vessel were also handicapped by the lower prices which prevailed owing to the exceptionally warm summer.

III. BEAM AND OTTER TRAWL VESSELS.

The fleet of Scottish steam trawlers showed a net increase of 8 during 1911, the number at Aberdeen being augmented by 11, and at Peterhead by 1, while the Leith and Montrose figures showed a decrease of 3 and 1 respectively. The value of the vessels and their gear exhibited a corresponding increase of £74,165. The prospects of a further increase to the fleet are, however, not meantime very bright, as the operations during 1911 were decidedly less successful than in 1910, mainly owing to the warm summer and the consequent low prices realised.

IV. MOTOR FISHING BOATS.

A study of the table (App. A, No. I., p. 8) relating to motor fishing boats shows that the marine oil engine is still making distinct headway, only 6 of the 27 fishery districts not being represented in the return. There is now (1911) a fleet of 233 motor-propelled boats, as compared with 156 in 1910, and 75 in 1909, the increase of 77 in 1911 being distributed thus:—East Coast, 23; Orkney and Shetland, 8; and the West Coast, 46. It is somewhat remarkable that on the East Coast the favour with which the oil-engine has been received is confined largely to southern districts—Eyemouth in particular, whose fleet increased by 50 per cent. in 1911 (22 to 33)—and that motor-propulsion for fishing boats is still regarded with disfavour in Moray Firth districts. This is due to some extent to the early prejudice of the Moray Firth fishermen against the motor-engine owing to the numerous breaks-down of the original models which came under their observation, but it must also be ascribed to the long distances Moray Firth boats have to run to the fishing grounds in all states of weather, and there is no doubt that even yet the steamer possesses considerable advantages under bad weather conditions in its greater “flexibility,” its power to make a passage more or less direct against a head sea, its power to do actual fishing work in heavy weather, and generally its better sea-going qualities.

These conditions, of course, operate much less strongly in the comparatively sheltered Firth of Clyde and the lochs on the West Coast generally, and here accordingly the greatest progress is being made. No fewer than 46 additions were made to the 1910 fleet of 81, practically half of the increase being credited to the Loch Fyne area, and two-thirds of the remainder to other Clyde districts.

Of course, it must be kept in view that the boats into which motor-engines are being installed on the East Coast are of quite a different type from those on the West Coast. In the former case, the craft are practically all of the large first-class type, which proceed considerable distances to sea in pursuit of the herring; in the latter, the boats are

mostly of the Loch Fyne skiff type, which operate almost entirely in inshore waters. Similarly, in Orkney and Shetland the boats in which the oil engine has been installed are of small tonnage and are chiefly engaged in inshore haddock fishing, with, it may incidentally be stated, remarkable success. So great, indeed, was the success of the Shetland motor-boats in 1910 that by the end of 1911 the local fleet had been doubled (6 to 12).

At this point it may be desirable to focus these general remarks on the distribution of the fleet in a brief table:—

	No. of Boats.	Tonnage.	Value of Boats and Gear.
East Coast, ...	81	2,947	£98,716
West Coast, ...	127	1,120	24,956
Orkney and Shetland,	25	140	5,455

It will thus be seen that the average value of the boats and gear on the East Coast is £1219, on the West Coast £197, and in Orkney and Shetland £218.

Types of Motor Engines installed in 1911.

On the East Coast, the favourite engine continued to be the "Gardner," although other makes, such as the "Parsons," "Thornycroft," "Alpha," "Kelvin," and "Fairbanks," found adherents. For the smaller West Coast boats, the "Kelvin" occupied first place in the favour of fishermen, but in a few instances other engines, such as the "Ferro," "Barcar," and "Gleniffer," were adopted.

The cost of the engines and running expenses show little change from the figures given in the Report for 1909. As regards running expenses, however, there appears to be some hope that in the near future engines may be constructed which will be adapted to the consumption of crude oil, and if this could be attained a welcome addition to the net profits would ensue. But, as was pointed out in last year's Report, it would probably be necessary that crude oil should be standardised, as the quality of different kinds varies considerably.

Earnings of Motor Boats.

As has been stated in preceding years, it is difficult to obtain reliable estimates as to the earnings of fishermen generally, partly because many are unwilling to divulge particulars, while others do not keep proper accounts and are thus unable to give the figures desired. Generally, however, it may be stated that careful enquiry and a comparison of reliable estimates for certain districts have confirmed the views expressed in preceding Reports, that the earnings of motor fishing boats are intermediate between those of steam-drifters and sail-drifters.

As illustrative of this statement, the earnings at the Scottish great summer and the English fishings of the different classes of boats in four districts in which reliable estimates were obtainable have been summarised, with the following results:—

	Summer Herring Fishing. Average Earnings.	English Herring Fishing. Average Earnings.
Steam Drifters,	£887	£665
Motor „	513	321
Sail „	281	193

This table also brings out the fact that the steam-drifter, owing to its better sea-going qualities, is relatively more successful than the motor-boat at the period of the year (October and November) when the English fishing is prosecuted and when stormier weather is experienced.

As regards the smaller West Coast boats, similar difficulties in obtaining reliable estimates of the earnings have been experienced, but the following data relating to Campbeltown district may be regarded as authentic :—

Pairs.	Gross Earnings per Pair.
Motor Boats,	£1,150 to £1,590
Motor and Sail Boat,	700 to 900
Sail Boats,	180 to 300

It may be explained that the Campbeltown boats, operating almost entirely with the seine-net, necessarily work in pairs, and the foregoing figures show clearly the advantages of motor installation. Where two motor-boats work together the earnings reach a maximum of £1590; when one motor-boat has to work with a sail boat the maximum sinks to £900; and where two sail boats are in partnership the maximum earnings are only £300. The striking testimony which these figures offer is now generally accepted by Clyde fishermen, and local officers are of opinion that the time is not far distant when all the best fishermen will have their boats equipped with motor engines. In this connection, attention is called to the easy terms of purchase offered by the different manufacturers, who do not press for the instalments due to them if the fishing has not been a success.

Conclusion.

The considerable increase in the motor fleet during 1911 appears to bear out the view which was expressed in the Report for 1910, that the marine oil engine, both as an auxiliary and as a main motive power, has a distinct future before it. As already stated, the Moray Firth crews have not taken kindly to it, but with the ever-increasing experience gained by the manufacturers, and the consequent improvements effected in the engines, it appears likely that the principal objections to the oil engine will be removed. One important difficulty which remains to be surmounted is to devise an engine which will work the capstan, and until this is done the general acceptance of motor power for fishing boats will be retarded. It is true that claims have been made for certain engines that they are capable of working the capstan, but, so far as can be ascertained, these claims have not satisfactorily been substantiated. It may, however, be accepted as settled that for the smaller type of boats working in inshore waters the oil engine is admirably adapted—better, indeed, than any other existing motive power.

THE SHARE SYSTEM IN SCOTTISH FISHING VESSELS.

In connection with the statistics relating to "Means of Capture," it may here be interesting to give an account of how the different classes of boats are acquired by fishermen, and how the earnings are divided among the crews.

The great majority of steam drifters and liners and sailing boats engaged in the Scottish fishing industry are owned by fishermen. Nearly all the steam trawlers are owned by companies, but in recent years trawl skippers have built or purchased trawlers, and this tendency is increasing.

Vessels are acquired by the fishermen in various ways. In some places (especially the Fifeshire fishing villages) the skipper alone, or the skipper with members of his family, and in a few cases several fishermen who may or may not be related, become partners in the purchase of a vessel. In some instances they have managed to save sufficient money to buy a drifter outright, but in the majority of cases their savings fall short of the necessary sum. In the latter event they approach large firms of fish salesmen, who sell their fish for them, or general merchants, with whom they are in the habit of dealing, to become cautioners to the bank for the amount required on a "bank cash credit." The banks entertain this class of business provided the applicants are successful and reliable fishermen, and that the sureties are men of substance and good character. Should the cautioner be a fish salesman, he would naturally expect to get the sale of the fish landed at certain ports, while in the case of a merchant he would expect to get the borrower's custom in nets, coal, oil, groceries, and other stores.

The cash credit is worked in the same way as an overdrawn current account, all the boat's receipts being paid in, and the interest is charged on the day to day balances. At the end of the fishing the merchants are paid for all nets, stores, etc., and the surplus is divided into three shares—one-third being credited to the boat, one-third to the nets, and one-third divided among the crew. Each member of the crew has so many nets, and the "nets" share is divided in proportion to the number owned, while the boat's share is devoted to the reduction of the sum borrowed from the bank.

The interest charged varies according to the rate fixed by the banks, but it is always $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than that charged for ordinary overdrafts. The average cash account rate in 1911 was £5 4s. 8d. per cent.

If it is necessary to employ men other than "share men" on board, they are simply engaged at a weekly wage like the engineer and stoker and cook.

In the Moray Firth the mode of borrowing the necessary money is somewhat different. There the fishermen frequently purchase vessels themselves from their savings, and from money borrowed on the mortgage of their houses. In other cases one-third of the purchase price is advanced by the banks on a first mortgage, and (according to the fishermen's requirements) part is obtained from fish salesmen, or the boat-builders allow part of the purchase price to remain on second mortgage. A current account is opened with the banks, as in Fife. The boats are managed by the fishermen, and none of the other partners has a say in their control,

Steam Drifters.

The earnings of drifters are usually allocated as follows at the close of each of the three seasons commonly reckoned as occurring in the year:—

From gross earnings is deducted salesman's commission, dues of every description, cost of coal, oil, engine stores, and engineer's and stoker's wages. The balance is divided into three shares—ship's share, nets' share, and crew's share—the latter subject to deduction of engineer's and stoker's board.

Usually owners and crew find nets in equal proportion, a full fleet of nets, including spare gear for all the fishings, costing from £500 to £700.

The system of dividing the net earnings into three shares, although the general rule, is not always followed. Thus, in the case of most of the Anstruther boats the proportions are:—Boat, four-tenths; nets, three-tenths; crew, three-tenths, and this method of division is spreading amongst other ports.

Steam Liners.

The steam line fleet is largely concentrated at Aberdeen, and the system in vogue there of allocating the earnings is as follows:—All working expenses—cost of coal, bait, wages of engineer, etc.—are deducted from the gross earnings, and the balance halved, one share going to the boat, and the other being divided amongst the crew. Fishermen who do not contribute a share of the lines, *i.e.*, hired hands, are paid at the rate of from 25s. to 30s. per week, with food. In other districts, where steam drifters are occasionally employed in line-fishing, the system of division is usually the same, *i.e.*, half of the net earnings go to the boat, and half to the crew, who each provide an equal share of lines. In Eyemouth district, the system is slightly more complicated. A fleet of nets is usually carried for the purpose of obtaining bait, and each time the lines are shot a sum of 12s. is allowed for the upkeep of nets and a similar sum for the crew, and the net earnings are divided thus:—Boat, three-sevenths; crew, three-sevenths; lines, one-seventh.

Steam trawlers are sometimes temporarily fitted out as liners, the owner furnishing the equipment, and in such cases the net proceeds are divided into 14 shares, of which the skipper receives $1\frac{3}{8}$ shares and the mate $1\frac{1}{8}$. The other members of the crew are paid at fixed rates, but the deck hands receive in addition a bonus of 3d. per £1 on the net, and the firemen 6d. per £1 on the gross earnings over £40 per week. All are paid at the end of each voyage.

Motor Boats.

In the case of the large motor drifters on the East Coast, the system of division is not uniform, although the differences are slight. The *modus operandi* is the same as in the case of steam drifters, the net earnings being allocated in varying proportions to the boat, nets, and crew. The following are the proportions at Eyemouth, Fraserburgh, and Buckie, which together account for 63 per cent. of the entire East Coast Fleet:—

			Eyemouth.	Fraserburgh.	Buckie.
Boat,	...	...	5/19	2/8	2/8
Gear,	..	...	7/19	3/8	2/8
Crew,	...	...	7/19	3/8	4/8

Sailing Boats.

The usual method is to divide the net earnings into 13 shares, of which the crew get 6, the balance being divided in varying proportions between the boat and gear. Minor differences exist at every port, however.

Clyde Skiffs.

The boats employed on the Clyde are of a smaller type, and carry a crew of four men each. They usually employ the seine-net, for which purpose they work in pairs—two motor boats, a motor and a sail boat, or two sailing boats, as the case may be. Where there are two motors, the proceeds are divided into 13 shares; where there is one motor boat and one sailing boat, $12\frac{1}{2}$ shares; and where there are two sailing boats, 12 shares. The method of sharing is 1 share for each net, $\frac{1}{2}$ share for each boat, $\frac{1}{2}$ share for each motor, the remainder being divided among the two crews.

Hired Hands.

With the exception referred to at Aberdeen, hired hands are very rarely employed at a fixed weekly wage. They are almost invariably placed on the same footing as the remainder of the crew, and receive an equal share with those who have an interest in the boat or nets of the proportion of the net earnings allocated for division among the crew. They are, however, frequently under contract to serve for a season.

FISH LANDED.

I. TOTAL CATCH.

The results of the fishing operations of 1911 were eminently satisfactory, for, if the herring catch compared somewhat unfavourably with that of 1910, it was still above the 5,000,000 cwt. standard first reached in 1904 (below which it has twice fallen since that year), while the catch of white-fish was the highest on record. As has already been reported, the total quantity of fish landed in Scotland in 1911 (exclusive of shell-fish) was 8,175,731 cwts., valued at £2,978,000, or 533,924 cwts. and £122,387 less than in the preceding year. The decrease in quantity is more than accounted for by the falling off in the catch of herrings, while the decrease in value is attributable partly to herrings and in a less degree to the lower prices realised for trawled fish. Towards the gross catch herrings and other pelagic fish contributed 63 per cent., trawled fish 26 per cent., and demersal fish taken by net and line 11 per cent., as compared with 66, 24, and 10 per cent. respectively in 1910, while as regards value the corresponding percentages were 51, 35, and 14. The average price per cwt. obtained was 7s. 3d., as compared with 7s. 1d. per cwt. in 1910 and 7s. 9d. per

cwt. in 1909, the slight increase being referable to the enhanced prices realised for herrings. The shell-fish landed realised a total of £67,355, or £2405 less than in 1910, a decrease for which lobsters and unclassified shell-fish were entirely responsible, all other kinds showing increases in varying degree. The gross total value of all kinds of fish landed was £3,045,355—figures which, it is gratifying to record, have been only thrice previously exceeded in the history of the Scottish fishing industry.

II. PELAGIC FISH TAKEN BY NETS.

(a) *HERRINGS.*

The total catch of herrings in 1910 amounted to 5,036,484 cwts., valued at £1,505,334, as compared with 5,687,226 cwts. and £1,594,308 in the preceding year. For these decreases the early summer fishing, with a falling off from the figures for 1910 of 624,489 cwts., or nearly 25 per cent., in the quantity, and £168,677, or 29 per cent., in the value, was almost entirely responsible. The decrease in the value of the early summer catch was to a large extent discounted by the great summer fishing, which realised £99,679, or about 11 per cent., more than in 1910, although the quantity landed was 4755 cwts. less. The winter herring fishing figures show comparatively slight variations from those of the preceding year. With one marked difference—the observance of a close time during the early summer fishing—the course of the fishing in the year under review bore a general resemblance to that of 1910. The Stornoway winter fishing was an even more pronounced failure than in the latter year. On the East Coast the tendency which has been in evidence in recent years to start fishing at an earlier date each season was more pronounced than ever, while, as in 1910, the fishing fell away greatly in August—the month in which formerly it was wont to be at its height—to be followed by a slight revival in September. The great decline in the early fishing was the direct result of events in the previous season, and will be dealt with later.

The average price per cwt. throughout the year was 6s., as compared with 5s. 7d. in 1910, an increase which is attributable to the high prices current in July and August, when the supply was barely equal to the demand, as prices at the beginning of the season were abnormally low.

Of the total landings, the East Coast contributed 52 per cent., Orkney and Shetland 35 per cent., and the West Coast the remainder, while in respect of value the corresponding percentages were 51, 37, and 12. Of individual contributors, Shetland, with a catch of 1,372,508 cwts., easily retained its place at the head of affairs, the next in order being Fraserburgh, which, with a catch of 675,000 cwts., regained by the narrow margin of 2600 cwts. the premier place on the East Coast which was wrested from it two years ago by Peterhead. Other prominent contributors on the East Coast were Wick and Aberdeen, while on the West Coast Stornoway was a long way ahead of any other district.

As contributors to the herring supplies, power-propelled vessels made a further encroachment upon the position so long held by sailing

vessels. The rapidity of the transition which is taking place in this respect is well exemplified in the following table.

TABLE showing the Percentage of the Total Catch of Herrings obtained by Steam, Motor, and Sailing Boats respectively in each year since 1906 :—

Year.	Steam Vessels. Percentage.	Motor Vessels. Percentage.	Sailing Vessels. Percentage.
1906	31	—	69
1907	44	—	56
1908	50	—	50
1909	54	—	46
1910	56	4	40
1911	59	5	36

From the above table it will be seen that the proportions of the total catch contributed by steamers and sailing boats respectively have been practically reversed within the short space of six years.

At first sight it appears strange that the catch by motor boats, whose number was increased by 50 per cent. during the year, should have advanced by only 25 per cent., but the explanation is that the great majority of the vessels of this type employed in herring fishing are Clyde skiffs, whose catches are, of course, much smaller as a rule than those of the larger vessels on the East Coast.

A feature of the herring fishing of 1911, and one which is fraught with far-reaching possibilities, was the employment of the steam trawler in that industry. This innovation has been referred to in previous reports, but during the year under review it sprang into special prominence, owing to its rapid extension in the North Sea towards the close of the year. It is not speaking too strongly to say that the prospect of competition from such formidable rivals has spread something akin to consternation in drift-net fishing circles, and a short account of the genesis and progress of the new departure may at this juncture appropriately be given.

Trawling for herrings by means of the ordinary commercial steam trawler, equipped with the otter trawl, dates from about the beginning of the present century, and appears to owe its inception to the enterprise of the fishermen of Milford Haven.

At the outset the net used was the ordinary otter trawl net, either laced in the wings or lined with a piece of herring net. Some five years ago, however, a specially manufactured net was introduced which is now used by nearly all the vessels engaged in this method of herring fishing. These nets are made from a superior class of manilla twine, and mounted in some cases with lighter ropes, than in the case of the ordinary trawl net, and differ from the latter in dimensions and size of mesh. The dimensions are:—Top part of net, from 66 to 80 feet long and from 90 to 114 feet on the head-line, according to size of vessel, with 6-inch mesh; the lower part of the net consists of 30 feet belly with meshes of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and 30 feet cod-end with $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch meshes, making 60 feet in all with a small mesh.

The ordinary otter trawl is of the same dimensions, with the exception of the cod-end, which is from 20 to 24 feet long, with a mesh of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Trawling for herrings is carried on in daylight, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., and it is stated that the best catches are secured about mid-day. Trawling during the night has never been successful, as the herrings, it is said, rise to the surface with the setting in of darkness. When trawling, the vessels steam at full power, and the fastest steamers have proved the most successful. In ordinary trawling for white fish the vessels steam at from half to full speed, but usually about three-quarter speed. The drags are usually of from 2 to 4 hours' duration, except when a shoal is encountered, when the drags are limited to from $\frac{1}{2}$ to one hour.

When this method of capturing herrings was first adopted, the grounds operated upon were those stretching from Barra Head southwards to the island of Inistrahull, on the N.W. coast of Ireland. The greater part of the fleet engaged was always composed of Milford Haven and Fleetwood trawlers, and prior to 1908 few Scottish trawlers had taken part in this fishing. Stimulated, however, by the success achieved by their English confrères, several Scottish trawlers in that year tried the new method and met with a considerable measure of success. This led in the following year to the fitting out at Aberdeen of a fleet of 21 vessels, but the fishing proved a complete failure. Nor were their operations in 1910 attended with any greater success. The failure of the fishing in 1909 and 1910 was ascribed by those engaged to the pollution of the fishing grounds by dead saithe (which were taken in considerable quantities along with the herrings) thrown overboard from the English vessels, which merely retained the livers of these fish and returned the carcasses to the sea. Since then, however, a demand has been created at Milford Haven and Fleetwood for saithe, these fish being now salted and cured for foreign markets.

The herrings taken on the western grounds were captured in from 70 to 100 fathoms of water, with a soft bottom. They were of very large size, running from 600 to 650 fish to the cran, and realised on an average about 30s. per cran, or about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per fish. They were used chiefly for "redding" and kippering, the reds being packed in small barrels and despatched *via* Liverpool to the Mediterranean markets, while the kippers were placed upon the home markets, although, owing to their large size and high price, retailers found considerable difficulty in disposing of them. In regard to quality, they were the same as those which ordinarily come from Downings Bay. They would appear to spend the autumn and winter months within an area whose outer limit is a line drawn from Barra Head to Downings Bay, and are a typical Atlantic herring.

With the failure of herring trawling on the western grounds, as stated above, there seemed little likelihood of its again being tried this year, until, in September last, an Aberdeen trawler landed a shot of 60 crans of herrings taken in the North Sea, 120 miles N.E. of Aberdeen. This immediately revived interest in the venture, more particularly as the North Sea was a virgin field, in so far as trawling for herrings was concerned, and in a short time 22 vessels were at work, some with ordinary trawl nets, and others with the special herring otter trawl net. The results were, however, in many cases so poor that a number of vessels abandoned the venture as unremunerative after one or two voyages, and only some 10 or 12 vessels continued to

fish throughout, although, including the English trawlers engaged, some 100 vessels were employed in all. Voyages usually occupied from 6 to 10 days, the herrings being found farther and farther south, until at the end of October they were being taken on the edge of the Dogger Bank. The total quantity landed amounted to 15,450 cwts., which realised £5017, or 6s. 6d. per cwt. The success achieved varied greatly with individual vessels. The earnings of such as gave their whole attention to herring trawling ranged from £374 to £860 in a period of from five to seven weeks, while others earned from £90 to £280 for from two to three voyages. Those vessels, on the other hand, which elected to run their catches to Altona found an excellent market, realising from £270 to £408 for shots which, if landed at Aberdeen, would have fetched from £95 to £180 only. One Aberdeen vessel (with a German master) is reported to have earned £800 in 24 days, the product of three voyages.

The fish taken in the North Sea were much inferior to those taken on the western grounds. Consisting at first of Full Matties and latterly of Spents, they were graded in three selections, viz:—(1) 980 to 1200 fish per cran; (2) 1750 to 2100; (3) 2450 to 2890: as the fishing progressed the herrings caught became smaller, and large quantities of immature herrings of from 4 to 7 inches in length were thrown back into the sea.

As in the case of the herrings taken in the Atlantic, the bulk of the North Sea fish were converted into kippers and reds. Herrings captured by means of the otter trawl are not suitable for the usual mode of curing, as, owing to the rapid dragging through the water which they undergo before being hauled in, they to some extent resemble "drowned herrings," while they are usually from 3 to 5 days old by the time they reach port. Hence, when cured gutted, they show bad discolouration at the bone, and when broken up emit a sour smell.

It may be that herring trawling is destined to undergo a rapid development in the near future, but its effect on the industry will be closely watched. It is true that a number of vessels, unfortunate enough to miss the shoal, found this method of fishing unremunerative, but others secured catches of from 100 to 200 crans with regularity, and enjoyed a most lucrative season.

Winter Herring Fishing.

The winter herring fishing, which covers the first three months of the year, has been on the decline for some years, and during the year a further falling off took place, the total quantity landed amounting to 246,852 cwts., as compared with 268,350 cwts. in 1910. The value of the catch was £61,628, or £19,976 less than in the preceding year, from which it is obvious that, so far from the restricted landings having enhanced prices, the reverse was the case. Hitherto the Firth of Forth, Wick, and Stornoway have been recognised as the chief centres of this fishing, but if the decline which has been manifested in the two last-named districts continues at the same rate, accepted ideas on this point will have to be readjusted. The Stornoway catch amounted to 65,320 cwts., as compared with 88,174 cwts. in 1910, and the extent to which this fishing has deteriorated may be gauged from the fact that, so recently as in 1907, the catch was upwards of 219,000 cwts. At Wick the season was an absolute failure, the catch of 3717 cwts.

being less than one-eighteenth of what it was when the fishing was at its height. Nor, judged by the earlier years of the previous decade, can the Firth of Forth results be considered satisfactory, although the decline which has been in progress since then would appear to have at last been arrested, the catch of 63,000 cwts. exceeding the previous year's returns by 10,000 cwts., and those of 1909 by 27,000 cwts. Another serious decrease occurred in Lochcarron and Skye district, where the catch was only 9451 cwts., or about 12,000 cwts. less than in the preceding year. Fortunately, the decline in the older centres appears likely to be counterbalanced by a rise to importance of other districts. Thus, in the second year of its existence, the winter fishing from Mallaig yielded 24,500 cwts., while at Oban, which appeared in the returns for the first time, about 18,000 cwts. were landed, bringing the total for the Fort-William district to 42,600 cwts., as compared with 22,500 cwts. in 1910, and 4300 cwts. in 1909. In Shetland also a winter fishing appears in a fair way to becoming established, the catch during the year under review totalling 24,300 cwts., or 4000 cwts. more than in 1910. It is doubtful whether, prior to 1909, the winter catch in Shetland ever exceeded 1000 cwts. An increase of 5400 cwts., or 47 per cent., in Ballantrae district also helped to stem the decline.

A perusal of the tables will show that on the West Coast the fishing was prosecuted mainly by steamers, and that on the East Coast the contrary was the case, these vessels accounting for 77 per cent. of the West Coast catch, and only 5 per cent. of the East Coast catch. The latter circumstance is accounted for to a large extent by the fact that in the Firth of Forth the herrings kept to the inshore and shallow waters, where they could be captured only by small boats, or by means of anchored nets.

Early Herring Fishing.

The early herring fishing is carried on principally in May and June, and was formerly practically confined to the West Coast and the west side of Shetland. In recent years, however, the old order of things has completely changed, and it is now preponderatingly an East Coast and east side of Shetland fishing. The reasons for this transition were discussed at some length in last year's report. It was pointed out that the development of the fishing on the East Coast is probably to be ascribed to the growth of the steam fishing fleet, and that a remarkable acceleration of the movement occurred last year owing to the opening up of new markets on the Continent, in which the young and immature fish landed on the East Coast early in the season were in demand. How potent the latter factor was, and how striking the general change which has taken place, will be seen from the following table, in which the figures for the years 1902, 1909, and 1910 are contrasted:—

Year.	East Coast.	Orkney and Shetland.	West Coast.	Total.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1902 ..	68,679	399,618	267,968	736,265
1909 ..	604,262	435,942	273,919	1,314,123
1910 ..	1,249,432	1,103,003	192,372	2,544,807

Unfortunately for curers and buyers, however, the new markets proved quite inadequate to absorb the immense quantities of herrings sent over, and, as the fish, owing to their tender nature, cannot be cured to keep for any length of time without deteriorating, thousands of barrels went bad, with the result that the Continental importers, and, in a less degree, curers, incurred very heavy losses over their transactions.

Notwithstanding the experience of 1910, fishermen in 1911 began operations earlier than ever, and thousands of crans were landed during the first fortnight of May. Warned, however, by their losses in 1910, the Continental buyers refused to have anything to do with these early fish. In these circumstances, curers naturally declined to purchase, with the result that, once the limited demand for kippering and "freshing" purposes had been satisfied, a glut of herrings ensued. Prices fell in consequence to as low as 1s. per cran, while thousands of crans had to be sold as manure or returned to the sea. This brought home to the fishermen the folly of the course they were pursuing, and a voluntary close time was accordingly agreed upon at the majority of the fishing centres. This close time was, however, observed only for a week or ten days, and for some time after the resumption of operations matters were slow to improve, and it was not until June, when the fishing rapidly fell away, that the much-desired improvement occurred, and prices rose to a remunerative level.

The effect of the conditions which obtained in May is seen in the diminished catch as compared with the preceding year's figures, the combined catch on the East Coast and in Orkney and Shetland amounting to 1,747,000 cwts., falling short of that of 1910 by 605,500 cwts. But while this decrease is undoubtedly a large one, it is still far from counterbalancing the increase which the 1910 figures made upon those for 1909, as a reference to the table given above will show. For purposes of comparison, the catch for 1911 is shown in the same form.

Year.	East Coast.	Orkney and Shetland.	West Coast.	Total.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1911 ..	896,456	850,520	173,342	1,920,318

It is questionable whether the early fishing on the East Coast will prove a permanent asset to fishermen. The comparative failure of the fishing in July and August during the last two years is generally attributed to the breaking up of the shoals in May and June; and, as the fish are at their best later in the season, the trend of opinion at present is all in favour of postponing the opening of the fishing until the fish have reached a fairly advanced stage of maturity.

The falling off in the catch was not confined to the East Coast and Shetland, the West Coast returns showing a deficit also of 19,000 cwts., for which Stornoway, Barra, and Inveraray districts were mainly responsible. Time was when the West Coast early fishing was practically synonymous with that at Stornoway, but the once famous fishing carried on from that port in May and June has now dwindled to a mere shadow of its former self. It reached its culminating point in 1898, in which year it yielded 469,000 cwts. In 1911 only 35,000 cwts. were landed. Barra district shows a decrease of 9823 cwts., or 13 per cent., from the preceding year's figures, while a decrease almost identical in

quantity in Inveraray district represents a falling off of 60 per cent. The most important increase occurred in Campbeltown district, where the landings were augmented by 8121 cwts., or 33 per cent., as compared with the preceding year's returns.

The total value of the early herring catch was £404,178, or £168,677 less than in 1910, the average price per cwt. working out at 4s. 3d., as against 4s. 6d. in the preceding year.

Great Summer Herring Fishing.

This fishing was formerly never begun before the middle of July, and it was accordingly held to cover the period from 1st July to the end of the year, but since the rise of the early fishing on the East Coast, the distinction between the early and great summer fishings has, of course, become a purely arbitrary one. For statistical purposes, however, it is still found convenient to adhere to that distinction.

The total catch for the traditional period amounted to 2,869,314 cwts., valued at £1,039,528, these figures representing a decrease of 4755 cwts. in quantity, but an increase in value of £99,679, as compared with the returns for 1910. The comparatively small catch was due to the scarcity which began to make itself felt towards the end of June, and which continued throughout the entire season. The fishing, indeed, was practically over by the end of August, and although there was a slight rally for a short time in September, the greater part of the fishing fleet had by that time departed for the English fishing. The decrease in the catch is almost wholly referable to the Aberdeenshire ports—Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh—as the Wick catch established a record for this fishing, while the Orkney and Shetland figures also show a substantial increase, which was, however, entirely due to the great strides made by Stronsay as a fishing centre. So rapidly, indeed, has this port developed that the Orkney herring returns have been almost trebled within three years. The following table shows the catches in the districts referred to for 1911 and 1910:—

	1911.	1910.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Aberdeen	204,156	231,717
Peterhead	397,215	424,711
Fraserburgh	449,552	494,351
Wick	337,001	290,531
Orkney	268,379	204,572
Shetland	630,495	635,797

The West Coast catch (336,921 cwts.) remained practically stationary, the difference between the figures for 1910 and 1911 being only 308 cwts., but although there was so little variation in the total, the figures for individual districts differ markedly from those of the preceding year. Thus the catch in Campbeltown district rose from 16,799 cwts. to 59,334 cwts., while the Rothesay district catch fell from 48,125 cwts. to considerably less than half of that quantity. Herrings again appeared in Loch Snizort towards the close of the year, and a fairly successful fishing was obtained, but disappointing results attended the efforts of those who tried to repeat the success attending the Barra autumn fishing of 1910, which, it will be

remembered, sprang up so unexpectedly. Towards the total catch the East Coast contributed 57 per cent., Orkney and Shetland 31 per cent., and the West Coast 12 per cent., the corresponding percentages for 1910 being 59, 29, and 12.

Fortunately for fishermen, the disappointing catch was to some extent compensated for by the increase in value. This increase was due to the higher prices realised in Orkney and Shetland and on the East Coast, as the value of the West Coast catch fell from £111,885 to £93,927. It was seldom after the end of June that fish were sufficiently plentiful to supply all the requirements of the curers engaged in the Continental trade, and the keen competition thus induced maintained prices at a high level all through the season, the average price per cwt. on the East Coast and in Orkney and Shetland (7s. 5½d.) being 1s. higher than in 1910.

The percentages of the total value attributable to the three sections of the coast are 56, 25, and 9 respectively.

(b) *SPRATS, SPARLINGS, AND MACKEREL.*

The rapid development of the "sardine" tinning industry in Norway has given a great stimulus to the Scottish sprat fishing, the result of which is seen in the increased landings in 1911, which amounted to 35,875 cwts., valued at £4234, as compared with 9675 cwts. and £2894 in the preceding year. This fishing is confined to the Firths of Forth, Tay, and Inverness, and in the first-named area alone the catch exceeded the total quantity landed in all three localities in 1910, while the Firth of Tay fishing was the most successful for the past eight years. In the Forth, moreover, the fish were of the finest quality ever seen. The sprat fishery has existed for many years, but prior to the advent of the Scandinavian buyers these fish were always difficult to dispose of, as the demand for them in this country is limited. Now that they are in such demand for preserving purposes, however, the drawback referred to should no longer militate against the successful development of this fishing.

Sparlings are obtained chiefly in the Firth of Forth. During the year under review the total catch amounted to 300 cwts., valued at £648, as compared with 325 cwts. and £881 in 1910.

The mackerel fishing made further progress in 1911, the catch of 47,973 cwts. representing an increase of nearly 10 per cent. upon the figures for 1910. Unfortunately, the financial returns were not encouraging, the value having declined by £1156, or nearly 11 per cent. Nor did the increase occur on the West Coast, where in recent years attempts have been made to establish a regular mackerel fishery, the catch for that section having fallen from 28,199 cwts. to 21,176 cwts. It was due to the greatly augmented landings on the East Coast (principally at the Aberdeenshire herring fishing ports), in which section the catch amounted to 19,969 cwts., or more than double the quantity landed in 1910. There is, however, no organised mackerel fishing on the East Coast, the fish being taken incidentally in the course of herring fishing. Mackerel have also been landed by trawlers in recent years, and the quantity so taken in 1911 was 4363 cwts., as compared with 2377 cwts. in the preceding year.

III. DEMERSAL FISH, TAKEN BY TRAWL, LINES, AND NETS.

The year 1910 was noteworthy in that the quantity of demersal fish landed constituted a record. This record was, however, set up only to be broken, the landings in 1911, which amounted to 3,055,099 cwts., exceeding those of 1910 by 86,501 cwts. This is the first time the catch of white-fish has reached three million cwts. These figures do not, either, reveal the true extent of the increase, inasmuch as the landings by foreign vessels are this year wholly excluded, whereas in 1910 they were excluded only from the 1st October, when the decision to do so was made. How much greater the increase would have been had the catch been returned on the old basis will be readily appreciated when it is stated that the landings by foreign vessels amounted to no less than 316,852 cwts. As a matter of fact, if the comparison is confined only to the landings by British vessels, the actual increase in 1911 is found to amount to 286,073 cwts.

Of the total catch, 2,127,001 cwts., valued at £1,039,076, were taken by trawls; 858,647 cwts., valued at £389,726, by lines; and 69,451 cwts., valued at £29,173, by nets; the corresponding figures for 1910 being 2,102,031 cwts., valued at £1,102,976, by trawls; 751,297 cwts., valued at £349,578, by lines; and 115,270 cwts., valued at £38,785, by nets. It will thus be seen that, while a considerable proportion of the increase is referable to trawling, the greater measure of credit must be given line-fishing, which improved upon the preceding year's results to the extent of 14 per cent.

From a financial point of view the year's results were much less satisfactory, the total value, which amounted to £1,457,975, being less than that of the preceding year by £33,364—a decline for which the poor tone of the market at Aberdeen, consequent upon the great heat experienced throughout the summer, was responsible.

In view of the dominating position which Aberdeen, as the headquarters of trawling and steam line fishing, occupies in the Scottish white-fish fishing industry, the following particulars of the fishing from that port are of interest. The percentages of the total catch and value of white fish contributed by Aberdeen in 1911 were 64 and 66 respectively, as compared with 65 per cent. and 69 per cent. in the preceding year. Trawlers made 11,200 landings and steam liners 1676, as compared with 11,096 and 1501 respectively in the preceding year. The operations of the trawlers resulted in an average catch per trip of 148·4 cwts., which realised £72, as against 134·6 cwts. and £76 in 1910; while the average catch per trip of the steam liners amounted to 175·3 cwts., which realised £92, the corresponding figures for 1910 being 172·9 cwts. and £96.

(a) ROUND FISH.

The total quantity of round fish landed in 1911 was 2,693,396 cwts., valued at £1,104,818, these figures representing an increase in quantity of 83,283 cwts., but a decrease in value of £42,819, as compared with the preceding year's total. The catch constitutes a record for this class of fish. As has already been indicated, line-fishing accounted for the bulk of the increase, although trawling also

contributed its quota. Net fishing, on the other hand, received a rather serious set-back during the year. The quantities taken by the three methods of fishing in 1911 and 1910 are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Trawl.	Line.	Net.
1911 ...	1,938,274 cwts.	694,017 cwts.	61,105 cwts.
1910 ...	1,898,014 „	603,196 „	108,903 „

The falling off in net-caught fish was due to the failure of the cod-net fishing in the Moray Firth, but it is to be hoped that the decline will prove to be only a temporary one. The increase in the catch by lines is, it will be observed, a substantial one, and must serve to allay the fears of those who take a pessimistic view of the future of this branch of the industry.

For the decline in value trawled fish was mainly responsible, while the increase in quantity was in a very large measure due to the increased success which attended haddock fishing.

Haddocks.

The total quantity of haddocks landed amounted to 1,013,693 cwts., valued at £513,697, as compared with 922,639 cwts. and £528,660 in 1910. Both trawlers and liners—in the ratio of 5:4—shared in the increase, although proportionally the improvement was all in favour of line fishing, the percentages of increase in the line and trawl landings being respectively 32 and 6. The trawl catch amounted to 846,385 cwts., as compared with 795,644 cwts. in 1910, and the increase was largely due to the success of the fleet fishing from Granton, these vessels having secured over 33,000 cwts., or 20 per cent., more than in 1910. The Granton vessels, it may be remarked, had a most successful year, the aggregate trawl landings being the heaviest in the history of the port. The remainder of the increase is attributable to Aberdeen, with an advance upon last year's figures of 20,000 cwts., or 3 per cent. The haddocks landed at Granton were, as a rule, of a good marketable size, in contrast to the experience of the preceding year, but at Aberdeen the contrary was the case, small haddocks constituting no less than 44 per cent. of the catch at that port. A large proportion of these immature fish is unsaleable as food, and is disposed of to the manure factories at nominal rates; and the wholesale destruction which this implies cannot but be regarded with misgiving.

Practically the whole of the increase in the line catch occurred on the East Coast, where during the year under review operations were very successful; nor was the improvement confined to any particular district, being general along the entire seaboard. Some of the small boats engaged in this fishing in the Moray Firth make quite remarkable earnings, one crew of three men having realised £286 during the last four months of the year. On the West Coast, on the contrary, haddocks were scarcer than in 1910, the catch having fallen from 20,221 cwts. to 17,737 cwts. The total landings by line amounted to 167,308 cwts., as compared with 126,995 cwts. in 1910, of which the East Coast contributed 73 per cent., or 10 per cent. more than in the preceding year.

It will be observed that, notwithstanding the increase in the catch, the value declined by nearly £15,000. This decrease is wholly referable to the trawl catches, and is hardly to be wondered at when the extent to which small haddocks figured in the aggregate landings is considered. The average price per cwt. works out at 10s. 2d., as compared with 11s. 6d. in 1910.

Cod.

Next to haddocks, cod are the most important contributor to the food supply. In 1910, indeed, the supplies of this species for the first time exceeded those of haddocks, although the latter regained pride of place during the year under review. The catch again shows an increase, if a slight one, the landings amounting to 985,626 cwts., as against 980,228 cwts. in 1910, but the financial returns were less satisfactory, the value having fallen from £409,456 to £398,465. Of the quantity, trawlers contributed 710,919 cwts., or 72 per cent., as compared with 678,533 cwts., or 69 per cent., in the preceding year, the bulk of the increase, as might be expected, being referable to Aberdeen, although the Granton trawlers improved considerably upon their previous year's operations. Liners, both steam and sail, were more successful than in 1910, the quantity taken by this method amounting to 230,194 cwts., as compared with 214,996 cwts. in the preceding year, of which sailing vessels contributed 69 per cent. and steam-liners 31 per cent. The increase in the landings of steam vessels (7000 cwts.) was due to the greater success achieved in Shetland, Stornoway, and Fort-William districts, the landings of the Aberdeen vessels having fallen off. The sailing-line catch advanced by 8000 cwts.—an increase which was largely due to the excellent results obtained in Helmsdale, Shetland, and Peterhead districts at hand-line (ripper) fishing. This method of capturing cod was very successful, and those fishermen who pursued it had a lucrative season, as a perusal of the officers' annual reports (Appendix L) will show. There was a big falling off in the quantity taken by nets, the catch by this method having fallen from 86,699 cwts. to 45,413 cwts., a result which was due to the comparative failure of the spring cod-net fishing in the Moray Firth, where the shoals appeared to be much less abundant than usual.

The falling off in value was due principally to the frequent glutting of the market by the heavy supplies landed by German trawlers from Iceland.

Ling.

Ling is caught chiefly by lines, and, so far as this species is concerned, line-fishing is more than holding its own against trawling, the catch by the latter method having fallen from 73,880 cwts. to 65,069 cwts., whereas line-caught fish increased from 153,081 cwts. to 167,110 cwts. during the year under review. The major part of this increase falls to be credited to the Aberdeen fleet of steam liners, whose catch of 118,146 cwts. represents an increase of 15 per cent. upon the preceding year's figures. The Shetland line catch also shows a substantial increase (4955 cwts., or 81 per cent.), a result which is due to

the landings by English herring drifters, who engage in hand-line fishing while lying at their nets. The only decrease of any importance occurred in Stornoway district, where the catch declined to the extent of 5104 cwts., or 18 per cent. The falling off in the trawl returns was referable wholly to Aberdeen.

These fish did not realise so much as in 1910, the total value (£67,414) being less than in that year by £3655.

Whitings.

Since the introduction of trawling, that method of fishing has gradually been supplanting line-fishing in the capture of whittings, and the disparity between the contributions of the two branches has annually become more marked. During the year under review, however, this movement received a check, the catch by lines having increased by 1815 cwts., or 13 per cent., while the trawl catch fell off to the extent of 10,633 cwts., or 8 per cent. The total catch amounted to 142,081 cwts., valued at £55,411, of which the share contributed by trawlers was 126,609 cwts., valued at £47,682. The quantity taken by line was all secured by small sailing vessels working close inshore.

Saithe, Torsk, and Conger Eels.

As in the case of whittings, the returns of the saithe taken show a slight increase in the quantity caught by line, along with a decrease in the trawl catch. The total quantity landed amounted to 187,564 cwts., valued at £26,163, or a decrease from last year's figures of 23,725 cwts. in quantity and £6243 in value. Of the quantity, 113,781 cwts. is referable to trawlers, 58,355 cwts. to lines, and 15,428 cwts. to nets, the corresponding totals for 1910 being 139,860 cwts., 49,737 cwts., and 21,692 cwts. As 95 per cent. of the trawl catch was landed at Aberdeen, the decrease in the quantity so taken is naturally referable to that port. The increase in the quantity taken by line was due to the heavier landings by steam liners at various places round the coast, the exceptional success attained by the Peterhead sailing-liners, and to the increased landings in Shetland district, although these increases were largely neutralised by a somewhat serious falling off in the quantity landed at Stornoway. As has been the case during the last two years, more than half of the quantity taken by nets was landed in Orkney district, dense shoals of sillocks, or young saithe, having again found their way into Stromness and Kirkwall harbours during December. About 400 tons were landed, the fish meeting with a ready sale for manuring purposes at 10s. per ton.

The value referable to each method of fishing was respectively £15,920, £9100, and £1143.

Of torsk, 21,934 cwts., valued at £6117, were landed, as compared with 18,180 cwts. and £5493 in the preceding year. This species is landed chiefly by steam liners, and about two-thirds of the increase fell to be credited to the Aberdeen fleet, Shetland accounting for the remainder.

Conger eels are taken principally on the West Coast, and are landed

chiefly at Mallaig and Stornoway. The total quantity landed was 34,042 cwts., valued at £12,076—an increase of 7526 cwts. and of £1175 upon the returns for 1910, steam and sailing liners dividing practically the whole of the catch and value in the ratio of, roughly, 2:1. The greater part of the increase in the landings occurred at Mallaig, which is rapidly increasing in importance as a centre for steam line-fishing.

Gurnards, Cat-fish, Monks (Anglers), and Hake.

Monks, cat-fish, and gurnards are not much appreciated as articles of diet, and their value is in consequence considerably lower than that of the more palatable species. The total quantity of these fish landed in 1911 (almost wholly by the Aberdeen and Granton trawling fleets) was 55,099 cwts., valued at £12,139, which gives an average price per cwt. of 4s. 5d. Compared with the preceding year's returns, the catch shows a decrease of 3078 cwts. in quantity, and in value of £410. For a short time during the course of the year, monks, whose average price was 4s. per cwt., commanded 12s. per cwt. for export to Germany, where it is surmised they were used for some special purpose which has not, however, been disclosed.

Hake are in better demand, and during 1911 21,178 cwts., valued at £13,336, were marketed, as against 15,224 cwts. and £11,580 in the preceding year.

(b) *FLAT FISH.*

An examination of the flat-fish returns shows the year's operations to have been attended with very satisfactory results, for, as regards value, the record made last year was improved upon to the extent of 2·4 per cent., while the aggregate catch has only twice previously been surpassed, and that to a very slight extent. In all, 210,178 cwts. were landed (this quantity being only 606 cwts. less than that of 1910, and 1356 cwts. less than the record catch of 1909), the value of which was £317,885, or £7410 more than in the preceding year. This satisfactory state of matters is ascribable entirely to the line fishermen, who improved appreciably upon their previous year's results, whereas trawlers failed to maintain their position. The quantity taken by lines and nets was 71,917 cwts., valued at £110,495, or 7070 cwts. and £15,317 more than in 1910, while the trawl catch amounted to 138,261 cwts., valued at £207,390, or 7676 cwts. and £7907 less than in the preceding year, the percentage of the total catch and value contributed by trawlers being thus 65·8 and 65·2 respectively, as compared with 69·2 and 69·3 in 1910. Both the improvement in the line and the decrease in the trawl returns occurs mainly in the figures relating to halibut.

Plaice.

The total quantity of plaice landed was 53,368 cwts., which realised £71,220, these results showing an increase upon those for the preceding year of 2073 cwts. and £148. These fish are taken by all the three methods commonly employed, viz., trawl, lines, and nets, but the first named is by far the most effective, and its contribution to the

total catch during 1911 amounted to 39,158 cwts., valued at £56,547, as compared with 37,728 cwts. and £58,622 in 1910, the value of trawled plaice having declined somewhat during the year. This was due to the greater proportion of small plaice in the total catch, and the fact that this proportion has increased very considerably during the last few years is somewhat disquieting, although it is not yet clear that it is due to a general decline in the average size. The catch by nets, which amounted to 5507 cwts., valued at £6537, was nearly 2000 cwts. greater than in 1910, but against this has to be placed a decrease of over 1000 cwts. in the line catch, which amounted to 8703 cwts., valued at £8136.

Halibut.

In point of quantity, plaice were run very close by halibut in 1911, the catch of the latter species amounting to 53,151 cwts., valued at £105,153, as compared with 49,620 cwts. and £96,388 in the preceding year. This species is still taken principally by line, and during the year the fishermen who employed that method more than regained the ground lost to trawlers in 1910, their catch having increased from 37,594 cwts. to 44,426 cwts., whereas the trawl landings declined from 12,026 cwts. to 8725 cwts. This increase was due to the greater attention paid to halibut fishing by the Aberdeen steam line-fishing fleet, which was augmented during the summer by 22 trawlers equipped temporarily for line-fishing; the latter, however, were not very successful, as they confined their operations largely to the well-known Porcupine Bank, which in 1911 proved unproductive.

The sums realised for the line and trawl catches were respectively £87,331 and £17,822, the corresponding figures for 1910 being £74,454 and £21,934.

Lemon Soles.

Lemon soles are taken almost exclusively by trawlers, all but 444 cwts. of the total catch of 43,769 cwts. having been landed by these vessels in 1911. These figures fall short of those for 1910 by 487 cwts., but this notwithstanding, the value, which amounted to £83,259, shows an increase of £2866. About 70 per cent. of the catch was landed at Aberdeen, while Granton accounted for four-fifths of the remainder.

Flounders.

The habitat of the flounder is the shallow coastal waters, and flounder-fishing is in consequence essentially an inshore fishing, carried on by means of small and hand lines and nets. Very few are taken by trawlers (none are landed at Aberdeen), and the small quantity captured by this method in 1911 (1708 cwts.) was secured by the small boats which, under bye-laws made by the Board, are permitted to carry on a modified form of trawling known as flounder net fishing in the Firths of Forth and Clyde. The quantity taken by fixed nets (1805 cwts.) was also nearly all obtained in the same areas, the remainder of the catch, which amounted in all to 10,994 cwts., valued at £7306, being landed by the small sailing-liners at work all round the coast.

Dabs, Megrims, and Witches.

With the exception of 32 cwts., all the megrims and witches landed were captured by trawlers. The combined catch of the two species was 30,522 cwts., valued at £30,376, as compared with 33,675 cwts. and £30,253 in 1910. Both species were involved in the decrease in quantity, but the increase in value was referable to megrims, which commanded an average price per cwt. of 18s. 5d., as against 15s. 1d. in the preceding year.

Dabs are also taken chiefly by trawlers, although not to such a preponderating extent as in the case of the other two species, nearly 25 per cent. of the total catch, which amounted to 13,721 cwts., valued at £4914, having been taken by lines. These figures show practically no variation from those of 1910.

Turbot and Brill.

There was a further decline in the supply of turbot during 1911, the total catch, which amounted to 4505 cwts., falling short of that of 1910 by 482 cwts., and the value, which was £15,296, by £2385. With diminished supplies, an increase in price might have been looked for, but this did not occur, the average price per cwt., which was £3 7s. 11d., having been 3s. less than in the preceding year. In so far as this valuable fish (which also is taken almost entirely by trawlers) is concerned, Aberdeen has to yield first place to Granton, where slightly more than 50 per cent. of the catch was landed, as against 42 per cent. at the larger port. The brill is a rare fish in Scottish waters, and during the year under review only 148 cwts., which realised £361, were landed, as compared with 293 cwts. and £761 in 1910.

(c) SKATES, SQUIDS, AND UNCLASSIFIED FISH.

The quantity of skates and rays landed in 1911 was 146,306 cwts., valued at £34,215, of which steam liners contributed 83,922 cwts., valued at £19,261, and sailing liners 12,856 cwts., valued at £2788. As compared with the preceding year's totals, there was an increase of 8291 cwts. in quantity, and of £2913 in value, due wholly to the greater vigour with which steam-line fishing was prosecuted during the year under review. The bulk of the catch, by both trawl and line, was landed at Aberdeen, although, as regards line-caught fish, Fort-William and Stornoway districts also figure prominently.

Of squids, 233 cwts., which realised £73, were landed, as against 865 and £481 in 1910. These decapods were landed by trawlers, and were utilised as bait.

Unclassified fish consist chiefly of lythe and bream. In 1910 the total landings amounted to 4986 cwts., valued at £984, of which the Stornoway sailing liners accounted for 3385 cwts. and £527. The previous year's catch was 8821 cwts., valued at £1444, from which it will be seen that a considerable decline took place in 1911.

The following table shows the catch and value of fish (exclusive of shell-fish) taken by the different methods of fishing since 1902 inclusive:

YEARS.	(1) * HERRINGS, ETC.			(2) † ROUND-FISH.					
	Net.			Line and Net.			Trawl.		
	Cwts.	£	Price per Cwt.	Cwts.	£	Price per Cwt.	Cwts.	£	Price per Cwt.
1902	4,789,448	1,369,580	5/9	501,708	248,159	9/11	1,253,167	602,290	9/7
1903	4,349,835	1,255,400	5/9	511,737	249,107	9/9	1,342,586	578,981	8/8
1904	5,488,456	1,028,160	3/9	628,898	279,428	8/10	1,520,949	618,687	8/1
1905	5,375,225	1,352,421	5/	619,194	274,754	8/10	1,563,247	729,822	9/4
1906	5,016,220	1,661,178	6/7	601,033	282,144	9/5	1,688,335	722,680	8/7
1907	6,321,211	1,814,330	5/9	529,962	262,817	9/11	1,874,411	754,849	8/1
1908	5,728,157	1,161,111	4/1	670,946	264,274	7/11	1,910,083	756,569	8/
1909	4,592,457	1,583,296	6/11	667,432	248,639	7/5	1,828,570	735,471	8/1
1910	5,741,057	1,609,048	5/7	712,099	272,159	7/8	1,898,014	875,478	9/3
1911	5,120,632	1,520,025	5/11	755,122	285,087	7/7	1,938,274	819,731	8/6

YEARS.	(3) ‡ FLAT-FISH.						(4) § SKATES, SQUIDS, AND UNCLASSIFIED FISH.					
	Line and Net.			Trawl.			Net and Line.			Trawl.		
	Cwts.	£	Price per Cwt.	Cwts.	£	Price per Cwt.	Cwts.	£	Price per Cwt.	Cwts.	£	Price per Cwt.
1902	97,247	67,908	14/-	146,353	188,719	25/10	9,795	2,241	4/7	68,310	23,771	7/-
1903	82,059	64,591	15/9	165,085	232,053	28/1	8,807	2,257	5/2	58,699	18,898	6/5
1904	120,211	80,703	13/5	180,709	221,212	24/6	4,631	1,054	4/7	3,975	1,858	9/4
1905	111,041	72,961	13/2	177,472	216,443	24/1	5,419	895	3/4	4,712	1,852	8/-
1906	46,431	59,644	25/8	137,496	220,267	32/	61,388	18,887	6/2	47,466	12,793	5/5
1907	54,043	69,432	25/8	136,502	218,705	32/1	51,601	16,797	6/6	50,423	12,197	4/10
1908	71,072	93,423	26/3	128,843	203,491	31/7	82,666	21,382	5/2	53,530	11,912	4/5
1909	66,568	86,152	25/11	144,966	207,433	28/7	76,519	17,761	4/8	46,673	10,355	4/5
1910	64,347	95,178	29/4	145,937	215,297	29/6	89,621	21,026	4/8	58,080	12,201	4/2
1911	71,917	110,495	30/9	138,261	207,390		101,059	23,317	4/7	50,466	11,955	4/9

TOTALS.

YEARS.	(1) Total taken by Net and Line.			(2) Total taken by Trawl.			(3) || Total quantity and value of all Fish landed.		
	Cwts.	£	Price per Cwt.	Cwts.	£	Price per Cwt.	Cwts.	£	Price per Cwt.
1902	5,398,198	1,687,888	6/3	1,467,830	814,780	11/1	6,866,028	2,502,668	7/3
1903	4,952,438	1,571,355	6/4	1,566,370	829,932	10/7	6,518,808	2,401,287	7/5
1904	6,242,196	1,389,345	4/5	1,705,633	841,757	9/10	7,947,829	2,231,102	5/7
1905	6,110,879	1,701,031	5/7	1,745,431	948,117	10/10	7,856,310	2,649,148	6/9
1906	5,722,852	2,020,585	7/1	1,870,517	957,008	10/3	7,593,369	2,977,593	7/10
1907	6,956,817	2,163,376	6/3	2,061,336	985,751	9/7	9,018,153	3,149,127	7/
1908	6,552,841	1,540,190	4/8	2,092,411	971,972	9/3	8,645,252	2,512,162	5/10
1909	5,402,976	1,935,848	7/2	2,020,209	953,259	9/5	7,423,185	2,889,107	7/9
1910	6,607,624	1,997,411	6/1	2,102,031	1,102,976	10/6	8,709,655	3,100,387	7/1
1911	6,048,730	1,938,924	6/5	2,127,001	1,039,076	9/9	8,175,731	2,978,000	7/3

* Include sprats, sparlings, and mackerel, returns of which are immaterial.

† Include cod, ling, torsk, saithe, whittings, haddocks, and conger-eels.

‡ Include flounders, plaice, brill, halibut, lemon soles, and turbot. Skate, which scientifically are not classed amongst flat-fish, were also included up to and including 1905. As this fish is of much smaller value than the other fish included, the average price of flat-fish was thus considerably lowered, but in 1906 this disturbing factor was removed by the inclusion of skate in another column.

§ Comprise principally sillocks, lythe, and bream up to and including 1905. From 1906 onwards skate are included.

|| Exclusive of shell-fish.

Note.—Round fish now comprise certain species of fish formerly included under "Unclassified Fish."

(d) SHELL-FISH.

The total value of shell-fish landed in Scotland in the year 1911 was £67,355, or £2405 less than in the preceding year. The year's operations were, in fact, the least lucrative since 1895, when the value only reached £66,433. The falling off was not, however, due to any general failure, being attributable mainly to lobsters—a crustacean the catch of which fluctuates in a marked degree. Toward the total value the East Coast contributed 39 per cent., Orkney and Shetland 8 per cent., and the West Coast 53 per cent., as compared with 35 per cent., 10 per cent., and 55 per cent. respectively in 1910, the East Coast, which advanced from £24,673 to £26,487, having improved its position at the expense of the other sections of the coast.

Lobsters.

Of these, the most valuable of shell-fish used as food, 641,968 were landed, or 55,689 less than in 1910, the value showing a corresponding decline from £34,795 to £32,101. The East Coast improved upon last year's catch, and the decrease was due to a general decline on the other sections of the coast, being most marked in Barra, Orkney, and Lochbroom districts.

Crabs.

Crab-fishermen were more successful than in 1910, the catch of 23,573 hundreds representing an advance upon the preceding year's figures of 7 per cent., while the value, which amounted to £14,650, was greater to the extent of 6 per cent. The bulk of the increase occurred on the East Coast, although a great improvement also took place in Ballantrae district.

Oysters.

The oyster crop of 1911 was a most productive one, the output amounting to 11,540 hundreds, valued at £4075, these figures being respectively 32 per cent. and 17 per cent. in advance of those of 1910. For this improvement the Loch Ryan beds, from which nearly 98 per cent. of the total was taken, was responsible. The catch on other parts of the coast is insignificant, and in Orkney, where 67 hundreds were obtained in 1910, none was landed during the year under review.

Mussels.

With the improvement in small-line fishing on various parts of the coast, mussel gathering received a fillip, which resulted in 4400 cwts. more being gathered, and £590 more being realised, than in the preceding year. The actual figures for 1911 were 103,217 cwts. and £5066. The increase was entirely on the East Coast, the output from the Clyde beds having again declined, and was most marked in Findhorn district, where the yield has grown from 480 cwts. in 1909 to 9620 cwts in 1911.

Clams.

The Firth of Forth beds furnish practically all the clams landed in Scotland. In 1911 the total quantity landed was 10,261 cwts., which realised £1536, as compared with 9947 cwts. and £1501 in the preceding year.

Unclassified Shell-fish.

The returns under this heading relate chiefly to cockles, shrimps, and periwinkles. The total landings amounted to 40,644 cwts., valued at £9927, or 5896 cwts. and £1757 less than in the preceding year.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the different kinds of shell-fish landed in Scotland since 1902, inclusive:—

Year.	Oysters.			Mussels.			Clams.		
	100's.	Value £	Price per 100.	Cwts.	Value £	Price per Cwt.	Cwts.	Value £	Price per Cwt.
1902	2,909	1,251	8/7	95,663	5,445	1/2	4,320	586	2/9
1903	2,116	894	8/5	102,958	6,207	1/2	4,606	637	2/9
1904	2,501	937	7/6	92,142	6,046	1/2	6,993	944	2/8
1905	2,180	865	7/11	102,927	6,065	1/4	7,848	1,129	2/10
1906	3,896	1,568	8/	128,486	7,222	1/2	7,391	1,083	2/11
1907	10,203	3,456	6/9	126,453	6,334	1/2	7,197	953	2/8
1908	9,424	3,411	7/3	121,161	5,529	/11	8,633	1,264	2/11
1909	12,270	4,414	7/2	109,529	4,881	/11	7,404	1,143	3/1
1910	8,771	3,473	7/11	98,817	4,476	/11	9,947	1,501	3/-
1911	11,540	4,075	7/1	103,217	5,066	1/	10,261	1,536	3/-

Year.	Lobsters.			Crabs.			Unclassified Shell-fish.			Total Value. £
	100's.	Value £	Price per 100.	100's.	Value £	Price per 100.	Cwts.	Value £	Price per Cwt.	
1902	7,864	37,114	94/5	30,763	18,520	12/-	55,469	15,035	5/5	77,951
1903	7,055	34,567	98/-	25,657	16,314	12/9	55,443	14,979	5/5	73,598
1904	7,964	38,323	96/3	23,993	14,540	12/1	57,031	16,010	5/7	76,800
1905	7,603	36,317	95/6	19,903	11,675	11/9	53,220	14,611	5/6	70,662
1906	7,316	35,957	98/4	20,916	13,182	12/7	45,594	13,310	5/10	72,322
1907	7,149	34,950	97/9	22,176	13,774	12/5	44,749	12,737	5/8	72,204
1908	6,890	33,748	98/-	27,367	16,515	12/1	49,263	13,595	5/6	74,062
1909	7,122	33,857	95/1	26,346	15,582	11/10	45,726	12,515	5/6	72,392
1910	6,977	34,795	99/9	22,071	13,831	12/6	46,540	11,634	5/-	69,760
1911	6,420	32,101	100/	23,573	14,650	12/5	40,644	9,927	4/11	67,355

OPERATIONS OF SCOTTISH FISHERMEN AT ENGLISH AND IRISH HERRING FISHERIES.

The annual exodus of Scottish fishermen to the East Anglian herring fishing in 1911 was considerably smaller than in 1910, although the Irish fisheries attracted 37 more vessels than in the preceding year. The falling off in the number which went to the English fishing was due entirely to the abstention of the sailing boats, a number of which elected to try the loch herring fisheries on the West Coast in preference to going to England. Still, the fleet which went was a sufficiently powerful one, numbering as it did more than 1000 vessels, and

it was rewarded by a most successful season, although it is to be regretted that, as in 1910, earnings were in many cases considerably reduced by heavy losses of gear. The success attained in Irish waters was also much better than in 1910, so that altogether Scottish fishermen had every reason to congratulate themselves upon the results of their operations in the sister countries.

A table showing the results of the English and Irish fishings for the last ten years, in so far as they affected Scottish fishermen, appears in the General Statement at the beginning of this Report, while the subjoined return gives detailed results for 1911.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Scottish Fishing Boats employed, and the Quantity and Value of Herrings Landed by them, at the English and Irish Fishings.

Scottish District to which Boats belong.	Particulars of Fishing on Coasts of England.			Particulars of Fishing on Coasts of Ireland.			Total Cwts.	Total Value.
	Boats.	Cwts.	Value.	Boats.	Cwts.	Value.		
			£			£		£
Eyemouth -	45	51,555	16,752	7	7,259	2,298	58,814	19,050
Leith -	22	18,515	6,280	6	1,855	530	20,370	6,810
Anstruther -	148	194,792	56,972	1	462	145	195,254	57,117
Montrose -	68	25,669	7,976	-	-	-	25,669	7,976
Stonehaven -	11	2,853	728	-	-	-	2,853	728
Aberdeen -	42	92,806	28,775	-	-	-	92,806	28,775
Peterhead -	125	238,637	75,000	6	3,514	803	242,151	75,803
Fraserburgh	72	119,370	39,149	29	49,755	11,813	169,125	50,962
Banff -	90	161,388	47,753	52	67,900	14,270	229,288	62,023
Buckie -	280	625,730	182,000	76	67,480	19,280	693,210	201,280
Findhorn	124	248,693	81,600	60	66,706	16,200	315,399	97,800
Helmsdale -	9	11,700	4,030	-	-	-	11,700	4,030
Shetland -	3	7,116	2,327	-	-	-	7,116	2,327
Totals -	1,039	1,798,824	549,342	237	264,931	65,339	2,063,755	614,681

In all, 1039 vessels went to the English fishing, and these vessels landed 1,798,824 cwts., valued at £549,342, or 555,617 cwts. and £92,814 more than in 1910. Last season's operations must indeed be accounted by far and away the most successful of the series, for although the quantity has once been previously exceeded—in 1907—the value easily establishes a record, exceeding the previous highest figures—those for 1905—by £64,064, or more than 13 per cent. In both those years, moreover, the number of boats engaged was much larger than in 1911, a fact which still further enhances the season's results, since it follows that both the average catch and the average earnings per vessel were greater during the year under review than in either 1905 or 1907. As a matter of fact, these averages were much in advance of those for any previous year.

In so far as this fishing is concerned, the supplanting of sail by power-propelled vessels goes on apace, the fleet last season being composed of 743 steamers, 63 motor boats, and 233 sailing boats, as compared with 706 steamers, 51 motor boats, and 500 sailing boats in the preceding year; their average earnings amounting to £667, £313, and £146 respectively, as against £530, £295, and £134 in 1910. The average sum per vessel over the whole fleet was £529, as compared with £363 in the preceding year.

The East Anglian season of 1911 was remarkable for its short duration and the heaviness of the landings during its currency. The shoals were exceedingly dense, and whether or not there be any truth in the theory that the scarcity of herrings on the East Coast of Scotland during the last two years has been caused by the scattering of the shoals, which are assumed to be moving southwards along the coast, by the operations carried on in May and June, it is certainly not supported by the experience of the English autumn fishing.

The loss of gear, to which reference has been made, was due not so much to stormy weather, as was the case in 1910, as to fouling and sinking of nets owing to the weight of the fish enmeshed. The greatest sufferers were the Peterhead vessels, which sustained losses amounting in the aggregate to £8000, or £64 per vessel, although the Buckie contingent, with total losses amounting to £15,290, also suffered severely.

The fleet which proceeded to the Irish fishings comprised 223 steamers, 2 motor, and 12 sailing boats, as compared with 165 steamers and 35 sailing boats in 1910. The total catch amounted to 264,931 cwts., which realised £65,339, as compared with 153,819 cwts. and £42,011 in the preceding year. The average earnings of the steamers amounted to £281, and of the sailing boats to £159, these figures marking a most satisfactory advance upon those of the previous year, which were £237 and £84 respectively.

After the close of the East Anglian fishing, a number of steam drifters again proceeded to fish from Padstow, in Cornwall, but owing to the very stormy weather encountered, their operations were not so successful as in the preceding year.

FISH USED FRESH.

Appendix C shows the quantity of fish sold for use in a fresh state in 1911. The fluctuations in the totals of the various kinds are accounted for mainly by proportionate increases or decreases in the landings, as shown in Appendix B; but there is also evidence on the whole of a greater demand for fresh fish. Apart from herrings (of which nearly 90 per cent. are cured), there was an increase of about 117,000 cwts. in the total landings in 1911, while an addition of about 150,000 cwts. occurred in the quantity of the same kinds consumed fresh.

The most important class, and the one showing the greatest change from the previous year's figures, is haddocks, in which there was an increase in the immediate consumption of nearly 123,000 cwts., bringing the total consumed fresh to considerably over half-a-million cwts., or about a fourth of the total quantity (2,356,956 cwts.) of all kinds so used. Although most of this increase is referable to the districts of Aberdeen and Leith, where trawlers land the bulk of the fish, it is satisfactory to note that substantial and relatively larger increases are shown in the districts from Peterhead to Helmsdale, a sign both of the greater productiveness of the Moray Firth and other local fishing grounds, and of the more extensive appreciation of fresh fish as an article of diet.

FISH CURED AND EXPORTED.

I. HERRINGS CURED.

There are no new features of special interest to record in connection with the herring curing industry in 1911. The proportion of the catch which is cured varies very slightly from year to year. Roughly speaking, 90 per cent. is usually cured in one way or another. The explanation is not far to seek. The main harvest of the sea is reaped in a comparatively limited period—usually extending over two to two-and-a-half months, the catches are landed at places remote from the markets, conveyance by rail to which is costly and often uncertain and inconvenient, and the demand at such a period is much less than the supply. Consequently means have to be taken to preserve the herrings so that the consumption may be gradual and the demand correspondingly uniform and of sufficient volume to maintain the price. Since the advent of the steam drifter, with its comparatively costly upkeep, the herring fishing has been carried on more or less all the year round, while during the last two years trawlers have been using otter trawls for the capture of these fish.

The chief modes of curing adopted in Scotland are pickling and smoking. The former may be of different degrees of hardness, to suit the class of fish to be cured and the market for which it is intended. For instance, the fat and oily fish taken during the spring and early summer months on the West Coast and off the Outer Hebrides are quite unfit for anything but a light cure, and they must be consumed within a few weeks after reaching their destination—usually the Russian markets.

The East Coast fish and the fish taken off Orkney and Shetland are usually firmer and less fat, and are therefore able to stand a heavier cure, and will accordingly be found in a good state of preservation in eight months or a year after capture.

The huge floating population to which the industry affords employment forms one of its most interesting features and also one of its difficult problems. From the standpoint of the local authorities alone it can at once be seen that the sudden influx of hundreds of workers into a comparatively small township for a period of two months is a stiff proposition for any local authority to solve. In many cases a normal population of 1000 is increased seven or eight-fold at a single bound, and these have to be housed under proper sanitary conditions and supplied with wholesome water.

Then, apart from these difficulties, there are the social and moral aspects of the case to be faced, and these are met by the foresight and generosity of the various churches, and the zeal and self-sacrifice of individual religious teachers who accompany the workers from place to place and do all in their power to improve their social and moral condition, and to contribute materially to their bodily comforts.

The great majority of the gutters and packers belong to the Highlands and Islands, and they are engaged by the various curing firms at the beginning of the season and conveyed from place to place according to the exigencies of the industry in specially chartered steamers. It is estimated that the number of gutters and packers employed in Scotland is between 13,000 and 14,000, of whom 8000 go to districts

other than their own in the course of the year. In Scotland, the Aberdeenshire ports, Orkney, and Shetland, and in England, Yarmouth and Lowestoft, are the centres which absorb the majority of these women, while a few also go to Ireland.

They are practically always engaged and paid by the curer for whom they work, and, while the terms of engagement vary in different districts, and in the same district, the different systems in vogue are all variants of one general method. The systems most commonly adopted are as follow:—

1. When engaged in their native district, they receive from 10s. to £1 arles on engagement each, 8d. per barrel per crew of three women for gutting and packing, and 3d. per hour for filling up.
2. When engaged for other Scottish districts, from £1 to £3 arles per woman, from 6s. to 10s. per week fixed wages, 8d. per barrel per crew of three, and 3d. per hour for filling up.
3. When in England, a nominal sum of 1s. arles, 8s. per week fixed wage, other rates as before.
4. In a few cases no arles and no fixed wages are paid (mainly in the case of casual workers on the West Coast), and the crew of three women receive 1s. per barrel for gutting and packing, and from 3d. to 4d. per hour for filling up.

In practically every case in which gutters are engaged for other districts, either in England, Scotland, or Ireland, the curer pays the passage money both going and returning. In a large number of cases lodging, light, and fuel are provided also, and the amount of arles paid, and also the weekly wage, vary according as this is the case or not.

Some idea of the earnings gained by those employed may be gleaned when it is stated that in a busy season the Scottish gutters will earn in wages and arles no less than from £90,000 to £100,000.

In addition to the gutters and packers, there were 741 curers and 2514 coopers employed directly in the industry in 1911, and there were 7311 British persons and 6288 foreigners employed in importing curing material and wood for barrels, and exporting cured fish chiefly to Europe. The Scottish curer, however, is not content to confine his attentions to the Scottish fishery, but must also take a prominent part in the conduct of the English and Irish herring fisheries, and to him very largely is due the marked development which has taken place of recent years in the fisheries of those countries. Indeed, the Scottish curer may be said to be ubiquitous, as he is sure to be in evidence wherever an attempt is being made to exploit and foster a herring fishery.

The employment of steam and motor power in the propulsion of herring fishing vessels has effected a great deal of improvement in the condition of the fish landed, with the result that fish landed by these vessels, being the first to arrive, fetch better prices than those landed by sailing vessels.

An early start was again made with the summer fishing, but the results were most unsatisfactory, the fish taken being immature and therefore unkeepable.

The total quantity cured during the year was 2,046,747 barrels* (Appendix D, No. I., p. 127), or nearly 283,000 barrels less than in the preceding year. On the East Coast 1,146,070 barrels were cured, in Orkney 179,726 barrels, in Shetland 548,971 barrels, and on the West Coast 171,980 barrels—decreases being brought out on the East Coast of 200,000 barrels, in Shetland 110,000 barrels, and on the West Coast of 11,000 barrels, the only increase being in the case of Orkney, where there was an increase of nearly 40,000 barrels. The latter is to be attributed almost wholly to the striking development of the industry at Stronsay. Orkney district figures for the last five years are instructive and would appear to indicate that the central position of Stronsay as a landing place bids fair to make it a favourite rendezvous for the large fleet of vessels operating in the waters north of Wick. Going back to the year 1897, the records of the district are instructive as illustrating the sudden fluctuations which obtain in the herring fishery returns for any particular locality over a period of years.

They are as follow:—

Year.	Barrels.	Year.	Barrels.
1897 - -	62,738	1904 - -	55,414
1898 - -	47,147	1905 - -	63,308
1899 - -	29,318	1906 - -	59,249
1900 - -	10,482	1907 - -	63,931
1901 - -	59,181	1908 - -	74,894
1902 - -	45,867	1909 - -	68,003
1903 - -	34,453	1910 - -	140,050
		1911 - -	179,726

The last two years show immense strides over any previous record, and the prospects for the future are bright. The neighbouring district of Shetland exhibits almost equally striking results, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Barrels.	Year.	Barrels.
1900 - -	416,789	1906 - -	700,062
1901 - -	636,729	1907 - -	657,138
1902 - -	486,745	1908 - -	752,416
1903 - -	489,654	1909 - -	513,701
1904 - -	814,839	1910 - -	658,515
1905 - -	1,024,044	1911 - -	548,971

The quality of the Shetland herrings last year (with the exception of the May fish, which were very immature) was above the average.

The origin of the word "klondyking" as applied to the fresh herring trade with the Continent, which is now in universal use in Shetland and along the East Coast, is of some interest as showing how words are coined. It was first used at Lowestoft or Yarmouth, where this branch of the trade attained its greatest dimensions and where it

* It is well to explain that the forms obtained from the curers, from which these statistics are compiled, give the number of barrels in a sea-stick state, *i.e.*, before they have been "pined," or allowed to settle down in the barrels, after which they are filled up again. The returns of herrings branded and exported, on the other hand, represent the barrels after being filled up ready for sale. The quantity used in the process of filling-up is estimated at from 20 to 25 per cent. of the whole.

proved a most lucrative business. The transition from "freshing" to "klondyking" was therefore an easy process, and now it is in common use among those engaged in the industry. In Shetland it has been carried on for several years, and during 1911 one firm kept two steamers running constantly to Hamburg, each vessel making one trip a week and carrying cured herrings in addition to those iced, thus obviating the necessity of sending the greater part of the former coastwise to Leith. While a tariff of 6s. per cwt. is imposed on tinned fish sent to Germany, fresh or iced herrings are admitted free of duty.

The general features of the season were (1) the big catches of early and immature fish, for which low prices were obtained; (2) the great heat prevailing during the summer; and (3) the unsettled state of the foreign markets in May and June. A large quantity of herrings was also taken in the North Sea by otter trawlers, but the fish were more suitable for tinning than curing in pickle. This question is referred to elsewhere in the report.

On the East Coast the districts contributing most largely to the returns were Peterhead (286,821 barrels), Fraserburgh (271,815), Wick (226,321), and Eyemouth (171,323).

The West Coast returns exhibit a further decline, the cure being 11,000 barrels less than in the preceding year. The loch fishing was again a comparative failure, the Stornoway results showed no change, while Barra yielded disappointing results, showing a decrease of 15,000 barrels as compared with the figures for 1910. Glasgow district returns showed no appreciable change.

Kippering and other forms of preserving herrings depend greatly on the prices ruling for fresh fish; if they are high the fish are cured in pickle and realise better prices in that form, while if they are low or moderate it pays to kipper or tin them, or convert them into bloaters. Last year 172,043* barrels of herrings were kippered—the prices for "green" fish being above the average—and thus reducing the figures as compared with those for 1910 by 13,591 barrels. The chief kippering centres are Eyemouth district (50,000 barrels), Peterhead (27,893), Aberdeen (19,827), Fraserburgh (17,633), Glasgow (14,083), and Stornoway (11,162). The kippers when ready are packed in boxes containing from 14 to 16 lbs. weight, and last year the demand and prices received were considered very satisfactory.

The converting of herrings into bloaters or reds is not carried on to the same extent as formerly, the figures for 1911 showing a falling off of fully 3200 barrels. The industry is now confined very largely to Eyemouth and Leith districts.

Tinning returns show a great improvement from 1910, the figures having risen 17 per cent. Both fresh and kippered herrings are treated in this way, being packed in tins holding from one to two lbs. weight. In some cases the fresh herrings are put up with tomato sauce; the tins are then soldered and placed in an oven or bath and cooked for a certain time. After being taken out the tins are pricked to allow the compressed air to escape and soldered up again immediately. The principal centres of this branch of the industry are Aberdeen (33,255 barrels) and Fraserburgh (13,791 barrels).

* Kippers, bloaters, or "reds" and tinned herrings are given in barrels, although they are not put up in barrels but in boxes and tins.

Curing on board of vessels on the West Coast lochs is still on the decline, this result being largely due to the falling off in the catch and to the better facilities provided for conveying fish to market. Last year only ten vessels were fitted out, manned by 50 men, and they cured and landed 2070 barrels, or 1000 less than in 1910.

The estimated value of the whole of the herrings cured was £2,390,982 (or £220,320 less than in 1910). (Appendix E, No. IV., p. 145.) Of this, £400,923 referred to branded herrings. Prices did not fluctuate to the same extent as in 1910, and the market was therefore more healthy. Towards the close of the year good prices prevailed for the better-class herrings.

The following table shows the amount realised for cured herrings since 1898, and the average price per barrel obtained, viz. :—

Year.	East Coast.	Orkney and Shetland.	West Coast.	Total.	Average Price per Barrel.	
					s.	d.
1898	£905,447	£236,043	£240,656	£1,382,146	15	4
1899	835,956	507,512	370,450	1,713,918	29	2
1900	823,106	542,099	299,469	1,664,674	26	7
1901	739,905	686,965	277,920	1,704,790	21	3
1902	1,235,617	577,531	300,886	2,114,034	23	5
1903	1,005,328	510,023	272,073	1,787,424	22	1
1904	891,841	689,439	234,819	1,816,099	17	7½
1905	939,684	041,855	247,875	2,229,414	21	1½
1906	1,329,086	1,985,670	230,586	2,545,342	25	5¾
1907	1,641,934	730,652	257,091	2,629,677	20	4¾
1908	1,045,411	736,952	283,714	2,066,077	18	9½
1909	1,358,802	728,917	281,336	2,369,055	25	0¾
1910	1,482,356	864,023	264,923	2,611,302	22	5
1911	1,320,988	827,960	242,034	2,390,982	23	4½

The progress of the industry during the last 101 years may be traced in Appendix D, No. II.

II. CURED HERRINGS EXPORTED.

The export of cured herrings from Scotland annually is quite an industry in itself, and affords employment directly and indirectly to thousands of individuals. Of the total quantity cured, fully 80 per cent. is sent out of the country, chiefly to Europe. For some years past it has been found necessary to station the Board's General Inspector on the Continent to watch the arrival of Scottish cured herrings, and to report on any complaints made as to their condition. Last year, owing to the large quantity of immature herrings which was cured, and to the excessive heat prevailing during the summer, the complaints were, as was to be expected, fairly numerous. The report of the Inspector, which is full of interesting matter, has been published separately. In it he lays special emphasis on the injury which may be inflicted on the Scottish herring trade by the capture and cure of immature fish, the use of too little salt, and the lack of proper storage accommodation.

The total export from Scotland last year was 1,508,122 barrels, or 259,422 barrels less than in 1910, a result due entirely to the shortage in the catch. Of these, 264,895 barrels received the Board's Crown

brand as having reached the standard set up in the branding regulations. The quantity exported to Europe was 1,162,086 barrels, to Ireland 3554 barrels, to England 2582 barrels, and to places out of Europe, chiefly America, 75,005 barrels. (Appendix E, No. II., p. 138.)

In Germany, Austria, and Russia cured herrings form the staple food of the peasantry. They are usually consumed in a raw state with potatoes. Our best customers are the Germans and the Russians, as between them they import fully 96 per cent. of our export. A large proportion of the export to Germany is, however, conveyed to Russian and Austrian towns by rail, canal, and river. The number of barrels sent to German ports last year was 794,219, and to Russia direct 655,814—both decreases from the figures for 1910. (Appendix E, No. III., p. 141.)

The principal entrepôt in Germany was Stettin, which took 313,783 barrels, the ports next in importance being Königsberg (183,109), Hamburg (178,082), and Dantzig (119,243), while in Russia 296,649 barrels went to St. Petersburg, 257,653 barrels to Libau, and 60,830 barrels to Riga.

The direct trade with Russia has developed much more rapidly relatively than that with Germany, notwithstanding the fact that the duty imposed in the former is 13s. per barrel and in the latter only 3s.

Scottish herrings compete with those of Norway and Holland in the neutral (and principal) markets on equal terms as regards tariff.

The export to Germany and Russia (direct) during the last 12 years was as follows:—

Year.	Germany.*	Russia.
1900 . . .	769,126	172,462
1901 . . .	998,240	233,129
1902 . . .	1,049,502	292,987
1903 . . .	794,711	303,202
1904 . . .	1,095,683	384,443
1905 . . .	1,057,315	430,554
1906 . . .	1,025,886	424,200
1907 . . .	1,186,100	627,100
1908 . . .	1,001,645	616,497
1909 . . .	786,682	574,307
1909 . . .	786,682	574,307
1910 . . .	982,360	732,345
1911 . . .	794,219	655,814

* Include herrings for Austria and Russia sent overland.

The prospects for the coming season are very bright, as the stock of herrings remaining in the hands of importers at the date of writing is practically exhausted, and the winter herring fishings have been a comparative failure.

The quantity of lightly sprinkled or iced herrings sent to the Continent, principally for tinning purposes, was 25,843 barrels. (Appendix E, No. II., p. 138.)

III. COD, LING, &C., CURED.

The curing of cod, ling, saithe, haddocks, and tusk shows a further improvement in the returns, and it is evident that there is a growing demand for fish so treated.

The quantity of cod cured dried was 121,465 cwts., or 20,732 cwts. more than in 1910. (Appendix D, No. I, p. 128.) If for home use they are lightly salted, but if for export more heavily salted, and then dried in one of three ways, either naturally in the sun, or artificially by hot air or coke fires, but the sun-dried fish are considered more palatable than those artificially treated. For despatching to market they are tied in bundles of 1 cwt. and rolled in pack-sheet or dry wood casks, if for the home and Spanish markets, and in air-tight boxes (containing not less than 90 lbs. of fish), lined with tin, if for other markets. The bulk of the cod and ling cured in Orkney was landed by trawlers in March, April, May, and June, while 383 tons of wet-salted fish were landed at Kirkwall by 13 Faroese smacks.

Of ling, 45,622 cwts. were dried, of tusk 5370 cwts., of saithe 21,738 cwts., and of haddocks 9057 cwts.

The number of ways in which white fish are smoked is many; haddocks are described as "pales," "Findons," "London" cure, "Moray Firths," "smokies," and "fillets." "Filleting" is now the method most generally adopted of treating round fish. After the fish are filleted they are dipped in a vegetable preparation described as "Annato," which imparts to them a golden appearance. The best class of "fillets" is also very slightly smoked. This method has the advantage of saving a good deal of time and expense.

Last year the quantity of cod smoked was 113,888 cwts., of ling 2980 cwts., of tusk 1100 cwts., of saithe 32,350 cwts., and of haddocks 251,128 cwts.

Mackerel pickling was slightly better than in 1910, the figures for the two years being 2738 and 2568 cwts. respectively. Sprats appear for the first time as having been pickled, 2777 barrels being so cured in Leith, and 379 barrels in Findhorn district.

The following table shows the quantity of fish, other than herrings, cured annually since 1900, viz. :—

Year.	Cod.			Ling.		Tusk.		Saithe.		Haddocks.			Mack- erel.
	Cwts. Dried.	Cwts. Smoked	Barrels Pickled.	Cwts. Dried.	Cwts. Smoked	Cwts. Dried.	Cwts. Smoked	Cwts. Dried.	Cwts. Smoked	Cwts. Smoked	Cwts. Dried.	Cwts. Pickled.	Barrels Pickled
1900	40,813	2,882	4,744	28,180	—	1,570	—	15,492	—	282,161	—	—	—
1901	36,393	14,995	4,875	23,191	4,127	2,676	—	14,472	—	322,596	—	—	1,473
1902	42,046	23,001	2,821	13,363	9,350	1,991	—	17,283	—	337,677	—	—	1,389
1903	48,626	23,396	1,290	10,137	5,000	1,601	—	15,272	—	381,156	—	—	—
1904	60,693	110,737	2,147	15,714	2,000	2,019	—	18,831	—	386,604	6,809	6,549	830
1905	65,709	154,353	1,200	21,102	15,290	3,395	1,378	19,406	15,960	340,433	11,709	—	1,473
1906	81,967	124,522	1,741	14,322	12,500	1,993	525	13,983	18,000	292,582	13,512	626	1,389
1907	60,766	123,985	1,256	12,748	10,400	1,035	1,220	10,753	19,200	365,797	12,110	—	1,390
1908	102,527	127,479	1,157	36,239	6,700	2,745	3,990	19,431	25,570	384,985	14,863	216	1,487
1909	95,508	109,537	1,920	32,282	3,320	1,768	3,150	15,387	30,150	279,054	5,172	—	2,153
1910	100,733	112,636	1,165	41,414	3,990	3,004	2,870	19,095	31,920	240,429	5,692	107	2,568
1911	121,465	113,888	1,252	45,266	2,980	5,370	1,100	21,738	32,350	251,128	9,057	—	2,738

The total value of fish, other than herrings, which were cured was £754,283, or £50,585 more than in 1910. (Appendix E, No. IV., p.

145.) Smoked and "filleted" fish contributed £539,215 of this total, dried fish £205,671, and pickled fish £9397. The port of Aberdeen accounted for the bulk of the value—being responsible for nearly £677,000 of the total.

In Aberdeen district the price for dried cod ranged from £19 to £24 per ton, ling £26 to £27, haddocks and tusk £18 to £20, and saithe £12 to 14.

The grand total value of cured fish was £3,145,265, or £169,735 less than in 1910, for which the falling off in the catch of herrings is entirely responsible. The districts chiefly contributing towards the total were Aberdeen (£817,438), Shetland (£640,316), Peterhead (£317,863), Fraserburgh (£292,739), Wick (£292,440), Orkney (£217,830), Eyemouth (£203,784), and Stornoway (£106,861).

IV. CURED COD, &C., EXPORTED.

The total export of white fish cured shows an appreciable advance over the returns for 1910, the figures being 155,912 cwts. and 104,058 cwts. respectively. The quantity sent to Ireland shows a decrease, but that sent to the Continent and places out of Europe has greatly increased—48,334 cwts. to 85,704 cwts. in the one case, and 35,053 cwts. to 53,482 cwts. in the other.

For the conveyance of fish lightly cured and smoked steamers are now fitted up with freezers and refrigerators, and these have greatly helped in increasing the trade with the foreign and Colonial markets.

Dried fish are now exported principally to Bilbao and Barcelona for distribution in Spain and to the Mediterranean ports, to Buenos Ayres for distribution in Brazil and the Argentine States, and to the West Indies, *via* London.

"Filleted" fish, "reds," and kippers are consumed chiefly in South Africa and Australia, and on the coast of the Mediterranean, while tinned herrings go chiefly to America and the Colonies.

Over 4000 barrels of fish roes were cured in Aberdeen for exportation to France, where they were used for bait in the sardine fishery. Several of the German trawlers working from Aberdeen sent their fish roes to Hamburg by trading steamer.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE SCOTTISH SEA FISHERIES AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

The number of persons engaged in connection with the various branches of the Scottish fishing industry in 1911 was in all 89,153 (Appendix F, No. I.)—a net decrease, as compared with 1910, of 1660.

This decrease is attributable only to the extent of about one-fifth to the class of fishermen or direct producers of the commodity dealt with, the bulk of the remainder of the decreases being attributable, as in the previous year, to those engaged in the carrying trade. The actual number of fishermen and boys is 38,626, or about 43 per cent. of the grand total. This represents an absolute decrease of 315, or only about .8 per cent. of the total of the same class for 1910.

Generally, the variations in the figures can be attributed to no other causes than natural fluctuations and the tendency to concentration in the industry.

BOAT-BUILDING.

The building of fishing boats in 1911 was pursued with average activity (for details, see Appendix G, No. I.). The total (230) of all classes was actually 6 greater than that in 1910. It is significant that the figures included 67 steam drifters or liners, an increase of 19, and 32 trawlers, an increase of 7, and that these two classes accounted in almost equal proportions for about 98 per cent. (£377,290) of the total value (£384,683) of the tonnage produced. New sailing boats numbered 131, 87 being of the small third-class type, and only 1 being of the larger type of first-class drifter of over 45 feet keel.

Of the 31 trawlers built at Aberdeen, 3 were for England and 6 for places abroad, while the one produced in Greenock district was for Ostend. The average value was about £6000, contrasted with £6028 in 1910 and £6233 in 1909.

The great bulk of the steam drifters were, as in former cases, for Moray Firth districts, but 7 were for England and 1 for Ireland. The average value was a little greater than last year, about £2770, as compared with £2700.

Not many boats appear to have been built specially for the reception of motors, but in some districts, such as Eyemouth, the alteration of existing first-class sailing boats to fit them for motor engines forms no inconsiderable portion of the boat-builder's work.

BARREL-MAKING.

Barrel-making (Appendix G, No. II.) in Scotland in 1911 presented no feature of special significance, but it is satisfactory to be able to state that on the whole there was a slightly increased output, the figures being 1,689,065 whole barrels (a decrease of nearly 11,000 from 1910) and 682,265 half barrels (an increase of 44,650). Most of the districts showed considerable fluctuations, the chief increases being in Wick and Shetland.

The prognostication made in last year's Report as to the institution of barrel factories in Holland reacting prejudicially on Scottish exports has thus fortunately not been fulfilled so far.

BASKET BRANDING.

In quarter-cran baskets for use in the sale and purchase of fresh herrings, there was an increase of 3960, making the total for 1911 43,054. None were made at Stornoway (where 546 were manufactured in 1910) and over 300 fewer at Greenock, but on the other hand the factory at Uig, in Skye, continues to show a steady increase, the figures for the three years 1909-11 being 682, 1033, and 1696 respectively. On the East Coast, from which about 96 per cent. of the output comes, all the stations except Montrose show additions, the chief increase occurring in Leith district, which now assumes first place.

MARINE SUPERINTENDENCE.

The superintendence of the Scottish sea fisheries during 1911 was carried out by the five cruisers belonging to the Board and one Naval vessel. During the year the latter vessel, H.M.S. "Ringdove,"

received new boilers and an extensive overhaul at Devonport, and H.M.S. "Gossamer" relieved her during the time she was withdrawn from fishery duty. These vessels were employed at Shetland and in the Moray Firth, where British and foreign fishermen, employing different methods of fishing, meet, as there is always a risk of friction arising under such circumstances. The Board's cruisers performed duties similar to those of last year—the "Vigilant" and "Minna" having been employed on the West Coast, the "Brenda" and "Freya" on the East Coast, and the "Norna" on the North Coast with Orkney and Shetland. These vessels, however, relieve each other on the different stations from time to time as circumstances require. The "Norna" was also engaged in October on special duty with a Fishery Committee at Continental ports. No accidents occurred to the vessels, and the hulls, boilers, and engines were maintained in good order. The following table gives some details of the routine work performed by them during the year:—

Number of	Name of Cruiser.				
	"Norna."	"Freya."	"Minna."	"Brenda."	"Vigilant"
Days at Sea,	252	246	229	271	252
Knots Steamed,	21,822	17,091	16,388	19,681	14,291
Illegal Trawling Detec- tions,	4	11	1	6	2
Boats detained for breach of Lettering, Numbering, and Lighting Regulations	62	258	164	358	50

This table does not, however, by any means bring out the varied and multifarious duties which devolve upon the Commanders and officers of Fishery cruisers. They are called upon to enforce the laws and regulations regarding beam and otter trawling and flounder-net fishing, and in certain West Coast areas they must see that the daylight and weekly close times for herring fishing are observed. They have further to examine certificates of registry, enforce the regulations for the proper lettering and numbering of fishing boats (which assist so much in establishing the identity of offenders against the fishery laws), and see that the vessels carry the necessary lights (as defined by the Board of Trade regulations) for preventing collisions at sea. In addition to all these duties, they have to investigate complaints made by fishermen, and adjudicate on claims arising from damage caused to one fishing boat or its gear by another fishing boat, as well as to assist fishing boats in distress and recover property and fishing gear lost at sea.

It will thus be seen that the time of the Fishery cruisers is very fully occupied, and the Board are glad to be able to say that the work of the Commanders, officers, and crews has given every satisfaction.

ENQUIRIES INTO COMPLAINTS OF DAMAGE TO BOATS OR GEAR.

In Appendix K, No. I, are given details of the action taken by the Board's Officers under the powers conferred by the Sea Fisheries (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1885, and the result so far as reported in each case.

Altogether 41 complaints were investigated of damage alleged to have been sustained by fishing boats or their gear, an increase of only five on the total of the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that, on the whole, the number of such cases has been declining in recent years, the figures for 1908-11 being 57, 46, 36, and 41 respectively.

Twenty five of the complaints were against trawlers. In three of these cases foreign trawlers were involved, but in two of the instances the evidence was insufficient to prove that the damage was done by the vessel complained of, and in the other case the claim of £20 was compromised by the payment of £8. The two most serious complaints against British trawlers were also compromised, £70 being accepted in one case and £37 in the other, in settlement of claims of £85 and £73 8s. 6d. respectively. Five cases, involving £80 12s., were dropped, two small claims remained unsettled, while other three were likely to go to law. Excluding those mentioned in the last sentence, altogether £145 13s. 11d. was paid in respect of damage assessed at £212 8s. 5d.

As regards the 16 charges against drifters or liners, the respondents in seven cases were found not at fault, two cases (involving £23 9s.) were left unsettled, and the remaining claims, amounting to £149 9s., were disposed of by payment of £42 10s.

PROSECUTIONS FOR ILLEGAL TRAWLING.

During the last three years the number of cases of illegal trawling has fluctuated considerably, having been 63 in 1909, 31 in 1910, and 53 in the year now under review. Details will be found in Appendix K, No. II. No single or definite cause can apparently be assigned for these variations, the inducement to encroach on the closed waters being dependent partly on the demand for fish, especially at certain seasons of the year, partly on the temptation to exploit the known plentifulness of fish in specific areas, and partly on a consideration of the disposition of the fishery cruisers at particular times.

From the information at the Board's disposal, however, they are able to assure the public that the chief offenders have met with salutary penalties, as, for example, in the instances where two groups of trawlers on separate occasions were detected within the limits off Gloop Holm and off Balta Island, Shetland, respectively, and in the detections made in the Moray Firth in the months of March, April, and May.

The increase of 22 in the number of cases coming into Court in 1911, as compared with the number in 1910, is largely referable to the areas mentioned, viz., Shetland and the Moray Firth. Indeed, the figures, apart from the absolute difference in the total, indicate a considerable contrast to those of the previous year—a difference that can be attributed only to the mixed causes suggested above. Reference has already been made to the increased number of

detections made in Shetland, 22 falling to be tried in 1911 and only 2 in 1910, although 6 of the 22 were cases held over from the previous year. Of these 22 cases, no less than 14 referred to offences committed off Fair Isle, all of which (with one exception) were reported by the islanders themselves. Again, 12 British trawlers were detected in the Moray Firth in 1911, as contrasted with 3 in 1910. On the other hand, only 3 detections were made in the Firth of Forth and St. Andrews Bay area, as against 10 in the preceding year. On the North and West Coast (including the Firth of Clyde) illegal trawling was reduced almost to a minimum, only 4 cases being reported. The prosecutions in two of the Moray Firth cases had to be deserted owing to technical flaws in the evidence.

Apart from cases involving foreigners, which are dealt with in the next paragraph, there were 45 prosecutions of British trawlers in which convictions were obtained. The total fines imposed in these instances amounted to £3135, of which £956 13s. 4d. was paid, the majority of the accused having chosen to go to prison. It is interesting to note that in the 14 Fair Isle cases the maximum penalty of £100 was awarded in all except two cases, the average fine being £94·6; in the other 8 Shetland cases the average fine was £44·4; while in the 23 cases referring to other parts of Scotland it was £63·3. It will thus be gathered that, except as regards Fair Isle cases, the imposition of the maximum penalty has been rather exceptional.

The 6 prosecutions of foreigners were all for offences in the Moray Firth. Three of these referred to the same vessel, but in one of the three the charge was found "not proven." Some of the cases were tried under the Herring Fishery (Scotland) Acts, 1889 and 1890; others under the Sea Fisheries Act, 1883, Section 7, and the Fisheries Act, 1891, Section 5. Under the former Acts the maximum penalty is £100 or 60 days' imprisonment, with forfeiture *vi statuti* of the gear in use, and under the latter £10 (£20 for a second offence), with forfeiture of all fish and fishing gear on board at the time of the offence. One of the convictions secured under the 1883 Act was afterwards quashed on appeal on the ground that the ten-mile limit across Bays laid down by the North Sea Convention of 1882 cannot be applied to Norway, which is not a signatory to the Convention. There thus remained four cases in which convictions were enforced—two under each of the above sets of Acts. fines to the amount of £220 being imposed and paid, and fish to the net value of £139 being confiscated under the 1891 Act.

The total sum realised for the sale of gear forfeited (including both British and foreign trawlers) was £222 17s.

Sixteen of the detections were made by fishermen or private individuals (13 at Fair Isle, as indicated above), 11 by the F.C. "Freya," 10 by H.M.S. "Gossamer," 6 by the F.C. "Brenda," 4 by the F.C. "Norna," 2 each by the F.C. "Vigilant" and the Coastguard, Wick, and 1 each by H.M.S. "Ringdove" and the F.C. "Minna."

Appendix K, No. IV., is a summary of details of prosecutions for illegal trawling undertaken from 1886 to 1911. During that period 747 prosecutions have been instituted, in 677 of which a conviction was obtained. The fines imposed amount to £33,350 5s., of which £14,367 5s. 6d. has been paid.

PROSECUTIONS FOR OTHER OFFENCES.

Particulars of prosecutions for offences other than illegal trawling will be found in Appendix K, No. III. A large number of the cases refer to contraventions in December, 1910, and January, 1911, of Byelaw No. 19 regulating the gathering of cockles on the Traigh Mhor, Barra. As stated in last year's Report, this regulation raised difficulties which pointed to the advisability of its modification or repeal, and the question is still under consideration.

Apart from these, only four cases fall to be recorded. Two trawlmasters were convicted of fishing without lights, one of the offenders being imprisoned for 20 days, and the other for 60 days. Another was fined £30, which was paid, for disobeying the orders of the Commander of the F.C. "Norna." The remaining case was of a very serious nature, the charge being that of threatening to run down a boat and crew of fishermen off Fair Isle. Various allegations have been made that the crews of trawlers offer violence to fishermen attempting to procure particulars which will lead to a prosecution, and it is meet that such violence, or even intimidation, should be followed by condign punishment. In this instance the master of the trawler was sent to prison for three months without the option of a fine.

CASUALTIES.

Appendix F, No. III., gives particulars of the number of lives lost and the pecuniary loss sustained through loss of or damage to boats and gear in 1911.

Forty-two fatal accidents are recorded as having occurred from various causes, being 4 less than in 1910. A regrettable feature is that 7 of these were the result of men or boys being knocked overboard or killed by sails or spars, an increase of 5 under this head as compared with the previous year. A collision with a Leith boat cost two lives. Otherwise the figures show decreases or remain the same.

Unfortunately, the number of boats totally wrecked was no less than 57, an increase of 30 on the number for 1910. Part of this was due to the severe storm in the early part of November last, and the increased damage to boats and gear may be attributed largely to the same cause. The total sum involved was £140,819 (an addition of £14,515 to the loss sustained in the previous year).

The figures given above are exclusive of the losses sustained by Scottish fishermen at the English and Irish fishings, which, as will be seen from the reports of the Fishery Officers (Appendix L), were in some cases (especially those of the Peterhead, Buckie, and Findhorn district fleets) exceptionally heavy.

WHALING.

The number of companies which have been licensed by the Board, under the Whale Fisheries (Scotland) Act, 1907, to engage in whaling is five, four of which are stationed in Shetland and one in the Hebrides. The number of whaling steamers which the companies are entitled to employ has been fixed at 11, and consequently does not vary from year to year, but their aggregate tonnage and value show

increases of 80 tons and £8550 respectively upon the preceding year's figures, attributable to the replacement of smaller by larger and more efficient vessels. The number of men employed on these vessels was 110, or one more than in 1910, all being foreigners.

The whaling season lasts from April to September, and during that period in 1911 the whaling steamers made 406 voyages, or an average of 37 voyages per vessel, as compared with a total of 441 voyages, and an average per vessel of 40, in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of voyages made cannot, however, be taken as indicating any slackening of energy on the part of the whalers. In the light of the decreased catch, it is in all probability due to the greater length of time spent at sea before the whales were sighted.

The flensing, boiling, and other operations incidental to the whaling industry which are carried on at the stations gave employment, on an average, to 288 men during the greater part of the season (May to August), of whom 140 were British and 148 foreigners, as compared with 126 British and 161 foreigners in 1910. The number fluctuated from month to month, however, the busiest month being July, when 295 men (148 British and 147 foreign) were employed, as compared with a maximum of 302 (139 British and 163 foreign) in the preceding year.

The foregoing statistics are summarised in the following table:—

	No. of Steamers.	Total Tonnage.	Total Value. £	Men engaged on Steamers.	Men employed in Factories (Maximum Number).		No. of Voyages made.
					Brit.	Foreign.	
1911	- 11	497	55,550	110	148	147	406
1910	- 11	417	47,000	109	139	163	441

The falling off in the number of whales captured which occurred in 1910 continued during the year under review, only 503 whales being landed, as compared with 615 in 1910, and 730 in 1909. This gives an average catch per steamer of 45.7 whales, a decrease since 1909 of over 31 per cent. The number, species, and sex of the whales captured are shown in the following table:—

Species.	Male.	Female.	Total 1911.	Total 1910.
Finner (<i>Balænoptera musculus</i>)	159	185	344	381
Sei (<i>B. Borealis</i>)	66	64	130	190
Sperm (<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>)	18	—	18	1
Blue (<i>B. Sibbaldii</i>)	3	2	5	21
Humpback (<i>Megaptera</i>)	3	1	4	12
Bottlenose (<i>Hyperoodon</i>)	—	2	2	1
Northcaper (<i>Balæna Biscayensis</i>)	—	—	—	9
Total	249	254	503	615

From the above table it will be observed that there was a falling off in every species except sperm and bottlenose whales. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the returns furnished to the Board was the exceptional number of sperm whales captured. The sperm whale, or the Cachalot, is a rare visitant to Scottish waters, but during the year under review 18 of these valuable animals were secured, including

one in Shetland waters, where they have not been seen since 1907. All were males, which goes to confirm the opinion, commonly held, that sperm whales occurring in Northern seas are almost invariably of that sex. Indeed, since whaling was begun in Scottish waters, only one female sperm whale is known to have been captured, this having occurred in 1905. The great falling off in blue whales was due to the almost complete absence of this species off the Hebrides, where, in 1910, 19 were taken, and in 1909, 32. That more blue whales should have been taken in Shetland than in Hebridean waters is a complete reversal of the usual order of things, as this species, like the sperm whale, usually keeps well out to the west of the Hebrides, its advent in Shetland waters being held to be quite accidental. Then again, not a single specimen of the valuable Northcaper, or Atlantic right whale, was taken during the year under review, although 9 were captured in the preceding year, and 21 in 1909. Sei whales, which for some reason almost deserted the western seas in 1910, were again fairly plentiful in those waters last year.

Although the returns furnished to the Board date only from 1908, they have been able to obtain from private sources complete statistics of the number of whales captured in Scottish waters prior to that year. These figures, there is every reason to believe, are quite accurate, and it is accordingly possible for the first time to present a table showing the progress of whaling since its inception in 1903.

TABLE showing the Number and Species of the Whales landed in Scotland, the Number of Steamers employed, and the Average Yearly Catch per Steamer, from 1903 to 1911 inclusive.

Species.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Finner ..	—	263	450	317	396	379	432	381	344
Sei ..	—	7	34	326	151	232	223	190	130
Blue ..	—	42	37	54	12	17	33	21	5
Sperm ..	—	5	5	1	10	1	7	1	18
Northcaper	—	—	—	6	24	20	21	9	—
Humpback	—	10	6	5	5	2	12	12	4
Bottlenose ..	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	2
No. of Steamers Employed.	127*	327	533	710	600	651	730	615	503
Average Catch per Steamer.	63·5	32·7	41	54·6	50	59·2	66·4	55·9	45·7

* Total only available for 1903.

In view of the great development of the whaling industry which has taken place in recent years (it is now carried on all over the globe), fears have been expressed in certain quarters that if the present rate of destruction is maintained, the whale is in danger of being exterminated. Unless the decline shown since 1909 be held as proof, there is nothing in the above table to support this view, as the figures for every species are obviously too fluctuating for any reliable deduction to be drawn from them, and while there is certainly a

marked decline since 1909, the period is too short to justify the drawing of any conclusions from it. Moreover, whales have practically a world-wide range, and it seems fairly clear that statistics of the catch in a particular area are of little use for elucidating the question of "over-fishing" unless considered in conjunction with those of other areas.

It is unquestionable, however, that in the case of a slow-growing and slow-reproducing animal like the whale, although, owing to its wide range, it will probably never be absolutely exterminated, excessive hunting speedily results in a very marked depletion of the stock. The practical extinction of the Basque and Greenland whale-fisheries has abundantly proved this. It must be remembered, too, that this result was brought about by means of the open boat and hand-harpoon—methods which are now obsolete. The Greenland whale was a comparatively sluggish and timid animal, whose capture by the method referred to presented little difficulty, whereas the rorquals and other species were not only too swift, but too dangerous, to be attacked in the same manner as the "right" whale. With the introduction, however, of the harpoon with explosive shell, discharged from a cannon mounted in the bows of a steamer, the conditions were entirely changed, and the species formerly immune from attack could now be hunted with impunity. The result of this revolution in the conditions under which the fishing could be prosecuted is seen in the enormous dimensions which the industry has attained at the present day. It is estimated that in 1911 between 19,000 and 20,000 whales were captured in the Southern hemisphere alone (South Georgia, South Shetland, South America, and Africa), to which has to be added the catch in North America, Japan, Faroe, Iceland, Spitzbergen, and Greenland, and these figures will probably be greatly exceeded in 1912, as numerous new companies have been formed to exploit Alaskan, Australasian, and Sandwich Island waters. This wholesale destruction must inevitably tell its tale within a few years, and, as a matter of fact, in Newfoundland and Iceland fears are already entertained that the fishing is on the decline.

It would not, therefore, be a matter for surprise if, within a few years, it may be found necessary to establish something in the nature of international control, and the precedent of the Behring seal fishery shows how vexed a question whaling may ultimately become.

There was a further decline in the size of the whales captured, only 24 measuring 70 feet and upwards in length being taken, of which none reached 80 feet. In 1910, 62 of those dimensions were taken, and in 1909, 73, several of which were upwards of 80 feet in length. The latter, however, were all blue whales, of which only 5 were captured during the year under review.

The quantity and value of the various products derived from these cetaceans in 1911, together with the corresponding figures for 1910, are shown in the following table:—

Products.	1911.			1910.		
	Weight.	Value.	Average Price per Ton.	Weight.	Value.	Average Price per Ton.
	Tons.	£	£ s.	Tons.	£	£ s.
Oil,	2,111 $\frac{1}{5}$	40,191	19 1	3,007	50,796	16 18
Cattle Food, ...	317 $\frac{1}{5}$	2,392 $\frac{1}{5}$	7 11	629	4,643	7 8
Bonemeal, ...	180 $\frac{3}{4}$	704 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 18	311 $\frac{1}{5}$	1,154	3 14
Manure, ...	1,183 $\frac{2}{5}$	9,072	7 13	1,234	6,164	5 0
Whalebone, ...	44 $\frac{9}{10}$	2,321	51 14	59 $\frac{1}{5}$	4,577	77 6
Salted Meat, ...	—	—	—	9 $\frac{1}{5}$	105	11 1
Spermaceti, ...	175	4,250	24 6	36	1,020	28 7
		£58,931 $\frac{1}{4}$			£68,459	

The above table shows that there was an increase in the market price of every commodity except whalebone and spermaceti. The decline in the price of the former was due to the absence from the catch of the Northcaper (Atlantic right whale), which is the only species whose whalebone approaches in value that of the Greenland whale. The drop in the price of spermaceti was probably due to the increased supply. Salted whale-meat was apparently not in demand in 1911, none having been prepared. The average value of each whale captured was £117, as compared with £111 in the preceding year.

The principal market for whale-oil in Great Britain is Glasgow, and on the Continent, Hamburg, and it may be of interest to state that the world's total production in 1911 was 600,000 barrels—twice as much as in the preceding year.

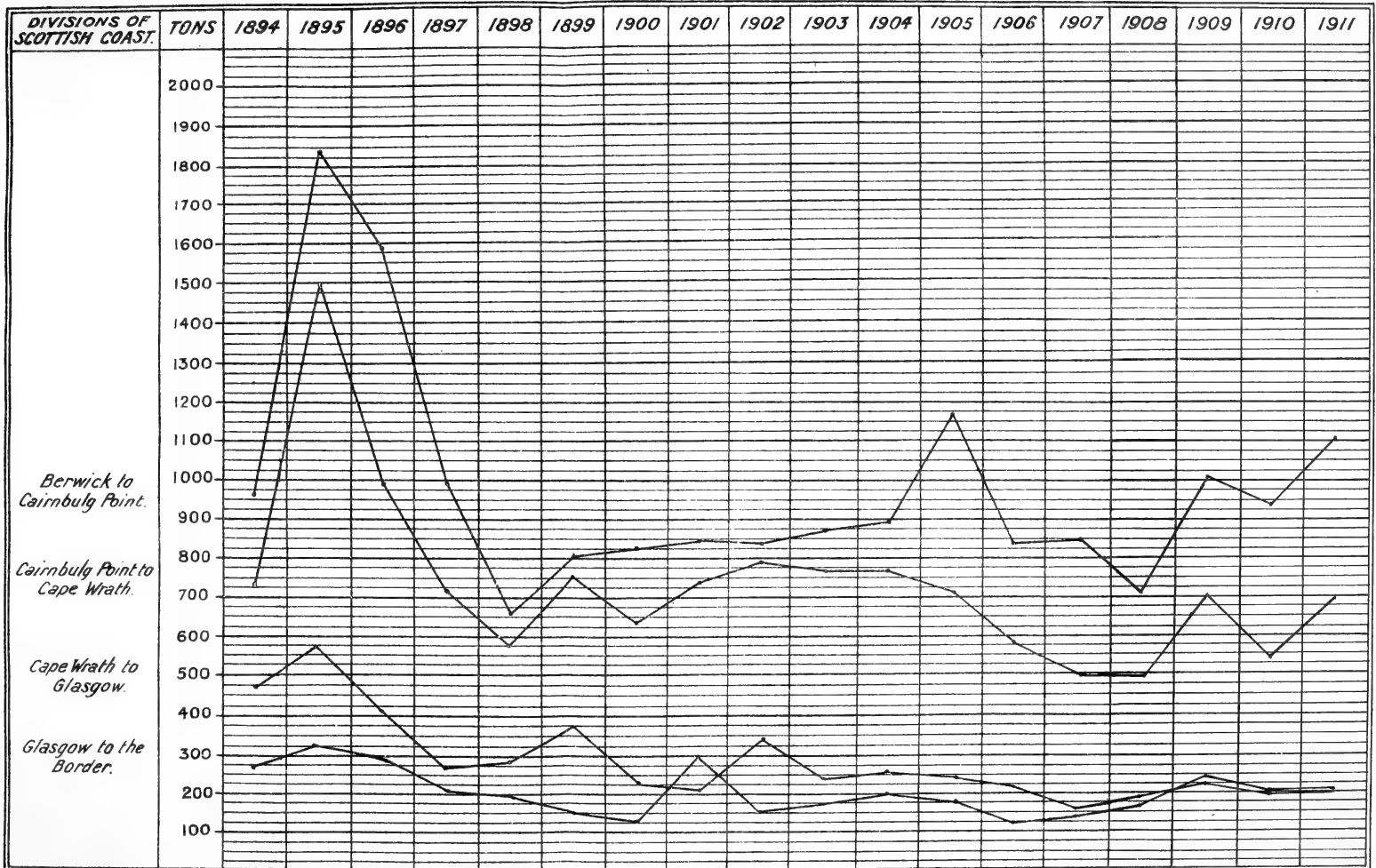
PART II.

SALMON FISHERIES.

During the past season, 1911, the take of salmon throughout Scotland shows an increase of 351 tons as compared with the return for the previous year. From the returns as to the weight of salmon carried by the railways in Scotland, it appears that 2220 tons 4 cwt. represents the total for the year. The 1910 total practically corresponded with the figure of the last quinquennial average, so that the improvement reported now is an improvement on the quinquennial average. As formerly, the coastal area of the country has been divided into four sections, viz. :—Berwick to Cairnbulg Point, at the entrance of the Moray Firth; the second, from this point to Cape Wrath; then from Cape Wrath to Glasgow; and finally, from Glasgow to the limits of the Annan district in the Solway.

The following summary gives the three last quinquennial averages and the total weight of salmon carried during the three last seasons, the details being separated into the four districts already referred to :—

CURVES SHOWING APPROXIMATELY THE TONS OF SALMON CARRIED BY
SCOTTISH RAILWAYS & STEAMSHIPS SINCE 1894.



District.	Average, 1894 to 1898.				Average, 1899 to 1903.				Average, 1904 to 1908.				Year 1909.			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
<i>a</i> Berwick to Cairnbulg Point,	1,206	18	1	1	839	1	2	9	887	8	2	24	1,018	10	3	19
<i>b</i> Cairnbulg Point to Cape Wrath,	900	17	3	6	737	10	3	17	608	13	1	19	705	18	-	22
<i>c</i> Cape Wrath to Glasgow,	403	7	1	21	274	13	1	27	209	3	3	6	229	15	2	26
<i>d</i> Glasgow to the Border,	260	3	2	6	183	6	1	19	160	9	3	15	231	13	3	6
Totals,	2,771	7	-	6	2,034	17	1	16	1,865	15	3	8	2,185	18	2	17

District.	Year 1910.				Year 1911.			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
<i>a</i> Berwick to Cairnbulg Point,	934	2	2	1	1,112	-	-	7
<i>b</i> Cairnbulg Point to Cape Wrath,	538	8	-	26	691	12	-	13
<i>c</i> Cape Wrath to Glasgow,	207	8	-	21	209	17	1	15
<i>d</i> Glasgow to the Border,	189	11	3	26	206	14	2	10
Totals,	1,869	10	3	18	2,220	4	-	17

It will be noticed that the slight increase is in each of the four districts.

In the accompanying chart of curves, the fluctuations of the annual record are shown from the year in which detailed statements were obtained (1894).

From the chart, more than from the figures, it is seen that a more uniform condition seems to prevail in the two West Coast sections than in the East Coast sections, from which the great bulk of the fish come. The West Coast lines are comparatively flat, yet it certainly is the case that in one or two fishery districts a marked improvement has taken place in the stock of salmon. Since, however, this improvement has appeared in the particular districts in which nets have to a great extent been taken off, the improvement does not bulk prominently in the returns.

Mr. Calderwood reports that three new District Fishery Boards have been formed—for the Wick, Dunbeath, and Feochan Nell and Euchar. There are now 39 Boards, and 17 districts in which sole proprietors have the powers of Boards.

New arrangements of netting are reported from the Conon and Doon Districts, details of which are given in Mr. Calderwood's report. In the former, the amount of netting is now less than it used to be. In spite of, and it may be on account of, the diminution of netting in rivers, now general in Scotland, greater success seems to attend the netting in the sea. We regard the sea as the proper place for the conduct and development of salmon netting. In order to maintain the stock of salmon, it seems necessary that at least all the smaller rivers be kept free of nets altogether. In rivers with large estuaries, a certain amount of net and coble fishing can be carried on without harm. Each locality must be judged on its own merits. At the same time, when nets are removed from any section of a river, it is necessary to have some definite agreement with all proprietors above, else, by the putting on of one or two nets, the beneficial action of a number may be vitiated by the selfish action of one.

Mr. Calderwood also reports on the districts inspected by him in 1911. In addition to these localities, he was engaged taking evidence concerning the fresh water fisheries of Ireland, as a member of the Departmental Committee appointed to inquire into the result of the Land Acts as they may affect the inland fisheries.

The rentals of 36 districts from which figures are available amounts to £143,258. The rentals of the five most important districts are given, as formerly, in the following table:—

YEAR.	Tweed.	Tay.	N. Esk.	Dece.	Spey.
	£	£	£	£	£
1900, . . .	..	22,548	6,510	18,989	..
1901, . . .	..	22,558	6,466	19,418	8,608
1902, . . .	..	22,663	6,494	19,455	8,146
1903, . . .	15,338	22,648	6,494	18,393	8,147
1904, . . .	15,439	23,099	6,494	19,078	7,396
1905, . . .	15,499	22,675	6,489	19,332	8,364
1906, . . .	15,499	22,838	6,485	19,068	8,740
1907, . . .	15,732	23,202	6,490	18,940	8,990
1908, . . .	16,093	23,508	6,474	18,893	9,243
1909, . . .	16,092	23,715	6,614	18,335	9,396
1910, . . .	16,130	23,861	7,620	17,883	9,139
1911, . . .	16,130	23,873	7,617	18,005	9,129

Difficulties having arisen in connection with the salmon fishers and the paidle-net fishers in the Solway, negotiations have been in progress for the settlement of the matter so that fishing may in future be carried on by both with as little friction as possible.

The operation of affixing seals to salmon intended for sale during the annual close time is now regularly carried on by the Fishmongers' Company of London, and from returns kindly furnished by the Clerk, it appears that about 2000 fish are usually marked for sale in this way in Scotland. Operations are mostly conducted in Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. A large number of salmon are annually sealed in this way in London, owing to the growing practice of sending salmon from Canada and Siberia for sale during the close time in this country.

Appended to Mr. Calderwood's report will be found the digest of reports from districts, a statement of salmon sent to Billingsgate, a complete list of the close times applicable to the various districts in Scotland, and a list of the Chairmen and Clerks of District Fishery Boards.

The work on the Life History of the Salmon has been continued, and two separate papers will shortly be published, one on the results of salmon marking, being the eighth report on this subject; the other on the examination of salmon scales in connection with the infrequency of spawning of the fish.

PART III.**SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.**

During the year 1911 the scientific investigations in connection with the sea fisheries have been carried on under the supervision of Dr. T. Wemyss Fulton, the Scientific Superintendent, as authorised by the Board, on the same general lines as in previous years. Most of the research work has been conducted at the Marine Laboratory at the Bay of Nigg, Aberdeen, and other inquiries in relation to the herring and the herring fishery have been made in Lochfyne, in continuation of the observations of preceding years, and also in the Moray Firth with reference to the closing of the waters there to the operations of trawlers. The special statistics of the catches of the line-boats in the Moray Firth have been collected monthly through the Fishery Officers as before, and the old trawling stations of the s.s. "Garland" have been periodically examined with a beam trawl by the s.s. "Goldseeker," as frequently as circumstances allowed, and at dates corresponding as far as possible with those of former examinations, both with the beam-trawl and with the otter-trawl. A report on these investigations and on the statistics is in course of preparation.

The fish-cultural work at the Hatchery at the Bay of Nigg was continued in the Spring last year throughout the spawning season of the plaice, and is described below. A number of requests for plaice fry were received on behalf of the fishermen at various parts of the coast—Peterhead, Aberdour, Sandhaven, St. Combs, Cruden, Newburgh—and these were as far as possible complied with, but this could not be done in all cases, owing to the insufficiency of the fry. Along the coast of Aberdeenshire the fishermen have reported a considerable improvement in the plaice fishing, which is also apparent from the statistics of trawlers working in the neighbourhood, which they attribute to the liberation of many millions of fry during the last ten years. In that period close upon 200,000,000 fry of the plaice from the Hatchery have been liberated in the sea off the coast of Aberdeenshire, about 50,000,000 of which were deposited in the vicinity of Fraserburgh.

THE HATCHING OPERATIONS.

In the course of the season of 1911 the estimated number of eggs of the plaice that were dealt with at the Hatchery at the Bay of Nigg was 6,200,000, and the number of fry hatched from them was approximately 5,680,000. As explained in former Reports, the adult plaice of both sexes are retained in a large tidal pond, into the water of which the eggs are shed, and where they are naturally fertilised during the spawning season. The floating eggs are collected at intervals by means of a fine net and transferred to the Dannevig hatching apparatus, hatching taking place in between three or four weeks, as a rule, in the early part of the season, in January and February, and about a week sooner in the latter part of the season, in April and May. The period, however, varies with the temperature.

The larval fishes are retained in the apparatus until the yolk-sac is nearly absorbed, when they are transferred to the sea at suitable localities. Last year the first collection of eggs was made on 20th February, and the last on 10th May, the greater number being, as usual, obtained in March and April.

The fry were distributed in the sea in five lots between 24th March and 13th May, more than four-fifths being liberated on the northern part of the Aberdeenshire coast between Rosehearty and Rattray Bay. The advantage of liberating the fry in the region named depends upon the circumstance that the current passes southwards along the coast carrying them to a certain extent with it. The remainder of the fry were distributed in Aberdeen Bay and neighbourhood.

Since the hatching of the plaice was begun at the Bay of Nigg, the estimated number of the eggs which have been dealt with amounts to about 385,000,000, and approximately 299,000,000 fry of the plaice have been put into the sea. During the first two years most of the fry were taken to Lochfyne and liberated there, in continuation of an experiment which was begun some years before with the view of ascertaining the effect of the liberation of the fry on the abundance of the older stages of the fish. The results of this experiment are fully described in the Twenty-sixth Annual Report. The output of the Hatchery in each year since 1900 is given in the subjoined Table:—

Year.	Eggs Collected.	Fry Liberated.
1900, - -	43,290,000	- 31,305,000
1901, - -	65,377,000	- 51,800,000
1902, - -	72,410,000	- 55,700,000
1903, - -	65,940,000	- 53,600,000
1904, - -	39,000,600	- 34,780,000
1905, - -	40,110,000	- 24,500,000
1906, - -	7,486,000	- 4,406,000
1907, - -	1,627,000	- 1,282,000
1908, - -	15,332,000	- 12,296,000
1909, - -	19,749,000	- 16,615,000
1910, - -	7,880,000	- 6,880,000
1911, - -	6,200,000	- 5,680,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	385,001,000	- 298,844,000

Up to the year 1905 the adult plaice required for the breeding stock were obtained by the use of commercial trawlers; since then the fish have been secured by the s.s. "Goldseeker," mostly from the Moray Firth.

THE INVESTIGATIONS ON THE HERRING FISHERY IN LOCHFYNE.

As described in previous Reports, investigations into the failure of the herring fishery in Lochfyne have been carried on for a number of years, and they were continued in 1911. It is to be regretted that the failure of this once important fishery still is very marked. Statistics show that the mean annual catch of herrings in Lochfyne for the period 1863-1906 was 25,180 crans, and for the last eighteen years up to 1906 it was 27,375 crans, while the greatest quantity taken in any single year was 56,820 crans in 1897. The figures for the last twelve years are as follow:—

Year.	Herrings Caught.	Year.	Herrings Caught.
1900, - -	24,743 crans.	1906, - -	5,258 crans.
1901, - -	29,117 „	1907, - -	3,914 „
1902, - -	26,339 „	1908, - -	4,070 „
1903, - -	21,198 „	1909, - -	3,684 „
1904, - -	7,827 „	1910, - -	10,405 „
1905, - -	4,672 „	1911, - -	4,672 „

It will be observed that the quantity of herrings taken in 1911, which was precisely the same as in 1905, was much less than in 1910, and that the great improvement manifested in the latter year was not maintained. Herrings were reported as entering Lochfyne in March; in May they were said to be plentiful in both the upper and lower reaches of the loch; in July they were fairly plentiful in the lower loch, and in this month 1412 crans were landed; but later they left the loch altogether.

The statistics of the herring fishery in Lochfyne go back to the year 1854, and they show that in the 'seventies, and in particular in 1873 and 1874, there was a somewhat similar failure in the fishing, the point reached being even a little lower, but the depression did not last so long. Fluctuations in the herring fishery, especially in fjords or arms of the sea, are of not unfrequent occurrence on the coasts of other countries, and have been attributed to various causes, but none of the explanations put forward to account for them has been generally accepted. Variations in the physical conditions of the water, or in the quantity or kind of the minute floating organisms on which the herring mainly subsists, are believed by many to be the main cause, and since 1904 periodical observations have been carried on in Lochfyne with the object of ascertaining whether this is the correct explanation. At a number of places in the loch a series of temperature observations are made at different levels, and collections of the floating food secured, and it is proposed to continue these investigations until the herrings return to the loch in their former abundance, so that comparison may be instituted between the observations taken in the period of scarcity and those taken in the period of abundance.

THE INFLUENCE OF TEMPERATURE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EGGS OF THE HERRING.

As mentioned in the Report for last year, experiments on the retardation of the development of herring eggs have been made at the Marine Laboratory by Dr. H. C. Williamson, at the request of the New Zealand Government, who wish, if possible, to introduce the herring into the waters of the Dominion. The method adopted was to keep the fertilised eggs, which were fertilised on board a fishing boat, at a low temperature in order to ascertain whether the time that elapsed before they hatched would suffice to cover the journey to New Zealand, with something to spare. Some of the eggs in the cooled water were kept without hatching taking place for more than forty days, and a few for a little more than fifty days. The results were communicated to the New Zealand authorities, and the methods and details were described by Dr. Williamson in a paper published separately.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE LOBSTER.

The Board have had under their consideration the question of what might be done to promote the lobster fishery and to increase our knowledge of the life-history of the lobster, and of the conditions under which lobster culture might be initiated with advantage. Attention was directed to the lobster pond at Cullipool, Luing, near Oban, which belongs to the West Highland Lobster Company, and in which from 15,000 to 20,000 lobsters can be accommodated. After a visit to the pond by the Secretary of the Board, it was arranged that a series of investigations should be carried on there by Dr. Williamson, who has made a special study of the natural history of the lobster, and for this purpose all facilities were kindly granted by the management. The investigations proposed comprise researches on the reproduction and growth of the lobster, on the life-history of the lobster in the sea, and on the lobster fishery; and it is hoped that these may be continued in the course of the ensuing summer and autumn. With regard to the rearing of lobster fry, which in recent years has been carried on with much success in America, and for which the facilities at Cullipool are great, it was found that the expense of the necessary apparatus and equipment would be very considerable, and it was decided to postpone further consideration of this matter in the meantime.

FISHERY INVESTIGATIONS IN THE NORTH SEA.

Since the 1st April 1910, when the international investigations in the North Sea were placed under the direct control of the Board, the fishery investigations of the research steamer, the "Goldseeker," have been under Dr. Fulton's charge, and have been carried out according to a monthly scheme submitted to and approved by the Board. The following is a summary of the work accomplished in the period:—

Trawling Investigations.

These investigations were made in each month of the year, except in May, August, and December, when the vessel was engaged in hydrographic investigations, or laid up for repairs and overhaul. The total number of the hauls of the trawl which were taken was 152, of which 57 were made with the large otter-trawl, generally with a small-meshed net covering the cod-end of the trawl, and 95 with a smaller beam-trawl for quantitative purposes. Over 200,000 fishes were captured, all but a small proportion of which were measured and the sizes recorded, while large numbers were opened and the condition of the reproductive organs ascertained and noted. In some instances, also, observations were made upon the food of the fishes, as determined by an examination of the contents of the stomachs.

The trawling with the large otter-trawl was made on various grounds, including the Great Fisher Bank, the Witch Grounds, the grounds off Aberdeen, and in the Firth of Forth and the Moray Firth. The investigation of the offshore banks was sometimes extremely difficult, owing to the unfavourable conditions of the weather. The trawling with the beam-trawl was confined to the old trawling

stations of the "Garland" in the Moray Firth and the Firth of Forth. These hauls were made with the same apparatus as was formerly used by the "Garland," and as the investigations of that vessel were begun as long ago as 1886, and were continued until 1896 in the Firth of Forth, and until 1900 in the Moray Firth, comparison of the results with reference to the relative abundance of the various species of food-fishes at the different periods will be of interest and value. A paper dealing with the more important results of the earlier investigations of the "Garland" was published in Part III. of the Board's Fourteenth Annual Report.

Marking Experiments.

The number of food-fishes which were "marked" and liberated in 1911 by the "Goldseeker" amounted to 2267, comprising the following species:—Plaice, 1733; haddock, 225; cod, 52; witch, 126; lemon dab, 111; megrim, 6; flounder, 4; brill, 8; dab, 2. It will be seen that, as in former years, efforts were chiefly concentrated on the marking of the plaice. This is because it is the fish which is the most immediately important in connection with the international investigations, and it is the one best adapted for this particular method of research. It was desired that the same system should be applied to the haddock, but it was found that this fish is very easily injured by the handling and the process of marking, and none of the 225 which were marked at various times and places was recovered. The same is true of the witch, and to a great extent of the lemon dab, as was ascertained by keeping the fishes, after the mark had been fixed on, for some time in tubs of running water, most of them dying sooner or later. Of the plaice which were marked, on the other hand, 461, or over 26 per cent., were re-captured in the course of the year, and up to the end of March 1912. The mark consists of a numbered vulcanite disc, attached to the fish by means of a silver wire, or of a vulcanite stud fixed in place by a rubber ring.

The main objects of the marking experiments are to ascertain (1) the migrations of the fish; (2) their growth; (3) the intensity with which fishing operations are carried on. For any of these purposes it is necessary that some time should elapse in order that a sufficient amount of evidence may be accumulated for the formulation of satisfactory conclusions. There are some results, however, to which attention may be meanwhile directed. The first relates to the migrations of the plaice. In 1910 the number of marked plaice which were liberated was 1915, and of these no less than 866, or over 42 per cent., have been recaptured, and others will doubtless be taken as time goes on. It has been found, with reference to their movements, that a distinction must be drawn between those which have not reached the size of maturity and those which exceed that size. The former do not, as a rule, move far from their ordinary feeding grounds, and they do not appear to take any very definite direction in such movements as they make; the latter, on the other hand, undertake often long journeys before the spawning season, and in the great majority of instances they move along the East Coast in a northerly direction, that is to say, against the prevailing current. This migration is doubtless to compensate for the southerly drift of the floating

eggs and larval fishes from the localities where spawning takes place. Thus many of the adult plaice which had been marked and liberated in the Firth of Forth, or eastwards of the Isle of May, were recaptured off the coast of Aberdeenshire, or in the Moray Firth; many of those liberated off the coast of Aberdeenshire were again taken in the Moray Firth, or on the North or West Coast, having in such cases traversed the Pentland Firth. In like manner many of the adult plaice liberated in the Moray Firth, or in the vicinity of Fair Isle, were recaptured at the Orkney Isles, or on the North Coast and the West Coast, one of them as far as the Gairloch. It is interesting to have determined that the plaice in the Moray Firth are recruited to such an extent from the grounds off the East Coast, and even from the Firth of Forth, by the migration thither of the adult fish. It is also fairly certain, though direct experimental proof is lacking, and indeed could hardly be obtained, that the grounds to the south are recruited by supplies of floating eggs and larval plaice carried from the Moray Firth by the prevailing current.

Another point on which the marking experiments throw light is the intensity of fishing operations. There is no reason to suppose that the marked plaice are either more liable or less liable to capture than those which exist beside them in their natural condition on the grounds. The proportion of the marked fish recaptured thus offers an indication of the proportion of the natural stock which is within a given time removed by fishing operations, and that proportion is larger than might be expected. Thus of 622 plaice liberated in 1910 on Aberdeen Bank, about thirty-four miles to the south-east of Aberdeen, 353, or 56·7 per cent., have been recaptured; of 572 liberated eastwards and south-eastwards of Fair Isle, 264, or 46·2 per cent., were recaptured; of 197 set free in the Firth of Forth or eastwards of the Isle of May, 109, or 55·3 per cent., have again been caught. It is, however, desirable, before accepting these results as showing the intensity of fishing along the East Coast, to await the outcome of the further experiments.

The Sea Currents and Fishery Problems.

As above indicated; the part taken by marine currents in distributing the floating eggs and larvæ of the food-fishes is of importance, as is also their relation to the migrations of the fishes themselves, and to the movements of the floating organisms upon which young fishes of most species, and certain fishes at all stages, as the herring, chiefly subsist. An investigation was therefore undertaken, and is now proceeding, to ascertain as completely as possible the course, direction, and rate of the currents along the East Coast and throughout the North Sea, the results of which will be afterwards considered in connection with the hydrographic observations. For this purpose a large number of sealed bottles, suitably weighted and containing numbered cards for identification, have been thrown into the sea from the "Goldseeker" at various places along the coast. Of 2150 thus used, 528, or over 24 per cent., have been returned, partly from our own coast, and largely from the Continent, more especially from Norway, some of them having been found as far as the North Cape, and even farther east in Barents Sea and the Murman coast.

*Experiments on the Relation between the Size of the Mesh of Trawl
Nets and the Fishes Captured.*

As mentioned in the last Report, investigations were begun to determine with precision the relation between the size of the mesh of trawl nets and the number and sizes of the various species of fishes taken, the method adopted being to use cod-ends of different mesh, with a loose bag of fine-meshed netting outside, in which the fishes which escape through the apertures of the trawl are retained. These experiments are being continued on various grounds and at different seasons, as they are of considerable importance with reference to the question of the protection of undersized and immature fish.

Observations on the Eggs and Larvæ of Food Fishes.

In addition to the information acquired by ascertaining the condition of the reproductive organs of a large proportion of the fishes taken in the trawl-net, numerous collections were made by special nets of the floating eggs and the young of the food fishes at different seasons and at various localities. By this means information is obtained as to the spawning season and spawning regions of the fishes, and as to the distribution of the eggs. Observations of this kind were made all along the East Coast and eastwards at intervals as far as the Great Fisher Bank, as well as in the Moray Firth and the Firth of Forth. One area in which it was specially desired to make a series of such observations during the early part of the year, when most of the food fishes spawn, was that lying between the Moray Firth and the south-east of the Shetlands. It is in this region that the great volume of Atlantic water enters the North Sea, carrying with it supplies of the eggs and young of food fishes. The conditions of the weather, however, did not allow of a complete series of observations being made.

Reports on various branches of the investigations referred to are in course of preparation. The records on board the "Goldseeker" were very efficiently kept by Mr. George H. Smith, and Captain Murray has spared no effort to have the work promptly carried out.

We have the honour to be,

Sir, your most obedient Servants,

ANGUS SUTHERLAND, *Chairman.*

T. B. MORISON, *Deputy-Chairman.*

D'ARCY W. THOMPSON.

BREADALBANE.

JAMES ARCHIBALD.

JOHN H. IRVIN.

MALCOLM SMITH.

DAVID T. JONES, *Secretary.*

APPENDICES.

PART I.

APPENDIX A.

MEANS OF CAPTURE.

	PAGE
I.—Return, for the year 1911, showing, under the Districts to which they belong, the Number, Tonnage, and Value of the Boats and Vessels engaged in the Scottish Fishing Industry; the Number of Persons employed thereon; and the extent and value of Fishing Gear,	4
II.—Return showing Particulars regarding the State of the Fisheries at each Fishing Creek or Station on the Scottish Coasts during the year 1911,	22
III.—Return, for the year 1911, showing the largest Number of Boats, Decked and Undecked, <i>irrespective</i> of the places to which they belong, employed in fishing for Herrings, as well as the Number of Persons engaged in that Industry, in each District in Scotland at <i>one</i> time,	58

APPENDIX B.

TOTAL QUANTITY OF FISH LANDED.

I.—Statement of the Total Quantity and Value of Herrings taken by nets from Steam, Motor, and Sailing Boats respectively and landed in Scotland, and of the Total Quantity and Value of the different kinds of Fish Landed in Scotland in the year 1911,	59
II.—Returns respecting Vessels arriving and Fish landed in the various Districts during the year 1911, and showing the Catch and Value during the previous year,	76

APPENDIX C.

FISH USED IN A FRESH STATE.

Statement showing the Total Quantity and Value of all Fish landed and sold for use in a Fresh State, or consumed Fresh in the Localities where taken, in the year 1911,	120
---	-----

APPENDIX D.

FISH CURED.

I.—Return showing the Quantities of Fish Cured, distinguishing the Fish Cured on Shore from those Cured at Sea, and giving the Modes of Cure and the Number and Tonnage of Vessels fitted out for Curing at Sea, in the year 1911,	126
II.—Statement showing the Number of Barrels of Herrings Cured Gutted and Ungutted, on the East and West Coasts of Scotland, for the Hundred years ended 31st December 1911,	130

APPENDIX E.

CURED FISH BRANDED, AND EXPORTED, AND VALUE OF SAME.

I.—Return showing the Number of Barrels of Cured Herrings Branded, distinguishing the different Brands, and the Amount of Brand Fees collected, during the year 1911,	134
II.—Return showing the Total Quantity of Fish Exported to Ireland, to the Continent, and to Places out of Europe, during the year 1911,	136

	PAGE
III.—Statement showing the Ports and Places to which the Herrings Exported to the Continent were Shipped during the year 1911,	140
IV.—Return showing the Estimated Value of Cured Herrings, Branded and Unbranded, as well as of Cod, &c., Cured during the year 1911,	144
V.—Return showing, under each of the Crown Brands, the Number of Barrels of Cured Herrings presented, during 1911, to the Officers of the various Fishery Districts for Inspection with a view to Branding if in accordance with the Board's Regulations, the Number and Percentage in respect of which the Brand was Refused, and the Principal Grounds of Refusal,	146

APPENDIX F.

I.—Return showing the Total Number of Persons employed in each District in connection with the various branches of the Sea Fishing industry during the year 1911,	148
II.—Return of the Tonnage of Shipping and of the Number of Seamen engaged in the Trade of the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries in the year 1911; distinguishing those employed in Importing Stave Wood and Hoops; in Importing Salt; in Carrying Herrings or Cod Fish Coastwise, and in Exporting them abroad; and separating British from Foreign Tonnage and Men,	150
III.—Return of the Number of Lives Lost in connection with the Sea Fisheries, and the manner in which the Casualties happened; the Number of Boats totally wrecked, and the Value thereof; the Number of Boats Damaged, and Amount of Damage; and the Nets and other Fishing Material lost or damaged, in the year 1911,	152

APPENDIX G.

I.—Return, for the year 1911, showing the Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Trawlers constructed within the boundaries of each District in Scotland, distinguishing Steam from Sailing Vessels; and dividing the latter into First, Second, and Third Classes,	154
II.—Return, for the year 1911, of the Numbers of Barrels and Half-Barrels constructed within the boundaries of each District, showing the different kinds of Wood used and the methods of Hooping adopted; and of the Number of Quarter-Cran Baskets Branded,	156

APPENDIX H.

REGISTRATION OF FISHING BOATS.

Return of Fishing Boat Proceedings in the year 1911 under the Sea Fisheries Acts of 1868 and 1883, and Sea Fisheries (Scotland) Amendment Act of 1885,	158
--	-----

APPENDIX I.

PIERS AND HARBOURS.

I.—Account of Receipts and Payments by the Board for Building, Extending, and Repairing Piers or Harbours in Scotland, in the year 1911,	160
II.—Statement showing particulars of the Brand Fee Revenue, Cost of Collection, Surplus and Expenditure during the period from 1881 to 1910-1911,	161
III.—Return of Piers and Harbours erected or improved by the Board from 1st January 1883 to 31st December 1911,	162

APPENDIX K.

	PAGE
I.—Damage to Boats or Gear : Return of Complaints of Damage to Fishing Vessels or their Gear by other Fishing Vessels made to, and Investigated by, Officers of the Fishery Board in 1911,	163
II.—Illegal Trawling : Return of Prosecutions undertaken against the Masters of British and Foreign Trawl Vessels in 1911,	169
III.—Infringement of the Regulations for the Lettering, Etc., of Sea-Fishing Boats, Weekly Close Time, Etc. Return of Prosecutions undertaken in 1911,	175
IV.—Illegal Trawling : Summary of Prosecutions for the period 1886-1911,	177

APPENDIX L.

Reports from the Inspectors and District Fishery Officers for 1911,	178
---	-----

APPENDIX M.

Return of the vessels engaged in Line Fishing in Scotland during the six years ended 1911,	238
--	-----

APPENDIX N.

Return showing, by Districts, the Number of Steam, Motor, and Sailing Boats engaged in the Scottish Fisheries in each of the years 1902-1911 inclusive,	239
---	-----

PART II.

APPENDIX O.

Salmon Inspector's Report,	240
--------------------------------------	-----

APPENDIX P.

Reports from District Fishery Boards, &c.,	245
--	-----

APPENDIX Q.

Salmon delivered at Billingsgate, 1910,	279
---	-----

APPENDIX R.

Rateable Value of Salmon Fisheries,	280
---	-----

APPENDIX S.

Annual Close Times,	283
-------------------------------	-----

APPENDIX T.

Chairmen and Clerks of District Boards,	286
---	-----

APPENDIX A.—

MEANS OF CAPTURE.—RETURN for the year 1911, showing, under the different and Vessels engaged in the Scottish Fishing Industry (excluding Beam and Value of Fishing Gear.

No.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING BOATS AND VESSELS (excluding						
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value of Boats.	Value of Nets.			
					Drift.	Seine.	Other Kinds.	Total.
	EAST COAST.			£	£	£	£	£
1	Eyemouth,	110	1,724	15,315	10,360	...	63	10,423
2	Leith,	361	4,488	33,370	20,205	607	1,933	22,745
3	Anstruther,	455	9,591	60,382	42,627	...	455	43,082
4	Montrose,	353	3,770	18,280	10,116	...	342	10,458
5	Stonehaven,	89	883	3,316	2,880	...	6	2,886
6	Aberdeen,	103	678	2,741	1,410	...	...	1,410
7	Peterhead,	198	2,293	20,559	11,420	...	...	11,420
8	Fraserburgh,	510	9,061	75,293	51,120	...	40	51,160
9	Banff,	346	5,515	33,019	19,635	...	1,521	21,156
10	Buckie,	431	12,510	113,048	42,420	...	1,760	44,180
11	Findhorn,	201	4,501	41,870	27,360	...	2,600	29,960
12	Cromarty,	168	1,444	11,044	5,903	24	120	6,047
13	Helmsdale,	115	722	3,530	2,858	...	220	3,078
14	Lybster,	36	270	671	704	...	...	704
15	Wick,	335	3,119	14,481	10,966	...	462	11,423
	East Coast Totals } carried down, }	3,811	60,569	446,919	259,984	631	9,522	270,137
	Orkney and Shetland.							
16	Orkney,	356	2,146	7,145	3,856	...	...	3,856
17	Shetland,	588	7,253	41,967	21,840	...	...	21,840
	Orkney and Shetland } Totals carried down, }	944	9,399	49,112	25,696	...	...	25,696
	WEST COAST.							
18	Stornoway,	588	4,586	22,357	14,024	...	...	14,024
19	Barra,	301	1,784	6,499	5,280	...	...	5,280
20	Loch Broom,	358	1,432	8,053	7,909	...	1,630	9,539
21	Loch Carron and Skye,	469	1,466	4,553	6,135	...	620	6,755
22	Fort-William,	245	644	2,242	1,272	41	173	1,486
23	Campbeltown,	271	864	5,894	1,264	2,200	202	3,666
24	Inveraray,	215	960	6,588	1,221	1,600	83	2,904
25	Rothsay,	102	235	1,084	596	85	240	921
26	Greenock,	185	417	1,553	541	115	111	767
27	Ballantrae,	287	698	4,059	1,260	204	1,676	3,140
	West Coast Totals } carried down, }	3,021	13,086	62,882	39,502	4,245	4,735	48,482
	Totals brought down.							
	East Coast,	3,811	60,569	446,919	259,984	631	9,522	270,137
	Orkney and Shetland,	944	9,399	49,112	25,696	...	...	25,696
	West Coast,	3,021	13,086	62,882	39,502	4,245	4,735	48,482
	Grand Totals for 1911,	7,776	83,054	558,913	325,182	4,876	14,257	344,315
	Grand Totals for 1910,	8,128	89,979	640,612	356,392	6,414	12,708	375,514
	Increase in 1911, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,549	...
	Decrease in 1911,	352	6,925	81,699	31,210	1,538	...	31,199

No. I.

Districts to which they belong, the Number, Tonnage, and Value of the Sailing Boats (Otter Trawl Vessels); the Number of Persons employed thereon; and the Extent and

Beam and Otter Trawl Vessels), PROPELLED BY SAILS OR OARS.							No.
Value of Lines.				Value of Bush and Buoy Ropes and Stoppers	Value of Crab and Lobster Creels.	Grand Total.	
Great.	Small.	Hand.	Total.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
128	1,008	23	1,159	4,121	524	31,542	1
550	3,582	66	4,198	6,538	951	67,802	2
1,034	755	41	1,830	12,829	540	118,663	3
596	2,535	14	3,195	4,203	699	36,835	4
488	1,232	38	1,758	1,292	292	9,544	5
12	1,008	14	1,034	1,080	70	6,335	6
875	3,580	65	4,520	5,811	174	42,484	7
814	1,796	104	2,714	16,170	662	145,999	8
840	2,832	40	3,712	6,859	175	64,921	9
3,232	2,116	34	5,382	16,059	63	178,732	10
780	1,600	22	2,402	8,550	36	82,818	11
15	848	15	878	1,685	55	19,709	12
110	1,300	67	1,477	1,149	117	9,351	13
16	160	29	205	130	30	1,740	14
154	575	257	986	4,695	1,444	33,034	15
9,644	24,977	829	35,450	91,171	5,882	849,509	
66	93	94	253	1,895	1,560	14,709	16
1,392	1,654	230	3,276	13,963	36	81,082	17
1,458	1,747	324	3,529	15,858	1,596	95,791	
3,678	1,344	100	5,122	3,556	973	46,032	18
432	223	41	696	1,910	828	15,213	19
510	858	115	1,483	1,115	809	20,999	20
519	187	57	763	512	707	13,290	21
296	129	24	449	430	486	5,093	22
276	224	25	525	525	585	11,195	23
50	176	2	228	453	289	10,453	24
...	120	9	129	188	40	2,362	25
43	148	24	215	113	224	2,872	26
630	474	24	1,128	343	321	8,991	27
6,434	3,883	421	10,738	9,145	5,253	136,500	
9,644	24,977	829	35,450	91,171	5,882	849,509	
1,458	1,747	324	3,529	15,858	1,596	95,791	
6,434	3,883	421	10,738	9,145	5,253	136,500	
17,536	30,607	1,574	49,717	116,174	12,681	1,081,800	
20,147	32,031	1,869	54,047	127,073	12,757	1,210,003	
2,611	1,424	295	4,330	10,899	76	128,203	

APPENDIX A.—

MEANS OF CAPTURE.—RETURN for the year 1911, showing, under the different and Vessels engaged in the Scottish Fishing Industry (excluding Beam and Value of Fishing Gear.—(Contd.)

No.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING BOATS AND VESSELS (excluding			
		Area of Netting.			
		Drift.	Seine.	Other kinds.	Total.
	EAST COAST.	Sq. Yds.	Sq. Yds.	Sq. Yds.	Sq. Yds.
1	Eyemouth,	3,108,600	...	16,800	3,124,800
2	Leith,	6,000,600	96,250	360,800	6,457,650
3	Anstruther,	14,811,600	...	87,760	14,899,360
4	Montrose,	3,468,000	...	56,166	3,524,166
5	Stonehaven,	864,000	...	3,840	867,840
6	Aberdeen,	423,000	...	...	423,000
7	Peterhead,	3,426,000	...	...	3,426,000
8	Fraserburgh,	15,336,000	...	19,200	15,355,200
9	Banff,	6,732,000	...	249,760	6,981,760
10	Buckie,	14,544,000	...	1,478,400	16,022,400
11	Findhorn,	8,892,000	...	1,092,000	9,984,000
12	Cromarty,	1,752,000	3,780	9,600	1,765,380
13	Helmsdale,	1,160,250	...	39,600	1,199,850
14	Lybster,	286,000	...	...	286,000
15	Wick,	3,986,450	...	214,720	4,201,170
	East Coast Totals } carried down,	84,789,900	100,060	3,628,646	88,518,606
	Orkney and Shetland.				
16	Orkney,	1,542,600	...	...	1,542,600
17	Shetland,	6,552,000	...	...	6,552,000
	Orkney and Shetland } Totals carried down,	8,094,600	...	...	8,094,600
	WEST COAST.				
18	Stornoway,	5,675,400	...	...	5,675,400
19	Barra,	1,795,000	...	...	1,795,000
20	Loch Broom,	2,691,000	...	609,750	3,300,750
21	Loch Carron and Skye,	2,044,500	...	223,200	2,267,700
22	Fort-William,	555,000	7,200	49,920	612,120
23	Campbeltown,	601,000	440,000	95,800	1,136,800
24	Inveraray,	407,000	352,000	24,900	783,900
25	Rothsay,	252,000	36,000	120,000	408,000
26	Greenock,	239,040	36,000	39,200	314,240
27	Ballantrae,	630,000	44,900	280,830	955,730
	West Coast Totals } carried down,	14,889,940	916,100	1,443,600	17,249,640
	Totals brought down.				
	East Coast,	84,789,900	100,060	3,628,646	88,518,606
	Orkney and Shetland,	8,094,600	...	...	8,094,600
	West Coast,	14,889,940	916,100	1,443,600	17,249,640
	Grand Totals for 1911,	107,774,440	1,016,160	5,072,246	113,862,846
	Grand Totals for 1910,	119,626,540	1,350,860	3,858,906	124,836,306
	Increase in 1911, . . . . .	...	...	1,213,340	...
	Decrease in 1911,	11,852,100	334,700	...	10,973,460

No. I.—*continued.*

Districts to which they belong, the Number, Tonnage, and Value of the Sailing Boats Otter Trawl Vessels); the Number of Persons employed thereon; and the Extent and

Beam and Otter Trawl Vessels), PROPELLED BY SAILS OR OARS. (Contd.)									No.
Length of Lines.				Bush and Buoy Ropes and Stoppers.	Crab and Lobster Creels.	Number of Fishermen and Boys.			
Great.	Small.	Hand.	Total.			Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.	
Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	No.				
102,000	604,800	18,200	725,000	235,140	2,990	322	6	328	1
350,000	1,777,560	25,160	2,152,720	420,000	6,335	1,451	...	1,451	2
620,100	462,000	31,200	1,113,300	710,368	4,320	1,012	420	1,432	3
501,600	1,988,120	21,720	2,511,440	331,060	4,650	814	...	814	4
329,920	672,000	32,160	1,034,080	193,010	1,940	227	...	227	5
7,680	616,320	8,160	632,160	81,390	350	221	...	221	6
489,720	1,895,600	50,880	2,436,200	252,800	870	566	69	635	7
581,280	1,265,760	99,600	1,946,640	874,000	3,310	1,332	76	1,458	8
504,000	1,699,200	49,200	2,252,400	508,272	1,153	849	6	855	9
1,939,200	1,389,600	39,240	3,368,040	981,720	415	1,223	...	1,223	10
468,000	1,132,000	25,920	1,645,920	369,360	240	803	14	817	11
11,520	610,560	7,920	630,000	165,840	365	653	...	653	12
87,600	748,800	32,040	868,440	129,190	780	337	...	337	13
11,520	92,160	23,040	126,720	14,250	150	152	...	152	14
98,400	255,480	203,280	557,160	284,170	5,765	1,084	30	1,114	15
6,102,540	15,229,960	667,720	22,000,220	5,550,570	33,633	11,096	621	11,717	
38,160	66,960	90,480	195,600	219,590	10,400	967	...	967	16
1,335,600	1,314,320	182,760	2,832,680	686,400	240	2,498	...	2,498	17
1,373,760	1,381,280	273,240	3,028,280	905,990	10,640	3,465	...	3,465	
2,580,000	1,245,480	79,280	3,904,760	530,082	7,785	4,083	...	4,083	18
206,400	67,680	33,600	307,680	333,226	5,520	978	...	978	19
255,000	390,000	77,940	722,940	122,761	4,615	1,024	...	1,024	20
396,676	145,760	67,740	614,176	155,785	4,710	1,107	...	1,107	21
142,320	58,800	19,680	220,800	51,202	2,430	497	...	497	22
144,400	133,200	16,320	293,920	159,930	3,220	517	...	517	23
30,000	110,880	480	141,360	115,646	1,600	468	...	468	24
...	61,000	4,080	65,080	23,720	400	108	...	108	25
20,160	147,200	16,500	183,860	19,469	1,070	187	...	187	26
453,600	284,400	7,560	745,560	139,958	2,140	418	...	418	27
4,228,556	2,648,400	323,180	7,200,136	1,651,779	33,490	9,387	...	9,387	
6,102,540	15,229,960	667,720	22,000,220	5,550,570	33,633	11,096	621	11,717	
1,373,760	1,381,280	273,240	3,028,280	905,990	10,640	3,465	...	3,465	
4,228,556	2,648,400	323,180	7,200,136	1,651,779	33,490	9,387	...	9,387	
11,704,856	19,259,640	1,264,140	32,228,636	8,108,339	77,763	23,948	621	24,569	
13,241,380	19,604,460	1,315,840	34,161,680	8,883,134	78,668	25,139	646	25,785	
1,536,524	344,820	51,700	1,933,044	774,795	905	1,191	25	1,216	

No. I.—continued.

Districts to which they belong, the Number, Tonnage, and Value of the Steam Trawl Vessels); the Number of Persons employed thereon; and the Extent and

(excluding Beam and Otter Trawl Vessels).						DISTRICTS.	No.
Extent of Fishing Gear.			Number of Fishermen and Boys.				
Nets.—	Lines.	Bush and Buoy Ropes.	Resident	Non-Resident	Total.		
Sq. Yards.	Yards.	Yards.					
588,000	69,300	23,890	49	...	49	EAST COAST.	
600,000	460,000	35,000	81	...	81	Eyemouth.	1
4,992,000	2,028,650	224,000	380	94	474	Leith.	2
648,000	230,400	31,920	54	...	54	Anstruther.	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	Montrose.	4
4,860,000	3,168,000	305,520	614	...	614	Stonehaven.	5
9,769,200	3,300,000	735,000	625	250	875	Aberdeen.	6
4,680,000	305,000	224,000	310	...	310	Peterhead.	7
4,266,000	396,000	253,900	548	...	548	Fraserburgh.	8
21,657,000	1,008,000	978,120	1,651	229	1,880	Banff.	9
11,248,500	828,000	451,440	819	122	941	Buckie.	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	Findhorn.	11
702,000	144,000	33,120	36	...	36	Cromarty.	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	Helmsdale.	13
1,148,600	65,640	49,840	119	6	125	Lybster.	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	Wick.	15
65,159,300	12,002,990	3,345,750	5,286	701	5,987	{ East Coast Totals carried down.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Orkney and Shetland.	
240,000	75,360	17,350	36	...	36	Orkney	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	Shetland.	17
240,000	75,360	17,350	36	...	36	{ Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	WEST COAST.	
48,000	...	3,040	8	...	8	Stornoway.	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	Barra.	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loch Broom.	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loch Carron and Skye.	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	Fort-William.	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	Campbeltown.	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	Inveraray.	24
96,000	83,000	7,200	33	...	33	Rothesay.	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenock.	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	Ballantrae.	27
144,000	83,000	10,240	41	...	41	{ West Coast Totals carried down.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Totals brought down.	
65,159,300	12,002,990	3,345,750	5,286	701	5,987	East Coast.	
240,000	75,360	17,350	36	...	36	Orkney and Shetland.	
144,000	83,000	10,240	41	...	41	West Coast.	
65,543,300	12,161,350	3,373,340	5,363	701	6,064	Grand Totals for 1911.	
59,879,000	11,782,360	3,043,140	5,047	701	5,748	Grand Totals for 1910.	
5,864,300	378,990	330,200	316	...	316	Increase in 1911.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Decrease in 1911.	

APPENDIX A.—

MEANS OF CAPTURE.—RETURN for the Year 1911, showing, under the different Vessels engaged in the Scottish Fishing Industry (excluding Beam and Otter Value of Fishing Gear.—(Contd.)

No.	DISTRICTS.	STEAM FISHING VESSELS, OTHER THAN SCOTTISH						
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value of Vessels.	Value of Fishing Gear.			Total.
					Nets.	Lines.	Bush & Buoy Ropes.	
	EAST COAST.			£	£	£	£	£
1	Eymouth, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Leith, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Anstruther,	3	26	3,200	840	216	285	4,541
4	Montrose, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Stonehaven, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Aberdeen,	2	88	4,800	...	200	20	5,020
7	Peterhead,	3	66	6,900	780	4	417	8,101
8	Fraserburgh, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Banff, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Buckie, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Findhorn, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Cromarty, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Helmsdale, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Lybster, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Wick,	36	823	79,200	8,640	...	2,664	90,504
	East Coast Totals } carried down,	44	1,008	94,100	10,260	420	3,386	108,166
	Orkney and Shetland.							
16	Orkney, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Shetland,	320	11,200	640,000	72,000	320	32,000	744,320
	Orkney and Shetland } Totals carried down,	320	11,200	640,000	72,000	320	32,000	744,320
	WEST COAST.							
18	Stornoway, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Barra, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Loch Broom, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Loch Carron and Skye, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Fort-William, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Campbeltown, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Inveraray, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Rothsay, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Greenock, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ballantrae, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	West Coast Totals } carried down, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals brought down.							
	East Coast,	44	1,008	94,100	10,260	420	3,386	108,166
	Orkney and Shetland,	320	11,200	640,000	72,000	320	32,000	744,320
	West Coast, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Totals for 1911,	364	12,208	734,100	82,260	740	35,386	852,486
	Grand Totals for 1910,	348	11,714	694,900	85,045	442	33,661	814,048
	Increase in 1911,	16	494	39,200	...	298	1,725	38,438
	Decrease in 1911, . . . . .	...	...	...	2,785	...	...	...

No. I.—continued.

Districts to which they belong, the Number, Tonnage, and Value of the Steam Trawl Vessels); the Number of Persons employed thereon; and the Extent and

(excluding Beam and Otter Trawl Vessels).						DISTRICTS.	No.
Extent of Fishing Gear.			Number of Fishermen and Boys.				
Nets.	Lines.	Bush and Buoy Ropes.	Resident	Non-Resident	Total.		
Sq. Yards.	Yards.	Yards.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	EAST COAST.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Eyemouth.	1
288,000	132,300	13,200	21	6	27	Leith.	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	Anstruther.	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	Montrose.	4
...	96,000	2,000	18	...	18	Stonehaven.	5
234,000	3,600	14,040	9	18	27	Aberdeen.	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	Peterhead.	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	Fraserburgh.	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	Banff.	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	Buckie.	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	Findhorn.	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	Cromarty.	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	Helmsdale.	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	Lybster.	14
2,808,000	...	143,640	...	324	324	Wick.	15
3,330,000	231,900	172,880	48	348	396	{ East Coast Totals carried down.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Orkney and Shetland.	
19,200,000	268,800	1,280,000	...	3,200	3,200	Orkney.	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	Shetland.	17
19,200,000	268,800	1,280,000	...	3,200	3,200	{ Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	WEST COAST.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stornoway.	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	Barra.	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loch Broom.	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loch Carron and Skye.	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	Fort-William.	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	Campbeltown.	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	Inveraray.	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	Rothesay.	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenock.	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	Ballantrae.	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	{ West Coast Totals carried down.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Totals brought down.	
3,330,000	231,900	172,880	48	348	396	East Coast.	
19,200,000	268,800	1,280,000	...	3,200	3,200	Orkney and Shetland.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	West Coast.	
22,530,000	500,700	1,452,880	48	3,548	3,596	Grand Totals for 1911.	
21,323,500	261,300	1,374,830	49	3,397	3,446	Grand Totals for 1910.	
1,206,500	239,400	78,050	...	151	150	Increase in 1911.	
...	...	...	1	...	...	Decrease in 1911.	

No. I.—continued.

Districts to which they belong, the Number, Tonnage, and Value of the Steam Otter Trawl Vessels); the Number of Persons employed thereon; and the Extent

Extent of Fishing Gear.			Number of Fishermen and Boys.			DISTRICTS.	No.
Nets.	Lines.	Bush and Buoy Ropes.	Resident	Non-Resident	Total.		
Sq. Yards.	Yards.	Yards.				EAST COAST.	
588,000	69,300	23,890	49	...	49	Eyemouth.	1
600,000	460,000	35,000	81	...	81	Leith.	2
5,280,000	2,160,950	237,200	401	100	501	Anstruther.	3
648,000	230,400	31,920	54	...	54	Montrose.	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stonehaven.	5
4,860,000	3,264,000	307,520	632	...	632	Aberdeen.	6
10,003,200	3,303,600	749,040	634	268	902	Peterhead.	7
4,680,000	305,000	224,000	310	...	310	Fraserburgh.	8
4,266,000	396,000	253,900	548	...	548	Banff.	9
2,657,000	1,008,000	978,120	1,651	229	1,880	Buckie.	10
11,248,500	828,000	451,440	819	122	941	Findhorn.	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	Cromarty.	12
702,000	144,000	33,120	36	...	36	Helmsdale.	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	Lybster.	14
3,956,600	65,640	193,480	119	330	449	Wick.	15
68,489,300	12,234,890	3,518,630	5,334	1,049	6,383	{ East Coast Totals carried down.	
						Orkney and Shetland.	
19,440,000	344,160	1,297,350	36	3,200	3,236	Orkney.	16
						Shetland.	17
19,440,000	344,160	1,297,350	36	3,200	3,236	{ Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down.	
						WEST COAST.	
48,000	...	3,040	8	...	8	Stornoway.	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	Barra.	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loch Broom.	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loch Carron and Skye.	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	Fort-William.	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	Campbeltown.	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	Inveraray.	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	Rothesay.	25
96,000	83,000	7,200	33	...	33	Greanock.	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	Ballantrae.	27
144,000	83,000	10,240	41	...	41	{ West Coast Totals carried down.	
						Totals brought down.	
68,489,300	12,234,890	3,518,630	5,334	1,049	6,383	East Coast.	
19,440,000	344,160	1,297,350	36	3,200	3,236	Orkney and Shetland.	
144,000	83,000	10,240	41	...	41	West Coast.	
88,073,300	12,662,050	4,826,220	5,411	4,249	9,660	Grand Totals for 1911.	
81,002,500	12,043,660	4,417,970	5,096	4,098	9,194	Grand Totals for 1910.	
7,070,800	618,390	408,250	315	151	466	Increase in 1911.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Decrease in 1911.	

APPENDIX A.—

MEANS OF CAPTURE.—RETURN for the Year 1911, showing, under the different Districts engaged in the Scottish Fishing Industry, distinguishing those propelled by Steam from Fishing Gear.

No.	DISTRICTS.	BEAM AND OTTER									
		Scottish (Propelled by Steam).						Other than (Propelled			
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.			Men Engaged.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	
				Vessels.	Fishing Gear.	Total.				Vessels.	Fishing Gear.
		£	£	£			£	£			
EAST COAST.											
1	Eyemouth, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Leith,	59	2,478	222,200	8,900	231,100	554	6	277	19,000 900	
3	Anstruther, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Montrose,	10	402	26,000	1,300	27,300	81	...	...	...
5	Stonehaven, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Aberdeen,	213	11,314	883,950	29,820	913,770	2,110	15	659	47,200 2,100	
7	Peterhead,	7	471	29,400	980	30,380	63	...	...	...
8	Fraserburgh,	1	57	2,300	150	2,450	9	...	...	...
9	Banff, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Buckie, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Findhorn, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Cromarty, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Helmsdale, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Lybster, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Wick, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	East Coast Totals } carried down, }	290	15,222	1,163,850	41,150	1,205,000	2,817	21	936	66,200 3,000	
Orkney & Shetland.											
16	Orkney, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Shetland, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orkney & Shetland } Totals carried down }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WEST COAST.											
18	Stornoway,	1	58	1,000	45	1,045	9	...	...	...
19	Barra, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Loch Broom, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Loch Carron and Skye, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Fort-William, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Campbeltown, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Inveraray, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Rothesay, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Greenock,	16	854	78,000	2,000	80,000	141	...	...	...
27	Ballantrae, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	West Coast Totals } carried down, }	17	912	79,000	2,045	81,045	150	...	...	...
Totals brought down.											
	East Coast,	290	15,222	1,163,850	41,150	1,205,000	2,817	21	936	66,200 3,000	
	Orkney and Shetland, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	West Coast,	17	912	79,000	2,045	81,045	150	...	...	...
	Grand Totals for 1911,	307	16,134	1,242,850	43,195	1,286,045	2,967	21	936	66,200 3,000	
	Grand Totals for 1910,	299	15,102	1,170,540	41,340	1,211,880	2,875	21	866	67,000 2,940	
	Increase in 1911,	8	1,032	72,310	1,855	74,165	92	...	70	...	
	Decrease in 1911, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...

Note.—The Returns relating to Scottish Trawlers are compiled according to the Creeks to

No. I.—continued.

to which they belong; the Number, Tonnage, and Value of the Beam and Otter Trawl Vessels those propelled by Sails or Oars; the Number of Persons employed thereon; and the Value of

TRAWL VESSELS.														No.
Scottish by Steam)		Scottish (Propelled by Sails).						TOTAL.						
Total.	Men Engaged.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.			Men Engaged.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.			Men Engaged.	
				Vessels	Fishing Gear.	Total.				Vessels.	Fishing Gear.	Total.		
£				£	£	£			£	£	£			
19,900	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	2,755	241,200	9,800	251,000	614	1
...	2
...	10	402	26,000	1,300	27,300	81	3
49,300	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	12,473	931,150	31,920	963,070	2,245	4
...	7	471	29,400	980	30,380	63	5
...	1	57	2,300	150	2,450	9	6
...	7
...	8
...	9
...	10
...	11
...	12
...	13
...	14
...	15
69,200	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	16,158	1,230,050	44,150	1,274,200	3,012	
...	16
...	17
...	
...	1	58	1,000	45	1,045	9	18
...	19
...	20
...	21
...	22
...	23
...	24
...	16	854	78,000	2,000	80,000	141	25
...	...	48	245	2,045	885	2,930	112	48	245	2,045	885	2,930	112	26
...	...	48	245	2,045	885	2,930	112	65	1,157	81,045	2,930	83,975	262	27
69,200	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	16,158	1,230,050	44,150	1,274,200	3,012	
...	...	48	245	2,045	885	2,930	112	65	1,157	81,045	2,930	83,975	262	
69,200	195	48	245	2,045	885	2,930	112	376	17,315	1,311,095	47,080	1,358,175	3,274	
69,940	190	47	232	2,290	1,275	3,565	110	367	16,200	1,239,830	45,555	1,285,385	3,175	
...	5	1	13	...	...	...	2	9	1,115	71,265	1,525	72,790	99	
740	245	390	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

which they belong; but in the case of others, according to the Creeks from which they fish.

No. I.—*continued.*

Districts to which they belong, the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Steam Fishing of Persons employed thereon; and the Value of Fishing Gear.

FISHING VESSELS.			TOTALS OF STEAM FISHING VESSELS.						No.
Value of Vessels.	Value of Fishing Gear.	Total.	Number.	Tonnage.	Men Engaged	Value of Vessels.	Value of Fishing Gear.	Grand Total.	
£	£	£				£	£	£	
11,270	2,760	14,030	7	168	49	11,270	2,760	14,030	1
20,200	3,780	23,980	74	2,956	695	261,400	13,580	274,980	2
111,760	24,132	135,892	58	1,161	501	111,760	24,132	135,892	3
12,600	3,272	15,872	16	545	135	38,600	4,572	43,172	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
147,600	30,070	177,670	298	14,871	2,877	1,078,750	61,990	1,140,740	6
356,900	57,404	414,304	135	3,652	965	386,300	58,384	444,684	7
125,500	19,670	145,170	53	1,446	319	127,800	19,820	147,620	8
172,800	17,538	190,338	79	2,208	548	172,800	17,538	190,338	9
617,500	92,134	709,634	247	6,332	1,880	617,500	92,134	709,634	10
285,000	44,760	329,760	114	3,389	941	285,000	44,760	329,760	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12,568	3,654	16,222	9	210	36	12,568	3,654	16,222	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
107,900	15,852	123,752	50	1,143	449	107,900	15,852	123,752	15
1,981,598	315,026	2,296,624	1,140	38,081	9,395	3,211,648	359,176	3,570,824	
...	
646,300	105,634	751,934	324	11,306	3,236	646,300	105,634	751,934	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
646,300	105,634	751,934	324	11,306	3,236	646,300	105,634	751,934	
...	
1,000	212	1,212	2	95	17	2,000	257	2,257	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
8,500	715	9,215	20	942	174	86,500	2,715	89,215	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
9,500	927	10,427	22	1,037	191	88,500	2,972	91,472	
...	
1,981,598	315,026	2,296,624	1,140	38,081	9,395	3,211,648	359,176	3,570,824	
646,300	105,634	751,934	324	11,306	3,236	646,300	105,634	751,934	
9,500	927	10,427	22	1,037	191	88,500	2,972	91,472	
2,637,398	421,587	3,058,985	1,486	50,424	12,822	3,946,448	467,782	4,414,230	
2,457,586	392,130	2,849,716	1,393	46,439	12,259	3,695,126	436,410	4,131,536	
...	
179,812	29,457	209,269	93	3,985	563	251,322	31,372	282,694	
...	

MEANS OF CAPTURE.—RETURN for the Year 1911, showing, under the different and Sailing Boats and Vessels engaged in the Scottish Fishing Industry; the Total

No.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING BOATS AND BEAM AND OTTER				
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.		
				Boats and Vessels.	Fishing Gear.	Total.
				£	£	£
EAST COAST.						
1	Eyemouth,	150	2,966	57,855	31,533	89,388
2	Leith,	441	7,686	300,770	50,052	350,822
3	Anstruther,	518	10,986	176,922	84,022	260,944
4	Montrose,	376	4,502	61,370	24,781	86,151
5	Stonehaven,	89	883	3,316	6,228	9,544
6	Aberdeen,	401	15,545	1,081,491	65,584	1,147,075
7	Peterhead,	333	5,949	406,859	80,309	487,168
8	Fraserburgh,	574	10,977	213,293	94,276	307,569
9	Banff,	429	7,896	209,219	50,202	259,421
10	Buckie,	685	19,166	733,098	159,302	897,400
11	Findhorn,	319	8,070	330,670	87,068	417,738
12	Cromarty,	168	1,444	11,044	8,665	19,709
13	Helmsdale,	125	950	16,498	9,853	26,351
14	Lybster,	36	270	671	1,069	1,740
15	Wick,	388	4,307	123,341	34,688	158,029
	East Coast Totals carried down,	5,032	101,597	3,731,417	787,632	4,519,049
Orkney and Shetland.						
16	Orkney,	369	2,178	8,115	7,831	15,946
17	Shetland,	924	18,667	691,897	145,337	837,234
	Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down,	1,293	20,845	700,012	153,168	853,180
WEST COAST.						
18	Stornoway,	590	4,681	24,357	23,932	48,289
19	Barra,	302	1,801	6,879	8,799	15,678
20	Loch Broom,	360	1,451	8,353	13,165	21,518
21	Loch Carron and Skye,	478	1,570	6,658	9,379	16,037
22	Fort-William,	250	662	2,887	3,017	5,904
23	Campbeltown,	318	1,312	12,334	8,037	20,371
24	Inveraray,	245	1,239	10,488	6,157	16,645
25	Rothsay,	113	296	2,079	1,542	3,621
26	Greenock,	209	1,391	88,508	4,128	92,636
27	Ballantrae,	353	1,085	7,904	7,255	15,159
	West Coast Totals carried down,	3,218	15,488	170,447	85,411	255,858
Totals brought down.						
	East Coast,	5,032	101,597	3,731,417	787,632	4,519,049
	Orkney and Shetland,	1,293	20,845	700,012	153,168	853,180
	West Coast,	3,218	15,488	170,447	85,411	255,858
	Grand Totals for 1911,	9,543	137,930	4,601,876	1,026,211	5,628,087
	Grand Totals for 1910,	9,724	139,701	4,409,027	1,030,830	5,439,857
	Increase in 1911,	181	1,771	192,849	4,619	188,230
	Decrease in 1911, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...

No. I.—continued.

Districts to which they belong, the Total Number, Tonnage, and Value of the Steam, Motor, Number of Persons employed thereon; and the Total Extent and Value of Fishing Gear.

TRAWL VESSELS (Propelled by Steam, Motor, Sails, or Oars).						DISTRICTS.	No.
Area of Nets.	Length of Lines (including Buoy Ropes, &c.).	Crab and Lobster Creels.	Number of Fishermen and Boys.				
			Resident	Non-Resident	Total.		
Sq. Yds.	Yards.	No.				EAST COAST.	
6,562,800	1,258,910	2,990	612	11	623	Eyemouth.	1
7,489,680	3,088,720	6,335	2,188	...	2,188	Leith.	2
20,587,360	4,288,748	4,320	1,439	529	1,968	Anstruther.	3
4,484,166	3,223,460	4,950	989	...	989	Montrose.	4
867,840	1,227,090	1,940	227	...	227	Stonehaven.	5
5,283,000	4,285,070	350	3,098	...	3,098	Aberdeen.	6
13,429,200	6,741,640	870	1,263	337	1,600	Peterhead.	7
20,833,200	3,448,640	3,310	1,752	76	1,828	Fraserburgh.	8
11,439,760	3,422,492	1,153	1,425	6	1,431	Banff.	9
38,015,400	6,358,630	415	2,916	229	3,145	Buckie.	10
21,561,300	3,343,680	240	1,654	136	1,790	Findhorn.	11
1,765,380	795,840	365	653	...	653	Cromarty.	12
1,979,850	1,178,830	780	377	...	377	Helmsdale.	13
286,000	140,970	150	152	...	152	Lybster.	14
8,235,770	1,109,520	5,765	1,216	360	1,576	Wick.	15
162,820,706	43,912,240	33,933	19,961	1,684	21,645	{ East Coast Totals carried down.	
						Orkney and Shetland.	
1,542,600	536,790	10,800	1,006	...	1,006	Orkney.	16
26,059,000	5,436,030	240	2,582	3,200	5,782	Shetland.	17
27,601,600	5,972,820	11,040	3,588	3,200	6,788	{ Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down.	
						WEST COAST.	
5,723,400	4,437,882	7,785	4,091	9	4,100	Stornoway.	18
1,813,000	646,666	5,520	984	...	984	Barra.	19
3,365,750	858,491	4,615	1,032	...	1,032	Loch Broom.	20
2,418,700	826,425	4,710	1,143	...	1,143	Loch Carron and Skye.	21
624,120	298,752	2,660	508	...	508	Fort-William.	22
1,656,800	601,830	3,220	735	...	735	Campbeltown.	23
1,365,900	290,858	1,600	588	...	588	Inveraray.	24
476,000	134,800	400	137	...	137	Rothesay.	25
428,240	303,609	1,070	374	...	374	Greenock.	26
1,385,130	1,044,578	2,140	592	...	592	Ballantrae.	27
19,257,040	9,443,891	33,720	10,184	9	10,193	{ West Coast Totals carried down.	
						Totals brought down.	
162,820,706	43,912,240	33,933	19,961	1,684	21,645	East Coast.	
27,601,600	5,972,820	11,040	3,588	3,200	6,788	Orkney and Shetland.	
19,257,040	9,443,891	33,720	10,184	9	10,193	West Coast.	
209,679,346	59,328,951	78,693	33,733	4,893	38,626	Grand Totals for 1911.	
211,089,506	60,514,310	78,668	34,197	4,744	38,941	Grand Totals for 1910.	
1,410,160	1,185,359	25	...	149	...	Increase in 1911.	
		...	464	...	315	Decrease in 1911.	

APPENDIX A.—

RETURN giving Particulars regarding the State of the Fisheries at each

Station or Creek.	Fishing Boats and Vessels belonging to Creek.														Seaworthy Boats Unlaunched.	Resident Fishermen and Boys.	*Non-Resident Fishermen and Boys.
	1st Class (including Steam Trawlers).				2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.		Increase on 1910.		Decrease from 1910.				
	45 feet keel and upwards.		30 to 45 feet keel.		18 to 30 feet keel.		Under 18 feet keel.		No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.			
<i>Eyemouth District.</i>	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.
North Shields (North-umberland)	110	†3,712	.	.	10	64	3	5	123	3,781	.	103	6	.	1	725	.
Cullercoats "	.	.	.	.	54	184	.	9	59	193	.	.	4	14	4	192	.
Blyth "	8	‡676	1	20	3	7	.	.	12	703	7	662	.	.	.	17	.
Newbiggin "	9	354	.	.	54	137	.	.	63	491	.	.	26	114	5	88	.
Cresswell "	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	2	3	4	.	.	1	1	.	10	.
Hauxley "	.	.	.	.	4	12	6	17	10	29	1	3	.	.	.	22	.
Amble "	.	.	.	.	4	11	.	.	4	11	.	.	1	2	.	9	.
Alnmouth "	.	.	.	.	4	9	3	6	7	15	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
Boulmer "	.	.	.	.	14	39	2	5	16	44	.	.	2	4	.	26	.
Craster "	1	19	4	97	18	43	.	.	23	159	.	5	2	.	36	.	
Newton "	.	.	.	.	11	25	7	14	18	39	.	.	4	39	.	25	.
Beadnell "	4	123	2	58	20	62	1	2	27	245	.	.	1	26	2	61	.
North Sunderland ,,	8	277	.	.	20	55	1	2	29	334	1	17	.	.	.	61	.
Holy Island Spittal "	1	43	.	.	13	38	.	.	14	81	.	.	2	22	1	50	.
"	1	47	.	.	8	35	1	3	10	85	.	21	.	.	.	28	.
Berwick "	4	189	.	.	12	47	3	7	19	243	.	.	6	26	2	48	.
English Stations—Totals .	146	5,440	7	175	250	770	34	72	437	6,457	9	811	55	248	15	1,317	.
Burnmouth (Berwickshire)	10	289	4	22	24	60	10	10	48	381	.	.	5	20	.	111	.
Eyemouth "	60	1,882	5	28	5	22	.	.	70	1,932	2	.	45	2	397	5	
St. Abbs "	19	585	1	8	12	60	.	.	32	653	.	.	9	.	104	6	
Scottish Stations—Totals .	89	2,756	10	58	41	112	10	10	150	2,966	2	.	5	74	2	612	11
English Stations—Totals .	146	5,440	7	175	250	770	34	72	437	6,457	9	811	55	248	15	1,317	.
Grand Totals for District .	235	8,196	17	233	291	912	44	82	587	9,423	11	811	60	322	17	1,929	11

* Persons from inland centres temporarily engaged in fishing.
 † Includes 79 steam trawlers, of an aggregate tonnage of 2,882 tons
 ‡ Steam trawlers.

No. II.

Fishing Creek or Station on the Scottish Coasts during the Year 1911.

Methods of Fishing Pursued.	Position of Principal Fishing Grounds.	Quantity and Value of Fish Landed (excluding Shell Fish).		Value of Shell Fish Taken.	Principal Kinds of Fish Landed.	No. of Curing Stations.	General Remarks.
		Cwts.	£				
Trawl and drift nets and lines.	The North Sea.	.	.	.	Herrings, haddocks, cod, plaice, and lemon soles.	23	Large decrease in herrings. Very few cured for export. Over 5,000 crans landed by trawlers. Considerable trade in trawled fish.
Lines and creels.	Inshore.	.	.	.	Haddocks and codlings.	.	Increase in line and crab fishing. Most of the men engage in the trout and salmon fishing.
Drift nets, lines, and creels.	3 to 40 miles E. and N.E. of port.	.	.	.	Herrings, haddocks, cod, and plaice.	18	Large decrease in herrings. Catch, 23,141 crans. Good harbour accommodation. Trawling company to begin operations shortly. Only a few line boats at work. Increase in coal export.
"	1 to 25 miles off.	.	.	.	Codlings, haddocks, and crabs.	.	Only four crews prosecuted herring fishing at neighbouring ports. Increase in line fishing. Average crab fishing.
Lines and creels.	Inshore.	.	.	.	Codlings and crabs.	.	Fisheries of little importance.
"	"	.	.	.	"	.	" " "
"	"	.	.	.	"	.	" " "
"	"	.	.	.	"	.	" " "
Nets, lines, and creels.	1 to 20 miles off.	.	.	.	Herrings, codlings, and crabs.	3	Line and crab fishing about the average. Slight decrease in herrings. Average line and crab fishing. Harbour not yet completed.
Lines and creels.	1 to 5 miles off.	.	.	.	Codlings and crabs.	.	Line and crab fishing below average.
Nets, lines, and creels.	1 to 35 miles off.	.	.	.	Herrings, codlings, haddocks, and crabs.	3	On the down grade as a curing station. Line and crab fishing above the average. Good crab station.
"	"	.	.	.	"	9	Large decrease in herrings. Catch, 12,418 crans. Popularity of port adversely affected by Blyth and Berwick. Increase in line fishing. Average crab fishing.
"	"	.	.	.	"	.	Slight increase in line and crab fishing.
"	"	.	.	.	"	4	Herring fishing a record one. Catch, 29,443 crans. Landing accommodation inadequate for the large number of boats frequenting port. Line and crab fishing about the average.
"	"	.	.	.	"	9	}
		.	.	.		69	
Nets, lines, and creels.	1 to 5, and from 12 to 40 miles off.	8,325	4,135	1,362	Herrings, haddocks, and crabs.	1	Ten crews prosecuted the home herring fishing; two crews at English fishing. Two boats fitted up with motor engines. Line and crab fishing about the average.
"	"	134,795	34,204	9	"	23	Winter herring fishing a partial failure. Considerable decrease in summer fishing. English fishing successful. Large increase in line fishing. A large new motor boat added to fleet. Total motor boats now 27.
"	"	441	163	829	Codlings and crabs.	.	Fishermen prosecute English, Irish, and home herring fishings. Line and crab fishing about the average. Three boats fitted with motors.
		143,561	38,502	2,200		24	
		.	.	.		69	
		.	.	.		93	

Station or Creek.	Fishing Boats and Vessels belonging to Creek.														Seaworthy Boats Unlaunched.	Resident Fishermen and Boys.	*Non-Resident Fishermen and Boys.
	1st Class (including Steam Trawlers).				2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.	Increase on 1910.	Decrease from 1910.	No.	No.	No.			
	45 feet keel and upwards.	30 to 45 feet keel.	18 to 30 feet keel.	Under 18 feet keel.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.									
<i>Leith District.</i>	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	No.	No.
Cove (Berwickshire)	1	34	14	37	.	.	.	.	15	71	.	.	2	32	.	20	.
Dunbar (Haddingtonshire)	3	79	1	11	22	70	.	.	26	160	.	.	3	11	.	125	.
North Berwick „	.	.	.	.	7	15	1	2	8	17	2	6	.	.	.	15	.
Port Seton and Cockenzie (Haddingtonshire)	70	2,366	30	287	30	140	.	.	130	2,793	.	.	3	189	.	599	.
Prestonpans „	2	91	.	.	1	6	2	2	5	99	1	.	2	.	20	.	
Fisherrow (Midlothian)	16	512	19	212	7	35	.	.	42	759	.	.	3	74	.	243	.
Leith „	16	295	.	.	.	.	1	1	7	296	.	.	2	19	.	57	.
Newhaven „	.	.	.	.	32	154	15	30	47	184	.	.	2	15	.	312	.
Granton „	157	2,290	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	2,290	.	.	1	57	.	596	.
Bo'ness (Linlithgowshire)	4	117	5	108	.	.	1	1	10	226	.	.	1	22	.	20	.
Alloa (Clackmananshire)	2	82	11	225	.	.	3	7	16	314	.	.	1	33	.	30	.
Kincardine (Fifeshire)	2	39	4	69	.	.	.	.	6	108	.	6	1	.	25	.	
Limekilns „	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	4	6	.	.	.	.	6	.	
Inverkeithing „	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	2	5	.	.	.	.	5	.	
Aberdour „	.	.	.	.	2	9	1	1	3	10	.	.	1	1	.	10	.
Burntisland „	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	4	6	.	.	1	7	.	15	.
Kinghorn „	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	11	10	11	.	.	.	1	.	20	.
Kirkcaldy „	.	.	.	.	11	24	15	13	26	37	5	8	.	.	.	40	.
Dysart and Wemyss „	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	17	17	17	.	.	.	.	.	30	.
Totals	163	5,905	84	949	112	453	76	102	435	7,409	8	20	21	463	.	2,188	.
<i>Anstruther District.</i>																	
Buckhaven	25	716	1	20	22	74	16	23	64	833	2	.	7	16	80	10	
Methil and Leven	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	

* Persons from inland centres temporarily engaged in fishing.

† Includes 6 steam trawlers, of an aggregate tonnage of 295 tons.

‡ „ 53 „ „ „ „ „ 2,188 „

No. II.—continued.

Methods of Fishing Pursued.	Position of Principal Fishing Grounds.	Quantity and Value of Fish Landed (excluding Shell Fish).		Value of Shell Fish Taken.	Principal Kinds of Fish Landed.	No. of Curing Stations.	General Remarks.
		Cwts.	£				
Crabreels.	1 to 10 miles offshore.	341	100	907	Crabs.	.	Crab fishing principal industry. Results about same as in previous year.
Nets, lines, and creels.	"	5,991	2,402	1,895	Crabs, haddocks, and codlings.	1	The industry appears to be declining here. Crabs are the mainstay, and showed an increase.
Lines and creels.	"	769	342	313	Haddocks and crabs.	.	Very little change. Fishing not prosperous.
Nets, lines, and dredges.	Firth of Forth and off May Island	15,370	10,058	1,487	Haddocks, codlings, plaice, and clams.	.	These villages have a very industrious population of fishermen who follow the herring fishings at the principal Scottish and English centres with much success, and from these their chief income is derived. The home fishings, which are not of much importance comparatively, gave this year an increase in all the principal kinds of fish.
Lines.	1 to 5 miles offshore.	200	91	24	Codlings.	.	Fishings unimportant.
Lines and nets.	"	1,209	745	2	"	.	The home fishings are not productive. The principal income is derived from herring fishing at the Scottish and English centres. The local fisheries appear to be declining.
Mussel dredges.	Foreshores.	.	.	284	Mussels.	4	Small quantities of mussels and clams are landed here as a convenient place for distribution. Fishing generally gave poor results; as compared with the preceding year there was a decrease in the income of nearly £2,000. Sprats were the only item that showed an increase.
Trawl, drift, seine, and other nets, also lines.	Trawling, principally 10 to 150 miles off May Island, also off the Orkneys and Shetlands. Nets and lines in Firth of Forth.	15,569	5,610	162	Herrings, sprats, and codlings.	1	At Granton about 74 trawl vessels regularly landed their catches, about two-thirds of which were carted to and sold at Newhaven, the remainder being usually railed direct to Glasgow. The trawling industry was generally successful; the aggregate catch and value were the largest on record, exceeding the preceding year's returns by 52,269 cwts. and £14,564, the increase being principally in haddocks and codlings.
Otter trawls.		380,318	185,318	147	Haddocks, codlings, soles, plaice, etc.	.	
Bag-nets.		Upper reaches of Firth of Forth.	1,799	461	.	Codlings and sprats.	
"	"	1,903	937	.	Sprats, sparlings, and eels.	.	Bag-net fishing is almost the only method carried on at these villages, and the fish principally obtained are sprats, sparlings, and codlings. The sprat fishing gave much better results this year than last, but on the whole the year's gross earnings show very little improvement.
"	"	3,221	690	.	Sprats.	.	
Lines. Gathering whelks.	Foreshores.	87	40	.	Codlings.	.	Fisheries unimportant.
Nets.	"	9	3	41	Whelks.	.	
Lines and nets.	"	269	77	.	Herrings.	.	" "
"	"	421	237	4	Codlings.	.	" "
"	"	735	374	.	Codlings and herrings.	.	" "
"	"	1,014	373	.	Herrings.	.	" "
"	"	607	360	136	Codlings and flounders.	.	" "
		429,832	208,218	5,402		6	
Nets and lines.	Firth of Forth	4,617	2,217	23	Herrings and haddocks.	.	Slight increase in the quantity of white fish landed. The shell fisheries show a falling off.
Lines and creels.	Along the shore.	147	70	18	Codlings and plaice.	.	Catch about the same as in previous year. Very little fishing carried on.

No. II.—continued.

Methods of Fishing Pursued.	Position of Principal Fishing Grounds.	Quantity and Value of Fish Landed (excluding Shell Fish).		Value of Shell Fish Taken.	Principal Kinds of Fish Landed.	No. of Curing Stations.	General Remarks.
		Cwts.	£				
Nets and lines.	Firth of Forth.	3,186	1,728	5	Codlings, haddocks, and plaice.	.	Falling-off in catch. Haddocks show a considerable decrease.
"	"	201	88	9	Herrings, codlings, and plaice.	.	Increase in landings. Fisheries unimportant.
"	Firth of Forth to 240 miles E. and E.S.E. of May Island.	18,584	5,149	29	Herrings, cod, and codlings.	7	Considerable increase in quantity of white fish landed, but very little difference in value. The winter herring fishing was more successful.
"	"	14,312	5,017	2	Herrings, codlings, and haddocks.	2	Increase in catch, but falling-off in value. The winter herring fishing yielded a larger catch, but, owing to low prices, the value was less. Small-line fishing showed an improvement.
Nets, lines, and creels	"	60,992	14,745	197	Herrings, cod, and codlings.	27	Considerable falling-off both in catch and value, referable chiefly to the summer herring fishing. Compared with the previous year, the winter herring fishing showed an increased catch, but very little difference in value.
"	Along the coast to 10 miles off.	3,985	1,304	1,985	Herrings, codlings, lobsters, and crabs.	.	Increased catch of herrings and lobsters, but a falling-off in the quantity of cod and codlings landed.
Creels.	Along the coast.	21	11	449	Crabs and lobsters.	.	Slight falling-off in catch.
Nets and lines.	St. Andrews Bay to Bell Rock.	4,238	2,157	7	Plaice, codlings, haddocks, and dabs.	.	Decrease in catch, principally in cod and codlings caught by means of nets.
Mussel-gathering.	River Eden.	.	.	640	Mussels.	.	Falling-off.
Mussel-dredging.	Estuary of Tay.	26	20	83	Mussels and whelks.	.	Increase in quantity of mussels landed.
Bag nets.	River Tay.	199	309	.	Sparlings and flounders.	.	Falling-off in catch. Fishing is gradually declining.
		110,508	32,815	3,447		36	
(1) Trawling	(1) 5 to 80 miles off.	76,514	33,616	.	Haddocks, codlings, whittings, flat-fish, sprats, and herrings.	1	Decrease in returns of fish landed by trawlers. The bag-net fishing was the most successful since the year 1905.
(2) Bag nets	(2) River Tay.						
Nets and lines.	Tay, St. Andrews and Carnoustie Bays.	1,534	827	1,240	Plaice, dabs, herrings, mussels, and periwinkles.	.	Increase in herrings and plaice; decrease in round fish. Value of shell-fish very similar to that of previous year.
Lines and creels.	Along coast.	168	53	22	Codlings, dabs, crabs, and periwinkles.	.	Unimportant. Fishermen chiefly employed in salmon and lobster and crab fishings.
"	"	197	63	103	Codlings, crabs, and lobsters.	.	
Nets, lines, and creels.	1 to 70 miles off.	23,070	8,920	426	Herrings, haddocks, codlings, crabs, and lobsters.	1	Considerable improvement in herring fishing, also slight increase in returns of line fish. No material change in value of shell fish.
Lines and creels.	Along coast.	1,479	788	297	Codlings, haddocks, crabs, and lobsters.	.	Improvement in line fishing. Slight falling-off in lobsters.
"	"	414	187	99	"	.	Little change in total catch and value.
(1) Nets and lines.	(1) 1 to 70 miles off.	.	.	492	Mussels and periwinkles.	.	Marked increase in mussels. A number of the fishermen were engaged in dredging mussels for their own use and also for despatch to other ports.
(2) Mussel-dredging.	(2) South Esk.				White fish landed at Montrose.		
(1) Trawling.	(1) 4 to 50 miles off.	49,195	17,160	738	Herrings, haddocks, codlings, flat-fish, and mussels.	2	Improvement in line and net fishings. No material change in total quantity and value of trawl fish. Decrease in mussels.
(2) Mussel-dredging.	(2) South Esk.						

Station or Creek.	Fishing Boats and Vessels belonging to Creek.														Seaworthy Boats Unlaunched.	Resident Fishermen and Boys.	*Non-Resident Fishermen and Boys.
	1st Class (including Steam Trawlers).				2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.	Increase on 1910.	Decrease from 1910.	No.	No.	No.			
	45 feet keel and upwards.	30 to 45 feet keel.	18 to 30 feet keel.	Under 18 feet keel.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.									
<i>Montrose District—contd.</i>	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	No.	No.
Milton (Kincardineshire)	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Johnshaven "	6	195	3	21	30	115	17	29	56	360	.	.	1	27	.	75	.
Gourdon "	13	475	26	258	33	106	1	2	73	841	.	.	5	60	.	193	.
Totals	81	2,900	90	1,059	136	427	69	116	376	4,502	2	38	20	337	.	989	.
<i>Stonehaven District</i>																	
Shieldhill (Kincardineshire)	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	5	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Catterline "	.	.	2	13	3	5	12	20	17	38	.	.	.	4	.	27	.
Crawton "	.	.	.	.	1	2	5	8	6	10	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Stonehaven "	15	511	18	210	11	32	8	11	52	764	.	.	1	38	.	170	.
Cowie "	1	20	.	.	2	7	1	1	4	28	1	4	.	.	.	9	.
Skateraw "	1	28	.	.	2	5	2	3	5	36	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Totals	17	559	20	223	20	53	32	48	89	383	1	4	1	42	.	227	.
<i>Aberdeen District.</i>																	
Downies (Kincardineshire)	.	.	.	.	5	23	.	.	5	23	.	.	.	.	.	18	.
Portliehen Cove "	2	55	4	29	5	14	5	11	16	109	.	.	1	8	.	26	.
Aberdeen (Aberdeenshire)	†289	14,450	5	60	32	115	28	31	354	14,656	7	950	.	.	.	3,033	.
Totals	291	14,505	9	89	49	164	35	44	384	14,802	7	950	1	8	.	3,093	.
<i>Peterhead District.</i>																	
Newburgh (Aberdeenshire)	.	.	.	.	1	5	1	2	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Collieston "	.	.	.	.	3	8	5	8	8	16	1	2	.	.	.	15	.

* Persons from inland centres temporarily engaged in fishing.

† Includes 213 steam trawlers, of an aggregate tonnage of 11,814 tons.

No. II.—continued.

Methods of Fishing Pursued.	Position of Principal Fishing Grounds.	Quantity and Value of Fish Landed (excluding Shell Fish.)		Value of Shell Fish Taken.	Principal Kinds of Fish Landed.	No. of Curing Stations.	General Remarks.			
		Cwts.	£							
Lines and creels. Nets, lines, and creels.	Along coast. 1 to 50 miles off.	144	79	52	Codlings, crabs, and lobsters.	.	Unimportant.			
		4,605	1,540	321				Codlings, haddocks, herrings, crabs, and lobsters.	3	Decrease in shell fish returns.
		10,730	4,669	1,046							Haddocks, codlings, herrings, whittings, and crabs.	2	Total value of white fish about the same as last year. Decrease in number but increase of £200 in value of crabs landed.
		168,056	67,902	4,836		9				
Lines and creels. Drift nets, great and small lines and creels. Lines and creels.	1 to 4 miles offshore. 1 to 10 miles off shore.	70	30	254	Codlings and crabs.	.	Line fishing of little account. Slight increase in crabs.			
		1,874	692	790				Codlings, haddocks, and crabs.	.	Decrease in catch of codlings and haddocks. Increase in value of shell fish.
	1 to 5 miles offshore.	132	44	145	Codlings and crabs.	.	Decrease from previous year's returns.			
	1 to 95 miles S.E.	22,315	7,861	83				Herrings, cod, haddocks, whittings, and crabs.	4	Slight decrease in catch of herrings and shell fish. Increase in white fish, especially haddocks and codlings.
	1 to 10 miles offshore.	196	88	23	Codlings and crabs.	1	Results similar to last year's.			
	580	182	39	Haddocks, whittings, and crabs.				.	Increase in haddocks and whittings Decrease in shell-fish.	
		25,167	8,877	1,334		5				
Lines and creels.	1 to 10 miles offshore.	1,922	748	24	Codlings, haddocks, whittings, and crabs.	.	Increase in quantity and value of white fish landed, but decrease in shell fish.			
		2,286	908	56				Codlings and crabs.	.	" " " "
		218	101	113						
Otter trawl, drift herring nets, great and small lines.	Off Shetland, Orkney, North-western grounds, St. Kilda, Flannan Islands, Barra Head, West Coast of Ireland, Faroe, and Iceland. In the North Sea, in latitudes 55° to 61°.	2237526	1061721	20	Cod, haddocks, ling, herrings, saithe, whittings, halibut, lemon soles, plaice, and skate.	.	Herring fishing shows decrease in catch and value. Increase in quantity of trawl fish landed, but decrease in value. Slight improvement in the catch and value of steam line fishing. Small line fishing similar to the preceding year.			
		2241952	1063473	213		184				
Lines	1 to 3 miles off. 1 to 6 miles off.	24	7	17	Codlings and mussels.	.	Unimportant as a fishing creek.			
		951	517	3				Codlings, haddocks, and flounders.	.	Little or no change in the year's landings.

Station or Creek.	Fishing Boats and Vessels belonging to Creek.														Seaworthy Boats Unlaunched.	Resident Fishermen and Boys.	*Non-Resident Fishermen and Boys
	1st Class (including Steam Trawlers).				2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.		Increase on 1910.		Decrease from 1910.				
	45 feet keel and upwards.		30 to 45 feet keel.		18 to 30 feet keel.		Under 18 feet keel.										
No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	No.	No.	
<i>Peterhead District—continued.</i>																	
Oldcastle (Aberdeenshire)	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Whimnyfold „	5	198	.	.	6	14	5	12	16	224	1	.	.	.	28	5	
Port-Erroll „	3	110	2	22	4	8	16	25	25	165	3	1	.	.	1	82	4
Bullers O'Buchan „	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Boddam „	12	415	9	171	7	20	13	19	41	625	2	2	.	.	3	149	20
Peterhead „	†153	4,454	2	20	22	78	29	42	206	4,591	10	122	.	.	2	868	280
Buchanhaven „	4	159	2	28	10	33	10	13	26	233	.	.	4	120	.	104	10
Ratray „	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	4	6	.	.	.	2	.	8	.
Totals .	177	5,336	15	241	55	175	83	127	330	5,879	17	127	4	122	6	1,263	319
<i>Fraserburgh District.</i>																	
St. Combs (Aberdeenshire)	44	1,738	.	.	.	.	62	92	106	1,830	3	116	.	.	.	242	6
Charlestown „	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	10	5	10	.	.	1	3	.	18	.
Inverallochy „	23	835	.	.	.	.	53	87	76	922	2	149	.	.	.	250	12
Cairnbulg „	40	1,511	.	.	.	.	59	85	99	1,596	.	16	2	.	.	250	14
Fraserburgh „	†124	4,303	9	98	12	69	40	62	185	4,532	.	.	17	382	.	645	27
Sandhaven & Pittulie „	12	454	.	.	3	21	9	11	24	486	.	.	1	11	1	72	5
Roseheartly „	36	1,425	2	26	11	61	12	21	61	1,533	.	.	6	15	1	224	12
Pennan (Banffshire)	1	44	.	.	2	5	15	19	18	68	.	.	5	96	.	51	.
Totals .	280	10,310	11	124	28	156	255	387	574	10,977	5	281	32	507	2	1,752	76
<i>Banff District.</i>																	
Crovie (Banffshire)	7	228	.	.	9	30	25	32	41	290	1	21	.	.	.	106	.
Gardenstown „	43	1,507	7	97	9	36	15	21	74	1,661	.	38	1	.	1	245	.
Macduff „	53	1,841	2	32	19	85	17	36	91	1,994	.	79	1	.	4	361	4
Banff „	47	1,531	.	.	1	3	2	3	50	1,537	5	121	.	.	1	262	.
Whitehills „	17	619	1	14	44	183	27	53	89	869	5	87	.	.	2	243	2

* Persons from inland centres temporarily engaged in fishing.

† Includes 7 steam trawlers, of an aggregate tonnage of 471 tons.

‡ Includes 1 steam trawler of 57 tons

No. II.—continued.

Methods of Fishing Pursued.	Position of Principal Fishing Grounds.	Quantity and Value of Fish Landed (excluding Shell Fish).		Value of Shell Fish Taken.	Principal Kinds of Fish Landed.	No. of Currying Stations.	General Remarks.
		Cwts.	£				
Lines.	1 to 6 miles off.	383	144	.	Codlings and dabs.	.	No fish landed at this creek during the year. A slight increase in quantity.
"	"	885	433	2	Codlings, haddock, plaice, and dabs.	.	Decrease in quantity and value.
"	1 mile from land.	38	13	.	Codlings.	.	There are now no regular fishermen at this creek.
Lines and creels.	2 to 10 miles off.	751	258	46	Codlings, haddock, and dabs.	.	Decrease in quantity and value.
Nets, lines, and creels.	1 to 4, and from 30 to 90 miles off.	703,899	196,552	113	Herrings, cod, haddock, plaice, and skate.	84	A large decrease in quantity and value, chiefly in herrings. Means of capture, especially steam drifters, still increasing.
Lines.	1 to 4 miles from land.	502	255	3	Codlings, haddock, and dabs.	.	Decrease in quantity and value. Fishermen land the bulk of their fish at Peterhead.
Lines and creels.	1 to 3 miles off.	109	39	38	Codlings and crabs.	.	A slight decrease in quantity and value. Fishermen do not depend entirely upon fishing for a livelihood.
		707,542	198,218	222		84	
Lines and crab creels.	1 to 10 miles from shore.	3,214	1,013	769	Codlings and crabs.	.	The southern section of the district continues in a prosperous condition. Most of the fishermen were employed from six to eight months of the year at the various herring fishings.
	"	3,735	1,216	276	"	.	
Nets and lines.	1 to 90 miles from shore.	690,643	206,701	239	Herrings, haddock, and codlings.	82	A decrease in the quantity and value of herrings. An increase of four steam drifters, and a decrease of twenty-one sail boats, mostly of the smaller size of each class.
Lines and crab creels	1 to 12 miles from shore.	378	203	106	Haddock and codlings.	.	A general decrease continues at this station.
"	"	3,610	1,749	110	"	.	A decrease in the smaller-sized boats, but fishermen belonging to this station who have followed the various herring fishings have had a prosperous year.
"	"	330	128	13	"	.	A general decrease at this station.
		701,910	211,010	1,513		82	
Lines.	1 to 3 miles off.	7,119	3,238	192	Cod and haddock.	5	Line fishing chiefly carried on at these creeks. Results similar to those of last year. Four steam drifters were added to the fleet.
Nets and lines.	1 to 25 miles off.						
Nets, lines, and crab creels.	1 to 35 miles off.	30,677	11,107	94	Herrings, cod, and haddock.	9	There is a decrease in the quantity landed, chiefly in herrings, but the value is greater than in 1910. There was an addition of five steam drifters.
"	"	.	.	.	"	.	No fishing carried on. Fishermen, as usual, worked from the large centres. The number of steam drifters was increased by twelve. Boat-builders were well employed, and are likely to be so for some time.
Nets, lines, and crab creels.	1 to 20 miles off.	16,386	8,680	622	Herrings, cod, haddock, and plaice.	2	Principally a line fishing station, but fair quantities of sole and plaice are caught by nets. The landings are increased in quantity and value.

Station or Creek.	Fishing Boats and Vessels belonging to Creek.														Seaworthy Boats Unlaunched.	Resident Fishermen and Boys.	*Non-Resident Fishermen and Boys.
	1st Class (including Steam Trawlers).				2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.	Increase on 1910.	Decrease from 1910.						
	45 feet keel and upwards.		30 to 45 feet keel.		18 to 30 feet keel.		Under 18 feet keel.					No.	Ton.	No.				Ton.
<i>Banff District—contd</i>	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	No.	No.
Portsoy (Banffshire)	22	917	3	42	10	41	11	18	46	1,018	.	.	2	46	.	128	.
Sandend „	13	455	.	.	14	50	11	22	38	527	.	29	.	.	.	80	.
Totals	202	7,098	13	185	106	428	108	185	429	7,896	11	375	4	46	8	1,425	6
<i>Buckie District.</i>																	
Cullen	59	2,302	.	.	12	45	4	6	75	2,353	.	.	5	86	.	268	9
Portknockie	87	3,108	.	.	9	35	6	10	102	3,153	.	28	.	.	.	418	25
Findochty	91	3,291	.	.	16	50	19	33	126	3,374	.	.	127	.	.	464	24
Portessie	63	2,074	1	15	12	64	.	.	76	2,153	1	.	.	.	.	349	20
Buckie	193	5,930	2	22	23	116	.	.	218	6,068	3	.	.	100	.	1,082	124
Portgordon	64	1,980	.	.	22	80	2	5	88	2,065	4	25	.	.	.	335	27
Totals	557	18,685	3	27	94	390	31	54	685	19,166	8	53	5	313	.	2,916	229
<i>Findhorn District.</i>																	
Lossiemouth	97	3,045	1	18	10	87	5	13	113	3,163	.	.	19	409	1	664	65
Hopeman	50	1,781	.	.	8	47	.	.	58	1,828	.	.	15	408	.	366	24
Burghead	42	1,448	.	.	13	51	3	6	58	1,505	2	52	.	.	.	241	19
Findhorn	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	2	4	.	.	1	6	.	10	.
Nairn	39	1,328	.	.	27	124	8	19	74	1,471	.	.	.	142	2	313	27
Campbeltown	.	.	.	.	10	59	3	8	13	67	3	11	.	.	.	52	.
Inverness	1	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	32	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Totals	229	7,634	1	18	68	368	21	50	319	8,070	5	63	35	965	3	1,654	136
<i>Cromarty District.</i>																	
Avoch (Ross-shire)	21	770	.	.	49	311	12	26	82	1,107	.	.	11	326	1	319	.
Cromarty and Invergordon	1	34	.	.	10	30	26	51	37	115	.	.	1	2	2	134	.
Nigg	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	9	6	9	.	.	.	.	.	11	.

* Persons from inland centres temporarily engaged in fishing.

No. II.—continued.

Methods of Fishing Pursued.	Position of Principal Fishing Grounds.	Quantity and Value of Fish Landed (excluding Shell Fish).		Value of Shell Fish Taken.	Principal Kinds of Fish Landed.	No. of Curing Stations.	General Remarks.
		Cwts.	£				
Nets and lines. Lines.	1 to 20 miles off. 1 to 6 miles off.	4,542	1,369	.	Herrings, cod, and haddocks. Cod and haddocks.	2	Quantity and value of landings slightly above those of the previous year. Only line fishing carried on; results rather better than last year.
		1,547	697	.		1	
		60,271	25,091	908		19	
Nets and lines.	Moray Firth.	1,722	743	.	Codlings and haddocks.	1	Line fishing only prosecuted locally; fishermen chiefly employed at herring fishing at the principal centres in Scotland, England, and Ireland.
"	"	2,283	1,006	.	"	2	Falling off as a "herring" curing station. Principally week-end landings. Small-line fishing engaged in by small boats during winter and spring months. The majority of the fishermen at these creeks are seldom at home longer than to refit their boats for the different herring fishings throughout the year, working from the principal centres in Scotland, England, and Ireland. The fishermen are in a prosperous condition.
"	"	3,792	1,320	.	"	2	
"	"	
"	"	59,324	19,342	.	Herrings and all kinds of white fish.	7	
"	"	2,291	1,070	1	Codlings.	.	
		69,412	23,481	1		12	
Nets, lines, and creels.	Moray Firth.	33,877	13,906	79	Herrings, cod and haddocks.	7	Considerable increase in haddocks landed, but large decrease in net-caught cod. Fishermen chiefly employed at herring fishing at the principal stations around the coast.
"	"	3,347	1,197	.	Cod and haddocks.	.	
Nets and lines. Lines.	"	5,313	2,484	.	Herrings, cod, and haddocks.	1	Increase in output of mussels.
"	"	330	164	481	Haddocks and mussels.	.	
Nets and lines.	"	6,064	4,516	3	H a d d o c k s, flounders, and plaice.	.	Large increase in haddocks landed. Majority of fishermen employed at herring fishing at the principal stations.
"	"	971	733	.	Haddocks and flounders.	.	Small-line fishing prosecuted locally, also herring and sprat fishing at Inverness.
Nets.	Inverness and Beaulfirths	50,267	5,767	.	Herrings and sprats.	1	Herring and sprat fishing confined to four months in the year is the only branch of the industry prosecuted from the port.
		100,169	28,767	563		9	
Drift nets, small lines, and cod nets.	Inverness, Beaulf, and Moray Firths.	526	305	114	Codlings and haddocks.	.	The majority of the fishermen were employed exclusively at drift net fishing for the greater part of the year, at different parts of the Scottish, English, and Irish coasts. From September till December sprat and small herring fishing in the Inverness and Beaulf Firths received the attention of between 40 and 45 crews.
Drift and seine nets, small and hand lines.	Cromarty and Dingwall Firths, and 1 to 9 miles off Sutors.	10,471	6,955	423	Codlings, haddocks, and plaice.	1	
Small and hand lines.	Off Sutors.	.	.	.	.	.	Slight increase in catch of haddocks. Operations practically confined to small-line fishing.

Station or Creek.	Fishing Boats and Vessels belonging to Creek.														Seaworthy Boats Unlaunched.	Resident Fishermen and Boys.	* Non-Resident Fishermen and Boys.
	1st Class (including Steam Trawlers).				2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.		Increase on 1910.		Decrease from 1910.				
	45 feet keel and upwards.		30 to 45 feet keel.		18 to 30 feet keel.		Under 18 feet keel.										
<i>Cromarty District—contd.</i>	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	No.	No.
Shandwick . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	3	.	.	2	5	.	.	15
Balintore . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	4	5	10	7	14	.	.	2	22	.	.	40
Hilton . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	43	19	43	.	.	6	23	.	.	74
Rockfield	2	60	.	.	.	.	4	11	6	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
and Portmahomack . . . . .	.	.	.	.	4	13	2	5	6	18	.	.	2	4	.	.	22
Inver	1	46	.	.	3	18	.	.	4	64	.	23	.	.	.	.	20
Tain and Tarlogie . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals	25	910	.	.	68	376	75	153	168	1,444	.	23	24	382	3	653	.
<i>Helmsdale District.</i>																	
Embo (Sutherlandshire)	6	136	.	.	12	48	5	10	23	194	1	.	19	.	.	132	.
Golspie	4	92	.	.	9	44	5	9	18	145	2	6	.	.	1	54	.
Brora	2	54	1	25	6	30	6	10	15	119	1	.	23	2	46	.	.
Portgower . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	5	1	2	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
Helmsdale	11	252	.	.	10	50	25	50	46	352	9	10	.	.	1	108	.
Dunbeath (Caithness-shire)	2	45	3	48	4	16	12	24	21	133	.	.	1	16	1	28	.
Totals	25	579	4	73	42	193	54	105	125	950	13	16	1	63	5	377	.
<i>Lybster District.</i>																	
Latheronwheel (Caithness-shire)	.	.	1	15	3	18	6	18	10	51	2	8	.	.	.	30	.
Forse . . . . .	.	.	1	16	.	.	3	8	4	24	.	.	.	.	.	20	.
Lybster	1	48	3	57	2	10	6	14	12	129	.	.	3	101	.	70	.
Clyth	1	43	.	.	.	.	9	23	10	66	.	.	.	.	.	32	.
Totals	2	91	5	88	5	28	24	63	36	270	2	8	3	101	.	152	.
<i>Wick District.</i>																	
Whalgie and Sarclet (Caithness-shire)	2	65	.	.	.	.	9	18	11	83	.	.	3	67	.	60	.
Wick	70	2,380	1	18	2	5	13	40	91	2,443	.	.	1	49	.	462	36
Boathaven and Staxigoe	1	39	1	18	2	16	8	16	12	80	.	.	2	13	.	28	.
Ackergill . . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	12	5	10	8	22	.	.	1	2	.	16	.
Keiss and Nybster	2	50	.	.	3	10	12	24	17	84	.	.	1	25	.	45	.

* Persons from inland centres temporarily engaged in fishing.

No. II.—continued.

Methods of Fishing Pursued.	Position of Principal Fishing Grounds.	Quantity and Value of Fish Landed (excluding Shell Fish).		Value of Shell Fish Taken.	Principal Kinds of Fish Landed.	No. of Curing Stations.	General Remarks.
		Cwts.	£				
} Small and hand lines. } Lines and crab creels. Small lines.	2 to 12 miles E. by S. DornochFirth, and 1 to 15 miles off Tarbat Ness. 1 to 10 miles E. by N.E. from Inver.	5,138	1,919	.	Codlings and haddocks.	1	Small-line fishing only. Haddock grounds more productive than in preceding year.
		2,266	903	111	Codlings, haddocks, and plaice.	1	Increase in catch of haddocks, but of little significance.
		47	25	.	Haddocks and flounders.	.	Majority of men hired for herring fishing at other ports.
		.	.	70	Mussels.	.	Mussels are the only fishing product.
		18,448	10,107	718		3	
Lines.	1 to 5 miles off.	1,737	955	42	Haddocks and plaice.	.	Considerable increase in quantity and value.
Lines and cod nets.	"	4,870	1,869	94	Cod, haddocks, and plaice.	1	Line fishing and cod-net fishing were successfully prosecuted. Large increase in quantity and value.
Lines.	"	1,859	752	23	Cod and haddocks.	1	Increase in quantity and value.
" Lines and lobster creels.	1 to 8 miles off.	14,040	3,898	270	"	4	Unimportant. Fish all sold at Helmsdale. Large increase in quantity and value, due to success which attended small-line and hand-line fishings. Slight decrease in quantity and value of shell fish.
Nets and lines.	1 to 20 miles off.	1,658	525	61	Herrings, cod, and haddocks.	.	Increase in quantity and value.
		24,164	7,999	490		6	
Drift nets, lines, and crab creels.	1 to 6 miles off.	892	225	19	Codlings, lobsters, and crabs.	.	Increase in total quantity and value of white fish, but a large decrease in shell fish.
Nets and lines.	1 to 12 miles off.	4,772	1,799	.	Herrings, codlings, and haddocks.	1	} A decrease in the quantity of herrings landed, but an increase in value, also a considerable increase in the quantity and value of codlings and haddocks. There is a considerable increase in the quantity and value of fish landed at this creek.
" Lines.	1 to 3 miles off.	1,359	268	.	Codlings.	.	
		7,023	2,292	19		1	
Nets, lines, and creels.	1 to 5 miles off.	712	172	84	Cod and crabs.	.	An increased quantity of cod was landed. Shell fish returns similar to previous year's.
Drift nets, cod nets, and hand lines.	1 to 5 miles off, and 18 to 70 miles E. by N. to E.S.E.	553,868	185,106	.	Herrings, mackerel, cod, ling, and saithe.	54	Slight falling-off in catch of herrings, but a considerable increase in value. There was a substantial increase in the quantity of cod landed.
Drift nets, lines, and creels.	2 to 8 miles off.	866	263	120	Cod, lobsters, and crabs.	.	Results show an improvement on former year. Catch of white fish increased, while that of shell fish has decreased.
Drift nets, great and small lines, and creels.	Chiefly in Sinclair Bay.	750	242	91	Cod, haddocks, lobsters, and crabs.	.	General results show a decline. Landings of shell fish were well maintained.
"	"	88	454	1,016	"	.	A somewhat smaller catch of both white and shell fish, with corresponding decrease in value.

Station or Creek.	Fishing Boats and Vessels belonging to Creek.														Seaworthy Boats Unlaunched.	Resident Fishermen and Boys.	*Non-Resident Fishermen and Boys.
	1st Class (including Steam Trawlers).				2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.	Increase on 1910.		Decrease from 1910.					
	45 feet keel and upwards.		30 to 45 feet keel.		18 to 30 feet keel.		Under 18 feet keel.			No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.				Ton.
<i>Wick District—continued.</i>	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	No.	No.
Auckingill and Freswick (Caithness-shire)	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	34	17	34	.	.	1	23	.	40	.
Stroma	3	120	.	.	3	15	42	105	48	240	.	24	.	.	.	80	.
Duncansbay and Huna	1	34	.	.	.	.	18	36	19	70	.	.	1	44	.	56	.
Gills and Mey	1	42	.	.	.	.	12	30	13	72	.	.	2	5	.	36	.
Scarskerry and Ham	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	22	9	22	.	.	.	.	.	24	.
Brough and Dunnett	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	22	9	22	3	7	.	.	.	20	.
Castlehill and Murkle	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	10	5	10	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
Thurso and Scrabster	1	25	2	35	6	23	15	33	24	116	1	17	.	.	.	60	.
Crosskirk and Brims	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	5	3	7	.	.	1	1	.	5	.
Sardside	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	7	3	7	.	.	1	1	.	8	.
Portskerra (Sutherlandshire)	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	22	11	22	.	.	1	2	.	48	.
Strathypoint and Armadale	.	.	.	.	1	3	9	18	10	21	.	.	.	.	.	35	.
Kirtomy and Farr	1	20	.	.	.	.	5	10	6	30	.	.	2	4	.	30	.
Skerray	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	12	5	12	.	.	.	.	.	37	.
Coldibachy and Scullomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
Isle Roan	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	12	5	12	.	.	.	.	.	22	.
Talmine and Portvasgo	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	20	8	20	.	.	.	.	.	45	.
Eriboll and Rispond	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	36	16	36	.	.	.	.	.	40	.
Totals	82	2,775	4	71	21	86	245	547	352	3,479	4	48	17	236	.	1,216	36
<i>Orkney District.</i>																	
North Ronaldshay	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	17	16	17	.	.	2	1	2	38	.
Sanday	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	32	26	32	.	.	4	6	6	54	.
Westray and Papa	1	36	.	.	4	21	54	108	59	165	.	.	5	11	2	174	.
Eday and Pharay	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	30	24	30	.	.	1	1	5	50	.
Stromsøy	9	378	.	.	.	.	22	36	31	414	7	42	.	.	.	73	.
Shapinshay	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	10	7	10	.	.	2	2	.	18	.
Rousay, Egilshay, and Viera	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	10	8	10	.	.	2	3	.	20	.
Evie and Birsay	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	14	12	14	.	.	10	10	4	30	.
Kirkwall	2	66	4	80	4	17	20	53	30	216	3	42	.	.	.	54	.
Tankerness	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	2	3	.	.	1	.	.	5	.
Deerness	2	100	.	.	.	.	8	9	10	109	.	36	.	.	.	36	.

* Persons from inland centres temporarily engaged in fishing.

No. II.—continued.

Methods of Fishing Pursued.	Position of Principal Fishing Grounds.	Quantity and Value of Fish Landed (excluding Shell Fish).		Value of Shell Fish Taken.	Principal Kinds of Fish Landed.	No. of Curing Stations.	General Remarks.
		Cwts.	£				
Small and hand lines, and creels.	2 to 8 miles off.	559	157	44	Cod, lobsters, and crabs.	.	Cod and codling less abundant than in 1910.
Hand lines and creels.	Chiefly in the vicinity of the Pentland Skerries.	4,193	908	247	Cod and lobsters.	1	Results of cod and lobster fishings similar to those of the previous year.
"	"	528	208	137	"	.	} Slight falling-off.
"	1 to 6 miles off.	.	.	.	Cod, lobsters, and crabs.	.	
"	2 to 7 miles off.	1,217	311	549	"	.	} Considerable decrease in white fish and shell fish.
"	1 to 5 miles off.							75	40	.	Cod and saithe.	.
Drift nets, lines, and creels.	2 to 8 miles off.	3,992	1,659	440	Herrings, cod, haddocks, lobsters and crabs.	3	There was no improvement made at herring fishing. Other fishings were less productive all round.
Lines and creels.	Along the coast.	73	21	160	Cod, lobsters, and crabs.	.	Results differ little from previous year's.
"	"	549	138	343	"	.	} Little change from 1910.
"	"	1,742	391	486	Cod, haddocks, flounders, lobsters, and crabs.	.	
"	"	148	30	27	Cod, haddocks, and lobsters.	.	Fishing operations at these creeks were not conducted with the usual regularity, hence there is a considerable decrease in both white and shell fish.
"	"	413	132	208	Herrings, haddocks, and lobsters.	.	} The value of the year's catch differs very little from that of 1910. There was a decrease of white fish, counterbalanced by an increase in lobsters.
"	"						
"	Around the island.	300	82	108	"	.	Line and lobster fishing were prosecuted with slightly improved results.
"	Along the coast.	881	156	109	Haddocks and lobsters.	.	Decrease in landings of white fish and lobsters.
"	"	2,405	873	452	Cod, haddocks, flounders, and lobsters.	.	Decrease in white fish, but increase in lobsters.
		574,154	191,343	4,621		58	
Creels.	Inshore.	5,831	2,021	671	Lobsters.	.	} Crofter fishermen; lobster fishing chiefly prosecuted.
"	"				Herrings and lobsters.	1	
Lines and creels.	"	1,820	523	319	Cod and lobsters.	1	
"	"	509	126	294	"	.	} Principal herring curing station in district, and increasing rapidly in importance.
Nets, lines, and creels.	8 to 60 miles S.S.E. to S.E. by S.	346,619	118,933	274	Herrings and lobsters.	13	
Lines and creels.	Stronsay Firth and inshore.	4,626	1,747	.	Cod.	1	Practically all white fish landed by trawlers for curing purposes.
"	"	215	82	87	Cod and lobsters.	.	} Little doing at these creeks.
"	"	362	141	.	"	.	
"	Stronsay Firth.	29,215	9,142	1,217	Herrings, cod, and lobsters.	3	Local fishermen employed chiefly at line fishing throughout the year. Considerable quantities of cod landed by trawlers and Faroe smacks for curing purposes.
"	"	278	117	165	Lobsters.	.	} Fisheries unimportant.
Nets, lines, and creels.	Inshore. 10 to 40 miles S.E.				Cod and lobsters.	.	

Station or Creek.	Fishing Boats and Vessels belonging to Creek.														Seaworthy Boats Unlaunched.	Resident Fishermen and Boys.	*Non-Resident Fishermen and Boys.
	1st Class (including Steam Trawlers).				2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.		Increase on 1910.		Decrease from 1910.				
	45 feet keel and upwards.		30 to 45 feet keel.		13 to 30 feet keel.		Under 13 feet keel.										
No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	No.	No.	
<i>Orkney District—contd.</i>																	
Holm	1	34	.	.	1	3	3	6	5	43	.	.	1	1	.	20	.
Burray	14	480	.	.	1	4	5	8	20	492	.	69	4	.	1	98	.
Orphir and Scapa . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	4	12	23	13	27	1	3	.	.	.	34	.
Stromness . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	34	21	34	1	2	.	.	.	51	.
Hoy and Gramesay	1	25	.	.	.	.	12	17	13	42	.	.	2	4	6	42	.
Walls	3	100	.	.	.	.	16	20	19	120	.	22	1	.	1	55	.
Flotta	1	26	.	.	.	.	15	20	16	46	.	20	2	.	1	50	.
Phara and Cara	1	20	.	.	.	.	2	4	3	24	.	13	.	.	.	7	.
Swona . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	3	8	.	.	.	1	.	9	.
South Ronaldshay	9	272	1	11	1	4	20	35	31	322	.	132	8	.	2	88	.
Totals	44	1,537	5	91	12	53	308	497	369	2,178	12	386	46	39	30	1,006	.
<i>Shetland District.</i>																	
Fair Isle . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	28	.
Grutness	7	307	.	.	.	.	9	9	16	316	1	90	.	.	.	57	.
Quendale	6	249	.	.	.	.	5	5	11	254	.	.	1	23	.	52	.
Boddam . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	10	3	3	5	13	.	.	1	40	.	42	.
Spiggie	1	36	.	.	.	.	4	4	5	40	.	.	1	86	.	48	.
Levenwick	10	360	.	.	.	.	2	2	12	362	.	.	.	43	.	70	.
Hoswick	14	595	.	.	1	6	6	9	21	610	.	.	3	135	.	94	.
Sandsair	10	386	.	.	.	.	5	5	15	391	.	24	.	.	.	75	.
Aithsvoe	6	173	.	.	.	.	6	6	12	179	.	.	1	170	.	66	.
Bressay . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	14	14	14	.	.	.	.	.	38	.
Lerwick	44	1,479	1	16	22	144	25	25	92	1,664	.	.	11	475	.	457	.
Nesting	1	36	.	.	.	.	4	4	5	40	.	.	.	.	.	28	.
Whalsay	25	769	.	.	2	8	20	20	47	797	.	6	.	.	.	175	.
Skerries	1	20	.	.	1	9	5	5	7	34	1	1	.	.	.	23	.
Vidlin	2	45	.	.	.	.	4	4	6	49	2	45	.	.	.	30	.
Burravoe	1	58	.	.	.	.	3	3	4	61	.	.	1	34	.	24	.
Gossaborough . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	15	.
Mid Yell	4	137	.	.	3	12	9	9	16	158	.	.	1	20	.	75	.
Gutcher and Cullivoe	4	139	.	.	.	.	15	15	19	154	.	.	2	40	.	60	.
Fetlar . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
West Sandwick . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	24	.
Westing and Snarravoe . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8	8	8	.	.	1	1	.	32	.
Uyasound	1	25	.	.	.	.	4	4	5	29	.	.	2	40	.	36	.
Muness and Colvidale . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
Baltasound	10	380	.	.	.	.	3	3	13	383	.	.	.	.	.	45	.
Haroldswick . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	10	10	10	.	.	.	.	.	36	.
Norwick . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	23	.
Burrafirth . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	6	6	.	.	1	1	.	16	.

* Persons from inland centres temporarily engaged in fishing.

No. II.—continued.

Methods of Fishing Pursued.	Position of Principal Fishing Grounds.	Quantity and Value of Fish Landed (excluding Shell Fish).		Value of Shell Fish Taken.	Principal Kinds of Fish Landed.	No. of Curing Stations.	General Remarks.
		Cwts.	£				
Nets, lines, and creels.	10 to 40 miles S. E.	28,763	9,007	57	Herrings.	3	Herring fishing was attended with a fair amount of success.
"	"	16,179	5,501	.	"	3	
"	Inshore.	811	255	172	Cod, haddocks, and lobsters.	1	
Lines and creels.	1 to 10 miles S. W.	13,264	2,018	1,005	"	1	Formerly chief herring curing station in district, now totally abandoned. Local fishermen engaged in line and lobster fishing.
Nets, lines, and creels.	Scapa Flow and inshore.	1,232	308	546	Cod and lobsters.	.	Most of the fishermen have crofts; lobster and hand-line fishing prosecuted with fair success.
Lines and creels.	"	2,306	346	.	"	.	
"	"	3,462	1,098	285	"	.	
Nets, lines, and creels.	15 to 30 miles off and inshore.	.	.	.	"	.	
		455,492	151,365	5,092		27	Fishermen prosecuted herring fishing from Holm and Burray.
Lines.	Inshore.	9,904	3,073	.	Principally herrings and great-line fish.	1	A decrease in quantity, and slight decrease in value, as compared with last year; but fishing prosecuted with the usual vigour throughout the section.
Nets and lines.	1 to 60 miles off.					95,155	
"	"	304	55	.	Chiefly hand and small line fish.		
"	"					1193789	
"	"	26,195	7,650	.	Herrings, great-line fish, and haddocks.		
"	"					3,049	481
Lines.	1 to 90 miles off.	3,841	756	.	Herrings, great-line fish, and haddocks.		
Nets and lines.	1 to 60 miles off.					75,328	19,324
"	"	1	1	.	.		
"	"					1	1
"	"	1	1	.	.		
"	"					1	1
"	"	1	1	.	.		

Station or Creek.	Fishing Boats and Vessels belonging to Creek.														Seaworthy Boats Unlaunched.	Resident Fishermen and Boys.	*Non-Resident Fishermen and Boys.	
	1st Class (including Steam Trawlers).				2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.	Increase on 1910.	Decrease from 1910.							
	45 feet keel and upwards.		30 to 45 feet keel.		18 to 30 feet keel.		Under 18 feet keel.											
No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	No.	No.		
<i>Shetland District—contd.</i>																		
Fethland and Sandvoe	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	30	.
Northroe	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	15	.	.
Ollaberry	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	6	6	.	.	1	20	21	.	.
Dalesvoe	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	1	20	15	.
Mossbank	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	5	5	.	.	2	21	21	.	.
Ronasvoe	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	12	.	.
Stennis	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	9	9	9	3	3	.	.	40	.	.
Hillswick and Brae	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	10	10	10	.	.	4	27	50	.	.
Voe and Papa	1	64	.	.	.	.	20	20	21	84	4	43	.	.	80	.	.
Sandness	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8	8	8	1	.	.	28	36	.	.
Foula	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8	8	8	.	.	.	.	40	.	.
Vaila Sound	1	33	.	.	.	.	10	10	11	43	.	.	3	27	50	.	.
Sand	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	5	.	.	.	3	70	25	.	.
Skeld and Raewick	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	6	6	.	.	2	48	30	.	.
Whiteness and Burwick	4	178	.	.	.	.	11	11	15	189	.	15	2	.	68	.	.
Scalloway	7	233	.	.	10	75	12	16	29	324	.	3	1	.	110	.	.	
Burra Isle	25	933	.	.	7	62	24	32	56	1,028	.	86	4	.	172	.	.	
Oxna Isle, Linga, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	9	7	9	.	2	.	.	18	.	.
Trondra	1	67	.	.	.	.	9	12	10	79	.	2	1	.	42	.	.
South Havara	1	34	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	36	.	.	.	.	7	.	.
Totals	187	6,736	1	16	48	327	368	388	604	7,467	12	320	50	1,369	.	2,582	.	
<i>Stornoway District.</i>																		
SOUTH LOCHS SECTION.																		
Arivruaich to Lenrway (Lewis, Ross-shire)																		
Gravir
Colbost	6	210	6	108	35	210	14	28	61	556	.	.	3	13	.	417	.	
Marvaig
Cromore
Garryvard to Keose
NORTH LOCHS SECTION.																		
Luerbost (Lewis, Ross-shire)																		
Crossbost	9	315	3	54	27	162	6	12	45	543	.	.	1	39	.	296	.	
Ranish
Grimshader
STORNOWAY SECTION.																		
Stornoway (Lewis, Ross-shire)																		
Sandwick	16	235	1	18	12	72	6	12	25	337	5	113	.	.	.	66	9	
Holm
Melbostand Stenish
GARRABOST SECTION.																		
Swordale and Knock (Lewis, Ross-shire)																		
Bayble	13	455	1	18	18	108	4	8	36	589	.	.	1	72	.	413	.	
Garrabost
PORTNAGURAN SECTION.																		
Sheshader (Lewis, Ross-shire)																		
Portvoller	9	315	.	.	28	168	9	18	46	501	.	.	1	39	.	235	.	
Portnaguran
Shader
BACK SECTION.																		
Tong (Lewis, Ross-shire)																		
Coll
Vatisker	5	175	.	.	17	102	14	28	36	305	.	.	1	35	.	521	.	
Back
Tolsta

* Persons from inland centres temporarily engaged in fishing.
 † Includes 1 steam trawler of 58 tons.

No. II.—continued.

Methods of Fishing Pursued.	Position of Principal Fishing Grounds.	Quantity and Value of Fish Landed (excluding Shell Fish).		Value of Shell Fish Taken.	Principal Kinds of Fish Landed.	No. of Curing Stations.	General Remarks.
		Cwts.	£				
Lines.	Inshore.	1,547	249	.	Herring, saithe, and haddocks.	1	Although still far from satisfactory, there has been some increase in the quantity and value of fish landed in this section.
"	"						
"	"						
"	"						
"	"						
"	St. Magnus Bay.	430	93	23	Small-line fish.	1	Owing to the failure of the herring fishing, and scarcity of haddocks in St. Magnus Bay, the returns for the year were very poor.
Nets and lines.	1 to 40 miles off.	1,893	365	2	.	1	Herring fishing was a failure, consequently total yield of fisheries shows a decrease of about 50 per cent., but there was an improvement in line-fishing, especially at Foula.
"	Inshore. Round the island.						
Nets and lines.	1 to 40 miles off.	36,798	11,378	138	General—herrings, haddocks, and great-line fish.	12	Owing to the continued decline of the herring fishing, there was a decrease of over 20 per cent. in the total value of fish landed. There was, however, a great increase in the quantity and value of cod, ling, &c.—due partly to the development of the cod-net fishing. The small-line fishing, which was very vigorously prosecuted, also yielded an increased value.
Nets and lines.	Inshore. Burrahaaf.						
"	1 to 50 miles off.						
"	"						
"	"						
"	"						
"	"						
		1448238	448,019	470		109	
Nets and lines.	The Minch.	1,840	687	264	Cod, ling, and eels.	.	Fishing only occasionally prosecuted by local craft.
"	"	2,930	704	239	"	"	" " "
"	"	190,436	55,511	344	Herrings.	35	Winter and summer herring fishings have been on the down grade for several seasons.
"	Broadbay and the Minch.	5,559	1,666	152	Ling fish and haddocks.	1	Very little fishing carried on by local boats. Fishermen cure, occasionally, cod and ling on their own account.
"	Broadbay.	4,055	1,344	31	Cod and ling.	1	Catch of cod and ling considerably less than in 1910.
"	"	1,689	721	9	Haddocks.	.	There being little or no demand for haddocks outside the district, the fishing was merely prosecuted for local consumption in the Island.

Station or Creek.	Fishing Boats and Vessels belonging to Creek.													Seaworthy Boats Unlaunched.	Resident Fishermen and Boys.	* Non-Resident Fishermen and Boys.	
	1st Class (including Steam Trawlers).				2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.		Increase on 1910.		Decrease from 1910.				
	45 feet keel and upwards.		30 to 45 feet keel.		18 to 30 feet keel.		Under 18 feet keel.										
<i>Stornoway District—contd.</i>	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	No.	No.
NESS SECTION.																	
Skegersta (Lewis, Ross-shire)	30	180	17	34	47	214	.	.	.	8	.	594	.
Port of Ness "
Borve "
Shader-West "
SHAWBOST SECTION.																	
Barvas (Lewis, Ross-shire)
Brue "	.	2	36	12	72	8	16	22	124	1	.	.	2	.	351	.	
Arnol "
Bragar "
Shawbost "
CARLOWAY SECTION.																	
Carloway (Lewis, Ross-shire)	.	.	6	108	16	96	4	8	26	212	1	2	.	.	.	296	.
Tolstachuillish "
Breasclete "
Callanish "
BERNERA SECTION.																	
Lundale to Earshader (Lewis, Ross-shire)	.	.	1	18	31	188	5	10	37	214	1	6	.	.	.	162	.
Tobson "
Valsey "
Breaclete & Hackett "
Kirkibost "
VALTOS SECTION.																	
Valtos and Kneep (Lewis, Ross-shire)	.	.	4	72	13	78	3	6	20	156	2	8	.	.	.	139	.
Uigan and Arduig "
Croulista "
Islivaig, Breanish, & Loch Hamnevy "
NORTH HARRIS SECTION.																	
Cluer to Grozabay (Harris, Inverness-shire)	44	264	28	56	72	320	.	.	.	8	.	247	.
Scadabay "
Plockropool "
Drimnishader "
Meavig "
Derriclate "
Tarausay Island "
Scarp "
Ardhasaig "
Tarbert and Urgha "
Kyles of Scalpay "
Mollinganish "
Renniegedle "
Marvaig and Ardvourlie "
SCALPAY SECTION.																	
Scalpay and Scotasy Islands (Harris, Inverness-shire)	31	186	8	16	39	202	1	6	.	.	.	104	.
SOUTH HARRIS SECTION.																	
Obbe and Kintilivaig (Harris, Inverness-shire)
Strond "	8	.	200	.
Finsbay "	.	.	1	18	59	354	18	36	78	408	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cudinish "
Flodabay "
Manish "
Geocrab & Licisto "
Totals	48	1,705	25	450	373	2,238	144	288	590	4,681	11	135	7	224	.	4,091	9

* Persons from inland centres temporarily engaged in fishing.

No. II.—continued.

Methods of Fishing Pursued.	Position of Principal Fishing Grounds.	Quantity and Value of Fish Landed (excluding Shell Fish).		Value of Shell Fish Taken.	Principal Kinds of Fish Landed.	No. of Curing Stations.	General Remarks.
		Cwts.	£				
Great lines.	Off the Butt of Lewis.	7,427	2,365	.	Ling fish.	2	Considerable decrease in the catch of ling, owing chiefly to fewer boats being employed. Fishermen preferred being employed as hired hands in East Coast fishing vessels.
„	Atlantic side of the Island of Lewis.	475	99	82	Ling and saithe.	.	Crofting district chiefly. Very little fishing.
Nets and lines.	Loch Roag and off Loch Roag, 15 to 20 miles.	25,044	7,267	226	Cod and ling.	3	Fair catches of ling were landed during the summer months.
Lines and lobster creels.	„	3,461	848	713	Cod, ling, and lobsters.	3	Considerable decrease in the catch of ling as compared with 1910.
„	„	1,017	291	19	Cod and ling.	3	„ „ „ „
Nets and lines.	The Minch, and sea lochs.	1,705	425	482	Herrings and lobsters.	1	Considerable decrease in the catch of herrings as compared with 1910.
„	„	4,585	1,289	341	Herrings.	5	Increase in both herrings and lobsters.
„	„	6,135	903	1,337	Herrings and lobsters.	6	Decrease in both herrings and lobsters as compared with 1910.
		256,308	74,120	4,239		60	

Station or Creek.	Fishing Boats and Vessels belonging to Creek.											Seaworthy Boats Unlaunched.	Resident Fishermen and Boys.	*Non-Resident Fishermen and Boys.		
	1st Class (including Steam Trawlers).				2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Increase ⁽¹⁾ 1910.	Decrease from 1910.							
	45 feet keel and upwards.	30 to 45 feet keel.	18 to 30 feet keel.	Under 18 feet keel.												
<i>Barra District.</i>																
Boreray					3	13	4	8	7	21	1	9			17	
Berneray					13	52	1	2	14	54	1	2			41	
Hougharry to Lochportt .					6	21	4	7	10	28					40	
Grimsay					18	52	5	9	23	61	1	2			43	
Heisker					4	11			4	11					16	
Benbecula					8	17	15	28	23	45	2	3			53	
Loch Carnan			1	14	15	76	29	47	45	137	4	7			97	
Loch Skipport			1	17	5	32	6	12	12	61	1	17			28	
Loch Boisdale	1	32	3	36	15	58	29	54	48	180			1	3	139	
Eriskay			19	287	12	31	9	20	40	338		9	1		154	
Bruernish	1	28	16	276	7	32	5	8	29	344					84	
Ault and Ersary			3	33	1	12	2	3	6	48		7			48	
Brevig and Skallary			4	63	3	9	3	6	10	78			1	4	35	
Castlebay	1	35	19	297	3	9	5	9	28	350		51	1		177	
Mingulay			2	43	1	2			3	45					12	
Totals	3	95	68	1,066	114	427	117	213	302	1,801	10	107	4	7	984	
<i>Loch Broom District.</i>																
CAPE WRATH TO LAXFORD.																
Poulin							3	8	3	8					13	
Oldshoremore and Oldshorebeg					1	3	15	38	16	41	1	1			38	
Kinlochbervie							4	7	4	7					8	
Badcall and Achriskill							12	23	12	23					25	
Ardmore							3	8	3	8	1	2			6	
LAXFORD TO BADCALL.																
Findlemore and Fanagmore							8	11	8	11	1	1			12	
Tarbert and Scourie	1	29	1	18			11	22	13	69			2	3	21	
Badcall			1	18			5	10	6	23					12	
BADCALL TO DRUMBEG.																
Unapool (Glendhu)							5	9	5	9	1	1			11	
Ardvaar and Nedd					1	3	4	8	5	11					10	
DRUMBEG TO CULKEIN.																
Drumbeg					1	4	1	2	2	6				1	7	
Culkein (Drumbeg)				8			7	13	8	21					15	
Clashnessie	1	36			1	5	2	4	4	45	2	41			15	
Achnacarrion															12	

* Persons from inland centres temporarily engaged in fishing.

No. II.—continued.

Methods of Fishing Pursued.	Position of Principal Fishing Grounds.	Quantity and Value of Fish Landed (excluding Shell Fish).		Value of Shell Fish Taken.	Principal Kinds of Fish Landed.	No. of Curing Stations.	General Remarks.	
		Cwts.	£	£				
Lines and lobster creels. Nets, lines, and lobster creels.	Inshore round the island.	28	4	630	Lobsters.	.	Considerable falling-off in lobster catch. Other branches of the fisheries receive little attention.	
Lines and lobster creels. Nets, lines, and lobster creels.	The Minch, inshore.	2,211	418	2,184	Mackerel, cod, saithe, and lobsters.	.	Slight improvement in quantity and value of white fish landed. Shell fishery shows marked decrease owing to scarcity of fish on usual fishing grounds.	
"	"	723	112	243	Herrings.	1	Slight decrease in quantity and value of fish landed. The fishermen land most of their fish at Loch Boisdale.	
"	"	1,173	231	36	"	1		
"	The Minch and sea lochs.	19,614	5,362	826	"	6	Increase in quantity and value of herrings landed. Lobster fishing similar to the preceding year's.	
"	"	504	141	.	Cod and ing.	1		
"	"	100708	35,430	1,819	Cod, ling, and lobsters.	1	Decrease in quantity and value of herrings landed. White fish fishing and shell fisheries better than in 1910.	
"	"				"	1		
"	The Minch, 1 to 40 miles off.				Herrings, cod, ling, saithe, and lobsters.	21		
"	The Minch, inshore.				Lobsters.	.		
		124,961	41,098	5,738			32	
Lines and lobster creels.	Minch and Lochinchard.	502	177	338	Cod and lobsters.	.	Slight improvement in landings of white fish. Increase of £69 in value of shell fish.	
	"	Minch, Lochs Laxford and Cairnbawn.	178	106	792	Lobsters.	.	White fish increased by 104 cwts. in quantity and £54 in value. Slight decrease in value of shell fish.
	"	Lochs Glendhu and Glencoul.	1,677	773	486	Codlings, haddocks, and lobsters.	.	Quantity and value of white fish more than double those of last year. Shell fish shows an increase of £184 in value.
	"	Minch and Cairnbawn.	57	20	284	Lobsters.	.	Considerable decrease in all kinds of fish landed.

Station or Creek.	Fishing Boats and Vessels belonging to Creek.														Seaworthy Boats Unlaunched.	Resident Fishermen and Boys.	*Non-Resident Fishermen and Boys.
	1st Class (including Steam Trawlers).				2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.		Increase on 1910.		Decrease from 1910.				
	45 feet keel and upwards.		30 to 45 feet keel.		18 to 30 feet keel.		Under 18 feet keel.										
<i>Loch Broom District— continued.</i>	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	No.	No.
CULKEIN TO INVERPOLLY.																	
Culkein (Stoer)							1	2	1	2			1	2			18
Raffan and Balnacladich							11	24	11	24							54
Clachtoll							1	3	1	3							25
Achmelvich	1	45					4	6	5	51		39	1				25
Lochinver and Strathan	1	34			3	23	6	11	10	68			1	5			20
Badnadan and Inverkirkaig							4	9	4	9							16
COIGACH AND TANERA.																	
Achnahaird and Reif					2	6	2	5	4	11							12
Altandhu	1	35			4	16	4	9	9	60							28
Polbain and Tanera			2	29	14	62	10	19	26	110	6	24					46
Achiltibuie and Badnescalay					1	5	4	9	5	14							31
Polglass and Culnacraig			2	14	5	33	7	14	14	61			1	12			32
LOCH BROOM AND ISLEMARTIN.																	
Islemartin and Ardmair					2	12	5	11	7	23	2	12					10
Rhue and Moresfield							5	10	5	10			2	5			12
Ullapool					7	42	11	22	18	64			1	8			40
Rheroy, Ardendrean, Let- ters, &c.					11	97	20	44	31	141			2	9			65
ACHMORE AND LITTLE LOCH BROOM.																	
Achmore and Scorraig					2	10	12	23	14	33	1	5					28
Charnock and Badralloch							1	3	1	3							5
Ardesie and Badcall			1	8	2	11	5	10	8	29	1	8					19
Durnamuck and Badlurach					1	6	7	16	8	22							22
GRUNARD TO AULTBEA.																	
First and Second Coast							1	3	1	3							7
Sand and Laid					2	12	4	10	6	22		4					24
Achgarve and Udrigie			2	15					2	15							12
Opinin and Mellon Charles			1	9	1	3	4	10	6	22				6			45
Ormiscraig and Balnaluib					1	9	5	12	6	21							16
Tenefin and Aultbea					3	25	3	7	6	32							15
AULTBEA TO MELVAIG.																	
Poolewe and Naast							1	2	1	2			1	1			16
Inverasdale							12	16	12	16			1	4			24
Cove			2	21	2	17	7	14	11	52		3					23
MELVAIG TO FLOWERDALE.																	
Melvaig																	13
North Erradale																	2
Sand (Gairloch)					6	29			6	29							13
Strath					5	24			5	24							26
Charleston					1	3			1	3							4
FLOWERDALE TO SOUTH POINT OF GAIRLOCH.																	
Badachro	1	22	4	43	9	44	3	8	17	132		2					13
Porthenderson					6	41			6	41				7			32
South Erradale			1	13					1	13	1	13					6
Red Point					2	9			2	9							10
Totals	6	201	18	201	96	554	240	495	360	1,451	17	156	13	63		1,032	

* Persons from inland centres temporarily engaged in fishing.

No. II.—continued.

Methods of Fishing Pursued.	Position of Principal Fishing Grounds.	Quantity and Value of Fish Landed (excluding Shell Fish).		Value of Shell Fish Taken.	Principal Kinds of Fish Landed.	No. of Curing Stations.	General Remarks.
		Cwts.	£				
Nets, lines, and lobster creels.	Minch, Loch-inver, and Enard Bay.	4,188	972	587	Herrings, cod, saithe, and lobsters.	1	Herring fishing practically a failure. Landings of other white fish and shell fish similar to those of last year.
	Minch and Loch Broom.	1,626	698	641	Codlings, haddocks, whittings, and lobsters.	.	Decrease of £133 in value of white fish, and of £371 in value of shell fish.
Herring and cod nets, lines and lobster creels.	"	4,220	1,269	95	Herrings, cod, and haddocks.	6	The failure of the Loch Broom herring fishing accounts for a decrease of 16,824 cwts. in quantity and £5,513 in value in the landings at this section.
Nets, lines, and lobster creels.	Minch, Loch Broom, and Little Loch Broom.	189	62	244	Lobsters.	.	Very little done here at line fishing. Considerable improvement in lobster fishing.
Herring and cod nets, lines, and lobster creels.	Minch and Loch Ewe.	8,816	1,877	340	Herrings, cod, and lobsters.	3	A fairly successful herring fishing accounts for increases of 7072 cwts. in quantity and £1356 in value of white fish. Shell fish similar to last year.
"	"	417	111	116	Cod and lobsters.	.	With the exception of a few crews belonging to Cove, most of the men of this section devote their time to their crofts and only fish occasionally.
Herring and cod nets, and lines.	Minch and Gairloch.	440	111	.	Cod and haddocks.	.	The fishermen of this section operate from Badachro. Little is done at line fishing.
"	"	16,382	3,816	23	Herrings, mackerel, cod, and saithe.	6	Quantity and value of herrings doubled. Other kinds of white fish also exhibit an increase.
		38,692	9,937	3,946			16

Station or Creek.	Fishing Boats and Vessels belonging to Creek.													Seaworthy Boats Unmanned.	Resident Fishermen and Boys.	*Non-Resident Fishermen and Boys.	
	1st Class (including Steam Trawlers).				2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.		Increase on 1910.		Decrease from 1910.				
	45 feet keel and upwards.		30 to 45 feet keel.		18 to 30 feet keel.		Under 18 feet keel.										
No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	No.	No.	
<i>Loch Carron and Skye District.</i>																	
Loch Torridon (Ross-shire)	12	65	13	19	25	84	1	1	.	.	2	65	.
Applecross "	12	75	3	8	15	83	2	2	.	.	1	39	.
Kishorn "	6	37	3	5	9	42	.	.	1	3	1	30	.
Loch Carron "	18	117	13	29	31	146	.	.	.	.	3	86	.
Loch Aish "	11	45	1	2	12	47	.	.	1	5	36	.	
Loch Duich "	5	21	.	.	5	21	.	.	1	2	1	18	.
Loch Hourn (Inverness-shire)	17	28	17	28	.	.	.	.	10	34	.
Sleat "	37	151	16	37	52	188	.	.	2	6	18	130	.
Kyleakin "	1	20	2	52	4	23	1	2	8	97	.	.	.	.	.	24	.
Breakish to Broadford "	10	44	16	30	26	74	.	.	1	7	3	60	.
Strolomus to Luib "	7	30	43	68	50	95	.	.	.	5	8	70	.
Sconcer and Braes "	2	11	38	68	40	79	.	.	.	2	10	96	.
Portree, Raasay, and Rona "	.	.	3	53	11	56	27	51	41	160	1	9	.	.	4	80	.
Troternish "	.	.	1	7	10	26	.	11	33	.	.	.	.	.	38	.	
Loch Snizort "	1	18	.	.	21	85	8	13	30	116	5	28	.	.	65	.	
Waternish "	.	.	2	25	19	56	4	6	25	87	3	31	.	.	66	.	
Dunvegan "	.	.	1	8	11	35	4	6	16	49	.	.	.	.	46	.	
Glendale & Bracadale "	6	21	9	12	15	33	1	4	.	.	1	46	.
Strathaird "	2	8	19	39	21	47	.	.	1	4	1	50	.
Lochs Slapin and Eysort "	1	5	21	38	22	43	.	.	.	3	3	52	.
Isle of Soay "	3	10	3	5	6	15	.	.	1	1	.	12	.
Totals	2	38	9	145	208	921	259	466	478	1,570	13	75	8	38	71	1,143	.
<i>Fort-William District.</i>																	
Loch Nevis and N. Morar	4	15	8	13	12	33	.	2	1	.	4	22	.
Mallaig and South Morar	1	21	1	17	13	51	12	16	27	105	4	5	.	.	6	53	.
Arisaig and Loch Aylort	9	46	4	10	13	56	.	.	1	3	4	21	.
Simisary to Ockle Point	7	30	4	7	11	37	.	.	1	2	2	19	.
Ockle Point to Loch Sunart	7	26	5	8	12	34	.	.	1	7	2	30	.
Lochs Sunart and Aline	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Loch Eil and Fort-William	1	2	31	42	32	44	.	.	.	.	3	56	.
North and South Corran	1	3	7	9	8	12	.	.	.	.	3	15	.
Loch Leven and Kentallen	1	47	.	.	1	3	3	2	5	52	.	.	1	1	2	12	.
Guil, Appin, and Loch Ceran	1	4	2	3	3	7	.	.	.	.	1	9	.
Loch Etive and Oban	12	23	19	24	31	52	6	9	.	.	6	36	.

* Persons from inland centres temporarily engaged in fishing

No. II.—continued.

Methods of Fishing Pursued.	Position of Principal Fishing Grounds.	Quantity and Value of Fish Landed (excluding Shell Fish).		Value of Shell Fish Taken.	Principal Kinds of Fish Landed.	No. of Curing Stations.	General Remarks.
		Cwts.	£				
Nets, lines and creels.	Inshore.	2,151	513	258	Herrings and lobsters.	1	The returns show a slight increase.
	Between Skye and mainland.	493	144	25	"	.	Decrease in quantity and value of fish landed.
} " " "	" "	2,077	308	227	Saithe and crabs.	.	Slight decrease in quantity and value.
		35,097	9,438	66	Herrings and mackerel.	15	} A marked decrease in the value of fish landed.
Nets " and lines.	"	246	55	99	Herrings.	.		Little done at fishing from this creek.
Nets and creels.	"	1,846	887	379	Cod and haddocks.	.	Slight increase in quantity and value.
Nets, lines, and creels.	"	2,853	1,245	605	Herrings, cod, and haddocks.	.	Slight decrease in quantity of fish landed.
"	"	986	148	103	"	.	Decrease in value of fish landed.
"	"	6,356	1,251	846	Herrings, mackerel, lobsters.	4	Decrease in value of fish landed, principally in lobsters.
} " "	Inshore.	35,221	7,519	389	Herrings and lobsters.	6	} Herrings appeared to be plentiful in Loch Snizort during 1911. Returns show a slight decrease in quantity and value.
		12,891	2,518	1,144	Herrings, cod and lobsters.	3		} Decrease in quantity and value, principally in herrings.
"	"	4,643	959	541	Herrings and lobsters.	2	Marked increase in quantity of herrings landed.
} " "	" "	383	115	295	"	.	Results similar to those of 1910.
		Nets and creels.	"	67	10	193	"	. Of no importance as a fishing station.
		105,310	25,110	5,170			33
Nets and lines.	Loch Nevis.	104	36	.	Cod and saithe.	.	This creek shows a distinct decline in landings, which are practically confined to local needs.
Nets, lines, and creels.	In the various lochs, and Minch.	97,120	27,653	136	Herrings, cod, ling, eels, and skate.	8	The progress of the past few years continues. Landings show a good increase, while the value is much the same as in 1910.
Cod nets, lines, and creels.	Off coast.	115	70	234	Haddocks and shell-fish	.	Returns here show a falling off from 1910, both in quantity and value.
"	"	52	29	.	Cod and flounders.	.	Not much attention devoted to fishing during the past few years. Returns show a decrease.
"	Moidart Bay.	760	233	181	Cod, flounders, and shell-fish.	.	Returns exhibit a distinct improvement on the previous year's, except in shell-fish.
Nets.	In lochs.	.	.	62	Shell-fish.	.	Little done here except the gathering of whelks.
Drift nets and hand lines.	Loch Linnhe.	637	241	15	Herrings and whittings.	.	The absence of herrings in Loch Linnhe accounts for a decrease.
} Nets and hand lines	" }	63	23	.	Whittings and shell-fish.	}	Little attention is paid to fishing in these sections except when herrings are present in the Loch.
		36	11	18	Shell fish.		
Drift, seine, cod nets and lines.	Firth of Lorne and off Dhu Artach.	28,201	8,065	123	Herrings, cod, and whittings.	1	A large increase in the quantity landed, chiefly herrings, attributable to steamers operating on the Irish coast, and a moderately successful attempt to establish a herring fishery during May and June. Trawling results show a falling off.

Station or Creek.	Fishing Boats and Vessels belonging to Creek.														Seaworthy Boats Unlaunched.	Resident Fishermen and Boys.	* Non-Resident Fishermen and Boys.
	1st Class (including Steam Trawlers).				2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.		Increase on 1910.		Decrease from 1910.				
	45 feet keel and upwards.		30 to 45 feet keel.		18 to 30 feet keel.		Under 18 feet keel.										
No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	No.	No.	
<i>Fort-William District— continued.</i>																	
Lismore	1	2	3	4	4	6	.	.	1	1	1	8	.
Tobermory and Salen	4	24	8	12	12	36	.	.	2	5	2	29	.
Lochs Don, Spelve, and Bute	1	5	8	14	9	19	.	.	.	.	3	18	.
Carsaig to Kintra	2	4	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
Lochs Laich and Scriddan	1	17	2	11	10	14	13	42	.	.	.	1	1	30	.
Ulva, Lochs Na-Kael and Tuadh	1	2	9	17	10	19	.	.	.	.	.	18	.
Coll	12	17	12	17	8	12	.	.	.	16	.
Tiree	2	20	1	2	19	30	22	52	1	2	.	.	4	73	.
Iona	3	4	3	4	1	1	.	.	.	8	.
Canna	2	5	.	.	2	5	.	.	1	17	.	10	.
Rum, Muck, and Eigg	1	17	1	1	4	7	6	25	1	17	.	.	.	12	.
Totals	2	68	5	71	69	260	174	263	250	662	21	48	9	37	44	508	.
<i>Campbeltown District.</i>																	
Skipness and Clonaig	2	10	.	.	2	10	.	.	1	4	.	5	.
Carradale and Torrisdale, &c.	30	214	2	4	32	218	.	.	2	3	.	141	.
Campbeltown and Machri- hanish, &c.	1	15	90	655	11	14	102	684	.	.	6	2	3	349	.
Sanda	3	17	.	.	3	17	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Southend	4	9	.	.	4	9	.	.	1	2	.	5	.
Muasdale and Ballochante	4	14	5	5	9	19	.	.	.	.	.	14	.
Gigha	16	87	15	25	31	112	.	.	.	.	.	35	.
Port-Ellen	16	42	.	.	16	42	1	2	.	.	2	20	.
Portaskaig	4	11	7	8	11	19	.	.	1	3	2	11	.
Portnahaven and Port- Wemyss, &c.	28	83	39	20	67	103	.	.	.	.	17	90	.

* Persons from inland centres temporarily engaged in fishing.

No. II.—continued.

Methods of Fishing Pursued.	Position of Principal Fishing Grounds.	Quantity and Value of Fish Landed (excluding Shell Fish).		Value of Shell Fish Taken.	Principal Kinds of Fish Landed.	No. of Curing Stations.	General Remarks.
		Cwts.	£				
Lines.	Loch Linnhe. Sound of Mull.	26	10	.	Eels and skate.	.	Landings mostly made at Oban.
Drift and cod nets, lines and creels.		502	352	243				Cod, haddocks, and lobsters.	Since the advent of steam, island stations are tending to decline, especially for line-fishing, and, in common with others, this station is falling off.
Drift and cod nets and creels.	In the lochs.	140	42	25	Herrings and lobsters.	.	The bulk of fish taken from these lochs is now landed at Oban. Returns show a slight improvement.
Hand lines and creels.	Off the coast.	74	22	32	Flounders and lobsters.	.	The results here vary little, only a few small local boats being employed.
Nets, lines, and creels.	In the lochs.	95	47	148	Haddocks and shell-fish.	.	A very unproductive year was experienced at this creek, chiefly owing to the absence of herrings. Shell-fish also exhibit a decrease.
Creels.	Around Fresh-nish Isles.	85	22	685	Lobsters.	.	The promising increase in lobsters reported last year has not been maintained. Value shows a decline of about £250.
Lines and creels.	Off the island.	35	10	219	„	.	A fairly substantial increase in the quantity and value of lobsters compared with last year.
„	„	354	109	127	Cod, ling, and lobsters.	.	Except during May and June, line fishing is pretty much neglected. Landings show a small decrease; also value of shell-fish.
„	Sound of Iona.	177	138	92	Cod, flounders, and lobsters.	.	Returns similar to last year's. Value of lobsters slightly better.
Nets, lines, and creels.	Off the islands.	573	111	245	Herrings and lobsters.	1	Herring returns show a fair increase in quantity, while value of lobsters exhibits a decrease.
Creels.	„	.	.	85	Lobsters.	.	Rather decided decline in the quantity and value of lobsters.
		129,149	37,294	2,670		10	
Drift nets.	Kilbrannan Sound.	2	1	.	Whelks.	.	Fishing mostly prosecuted from Campbeltown.
Seine nets, lines, and lobster creels.	„	3,165	538	33	Herrings, cod, saithe, and haddocks.	.	Chiefly seine net herring fishing prosecuted. Increase in quantity of herrings landed, but decrease in all other kinds of fish.
Drift and seine nets, lines, and lobster creels.	„	95,531	24,536	474	Herrings, cod, saithe, haddocks, whittings, and plaice.	10	Herrings show a large increase in quantity and value. Seine net herring fishing prosecuted practically all the year. Line-fishing results slightly better than those of the previous year.
Lobster creels.	Around the island.	.	.	75	Lobsters.	.	Decrease in the catch of lobsters.
„	Mull of Kintyre.	606	146	33	Saithe and lobsters.	2	Increase in catch of saithe, but decrease in catch of lobsters
„	1 to 4 miles off Balloch-ante.	.	.	184	Lobsters.	.	Results similar to last year's.
Great lines and lobster creels.	1 to 5 miles S.W. of Cara Island.	1,180	355	271	Cod and lobsters.	6	Great-line fishing not so successful as in 1910, but increase in the value of shell-fish.
Lobster creels.	Mull of Oa.	122	25	565	Lobsters.	.	Increase in the catch and value of lobsters
„	Sound of Islay.	.	.	471	„	.	„ „ „ „
Lines and lobster creels.	1 to 5 miles off Rhinnus Lighthouse.	527	178	20	Cod, saithe, and lobsters.	5	Increase in catch of cod, but decrease in catch of saithe and lobsters.

Station or Creek.	Fishing Boats and Vessels belonging to Creek.														Seaworthy Boats Unlaunched	Resident Fishermen and Boys.	*Non-Resident Fishermen and Boys.
	1st Class (including Steam Trawlers).				2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.		Increase on 1910.		Decrease from 1910.				
	45 feet keel and upwards.		30 to 45 feet keel.		18 to 30 feet keel.	Under 18 feet keel.											
No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	No.	No.	
<i>Campbeltown District— continued.</i>																	
Bowmore				7	11	5	6	12	17			1	1	2	16		
Port-Charlotte				4	6			4	6			1	4		8		
Bruichladdich				3	10			3	10						4		
Loch Gruinart				7	20	1	2	8	22					2	11		
Jura				3	9	4	4	7	13						10		
Cclonsay				5	9	2	2	7	11			3	8		12		
Totals			1	15	226	1,207	91	90	318	1,312	1	2	16	27	28	735	
<i>Inveraray District.</i>																	
Luing				5	27	41	41	46	68	3	11				42		
Crinan and Loch Sween				2	11	4	4	6	15						6		
Lochkylesport						2	2	2	2						2		
Tarbert				77	607	3	6	80	613			2	6	5	290		
Ardtrishaig				43	236	5	5	48	241			6	30	6	110		
Lochgilphead				12	83	2	2	14	85			6	25	1	32		
Castleton				6	42	1	1	7	43			1	3		18		
Lochgair				1	3	1	1	2	4						4		
Minard				6	57	4	4	10	61					1	30		
Crarac				4	25			4	25			1	1		14		
Furnace				1	5	3	4	4	9			3	14	3	8		
Kenmore				3	16			3	16						2	6	
Inveraray				4	15	4	5	8	20						4	9	
Cairndhu to Newton				5	28	4	4	9	32			3	11	2	14		
Otter to Ardlamont				1	4	1	1	2	5						3		
Totals				170	1,159	75	80	245	1,239	3	11	22	90	24	588		
<i>Rothesay District.</i>																	
Rothesay (Buteshire)				9	46	12	14	21	60	2	9			2	18		
Port-Bannatyne „				5	9	2	2	7	11					2	8		
St. Ninians „				5	28	6	7	11	35			2	7		12		
Kilchattan „				2	12	3	4	5	16						6		

* Persons from inland centres temporarily engaged in fishing.

No. II.—continued.

Methods of Fishing Pursued.	Position of Principal Fishing Grounds.	Quantity and Value of Fish Landed. (excluding Shell Fish).	Value of Shell Fish Taken.	Principal Kinds of Fish Landed.	No. of Curing Stations.	General Remarks.	
Small lines.	Lochindaal.	Cwts. 821	£ 357	£ 30	Herrings, haddocks, and plaice.	Fish were scarce in Lochindaal, and results were similar to 1910. Herrings caught in October and November increased materially the total quantity and value of fish landed for the year.	
"	"	95	50	.	Cod, haddocks, and plaice.		
Lines and lobster creels.	"	189	81	63	Herrings, cod, haddocks, and plaice.		
"	Loch Gruinart Bay.	610	108	100	Saithe.		Decrease in the catch of saithe and shell-fish.
Lobster creels.	Around the island.	.	.	130	Lobsters.		Results similar to last year's.
"	"	.	.	269	"	Decrease in the catch of shell-fish. Fishermen were employed at various occupations not connected with fishing during the year.	
		102,848	26,375	2,721		23	
Creels.	Vicinity of Luing and neighbouring islands.	150	41	580	Lobsters and whelks.	Increase in number of lobster boats, but decrease in catch and value.	
"	Vicinity of Crinan and neighbouring islands.	.	.	225	Lobsters.	Lobster fishing slightly better results; output of oysters greater than in previous year.	
"	Lochkylesport	98	20	161	Herrings and lobsters.	Decrease in quantity and value of lobsters. Herrings entered Loch in December, but operations considerably interrupted by stormy weather.	
Nets and lines.	Loch Fyne and Kilbrannan Sound.	9,760	2,039	138	Herrings, mackerel, saithe, and codlings.	Decrease of fully 50 per cent. in catch and value, herrings and mackerel accounting for shortage. Herring fleet reduced by 20 boats within past seven years.	
"	"	8,528	1,934	25	Herrings, mackerel, and codlings.	Also shows decrease of fully 50 per cent. in landings from same cause as above. Number of boats annually decreasing.	
"	"	.	.	.	"	Fish sold at sea or landed at Ardrishaig.	
"	"	275	125	32	Cod, codlings, and saithe.	Minard principal creek. All herrings sold at sea. Practically no change in catch by cod nets and lines.	
"	"	83	44	.	Herrings and mackerel.	Fishing population gradually decreasing since herrings ceased to frequent upper reaches of the Loch.	
		18,894	4,203	1,161		6	
Cod nets and lines.	Between Bute and Cumbraes and upper reaches of the Clyde.	4,602	1,559	50	Herrings, mackerel, cod, and conger.	Slight increase in quantity, but decrease in value. White fish fishing was not so successfully prosecuted as in 1910.	
Cod nets. Drift nets and lines.	Off west of Bute.	1,089	353	105	Herrings.		
"	Off east of Bute.	566	191	22	Herrings and mackerel.	Decreases in quantity and value. Codling and whiting were very scarce in the waters off the west of Bute.	
						Results almost similar to those of previous year.	

Station or Creek.	Fishing Boats and Vessels belonging to Creek.														Seaworthy Boats Unlaunched.	Resident Fishermen and Boys.	*Non-Resident Fishermen and Boys.	
	1st Class (including Steam Trawlers).				2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.	Increase on 1910.		Decrease from 1910.						
	45 feet keel and upwards.		30 to 45 feet keel.		13 to 30 feet keel.		Under 18 feet keel.			No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.				Ton.
<i>Rothsay District— continued.</i>	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
Kyles of Bute (Argyllshire)	9	37	11	13	20	50	.	.	1	7	2	17	.	.
Toward to Holy Loch „	1	1	4	4	5	5	.	.	2	4	.	12	.	.
Blairmore, Ardentiny, and Lochgoil (Dumbarton- shire)	}	.	.	.	5	11	.	.	5	11	.	.	1	3	.	6	.	.
Kilcreggan to Arrochar „	12	30	9	9	21	39	1	6	.	.	.	21	.	.
Lochranza and Caticol (Buteshire),	2	15	1	1	3	16	.	.	2	4	.	7	.	.
Pirnmill to Blackwater „	5	26	3	4	8	36	.	.	2	16	2	14	.	.
Blackwater to Whiting Bay (Buteshire)	1	2	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	6	.	.
Whiting Bay to Lamdash „	3	18	3	3	6	21	1	1	.	.	.	10	.	.
Totals	58	233	55	63	113	296	4	16	11	42	8	137	.	.
<i>Greenock District.</i>																		
Gareloch (Dumbartonshire),	3	8	5	5	8	13	.	.	1	2	.	10	.	.
Helensburgh „	1	2	6	5	7	7	1	1	.	.	.	9	.	.
Glasgow (Lanarkshire),	†20	942	.	.	2	6	1	1	23	949	1	24	.	.	.	180	.	.
Port-Glasgow (Renfrewshire)	16	62	8	7	24	69	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.
Greenock „	19	83	17	15	36	98	.	.	.	17	2	20	.	.
Gourock „	4	3	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.
Wemyss Bay „	2	2	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.
Largs (Ayrshire),	2	6	19	17	21	23	.	.	3	7	1	26	.	.
Cumraes (Buteshire)	2	4	7	7	9	11	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.
Fairlie (Ayrshire)	1	1	3	3	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.
Portincross „	1	2	2	2	3	4	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.
Saltcoats „	11	62	12	18	23	80	.	.	1	5	.	30	.	.
Ardrossan „	1	7	1	1	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.

* Persons from inland centres temporarily engaged in fishing.

† Steam trawlers.

No. II.—continued.

Methods of Fishing Pursued.	Position of Principal Fishing Grounds.	Quantity and Value of Fish landed (excluding Shell Fish).		Value of Shell Fish Taken.	Principal Kinds of Fish Landed.	No. of Curing Stations.	General Remarks.
		Cwts.	£				
Drift and cod nets and lines. Cod nets and lines.	Kyles of Bute and adjacent waters. Estuary of the Upper Clyde.	487	232	124	Herrings and cod.	.	Herrings were again scarce in the Kyles. Results about the same as in 1910.
		496	356	172	Cod and saithe.		Small-line fishing was unsuccessfully pursued. Decrease in quantity and value.
Drift and cod nets and lines.	Lochs Long and Goil.	2,925	647	25	Mackerel, cod, and saithe.	.	Mackerel fishing was attended with much success in these lochs, and the quantity caught is in excess of that of any previous year. Returns on the whole almost similar to figures of 1910.
Drift and seine nets and lines.	Kilbrannan Sound and adjacent waters.							321	127	1	Herrings.	The fisheries at these creeks are now unimportant.
Drift and seine nets and lines.	" "	50	50	17	Haddocks.	.	Only one pair of seine-net crews fitted out from this creek for herring fishing, and they earned £1,200.
Lobster creels. Drift nets and lines.	S. and E. off Arran "	23,408	7,338	251	Herrings, cod, haddocks, and lobsters.	.	The returns for this area are both in quantity and value about 50 per cent. less than those of preceding year, owing entirely to the partial failure of the herring fishing obtained off the S.E. of Arran. Lobster fishing is carried on by local fishers.
Nets and lines	Gareloch.	82	30	18	Codlings and mackerel.	.	Fishing unsuccessful in the loch.
" "	Firth of Clyde.	222	219	276	Codlings, whittings, and plaice.	.	Only very light catches of fish got.
Otter trawls, and great and small lines.	West Coast and Clyde estuary.	7,467	3,556	.	Mostly all kinds.	25	The various kinds of fish were landed by steam trawlers, liners, and drifters.
Nets and lines.	Clyde estuary.	10	1	35	Saithe and musse'schiefly.	.	Falling off in quantity and value of mussels.
" "	" "	226	26	159	Mackerel, saithe, and mussels.	3	Little fishing carried on; chiefly mussels landed.
" "	" "	178	120	.	Codlings, saithe, and plaice.	.	Fishing of very little consequence.
" "	" "	210	233	.	Codlings, whittings, and plaice.	.	Only light catches obtained.
Seine trawl, nets, and lines.	" "	704	613	.	Mackerel, codlings, and flounders.	.	Landings of fish rather under those of preceding year. Herring fishing a failure.
Nets and lines.	" "	772	385	7	Herrings, codlings, and mackerel.	.	Slight decrease in value.
Lines.	" "	245	79	40	Codlings and whittings.	.	Fishing very trifling.
Nets, lines, and creels.	" "	665	197	305	Codlings, plaice, skate, and lobsters.	1	Falling off in quantity and value of fish landed.
Lines and creels.	" "	.	.	.	A few lobsters chiefly.	1	Very little fishing.

Station or Creek.	Fishing Boats and Vessels belonging to Creek.														Seaworthy Boats Unlaunched.	Resident Fishermen and Boys.	*Non-Resident Fishermen and Boys.
	1st Class (including Steam Trawlers).				2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.		Increase on 1910.		Decrease from 1910.				
	45 feet keel and upwards.		30 to 45 feet keel.		18 to 30 feet keel.		Under 18 feet keel.										
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Greenock District—continued.</i>																	
Irvine (Ayrshire)	17	72	5	8	22	80	.	.	2	6	.	30	.
Troon "	15	35	6	5	21	40	.	.	.	4	.	14	.
Totals	20	942	.	.	91	350	98	99	209	1,391	2	26	8	41	3	374	.
<i>Ballantrae District</i>																	
Ayr (Ayrshire)	15	37	1	2	16	39	.	.	2	10	2	20	.
Dunure "	37	135	1	1	38	136	.	.	4	13	.	48	.
Maldens "	35	105	3	5	38	110	.	.	2	1	1	35	.
Girvan "	36	192	3	3	39	195	.	.	3	2	2	90	.
Carleton "	3	16	4	4	7	20	.	.	1	7	.	12	.
Ballantrae "	13	48	5	8	18	56	.	.	.	.	1	32	.
Cairnryan (Wigtownshire)	3	9	1	1	4	10	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Stranraer "	15	99	21	26	36	125	.	.	2	1	5	62	.
Kirkcolm "	1	2	7	8	8	10	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
Port-Patrick "	8	9	8	9	.	.	1	1	.	16	.
Port-Logan "	6	6	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Drummore "	8	58	11	13	19	71	.	.	1	24	.	24	.
Sandhead "	3	10	6	6	9	16	.	2	1	.	.	14	.
Glenluce "	3	11	8	9	11	20	.	.	.	.	.	15	.
Port-William "	1	2	12	12	13	14	.	.	1	.	1	16	.
Whithorn Isle "	10	10	10	10	.	.	2	2	.	16	.
Garliestown "	5	5	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
Creetown (Kirkcudbright)	5	21	10	12	15	33	.	.	1	5	.	24	.
Kirkcudbright "	4	4	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Carsethorn (Dumfries)	2	5	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	1	.	14	.
Caerlaverock "	16	.
Powfoot "	5	.
Annan "	45	187	2	4	47	191	.	.	1	4	.	90	.
Totals	225	937	128	148	353	1,085	.	2	22	71	12	592	.
Grand Totals, 1911	2810	101139	452	5,901	2670	12583	3226	5,163	9158	124786	.	.	197	2,335	274	33733	1,351
Grand Totals, 1910	2890	102851	459	6,237	2741	12791	3265	5,242	9355	127121	.	.	178	995	305	34197	1,357

* Persons from inland centres temporarily engaged in fishing.

† Includes 48 sailing trawlers, of an aggregate tonnage of 245 tons.

No. II.—continued.

Method of Fishing Pursued.	Position of Principal Fishing Grounds.	Quantity and Value of Fish landed (excluding Shell Fish).		Value of Shell Fish Taken.	Principal Kinds of Fish Landed.	No. of Curing Stations.	General Remarks.
		Cwts.	£				
Seine, drift, and bag nets, and lines. Lines and creels.	Clyde estuary.	8,146	2,489	9	Herrings, mackerel, and flounders.	.	Herring fishing fairly successful.
	"	60	30	16	Mackerel and lobsters.	.	No regular fishing.
		18,987	7,978	865		30	
Nets and lines. " " " " " "	Firth of Clyde.	14,537	3,770	69	Herrings, whittings, haddocks, mackerel, and plaice.	12	Very considerable increase in quantity and value, chiefly in herrings. The Ayr catch was mostly landed by crews other than those belonging to creek. For the decreases in quantity and value, mackerel, cod, and saithe are accountable.
		8,557	3,241	125			
		2,307	1,210	54			
		8,979	2,619	248	General.	3	
"	"	1,055	450	72	Cod and saithe.	.	Decrease in quantity and value.
" " " "	Lochryan and off Corsewall.	19,399	6,555	3,967	Herrings, haddocks, cod, ling, plaice, skate, and eels.	8	Marked improvement in herring fishing. No very appreciable change in other fishings.
Lines and creels.	Channel.	1,043	459	184	Cod, plaice, crabs, and lobsters.	.	Similar to preceding year's returns.
Nets, lines, and creels	Luce Bay.	1,948	1,487	439	Mackerel, plaice, turbot, skate, lobsters, and crabs.	.	Excepting skate, there was a general increase in all kinds of fish landed.
Lines and creels. Nets and shrimp trawls.	Wigtown Bay.	180	210	505	Sparlings, cod, plaice, lobsters, crabs, and mussels.	.	Little change from previous year.
Lines and creels. Stake nets.		Kirkcudbright Bay.	652	390	536	Flounders, mussels, and lobsters.	
" " " "	"		2,088	2,562	1,830	Flounders, plaice, and shrimps.	.	All kinds show a slight decrease.
Beam trawling.	"						
		60,745	22,953	8,029		23	
		817,731	297,300	67,355		909	
		742,318	288,917	72,392		992	

APPENDIX A.—No. III.

RETURN for the year 1911 showing the largest number of Boats, Decked and Undecked, *irrespective* of the places to which they belong, employed fishing for herrings, as well as the number of persons engaged in that industry, in each District in Scotland at *one* time.

DISTRICTS.	Boats.	Fisher- men and Boys.	Curers.	Coopers.	Gutters and Packers.	Labour- ers.	Total Persons Em- ployed.
Eyemouth, . . .	417	3,308	93	269	2,006	332	6,008
Leith, . . .	80	270	12	12	112	31	437
Anstruther, . . .	186	1,203	42	93	234	43	1,615
Montrose, . . .	81	605	8	35	232	35	915
Stonehaven, . . .	19	126	5	11	96	3	241
Aberdeen, . . .	255	2,190	54	152	2,150	818	5,364
Peterhead, . . .	420	3,340	84	392	2,093	253	6,162
Fraserburgh, . . .	564	4,210	69	472	2,264	475	7,490
Banff, . . .	39	273	13	26	204	18	534
Buckie, . . .	135	945	13	26	222	14	1,220
Findhorn, . . .	60	340	9	17	132	22	520
Cromarty, . . .	3	12	...	1	...	1	14
Helmsdale, . . .	2	12	...	...	...	...	12
Lybster, . . .	13	75	1	2	18	...	96
Wick, . . .	424	3,164	55	281	1,483	185	5,168
Orkney, . . .	290	2,292	23	124	832	65	3,336
Shetland, . . .	645	5,699	80	554	3,352	449	10,134
Stornoway, . . .	260	2,080	39	128	834	84	3,165
Barra, . . .	197	1,379	28	73	597	64	2,141
Loch Broom, . . .	100	468	15	21	111	17	632
Loch Carron and Skye,	210	735	33	18	72	5	863
Fort-William, . . .	49	392	23	11	36	21	483
Campbeltown, . . .	120	540	10	5	60	14	629
Inveraray, . . .	113	438	6	2	50	3	499
Rothesay, . . .	240	901	3	...	10	3	917
Greenock, . . .	63	309	30	32	96	76	543
Ballantrae, . . .	141	564	8	6	...	12	590

APPENDIX B.—No. I.

FISH LANDED.—STATEMENT of the Total Quantity and Value of Herrings taken by Nets from Steam, Motor, and Sailing Boats respectively and landed in SCOTLAND during the various Seasons of the Year 1911.

No.	DISTRICTS.	WINTER. (1st Jan. to 31st Mar.)						EARLY SUMMER, (1st April to 30th June.)			
		Steam.		Motor.		Sail.		Total.		Steam.	
		Cwts. Landed.	Value.	Cwts. Landed.	Value.	Cwts. Landed.	Value.	Cwts. Landed.	Value.	Cwts. Landed.	Value.
	EAST COAST.		£		£		£		£		£
1	Eymouth	-	-	4,459	1,274	2,575	718	7,034	1,992	2,796	494
2	Leith	1	-	-	-	8,803	2,765	8,804	2,765	502	130
3	Anstruther .. .	-	-	458	93	53,835	12,370	54,293	12,463	1,386	249
4	Montrose	-	-	-	-	518	111	518	111	1,365	355
5	Stonehaven .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Aberdeen	214	55	-	-	-	-	214	55	62,965	11,726
7	Peterhead	156	42	-	-	-	-	156	42	175,273	29,279
8	Fraserburgh .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,226	15,815
9	Banff	91	23	-	-	-	-	91	23	2,621	458
10	Buckie	83	24	-	-	-	-	83	24	7,710	1,667
11	Findhorn	116	51	-	-	3,423	692	3,539	743	2,163	358
12	Cromarty	-	-	-	-	52	6	52	6	-	-
12	Helmsdale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Lybster	-	-	-	-	8	3	8	3	-	-
15	Wick	3,395	1,498	28	17	294	166	3,717	1,681	106,493	25,803
	East Coast Totals } carried down .. }	4,056	1,693	4,945	1,384	69,508	16,831	78,509	19,908	438,500	86,339
	Orkney and Shetland.										
16	Orkney	427	157	-	-	14	5	441	162	97,211	25,020
17	Shetland	24,311	4,400	-	-	-	-	24,311	4,400	597,418	135,236
	Orkney & Shetland } Totals carried down }	24,738	4,557	-	-	14	5	24,752	4,562	694,629	160,256
	WEST COAST.										
18	Stornoway	61,544	17,592	1,323	403	2,453	825	65,320	18,820	10,486	2,251
19	Barra	1,509	337	-	-	829	183	2,338	570	24,053	7,580
20	Loch Broom .. .	-	-	-	-	40	5	40	5	-	-
21	Loch Carron and Skye	3,444	881	444	214	5,563	1,255	9,451	2,350	60	10
22	Fort-William ..	42,386	9,396	-	-	183	76	42,569	9,472	18,508	5,521
23	Campbeltown .. .	1,186	202	2,629	528	877	176	4,692	906	-	-
24	Inveraray	-	-	-	-	77	9	77	9	-	-
25	Rothesay	-	-	70	6	1,153	85	1,223	91	-	-
26	Greenock	847	262	-	-	24	3	871	265	-	-
27	Ballantrae	-	-	12,250	3,391	4,760	1,279	17,010	4,670	-	-
	West Coast Totals } carried down .. }	110,916	28,720	16,716	4,542	15,959	3,896	143,591	37,158	53,107	15,362
	Totals brought down.										
	East Coast	4,056	1,693	4,945	1,384	69,508	16,831	78,509	19,908	438,500	86,339
	Orkney and Shetland	21,738	4,557	-	-	14	5	24,752	4,562	694,629	160,256
	West Coast	110,916	28,720	16,716	4,542	15,959	3,896	143,591	37,158	53,107	15,362
	Grand Totals for 1911	139,710	34,970	21,661	5,926	85,481	20,732	246,852	61,623	1,186,236	261,957
	Grand Totals for 1910	164,907	49,445	13,762	3,782	89,681	28,877	268,350	81,604	1,533,553	359,237
	Increase in 1911 ..	-	-	7,899	2,144	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Decrease in 1911 ..	25,197	14,475	-	-	4,200	7,645	21,498	19,976	347,817	97,280

FISH LANDED.—STATEMENT of the Total Quantity and Value of Herrings taken by Nets
Seasons of the

No.	DISTRICTS.	EARLY SUMMER—continued. (1st April to 30th June.)						GREAT SUMMER AND AUTUMN (1st July to 31st Dec.)			
		Motor		Sail		Total.		Steam.		Motor.	
		Cwts. Landed.	Value.	Cwts. Landed.	Value.	Cwts. Landed.	Value.	Cwts. Landed.	Value.	Cwts. Landed.	Value.
	EAST COAST.		£		£		£		£		£
1	Eyemouth	17,664	3,037	17,578	2,089	38,038	5,620	12,051	3,518	39,464	11,588
2	Leith	—	—	1,553	243	1,855	373	38	11	—	—
3	Anstruther	448	72	4,195	792	6,029	1,113	8,376	2,264	1,414	240
4	Montrose	133	24	5,313	865	6,811	1,244	11,746	3,776	3,752	1,140
5	Stonehaven	—	—	4,067	626	4,067	626	—	—	—	—
6	Aberdeen	1,743	256	18,062	3,309	32,770	15,291	172,044	68,661	1,728	682
7	Peterhead	1,043	296	98,338	15,554	275,154	45,129	256,529	89,560	1,172	451
8	Fraserburgh	7,879	1,469	142,512	23,628	225,617	40,912	198,969	73,560	12,964	4,494
9	Banff	—	—	12,134	2,101	14,755	2,559	5,623	1,767	—	—
10	Buckie	—	—	22,960	4,193	30,670	5,866	8,400	3,068	—	—
11	Findhorn	52	17	6,546	1,209	8,761	1,584	3,609	1,275	—	—
12	Cromarty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Helmsdale	—	—	161	45	161	45	—	—	—	—
14	Lybster	—	—	616	129	616	129	—	—	—	—
15	Wick	3,843	648	90,816	18,845	201,152	45,301	188,602	77,042	4,638	1,875
	East Coast Totals carried down .. .	32,805	5,819	425,151	73,628	896,456	165,786	865,992	324,502	65,132	20,470
	Orkney and Shetland.										
16	Orkney	552	233	35,055	8,758	132,818	34,011	192,510	75,509	2,026	838
17	Shetland	3,282	702	117,002	23,406	717,702	159,344	518,854	220,790	1,211	544
	Orkney & Shetland Totals carried down .. .	3,834	935	152,057	32,164	850,520	193,355	711,364	296,299	3,237	1,382
	WEST COAST.										
18	Stornoway	11	12	24,542	6,044	35,039	8,307	13,003	3,781	1,551	429
19	Barra	945	299	39,650	12,566	64,648	20,445	14,787	6,865	1,372	438
20	Loch Broom	—	—	219	52	219	52	908	196	304	74
21	Loch Carron and Skye	10	2	1,262	254	1,332	266	9,227	2,642	8,326	2,391
22	Fort-William	—	—	3,252	878	21,760	6,399	7,052	2,090	—	—
23	Campbeltown	24,280	4,410	8,094	1,470	32,374	5,880	—	—	44,500	12,594
24	Inveraray	3,240	675	3,332	713	6,622	1,388	—	—	3,842	765
25	Rothesay	2,870	601	1,635	330	4,505	931	—	—	16,516	5,211
26	Greenock	—	—	1,277	294	1,277	294	2,045	737	3,700	1,115
27	Ballantrae	3,217	613	2,349	462	5,566	1,075	—	—	11,540	3,063
	West Coast Totals carried down .. .	34,573	6,612	85,662	23,063	173,342	45,037	47,022	16,311	91,651	26,080
	Totals brought down.										
	East Coast	32,805	5,819	425,151	73,628	896,456	165,786	865,992	324,502	65,132	20,470
	Orkney and Shetland	3,834	935	152,057	32,164	850,520	193,355	711,364	296,299	3,237	1,382
	West Coast	34,573	6,612	85,662	23,063	173,342	45,037	47,022	16,311	91,651	26,080
	Grand Totals for 1911	71,212	13,366	662,870	128,855	1,920,318	404,178	1,624,378	637,112	160,020	47,932
	Grand Totals for 1910	69,349	13,964	942,905	199,654	2,544,807	572,855	1,513,542	530,108	119,664	36,968
	Increase in 1911 ..	2,863	—	—	—	—	—	110,836	107,004	40,356	10,964
	Decrease in 1911 ..	—	598	280,035	70,799	624,489	168,677	—	—	—	—

No. I.—continued.

from Steam, Motor, and Sailing Boats respectively and landed in SCOTLAND during the various Year 1911.

GREAT SUMMER AND AUTUMN—cont'd. (1st July to 31st Dec.)				TOTALS.						GRAND TOTAL.		No.
Sail.		Total.		Steam.		Motor.		Sail.		Cwts. Landed.	Value. £	
Cwts. Landed.	Value. £	Cwts. Landed.	Value. £	Cwts. Landed.	Value. £	Cwts. Landed.	Value. £	Cwts. Landed.	Value. £			
36,216	8,760	87,731	23,866	14,847	4,012	61,587	15,899	56,389	11,567	132,303	31,478		1
823	163	861	174	541	141	-	-	10,979	3,171	11,520	3,312	2
20,151	4,859	29,941	7,363	9,762	2,513	2,320	405	78,181	15,021	90,263	20,939	3
36,603	10,491	52,101	15,407	13,111	4,131	3,885	1,164	42,434	11,467	59,430	16,762	4
8,205	2,271	8,205	2,271	-	-	-	-	12,272	2,897	12,272	2,897	5
30,384	11,078	204,156	80,421	235,223	80,442	3,471	938	48,446	14,887	287,140	95,767	6
139,514	50,365	397,215	140,376	431,958	118,881	2,215	747	238,352	65,919	672,525	185,542	7
237,619	82,124	449,552	160,178	274,195	89,375	20,843	5,963	380,131	105,752	675,169	201,090	8
8,632	2,385	14,260	4,652	8,940	2,243	-	-	20,766	4,986	29,106	7,234	9
4,005	1,400	12,405	4,463	16,193	4,759	-	-	26,965	5,593	43,158	10,352	10
34,606	4,616	38,215	5,891	5,888	1,684	52	17	44,575	6,517	50,515	8,218	11
357	53	357	53	-	-	-	-	409	59	409	59	12
259	73	259	73	-	-	-	-	420	118	420	118	13
1,260	336	1,260	336	-	-	-	-	1,884	468	1,884	468	14
143,761	56,097	337,001	135,014	298,490	104,348	8,509	2,540	234,871	75,108	541,870	181,996	15
702,395	235,571	1,633,519	580,543	1,308,548	412,534	102,882	27,673	1,197,054	326,030	2,608,484	766,237	
73,843	26,240	268,379	102,587	290,148	100,636	2,578	1,071	108,912	35,003	401,638	136,760	16
110,430	41,137	630,495	262,471	1,140,583	360,426	4,493	1,246	227,432	64,543	1,372,508	426,215	17
184,273	67,377	898,874	365,058	1,430,731	461,112	7,071	2,317	336,344	99,546	1,774,146	562,975	
43,705	11,808	58,259	16,018	85,033	23,624	2,885	844	70,700	18,677	158,618	43,145	18
31,103	10,826	47,262	13,129	40,349	14,832	2,317	737	71,582	23,575	114,248	39,144	19
19,947	4,627	21,159	4,837	908	196	304	74	20,206	4,684	21,418	4,954	20
60,326	12,600	77,879	17,633	12,731	3,533	8,780	2,607	67,151	14,109	83,662	20,249	21
5,943	1,594	12,695	3,684	6,878	17,007	-	-	9,878	2,548	77,324	19,552	22
14,834	4,198	59,334	16,792	1,186	202	71,409	17,532	23,805	5,844	96,400	23,578	23
5,811	1,161	9,653	1,926	-	-	7,082	1,440	9,270	1,833	16,352	3,323	24
4,888	1,548	21,404	6,759	-	-	19,456	5,818	7,676	1,963	27,132	7,731	25
4,386	1,272	10,131	3,124	2,892	999	3,700	1,115	5,687	1,569	12,279	3,683	26
7,305	1,902	18,845	4,965	-	-	27,007	7,067	14,414	3,643	41,421	10,710	27
198,248	51,536	336,921	93,927	211,045	60,393	142,940	37,234	299,869	78,495	653,854	176,122	
702,395	235,571	1,633,519	580,543	1,308,548	412,534	102,882	27,673	1,197,054	326,030	2,608,484	766,237	
184,273	67,377	898,874	365,058	1,430,731	461,112	7,071	2,317	336,344	99,546	1,774,146	562,975	
198,248	51,536	336,921	93,927	211,045	60,393	142,940	37,234	299,869	78,495	653,854	176,122	
1,084,916	354,484	2,869,314	1,039,523	2,950,324	934,039	252,893	67,224	1,833,267	504,071	5,036,484	1,505,334	
1,240,863	372,773	2,874,069	939,849	3,212,002	938,790	201,775	54,714	2,273,449	600,804	5,687,226	1,594,308	
155,947	18,289	4,755	99,679	261,678	4,751	51,118	12,510	440,182	96,733	650,742	88,974	

APPENDIX B.—No. I.—continued.

TOTAL QUANTITY OF FISH LANDED.—STATEMENT of the Total Quantity and Value of the different kinds of Pelagic Fish taken by Nets and landed in SCOTLAND in the Year 1911.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Sprats.		Sparlings.		Mackerel.		TOTAL TAKEN BY NETS.	
		Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
	EAST COAST.								
1	Eyemouth, - - - -	...	...	...	...	1,761	596	134,564	32,074
2	Leith, - - - -	9,873	1,731	148	294	1,013	388	22,554	5,725
3	Anstruther, - - - -	4	1	113	226	43	11	90,423	21,177
4	Montrose, - - - -	10,990	1,321	13	30	330	158	70,763	18,271
5	Stonehaven, - - - -	...	...	...	...	4	2	12,276	2,899
6	Aberdeen, - - - -	...	...	...	...	5,659	1,996	292,799	97,763
7	Peterhead, - - - -	...	...	...	...	3,894	699	676,419	186,246
8	Fraserburgh, - - - -	...	...	...	...	5,803	831	680,972	201,921
9	Banff, - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,106	7,234
10	Buckie, - - - -	...	...	...	...	392	23	43,550	10,375
11	Findhorn, - - - -	15,008	1,181	...	...	...	...	65,523	9,399
12	Cromarty, - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	409	59
13	Helmsdale, - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	118
14	Lybster, - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,884	468
15	Wick, - - - -	...	...	...	...	1,070	188	542,940	182,184
	East Coast Totals carried down, - - - -	35,875	4,234	274	550	19,969	4,892	2,664,602	775,913
	Orkney and Shetland.								
16	Orkney, - - - -	...	...	...	...	133	45	401,771	136,805
17	Shetland, - - - -	...	...	...	...	6,695	907	1,379,203	427,122
	Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down, - - - -	...	...	...	...	6,828	952	1,780,974	563,927
	WEST COAST.								
18	Stornoway, - - - -	...	...	...	...	5,060	1,055	163,678	44,200
19	Barra, - - - -	...	...	...	...	987	72	115,235	39,216
20	Loch Broom, - - - -	...	...	...	...	1,637	125	23,055	5,079
21	Loch Carron and Skye, - - - -	...	...	...	...	6,314	1,121	94,976	21,370
22	Fort-William, - - - -	...	...	4	8	542	73	77,870	19,636
23	Campbeltown, - - - -	...	...	...	...	805	189	97,205	23,767
24	Inveraray, - - - -	...	...	...	...	1,453	276	17,805	3,599
25	Rothsay, - - - -	...	...	...	...	2,328	445	29,460	8,226
26	Greenock, - - - -	...	...	...	...	769	244	13,048	3,927
27	Ballantrae, - - - -	...	...	22	90	1,281	365	42,724	11,165
	West Coast Totals carried down, - - - -	...	...	26	98	21,176	3,965	675,056	180,185
	Totals brought down.								
	East Coast, - - - -	35,875	4,234	274	550	19,969	4,892	2,664,602	775,913
	Orkney and Shetland, - - - -	...	...	...	...	6,828	952	1,780,974	563,927
	West Coast, - - - -	...	...	26	98	21,176	3,965	675,056	180,185
	Grand Totals for 1911, - - - -	35,875	4,234	300	648	47,973	9,809	5,120,632	1,520,025
	Grand Totals for 1910, - - - -	9,675	2,894	325	881	43,831	10,965	5,741,057	1,609,048
	Increase in 1911, - - - -	26,200	1,340	...	...	4,142	...	...	...
	Decrease in 1911, - - - -	...	...	25	233	...	1,156	620,425	89,023

APPENDIX B.—No. I.—continued.

TOTAL QUANTITY OF FISH LANDED.—STATEMENT of the Total Quantity and Value of the different kinds of Fish landed in Scotland in the Year 1911.

No.	DISTRICTS.	ROUND FISH.							
		COD.				LING.			
		Line and Net.		Trawl.		Line and Net.		Trawl.	
		Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
EAST COAST.									
1	Eyemouth, - - -	3,229	1,438	...	...	302	156	...	...
2	Leith, - - - -	14,748	7,524	76,995	34,617	423	279	6,280	2,573
3	Anstruther, - - -	10,750	5,060	...	...	86	59	...	...
4	Montrose, - - -	14,286	5,851	10,554	5,275	272	207	262	246
5	Stonehaven, - - -	5,449	2,008	...	...	105	43	...	...
6	Aberdeen, - - -	51,766	20,926	596,889	244,430	118,301	34,107	57,693	12,952
7	Peterhead, - - -	14,869	5,277	3	1	2,266	781	...	...
8	Fraserburgh, - - -	10,650	4,006	31	24	880	339	...	...
9	Banff, - - - -	6,900	2,866	...	...	8	4	...	...
10	Buckie, - - - -	13,349	5,758	...	...	146	57	...	...
11	Findhorn, - - -	15,572	6,504	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Cromarty, - - -	3,773	1,999	...	...	55	16	...	...
13	Helmsdale, - - -	14,722	3,717	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Lybster, - - - -	4,353	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Wick, - - - - -	25,392	7,214	...	...	266	91	...	...
	East Coast Totals carried down, - - }	209,808	81,655	684,472	284,347	123,110	36,139	64,235	15,771
Orkney and Shetland.									
16	Orkney, - - - -	14,543	4,914	24,782	7,827	125	42	532	157
17	Shetland, - - -	8,029	2,012	...	...	11,098	3,067	...	...
	Orkney and Shetland } Totals carried down, }	22,572	6,926	24,782	7,827	11,223	3,109	532	157
WEST COAST.									
18	Stornoway, - - -	11,245	4,410	186	78	23,410	9,031	79	43
19	Barra, - - - -	1,714	437	...	...	3,123	901	...	...
20	Loch Broom, - - -	9,226	2,812	...	...	131	47	...	...
21	Loch Carron and Skye, - - -	3,333	1,421	...	...	470	197	...	...
22	Fort-William, - - -	6,717	2,295	401	192	3,760	1,325	183	59
23	Campbeltown, - - -	2,383	1,012	...	...	75	35	...	...
24	Inveraray, - - -	666	438	...	...	38	22	...	...
25	Rothsay, - - - -	1,369	1,112	...	...	64	47	...	...
26	Greenock, - - - -	801	796	178	60	1,426	395	40	10
27	Ballantrae, - - -	5,773	2,647	...	...	280	126	..	...
	West Coast Totals carried down, - - }	43,227	17,380	765	330	32,777	12,126	302	112
Totals brought down.									
	East Coast, - - -	209,808	81,655	684,472	284,347	123,110	36,139	64,235	15,771
	Orkney and Shetland, - - -	22,572	6,926	24,782	7,827	11,223	3,109	532	157
	West Coast, - - -	43,227	17,380	765	330	32,777	12,126	302	112
	Grand Totals for 1911,	275,607	105,961	710,019	292,504	167,110	51,374	65,069	16,040
	Grand Totals for 1910,	301,655	119,629	678,533	289,827	153,081	51,471	73,880	19,598
	Increase in 1911, - - -	...	...	31,486	2,677	14,029	...	8,811	3,558
	Decrease in 1911, - - -	26,088	13,668	...	...	...	97	...	...

TOTAL QUANTITY OF FISH LANDED.—STATEMENT of the Total Quantity

No.	DISTRICTS.	ROUND							
		TORSK (TUSK).				SAITHE (COAL FISH).			
		Line and Net.		Trawl.		Line and Net.		Trawl.	
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	
	EAST COAST.								
1	Eyemouth, - - -	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...
2	Leith, - - -	15	5	1	...	305	67	4,239	667
3	Anstruther, - - -	...	...	...	...	172	24	...	...
4	Montrose, - - -	1	1	...	...	155	36	134	34
5	Stonehaven, - - -	...	...	...	...	108	27	...	...
6	Aberdeen, - - -	14,136	4,443	1,625	437	5,045	875	108,287	15,047
7	Peterhead, - - -	190	58	...	...	7,401	1,340	...	...
8	Fraserburgh, - - -	26	8	...	...	1,790	435	...	...
9	Banff, - - -	...	...	...	...	29	7	...	...
10	Buckie, - - -	...	...	...	...	40	12	...	...
11	Findhorn, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Cromarty, - - -	...	...	...	...	29	10	...	...
13	Helmsdale, - - -	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...
14	Lybster, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Wick, - - -	11	2	...	...	1,090	171	...	...
	East Coast Totals carried down, - - -	14,379	4,517	1,626	437	16,177	3,006	112,610	15,748
	Orkney and Shetland.								
16	Orkney, - - -	...	...	...	...	11,595	516	492	79
17	Shetland, - - -	3,269	545	...	...	14,006	1,581	...	...
	Orkney and Shetland } Totals carried down, }	3,269	545	...	...	25,601	2,097	492	79
	WEST COAST.								
18	Stornoway, - - -	2,429	578	17	5	17,991	2,837	41	5
19	Barra, - - -	50	9	...	...	2,470	293	...	...
20	Loch Broom, - - -	...	...	...	...	2,108	385	...	...
21	Loch Carron and Skye, - - -	...	...	...	...	3,552	523	...	...
22	Fort-William, - - -	106	16	...	...	1,861	306	161	31
23	Campbeltown, - - -	...	...	...	...	1,854	334	...	...
24	Inveraray, - - -	...	...	...	...	233	48	...	...
25	Rothsay, - - -	...	...	...	...	1,081	193	...	...
26	Greenock, - - -	38	6	20	4	167	62	477	57
27	Ballantrae, - - -	...	...	...	...	688	159	...	...
	West Coast Totals carried down, - - -	2,623	609	37	9	32,005	5,140	679	93
	Totals brought down.								
	East Coast, - - -	14,379	4,517	1,626	437	16,177	3,006	112,610	15,748
	Orkney and Shetland, - - -	3,269	545	...	...	25,601	2,097	492	79
	West Coast, - - -	2,623	609	37	9	32,005	5,140	679	93
	Grand Totals for 1911, - - -	20,271	5,671	1,663	446	73,783	10,243	113,781	15,920
	Grand Totals for 1910, - - -	16,634	5,043	1,546	450	71,429	9,189	139,860	23,217
	Increase in 1911, - - -	3,637	628	117	...	2,354	1,054	...	...
	Decrease in 1911, - - -	...	...	...	4	...	...	26,079	7,297

No. I.—continued.

and Value of the different Kinds of Fish landed in Scotland in the Year 1911.

FISH.

HADDOCK.				WHITING.				CONGER EEL.				GURNARDS.			
Line and Net.		Trawl.		Line and Net.		Trawl.		Line and Net.		Trawl.		Line and Net.		Trawl.	
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
4,015	3,698	...	...	1,001	918	...	...	3	2	...	...	48	10	...	...
7,871	6,024	199,905	84,835	143	90	35,423	11,216	184	335	...	...	...	...	1,621	263
6,198	4,498	...	...	83	27	...	...	123	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,141	7,759	41,860	16,644	524	189	3,790	1,188	29	19	4	4	...	...	264	49
5,597	3,075	...	...	1,214	573	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,991	2,759	600,442	318,827	2,067	778	86,864	35,092	2,942	1,039	760	243	...	...	2,809	299
2,051	1,394	...	...	578	194	...	...	98	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,156	3,402	58	22	289	134	...	...	246	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,081	10,872	...	...	2,766	1,115	...	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,033	7,054	...	...	34	12	...	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,238	10,660	...	...	401	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,997	6,429	...	...	171	100	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,338	3,135	...	...	307	117	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
715	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,888	852	...	...	6	2	...	...	87	33	...	...	64	13	...	...
121,310	71,909	842,265	420,328	9,584	4,458	126,077	47,496	3,750	1,640	764	247	112	23	4,694	611
997	415	39	20	70	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27,264	11,192	...	...	1,912	444	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,261	11,607	39	20	1,982	473	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,336	3,852	189	69	369	88	11	4	7,893	3,693	9	5	788	167	87	10
20	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	763	351	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,382	1,324	...	...	286	115	...	...	222	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,754	952	...	...	241	119	...	...	280	143	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,248	856	3,233	1,606	216	213	418	155	17,553	4,882	108	27	10	6	172	36
285	254	...	...	449	412	...	...	75	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	28	...	...	20	20	...	...	61	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
252	251	...	...	198	198	...	...	919	347	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	63	659	322	131	165	103	27	200	108	17	3	...	...	22	3
368	250	...	...	1,996	1,468	...	...	1,421	506	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,737	7,836	4,081	1,997	3,906	2,798	532	186	29,387	10,152	134	35	798	173	281	49
121,310	71,909	842,265	420,328	9,584	4,458	126,077	47,496	3,750	1,640	764	247	112	23	4,694	611
28,261	11,607	39	20	1,982	473	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,737	7,836	4,081	1,997	3,906	2,798	532	186	29,387	10,152	134	35	798	173	281	49
167,308	91,352	846,385	422,345	15,472	7,729	126,609	47,682	33,144	11,794	898	282	910	196	4,975	660
126,995	67,628	795,644	461,032	13,657	7,459	137,242	58,064	25,733	10,661	783	240	1,816	512	6,760	970
40,313	23,724	50,741	...	1,815	270	...	...	7,411	1,133	115	42	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	38,637	...	...	10,633	10,382	...	...	...	...	906	316	1,785	310

APPENDIX B.—

TOTAL QUANTITY OF FISH LANDED.—STATEMENT of the Total Quantity and

No.	DISTRICTS.	ROUND FISH							
		CATFISH.				MONKS (ANGLERS).			
		Line.		Trawl.		Line.		Trawl.	
		Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
EAST COAST.									
1	Eyemouth, - - -	148	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Leith, - - - -	264	111	11,233	3,933	...	...	1,811	543
3	Anstruther, - - -	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Montrose, - - -	141	54	912	380	...	...	645	210
5	Stonehaven, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Aberdeen, - - -	144	14	14,597	2,335	...	...	19,044	3,545
7	Peterhead, - - -	114	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Fraserburgh, - - -	38	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Banff, - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Buckie, - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Findhorn, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Cromarty, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Helmsdale, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Lybster, - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Wick, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	East Coast Totals carried } down, - - - - }	866	312	26,742	6,648	...	...	21,500	4,298
Orkney and Shetland.									
16	Orkney, - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Shetland, - - - -	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orkney and Shetland } Totals carried down, - }	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
WEST COAST.									
18	Stornoway, - - -	26	2	10	3	...	...	15	4
19	Barra, - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Loch Broom, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Loch Carron and Skye, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Fort-William, - - -	...	...	41	14	...	...	4	1
23	Campbeltown, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Inveraray, - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Rothesay, - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Greenock, - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ballantrae, - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	West Coast Totals car- } ried down, - - - - }	26	2	51	17	...	...	19	5
Totals brought down.									
	East Coast, - - -	866	312	26,742	6,648	...	...	21,500	4,298
	Orkney and Shetland, - -	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	West Coast, - - - -	26	2	51	17	...	...	19	5
	Grand Totals for 1911, -	902	315	26,793	6,665	...	...	21,519	4,303
	Grand Totals for 1910, -	777	332	25,693	6,470	...	...	23,126	4,261
	Increase in 1911, - - -	125	...	1,100	195	...	...	...	42
	Decrease in 1911, - - -	...	17	...	...	...	...	1,607	...

No. I.—continued.

Value of the different Kinds of Fish landed in Scotland in the Year 1911.

—continued.

HAKE.				TOTALS OF ROUND FISH.				GRAND TOTAL OF ROUND FISH.		No.
Line.		Trawl.		Line and Net.		Trawl.		Cwts.	£	
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£			Cwts.
2	1	...	...	8,753	6,307	...	...	8,753	6,307	1
...	...	36	18	23,953	14,435	337,544	138,665	361,497	153,100	2
...	...	...	...	17,429	9,735	...	...	17,429	9,735	3
...	...	9	5	27,549	14,116	58,434	24,035	85,983	38,151	4
...	...	...	...	12,476	5,727	...	...	12,476	5,727	5
279	191	20,270	12,757	200,671	65,132	1,509,230	645,964	1,709,901	711,096	6
6	5	...	...	27,573	9,126	3	1	27,576	9,127	7
...	...	...	...	20,075	8,423	89	46	20,164	8,469	8
...	...	...	...	29,796	14,871	...	...	29,796	14,871	9
...	...	...	...	25,616	12,899	...	...	25,616	12,899	10
...	...	...	...	32,211	17,373	...	...	32,211	17,373	11
...	...	...	...	16,031	8,557	...	...	16,031	8,557	12
...	...	...	...	22,378	6,972	...	...	22,378	6,972	13
...	...	...	...	5,068	1,805	...	...	5,068	1,805	14
...	...	...	...	29,804	8,378	...	...	29,804	8,378	15
287	197	20,315	12,780	499,383	203,856	1,905,300	808,711	2,404,683	1,012,567	
...	...	...	...	27,330	5,916	25,845	8,083	53,175	13,999	16
20	5	...	...	65,615	18,849	...	...	65,615	18,849	17
20	5	...	...	92,945	24,765	25,845	8,083	118,790	32,848	
59	43	27	26	74,546	24,701	671	252	75,217	24,953	18
46	13	...	...	8,186	2,010	...	...	8,186	2,010	19
...	...	...	...	15,355	4,751	...	...	15,355	4,751	20
19	9	...	...	9,649	3,364	...	...	9,649	3,364	21
93	132	156	52	31,564	10,031	4,877	2,173	36,441	12,204	22
8	4	...	...	5,129	2,079	...	...	5,129	2,079	23
...	...	...	...	1,059	582	...	...	1,059	582	24
71	43	...	...	3,954	2,191	...	...	3,954	2,191	25
4	2	65	26	2,818	1,597	1,581	512	4,399	2,109	26
8	4	...	...	10,534	5,160	...	...	10,534	5,160	27
308	250	248	104	162,794	56,466	7,129	2,957	169,923	59,403	
287	197	20,315	12,780	499,383	203,856	1,905,300	808,711	2,404,683	1,012,567	
20	5	...	...	92,945	24,765	25,845	8,083	118,790	32,848	
308	250	248	104	162,794	56,466	7,129	2,937	169,923	59,403	
615	452	20,563	12,884	755,122	285,087	1,938,274	819,731	2,693,396	1,104,818	
277	231	14,947	11,349	712,099	272,159	1,898,014	875,478	2,610,113	1,147,337	
333	221	5,616	1,535	43,023	12,928	40,260	...	83,283	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,747	...	42,819	

APPENDIX B.—

TOTAL QUANTITY OF FISH LANDED.—STATEMENT of the Total Quantity

No.	DISTRICTS.	FLAT							
		TURBOT.				HALIBUT.			
		Line and Net.		Trawl.		Line.		Trawl.	
		Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
	EAST COAST.								
1	Eyemouth, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Leith, - - -	...	...	2,279	5,262	72	135	1,253	2,501
3	Anstruther, - - -	...	...	...	...	8	14	...	...
4	Montrose, - - -	...	...	155	763	52	135	38	110
5	Stonehaven, - - -	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...
6	Aberdeen, - - -	1	4	1,904	8,958	39,507	79,864	7,406	15,148
7	Peterhead, - - -	...	...	...	...	273	588	...	...
8	Fraserburgh, - - -	1	3	...	...	119	238	...	...
9	Banff, - - -	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...
10	Buckie, - - -	...	...	...	...	42	76	...	...
11	Findhorn, - - -	...	...	...	...	20	30	...	...
12	Cromarty, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Helmsdale, - - -	...	...	...	...	5	9	...	...
14	Lybster, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Wick, - - -	...	...	...	...	147	237	...	...
	East Coast Totals carried down, - - }	2	7	4,338	14,983	40,273	81,355	8,697	17,759
	Orkney and Shetland.								
16	Orkney, - - -	...	...	...	...	245	458	...	...
17	Shetland, - - -	...	...	...	...	1,158	1,682	...	...
	Orkney and Shetland } Totals carried down, }	...	...	...	...	1,403	2,140	...	...
	WEST COAST.								
18	Stornoway, - - -	45	23	1	3	1,839	1,994	3	8
19	Barra, - - -	1	4	...	...	89	107	...	...
20	Loch Broom, - - -	...	...	...	...	10	14	...	...
21	Loch Carron and Skye, - - -	2	5	...	...	1	2	...	...
22	Fort-William, - - -	...	...	17	37	214	400	2	3
23	Campbeltown, - - -	1	4	...	...	5	10	...	...
24	Inveraray, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Rothesay, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Greenock, - - -	...	...	5	9	566	1,254	23	52
27	Ballantrae, - - -	93	221	...	...	26	55	...	...
	West Coast Totals carried down, - - }	142	257	23	49	2,750	3,836	28	63
	Totals brought down.								
	East Coast, - - -	2	7	4,338	14,983	40,273	81,355	8,697	17,759
	Orkney and Shetland, - - -	...	...	...	...	1,403	2,140	...	...
	West Coast, - - -	142	257	23	49	2,750	3,836	28	63
	Grand Totals for 1911, - - -	144	264	4,361	15,032	44,426	87,331	8,725	17,822
	Grand Totals for 1910, - - -	173	334	4,814	17,347	37,594	74,454	12,026	21,934
	Increase in 1911, - - -	...	...	...	...	6,832	12,877	...	...
	Decrease in 1911, - - -	29	70	453	2,315	...	...	3,301	4,112

No. I.—continued.

and Value of the different kinds of Fish landed in Scotland in the Year 1911.

SOLE (LEMON SOLE).				FLOUNDERS.				PLAICE.				No.
Line and Net.		Trawl.		Line and Net.		Trawl.		Line and Net.		Trawl.		
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	
6	20	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	2	9,859	17,246	1,772	1,077	982	1,276	1,456	1,423	13,276	14,531	2
...	...	...	...	82	82	...	...	1,825	1,430	26	20	3
9	27	2,206	4,341	32	14	...	...	1,273	1,031	3,756	3,530	4
39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	104	...	...	5
...	...	31,051	60,125	...	...	...	...	644	974	20,099	35,933	6
28	56	2	2	275	135	...	...	967	1,332	2	2	7
...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	115	168	3	4	8
289	1,028	...	...	30	16	...	...	1,004	1,923	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	60	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	1,598	1,303	...	...	802	655	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	297	147	...	...	1,657	1,322	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	32	24	...	...	1,319	873	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	918	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
372	1,172	43,121	81,720	5,054	3,181	982	1,276	11,244	11,295	37,162	54,020	
...	...	...	...	54	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	17	...	...	17
2	2	...	...	54	27	...	...	32	17	...	...
...	...	11	14	1,688	573	63	25	8	3	58	42	18
...	...	...	...	921	208	...	...	57	30	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	13	8	...	...	197	107	...	...	20
60	48	...	...	248	147	...	...	148	88	...	...	21
...	...	182	249	269	205	3	3	...	...	561	725	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	445	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	18	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	171	187	...	...	115	161	...	...	25
...	...	11	12	157	185	11	12	166	178	66	72	26
10	42	...	...	711	433	649	831	1,938	2,331	1,311	1,688	27
70	90	204	275	4,178	1,951	726	871	2,934	3,361	1,996	2,527	
372	1,172	43,121	81,720	5,054	3,181	982	1,276	11,244	11,295	37,162	54,020	
2	2	...	...	54	27	...	...	32	17	...	...
70	90	204	275	4,178	1,951	726	871	2,934	3,361	1,996	2,527	
444	1,264	43,325	81,995	9,286	5,159	1,708	2,147	14,210	14,673	39,158	56,547	
219	556	44,037	79,837	9,890	5,626	3,098	3,440	13,567	12,450	37,728	58,622	
225	708	...	2,158	...	...	...	...	643	2,223	1,430	...	
...	...	712	...	604	467	1,390	1,293	...	...	...	2,075	

APPENDIX B.—

TOTAL QUANTITY OF FISH LANDED.—STATEMENT of the Total Quantity

No.	DISTRICTS.	FIAT							
		BRILL.				DABS.			
		Line and Net.		Trawl.		Line and Net.		Trawl.	
		Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
	EAST COAST.								
1	Eymouth, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Leith, - - -	...	...	28	77	343	257	6,046	1,489
3	Anstruther, - - -	...	...	...	...	643	328	...	...
4	Montrose, - - -	...	...	8	17	539	293	1,676	517
5	Stonehaven, - - -	...	...	...	...	176	88	...	...
6	Aberdeen, - - -	...	...	111	265	319	184	2,396	1,054
7	Peterhead, - - -	...	...	...	...	938	453	...	...
8	Fraserburgh, - - -	...	...	...	...	18	16	4	3
9	Banff, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Buckie, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Findhorn, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Cromarty, - - -	...	...	...	...	34	18	...	...
13	Helmsdale, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Lybster, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Wick, - - -	...	...	...	...	43	18	...	...
	East Coast Totals carried down, - - }	...	...	147	359	3,053	1,655	10,122	3,063
	Orkney and Shetland.								
16	Orkney, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Shetland, - - -	...	...	...	...	247	102	...	...
	Orkney and Shetland } Totals carried down, }	...	...	...	...	247	102	...	...
	WEST COAST.								
18	Stornoway, - - -	...	...	...	...	6	3	8	3
19	Barra, - - -	...	...	...	...	54	22	...	...
20	Loch Broom, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Loch Carron and Skye, - - -	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
22	Fort-William, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	50
23	Campbeltown, - - -	...	...	...	...	9	10	...	...
24	Inveraray, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Rothesay, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Greenock, - - -	...	...	...	...	2	1	17	4
27	Ballantrae, - - -	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	West Coast Totals carried down, - - }	1	2	...	...	74	37	225	57
	Totals brought down.								
	East Coast, - - -	...	...	147	359	3,053	1,655	10,122	3,063
	Orkney and Shetland, - - -	...	...	...	...	247	102	...	...
	West Coast, - - -	1	2	...	...	74	37	225	57
	Grand Totals for 1911, - - -	1	2	147	359	3,374	1,794	10,347	3,120
	Grand Totals for 1910, - - -	2	3	291	758	3,401	1,755	10,269	3,106
	Increase in 1911, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	39	78	14
	Decrease in 1911, - - -	1	1	144	399	27	...	...	...

No. I.—continued.

and Value of the different kinds of Fish landed in Scotland in the year 1911.

FISH.

WITCHES.				MEGRIMS.				TOTALS OF FLAT FISH.				GRAND TOTALS OF FLAT FISH.		No.
Line.		Trawl.		Line.		Trawl.		Line and Net.		Trawl.		Cwts.	£	
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£			Cwts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	25	...	...	9	25	1
...	...	2,116	2,011	...	...	1,141	879	3,654	2,894	36,980	45,272	40,634	48,166	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,553	1,854	...	26	2,584	1,874	3
...	...	169	192	...	...	189	166	1,905	1,500	8,197	9,636	10,102	11,136	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	256	...	...	347	256	5
...	...	12,063	13,460	...	...	14,417	13,472	40,471	81,026	89,447	148,415	129,918	229,441	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2,481	2,564	6	5	2,487	2,569	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	425	10	18	263	438	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,326	2,971	...	...	1,326	2,971	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	136	...	...	107	136	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,420	1,988	...	...	2,420	1,988	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,988	1,487	...	...	1,988	1,487	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,356	906	...	...	1,356	906	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	...	...	15	12	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,108	621	...	...	1,108	621	15
...	...	14,348	15,663	...	...	15,749	14,518	59,998	98,665	134,666	203,361	194,664	302,026	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	485	...	...	299	485	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,439	1,803	...	...	1,439	1,803	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,738	2,288	...	...	1,738	2,288	
...	...	55	30	...	...	30	23	3,586	2,596	229	148	3,815	2,744	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,122	371	...	...	1,122	371	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	129	...	...	220	129	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	462	291	...	...	462	291	21
...	...	219	93	...	...	...	...	483	605	1,184	1,160	1,667	1,765	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	469	...	...	307	469	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	18	...	...	13	18	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	348	...	...	286	348	25
...	...	74	35	32	8	15	6	923	1,626	222	202	1,145	1,828	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,779	3,089	1,960	2,519	4,739	5,608	27
...	...	348	158	32	8	45	29	10,181	9,542	3,595	4,029	13,776	13,571	
...	...	14,348	15,663	...	...	15,749	14,518	59,998	98,665	134,666	203,361	194,664	302,026	
...	...	348	158	32	8	45	29	1,738	2,288	...	...	1,738	2,288	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,181	9,542	3,595	4,029	13,776	13,571	
...	...	14,696	15,821	32	8	15,794	14,547	71,917	110,495	138,261	207,390	210,178	317,885	
...	...	15,714	16,689	1	...	17,960	13,564	64,847	95,178	145,937	215,297	210,784	310,475	
...	...	1,018	868	31	8	2,166	983	7,070	15,317	7,676	7,907	606	7,410	

APPENDIX B.—

TOTAL QUANTITY OF FISH LANDED.—STATEMENT of the Total Quantity

No.	DISTRICTS.	SKATES AND RAYS.				SQUIDS.		UNCLASSIFIED	
		Line and Net.		Trawl.		Trawl.		Line and Net.	
		Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
EAST COAST.									
1	Eyemouth,	235	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Leith,	442	178	4,033	849	16	7	...	...
3	Anstruther,	72	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Montrose,	404	153	758	175	19	5	...	...
5	Stonehaven,	68	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Aberdeen,	64,829	14,601	43,597	10,384	198	61	127	16
7	Peterhead,	1,060	276	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Fraserburgh,	491	175	3	1	...	...	17	6
9	Banff,	43	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Buckie,	139	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Findhorn,	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Cromarty,	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Helmsdale,	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Lybster, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	7
15	Wick,	246	70	...	...	...	...	56	90
East Coast Totals carried down, .		68,074	15,693	48,391	11,409	233	73	256	119
Orkney and Shetland.									
16	Orkney,	231	72	...	...	...	...	16	4
17	Shetland,	1,981	245	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down, .		2,212	317	...	...	...	...	16	4
WEST COAST.									
18	*Stornoway,	10,124	1,674	78	19	...	...	3,396	530
19	Barra,	415	100	...	...	...	...	3	1
20	Loch Broom,	56	25	...	...	...	...	6	3
21	Loch Carron and Skye,	219	84	...	...	...	...	4	1
22	Fort-William,	12,860	3,533	295	79	...	...	...	...
23	Campbeltown,	207	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Inveraray,	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Rothsay,	244	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Greenock,	325	95	61	14	...	...	5	4
27	Ballantrae,	2,600	973	128	43	...	...	20	4
West Coast Totals carried down, .		27,067	6,641	562	155	...	...	3,434	543
Totals brought down.									
East Coast,		68,074	15,693	48,391	11,409	233	73	256	119
Orkney and Shetland,		2,212	317	...	...	...	...	16	4
West Coast,		27,067	6,641	562	155	...	...	3,434	543
Grand Totals for 1911,		97,353	22,651	48,953	11,564	233	73	3,706	666
Grand Totals for 1910,		87,238	20,502	50,777	10,800	865	481	2,383	524
Increase in 1911,		10,115	2,149	...	764	...	...	1,323	142
Decrease in 1911, . . . . .		...	...	1,824	...	632	408	...	...

Note.—Figures given under "Trawl" exclude Herrings and Mackerel taken

No. I.—continued.

and Value of the different kinds of Fish landed in Scotland in the Year 1911.

KINDS.		GRAND TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FISH LANDED.								No.
Trawl.		Net (Pelagic).		Line and Net (Demersal).		Trawl.		TOTAL.		
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	
...	...	134,564	32,074	8,997	6,428	...	...	143,561	38,502	1
656	193	22,554	5,725	28,049	17,507	379,229	184,986	429,832	208,218	2
...	...	90,423	21,177	20,059	11,618	26	20	110,508	32,815	3
21	11	70,763	18,271	29,858	15,769	67,429	33,852	168,050	67,902	4
...	...	12,276	2,899	12,891	5,998	...	...	25,167	8,897	5
583	111	292,799	97,763	306,098	160,775	1,643,055	804,935	2,241,952	1,063,473	6
...	...	676,419	186,246	31,114	11,966	9	6	707,542	198,218	7
...	...	680,972	201,921	20,836	9,029	102	60	701,910	211,010	8
...	...	29,106	7,234	31,165	17,857	...	...	60,271	25,091	9
...	...	43,550	10,375	25,862	13,106	...	...	69,412	23,481	10
...	...	65,523	9,399	34,646	19,368	...	...	100,169	28,767	11
...	...	409	59	18,039	10,048	...	...	18,448	10,107	12
...	...	420	118	23,744	7,881	...	...	24,164	7,999	13
...	...	1,884	468	5,139	1,824	...	...	7,023	2,292	14
...	...	542,940	182,184	31,214	9,159	...	...	574,154	191,343	15
1,260	315	2,664,602	775,913	627,711	318,333	2,089,850	1,023,869	5,382,163	2,118,115	
...	...	401,771	136,805	27,876	6,477	25,845	3,083	455,492	151,365	16
...	...	1,379,203	427,122	69,035	20,897	...	...	1,448,238	448,019	17
...	...	1,780,974	563,927	96,911	27,374	25,845	8,083	1,903,730	599,384	
...	...	163,678	44,200	91,652	29,501	978	419	256,308	74,120	18
...	...	115,235	39,216	9,726	2,482	...	...	124,961	41,698	19
...	...	23,055	5,079	15,637	4,908	...	...	38,692	9,987	20
...	...	94,976	21,370	10,334	3,740	...	...	105,310	25,110	21
16	2	77,870	19,636	44,907	14,174	6,372	3,414	129,149	37,224	22
...	...	97,205	23,767	5,643	2,608	...	...	102,848	26,375	23
...	...	17,805	3,599	1,089	604	...	...	18,894	4,203	24
...	...	29,460	8,226	4,484	2,627	...	...	33,944	10,853	25
4	1	13,048	3,927	4,071	3,322	1,868	729	13,987	7,978	26
...	...	42,724	11,165	15,933	9,226	2,088	2,562	60,745	22,953	27
20	3	675,056	180,185	203,476	73,192	11,306	7,124	889,838	260,501	
1,260	315	2,664,602	775,913	627,711	318,333	2,089,850	1,023,869	5,382,163	2,118,115	
...	...	1,780,974	563,927	96,911	27,374	25,845	3,083	1,903,730	599,384	
20	3	675,056	180,185	203,476	73,192	11,306	7,124	889,838	260,501	
1,280	318	5,120,632	1,520,025	928,098	418,899	2,127,001	1,039,076	8,175,731	2,978,000	
6,438	920	5,741,057	1,609,048	866,567	388,363	2,102,031	1,102,976	8,709,655	3,100,387	
5,158	602	620,425	89,023	61,531	30,536	24,970	63,900	533,924	122,387	

by this method, and included under "Net (Pelagic)." See pp. 118-119.

No. I.—continued.

Total Quantity and Value of the different kinds of Shell Fish, and of the landed in Scotland in the Year 1911.

FISH.							GRAND TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH LANDED.	No.
Lobsters.		Crabs.		Other Kinds.		Total Value.		
No.	£	No.	£	Cwts.	£	£	£	
3,076	155	366,570	2,021	147	24	2,200	40,702	1
9,800	526	515,294	2,649	3,073	474	5,402	213,620	2
13,823	585	282,616	1,952	998	200	3,447	36,262	3
16,700	782	223,861	1,494	2,146	300	4,836	72,738	4
1,175	62	132,070	1,267	35	5	1,334	10,231	5
625	40	21,984	168	...	...	213	1,063,686	6
405	24	18,720	168	86	13	222	198,440	7
1,464	75	136,738	1,219	1,393	219	1,513	212,523	8
100	5	150,200	838	566	65	908	25,999	9
25	1	...	...	...	...	1	23,482	10
1,130	76	1,100	6	...	...	563	29,330	11
825	33	21,600	64	2,582	390	718	10,825	12
3,825	254	18,471	98	404	93	490	8,489	13
140	7	1,920	12	...	...	19	2,311	14
46,149	3,053	190,986	1,533	86	35	4,621	195,964	15
99,262	5,678	2,085,130	13,489	11,516	1,818	26,487	2,144,602	
69,410	4,450	88,318	488	809	154	5,092	156,457	16
...	...	...	...	2,380	464	470	448,489	17
69,410	4,450	88,318	488	3,189	618	5,562	604,946	
89,112	3,964	25,590	91	963	162	4,239	78,359	18
93,483	4,403	...	...	6,848	1,325	5,738	47,436	19
74,724	3,689	...	...	764	166	3,946	13,933	20
63,487	3,569	47,768	128	5,702	1,473	5,170	30,280	21
55,252	2,065	17,620	92	2,068	513	2,670	39,894	22
46,062	2,156	360	3	1,999	562	2,721	29,096	23
16,996	756	...	...	1,185	316	1,161	5,364	24
3,531	184	120	3	1,229	326	767	11,620	25
6,220	321	...	...	1,279	240	865	8,843	26
24,429	866	92,386	356	3,902	2,408	8,029	30,982	27
473,296	21,973	183,844	673	25,939	7,491	35,306	295,807	
99,262	5,678	2,085,130	13,489	11,516	1,818	26,487	2,144,602	
69,410	4,450	88,318	488	3,189	618	5,562	604,946	
473,296	21,973	183,844	673	25,939	7,491	35,306	295,807	
641,968	32,101	2,357,292	14,650	40,644	9,927	67,355	3,045,355	
697,657	34,795	2,207,056	13,831	46,540	11,684	69,760	3,170,147	
...	...	150,236	819	...	...	...	...
55,689	2,694	...	...	5,896	1,757	2,405	124,792	

APPENDIX B.—No. II.—*continued*.—RETURN respecting Vessels arriving and Fish landed in the District of **Leith** during the Year 1911, and showing the catch and value during the previous Year.

Herrings, Nets	214	53	327	88	10,979	3,171	11,306	3,259	—	—	—	11,520	3,312	17,663	5,925
Sprats, "	—	—	—	—	9,873	1,731	9,873	1,731	—	—	—	9,873	1,731	2,201	485
Sparings, "	—	—	—	—	148	294	148	294	—	—	—	148	294	92	365
Mackerel, "	875	279	—	—	138	109	138	109	—	—	—	1,013	388	771	425
Cod and Codling, Lines	—	—	1,887	1,269	11,258	5,568	—	—	13,145	6,837	—	91,743	42,141	85,177	41,377
Nets	76,995	34,617	367	240	1,603	687	1,603	687	423	279	—	6,703	2,852	6,390	3,043
Ling, Lines	6,280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	5	—	—	—	—	2
Nets	—	—	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torsk (Tusk), Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	305	67	—	—	—	—	—
Nets	1	—	249	49	56	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saithe (Coal Fish), Lines	—	667	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,871	6,024	—	—	—	—	—
Nets	4,239	—	—	—	7,871	6,024	—	—	—	—	—	207,776	90,859	171,472	77,452
Haddocks, Lines	—	84,835	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	90	—	—	—	—	—
Nets	199,905	—	—	—	143	90	—	—	—	—	—	35,566	11,306	30,142	10,932
Whittings, Lines	—	11,216	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	16	—	—	—	—	—
Nets	35,423	—	—	—	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	184	335	174	375
Conger Eels, Lines	—	—	7	4	163	319	163	319	—	—	—	—	263	2,255	366
Nets	—	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurnards, Nets	1,621	—	—	—	264	111	—	—	264	111	—	—	4,044	7,904	3,296
Catfish, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets	11,233	3,933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monks (Anglers), Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets	1,811	543	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	543	2,820	881
Hake, Nets	36	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	49	23
Squids, Nets	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	114	52
Turbot, "	2,279	5,262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,262	2,431	5,465
Halibut, Lines	—	—	71	133	1	2	—	—	72	135	—	—	—	—	—
Nets	1,253	2,501	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Soles, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets	9,859	17,246	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	17,248	10,233	17,200

[Continued.]

APPENDIX B.—No. II.—*continued*.—RETURN respecting Vessels arriving and Fish landed in the District of Stonehaven during the Year 1911, and showing the catch and value during the previous Year.

METHOD OF FISHING:—Lines, 6,728 Sailing Vessels arriving; Nets, 439 Sailing Vessels arriving.

Description of Fish.	Trawls, Steam.		Lines or Nets.				Total Nets.		Total Lines.		Grand Total. 1911.		Grand Total 1910.	
	Steam.		Sail and Motor.		Total Nets.		Total Lines.		Grand Total. 1911.		Grand Total 1910.			
	Quanty	Value.	Quant'y	Value.	Quant'y	Value.	Quant'y	Value.	Quant'y	Value.	Quant'y	Value.	Quant'y	Value.
Herrings, Nets	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Mackerel, Lines	—	—	12,272	2,897	—	—	—	—	12,272	2,897	—	—	14,868	2,782
Cod,	—	—	4	2	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Codling,	—	—	380	134	380	134	—	—	380	134	—	—	—	—
Ling,	—	—	5,069	1,874	5,069	1,874	—	—	5,449	2,008	—	—	6,076	2,182
Saithe (Coal Fish), Lines	—	—	105	43	105	43	—	—	105	43	—	—	79	34
Haddock, Large, "	—	—	108	27	108	27	—	—	108	27	—	—	28	9
" Medium, "	—	—	273	138	273	138	—	—	273	138	—	—	—	—
" Small, "	—	—	4,729	2,717	4,729	2,717	—	—	5,597	3,075	—	—	4,071	2,091
Whittings, Lines	—	—	595	220	595	220	—	—	1,214	573	—	—	394	204
Conger Eels, "	—	—	1,214	573	1,214	573	—	—	1	1	—	—	12	5
Halibut, "	—	—	3	1	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	18	18
Lemon Soles, "	—	—	25	25	25	25	—	—	25	25	—	—	39	38
Plaice, "	—	—	39	39	39	39	—	—	39	39	—	—	104	79
Dabs, "	—	—	107	104	107	104	—	—	176	88	—	—	256	128
Skates and Rays, Lines	—	—	176	88	176	88	—	—	68	15	—	—	98	24
Totals	—	—	25,167	8,897	12,272	2,897	12,895	6,000	25,167	8,897	26,017	7,594	—	—
SHELL FISH.														
Lobsters	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,844	100
Crabs	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139,075	1,206
Unclassified	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
Total Value	Cwts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,324	1,312
													—	8,906

APPENDIX B.—No. II.—*continued*.—RETURN respecting Vessels arriving and Fish landed in the District of Aberdeen during the Year 1911, and showing the catch and value during the previous Year.

METHOD OF FISHING :—Trawls, 11,200 Vessels arriving; Lines, 1,676 Steam and 4,815 Sailing Vessels arriving; Nets, 3,111 Steam and 1,058 Sailing Vessels arriving.

Herrings, Nets	15,450	5,017	221,457	75,668	50,233	15,082	271,690	90,750	—	—	287,140	95,767	350,252	102,884
Mackerel, "	3,474	1,678	2,045	301	140	17	2,185	318	—	—	5,659	1,996	2,263	1,389
Cod, Lines			46,555	18,866	887	460	—	—	47,442	19,326	371,208	160,992	362,027	164,740
" Nets	323,754	141,658	12	8	1,612	716	12	8	4,32	1,592	277,447	104,364	269,458	106,626
Codling, Lines	273,135	102,772	2,700	876	—	—	—	—	118,301	34,107	175,994	47,059	168,686	50,419
Ling, Lines	57,693	12,952	118,146	34,030	155	77	—	—	14,136	4,443	15,761	4,880	13,365	4,542
" Nets	1,625	437	14,136	4,443	—	—	—	—	5,045	875	113,282	15,922	137,671	22,850
Torsk (Tusk), Lines	108,237	15,047	4,654	802	391	73	—	—	121	37	40,147	16,506	69,330	26,521
" Nets	40,026	16,469	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	193,855	162,547	229,749	190,634
Haddock, ex. Large, Lines	193,855	162,547	—	—	4,021	2,228	—	—	4,021	2,228	104,625	63,578	99,560	71,918
" Large, "	100,604	61,350	—	—	1,849	494	—	—	1,849	494	267,806	78,955	186,191	78,349
" Medium, Lines	295,957	78,461	—	—	2,067	778	—	—	2,067	778	88,931	35,870	101,047	45,749
" Small, Lines	86,864	35,092	—	—	7	4	—	—	2,942	1,039	3,702	1,282	3,591	1,717
" Nets	760	243	2,935	1,035	—	—	4	—	—	—	2,809	299	3,409	432
Whittings, Lines	2,809	299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	16,974	2,916
" Nets	14,597	2,335	144	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,044	3,545	19,018	3,006
Conger Eels, Lines	19,044	3,545	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,549	12,948	14,719	11,331
" Nets	20,270	12,757	279	191	—	—	—	—	279	191	198	61	652	391
Squids, "	198	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,905	8,962	2,080	10,544
Turbot, Lines	1,904	8,958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[Continued.]

Aberdeen—continued.

Description of Fish.	Trawls, Steam.		Lines or Nets.				Total Nets.		Total Lines.		Grand Total 1911.		Grand Total 1910.		
	Quantity	Value.	Steam.		Sail and Motor.		Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	
			Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£									Cwt.
Halibut, Lines . . .	—	—	39,487	79,818	20	46	—	—	39,507	79,864	46,913	95,012	44,470	88,101	
" Nets . . .	7,406	15,148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lemon Soles, Nets . . .	31,051	60,125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,051	60,125	31,012	56,492	
Flounders, . . .	997	1,347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	997	1,347	1,343	1,953	
Plaice, Large, " . . .	14,449	29,579	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,449	29,579	16,610	33,972	
" Medium, Nets . . .	—	—	—	—	644	974	—	—	644	974	5,297	5,981	4,053	4,471	
" Small, Lines . . .	4,653	5,007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" Nets . . .	111	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	265	170	499	
Brill, Nets . . .	—	—	—	—	319	184	—	—	319	184	2,715	1,238	3,386	1,462	
Dabs, Lines . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" Nets . . .	2,396	1,054	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,063	13,460	12,192	13,420	
Witches, Nets . . .	12,063	13,460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,417	13,472	16,076	12,315	
Megrim, Nets . . .	14,417	13,472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Skates and Rays, Lines . . .	—	—	64,539	14,532	290	69	—	—	64,829	14,601	108,426	24,985	100,604	22,249	
" Nets . . .	43,597	10,384	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" Unclassified kinds, Lines . . .	—	—	127	16	—	—	—	—	127	16	710	127	5,615	660	
" Nets . . .	583	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals . . .	1,661,979	811,630	517,338	230,641	62,635	21,202	91,076	273,887	306,086	160,767	2,241,952	1,063,473	2,285,574	1,132,552	
SHELL FISH.															
Lobsters . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	696	39
Crabs . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,391	291
Mussels . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	7
Clams . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	203	16
Unclassified . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	324	25
Total Value . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	978
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,132,930
Fish used for Manure . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,942	198
" Bait . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	652	391
" (included above)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note.—Landed by English Vessels, 57,455 cwt., valued at £30,708, included above.

Landed by Foreign Vessels, included above previous to 1st October 1910.—Cod and Codlings, 210,807; Haddock, 57,153; other kinds, 48,892=£76,406.

APPENDIX B.—No. II.—*continued*.—RETURN respecting Vessels arriving and Fish landed in the District of Fraserburgh during the Year 1911, and showing the catch and value during the previous Year.

METHOD OF FISHING:—Trawls, 2 Vessels arriving; Lines, 1 Steam and 7,160 Sailing Vessels arriving; Nets, 4,466 Steam, 9,627 Sailing, and 447 Motor Boats arriving.

Description of Fish.	Trawls, Steam.		Lines or Nets.				Total Nets.		Total Lines.		Grand Total 1911.		Grand Total 1910.	
	Quantity	Value.	Steam.		Sail and Motor.		Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
			Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£								
Herrings, Nets.	—	—	274,195	89,375	400,974	111,715	675,169	201,090	—	—	—	—	796,075	222,887
Mackerel, "	—	—	2,343	317	3,460	514	5,803	831	—	—	—	—	2,511	375
Cod, Lines	—	—	5	1	196	75	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	—
" Nets.	15	15	—	—	325	129	—	129	—	—	—	—	—	—
Codling, Lines.	—	—	—	—	10,124	3,801	—	—	—	3,801	—	—	—	—
" Nets.	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ling, Lines	—	—	25	11	855	328	—	—	—	339	—	—	1,151	384
Torsk (Tusk), Lines.	—	—	—	—	26	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	73	12
Saithe (Coal Fish), Lines.	—	—	—	—	1,790	435	—	—	—	435	—	—	496	129
Haddock, Large, Lines	—	—	—	—	6,156	3,402	—	—	—	3,402	—	—	—	—
" Medium Nets	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Medium "	48	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,724	1,964
Whittings, Lines	—	—	—	—	289	134	—	—	—	134	—	—	389	125
Conger Eels, Lines.	—	—	—	—	246	90	—	—	—	90	—	—	149	65
Catfish, Lines.	—	—	—	—	38	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	36	13

Turbot, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Halibut, "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	326
Lemon Soles, Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plaice, Lines,	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
" Nets,	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Dabs, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
" Nets	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Witches, Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	397
Skates and Rays, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152
" Nets	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Unclassified kinds, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	102	60	276,605	89,715	425,203	121,235	681,297	202,050	20,511	8,900	701,910	211,010	816,148	230,362	—	—
SHELL FISH.																
Lobsters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129
Crabs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,378
Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88
Total Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,590
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231,952
Fish used for Manure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(included above)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHELL FISH.

Lobsters No.
 Crabs " "
 Unclassified Cwts.
 Total Value
 TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH
 Fish used for Manure
 (included above)

APPENDIX B.—No. II.—*continued*.—RETURN respecting Vessels arriving and Fish landed in the District of **Buckie** during the Year 1911, and showing the catch and value during the previous Year.

METHOD OF FISHING :—Lines, 15 Steam and 4, 841 Sailing Vessels arriving; Nets, 624 Steam and 1,911 Sailing Vessels arriving.

Herrings, Nets,	16,193	4,759	26,965	5,593	43,158	10,352	39,017	9,051
Mackerel, " . . .	154	14	238	9	392	23	203	43
Cod, Lines . . .	98	28	3,691	1,228	—	—	—	—
" Nets . . .	604	284	8,956	4,218	—	3,789	13,264	5,142
Codling, Lines . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ling, " . . .	125	50	21	7	—	146	57	29
Saithe (Coal Fish), Lines . . .	16	5	24	7	—	40	12	10
Haddock, Medium, " . . .	—	—	11,553	6,913	—	11,553	6,913	4,530
" Small . . .	—	—	480	141	—	480	141	—
Whittings, " . . .	—	—	34	12	—	34	12	20
Conger Eels, " . . .	2	1	12	5	—	14	6	1
Hake, " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Turbot, " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Halibut, " . . .	19	43	23	33	—	—	—	1
Flounders, " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	42	76	24
Plaice, " . . .	—	—	65	60	—	65	60	5
Skates and Rays, " . . .	93	45	28	15	—	121	124	106
" Nets, " . . .	18	11	—	—	18	—	71	28
Totals . . .	17,322	5,240	52,090	18,241	53,128	14,888	60,025	18,992
					16,284		23,481	
					8,593		69,412	
							25	1
							71	3
							12,460	63
							—	66
							—	19,058
							23,482	

SHELL FISH.

Lobsters . . .	No.
Crabs . . .	"
Total Value . . .	"
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH	

APPENDIX B.—No. II.—*continued*.—RETURN respecting Vessels arriving and Fish landed in the District of **Findhorn** during the Year 1911, and showing the catch and value during the previous Year.

METHOD OF FISHING:—Lines, 6,995 Sailing Vessels arriving; Nets 1,718 Steam and 4,012 Sailing Vessels arriving.

Description of Fish.	Trawls, Steam		Lines or Nets.			Total Nets.		Total Lines.		Grand Total 1911.		Grand Total 1910.		
			Steam.		Sail and Motor.									
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.		
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£		
Herrings, Nets	—	—	5,888	1,684	44,627	6,534	50,515	8,218	—	50,515	8,218	—	48,977	8,774
Sprats, "	—	—	—	—	15,008	1,181	15,008	1,181	—	15,008	1,181	—	3,289	1,476
Cod, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Nets	—	—	7,899	3,271	—	2,549	14,017	5,820	—	15,572	6,504	—	50,364	17,471
Codling, Lines	—	—	—	—	6,118	684	—	—	1,555	684	—	—	—	—
Haddock, Lines	—	—	—	—	1,555	684	—	—	16,238	10,660	—	—	7,880	5,387
Whiting, Lines	—	—	—	—	16,238	10,660	—	—	401	209	—	—	795	403
Halibut, "	—	—	—	—	401	209	—	—	20	30	—	—	6	10
Flounders, "	—	—	—	—	20	30	—	—	1,598	1,303	—	—	1,284	993
Plaice, Lines	—	—	—	—	1,598	1,303	—	—	802	655	—	—	1,029	913
Skates and Rays, "	—	—	—	—	802	655	—	—	15	7	—	—	138	60
Unclassified kinds, "	—	—	—	—	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	10
Totals	—	—	13,787	4,955	86,382	23,812	79,540	15,219	13,548	100,169	28,767	113,792	35,497	
SHELL FISH.														
Lobsters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,130	76	440	22	
Crabs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,100	6	—	—	
Mussels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,620	481	5,140	257	
Total Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	563	279
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,330	35,776

APPENDIX B.—No. II.—continued.—RETURN respecting Vessels arriving and Fish landed in the District of Helmsdale during the Year 1911, and showing the catch and value during the previous Year.

METHOD OF FISHING :—Lines, 6,205 Sailing Vessels arriving ; Nets, 418 Sailing Vessels arriving.

Description of Fish.	Trawls, Steam.		Lines or Nets.		Total Nets.		Total Lines.		Grand Total 1911.		Grand Total 1910.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
Herrings, Nets	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Cod, Lines	—	—	420	118	420	118	—	—	420	118	433	96
" Nets	—	—	1,218	318	—	—	1,218	318	—	—	—	—
Codling, Lines	—	—	1,475	499	1,475	499	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Nets	—	—	11,646	2,772	—	—	11,646	2,772	—	—	—	—
Saïche (Coal Fish), Lines .	—	—	383	128	383	128	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haddocks, Large, Lines . .	—	—	8	1	—	—	8	1	8	1	21	3
" Medium, " "	—	—	2,007	964	—	—	2,007	964	—	—	—	—
Whittings, Lines	—	—	2,750	1,132	—	—	2,750	1,132	7,338	3,135	3,911	1,840
Conger Eels, " "	—	—	2,581	1,039	—	—	2,581	1,039	—	—	—	—
Habitut, " "	—	—	307	117	—	—	307	117	307	117	255	95
Flounders, " "	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	2	3	2	—	—
Plaice, Large, " "	—	—	5	9	—	—	5	9	5	9	2	2
" Medium, Lines	—	—	32	24	—	—	32	24	32	24	133	82
" Small, " "	—	—	34	25	—	—	34	25	—	—	—	—
Skates and Rays, " "	—	—	706	482	—	—	706	482	1,319	873	788	570
Totals	—	—	579	366	—	—	579	366	10	3	—	—
	—	—	10	3	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	—
	—	—	24,164	7,999	2,278	745	21,886	7,254	24,164	7,999	11,428	4,269
SHELL FISH.												
Lobsters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crabs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mussels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—Under nets the 418 arrivals represent 324 shots of ood and 94 shots of herrings.

APPENDIX B.—No. II.—*continued*.—RETURN respecting Vessels arriving and Fish landed in the District of **Wick** during the Year 1911, and showing the catch and value during the previous Year.

METHOD OF FISHING :—Lines, 12 Steam and 12,489 Sailing Vessels arriving; Nets, 6,229 Steam and 6,223 Sailing Vessels arriving.

Description of Fish.	Trawls, Steam.		Lines or Nets.		Total Nets.		Total Lines.		Grand Total 1911.		Grand Total 1910.	
	Steam.		Sail and Motor.		Total Nets.		Total Lines.		Grand Total 1911.		Grand Total 1910.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
Herrings Nets.	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Mackerel, Lines	—	—	243,380	77,648	541,870	181,996	—	—	541,870	181,996	596,082	161,788
" Nets	—	—	26	8	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—
Cod and Codling, Lines	607	126	437	54	1,044	180	—	—	1,070	188	412	134
" Nets	115	27	21,313	5,537	—	—	21,428	5,564	—	—	—	—
Ling, Lines	700	325	3,264	1,325	3,964	1,650	—	—	25,392	7,214	25,395	7,696
Torsk (Tusk), Lines	21	7	245	84	—	—	266	91	266	91	348	129
Saithe (Coal Fish), Lines	1	—	10	2	—	—	11	2	11	2	7	2
" Nets	75	17	1,011	153	—	—	1,086	170	1,090	171	477	92
Haddock, Lines	—	—	2,888	852	4	1	2,888	852	2,888	852	3,577	1,066
Whiting, Lines	—	—	6	2	—	—	6	—	6	2	—	—
Conger Eels, "	—	—	87	33	—	—	87	33	87	33	49	26
Gurnard, "	—	—	64	13	—	—	64	13	64	13	52	12
Halibut, "	—	—	141	229	—	—	143	233	147	237	155	257
" Nets	2	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flounders, Lines	2	—	918	366	—	—	918	366	918	366	1,034	431
Plaice, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	579	214
Dabs, Lines	—	—	43	18	—	—	43	18	43	18	53	24
Skates and Rays, Lines	87	24	157	45	—	—	244	69	246	70	199	65
" Nets	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified kinds, "	—	—	56	90	56	90	—	—	56	90	68	60
Totals	—	—	274,052	86,462	546,944	183,922	27,210	7,421	574,154	191,343	628,487	171,996
SHELL FISH.												
Lobsters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,149	2,566
Crabs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,299	2,566
Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206,155	1,820
Total Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	16
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,621	4,402
Fish used for Bait	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195,964	176,398
(included above.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,480	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,200	—

APPENDIX B.—No. II.—*continued*.—RETURN respecting Vessels arriving and Fish landed in the District of **Shetland** during the Year 1911, and showing the catch and value during the previous Year.

Description of Fish.	Trawls, Steam.		Lines or Nets.				Total Nets.		Total Lines.		Grand Total 1911.		Grand Total 1910.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Sail and Motor.		Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
					Quantity	Value.								
Herrings, Nets	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Mackerel, "	—	—	231,925	65,789	971	111	1,372,508	426,215	—	—	1,372,508	426,215	1,641,241	479,493
Cod and Codling, Lines	—	—	971	796	—	—	6,695	907	—	—	6,695	907	6,277	1,282
" " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	3,081	1,110	—	—	—	—	7,438	1,838	8,029	2,012	3,044	796
" " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	4,673	1,297	—	—	591	174	—	—	—	—	6,143	1,507
" " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	2,096	340	—	—	—	—	11,098	3,067	11,098	3,067	2,243	372
Torsk (Tusk), Lines	—	—	5,507	589	—	—	—	—	3,269	545	3,269	545	8,670	848
Saithe (Coal Fish), Lines	—	—	27,264	11,192	—	—	—	—	14,006	1,581	14,006	1,581	25,915	9,499
Haddock, Lines	—	—	1,912	444	—	—	—	—	27,264	11,192	27,264	11,192	1,801	486
Whittings, "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,912	444	1,912	444	6	2
Conger Eels, "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	7	1
Catfish, "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	10	—	—	—
Hake, "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	5	20	5	—	—
Halibut, "	—	—	889	1,234	—	—	—	—	1,158	1,682	1,158	1,682	671	662
Lemon Soles, "	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Plaice, "	—	—	32	17	—	—	—	—	32	17	32	17	40	23
Dabs, Lines	—	—	247	102	—	—	—	—	247	102	247	102	314	125
Skates and Rays, Lines	—	—	819	93	—	—	—	—	1,981	245	1,981	245	1,380	211
Totals	—	—	280,009	82,112	—	—	1,379,794	427,296	68,444	20,723	1,448,238	448,019	1,697,752	495,307
SHELL FISH.														
Lobsters	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	15
Mussels	Cwts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	260	13
Unclassified	Cwts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	464	2,284	482
Total Value		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	470	—	510
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448,489	—	495,817

APPENDIX B.—No. II.—continued.—RETURN respecting Vessels arriving and Fish landed in the District of **Stornoway** during the Year 1911, and showing the catch and value during the previous Year.

METHOD OF FISHING:—Trawls, 21 Vessels arriving; Lines, 455 Steam and 6,695 Sailing Vessels arriving; Nets, 2,562 Steam and 3,188 Sailing Vessels arriving.

Herrings, Nets	—	—	85,033	23,624	73,585	19,521	158,618	43,145	—	—	—	158,618	43,145	189,282	58,742
Mackerel, "	—	—	2,865	789	2,195	2,266	5,060	1,055	—	—	—	5,060	1,055	8,892	1,893
Cod, Lines	—	—	5,391	2,622	5,849	1,786	—	—	11,240	4,408	—	—	—	—	—
" Nets	179	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Codling, Lines	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	11,431	4,488	12,465	4,256
" Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ling, Lines	—	—	5,598	3,206	17,812	5,825	—	—	23,410	9,031	—	23,439	9,074	28,531	10,300
" Nets	—	—	687	183	1,742	395	—	—	2,429	578	—	2,446	583	2,311	509
Torsk (Tusk), Lines	—	—	—	—	7,887	1,116	—	—	17,991	2,837	—	18,032	2,842	27,751	4,351
" Nets	—	—	10,104	1,721	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saithe (Coal Fish), Lines	—	—	—	—	10,255	3,823	—	—	10,336	3,852	—	10,525	3,921	11,988	4,373
" Nets	—	—	81	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haddocks, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whittings, Lines	—	—	—	—	369	88	—	—	369	88	—	380	92	677	175
" Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conger Eels, Lines	—	—	3,134	1,762	4,759	1,931	—	—	7,893	3,693	—	7,902	3,698	6,423	2,515
" Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurnards, Lines	—	—	—	—	788	167	—	—	788	167	—	875	177	1,427	405
" Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catfish, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Nets	—	—	26	2	—	—	—	—	26	2	—	36	5	—	—
Monks (Anglers), Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hake, Lines	—	—	—	36	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turbot, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	29
" Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	23	—	46	26	56	28

[Continued.]

APPENDIX B.—No. II.—continued.—RETURN respecting Vessels arriving and Fish landed in the District of Barra during the Year 1911, and showing the catch and value during the previous Year.

METHOD OF FISHING.—Lines, 15 Steam and 1,515 Sailing Vessels arriving; Nets, 1,127 Steam and 2,777 Sailing Vessels arriving.														
	40,349	14,832	73,899	24,312	114,248	39,144	—	—	—	114,248	39,144	138,711	44,770	
	285	17	702	55	987	72	—	—	—	987	72	2,108	117	
	131	48	1,583	389	—	—	1,714	—	—	1,714	—	1,206	260	
	149	52	2,974	849	—	—	3,123	—	—	3,123	—	4,403	1,043	
	—	—	50	9	—	—	50	—	—	50	—	20	4	
	154	20	2,316	273	—	—	2,470	—	—	2,470	—	1,297	126	
	—	—	20	6	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	4	2	
	—	—	763	351	—	—	763	—	—	763	—	291	138	
	—	—	46	13	—	—	46	—	—	46	—	—	—	
	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	
	—	—	89	107	—	—	89	—	—	89	—	22	38	
	—	—	921	208	—	—	921	—	—	921	—	100	20	
	—	—	57	30	—	—	57	—	—	57	—	482	146	
	—	—	54	22	—	—	54	—	—	54	—	38	16	
	9	—	406	97	—	—	415	—	—	415	—	327	74	
	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	2	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	41,077	14,972	83,884	26,726	115,235	39,216	9,726	2,482	124,961	41,698	149,012	46,756		
SHELL FISH.														
Lobsters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mussels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH														
Fish used for Bait	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(included above)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX B.—No. II.—*continued*.—RETURN respecting Vessels arriving and Fish landed in the District of **Loch Broom** during the Year 1911, and showing the catch and value during the previous Year.

Description of Fish.	Trawls, Steam.		Lines or Nets.				Total Nets.		Total Lines.		Grand Total 1911.		Grand Total 1910.	
	Quant'ty	Value.	Steam.	Sail and Motor.	Quant'ty	Value.	Quant'ty	Value.	Quant'ty	Value.	Quant'ty	Value.	Quant'ty	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Value.	Cwt.	£	Value.	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Herrings, Nets	—	—	908	196	20,510	4,758	21,418	4,954	—	—	21,418	4,954	25,873	7,932
Mackerel, "	—	—	—	—	1,637	125	1,637	125	—	—	1,637	125	700	96
Cod and Codling, Lines	—	—	—	—	3,899	1,275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Nets	—	—	—	—	5,327	1,537	5,327	1,537	1,275	1,275	9,226	2,812	8,802	2,565
Ling, Lines	—	—	—	—	131	47	—	—	47	47	131	47	275	84
Torsk (Tusk), Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3
Saithe (Coal Fish), "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Nets	—	—	—	—	582	122	—	—	122	122	2,108	385	1,910	333
Haddocks, Lines	—	—	—	—	1,526	263	1,526	263	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whittings, Lines	—	—	—	—	3,382	1,324	—	—	1,324	1,324	3,382	1,324	2,881	1,114
Conger Eels, "	—	—	—	—	286	115	—	—	115	115	286	115	294	136
Habit, "	—	—	—	—	222	68	—	—	68	68	222	68	397	150
Lemon Soles, "	—	—	—	—	10	14	—	—	14	14	10	14	12	19
Flounders, "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7
					13	8			8	8	13	8	6	3

APPENDIX B.—No. II.—*continued*.—RETURN respecting Vessels arriving and Fish landed in the District of **Lochcarron** and **Skye** during the Year 1911, and showing the catch and value during the previous Year.

Description of Fish.	Trawls, Steam.		Lines or Nets.		Total Nets.		Total Lines.		Grand Total.		Grand Total.	
	Steam.		Sail and Motor.		Value.		Value.		1911.		1910.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
Herrings, Nets.	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Mackerel,	—	—	75,931	16,716	88,662	20,249	—	—	88,662	20,249	105,328	30,320
Cod and Codling	—	—	6,202	1,089	6,314	1,121	—	—	6,314	1,121	8,927	2,066
Lines	—	—	3,207	1,377	—	—	3,207	1,377	—	—	4,279	1,684
Nets	—	—	126	44	126	44	—	—	3,333	1,421	—	—
Ling, Lines	—	—	463	195	—	—	463	195	—	—	1,030	399
" Nets	—	—	7	2	7	2	—	—	470	197	—	—
Saithe (Coal Fish), Lines	—	—	1,252	234	—	—	1,252	234	—	—	3,610	477
Nets	—	—	2,300	289	2,300	289	—	—	3,552	523	—	—
Haddock's, Lines	—	—	1,754	952	—	—	1,754	952	—	—	2,065	1,214
Whittings, Lines	—	—	241	119	—	—	241	119	—	—	218	109
Conger Eels, "	—	—	280	143	—	—	280	143	—	—	632	259
Gunards, Nets.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235	59
Hake, "	—	—	19	9	19	9	—	—	9	—	—	—
Turbot, Lines	—	—	2	5	—	—	2	5	2	5	47	134
Halibut, "	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	1	2	88	261
Lemon Soles, Lines	—	—	60	48	—	—	60	48	60	48	16	18
Flounders, "	—	—	248	147	—	—	248	147	248	147	285	178
Plaice, "	—	—	148	88	—	—	148	88	148	88	148	144
Dabs, Lines	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	3	1	—	—
Skates and Rays, Lines	—	—	219	84	—	—	219	84	219	84	292	107
Unclassified kinds, "	—	—	4	1	—	—	4	1	4	1	14	7
Totals	—	—	92,467	21,545	97,428	21,714	7,882	3,396	105,310	25,110	127,214	37,436
SHELL FISH.												
Lobsters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63,487	3,538
Crabs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,768	109
Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,702	2,023
Total Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,170	—
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,280	43,106

APPENDIX B.—No. II.—*continued*.—RETURN respecting Vessels arriving and Fish landed in the District of Fort-William during the Year 1911, and showing the catch and value during the previous Year.

Herrings, Nets	—	17,007	9,378	2,548	77,324	19,555	55,169	17,326
Sparlings, "	—	—	4	8	4	8	—	—
Mackerel, "	—	319	223	33	542	73	120	49
Cod, Nets	401	—	1,558	602	—	—	7,576	2,417
Codling, Lines	—	4,744	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets	—	—	415	177	415	177	—	—
Ling, Lines	183	3,139	621	197	—	—	4,180	1,471
Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	5
Torsk (Tusk), Lines	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saithe (Coal Fish), Lines	—	843	885	163	—	—	1,109	230
Nets	—	—	133	39	133	39	—	—
Haddocks, Lines	161	—	1,241	853	—	—	8,545	4,335
Nets	3,233	7	216	213	—	—	474	256
Whittings, Lines	—	—	3,294	983	—	—	12,040	4,533
Nets	418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conger Eels, Lines	108	14,259	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets	—	—	10	6	—	—	283	58
Gurnards, Lines	172	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Nets	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catfish, Nets	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monks (Anglers), Nets	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	—
Hake, Lines	—	88	—	—	—	—	225	110
Nets	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turbot, Nets	17	—	—	—	—	—	50	125
Halibut, Lines	—	204	10	16	—	—	207	415
Nets	2	—	—	—	—	—	93	128
Lemon Soles, Nets	182	—	—	—	—	—	198	148
Flounders, Lines	—	—	269	205	—	—	557	645
Nets	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plaice, Nets	561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[Continued.]

APPENDIX B.—No. II.—*continued*.—RETURN respecting Vessels arriving and Fish landed in the District of **Campbeltown** during the Year 1911, and showing the catch and value during the previous Year.

Herrings, Nets	1,186	202	95,214	23,376	96,400	23,578	—	—	96,400	23,578	55,940	13,599
Mackerel, "	—	—	805	189	805	189	—	—	805	189	253	73
Cod, Lines	—	15	2,358	997	—	—	2,383	1,012	2,383	1,012	2,566	1,139
Ling, "	11	6	64	29	—	—	75	35	75	35	54	28
Saithe (Coal Fish), Lines	—	—	1,854	334	—	—	1,854	334	1,854	334	1,953	341
Haddock, "	—	—	285	254	—	—	285	254	285	254	311	257
Whittings, Lines	—	—	449	412	—	—	449	412	449	412	501	463
Conger Eels, "	—	1	73	27	—	—	75	28	75	28	40	18
Hake, Lines	—	—	8	4	—	—	8	4	8	4	27	13
Turbot, "	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	1	4	—	—
Halibut, "	—	—	5	10	—	—	5	10	5	10	6	9
Plaice, Lines	—	—	237	353	—	—	237	353	292	445	403	649
" Nets	—	—	55	92	—	—	—	—	9	10	2	2
Dabs, Lines	—	—	9	10	—	—	9	10	207	60	81	21
Skates and Rays, Lines	—	1	205	59	—	—	207	60	—	—	—	—
Totals	1,226	225	101,622	26,150	97,260	23,859	5,588	2,516	102,848	26,375	62,137	16,612
SHELL FISH.												
Lobsters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,062	2,156	47,241	2,221
Crabs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360	3	240	2
Mussels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	16
Unclassified "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,999	562	2,381	751
Total Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,721	—	2,990
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,096	—	19,602

APPENDIX B.—No. II.—continued.—RETURN respecting Vessels arriving and Fish landed in the District of **Rothsay** during the Year 1911, and showing the catch and value during the previous Year.

Herrings, Nets	7,781	27,132	7,781	—	—	27,132	7,781	49,738	16,647
Mackerel, "	445	2,328	445	—	—	2,328	445	1,293	437
Cod and Codling, Lines	776	—	776	839	—	776	—	1,755	1,424
Nets	336	530	336	—	—	1,369	1,112	—	—
Ling, Lines	47	—	47	64	—	64	47	64	50
Satthe (Coal Fish), Lines	8	—	8	36	—	—	193	2,176	368
Nets	185	1,045	185	—	—	1,081	—	—	—
Haddocks, Lines	249	—	249	249	—	—	251	441	444
Nets	3	3	3	—	—	—	198	249	261
Whittings, Lines	198	—	198	198	—	198	347	842	359
Conger Eels, "	347	—	347	919	—	919	43	60	46
Hake, Lines	3	—	3	3	—	—	187	63	71
Nets	68	68	40	—	—	71	161	148	183
Flounders, Lines	133	—	133	133	—	—	88	183	64
Nets	38	38	46	—	—	171	—	—	—
Plaice, Lines	146	—	146	105	—	115	—	—	—
Nets	10	10	15	—	—	244	—	—	—
Skates and Rays, Lines	88	—	88	244	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	10,853	31,154	8,851	2,790	2,002	33,944	10,853	57,012	20,354
SHELL FISH.									
Lobsters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,056	347
Crabs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mussels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,295	190
Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,201	289
Total Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	826
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,620	—	21,180

Whitings, Lines	—	103	—	27	—	—	—	—	131	165	—	131	165	—	234	192	308	283
" Nets	—	17	—	3	—	11	—	—	170	97	—	200	108	—	217	111	234	144
Conger Eels, Lines	—	22	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	3	55	7
" Nets	—	66	—	26	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	69	28	81	17
Gurnards, "	—	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	26	42
Hake, Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turbot, Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halibut, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	1,254	—	—	—	—	—	566	1,254	—	589	1,306	494	1,146
" Nets	—	23	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Soles, Nets	—	11	—	12	—	—	—	—	152	182	—	152	182	—	11	12	35	46
Flounders, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Nets	—	11	—	12	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	168	197	345	336
Plaice, Large, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Nets	—	53	—	59	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Medium, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	155	—	145	155	—	232	250	240	259
" Nets	—	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	13	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Small, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dabs, Lines	—	17	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	5	54	12
" Nets	—	74	—	35	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	74	35	15	8
Witches, Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Megrim, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Nets	—	15	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	14	—	—
Skates and Rays, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	33	—	325	95	—	386	109	674	187
" Nets	—	61	—	14	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified kinds, Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	9	5	21	7
" Nets	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3,913	—	1,466	3,554	2,090	11,520	4,422	11,036	3,187	4,038	3,325	18,987	7,978	15,718	7,273	—	—	—
SHELL FISH.																		
Lobsters	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,220	321	5,450	296
Crabs	Cwts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	1
Mussels	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,132	304	13,775	408
Unclassified	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,279	240	841	172
Total Value	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	865	—	877
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,843	—	8,150
Fish used for Manure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	9	—	—

Squids, Nets	-	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	865	481
Turbot, Lines	-	4,338	14,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,990	4,748	17,206
Halibut, Nets	-	8,697	17,759	39,849	80,587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,114	46,154	91,597
" Nets	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,892	44,091	80,153
Lemon Soles, Lines	-	43,121	81,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,457	7,627	5,892
" Nets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,036	44,091	80,153
Flounders, Lines	-	982	1,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,457	7,627	5,892
" Nets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,315	45,314	64,631
Plaice, Lines	-	37,162	54,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	359	289	752
" Nets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,718	12,930	4,625
Brill, Nets	-	147	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,718	12,930	4,625
Dabs, Lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,663	15,583	16,681
" Nets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,663	15,583	16,681
Witches, Nets	-	10,122	3,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,663	15,583	16,681
" Nets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,348	15,749	13,559
Megrims, Nets	-	14,348	15,663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,348	15,749	13,559
Skates and Rays, Lines	-	15,749	14,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,518	17,951	13,559
" Nets	-	-	-	66,464	15,127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,102	107,456	24,261
" Nets	-	-	-	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,102	107,456	24,261
" Nets	-	-	-	127	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	434	6,695	1,032
" Nets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	434	6,695	1,032
Unclassified kinds, Lines	-	1,260	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,118,115	5,678,428	2,200,497
" Nets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200,497	5,678,428	2,200,497
Total for Year 1911	-	2,109,877	1,030,907	1,621,342	573,843	1,650,944	1,888,771	513,365	2,686,515	790,611	585,771	488,627	296,597	260,583	296,597	260,583	296,597	260,583	2,118,115	5,678,428	2,200,497
Total for Year 1910	-	2,065,947	1,089,452	1,723,710	563,752	1,888,771	547,293	3,123,854	850,462	850,462	488,627	488,627	260,583	260,583	260,583	260,583	260,583	260,583	2,200,497	5,678,428	2,200,497
Increase in 1911	-	43,930	58,545	102,368	10,091	237,827	33,928	437,339	59,851	59,851	97,144	97,144	36,014	36,014	36,014	36,014	36,014	36,014	82,382	296,265	296,265
Decrease in 1911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHELL FISH.																					
Oysters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	12,900	34
Lobsters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,678	93,218	5,088
Crabs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,489	1,964,266	12,711
Mussels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,941	78,011	3,479
Clams	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,586	9,947	1,501
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,818	11,693	1,860
Total for 1911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,487	-	24,873
Total for 1910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,673	-	-
Increase in 1911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,814	-	-

Grand Total Value of Fish and Shell Fish for 1911, £2,144,602
 Do. do. do. 1910, £2,225,170
 Do. do. do. Decrease in 1911, £80,568

APPENDIX B.—No. II.—continued.

FISH LANDED.—Statement of the Total Quantity and Value of the different kinds of White and Shell Fish landed in Orkney and Shetland in the Year 1911.

KINDS OF FISH.	TRAWLS, STEAM.		LINES OR NETS.				TOTAL NETS.		TOTAL LINES.		GRAND TOTAL, 1911.		GRAND TOTAL, 1910.	
	Quantity	Value.	Steam.		Sail and Motor.		Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
			Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.								
Herrings, Nets	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Mackerel,	-	-	1,430,731	461,112	343,415	101,863	1,774,146	562,975	-	-	1,774,146	562,975	1,967,053	572,036
Cod and Codling, Lines	-	-	5,780	816	1,048	136	6,823	952	-	-	6,823	952	6,380	1,308
Ling, Lines	24,782	7,827	4,672	1,218	17,309	5,534	-	-	21,981	6,752	47,354	14,753	35,822	10,260
Torsk (Tusk), Lines	-	-	6,540	1,808	591	174	-	-	11,223	3,109	-	-	-	-
Saithe (Coal Fish), Lines	-	-	-	-	4,683	1,301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haddock, Lines	-	-	1,173	205	2,096	340	-	-	3,269	545	-	-	7,072	1,760
Whiting, Lines	-	-	8,639	1,010	7,062	811	-	-	15,701	1,821	-	-	2,259	379
Conger Eels, Lines	-	-	-	-	3,900	276	9,900	276	-	-	26,093	2,176	24,050	1,417
Catfish, Lines	-	-	4	2	28,257	11,605	-	-	28,261	11,607	-	-	27,045	10,030
Hake, "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,982	473	-	-	1,807	488
Halibut, "	-	-	7	2	1,982	473	-	-	7	2	-	-	6	2
Lemon Soles, Lines	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	7	1
Flounders, "	-	-	20	5	-	-	-	-	20	5	-	-	6	1
Plaice, Lines	-	-	269	448	1,134	1,692	-	-	1,403	2,140	-	-	1,090	1,427
Dabs, Lines	-	-	-	-	54	27	-	-	54	27	-	-	-	45
	-	-	-	-	32	17	-	-	32	17	-	-	-	24
	-	-	-	-	247	102	-	-	247	102	-	-	336	136

Megrims, Nets	-	-	-	-	159	-	16	-	4	-	-	2,212	317	-	2,212	317	-	1
Skates and Rays, Lines	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unclassified kinds, Nets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	381
Totals for 1911	25,845	8,083	1,459,027	466,785	418,858	124,516	1,791,481	564,381	86,404	26,920	1,903,730	599,384	2,074,873	2,074,873	2,074,873	599,384	599,645	
Totals for 1910	22,244	5,827	1,561,449	463,752	491,180	130,066	1,987,225	573,682	65,404	20,136	2,074,873	599,645	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in 1911	3,601	2,256	-	3,033	-	-	195,744	9,301	21,000	6,784	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease in 1911	-	-	102,422	-	72,322	5,550	-	-	-	-	171,143	261	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHELL FISH.																		
Oysters - No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Lobsters - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,635
Crabs - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	536
Mussels - Cwts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Unclassified "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	682
Total for 1911-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,700
Total for 1910-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,324
Decrease in 1911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,635
																		97,550
																		260
																		682
																		6,797
																		-
																		-
																		-

Grand Total Value of Fish and Shell Fish for 1911, £604,946
 Do. 1910, £606,442
 Decrease in 1911, £1,496

	204	275	70	90			70	90		70	90	274	365	165	240
Lemon Sotes, Lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " Nets	204	275	3,424	1,464	-	-	3,424	1,464	-	-	-	274	365	165	240
Flounders, Lines	-	-	754	487	-	-	3,424	1,464	-	-	-	4,904	2,822	5,280	3,129
" " Nets	726	871	926	988	-	-	754	487	-	-	-	4,904	2,822	5,280	3,129
Piace, Lines	-	-	2,008	2,423	-	-	2,008	2,423	-	-	-	4,930	5,888	5,940	6,417
" " Nets	1,996	527	1	2	-	-	2,008	2,423	-	-	-	4,930	5,888	5,940	6,417
Brill, Nets	-	-	74	37	-	-	74	37	-	-	-	1	2	4	9
Dabs, Lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	94	404	100
" " Nets	225	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	299	94	404	100
Witches, Nets	348	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	348	158	131	58
Megrims, Lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	37	9	4
" " Nets	45	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	37	9	4
Skates and Rays, Lines	-	-	10,259	2,087	-	-	10,259	2,087	-	-	-	27,629	6,796	28,736	6,710
" " Nets	562	155	532	168	-	-	532	168	-	-	6,473	27,629	6,796	28,736	6,710
Unclassified kinds, Lines	-	-	3,402	534	-	-	3,402	534	-	-	541	3,454	546	2,126	412
" " Nets	20	3	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3,454	546	2,126	412
Total for 1911	13,351	7,861	594,469	167,385	-	-	594,469	167,385	-	-	66,339	889,838	260,501	956,354	300,245
Total for 1910	16,877	9,415	629,024	193,319	-	-	629,024	193,319	-	-	69,092	956,394	300,245	-	-
Increase in 1911	-	-	85,255	689,832	-	-	85,255	689,832	-	-	186,301	889,838	260,501	956,354	300,245
Decrease in 1911	3,526	1,554	34,555	25,984	-	-	34,555	25,984	-	-	221,738	66,516	39,744	-	-
SHELL FISH.															
Oysters - No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,146,445	4,050	857,524	3,408
Lobsters - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	473,296	21,973	516,115	24,172
Crabs - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,844	673	144,940	584
Mussels - Cwts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,329	1,119	20,546	984
Unclassified - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,939	7,491	31,605	9,142
Total for 1911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,306	-	38,290
Total for 1910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,290	-	-
Decrease for 1911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,984	-	-

Grand Total Value of Fish and Shell Fish for 1911, £295,807
 do, 1910, £338,535

Decrease in 1911, £42,728

APPENDIX B.—No. II.—continued.

FISH LANDED.—Statement of the Total Quantity and Value of the different kinds of White and Shell Fish landed in Scotland in the Year 1911.

KINDS OF FISH.	TRAWLS, STEAM.		LINES OR NETS.				TOTAL NETS.		TOTAL LINES.		GRAND TOTAL, 1911.		GRAND TOTAL, 1910.		
	Quantity	Value.	Steam.		Sail and Motor.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Cwt.	£	Quantity	Value.									Cwt.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Cwt.	£	
Herrings, Nets	17,709	5,807	2,934,299	928,475	2,084,476	571,052	1,499,527	5,018,775	1,499,527	-	-	5,086,484	1,505,334	5,687,226	1,594,308
Sprats, "	-	-	-	-	35,875	4,234	4,234	35,875	4,234	-	-	36,375	4,234	36,375	4,234
Sparrings, "	-	-	-	-	300	648	648	300	648	-	-	300	648	300	881
Mackerel, Lines	-	-	-	-	183	130	130	-	183	-	-	47,973	9,809	48,851	10,965
Net	4,363	1,968	17,026	2,917	26,401	4,794	7,711	43,427	7,711	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cod and Codling, Lines	-	-	71,526	28,407	158,668	59,044	18,510	45,413	18,510	230,194	87,451	985,626	398,465	980,228	409,456
Net	710,019	292,504	9,258	3,904	36,135	14,606	18,510	45,413	18,510	167,103	51,372	232,179	67,414	226,961	71,069
Ling, Nets	-	-	137,635	41,800	29,468	9,572	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Net	65,069	16,040	16,347	4,917	3,924	754	-	-	2	20,271	5,671	21,984	6,117	18,180	5,493
Torsk (Tusk), Lines	-	-	-	-	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	1,663	-	-	-	29,456	4,645	-	-	-	58,355	9,100	187,564	26,163	211,289	32,406
Saithe (Coal Fish), Lines	113,781	15,920	-	4,455	15,428	1,143	1,143	15,428	1,143	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	-	-	213	71	167,092	91,278	-	-	-	167,305	91,349	1,013,693	513,697	922,639	528,660
Haddock, Lines	846,385	422,345	-	-	3	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	-	-	-	-	15,472	7,729	-	-	-	15,472	7,729	142,081	55,411	150,899	65,523
Whittings, Lines	126,609	47,682	-	-	11,854	4,459	-	-	-	32,981	11,475	34,042	12,076	26,516	10,901
Net	-	-	21,127	7,016	163	319	319	163	319	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conger Eels, Lines	898	282	-	-	910	196	-	-	-	910	196	5,885	856	8,576	1,482
Net	4,975	660	-	-	703	291	-	-	-	902	315	27,895	6,980	26,470	6,802
Gurnards, Lines	-	-	199	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catfish, Lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	26,793	6,665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monks (Anglers), Nets	21,519	4,303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,519	4,303	23,131	4,265
Hake, Lines	-	-	452	366	-	-	-	91	-	524	401	21,178	13,836	15,224	11,580
Net	20,563	12,884	-	-	72	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Squids, "	233	73	-	-	91	51	51	91	51	-	-	233	73	865	481

Turbot, Lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	92	-	52	-	45	-	15,296	4,987	17,681	
Nets	4,361	15,032	-	6	50	219	219	2	4	4	44,422	-	87,327	-	53,151	49,620	96,888	
Halibut, Lines	8,725	17,822	-	-	3,152	3,518	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	236	48,769	44,256	80,893	
Nets	43,325	81,995	-	-	155	1,028	289	236	-	1,028	7,481	-	4,092	-	10,994	12,988	9,066	
Lemon Soles, Lines	1,708	2,147	-	-	7,481	4,092	1,805	1,067	1,805	1,067	8,703	-	8,136	-	53,368	51,295	71,072	
Nets	39,158	56,547	-	-	8,703	8,136	5,507	2	5,507	6,537	-	-	-	-	148	293	761	
Brill, Lines	147	359	-	-	5,507	6,537	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	861	13,670	4,361	
Nets	10,847	3,120	-	-	3,374	1,794	-	-	-	-	3,374	-	1,794	-	4,914	15,714	16,689	
Dabs, Lines	14,696	15,821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,696	15,821	13,564	
Nets	15,794	14,547	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	8	-	15,826	17,961	13,564	
Witches, Lines	15,794	14,547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146,306	138,015	31,302	
Nets	48,953	11,554	-	-	12,856	2,788	575	192	575	192	96,778	-	22,459	-	984	8,821	1,444	
Skates and Rays, Lines	1,280	318	-	-	3,475	547	73	96	73	96	3,633	-	570	-	4,986	-	-	
Nets	2,149,073	1,046,851	-	-	805,266	5,167,828	1,541,293	889,856	389,856	389,856	858,830	-	349,811	-	8,175,731	2,978,000	3,100,387	
Total for 1911	2,105,068	1,104,694	-	868	3,444,704	870,678	1,645,882	685,099	1,04,589	107,170	533,924	-	8,709,655	-	8,709,655	8,709,655	3,100,387	
Total for 1910	44,005	57,843	-	-	344,704	65,412	104,589	685,099	104,589	107,170	533,924	-	8,709,655	-	8,709,655	8,709,655	3,100,387	
Increase in 1911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Decrease in 1911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SHELL FISH.																		
Oysters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,075	877,124	3,473	
Lobsters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,101	697,657	34,795	
Crabs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,650	2,207,056	13,831	
Mussels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,817	5,066	4,476	
Clams	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,261	9,947	1,501	
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,644	9,927	11,684	
Total for 1911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,355	69,760	69,760	
Total for 1910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,405	-	-	
Decrease in 1911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Grand Total Value of Fish and Shell Fish for 1911, £3,045,355
do. 1910, £3,170,147

Decrease in 1911, £124,792

APPENDIX

FISH USED IN A FRESH STATE.—STATEMENT showing the Total Quantity consumed Fresh in the Localities

No.	DISTRICTS.	Herrings.		Sprats.		Sparlings.		Mackerel.	
		Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
EAST COAST.									
1	Eyemouth,	10,230	2,418	...	...	...	...	1,761	596
2	Leith,	10,708	3,079	1,542	273	148	294	1,013	388
3	Anstruther,	35,874	9,666	4	1	113	226	43	11
4	Montrose,	6,523	1,818	10,990	1,321	13	30	330	158
5	Stonehaven,	2,283	649	...	...	...	...	4	2
6	Aberdeen,	25,032	8,409	...	...	...	...	5,659	1,996
7	Peterhead,	31,780	11,350	...	...	...	...	3,894	699
8	Fraserburgh,	22,918	5,593	...	...	...	...	5,803	831
9	Banff,	2,163	530	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Buckie,	4,249	1,124	...	...	...	...	146	57
11	Findhorn,	9,148	1,644	13,108	1,023	...	...	...	...
12	Cromarty,	409	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Helmsdale,	420	118	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Lybster,	63	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Wick,	35,763	11,375	...	...	...	...	1,000	176
East Coast Totals carried down,		197,563	57,846	25,644	2,618	274	550	19,653	4,914
Orkney and Shetland.									
16	Orkney,	1,680	480	...	...	...	...	133	45
17	Shetland,	20,692	6,429	...	...	...	...	895	123
Orkney and Shetland } Totals carried down, }		22,372	6,909	...	...	...	...	1,028	168
WEST COAST.									
18	Stornoway,	9,555	3,554	...	...	...	...	2,820	573
19	Barra,	1,526	383	...	...	...	...	182	13
20	Loch Broom,	5,166	1,184	...	...	...	...	467	36
21	Loch Carron and Skye,	58,372	14,372	...	...	...	...	6,192	1,111
22	Fort-William,	59,026	15,373	...	...	4	8	542	73
23	Campbeltown,	89,820	21,977	...	...	...	...	805	189
24	Inveraray,	14,448	3,021	...	...	...	...	1,453	276
25	Rothesay,	26,492	7,630	...	...	...	...	2,328	445
26	Greenock,	10,781	3,159	...	...	...	...	769	244
27	Ballantrae,	40,826	10,540	...	...	22	90	1,231	365
West Coast Totals carried down,		316,012	81,193	...	...	26	98	16,839	3,325
Totals brought down.									
East Coast,		197,563	57,846	25,644	2,618	274	550	19,653	4,914
Orkney and Shetland,		22,372	6,909	...	...	...	...	1,028	168
West Coast,		316,012	81,193	...	...	26	98	16,839	3,325
Grand Totals for 1911,		535,947	145,948	25,644	2,618	300	648	37,520	8,407
Grand Totals for 1910,		574,743	161,672	5,209	1,354	325	881	33,845	9,889
Increase in 1911, . . . . .		...	...	20,435	1,264	...	...	3,675	...
Decrease in 1911,		38,796	15,724	...	...	25	233	...	1,482

C.

and Value of all Fish landed and sold for use in a Fresh State, or where taken, in the Year 1911.

Cod and Codlings.		Ling.		Torsk (Tusk).		Saithe (Coal Fish).		Haddocks.		Whitings.		No.
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	
2,045	882	302	156	...	...	5	1	1,271	1,149	1,001	918	1
91,203	41,871	6,703	2,852	16	5	4,544	734	206,136	90,119	35,566	11,306	2
10,620	5,012	86	59	...	...	58	9	5,628	4,098	83	27	3
24,573	11,058	531	452	1	1	289	70	53,447	24,047	4,314	1,377	4
5,266	1,937	...	...	...	...	83	21	4,522	2,457	1,214	573	5
166,518	116,502	63,460	26,970	973	297	2,873	694	171,046	68,459	88,931	35,870	6
12,480	4,508	1,426	263	190	58	7,331	1,329	1,358	932	578	194	7
8,261	3,516	840	332	26	8	1,320	388	2,071	1,143	289	134	8
6,900	2,866	8	4	...	...	29	7	10,531	5,645	2,766	1,115	9
8,961	3,830	121	32	...	...	40	12	11,700	6,855	34	12	10
15,572	6,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,598	9,676	401	209	11
3,624	1,727	55	16	...	...	29	10	11,532	6,028	171	100	12
14,562	3,675	...	...	...	...	8	1	7,258	3,101	307	117	13
4,353	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	715	298	...	...	14
18,457	5,450	266	91	11	2	1,024	160	2,348	682	6	2	15
393,395	210,845	73,798	31,227	1,217	371	17,633	3,336	504,161	224,689	135,661	51,954	
7,987	2,572	12	7	...	...	9,855	485	916	385	70	29	16
276	69	89	22	170	30	460	50	27,264	11,192	1,912	444	17
8,263	2,641	101	29	170	30	10,315	535	28,180	11,577	1,982	473	
9,020	3,632	15,275	5,835	2,362	550	15,626	2,157	10,525	3,921	380	92	18
739	159	114	43	41	7	1,411	179	20	6	...	...	19
5,473	1,874	119	42	...	...	618	137	3,382	1,324	286	115	20
3,333	1,421	470	197	...	...	3,552	523	1,754	952	241	119	21
6,528	2,349	2,657	998	71	11	1,540	269	4,481	2,462	634	368	22
1,346	673	75	35	...	...	1,159	179	285	254	449	412	23
666	438	38	22	...	...	233	48	41	28	20	20	24
1,369	1,112	64	47	...	...	1,081	193	252	251	198	198	25
979	856	1,466	405	58	10	167	62	710	385	234	192	26
5,773	2,647	280	126	...	...	688	159	368	250	1,996	1,468	27
35,226	15,161	20,558	7,750	2,532	578	26,075	3,906	21,818	9,833	4,438	2,984	
393,395	210,845	73,798	31,227	1,217	371	17,633	3,336	504,161	224,689	135,661	51,954	
8,263	2,641	101	29	170	30	10,315	535	28,180	11,577	1,982	473	
35,226	15,161	20,558	7,750	2,532	578	26,075	3,906	21,818	9,833	4,438	2,984	
436,884	228,647	94,457	39,006	3,919	979	54,023	7,777	554,159	246,099	142,081	55,411	
431,296	204,109	107,740	35,541	3,877	983	48,371	8,015	431,412	216,438	150,899	65,523	
5,588	24,538	...	3,465	42	...	5,652	...	122,747	29,661	...	...
...	...	13,283	...	...	4	...	238	...	...	8,818	10,112	

APPENDIX C.—

FISH USED IN A FRESH STATE.—STATEMENT showing the Total Quantity consumed Fresh in the Localities

No.	DISTRICTS.	Eels.		Gurnards.		Cat Fish.		Monks (Anglers).	
		Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
EAST COAST.									
1	Eyemouth,	3	2	48	10	148	83	...	...
2	Leith,	184	335	1,621	263	11,497	4,044	1,811	543
3	Anstruther,	123	63	...	...	17	4	...	...
4	Montrose,	33	23	264	49	1,053	434	645	210
5	Stonehaven,	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Aberdeen,	3,702	1,282	2,809	299	14,741	2,349	19,044	3,545
7	Peterhead,	98	40	...	...	114	37	...	...
8	Fraserburgh,	246	90	...	...	38	9	...	...
9	Banff,	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Buckie,	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Findhorn, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Cromarty,	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Helmsdale,	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Lybster, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Wick,	87	33	64	13	...	...	...	...
East Coast Totals carried down,		4,514	1,887	4,806	634	27,608	6,960	21,500	4,298
Orkney and Shetland.									
16	Orkney, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Shetland,	7	2	...	...	10	1	...	...
Orkney and Shetland } Totals carried down,		7	2	...	...	10	1	...	...
WEST COAST.									
18	Stornoway,	7,902	3,698	875	177	36	5	15	4
19	Barra,	763	351	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Loch Broom,	222	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Loch Carron and Skye,	280	143	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Fort-William,	17,661	4,909	182	42	41	14	4	1
23	Campbeltown,	75	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Inveraray,	61	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Rothsay,	919	347	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Greenock,	217	111	22	3	...	...	...	...
27	Ballantrae,	1,421	506	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast Totals carried down,		29,521	10,187	1,079	222	77	19	19	5
Totals brought down.									
East Coast,		4,514	1,887	4,806	634	27,608	6,960	21,500	4,298
Orkney and Shetland,		7	2	...	...	10	1	...	...
West Coast,		29,521	10,187	1,079	222	77	19	19	5
Grand Totals for 1911,		34,042	12,076	5,885	856	27,695	6,980	21,519	4,303
Grand Totals for 1910,		26,516	10,901	8,576	1,482	26,470	6,802	23,131	4,265
Increase in 1911,		7,526	1,175	...	...	1,225	178	...	38
Decrease in 1911, . . . . .		...	...	2,691	626	...	...	1,612	...

continued.

and Value of all Fish landed and sold for use in a Fresh State, or where taken, in the Year 1911.

Hake.		Squid.		Turbot.		Halibut.		Lemon Soles.		Flounders.		No.
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	20	3	5	1
36	18	16	7	2,279	5,262	1,325	2,636	9,860	17,248	2,754	2,353	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	...	...	82	82	3
9	5	19	5	155	763	90	245	2,215	4,368	32	14	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	39	39	...	...	5
20,549	12,948	198	61	1,905	8,962	46,913	95,012	31,051	60,125	...	...	6
6	5	...	...	...	...	273	588	30	58	275	135	7
...	...	...	...	1	3	119	238	3	6	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	289	1,028	30	16	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	42	76	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	30	...	...	1,598	1,303	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	147	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	...	...	32	24	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	147	237	...	...	918	366	15
20,602	12,977	233	73	4,340	14,990	48,970	99,114	43,493	82,892	6,036	4,457	
...	
20	5	...	...	...	...	245	458	...	...	54	27	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,158	1,682	2	2	...	...	17
20	5	...	...	...	...	1,403	2,140	2	2	54	27	
...	
86	69	...	...	46	26	1,842	2,002	11	14	1,751	598	18
46	13	...	...	1	4	89	107	...	...	921	208	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	...	...	13	8	20
19	9	...	...	2	5	1	2	60	48	248	147	21
249	184	...	...	17	37	216	403	182	249	272	208	22
8	4	...	...	1	4	5	10	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
71	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	187	25
69	28	...	...	5	9	589	1,306	11	12	168	197	26
8	4	...	...	93	221	26	55	10	42	1,360	1,269	27
556	354	...	...	165	306	2,778	3,899	274	365	4,904	2,822	
...	
20,602	12,977	233	73	4,340	14,990	48,970	99,114	43,493	82,892	6,036	4,457	
20	5	...	...	...	...	1,403	2,140	2	2	54	27	
556	354	...	...	165	306	2,778	3,899	274	365	4,904	2,822	
21,178	13,336	233	73	4,505	15,296	53,151	105,153	43,769	83,259	10,994	7,306	
15,224	11,580	865	481	4,987	17,681	49,620	96,383	44,256	80,393	12,988	9,066	
5,954	1,756	...	...	...	...	3,531	8,765	...	2,866	...	...
...	...	632	408	482	2,385	...	...	487	...	1,994	1,760	

APPENDIX C.—

FISH USED IN A FRESH STATE.—STATEMENT showing the Total Quantity consumed Fresh in the Localities

No.	DISTRICTS.	Plaice.		Brill.		Dabs.		Witches.		Megrims.	
		Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
EAST COAST.											
1	Eyemouth, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Leith,	14,742	15,954	28	77	6,839	1,746	2,116	2,011	1,141	879
3	Anstruther,	1,851	1,450	...	...	643	328	...	...	...	...
4	Montrose,	5,029	4,561	8	17	2,215	810	169	192	189	166
5	Stonehaven,	107	104	...	...	176	88	...	...	...	...
6	Aberdeen,	20,743	36,907	111	265	2,715	1,238	12,063	13,460	14,417	13,472
7	Peterhead,	969	1,334	...	...	938	453	...	...	2	1
8	Fraserburgh,	118	172	...	...	22	19	...	...	...	...
9	Banff,	1,004	1,923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Buckie,	65	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Findhorn,	802	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Chromarty,	1,657	1,322	...	...	34	18	...	...	...	...
13	Helmsdale	1,319	873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Lybster, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Wick, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	43	18	...	...	...	...
East Coast Totals carried down,		48,406	65,315	147	359	13,175	4,718	14,348	15,663	15,749	14,518
Orkney and Shetland.											
16	Orkney, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Shetland,	32	17	...	...	247	102	...	...	...	...
Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down,		32	17	...	...	247	102	...	...	...	...
WEST COAST.											
18	Stornoway,	66	45	...	...	14	6	55	30	30	23
19	Barra,	57	30	...	...	54	22	...	...	...	...
20	Loch Broom,	197	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Loch Carron and Skye,	148	88	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
22	Fort-William,	561	725	...	...	200	50	219	93	...	...
23	Campbeltown,	292	445	...	...	9	10	...	...	...	...
24	Inveraray,	13	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Rothesay,	115	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Greenock,	232	250	...	...	19	5	74	35	47	14
27	Ballantrae,	3,249	4,019	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast Totals carried down,		4,930	5,888	1	2	299	94	348	158	77	37
Totals brought down.											
East Coast,		48,406	65,315	147	359	13,175	4,718	14,348	15,663	15,749	14,518
Orkney and Shetland,		32	17	...	...	247	102	...	...	...	...
West Coast,		4,930	5,888	1	2	299	94	348	158	77	37
Grand Totals for 1911,		53,368	71,220	148	361	13,721	4,914	14,696	15,821	15,826	14,555
Grand Totals for 1910,		51,295	71,072	293	761	13,670	4,861	15,714	16,689	17,961	13,564
Increase in 1911,		2,073	148	...	...	51	53	...	...	...	991
Decrease in 1911, . . . . .		...	...	145	400	...	...	1,018	868	2,135	...

continued.

and Value of all Fish landed and sold for use in a Fresh State, or where taken, in the Year 1911.

Skates and Rays.		Unclassified White Fish.		Totals.		Value of Shell Fish.	GRAND TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH SOLD FOR USE FRESH.	No.
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	£	£	
235	96	...	...	17,060	6,337	2,200	8,537	1
4,475	1,027	656	193	418,509	205,517	5,402	210,919	2
72	29	...	...	55,305	21,079	3,447	24,526	3
1,162	328	21	11	114,319	52,533	4,836	57,569	4
68	15	...	...	13,790	5,911	1,334	7,245	5
108,426	24,985	710	127	824,589	534,134	213	534,347	6
1,060	276	...	...	62,802	22,260	222	22,482	7
494	176	17	6	42,586	12,664	1,513	14,177	8
43	15	...	...	23,778	13,160	908	14,068	9
139	71	...	...	25,511	12,135	1	12,136	10
15	7	...	...	55,262	21,051	563	21,614	11
20	4	...	...	17,834	9,434	718	10,152	12
10	3	...	...	23,924	7,923	490	8,413	13
...	...	56	7	5,202	1,838	19	1,857	14
246	70	56	90	60,436	18,765	4,621	23,386	15
116,465	27,102	1,516	434	1,760,907	944,741	26,487	971,228	
231	72	16	4	21,199	4,564	5,092	9,656	16
1,981	245	...	...	55,215	20,415	470	20,885	17
2,212	317	16	4	76,414	24,979	5,562	30,541	
10,202	1,693	3,396	530	91,890	29,234	4,239	33,473	18
415	100	3	1	6,382	1,626	5,738	7,364	19
56	25	6	3	16,015	4,937	3,946	8,883	20
219	84	4	1	74,898	19,223	5,170	24,393	21
13,155	3,617	16	2	108,458	32,445	2,670	35,115	22
207	60	...	...	94,536	24,280	2,721	27,001	23
17	4	...	...	16,990	3,901	1,161	5,062	24
244	88	...	...	33,304	10,702	767	11,469	25
386	109	9	5	17,012	7,397	865	8,262	26
2,728	1,016	20	4	60,150	22,783	8,029	30,812	27
27,629	6,796	3,454	546	519,635	156,528	35,306	191,834	
116,465	27,102	1,516	434	1,760,907	944,741	26,487	971,228	
2,212	317	16	4	76,414	24,979	5,562	30,541	
27,629	6,796	3,454	546	519,635	156,528	35,306	191,834	
146,306	34,215	4,986	984	2,356,956	1,126,248	67,355	1,193,603	
138,015	31,302	8,821	1,444	2,246,119	1,083,137	69,760	1,152,897	
8,291	2,913	...	...	110,837	43,111	...	40,706	
...	...	3,835	460	...	...	2,405	...	

APPENDIX D.—

FISH CURED.—I. HERRINGS CURED.—RETURN showing the Quantities of Cure and the Number and Tonnage of Vessels

No.	DISTRICTS.	CURED ON SHORE.					
		Barrels Guttled.	Barrels Un-guttled.	Barrels Kip-pered.	Barrels of Bloaters or Reds.	Barrels Tinned.	Total Number of Barrels.
EAST COAST.							
1	Eyemouth,	113,495	938	50,071	3,455	3,364	171,323
2	Leith, . . . . .	...	...	5,249	2,445	...	7,694
3	Anstruther,	16,211	15	725	897	...	17,848
4	Montrose,	22,555	...	664	653	...	23,872
5	Stonehaven,	2,587	23	731	185	...	3,531
6	Aberdeen,	49,120	85	19,827	904	33,255	103,191
7	Peterhead,	257,297	...	27,983	35	1,506	286,821
8	Fraserburgh,	240,370	...	17,633	21	13,791	271,815
9	Banff,	8,021	...	2,670	29	...	10,720
10	Buckie,	14,357	...	590	...	...	14,947
11	Findhorn,	6,413	870	...	...	...	7,283
12	Cromarty, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Helmsdale, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Lybster,	593	...	111	...	...	704
15	Wick,	217,614	469	8,238	...	...	226,321
	East Coast Totals carried } down, }	948,633	2,405	134,492	8,624	51,916	1,146,070
Orkney and Shetland.							
16	Orkney,	179,377	...	349	...	...	179,726
17	Shetland,	538,622	...	9,549	...	...	548,171
	Orkney and Shetland Totals } carried down, }	717,999	...	9,898	...	...	727,897
WEST COAST.							
18	Stornoway,	54,348	4,414	11,162	...	...	69,924
19	Barra,	43,078	36	...	...	...	43,114
20	Loch Broom,	7,113	...	...	...	...	7,113
21	Loch Carron and Skye,	10,595	...	50	...	...	10,645
22	Fort-William,	5,485	214	1,714	...	...	7,413
23	Campbeltown,	2,018	...	200	...	...	2,218
24	Inveraray,	742	...	14	...	...	756
25	Rothsay,	100	...	260	...	...	360
26	Greenock,	14,533	129	14,033	252	...	28,997
27	Ballantrae, . . . . .	...	...	170	...	...	170
	West Coast Totals carried } down, }	138,012	4,793	27,653	252	...	170,710
Totals brought down.							
	East Coast,	948,633	2,405	134,492	8,624	51,916	1,146,070
	Orkney and Shetland,	717,999	...	9,898	...	...	727,897
	West Coast,	138,012	4,793	27,653	252	...	170,710
	Grand Totals for 1911,	1,804,644	7,198	172,043	8,876	51,916	2,044,677
	Grand Totals for 1910,	2,077,694	6,769	185,634	12,108	44,415	2,326,620
	Increase in 1911, . . . . .	...	429	...	...	7,501	...
	Decrease in 1911,	273,050	...	13,591	3,232	...	281,943

No. I

Herrings Cured, distinguishing those Cured on Shore and at Sea, and giving the Modes of fitted out for Curing at Sea, in the Year 1911.

CURED AT SEA.						Total Barrels of Herrings Cured on Shore and at Sea.	DISTRICTS.	No.
Vessels fitted out.			Barrels Guttled.	Barrels Un-guttled.	Total Number of Barrels.			
Number.	Tonnage.	Men.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	171,323	EAST COAST.	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,694	Eyemouth.	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	17,848	Leith.	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	23,872	Anstruther.	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,531	Montrose.	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	103,191	Stonehaven.	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	286,821	Aberdeen.	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	271,815	Peterhead.	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,720	Fraserburgh.	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,947	Banff.	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,283	Buckie.	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Findhorn.	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cromarty.	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	704	Helmsdale.	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	226,321	Lybster.	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,146,070	Wick.	
							{ East Coast Totals carried down.	
							Orkney and Shetland.	
...	2	134	...	800	...	179,726	Orkney.	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	548,971	Shetland.	17
2	134	17	800	...	800	728,697	Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down.	
							WEST COAST.	
...	5	219	...	...	...	69,924	Stornoway.	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	43,114	Barra.	19
...	...	...	...	10	10	7,123	Loch Broom.	20
...	2	76	5	1,210	1,210	11,855	Loch Carron and Skye.	21
...	...	...	...	...	10	7,423	Fort-William.	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,218	Campbeltown.	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	756	Inveraray.	24
...	1	23	5	40	40	400	Rothesay.	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	28,997	Greenock.	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	170	Ballantrae.	27
8	318	33	1,260	10	1,270	171,980	{ West Coast Totals carried down.	
							Totals brought down.	
...	2	134	...	800	...	1,146,070	East Coast.	
...	8	318	33	1,260	10	1,270	Orkney and Shetland.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	728,697	West Coast.	
10	452	50	2,060	10	2,070	2,046,747	Grand Totals for 1911.	
16	687	76	3,099	...	3,099	2,329,719	Grand Totals for 1910.	
...	6	235	...	10	...	...	Increase in 1911.	
...	...	...	1,039	...	1,029	282,972	Decrease in 1911.	

APPENDIX D.—

II. FISH, OTHER THAN HERRINGS, CURED.—RETURN Showing the Quantities of

No.	DISTRICTS.	COD.			LING.			TUSK.	
		Cwts. Dried.	Barrels Pickled.	Cwts. Smoked.	Barrels Pickled.	Cwts. Dried.	Cwts. Smoked.	Cwts. Dried.	Cwts. Smoked.
EAST COAST.									
1	Eyemouth, . . . .	...	...	586	...	...	...	...	...
2	Leith, . . . . .	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	...
3	Anstruther,	1,130	...	40	...	586	...	198	...
4	Montrose,	25	...	115	...	1	...	...	...
5	Stonehaven,	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Aberdeen,	97,245	145	110,300	...	35,959	2,980	4,235	1,100
7	Peterhead,	40	...	1,126	...	240	...	...	...
8	Fraserburgh,	167	...	1,210	...	8	...	...	...
9	Banff, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Buckie,	1,130	490	...	...	25	...	...	...
11	Findhorn, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Cromarty,	23	...	51	...	...	...	...	...
13	Helmsdale,	24	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
14	Lybster, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Wick,	1,903	442	80	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast Totals carried down, }		101,840	1,077	113,888	...	36,819	2,980	4,433	1,100
Orkney and Shetland.									
16	Orkney,	10,446	...	...	...	215	...	...	...
17	Shetland,	6,084	...	...	...	3,610	...	920	...
Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down, }		16,530	...	...	...	3,825	...	920	...
WEST COAST									
18	Stornoway,	885	90	...	...	3,334	...	...	...
19	Barra,	325	...	...	...	1,003	...	3	...
20	Loch Broom,	1,401	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
21	Loch Carron and Skye, . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Fort-William,	66	85	...	307	281	...	14	...
23	Campbeltown,	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Inveraray, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Rothesay, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Greenock, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ballantrae, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast Totals carried down, }		3,095	175	...	307	4,622	...	17	...
Totals brought down.									
East Coast,		101,840	1,077	113,888	...	36,819	2,980	4,433	1,100
Orkney and Shetland,		16,530	...	...	...	3,825	...	920	...
West Coast,		3,095	175	...	307	4,622	...	17	...
Grand Totals for 1911,		121,465	1,252	113,888	307	45,266	2,980	5,370	1,100
Grand Totals for 1910,		100,733	1,165	112,636	220	41,414	3,990	3,004	2,870
Increase in 1911,		20,732	87	1,252	87	3,852	...	2,366	...
Decrease in 1911, . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	1,010	...	1,770

No. I.—continued.

Cod, Ling, Tusk (Torsk), Saithe (Coalfish), Haddocks, and Mackerel Cured during the year 1911.

SAITHE.			HADDOCKS.		MACKER'EL.		SPRATS.		DISTRICTS.	No.
Cwts. Dried.	Cwts. Smoked.	Pickled Barrels.	Cwts. Dried.	Cwts. Smoked.	Barrels Cured in Pickle.	Barrels Cured in Pickle.				
...	1,666	...	...	...	...	EAST COAST.	
...	980	...	...	2,777	...	Eyemouth.	1
38	124	230	...	...	...	...	Leith.	2
...	333	...	...	...	...	Anstruther.	3
10	430	...	...	...	...	Montrose.	4
13,144	32,350	...	8,933	236,540	...	...	...	...	Stonehaven.	5
20	277	...	...	...	...	Aberdeen.	6
81	2,070	...	...	...	...	Peterhead.	7
...	5,730	...	...	...	...	Fraserburgh.	8
...	333	25	...	...	...	Banff.	9
...	820	...	379	...	...	Buckie.	10
...	276	...	...	...	...	Findhorn.	11
...	48	...	...	...	...	Cromarty.	12
...	Helmsdale.	13
22	240	72	...	...	...	Lybster.	14
...	Wick.	15
13,315	32,350	...	9,057	249,973	97	3,156	} East Coast Totals carried down.			
Orkney and Shetland.										
580	40	...	...	...	...	Orkney.	16
4,209	1,450	...	...	...	Shetland.	17
4,789	40	1,450	...	...	} Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down.		
WEST COAST.										
1,815	1,115	640	...	...	...	Stornoway.	18
503	161	...	...	...	Barra.	19
692	390	...	...	...	Loch Broom.	20
66	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	Loch Carron and Skye.	21
298	Fort-William.	22
...	Campbeltown.	23
...	Inveraray.	24
260	Rothsay.	25
...	Greenock.	26
...	Ballantrae.	27
3,634	...	60	...	1,115	1,191	...	...	} West Coast Totals carried down.		
Totals brought down.										
13,315	32,350	...	9,057	249,973	97	3,156	} East Coast.			
4,789	40	1,450	...	} Orkney and Shetland.			
3,634	...	60	...	1,115	1,191	...	} West Coast.			
21,738	32,350	60	9,057	251,128	2,738	3,156	} Grand Totals for 1911.			
19,095	31,920	...	5,692	240,429	2,568	...	} Grand Totals for 1910.			
2,643	430	60	3,365	10,699	170	3,156	} Increase in 1911.			
...	} Decrease in 1911.			

APPENDIX D.—No. II.
 STATEMENT showing the Number of Barrels of Herrings Cured Guttled and Unguttled, on the East and West Coasts of Scotland, for the Hundred and one years ended 31st December, 1911.

Year ended	* East Coast.			West Coast.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Guttled.	Unguttled, Kipperd, &c.	Total.	Guttled.	Unguttled, Kipperd, &c.	Total.	
6th April 1811	2,008 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,630	8,638 $\frac{1}{2}$	62,186	19,110	81,296	89,934 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1812	4,325 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,332	14,657 $\frac{1}{2}$	65,922	24,518	90,440	105,097 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1813	9,179	20,950 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,129 $\frac{1}{2}$	76,561 $\frac{3}{4}$	31,025 $\frac{1}{2}$	107,587 $\frac{1}{4}$	137,716 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1814	9,503	46,800 $\frac{1}{2}$	56,303 $\frac{1}{2}$	37,969	5,773	43,742	100,045 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1815	24,314	36,827	61,141	76,021 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,756	83,777 $\frac{1}{4}$	144,918 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1816	55,411 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,416 $\frac{1}{2}$	73,828	73,292 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,578 $\frac{1}{4}$	75,870 $\frac{3}{4}$	149,698 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1817	90,710 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,252 $\frac{1}{2}$	116,963	60,581 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,233 $\frac{1}{2}$	63,815	180,778
" 1818	118,594 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,287 $\frac{1}{4}$	126,882	76,765	4,491 $\frac{1}{2}$	81,256 $\frac{1}{2}$	208,138 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1819	221,959 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,158	244,117 $\frac{1}{2}$	75,197 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,441	81,638 $\frac{1}{2}$	325,756
" 1820	267,556 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,391 $\frac{1}{2}$	294,948	72,629 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,512	77,141 $\frac{1}{2}$	372,089 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1821	318,473 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,909 $\frac{1}{4}$	342,382 $\frac{3}{4}$	88,626 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,613	91,239 $\frac{1}{2}$	433,622 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1822	229,070	12,808 $\frac{3}{4}$	241,878 $\frac{3}{4}$	56,342 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,328	57,670 $\frac{1}{2}$	299,549 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1823	183,687	15,256 $\frac{1}{4}$	198,943 $\frac{1}{4}$	34,211	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,456 $\frac{1}{4}$	233,399 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1824	272,340 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,402	304,742 $\frac{1}{2}$	52,792	802 $\frac{1}{4}$	53,594 $\frac{1}{4}$	358,336 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1825	227,667	28,849 $\frac{3}{4}$	256,516 $\frac{3}{4}$	64,623	593	65,216	321,732 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1826	289,101	31,703 $\frac{1}{4}$	320,804 $\frac{1}{4}$	142,602	121	142,723	363,527 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1827	211,042 $\frac{3}{4}$	22,241 $\frac{1}{2}$	233,284 $\frac{1}{4}$	43,231	117	43,348	276,632 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1828	287,906 $\frac{1}{2}$	37,882 $\frac{1}{2}$	325,789	45,632	2,039 $\frac{1}{2}$	47,671 $\frac{1}{2}$	373,460 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1829	249,365 $\frac{1}{2}$	41,047 $\frac{1}{4}$	290,412 $\frac{3}{4}$	47,525	945	48,470	338,882 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1830	216,427 $\frac{1}{2}$	35,226	251,653 $\frac{1}{2}$	59,494	639	60,133	311,786 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1831	315,479	51,609 $\frac{3}{4}$	367,088 $\frac{3}{4}$	46,631	855	47,486	414,574 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1832	259,197 $\frac{1}{2}$	36,183 $\frac{1}{2}$	295,381	49,216 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,167	52,383 $\frac{1}{4}$	347,764 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1833	267,928 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,564 $\frac{3}{4}$	313,493 $\frac{1}{4}$	77,144	573	77,717	391,210 $\frac{1}{4}$

* Including Orkney and Shetland.

APPENDIX D.—No. II.—continued.

Year ended	* East Coast.			West Coast.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Gutted.	Ungutted, Kipperd, &c.	Total.	Gutted.	Ungutted, Kipperd, &c.	Total.	
5th April 1834	315,159	56,374 ¹ / ₂	371,533 ³ / ₄	64,427 ¹ / ₂	137	64,564 ¹ / ₂	436,098 ¹ / ₂
" " 1835	166,539 ¹ / ₂	33,339 ¹ / ₂	199,879	45,091 ¹ / ₂	633	45,724 ¹ / ₂	245,603 ¹ / ₂
" " 1836	343,693 ¹ / ₂	68,891 ¹ / ₂	412,585 ¹ / ₂	46,554 ¹ / ₂	479	47,033 ¹ / ₂	459,618 ¹ / ₂
" " 1837	229,371	71,449 ¹ / ₂	300,820 ¹ / ₂	54,859	1,892 ¹ / ₂	56,751 ¹ / ₂	357,571 ¹ / ₂
" " 1838	307,625	82,634 ¹ / ₂	390,259 ¹ / ₂	68,990 ¹ / ₂	2,374 ¹ / ₂	71,365	461,624 ¹ / ₂
" " 1839	308,581	119,489 ¹ / ₂	428,070 ¹ / ₂	66,046 ¹ / ₂	1,672 ¹ / ₂	67,719	495,789 ¹ / ₂
" " 1840	345,074 ¹ / ₂	103,160	448,234 ¹ / ₂	54,208 ¹ / ₂	343	54,551 ¹ / ₂	502,786
" " 1841	334,539	78,225 ¹ / ₂	412,764 ¹ / ₂	54,208 ¹ / ₂	3,402 ¹ / ₂	90,965	503,729 ¹ / ₂
" " 1842	404,502 ¹ / ₂	116,675 ¹ / ₂	521,178	87,562 ¹ / ₂	2,183 ¹ / ₂	80,939	602,117
" " 1843	376,374	118,755 ¹ / ₂	495,129 ¹ / ₂	78,755 ¹ / ₂	1,627	63,195 ¹ / ₂	558,325 ¹ / ₂
" " 1844	384,729	105,927 ¹ / ₂	490,656 ¹ / ₂	61,568 ¹ / ₂	1,627	86,419	577,075 ¹ / ₂
5th January 1845	305,461 ¹ / ₂	72,649 ¹ / ₂	378,110 ¹ / ₂	81,643	4,776	81,737	459,847 ¹ / ₂
" " 1846	343,927	82,607 ¹ / ₂	426,534 ¹ / ₂	80,836	901	67,809 ¹ / ₂	494,344
" " 1847	343,009 ¹ / ₂	137,296 ¹ / ₂	480,306 ¹ / ₂	64,056	3,753 ¹ / ₂	78,876	559,182 ¹ / ₂
" " 1848	323,471 ¹ / ₂	135,479	458,950 ¹ / ₂	67,613	11,263	56,206 ¹ / ₂	515,157
" " 1849	337,450	155,654 ¹ / ₂	493,104 ¹ / ₂	46,636 ¹ / ₂	9,570	59,454	552,558 ¹ / ₂
" " 1850	427,138	152,530	579,668	52,473	6,981	102,201 ¹ / ₂	681,869 ¹ / ₂
" " 1851	320,493	129,532 ¹ / ₂	450,025 ¹ / ₂	77,171 ¹ / ₂	21,134	78,828	528,853 ¹ / ₂
" " 1852	348,573	109,933	458,506	57,694	36,220 ¹ / ₂	104,881	563,387
" " 1853	331,055 ¹ / ₂	89,355	420,410 ¹ / ₂	68,660 ¹ / ₂	13,903	82,563 ¹ / ₂	478,937
" " 1854	482,017	165,459 ¹ / ₂	647,476 ¹ / ₂	44,623 ¹ / ₂	28,431 ¹ / ₂	58,526 ¹ / ₂	754,257 ¹ / ₂
" " 1855	410,332	132,977 ¹ / ₂	543,309 ¹ / ₂	78,350	28,431 ¹ / ₂	106,781 ¹ / ₂	622,764 ¹ / ₂
" " 1856	505,481 ¹ / ₂	136,687 ¹ / ₂	642,169 ¹ / ₂	48,247 ¹ / ₂	31,207 ¹ / ₂	79,455	751,975 ¹ / ₂
" " 1857	396,650	92,400 ¹ / ₂	489,050 ¹ / ₂	69,755 ¹ / ₂	32,631	109,806 ¹ / ₂	591,298 ¹ / ₂
" " 1858	390,775	59,712 ¹ / ₂	450,487 ¹ / ₂	74,447 ¹ / ₂	32,492 ¹ / ₂	102,248	550,698 ¹ / ₂
" " 1858	410,524 ¹ / ₂	111,440 ¹ / ₂	521,965 ¹ / ₂	59,868 ¹ / ₂	23,350	83,218 ¹ / ₂	605,184

* Including Orkney and Shetland.

APPENDIX D.—No. II.—continued.

Year ended	* East Coast.			West Coast.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Gutted.	Ungutted, Kipped, &c.	Total.	Gutted.	Ungutted, Kipped, &c.	Total.	
31st December 1859	308,518 $\frac{1}{4}$	55,584	364,102 $\frac{1}{4}$	72,541	20,487	93,028	457,130 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1860	424,201 $\frac{1}{2}$	103,086 $\frac{1}{4}$	527,287 $\frac{3}{4}$	71,894	37,891 $\frac{1}{2}$	109,785 $\frac{1}{2}$	637,073 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1861	447,931 $\frac{1}{2}$	97,207	545,138 $\frac{1}{2}$	71,241 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,336 $\frac{1}{2}$	105,578	650,716 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1862	536,602 $\frac{1}{2}$	88,911	625,513 $\frac{1}{2}$	119,257 $\frac{1}{2}$	52,685	171,942 $\frac{1}{2}$	797,456
" 1863	445,596 $\frac{1}{2}$	75,511 $\frac{3}{4}$	521,108 $\frac{1}{4}$	61,399 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,810	88,206 $\frac{1}{2}$	609,314 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1864	378,752	88,107 $\frac{3}{4}$	466,859 $\frac{3}{4}$	99,737 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,889	142,626 $\frac{1}{2}$	609,486 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1865	374,424	73,814 $\frac{1}{2}$	448,238 $\frac{1}{2}$	57,207	57,207	153,177 $\frac{1}{2}$	601,366
" 1866	398,358	72,420 $\frac{1}{4}$	470,778 $\frac{1}{4}$	99,399 $\frac{1}{2}$	74,431	173,827 $\frac{1}{2}$	644,605 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1867	492,172 $\frac{1}{2}$	81,978 $\frac{1}{2}$	574,150 $\frac{3}{4}$	139,547 $\frac{1}{4}$	90,392	229,939 $\frac{1}{2}$	804,090
" 1868	363,922 $\frac{1}{2}$	62,906	426,828 $\frac{1}{2}$	81,546	129,886 $\frac{1}{4}$	211,432 $\frac{1}{4}$	638,260 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1869	395,500 $\frac{1}{2}$	61,809 $\frac{3}{4}$	457,310 $\frac{1}{4}$	93,330 $\frac{1}{2}$	124,502 $\frac{1}{4}$	217,832 $\frac{3}{4}$	675,143
" 1870	508,803 $\frac{1}{2}$	98,318	607,121 $\frac{1}{2}$	148,254	77,783	226,037	833,160 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1871	585,172	94,178	679,350	83,317 $\frac{1}{2}$	62,808 $\frac{1}{4}$	146,125 $\frac{3}{4}$	825,475 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1872	623,443 $\frac{1}{2}$	62,341	685,784 $\frac{1}{2}$	48,260	39,815	88,075	773,859 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1873	710,376 $\frac{1}{2}$	96,983 $\frac{1}{2}$	807,360	86,522 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,348	131,873 $\frac{1}{2}$	939,233 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1874	789,345 $\frac{1}{2}$	77,489 $\frac{3}{4}$	866,835 $\frac{1}{4}$	97,657	36,008 $\frac{3}{4}$	133,725 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,000,561
" 1875	774,293 $\frac{1}{2}$	67,729	842,022 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,529	40,428 $\frac{1}{2}$	100,957 $\frac{1}{2}$	942,980
" 1876	454,164	59,230	513,394	32,074 $\frac{1}{2}$	52,729	84,803 $\frac{3}{4}$	598,197 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1877	618,116 $\frac{3}{4}$	65,529 $\frac{1}{4}$	683,646	98,751 $\frac{1}{2}$	65,318 $\frac{1}{4}$	164,072 $\frac{3}{4}$	847,718
" 1878	702,433 $\frac{1}{2}$	70,927 $\frac{1}{2}$	773,361	69,122 $\frac{1}{2}$	63,284 $\frac{1}{2}$	132,407	905,768
" 1879	563,754	62,833 $\frac{3}{4}$	626,587 $\frac{1}{4}$	92,237	129,971 $\frac{1}{2}$	215,208 $\frac{1}{2}$	841,796
" 1880	1,096,953 $\frac{1}{2}$	104,151 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,201,105	127,245	145,250 $\frac{1}{4}$	272,495 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,473,600 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1881	830,751 $\frac{1}{2}$	73,602 $\frac{1}{4}$	904,353 $\frac{3}{4}$	84,346 $\frac{1}{2}$	122,455	206,801 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,111,155 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1882	879,243 $\frac{1}{2}$	98,983	978,226 $\frac{1}{2}$	101,512	203,235	304,747	1,282,973 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1883	960,428 $\frac{1}{2}$	87,477 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,047,905 $\frac{3}{4}$	72,658 $\frac{1}{2}$	148,848 $\frac{1}{4}$	221,506 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,269,412 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1884	1,323,989 $\frac{1}{2}$	132,061 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,456,050 $\frac{3}{4}$	128,223 $\frac{1}{2}$	112,803	241,026 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,697,077 $\frac{1}{4}$

* Including Orkney and Shetland.

APPENDIX D.—No. II.—continued.

Year ended	* East Coast.			West Coast.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Gutted.	Ungutted, &c.		Gutted.	Ungutted, &c.		
		Kippered.	Total.		Kippered.	Total.	
31st December 1885	1,244,259	74,723 ¹ / ₂	1,318,982 ¹ / ₂	108,190	145,779 ² / ₂	253,969 ² / ₂	1,572,952 ¹ / ₂
"	1,017,152	125,287 ³ / ₄	1,142,439 ³ / ₄	76,211	93,579 ¹ / ₂	169,783 ¹ / ₂	1,312,223 ¹ / ₂
"	962,116	127,588	1,089,704	101,937 ³ / ₄	111,782 ¹ / ₂	213,720 ¹ / ₂	1,303,424 ¹ / ₂
"	790,458	82,155 ¹ / ₂	872,613 ¹ / ₂	116,542	129,717	246,259	1,118,872 ¹ / ₂
"	1,071,686	112,171	1,183,857	105,417	108,233	213,650	1,397,507
"	1,042,089	81,218 ¹ / ₂	1,123,307 ¹ / ₂	142,340 ¹ / ₂	38,955	181,295 ¹ / ₂	1,304,603
"	797,219	61,427	858,646	208,024	59,402	267,426	1,126,072
"	1,012,452	82,267	1,094,719	125,299	37,924	163,223	1,257,942
"	1,177,365	110,236	1,287,601	90,977	30,960 ¹ / ₂	121,937 ¹ / ₂	1,409,538 ¹ / ₂
"	1,312,926	98,783	1,411,709	91,489	14,879	106,368	1,518,077
"	1,314,225	79,695	1,393,920	114,902	19,312	134,214	1,528,134
"	1,232,549	101,098	1,333,647	132,234	26,035	158,269	1,491,916
"	732,454	72,457	804,911	143,319	41,212	184,531	989,442
"	1,500,533	92,883 ¹ / ₂	1,593,416 ¹ / ₂	174,743	37,188	211,931	1,805,347
"	912,841	71,512	984,353	154,768	36,534	191,302	1,175,655
"	968,077	98,673	1,066,750	156,522	32,333	188,855	1,255,605
"	1,334,010	118,173	1,452,183	109,056	44,646	153,702	1,605,885
"	1,507,138	125,933	1,633,071	123,437	46,651	170,088	1,803,159
"	1,331,664	138,949	1,470,613	105,654	42,543	148,197	1,618,810
"	1,737,345	170,510	1,907,855	102,548	52,571	155,119	2,062,974
"	1,766,734	164,098	1,930,832	112,156	68,613	180,769	2,111,601
"	1,679,947	166,011	1,845,958	116,343	35,561	151,904	1,997,862
"	2,181,017	189,892	2,370,909	147,945	59,414	207,359	2,578,268
"	1,787,835	183,495	1,971,330	163,931	64,808	228,739	2,200,069
"	1,507,914	180,740	1,688,654	148,410	53,201	201,611	1,890,265
"	1,934,320	211,236	2,145,556	145,628	37,690	183,318	2,328,874
"	1,667,432	207,335	1,874,767	139,272	32,708	171,980	2,046,747

* Including Orkney and Shetland.

APPENDIX E.

CURED FISH BRANDED.—RETURN showing the Number of Barrels of
of Brand Fees Collected

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF BARRELS OF CURED			
	La. Full.	Full.	Mat. Full.	Mattie.
EAST COAST.				
Eyemouth,	294½	15,686	4,543½	6,556½
Leith, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Anstruther, . . . . .	...	1,546½	279½	325½
Montrose,	9	3,910	1,000½	2,720½
Stonehaven, . . . . .	...	470	134	231
Aberdeen,	418	5,525	1,444½	4,601½
Peterhead,	4,139½	15,523	1,397	9,401
Fraserburgh,	5,083½	26,526	2,534½	6,471
Banff,	9	691	112	183
Buckie, . . . . .	...	622½	115	137
Findhorn,	5½	628	141	225
Cromarty, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Helmsdale, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Lybster, . . . . .	...	...	1	89
Wick,	1,840	20,848½	3,326	3,456½
East Coast Totals carried down,	11,799	91,976½	15,028½	34,397½
Orkney and Shetland.				
Orkney,	8,298½	27,941½	1,512	1,388½
Shetland,	21,915	8,923½	...	...
Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down,	30,213½	36,865	1,512	1,388½
Totals brought down.				
East Coast,	11,799	91,976½	15,028½	34,397½
Orkney and Shetland,	30,213½	36,865	1,512	1,388½
Grand Totals for 1911,	42,012½	128,841½	16,540½	35,786
Grand Totals for 1910,	27,832	120,384	87,849½	38,893
Increase in 1911,	14,180½	8,457½	...	...
Decrease in 1911, . . . . .	...	...	71,309	3,107

—No. I.

Cured Herrings Branded, distinguishing the different Brands, and the Amount during the Year 1911.

HERRINGS BRANDED.			Fees Received.	DISTRICTS.
La. Spent.	Spent.	TOTAL.		
			£ s. d.	EAST COAST.
1,767	41	28,888½	481 9 6	Eyemouth.
9	...	...	...	Leith.
900	20	2,160½	36 0 2	Anstruther.
115	...	950	142 13 4	Montrose.
783½	49	12,821½	15 16 8	Stonehaven.
17,344½	367	48,172	213 13 10	Aberdeen.
14,461	...	55,076	802 17 4	Peterhead.
244	...	1,239	917 18 8	Fraserburgh.
...	...	874½	20 13 0	Banff.
221	...	1,220½	14 11 6	Buckie.
...	...	...	20 6 10	Findhorn.
...	...	...	...	Cromarty.
...	...	90	1 10 0	Helmsdale.
5,009	14	534,494	574 18 0	Lybster.
				Wick.
40,854	491	194,546½	3,242 8 10	East Coast Totals carried down.
				Orkney and Shetland.
2,197½	...	41,338	688 19 4	Orkney.
647	...	31,485½	524 15 2	Shetland.
2,844½	..	72,823½	1,213 14 6	{ Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down.
				Totals brought down.
40,854	491	194,546½	3,242 8 10	East Coast.
2,844½	...	72,823½	1,213 14 6	Orkney and Shetland.
43,698½	491	267,370	4,456 3 4	Grand Totals for 1911.
35,631	4,219	314,808½	5,246 16 2	Grand Totals for 1910.
8,067½	...	...	...	Increase in 1911.
...	3,728	47,433½	790 12 10	Decrease in 1911.

APPENDIX E.—

FISH EXPORTED.—RETURN showing the Total Quantity of Fish Exported to

No.	DISTRICTS.	FISH					
		NUMBER OF BRANDED					
		La. Full.			Full.		
		To Ireland	To the Continent.	To Places out of Europe	To England	To the Continent.	To Places out of Europe
	EAST COAST.						
1	Eyemouth, - - - - -	...	294½	...	8,827	...	
2	Leith, - - - - -	...	7,321½	...	33,170½	...	
3	Anstruther, - - - - -	...	...	...	1,104½	...
4	Moutrose, - - - - -	...	...	...	2,886½	...
5	Stonehaven, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...
6	Aberdeen, - - - - -	...	1,710½	...	14,433½	...	
7	Peterhead, - - - - -	...	557	...	8,097	...	
8	Fraserburgh, - - - - -	...	1,622½	...	15,730	...	
9	Banff, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...
10	Buckie, - - - - -	...	...	...	5	...
11	Findhorn, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...
12	Cromarty, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...
13	Helmsdale, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...
14	Lybster, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...
15	Wick, - - - - -	...	1,852½	...	16,625½	...	
	East Coast Totals carried down, - - - - -	...	13,358½	...	100,879½	...	
	Orkney and Shetland.						
16	Orkney, - - - - -	...	6,377½	...	22,584½	...	
17	Shetland, - - - - -	...	19,765	...	7,573½	...	
	Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down, - - - - -	...	26,142½	...	30,158	...	
	WEST COAST.						
18	Stornoway, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...
19	Barra, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...
20	Loch Broom, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...
21	Loch Carron and Skye, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...
22	Fort-William, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...
23	Campbeltown, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...
24	Inveraray, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...
25	Rothesay, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...
26	Greenock, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ballantrae, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...
	West Coast Totals carried down, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals brought down.						
	East Coast, - - - - -	...	13,358½	...	100,879½	...	
	Orkney and Shetland, - - - - -	...	26,142½	...	30,158	...	
	West Coast, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Totals for 1911, - - - - -	...	39,501	...	131,037½	...	
	Grand Totals for 1910, - - - - -	...	24,293	...	125,490½	...	
	Increase in 1911, - - - - -	...	15,208	...	5,547	...	
	Decrease in 1911, - - - - -	...	...	...	150	...

No. II.

Ireland, to the Continent, and to Places out of Europe during the Year 1911.

EXPORTED.

BARRELS OF HERRINGS.

Mat. Full.			Mattie.			La. Spent.	Spent.	Total Branded.				No.
To England	To the Continent.	To Places out of Europe.	To England	To the Continent.	To Places out of Europe.	To Continent.	To the Continent.	To England	To the Continent.	To Places out of Europe.	Gross Total.	
...	2,911	...	...	5,416	...	1,230½	41	...	18,720	...	18,720	1
...	3,598	...	...	4,098½	...	6,393	113½	...	54,695	...	54,695	2
...	225	...	...	297	...	...	...	...	1,626½	...	1,626½	3
...	996½	...	...	2,270	...	900	20	...	7,073	...	7,073	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	532	...	...	4,080½	...	857½	49	...	21,663	...	21,663	6
...	1,007½	...	...	8,525	...	13,534	131	...	31,851½	...	31,851½	7
...	2,067	...	...	7,181	...	12,715½	...	...	39,316	...	39,316	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	3,522	...	...	3,272	...	4,263½	16	...	29,551½	...	29,551½	15
...	14,859	...	...	35,140	...	39,894	370½	...	204,501½	...	204,501½	16
...	1,452	...	...	1,301½	...	1,189½	...	...	32,905	...	32,905	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	27,488½	...	27,488½	17
...	1,452	...	...	1,301½	...	1,339½	...	...	60,393½	...	60,393½	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	14,859	...	...	35,140	...	39,894	370½	...	204,501½	...	204,501½	29
...	1,452	...	...	1,301½	...	1,339½	...	...	60,393½	...	60,393½	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	16,311	...	...	36,441½	...	41,233½	370½	...	264,895	...	264,895	32
484	82,754	...	...	38,902	...	35,253	3,862	634	310,554½	...	311,188½	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,980½	...	...	...	...	...	33
484	66,443	...	...	2,460½	...	...	3,491½	634	45,659½	...	46,293½	33

APPENDIX E.—

FISH EXPORTED.—RETURN showing the Total Quantity of Fish Exported to

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF UNBRANDED BARRELS OF HERRINGS.						Total Branded and Unbranded.	NUMBER OF BARRELS OF HERRINGS SPRINKLED OR ICED.
	To England	To Ireland	To the Con- tinent.	To Places out of Europe.	Total.	To the Continent.		
	EAST COAST.							
1 Eyemouth, - - -	32,895	...	32,895	51,615	5,739	
2 Leith, - - -	...	118	173,530	1,272½	174,920½	229,615½	4,661½	
3 Anstruther, - - -	1,981	...	1,981	3,607½	...	
4 Montrose, - - -	9,381	...	9,381	16,454	298	
5 Stonehaven, - - -	
6 Aberdeen, - - -	2582½	...	20,812	213½	23,608	45,271	1,987½	
7 Peterhead, - - -	125,821	...	125,821	157,672½	...	
8 Fraserburgh, - - -	133,324	...	133,324	172,640	1,482	
9 Banff, - - -	1,502½	...	1,502½	1,502½	...	
10 Buckie, - - -	10,520	...	10,520	10,525	...	
11 Findhorn, - - -	2,881½	...	2,881½	2,881½	...	
12 Cromarty, - - -	
13 Helmsdale, - - -	
14 Lybster, - - -	
15 Wick, - - -	124,938¾	...	124,938¾	154,490¼	6,466	
East Coast Totals } carried down, - }	2582½	118	637,586¾	1,486	641,773¼	846,274¾	20,634	
Orkney & Shetland.								
16 Orkney, - - -	99,415¾	419½	99,835½	132,740¼	...	
17 Shetland, - - -	393,035	3,039½	396,074½	423,563	5,209¼	
Orkney & Shetland } Totals carried down }	492,450¾	3,459	495,909¾	556,303¼	5,209¼	
WEST COAST.								
18 Stornoway, - - -	14,869½	1,318	16,187½	16,187½	...	
19 Barra, - - -	17,179	...	17,179	17,179	...	
20 Loch Broom, - - -	
21 Loch Carron & Skye,	
22 Fort-William, - - -	
23 Campbeltown, - - -	
24 Inveraray, - - -	
25 Rothesay, - - -	
26 Greenock, - - -	...	3,436	...	68,742	72,178	72,178	...	
27 Ballantrae, - - -	
West Coast Totals } carried down, - }	...	3,436	32,048½	70,060	105,544½	105,544½	...	
Totals brought down								
East Coast, - - -	2582½	118	637,586¾	1,486	641,773¼	846,274¾	20,634	
Orkney & Shetland,	492,450¾	3,459	495,909¾	556,303¼	5,209¼	
West Coast, - - -	...	3,436	32,048½	70,060	105,544½	105,544½	...	
Grand Totals for 1911	2582½	3,554	1162086	75,005	1243227½	1,508,122½	25,843¼	
Grand Totals for 1910	2578	7,117½	1373251¾	73,408¾	1456356	1,767,544½	34,401	
Increase in 1911, -	4½	...	...	1,596¼	...	...	...
Decrease in 1911, -	...	3,563¼	211,165¾	...	213,128¾	259,422	8,557¾	

NOTE.—In addition to the above there were 18,633 barrels of Irish herrings shipped via Glasgow to America, and 373 barrels of mackerel.
There were also exported 65,000 tons of preserved fish which are not included above.

No. II.—continued.

Ireland, to the Continent, and to Places out of Europe, during the Year 1911.

EXPORTED.										DISTRICTS.
COD, LING, &C.						Mackerel Cured in Pickle.		SPRATS.	Barrels.	
Cwts. Dried.				Barrels Cured in Pickle.		Exported to		Barrels.		
To Ireland.	To the Continent.	To Places out of Europe	Total.	Exported to		Exported to				
				Continent	England	America.	Norway.			
1,519	EAST COAST. Eyemouth. Leith. Anstruther. Montrose. Stonehaven. Aberdeen. Peterhead. Fraserburgh. Banff. Buckie. Findhorn. Cromarty. Helmsdale. Lybster. Wick.
...	25637	17647	44,803	116	...	...	...	...	2,777
...	
...	
...	32043	33604	65,647	...	161	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
1,519	57680	51251	110,450	116	161	3,156	{ East Coast Totals carried down.
1,100	7,141	...	8,241	Orkney and Shetland. Orkney. Shetland.
1,965	8,275	1,157	11,397	...	...	...	1020	...	...
3,065	15416	1,157	19,638	1020	{ Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down.
...	640	WEST COAST. Stornoway. Barra. Loch Broom. Loch Carron and Skye. Fort-William. Campbeltown. Inveraray. Rothesay. Greenock. Ballantrae.
...	
...	
...	
355	...	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
11787	12608	1,074	25,469	...	...	187	...	...	...
...	{ West Coast Totals carried down.
12142	12608	1,074	25,824	...	...	827	...	...	...
1,519	57680	51251	110,450	116	161	3,156	...	Totals brought down. East Coast. Orkney and Shetland. West Coast.
3,065	15416	1,157	19,638	...	...	...	1020	...	...
12142	12608	1,074	25,824	...	...	827	...	...	...
16726	85704	53482	155,912	116	161	827	1020	3,156	...	Grand Totals for 1911.
20671½	48334	35053	104,058½	141	159	1230	517	Grand Totals for 1910.
...	37370	18429	51,853½	...	2	...	503	3,156	...	Increase in 1911.
3,945½	25	...	403	Decrease in 1911.

APPENDIX E.—

STATEMENT showing the Ports or Places to which the Herrings

No.	DISTRICTS.	BARRELS OF HERRINGS					
		To RUSSIA.					
		Helsingfors.	Wyborg.	St Petersburg.	Revel.	Port Baltic.	Riga.
EAST COAST.							
1	Eyemouth, . . . . .	...	3,228½	509	...	...	...
2	Leith, . . . . .	...	...	23,814½	...	...	31,239½
3	Anstruther, . . . . .	...	1,981	...	...	...	...
4	Montrose, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Stonehaven, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Aberdeen, . . . . .	...	...	3,093	...	...	...
7	Peterhead, . . . . .	...	9,408	24,552½	4,722	...	10,572½
8	Fraserburgh,	1,200	4,977	25,642½	2,563½	4,220	9,654½
9	Banff, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Buckie, . . . . .	...	...	2,353	...	...	...
11	Findhorn, . . . . .	...	1,014½	...	...	...	...
12	Cromarty, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Helmsdale, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Lybster, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Wick, . . . . .	...	2,371½	21,639¾	3,536	...	1,593½
	East Coast Totals carried down, }	1,200	22,980½	101,604½	10,821½	4,220	53,060
Orkney and Shetland.							
16	Orkney, . . . . .	...	...	43,053½	1,458	...	1,874
17	Shetland, . . . . .	...	...	130,213	...	...	5,896½
	Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down, . . . . . }	...	...	173,266½	1,458	...	7,770½
WEST COAST.							
18	Stornoway, . . . . .	...	...	4,600	...	...	...
19	Barra, . . . . .	...	...	17,179	...	...	...
20	Loch Broom, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Loch Carron and Skye, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Fort-William, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Campbeltown, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Inveraray, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Rothsay, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Greenock, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ballantrae, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	West Coast Totals carried down, . . . . . }	...	...	21,779	...	...	...
Totals brought down.							
	East Coast,	1,200	22,980½	101,604½	10,821½	4,220	53,060
	Orkney and Shetland, . . . . .	...	...	173,266½	1,458	...	7,770½
	West Coast, . . . . .	...	...	21,779	...	...	...
	Grand Totals for 1911,	1,200	22,980½	296,649¾	12,279½	4,220	60,830½
	Grand Totals for 1910,	1,478	32,221	287,840¼	9,595	5,224	48,845½
	Increase in 1911, . . . . .	...	...	8,809½	2,684½	...	11,985
	Decrease in 1911,	278	9,240½	...	...	1,004	...

NOTE.—The number of barrels of cured herrings exported to American ports was 75,005.

No. III.

Exported to the Continent were Shipped.

EXPORTED.					DISTRICTS.
To RUSSIA.			To GERMANY.		
Libau.	Kotha.	Total.	Memel.	Königsberg.	
					EAST COAST.
2,023	...	5,760½	...	26,380	Eyemouth.
2,904½	...	57,958½	...	10,035	Leith.
...	...	1,981	...	...	Anstruther.
...	4,491	Montrose.
...	Stonehaven.
8,461½	...	11,554½	...	5,032½	Aberdeen.
50,414	...	99,669	...	15,855½	Peterhead.
56,959½	...	105,217	...	11,554	Fraserburgh.
...	502½	Banff.
...	...	2,353	...	6,247½	Buckie.
...	...	1,014½	...	...	Findhorn.
...	Cromarty.
...	Helmsdale.
...	Lybster.
37,471	...	66,611¾	...	25,419½	Wick.
158,233½	...	352,119¾	...	105,517½	East Coast Totals carried down.
					Orkney and Shetland.
11,672¾	...	58,058¼	...	13,574½	Orkney.
87,747½	...	223,857	...	55,895	Shetland.
99,420¼	...	281,915¼	...	69,469½	{ Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down.
					WEST COAST.
...	...	4,600	...	8,122½	Stornoway.
...	...	17,179	...	...	Barra.
...	Loch Broom.
...	Loch Carron and Skye.
...	Fort-William.
...	Campbeltown.
...	Inveraray.
...	Rothesay.
...	Greenock.
...	Ballantrae.
...	...	21,779	...	8,122½	West Coast Totals carried down.
					Totals brought down.
158,233½	...	352,119¾	...	105,517½	East Coast.
99,420¼	...	281,915¼	...	69,469½	Orkney and Shetland.
...	...	21,779	...	8,122½	West Coast.
257,653¾	...	655,814	...	183,109½	Grand Totals for 1911.
346,141¼	1,000	732,345	...	278,180½	Grand Totals for 1910.
...	Increase in 1911.
88,487½	1,000	76,531	...	95,071	Decrease in 1911.

APPENDIX E.—

STATEMENT showing the Ports or Places to which the Herrings

No.	DISTRICTS.	BARRELS OF HERRINGS				
		TO GERMANY.				
		Danzig.	Stettin.	Ham- burg.	Bremen.	Total.
EAST COAST.						
1	Eyemouth,	5,573½	13,901	5,739	...	51,593½
2	Leith,	14,871½	88,316¼	60,242¼	...	173,465
3	Anstruther, . . . . .	...	1,626½	...	...	1,626½
4	Montrose,	6,420	5,075½	765½	...	16,752
5	Stonehaven, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
6	Aberdeen,	6,592½	1,436¼	19,831½	...	32,893
7	Peterhead,	15,290½	25,929½	928	...	58,008½
8	Fraserburgh,	19,060	36,511½	1,779½	...	68,905
9	Banff, . . . . .	...	1,000	...	...	1,502½
10	Buckie,	1,924½	...	...	...	8,172
11	Findhorn,	554	...	...	...	554
12	Cromarty, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
13	Helmsdale, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
14	Lybster, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
15	Wick,	26,081	32,423½	10,420½	...	94,344½
	East Coast Totals carried } down, }	96,367½	206,220¼	99,706¼	...	507,811½
Orkney and Shetland.						
16	Orkney,	10,554	44,595	5,539	...	74,262½
17	Shetland,	10,175	62,968½	72,837	...	201,875½
	Orkney and Shetland } Totals carried down, }	20,729	107,563½	78,376	...	276,138
WEST COAST.						
18	Stornoway,	2,147	...	...	...	10,269½
19	Barra, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
20	Loch Broom, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
21	Loch Carron and Skye, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
22	Fort-William, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
23	Campbeltown, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
24	Inveraray, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
25	Rothesay, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
26	Greenock, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ballantrae, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
	West Coast Totals carried } down, }	2,147	...	...	...	10,269½
Totals brought down.						
	East Coast,	96,367½	206,220¼	99,706¼	...	507,811½
	Orkney and Shetland,	20,729	107,563½	78,376	...	276,138
	West Coast,	2,147	...	...	...	10,269½
	Grand Totals for 1911,	119,243½	313,783¾	178,082¼	...	794,219
	Grand Totals for 1910,	170,613¾	315,928	217,597	41½	982,360¾
	Increase in 1911, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease in 1911,	51,370¼	2,144¼	39,514¾	41½	188,141¾

No. III.—continued.

Exported to the Continent were Shipped.

EXPORTED.							Total Exported to the Continent.	DISTRICTS.
To HOLLAND.				To Sweden and Norway.	To Faroë.	To Denmark.		
Rotterdam.	Amsterdam, (Ghent).	Antwerp.	Total.					
...	57,354	EAST COAST. Eyemouth. Leith. Anstruther. Montrose. Stonehaven. Aberdeen. Peterhead. Fraserburgh. Banff. Buckie. Findhorn. Cromarty. Helmsdale. Lybster. Wick.
1,356½	12½	82½	1,451½	3	...	8½	232,886½	
...	3,607½	
...	16,752	
15	15	...	...	...	44,462½	
...	157,672½	
...	174,122	
...	1,502½	
...	1,313	...	...	10,525	
...	2,881½	
...	
...	
...	
...	160,956¼	
1,371½	12½	82½	1,466½	1,316	...	8½	862,722¼		{ East Coast Totals carried down.
...	132,320¾	Orkney and Shetland. Orkney. Shetland.
...	425,732½	
...	558,053¼	{ Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down.
...	14,869½	WEST COAST. Stornoway. Farra. Loch Broom. Loch Carron and Skye. Fort-William. Campbeltown. Inveraray. Rothesay. Greenock. Ballantrae.
...	17,179	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	32,048½	{ West Coast Totals carried down.
1,371½	12½	82½	1,466½	1,316	...	8½	862,722¼	Totals brought down. East Coast. Orkney and Shetland. West Coast.
...	558,053¼	
...	32,048½	
1,371½	12½	82½	1,466½	1,316	...	8½	1,452,824	Grand Totals for 1911. Grand Totals for 1910.
2,601	50½	56½	2,708	715½	78	...	1,718,207¼	
1,229½	38	26	1,241½	600½	78	8½	265,383¼	Increase in 1911. Decrease in 1911.

APPENDIX E.—

VALUE OF CURED FISH.—RETURN showing the estimated Value during the

DISTRICTS.	VALUE OF CURED HERRINGS BRANDED.						
	La. Full.	Full.	Mat. Full.	Mattie.	La. Spent.	Spent.	Total Branded.
EAST COAST.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Eyemouth,	506	25,079	7,132	8,311	1,649	37	42,714
Leith, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anstruther, . . . . .	...	2,320	391	399	8	...	3,118
Montrose,	15	6,354	1,626	2,503	900	18	12,416
Stonehaven, . . . . .	...	752	208	300	102	...	1,362
Aberdeen,	690	8,840	2,095	5,861	765	41	13,232
Peterhead,	7,451	25,613	2,165	12,456	18,212	330	66,227
Fraserburgh,	8,768	43,105	3,866	8,574	14,461	...	78,774
Banff,	15	1,106	165	252	244	...	1,782
Buckie, . . . . .	...	940	115	140	...	...	1,195
Findhorn,	9	1,005	211	292	210	...	1,727
Cromarty, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Helmsdale, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lybster, . . . . .	...	...	2	120	...	...	122
Wick,	3,128	33,357	5,322	4,666	5,009	14	51,496
East Coast Totals carried down,	20,582	148,471	23,298	44,874	41,500	440	279,165
Orkney and Shetland.							
Orkney,	14,536	46,608	2,493	2,124	2,417	...	68,178
Shetland,	38,351	14,501	...	...	728	...	53,580
Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down,	52,887	61,109	2,493	2,124	3,145	...	121,758
WEST COAST.							
Stornoway, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barra, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loch Broom, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loch Carron and Skye, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort-William, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbeltown, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inveraray, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rothsay, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenock, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ballantrae, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast Totals carried down, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals brought down.							
East Coast,	20,582	148,471	23,298	44,874	41,500	440	279,165
Orkney and Shetland,	52,887	61,109	2,493	2,124	3,145	...	121,758
West Coast, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Totals for 1911,	73,469	209,580	25,791	46,998	44,645	440	400,923
Grand Totals for 1910,	44,335	172,433	113,409	45,589	32,935	3,470	412,171
Increase in 1911,	29,134	37,147	...	1,409	11,710	...	...
Decrease in 1911, . . . . .	...	...	87,618	...	...	3,030	11,248

No. IV.

of Cured Herrings, Branded and Unbranded, as well as of Cured Cod, &c.,
Year 1911.

Value of Cured Herrings Unbranded.	Grand Total Value of Cured Herrings.	VALUE OF CURED COD, LING, &c.				Grand Total Value of Cured Fish.	DISTRICTS.
		Dried.	Pickled.	Smoked.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
157,580	200,294	...	...	3,490	3,490	203,784	EAST COAST.
11,600	11,600	...	2,777	1,623	4,400	16,000	Eyemouth.
14,852	17,970	2,569	...	480	3,049	21,019	Leith.
10,297	22,713	30	...	565	595	23,308	Anstruther.
3,429	4,791	211	...	581	792	5,583	Montrose.
122,424	140,656	159,516	266	517,000	676,782	817,438	Stonehaven.
248,892	315,119	362	...	2,382	2,744	317,863	Aberdeen.
210,966	289,740	204	...	2,795	2,999	292,739	Peterhead.
7,461	9,243	...	...	6,303	6,303	15,546	Fraserburgh.
11,379	12,574	1,443	735	449	2,627	15,201	Banff.
4,440	6,167	...	679	1,230	1,909	8,076	Buckie.
...	...	23	...	357	380	380	Findhorn.
...	...	24	...	63	92	92	Cromarty.
724	846	...	...	...	...	846	Helmsdale.
237,779	289,275	1,918	763	484	3,165	292,440	Lybster.
							Wick.
1,041,823	1,320,988	166,300	5,220	537,807	709,327	2,030,315	{ East Coast Totals carried down.
							Orkney and Shetland.
135,722	203,900	13,860	...	70	13,930	217,830	Orkney.
570,480	824,060	14,456	1,800	...	16,256	640,316	Shetland.
706,202	827,960	28,316	1,800	70	30,186	858,146	{ Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down.
							WEST COAST.
98,343	98,343	6,040	1,140	1,338	8,518	106,861	Stornoway.
65,881	65,881	1,912	120	...	2,032	67,913	Barra.
7,134	7,134	1,752	390	...	2,142	9,276	Loch Broom.
12,455	12,455	...	50	...	50	12,505	Loch Carron and Skye.
7,887	7,887	544	677	...	1,221	9,108	Fort-William.
2,472	2,472	612	...	...	612	3,084	Campbeltown.
871	871	...	...	...	...	871	Inveraray.
665	665	...	...	...	...	665	Rothesay.
45,646	45,646	195	...	...	195	45,841	Greenock.
680	680	...	...	...	...	680	Ballantrae.
242,034	242,034	11,055	2,377	1,338	14,770	256,804	{ West Coast Totals carried down.
							Totals brought down.
1,041,823	1,320,988	166,300	5,220	537,807	709,327	2,030,315	East Coast.
706,202	827,960	28,316	1,800	70	30,186	858,146	Orkney and Shetland.
242,034	242,034	11,055	2,377	1,338	14,770	256,804	West Coast.
1,990,059	2,390,982	205,671	9,397	539,215	754,283	3,145,265	Grand Totals for 1911.
2,199,131	2,611,302	183,129	5,622	509,947	703,698	3,315,000	Grand Totals for 1910.
...	...	17,542	3,775	29,268	50,585	...	Increase in 1911.
209,072	220,320	...	...	...	...	169,735	Decrease in 1911.

APPENDIX E.—

RETURN showing, under each of the Crown Brands, the Number of Barrels of Districts for Inspection with a view to Branding if in accordance with the Brand was Refused, and the

DISTRICT.	LA. FULL BRAND.			FULL BRAND.			MAT. FULL BRAND.			MATTIE BRAND.		
	Barrels presented.	Barrels refused Brand.		Barrels presented.	Barrels refused Brand.		Barrels presented.	Barrels refused Brand.		Barrels presented.	Barrels refused Brand.	
		Num-ber.	Per cent.		Num-ber.	Per cent.		Num-ber.	Per cent.		Num-ber.	Per cent.
Eyemouth . . .	351½	57	16·21	16,858½	1,167	6·92	5,891	1,346½	22·85	9,468	2,911½	30·75
Anstruther . . .	-	-	-	1,609	62½	3·88	299½	20	6·67	609½	284	46·63
Montrose . . .	9	-	-	3,920½	10½	·27	1,100½	100	9·	3,883	1,162½	29·94
Stonehaven . . .	-	-	-	470	-	-	134	-	-	572	341	59·61
Aberdeen . . .	418	-	-	5,813	288	4·95	1,563½	119	7·61	5,630½	1,029	18·27
Peterhead . . .	4,177½	38	·91	15,727	204	1·3	1,420	23	1·62	11,142	1,741	15·63
Fraserburgh . . .	5,166½	83	1·61	27,957	1,431	5·12	2,648½	114	4·3	9,543	3,072	32·19
Banff . . .	9	-	-	779	88	11·29	182	70	38·46	224	41	18·3
Buckie . . .	-	-	-	622½	-	-	143	28	19·58	137	-	-
Findhorn . . .	5½	-	-	701	73	10·41	238	97	40·75	377	152	40·32
Lybster . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	89	-	-
Wick . . .	1,875½	35½	1·89	22,132	1,283½	5·8	3,628	302	8·32	4,576½	1,120	24·47
Orkney . . .	8,305½	7	·084	28,247½	306	1·08	1,558	46	2·95	1,572½	185	11·76
Shetland . . .	22,666	751	3·31	9,694½	771	7·95	-	-	-	15	15	100·
Totals for 1911	42,984	971½	2·26	134,531½	5,684½	4·22	18,807	2,265½	12·04	47,840	12,054	25·20
Totals for 1910	29,094½	1,253½	4·31	124,601	4,212	3·38	90,406	2,553½	2·82	45,017	6,124	13·63
Increase in 1911	13,889½	-	-	9,930½	1,472½	·84	-	-	9·22	2,823	5,930	11·57
Decrease in 1911	-	282	2·05	-	-	-	71,599	288	-	-	-	-

No. V.

Cured Herrings presented, during 1911, to the Officers of the various Fishery the Board's Regulations, the Number and Percentage in respect of which Principal Grounds of Refusal.

LA. SPENT BRAND.			SPENT BRAND.			TOTAL.			Principal Grounds of Refusal.
Barrels pre- sented.	Barrels Refused Brand.		Barrels pre- sented.	Barrels refused Brand.		Barrels pre- sented.	Barrels refused Brand.		
	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	
1,827	59	3·23	59	18	30·5	*34,455	5,559	16·13	Immature, oily, and torn fish.
9	-	-	-	-	-	2,527	366½	14·5	Defective selection.
900	-	-	20	-	-	9,833	1,273	12·94	Do.
115	-	-	-	-	-	1,291	341	26·41	Oily and undersized fish.
829½	45	5·42	49	-	-	†14,303½	1,481	10·35	Heavy and light salting, torn, empty fish, etc.
17,372½	28	·16	427	60	1·41	50,266	2,094	4·17	Torn fish and defective selection.
14,794	333	2·25	-	-	-	60,109	5,033	8·37	Defective selection and inferior quality.
244	-	-	-	-	-	1,438	199	13·84	Defective selection.
-	-	-	-	-	-	902½	28	3·1	Do.
221	-	-	-	-	-	1,542½	322	20·87	Defective selection and inferior quality.
-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	
5,303	294	5·54	18	4	22·22	37,533	3,039	8·1	Inferior quality.
2,197½	-	-	5	5	100·	41,887	549	1·31	Inferior quality and defective selection
663	16	2·41	-	-	-	33,033½	1,553	4·7	Light salting, defective selection, and inferior quality.
44,475½	775	1·70	578	87	15·05	289,216	21,837½	7·55	
36,948½	1,312	3·55	4,389	170	3·87	330,456	15,625	4·73	
7,527	-	-	-	-	11·18	-	6,212½	1·82	
-	537	1·85	3,811	83	-	41,240	-	-	

* Includes 7½ barrels used in filling up slackly-filled barrels
 † Do. 1 do. do. do.

APPENDIX F.—

PERSONS EMPLOYED.—RETURN showing the Total Number of branches of the Sea Fisheries

No.	DISTRICTS.	Fishermen and Boys (resident and non-resident).	Fishmongers.	Hawkers of Herring and other Fish.	Fishcurees, and Dealers in Fresh Fish.	Coopers.	Gutters, Packers, Kipperers, etc.	Clerks.	Carters and Labourers.	Persons gathering Bait and Baiting Lines.
EAST COAST.										
1	Eyemouth,	623	1	8	17	59	430	1	47	24
2	Leith,	2,188	650	500	12	70	130	65	80	30
3	Anstruther,	1,968	18	45	22	56	384	6	34	70
4	Montrose,	989	157	400	21	36	238	14	64	300
5	Stonehaven,	227	4	39	5	12	96	1	10	40
6	Aberdeen,	3,098	315	313	184	254	3,040	316	1,903	37
7	Peterhead,	1,600	11	88	89	483	1,395	31	271	27
8	Fraserburgh,	1,828	4	130	87	472	1,364	80	475	25
9	Banff,	1,431	1	104	19	51	437	1	21	39
10	Buckie,	3,145	1	93	12	116	1,055	54	16	...
11	Findhorn,	1,790	21	142	13	71	675	7	28	...
12	Cromarty,	653	...	41	3	...	237	...	5	...
13	Helmsdale,	377	...	100	7	33	246	2	8	42
14	Lybster,	152	2	4	2	30	136	...	4	...
15	Wick,	1,576	15	55	55	420	1,134	30	193	...
East Coast Totals carried down,		21,645	1,200	2,062	548	2,163	10,997	608	3,159	634
Orkney and Shetland.										
16	Orkney,	1,006	10	10	10	29	282	2	78	25
17	Shetland,	5,782	...	10	40	180	1,290	47	500	20
Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down,		6,788	10	20	50	209	1,572	49	578	45
WEST COAST.										
18	Stornoway,	4,100	20	42	31	91	2,717	9	146	...
19	Barra,	984	...	...	9	7	741	2	53	156
20	Loch Broom,	1,032	2	8	12	6	263	3	37	15
21	Loch Carron and Skye,	1,143	...	...	15	3	72	...	5	275
22	Fort-William,	508	21	24	4	2	10	...	3	49
23	Campbeltown,	735	4	31	23	1	48	1	14	97
24	Inveraray,	588	5	8	12	...	50	...	4	22
25	Rothesay,	137	44	25	3	...	10	5	8	30
26	Greenock,	374	642	1,002	30	32	96	88	252	93
27	Ballantrae,	592	29	120	4	...	...	27	88	28
West Coast Totals carried down,		10,193	767	1,260	143	142	4,007	135	610	765
Totals brought down.										
East Coast,		21,645	1,200	2,062	548	2,163	10,997	608	3,159	634
Orkney and Shetland,		6,788	10	20	50	209	1,572	49	578	45
West Coast,		10,193	767	1,260	143	142	4,007	135	610	765
Grand Totals for 1911,		38,626	1,977	3,342	741	2,514	16,576	792	4,347	1,444
Grand Totals for 1910,		38,941	2,178	3,219	746	2,590	17,010	804	4,372	1,356
Increase in 1911, . . . . .		...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	88
Decrease in 1911,		315	201	...	5	76	434	12	25	...

No I.

Persons employed in each District in connection with the various during the Year 1911.

Boxmakers.	Boat Builders.	Basketmakers.	Persons mending and mending Nets.	Persons manufacturing Barrel Staves.	Persons employed on board Vessels Curing, Exporting, and Carrying Herring and other Fish.		Persons employed on board Vessels importing Salt, Stave Wood, and Hoops.		Total Persons employed.	DISTRICTS
					British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.		
EAST COAST.										
...	12	...	...	...	226	361	148	7	1,964	Eyemouth.
30	30	25	400	5	912	8	24	60	5,219	Leith.
...	23	...	227	13	31	17	31	59	3,004	Anstruther.
6	40	4	2	12	42	57	19	25	2,426	Montrose.
...	2	...	100	...	9	...	5	...	550	Stonehaven.
118	1,782	22	290	38	733	79	246	305	13,073	Aberdeen.
16	38	2	211	70	257	518	239	549	5,895	Peterhead.
8	32	2	95	24	682	680	166	203	6,357	Fraserburgh.
...	93	...	...	...	12	6	6	...	2,221	Banff.
...	126	...	129	6	12	53	18	...	4,836	Buckie.
...	54	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	2,825	Findhorn.
...	7	...	5	3	3	...	...	...	957	Cromarty.
...	2	...	...	2	71	...	22	...	912	Helmsdale.
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	14	364	Lybster.
6	14	6	12	10	310	306	75	336	5,053	Wick.
184	2,255	61	1,471	183	3,332	2,597	999	1,558	55,656	{ East Coast Totals carried down.
Orkney and Shetland.										
...	20	...	...	...	175	377	112	96	2,232	Orkney.
...	40	...	39	4	840	1,299	273	190	10,554	Shetland.
...	60	...	39	4	1,015	1,676	385	286	12,786	{ Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down.
WEST COAST.										
2	17	...	2	15	284	55	95	26	7,652	Stornoway.
...	5	...	...	...	94	80	19	10	2,160	Barra.
...	6	...	4	...	31	...	14	...	1,433	Loch Broom.
...	15	12	...	...	76	...	13	...	1,629	Loch Carron and Skye.
...	...	...	...	...	87	...	14	...	722	Fort-William.
...	7	...	70	...	125	...	...	...	1,156	Campbeltown.
...	8	...	...	...	33	...	3	...	733	Inveraray.
...	9	...	...	...	46	...	2	...	319	Rothesay.
10	252	2	480	...	629	...	14	...	3,996	Greenock.
...	16	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	910	Ballantrae.
12	335	14	562	15	1,405	135	174	36	20,710	{ West Coast Totals carried down.
Totals brought down.										
184	2,255	61	1,471	183	3,332	2,597	999	1,553	55,656	East Coast.
...	60	...	39	4	1,015	1,676	385	286	12,786	Orkney and Shetland.
12	335	14	562	15	1,405	135	174	36	20,710	West Coast.
196	2,650	75	2,072	202	5,752	4,408	1,558	1,880	89,152	Grand Totals for 1911.
175	2,579	78	1,882	198	5,986	5,118	1,854	1,727	90,813	Grand Totals for 1910.
21	71	...	190	4	...	...	...	153	...	Increase in 1911.
...	...	3	...	...	234	710	296	...	1,661	Decrease in 1911.

APPENDIX F.—

RETURN, by Districts, of the Tonnage of Shipping, and of the Number of Seamen, engaged distinguishing those employed in Importing Stave Wood and Hoops, in importing Salt, separating British from Foreign Tonnage and Men.

No.	DISTRICTS.	TONNAGE											
		Importing Stave Wood and Hoops for the Fisheries.				Importing Salt for the Fisheries.				Carrying Herrings or Cod Fish Coastwise.			
		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
		Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.
EAST COAST.													
1	Eyemouth, . . . . .	...	...	165	7	2,014	148	...	...	2,574	216	287	11
2	Leith,	260	12	800	40	300	12	441	20	500	20	...	...
3	Anstruther,	50	4	280	22	250	27	724	37	306	31	...	...
4	Montrose,	40	2	125	4	467	17	474	21	430	36	...	...
5	Stonehaven, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	130	5	...	...	241	9	...	...
6	Aberdeen,	2,110	116	4,170	192	2,490	130	1,850	113	10,220	410	640	30
7	Peterhead,	1,284	66	7,896	383	3,387	173	2,530	166	3,693	188	...	...
8	Fraserburgh, . . . . .	...	...	4,852	159	5,282	166	1,386	44	8,784	590	2376	120
9	Banff, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	134	6	...	...	278	12	...	...
10	Buckie, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	240	18	...	...	350	12	...	...
11	Findhorn, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	12	...	...
12	Cromarty, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3	...	...
13	Helmsdale,	211	13	...	...	59	9	...	...	916	71	...	...
14	Lybster, . . . . .	...	...	225	14	...	...	...	...	330	20	...	...
15	Wick,	320	28	5,579	162	698	47	5,081	174	3,607	257	3127	127
	East Coast Totals carried down,	4,275	241	24,092	983	15,451	758	12,536	575	32,601	1,887	6430	288
Orkney and Shetland.													
16	Orkney, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2,860	112	2,300	96	2,184	77	...	...
17	Shetland,	3,512	124	3,973	140	4,249	149	1,416	50	9,523	334	1012	36
	Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down,	2,512	124	3,973	140	7,109	261	3,716	146	11,707	411	1012	36
WEST COAST.													
18	Stornoway,	142	8	250	15	1,422	87	264	11	6,165	257	...	...
19	Barra, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	324	19	176	10	2,680	94	...	...
20	Loch Broom, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	210	14	...	...	542	31	...	...
21	Loch Carron and Skye, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	290	13	...	...	2,000	71	...	...
22	Fort William, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	416	14	...	...	2,501	87	...	...
23	Campbeltown, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,410	119	...	...
24	Inveraray, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	80	3	...	...	904	33	...	...
25	Rothsay, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	50	2	...	...	1,125	41	...	...
26	Greenock, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	380	14	...	...	1,003	36	...	...
27	Ballantrae, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	West Coast Totals carried down,	142	8	250	15	3,172	166	440	21	20,330	769	...	...
Totals brought down.													
	East Coast,	4,275	241	24,092	983	15,451	758	12,536	575	32,601	1,887	6430	288
	Orkney and Shetland,	3,512	124	3,973	140	7,109	261	3,716	146	11,707	411	1012	36
	West Coast,	142	8	250	15	3,172	166	440	21	20,330	769	...	...
	Grand Totals for 1911,	7,929	373	28,315	1138	25,732	1,185	16,692	742	64,638	3,067	7442	324
	Grand Totals for 1910,	10,590	483	25,853	1060	28,494	1,371	16,009	667	65,899	3,376	6738	268
	Increase in 1911, . . . . .	...	...	2,462	78	...	...	683	75	...	...	704	56
	Decrease in 1911,	2,661	110	...	...	2,762	186	...	...	1,261	309	...	...

No. II.

in the Trade of the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries of Scotland in the Year 1911; in Carrying Herrings or Cod Fish Coastwise, and in Exporting them abroad; and

Exporting Herrings or Cod Fish.				Total.				GRAND TOTAL.		No.
British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		British and Foreign.		
Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	
175	10	7,371	350	4,763	374	7,823	368	12,586	742	1
25,490	892	180	8	26,550	936	1,421	68	27,971	1,004	2
...	...	313	17	606	62	1,317	76	1,923	138	3
116	6	1,403	57	1,053	61	2,002	82	3,055	143	4
...	...	...	...	371	14	...	...	371	14	5
7,672	323	909	49	22,492	979	7,569	334	30,061	1,363	6
1,893	69	12,107	518	10,257	496	22,583	1,067	32,340	1,563	7
2,615	92	12,396	560	16,681	848	21,010	883	37,691	1,731	8
...	...	150	6	412	18	150	6	562	24	9
...	...	1,249	53	590	30	1,249	53	1,839	83	10
...	...	325	12	342	12	325	12	667	24	11
...	...	...	...	30	3	...	...	30	3	12
...	...	...	...	1,186	93	...	...	1,186	93	13
...	...	...	...	330	20	225	14	555	34	14
1,270	53	13,901	679	5,895	385	27,688	1,142	33,583	1,527	15
39,231	1,445	50,304	2,309	91,558	4,331	93,362	4,155	184,920	8,486	
2,530	98	10,489	377	7,574	287	12,789	473	20,363	760	16
8,967	489	28,783	1,263	26,251	1,096	35,184	1,489	61,435	2,585	17
11,497	587	39,272	1,640	33,825	1,383	47,973	1,962	81,798	3,345	
131	4	1,315	55	7,860	356	1,829	81	9,689	437	18
...	...	1,521	80	3,004	113	1,697	90	4,701	203	19
...	...	...	...	752	45	...	...	752	45	20
...	...	...	...	2,290	84	...	...	2,290	84	21
...	...	...	...	2,917	101	...	...	2,917	101	22
17	6	...	...	3,427	125	...	...	3,427	125	23
...	...	...	...	984	36	...	...	984	36	24
...	...	...	...	1,175	43	...	...	1,175	43	25
16,909	593	...	...	18,292	643	...	...	18,292	643	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
17,057	603	2,836	135	40,701	1,546	3,526	171	44,227	1,717	
39,231	1,445	50,304	2,309	91,558	4,331	93,362	4,155	184,920	8,486	
11,497	587	39,272	1,640	33,825	1,383	47,973	1,962	81,798	3,345	
17,057	603	2,836	135	40,701	1,546	3,526	171	44,227	1,717	
67,785	2,635	92,412	4,084	166,084	7,260	144,861	6,288	310,945	13,548	
66,851	2,534	105,633	4,850	171,834	7,764	154,233	6,845	326,067	14,609	
984	101	13,221	766	5,750	504	9,372	557	15,122	1,061	

APPENDIX F.—No. III.

CASUALTIES.—RETURN, by Districts, of the Number of Lives lost in connection with the Sea Fisheries of Scotland, and the manner in which the Casualties happened; the Number of Boats totally wrecked, and the Value thereof; the Number of Boats damaged, and the Amount of Damage; and the loss on Nets and other Fishing Material lost or damaged, in the Year 1911.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Lives Lost.							Boats totally Wrecked and Value thereof.		Boats Damaged and Amount of Damage.		Loss on Boats Totally Wrecked or Damaged.	Loss on Nets and other Fishing Material Lost or Damaged.	Total Losses on Boats, Nets, &c., Lost or Damaged.	No.
		In taking Harbours.	In Collisions.	Washed Overboard.	Falling Overboard.	Knocked Overboard or killed by Sail, &c.	Total.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Amount of Damage.					
1		1							8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	EAST COAST.															
1	Eyemouth, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	2	50	50	1,670	£	1
2	Leith, . . . . .	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	22,000	30	2,000	24,000	8,000	32,000	2
3	Anstruther, . . . . .	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	4	700	40	919	1,619	2,660	4,279	3
4	Montrose, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,030	29	652	2,682	1,942	4,624	4
5	Stonehaven, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	34	34	847	881	5
6	Aberdeen, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	2	7	..	6	14,100	556	15,459	29,559	34,040	63,599	6
7	Peterhead, . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	14	238	238	2,609	2,847	7
8	Fraserburgh, . . . . .	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	1	800	28	616	1,416	1,150	2,566	8
9	Banff, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	520	520	9
10	Buckie, . . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	50	2	1,950	2,000	5,430	7,430	10
11	Findhorn, . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	3,900	4	100	4,000	8,680	12,680	11
12	Cromarty, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	7	37	43	406	449	12
13	Helmsdale, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	285	285	251	536	13
14	Lybster, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	14
15	Wick, . . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	120	120	440	560	15
	East Coast Totals carried down,	8	2	1	11	7	29		25	43,586	734	22,460	66,046	68,663	134,709	

No. I.

constructed within the boundaries of each District in Scotland, distinguishing Steam from Sailing Remarks as to any Vessels made for use outside the District or outside Scotland.

TRAWLERS.						TOTAL FISHING BOATS AND TRAWLERS.						REMARKS.	No.
Propelled by Steam.		Propelled by Sails.		Total.		Propelled by Steam.		Propelled by Sails.		Total.			
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
.	£	.	£	.	£	.	£	1	2,100	1	2,100	For use in district.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	610	7	610	For use in district.	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3,000	.	.	1	3,000	For England.	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	20	1	20	For use in district.	4
31	186,000	.	.	31	186,000	43	226,800	.	.	43	226,800	19 Trawlers for Aberdeen, 2 for Glasgow, 2 for North Shields, 2 for Beunos Ayres, 2 for France, 1 for Peterhead, 1 for Hartlepool, 1 for Lisbon, 1 for Perumbuco, 4 drifters for Inverness, 3 for Banff, 2 for Kirkcaldy, and 1 each for Buckie, Montrose, and Lowestoft.	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2,250	.	.	1	2,250	For use in district.	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	13,180	37	1,484	42	14,664	For use in district.	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	20	48,000	13	367	33	48,367	1 steamer for Aberdeen, 1 for Hope- man, and 3 for district; the others for various districts.	8
.	.	.	.	.	.	8	20,000	.	.	8	20,000	18 steamers and 6 sail boats for dis- trict, 2 steamers and 7 sail boats for other districts.	9
.	.	.	.	.	.	12	31,200	6	398	18	31,598	5 for district, 3 for other districts.	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	260	4	260	1 steamer for Ireland, 2 sail boats for Barra and 1 for Golspie, remainder for district.	11
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	20	1	20	For use in district.	12
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	24	2	24	For use in district.	13
31	186,000	.	.	31	186,000	90	344,430	72	5,283	162	349,713	For use in district.	14
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	158	17	158	For use in district.	15
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	1,271	21	1,271	For use in district.	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	1,429	38	1,429		17
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	141	8	141	For use in district.	18
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	1	13	For use in district.	19
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	30	2	30	For use in district.	20
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	36	4	36	For use in district.	21
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	26	2	26	For use in district.	22
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	230	1	230	For use in district.	23
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	120	1	120	For Inveraray district.	24
1	5,900	.	.	1	5,900	9	32,860	1	70	10	32,930	1 steamer for Ostend, 5 for Yarmouth and 3 for Buckie, 1 sail boat for district.	25
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	1	15	For use in district.	26
1	5,900	.	.	1	5,900	9	32,860	21	681	30	33,541		27
31	186,000	.	.	31	186,000	90	344,430	72	5,283	162	349,713		
1	5,900	.	.	1	5,900	9	32,860	38	1,429	38	1,429		
32	191,900	.	.	32	191,900	99	377,290	131	7,393	230	384,683		
25	150,697	.	.	25	150,697	73	280,323	151	8,639	224	288,962		
7	41,203	.	.	7	41,203	26	96,967	.	.	6	95,721		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1,246	.	.		

APPENDIX G.—

RETURN, for the Year 1911, of the Number of Barrels and the Number of Half-
the different kinds of Wood used and the methods of Hooping adopted ;

No.	DISTRICTS.	BARRELS AND HALF							
		Of Ash, Elm, Birch, Alder, &c.		Of Larch.		Of Fir.		Total.	
		Barrels.	Half- Barrels.	Barrels.	Half- Barrels.	Barrels.	Half- Barrels.	Barrels.	Half- Barrels.
EAST COAST.									
1	Eymouth, . . . . .	.	.	502	62	56,409	1,387	56,911	1,449
2	Leith, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	14,267	22,538	14,267	22,538
3	Anstruther,	18,628	200	.	.	21,270	6,950	39,898	7,150
4	Montrose,	1,590	350	.	.	14,199	7,442	15,789	7,792
5	Stonehaven, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	8,740	.	8,740	.
6	Aberdeen,	5,850	1,976	.	.	236,872	168,330	242,722	170,306
7	Peterhead,	1,220	.	.	.	308,409	117,460	309,629	117,460
8	Fraserburgh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	426,260	120,420	426,260	120,420
9	Banff, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	20,668	7,835	20,668	7,835
10	Buckie, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	42,718	25,416	42,718	25,416
11	Findhorn, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	39,925	19,710	39,925	19,710
12	Cromarty, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	Helmsdale, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	24,500	3,700	24,500	3,700
14	Lybster, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	20,300	4,000	20,300	4,000
15	Wick, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	220,951	89,218	220,951	89,218
	East Coast Totals carried down,	27,288	2,526	502	62	1,455,488	594,406	1,483,278	596,994
Orkney and Shetland.									
16	Orkney, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	18,700	1,800	18,700	1,800
17	Shetland, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	171,333	62,108	171,333	62,108
	Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	190,033	63,908	190,033	63,908
WEST COAST.									
18	Stornoway, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	13,964	18,869	13,964	18,869
19	Barra, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1,040	.	1,040	.
20	Loch Broom, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	680	.	680	.
21	Loch Carron and Skye, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	Fort-William, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	Campbeltown, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	Inveraray, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
25	Rothesay, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
26	Greenock, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	70	2,494	70	2,494
27	Ballantrae, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	West Coast Totals carried down, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	15,754	21,363	15,754	21,363
Totals brought down									
	East Coast,	27,288	2,526	502	62	1,455,488	594,406	1,483,278	596,994
	Orkney and Shetland, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	190,033	63,908	190,033	63,908
	West Coast, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	15,754	21,363	15,754	21,363
	Grand Totals for 1911,	27,288	2,526	502	62	1,661,275	679,677	1,689,065	682,265
	Grand Totals for 1910,	40,213	844	6,357	852	1,653,475	635,908	1,700,045	637,614
	Increase in 1911,	12,925	1,682	5,855	800	7,800	43,769	10,980	44,651
	Decrease in 1911, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

No. II.

Barrels constructed within the boundaries of each District in Scotland, showing and of the Number of Quarter-Cran Basket Measures Branded.

BARRELS CONSTRUCTED.						Number of $\frac{1}{4}$ -cran measures branded.		DISTRICTS.	No.
Hooped entirely with Wood.		Hooped entirely with Iron.		Hooped partly with Wood and partly with Iron.		Boxes	Baskets		
Barrels.	Half-Barrels.	Barrels.	Half-Barrels.	Barrels.	Half-Barrels.				
.	.	.	.	56,911	1,449	.	.	EAST COAST.	
.	.	.	.	14,267	22,538	.	15,806	Eyemouth.	2
.	.	.	.	39,898	7,150	.	.	Leith.	3
.	.	.	.	15,789	7,792	.	760	Anstruther.	5
.	.	.	.	8,740	.	.	.	Montrose.	5
.	.	.	.	242,722	170,306	.	14,667	Stonehaven.	7
.	.	.	.	309,629	117,460	.	351	Aberdeen.	6
.	.	.	.	426,260	120,420	.	2,667	Peterhead.	8
.	.	.	.	20,668	7,835	.	.	Fraserburgh.	9
.	.	.	.	42,718	25,416	.	.	Banff.	10
.	.	.	.	39,925	19,710	.	.	Buckie.	11
.	Findhorn.	12
.	.	.	.	24,500	3,700	.	.	Cromarty.	13
.	.	.	.	20,300	4,000	.	.	Helmsdale.	14
.	.	.	.	220,951	89,218	.	6,907	Lybster.	15
.	.	.	.	1,483,278	596,994	.	41,158	Wick.	
.		{ East Coast Totals carried down.	
.	.	.	.	18,700	1,800	.	.	Orkney and Shetland.	16
.	.	.	.	171,333	62,108	.	.	Orkney.	17
.	.	.	.	190,033	63,908	.	.	Shetland.	
.		{ Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down.	
.	.	.	.	13,964	18,869	.	.	WEST COAST.	18
.	.	.	.	1,040	.	.	.	Stornoway.	19
.	.	.	.	680	.	.	.	Barra.	20
.	1,696	Loch Broom.	21
.	Loch Carron and Skye.	22
.	Fort-William.	22
.	Campbeltown.	22
.	Inveraray.	24
.	.	.	.	70	2,494	.	200	Rothesay.	25
.	Greenock.	26
.	Ballantrae.	27
.	.	.	.	15,754	21,363	.	1,896	{ West Coast Totals carried down.	
.	.	.	.	1,483,278	596,994	.	41,158	Totals brought down	
.	.	.	.	190,033	63,908	.	.	East Coast.	
.	.	.	.	15,754	21,363	.	1,896	Orkney and Shetland.	
.		West Coast.	
.	.	.	.	1,689,065	682,265	.	43,054	Totals for 1911.	
.	.	.	.	1,700,045	637,614	.	39,094	Totals for 1910.	
.	44,651	.	3,960	Increase in 1911.	
.	.	.	.	10,930	.	.	.	Decrease in 1911.	

APPENDIX

REGISTRATION OF FISHING BOATS—RETURN, by Districts, of Fishing
1883, and Sea Fisheries (Scotland)

No.	DISTRICTS.	Applications to Register.				Certificates	
		First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.	First Class.	Second Class.
EAST COAST.							
1	Eyemouth, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Leith, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Anstruther,	7	7	...	14	7	7
4	Montrose, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Stonehaven . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Aberdeen, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Peterhead, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Fraserburgh, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Banff,	4	3	...	7	4	3
10	Buckie, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Findhorn, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Cromarty, . . . . .	...	1	1	2	...	1
13	Helmsdale, . . . . .	...	3	13	16	...	3
14	Lybster, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Wick, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast Totals carried down,		11	14	14	39	11	14
Orkney and Shetland.							
16	Orkney, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Shetland, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orkney and Shetland Totals carried down, . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...
WEST COAST.							
18	Stornoway,	9	14	25	48	9	14
19	Barra,	15	17	5	37	15	17
20	Loch Broom, . . . . .	...	6	5	11	...	6
21	Loch Carron and Skye, . . . . .	...	17	10	27	...	17
22	Fort-William, . . . . .	...	6	23	29	...	6
23	Campbeltown, . . . . .	...	10	...	10	...	10
24	Inveraray, . . . . .	...	14	3	17	...	14
25	Rothesay, . . . . .	...	6	3	9	...	6
26	Greenock, . . . . .	...	2	1	3	...	2
27	Ballantae, . . . . .	...	4	6	10	...	4
West Coast Totals carried down,		24	96	81	201	24	96
Fishery Cruisers.							
Fishery Cruiser "Brenda," . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...
" " "Freya," . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...
" " "Minna," . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...
" " "Norna," . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...
" " "Vigilant," . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...
H.M.S. "Ringdove," . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...
Cruisers' Totals carried down, . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals brought down.							
East Coast,		11	14	14	39	11	14
Orkney and Shetland, . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast,		24	96	81	201	24	96
Cruisers, . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Totals for 1911,		35	110	95	240	35	110
Grand Totals for 1910,		36	141	57	234	35	143
Increase in 1911, . . . . .		...	...	38	6	...	...
Decrease in 1911,		1	31	...	...	...	33

H.

Boat Proceedings in Scotland in the Year 1911, under Sea Fisheries Acts of 1868 and Amendment Act of 1885.

Issued.		Certificates Examined and Endorsed.				Boats Detained.						No.
Third Class.	Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.	Steam Trawlers.	Other Steam Fishing Vessels.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	7	48	...	55	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
...	14	117	57	6	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	113	13	...	1	...	127	5
...	...	43	25	16	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	279	135	151	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	7	73	63	44	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	316	29	26	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	8	32	41	...	...	...	...	3	3	11
1	2	1	8	32	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	16	29	39	26	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	74	43	15	132	...	4	...	...	...	4	15
14	39	939	447	316	1,702	113	17	1	1	3	135	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	17
...	
25	48	69	334	127	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
5	37	44	114	115	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
5	11	6	159	172	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
10	27	11	191	235	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
23	29	6	150	84	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	10	1	242	46	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
3	17	...	169	74	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
3	9	...	58	55	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
1	3	...	68	65	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
6	10	...	225	128	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
81	201	137	1,710	1,101	2,948	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	239	11	81	15	1	347	
...	...	...	...	...	...	152	21	68	1	...	242	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	129	15	2	164	
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	28	...	39	...	64	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	428	77	278	70	3	856	
14	39	939	447	316	1,702	113	17	1	1	3	135	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
81	201	137	1,710	1,101	2,948	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	428	77	278	70	3	856	
95	240	1,076	2,157	1,417	4,650	541	94	279	73	6	993	
61	239	1,113	2,283	1,411	4,812	529	149	383	92	29	1,182	
34	1	...	...	6	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	37	131	...	162	...	55	104	19	23	189	

APPENDIX I.—No. I.

HARBOUR WORKS.—ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS by the Fishery Board for Scotland for Building, Extending, and Repairing PIERS or HARBOURS in Scotland in the year 1911.

Dr.

Cr.

1911.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1. To Balance,	27,911	0	6			
PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.						
Mar. 31. To Grant in aid of Piers or Quays (5 Geo. IV. cap. 64),	3,000	0	0			
				1,153	13	7
				5,000	0	0
				50	0	0
				25,334	3	3
Dec. 31. To Interest on amount deposited in Bank,						
				626	16	4
				£31,537	16	10
				£31,537	16	10

APPENDIX I.—No. II.
 BRAND FEES.—ACCOUNT OF THE BRAND FEE REVENUE, THE COST OF COLLECTION, THE SURPLUS, AND THE EXPENDITURE,
 during the period from 1881 to 1910-11.

Year of Collection.	Total Proceeds of Brand Fees.	Estimated Cost of Collection.*	Surplus or Deficit.	Year in which Surplus Voted.	Amount Voted.	How Disposed of.													
						For Telegraph. Guarantees.		For Scientific Investigation.		For Eyemouth Harbour Loan Guarantee.		Transferred to General Harbour Fund. †							
						£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.					
1																			
10 Years } 1881-90 } †	83,245	56,647	26,598	1882-92	26,560	9,710	14 1	768	1 4	1,824	0 0	14,557	4 7						
10 Years } 1891-1900 } †	65,760	49,650	16,110	1892-1902	18,398	3,238	12 3			2,895	6 11	12,264	0 10						
1901	6,423	5,096	1,327	1902-03	1,327					460	4 6	866	15 6						
1902	7,259	5,219	2,040	1903-04	2,040					453	14 6	1,586	5 6						
1903	6,067	5,181	886	1904-05	886					447	4 6	438	15 6						
1904	8,070	5,443	2,627	1905-06	2,627					440	14 6	2,186	5 6						
1905	6,582	5,363	1,219	1906-07	1,219					437	9 6	781	10 6						
1906	5,100	5,487	387	..	..					..	..	..	..
1907	8,928	5,277	3,651	1908-09	3,651					421	4 7	3,229	15 5						
1908	7,218	5,419	1,799	1909-10	1,799					414	14 6	1,384	5 6						
1909	3,857	5,376	1,519	..	..					..	..	..	..
1910	5,246	5,467	221	..	..					..	..	..	..
Total.	213,755	159,625	54,130	..	58,807	12,949	6 4	768	1 4	7,794	13 6	37,294	18 10						

* For details see Civil Service Estimates (Class II., Vote for Fishery Board for Scotland).
 † This amount was set aside in the year 1891 as a Reserve Fund only to be drawn upon in the event of the Brand Fee Surplus in any particular year being insufficient, after defraying Telegraph Guarantees, to meet the liabilities under the Loan Guarantee. In 1892-93, £225 0s. 2d. was paid from this Fund; in 1898-99, £486, 4s. 6d.; in 1900-01, £473, 4s. 6d.; in 1901-02, £466, 14s. 6d., and in 1906-7 the balance, amounting to £162 16s. 4d.
 ‡ For details of these years, see 19th or previous Annual Reports. || For details of these years, see 26th Annual Report.

APPENDIX I.—No. III.

RETURN of the PIERS and HARBOURS Erected or Improved by the FISHERY BOARD for SCOTLAND from 1st January 1883 to 31st December 1911, showing for each undertaking the CONTRIBUTIONS made by the Board, the SUBSCRIPTIONS raised by the Localities (so far as coming within the cognisance of the Board), and the TOTAL EXPENDITURE :—

County.	Pier or Harbour.	Total Contribution by the						Total Expenditure to 31st December 1911.		
		Board.			Locality.			£	s.	d.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aberdeen	*Rosehearty .	3,881	10	11	500	0	0	4,381	10	11
	Pennan .	1,000	0	0	615	16	3	1,615	16	3
	Collieston .	5,482	0	7	1,618	4	6	7,100	5	1
	Sandhaven .	738	10	9	300	0	0	1,038	10	9
	Fraserburgh	5,000	0	0	—	—	—	5,000	0	0
Argyll	Carsaig, Mull	5	17	0	—	—	—	5	17	0
	Waterfoot, Cautyre .	24	0	0	116	14	0	140	14	0
Ayr	Dunure .	462	6	8	500	0	0	962	6	8
	Ballantrae .	105	0	0	109	14	4	214	14	4
Banff	Crovie .	971	16	3	324	12	6	1,296	8	9
	*Findochty .	9,331	8	9	7,500	0	0	16,831	8	9
	Buckpool .	1,474	18	11	800	0	0	2,274	18	11
	Buckie (Cluny)	5,000	0	0	—	—	—	5,000	0	0
	Portknockie	6,993	16	0	3,500	0	0	10,493	16	0
	Whitehills .	7,315	11	3	3,200	0	0	10,515	11	3
	Sandend .	432	18	4	577	5	0	1,010	3	4
	Cullen .	1,400	0	0	600	0	0	2,000	0	0
	Macduff .	1,000	0	0	—	—	—	1,000	0	0
Berwick	Coldingham	3,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	13,000	0	0
Fife	St. Monance	5,839	18	1	2,269	0	0	8,108	18	1
	Pittenweem.	4,450	0	0	1,809	19	6	6,259	19	6
	St. Andrews	4,170	2	1	1,339	5	8	5,509	7	9
	Cellardyke .	1,300	0	0	512	8	4	1,812	8	4
Forfar	Auchmithie.	4,125	0	0	1,125	0	0	5,250	0	0
Inverness	Broadford,									
	Skye .	7,875	0	0	2,625	0	0	10,500	0	0
Kincardine	Stonehaven .	2,900	0	0	—	—	—	2,900	0	0
Northumberland	Greenshaven	319	16	1	600	0	0	919	16	1
	Craster .	1,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Nairn	Nairn .	5,587	10	0	1,862	10	0	7,450	0	0
Orkney and Shetland	Holm, Orkney .	1,102	0	10	413	0	0	1,515	0	10
	†Whitehall, Stronsay .	1,719	4	3	1,482	0	0	3,201	4	3
Ross & Cromarty	Balintore .	5,805	13	0	1,935	4	5	7,740	17	5
	Rockfield .	10	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
	Ness, Lewis	8,072	6	7	3,000	0	0	11,072	6	7
	Cromarty .	300	0	0	137	13	9	437	13	9
Sutherland	Avoch .	1,400	0	0	1,008	13	10	2,408	13	10
	Portnacoon .	900	0	0	300	0	0	1,200	0	0
		110,496	6	4	53,687	2	1	164,183	8	5

* These harbours were begun by the old Board, but the whole of the payments made towards the works are now given.

† The grant to this harbour has not yet been wholly expended, and work is still being carried on.

Grants have also been provisional made to Port Seton, Avoch, Ardarroch, and Buckie amounting in all to £7,200.

APPENDIX K.—No. I.

RETURN, by Districts, of COMPLAINTS made to Officers of the Fishery Board, and Investigated and Reported on by them in terms of Section 7 of the Sea Fisheries (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1885, of Injuries done by Beam and Other Trawl Vessels or other Fishing Boats to the Boats, Nets, Lines, or Gear of Fishermen, in the Year 1911; and showing the Result in each case.

Date of Alleged Offence.	Nature of Complaint.	Locality and Distance from Shore.	Whether Inside or Outside Territorial Waters.	Steps Taken.	Result.
1911. Feb. 28	EYEMOUTH DISTRICT. Damage to nets of boat 'Maggie Janes,' B.K. 146, by steam trawler 'Grassholm,' S.S.S. 9. Damage to nets of boat 'Forward,' B.K. 113, by steam trawler 'Tors,' F.D. 114. Damage to lines of boat 'Pilgrim,' B.K. 154, by steam trawler 'Casonia,' G.V. 567. Damage to nets of boat 'Olive,' B.K. 135, by steam drifter 'Morning Star,' L. H. 250. Damage to nets of boat 'Catherine Walker,' B.K. 253, by steam drifter 'Cromone,' K.Y. 73. Damage to nets of steam drifter 'Fancy,' B.K. 304, by boat 'Peter and John,' B.K. 182. Damage to nets of boat 'Janey,' B.K. 1109, by steam trawler 'Strathallan,' G.N. 76.	6 miles N.E. of Barnes Light.	Outside.	Officer investigated case, and assessed damage at £8 10s.	Found respondent in fault. No further proceedings taken.
March 1		5 miles N.E. of St. Abbs Head.	Do.	Officer investigated case, and assessed damage at £11.	Found respondent in fault. Case settled by complainer accepting £8.
April 13		14 miles N.E. by E. of St. Abbs Head.	Do.	Officer investigated case, and assessed damage at £5.	Found respondent in fault. Case settled by complainer accepting £2.
Aug. 24		7 miles E. by N. of Longstone Light.	Do.	Interviewed both parties. Assessed damage at £13 9s.	Respondent offered £2. Not accepted. Case still pending.
"		30 miles N.E. of Longstone Light.	Do.	Officer investigated case. Assessed damage at £7.	Found respondent not liable. Case dropped.
"		20 miles N.E. of Eyemouth.	Do.	Interviewed both parties. Assessed damage at £1 10s.	Found respondent not liable. Case dropped.
"		8 miles N.E. of Longstone Light.	Do.	Officer investigated case. Assessed damage at £2 8s.	Found respondent in fault. Case settled by payment in full.

APPENDIX K.—No. I.—*continued.*

Date of Alleged Offence.	Nature of Complaint.	Locality and Distance from Shore.	Whether Inside or Outside Territorial Waters.	Steps Taken.	Result.
1911. Sept. 1	EYEMOUTH DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i> Damage to nets of steam drifter 'Guide Me,' B.K. 247, by steam trawler 'Shamrock,' G.W. 1.	29 miles E. by N. of Eyemouth.	Outside.	Officer investigated case. Assessed damage at £21 6s.	Found respondent in fault. Case allowed to drop.
Oct. 19	Damage to lines of boat 'Jeannies,' B.K. 199, by steam trawler 'Nettle,' G.W. 11.	30 miles E. by N. of Eyemouth.	Do.	Officer investigated case. Assessed damage at £3.	Found respondent in fault. Case settled by payment in full.
" 19	Damage to lines of boat 'Sea Gull,' B.K. 228, by steam trawler 'Nettle,' G.W. 11.	30 miles E. by N. of Eyemouth.	Do.	Officer investigated case. Assessed damage at £3.	Evidence insufficient to prove case.
Feb. 17	ANSRUTHER DISTRICT. Damage to nets of boat 'Glen Tanner,' M.L. 10, by boat 'Ebenezzer,' K.Y. 36.	Near May Island.	Inside.	Examined damaged nets and heard both parties.	Found respondent not at fault.
Jan. 17	MONTROSE DISTRICT. Damage to lines of boat 'Secret,' A.H. 137, by steam trawler 'Retriever,' A. 666.	1½ miles W.S.W. of Bell Rock.	Outside.	Officer investigated case, and assessed damage at £1 10s.	Respondent paid £1 5s. in full settlement of claim.
May 9	Damage to lines of boat 'Catherine,' A.H. 120, by steam trawler 'Pen-broke Castle,' G.N. 67.	Do. Do.	Do.	Officer investigated case, and assessed damage at £2 10s.	Respondent denied all liability. No further steps taken.

Date	Description of Case	Location	Action Taken	Result
July 14	MONTROSE DISTRICT— <i>continued</i> . Damage to nets of boat 'Annie Mearns,' M.E. 169, by steam drifter 'Unity,' K.Y. 162.	25 miles E. by N. of St. Abbs Head.	Outside.	Officer heard both parties, and assessed damage at £26 12s. 6d.
Aug. 3	Damage to nets of boat 'Lily,' M.E. 629, by boat 'Helen Cargill,' A.H. 36.	16 miles S.E. of Montrose.	Do.	Officer heard both parties, and assessed damage at £5.
"	Damage to nets of steam drifter 'Fanny,' M.F. 203, by boat 'Star of the East,' A.H. 135.	Do.	Do.	Officer investigated case, and assessed damage at £1.
Nov. 21	Damage to lines of boats 'Guiding Star,' A.H. 125, 'Maggie Smith,' A.H. 34, 'Pioneer,' A.H. 119, and 'Rose,' A.H. 88, by steam trawler 'Sunbeam,' D.E. 13.	2 miles W. of Bell Rock.	Do.	Officer heard all parties, and assessed damage at £18 1s. 11d.
1910.	ABERDEEN DISTRICT.			
Sept. 23	Fouling and destruction of 9 nets and 3 buoys of steam drifter 'White Rose,' A. 149, by steam drifter 'Coulard Bank,' I.N.S. 115.	54 miles E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. from Aberdeen.	Do.	Officer prepared and forwarded the complaint to respondent. Damage assessed at £23 17s.
1911.	Taking away dan and 960 fathoms of great-line of steam liner 'Sceptre,' A. 523, by steam liner 'Victor,' G.Y. 246.	45 miles N. by W. from Hoy Head, Orkney.	Do.	Officer investigated case, and assessed damage at £5.
May 1	Carrying away and destruction of 10 nets and 10 buoys and buoy ropes of steam drifter 'Rothesay Bay,' K.Y. 79, by steam trawlers belonging to Great Northern Steamship Fishing Co., Ltd., Grimsby.	130 miles E. of May Island.	Do.	Officer investigated case, and assessed damage at £38 16s.
"	Carrying away of 25 great-lines, 3 daws, buoys, &c., of steam liner 'Star of the East,' A. 427, by steam trawler 'Queen Alexandra,' H. 530.	15 to 20 miles off Western Horn, Iceland.	Do.	Officer communicated several times with owners of vessel, but got no reply. Damage assessed at £85.

APPENDIX K.—No. I.—continued.

Date of Alleged Offence.	Nature of Complaint.	Locality and Distance from Shore.	Whether Inside or Outside Territorial Waters.	Steps Taken.	Result.
1911. Feb. 2	FRASERBURGH DISTRICT. Damage to lines of 'Fram,' F.R. 533, by trawler 'Benton Castle,' S.A. 21.	18 miles N.N.E. of Kinnaird.	Outside.	Officer investigated case, and assessed damage at £1 13s.	Found respondent in fault. Respondent offered £1, which complainer refused.
May 8	Loss and damage to lines of 'Boy Fred,' F.R. 41, by trawler 'Ben Lui,' A. 185.	12 miles E.N.E. of Kinnaird.	Do.	Officer investigated case, and estimated damage at £6.	Found respondent in fault. Respondent denied fault. No settlement came to.
July 25	Loss of and damage to nets of 'Abstainer,' B.F. 176, by sail boat 'Paragon,' B.F. 1649.	40 miles N.N.E. of Kinnaird.	Do.	Officer investigated case, and estimated damage at £10.	Found respondent in fault. Respondent took no notice of the complaint. No settlement came to.
Aug. 26	Loss of and damage of nets of 'Lily,' F.R. 998, by trawler 'Dumblair,' A. 130.	33 miles N.E. by N. of Kinnaird.	Do.	Officer investigated case, and estimated damage at £9 10s.	Found respondent in fault. Complainer would take no further action.
" 28	Damage to nets of 'Vinyard,' F.R. 398, by sail boat 'Ladyhill,' F.R. 431.	35 miles E. of Kinnaird.	Do.	Officer investigated case, and estimated damage at £2 10s.	Found respondent not in fault, principal cause of damage being change of wind and stormy weather.
March 18	BUCKIE DISTRICT. Carrying away of 16 cod nets and damage to rope of boat 'Lively-hood,' B.F. 2022, by trawler 'Senator Brandt,' H.C. 15.	17 miles N.E. of Buckie.	Do.	Officer corresponded with owners of trawler, who admitted liability. Loss assessed at £20.	The case was settled by defendants offering £8 in full of claim, which was accepted.

1910. Aug. 8	FINDHORN DISTRICT. Damage to stem and bowsprit of 'Sunbeam,' I.N.S. 535, by steam trawler 'Devannah,' A. 458.	6 miles off Peterhead.	Outside.	Investigated case, and found complainant at fault.	Case dismissed.
1911. April 18	Carrying away of cod nets of 'Water Bird,' I.N.S. 359, by steam trawler 'Weser,' B.X. 55.	12 miles N.E. of Covesea Light.	Do.	Investigated case, and found evidence not sufficiently clear to prove that the damage was done by the 'Weser.'	Case dropped.
" 18	Carrying away of cod nets of 'Glen Moray,' I.N.S. 42, by steam trawler 'Weser,' B.X. 55.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jan. 19	WICK DISTRICT. Damage to 6 nets and destruction of 2 buoys of steam drifter 'Briar Rose,' B.F. 300, by the steam trawler 'Grassholm,' S.S.S. 9.	20 miles E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. of Noss Head.	Do.	Communicated with owner of 'Grassholm.'	Liability was at first denied, but case was ultimately settled by respondents paying £8.
Aug. 7	Damage to 15 nets of boat 'Good Hope,' W.K. 100, by the boat 'Proceed,' B.F. 23.	26 miles east of Wick.	Do.	Interviewed offender.	A compromise was effected, and £6 was paid to complainant.
May 12	SHETLAND DISTRICT. Damage to great-lines of 'May Flower,' L.K. 461, by trawler 'Island Prince,' S.N. 148.	15 miles S.E. from Sumburgh Head.	Do.	Officer communicated with defendant, who did not deny carrying away the lines, but denied liability.	Found respondent to blame, and assessed damage at £3. Respondent did not pay, and legal action is being taken.
Oct. 24	Damage to small-lines of boat 'Water Lily,' L.K. 178, of Scalloway, by trawler 'Balmedie,' A. 113.	About 3 miles off Vaila Island, Shetland.	About limit.	Officer communicated with respondent, but got no reply.	Complainant likely to take legal proceedings.
" 26	Damage to lines of motor boat 'Friends,' L.K. 194, of Burra Isle, by trawler 'Strathgeldie,' A. 399.	About 4 miles off Vaila Island.	Outside.	Officer communicated with respondent, but got no reply.	Complainant contemplates taking legal proceedings.

APPENDIX K.—No. I.—continued.

Date of Alleged Offence.	Nature of Complaint.	Locality and Distance from Shore.	Whether Inside or Outside Territorial Waters.	Steps Taken.	Result.
	STORNOWAY DISTRICT.				
1911. Feb. 3	Damage to nets of steam drifter 'Union,' B.F. 722, by the steam liner 'Fancy,' B.K. 304.	10 miles off Hysgeir Rocks Light.	Outside.	Investigated case. Damage assessed at £5.	The steam liner being first on the ground, was not at fault. Case dismissed.
" 25	Damage to lines of steam liner 'Sceptre,' A. 523, by steam trawler 'Eastward-Ho,' H. 450.	10 miles N. by W. of the Butt-of-Lewis.	Do.	Investigated case. Damage assessed at £5.	Respondent paid £5 in full settlement.
Sept. 12	Damage to nets of steam drifter 'Lord Methuen,' S.Y. 325, by sailing boat 'Pleasure,' S.Y. 358.	About half-a-mile off Tolsta Head.	Inside.	Investigated case. Damage assessed at £4.	Liability admitted, and nets repaired at defender's cost.
	BARRA DISTRICT.				
June 12	Carrying away of nets and damage to bush rope of 'Defender,' I.N.S. 416, by 'Norbreck,' F.D. 30.	10 miles S.E. of Skerryvore Lighthouse.	Outside.	Examined crew of 'Defender.' Officer communicated with owners of 'Norbreck.' Estimated damage at £73 8s. 6d.	Complainer accepted £37 in full settlement of claim.
	Loch Broom DISTRICT.				
Oct. 17	Carrying away of anchor and 50 fathoms rope belonging to boat 'Blue Ribbon,' U.L. 118, by boat 'Jessies,' U.L. 12.	Inside Summer Islands, Loch Broom, and 1 mile from shore.	Inside.	Officer sent complaint to respondent, and afterwards interviewed crew of boat. Damage assessed at 32s.	Complainer accepted 10s. in settlement of claim.
	Lochcarron AND SKYE DISTRICT.				
May 5	Carrying away of moorings of boat 'General De Wet,' B.R.D. 312, by steamer 'Cavalier,' of Glasgow.	Off Kyleakin Pier.	Do.	Officer communicated with owners of steamer.	Respondents replaced the moorings, which cost £8.

APPENDIX K.—No. II.

RETURN for 1911 of PROSECUTIONS undertaken in the Sheriff Courts of Scotland, under the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts, of (1) the Masters of British Beam and Otter Trawl Vessels or other Fishing Vessels, and (2) the Masters of Foreign Beam or Otter Trawl Vessels for Alleged Infringement of the Bye-laws of the Fishery Board for Scotland, or the Provisions of the Acts prohibiting Beam or Otter Trawling, within certain Waters round the Coasts of Scotland, showing the Result in each case.

Date of Alleged Offence.	Name, &c., of Person charged.	Name, Letters, and Number of Vessel.	Where Alleged Offence Committed.	Statute or Bye-law Contravened.	Place and Date of Trial.	Result of Trial.	By whom Detected.
1910. June 8 and 13 Sept. 17	Charles Durrant, master. Edgar Heritage, master.	'Balmagask,' A. 878. 'Strathord,' A. 54.	PROSECUTION OF Within 3 miles of Fair Isle, Shetland. Do.	MASTERS OF Herring Fishery (Scotland) Act, 1889, Section 6. Do.	BRITISH TRAWLERS. Lerwick, Jan. 16, 1911. Do. Do.	Fined £100 or 60 days imprisonment. Went to prison. Fined £100 or 60 days imprisonment. Went to prison for 6 days, then paid £90. Fined £100 or 60 days imprisonment. Went to prison.	Fair Isle fishermen. Do. Do.
June 27	Alexander Downie, master.	'Excel,' A. 288.	Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.
Dec. 4	G. Howlett, master.	'Merry Islington,' H. 183.	Within 3 miles of Baltas Isle, Shetland.	Do.	Lerwick, Jan. 17, 1911.	Fined £20 or 14 days imprisonment. Went to prison.	Fishery Cruiser 'Norra.'
1911. Feb. 3 " 22 " 10	Archibald Murray, master. James Henry Leys, master. William Wood, master.	'Lunan Bay,' A. 259. 'North Pole,' A. 381. 'Loch Broom,' A. 141.	2.25 miles off Garron Point. 1.1 miles off Drums, Aberdeenshire. 2.75 miles off Gloup Holm, Yell, Shetland.	Do. Do. Do.	Stonehaven, Feb. 15, 1911. Aberdeen, Feb. 27, 1911. Lerwick, Mar. 13, 1911.	Fined £50 or 30 days imprisonment. Fine paid. Fined £60 or 30 days imprisonment. Went to prison. Fined £20 or 14 days imprisonment. Fine paid.	Fishery Cruiser 'Freya.' Do. Do.

APPENDIX K.—No. II.—*continued.*

Date of Alleged Offence.	Name, &c., of Person charged.	Name, Letters, and Number of Vessel.	Where Alleged Offence Committed.	Statute or Bye-law Contravened.	Place and Date of Trial.	Result of Trial.	By whom Detected.
1911. Feb. 10	Alexander Carroll, master.	'Ocean Queen,' A. 175.	2.75 miles off Gloup Holm, Yell, Shetland.	Herring Fishery (Scotland) Act, 1889, Section 6. Do.	Lerwick, Mar. 13, 1911.	Fined £20 or 14 days imprisonment. Went to prison.	Fishery 'Freya,' Cruiser
"	James Robertson, master.	'Ulster,' A. 337.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined £20 or 14 days imprisonment. Fine paid.	Do.
"	William Perry, master.	'Sarah,' S.N. 40.	Moray Firth: 5 miles off Holmen Head, Caithness-shire.	Fishery Board Byelaws 10 and 14.	Aberdeen, Mar. 14, 1911.	Fined £25 or 30 days imprisonment. Fine paid.	H.M.S. 'Ring-dove,' Cruiser
Mar. 8	Frederick Powdrell, master.	'Sunshine,' A. 322.	Moray Firth: 7 miles off Wick Head.	Do.	Wick, Mar. 29, 1911.	Fined £100 or 60 days imprisonment. Went to prison.	Fishery 'Norma,' Cruiser
Apr. 8	Stephenson Pearson, master.	'Sunrise,' A. 648.	Do.	Do.	Wick, April 24, 1911.	Fined £100 or 60 days imprisonment. Went to prison.	Fishery 'Freya,' Cruiser
"	William Perry, master.	'Sarah,' S.N. 40.	Moray Firth: 10 miles off Wick Head.	Do.	Do.	Fined £100 or 60 days imprisonment. Went to prison.	Do.
1910. Oct. 28	William Nightingale Coates, master.	'Strathlossie,' A. 316.	1.95 miles off Fair Isle, Shetland.	Herring Fishery (Scotland) Act, 1889, Section 6.	Lerwick, May 8, 1911.	Fined £75 or 40 days imprisonment. Fine paid.	Fair Isle fishermen.
1911. Jan. 14	Frederick Francis Bray, master.	'Malta II.,' G.N. 39.	0.75 mile off Anstruther Harbour.	Do.	Cupar, May 9, 1911.	Fined £30 or 30 days imprisonment. Went to prison.	Private individuals.
April 16	Henry Maunders, master.	'Cairnwell,' A. 198.	Moray Firth: Within 3 miles of Wick Head.	Do.	Wick, May 22, 1911.	Fined £50 or 30 days imprisonment. Went to prison.	Coastguard, Wick.

1911. May 10	Henry Maunders, master.	'Cairnwell,' A. 198.	Moray Firth: 3.75 miles off North Head, Wick.	Fishery Board Byelaws 10 and 14.	Wick, May 22, 1911.	Fined £50 or 30 days im- prisonment. Went to prison. Diet deserted <i>simpliciter</i> .	Fishery Cruiser 'Freya.'
"	Joseph Lowery, master.	'Garnet,' H. 159.	Moray Firth: 4.5 miles off Staxi- goe, Caithness.	Do.	Wick, May 26, 1911.	Fined £100 or 60 days im- prisonment. Fine paid.	Fishery Cruiser 'Norna.'
"	Charles Emmerson, master.	'Cornelian,' H. 506.	Moray Firth: 3.75 miles off Noss Head, Caithness.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
"	Edward Gillard, master.	'Hornet,' H. 113.	Moray Firth: 4.1 miles off Noss Head, Caithness.	Do.	Do.	Diet deserted <i>pro loco et tem- poro</i> .	H.M.S. 'Goss- amer.'
June 1	J. R. B. Glen, master.	'Strathnaver,' A. 549.	2.2 miles off Balta Isle, Shetland.	Herring Fishery (Scotland) Act, 1889, Section 6.	Lerwick, June 5, 1911.	Fined £75 or 40 days im- prisonment. Went to prison.	Do.
"	John Main Noble, master.	'Braconhill,' A. 904.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined £50 or 30 days im- prisonment. Went to prison for 2 days, then paid £46 13s. 4d.	Do.
April 8	James Rundle, master.	'Princess Melton,' A. 440.	0.9 mile off Fair Isle, Shetland.	Do.	Lerwick, June 6, 1911.	Fined £100 or 60 days im- prisonment. Went to prison.	Fair Isle fisher- men.
1910. Oct. 24 and 28	Lewis Whyte, master.	'Glamis Castle,' G.W. 12.	1.7 and 1.6 miles off Fair Isle, Shetland.	Do.	Do.	Fined £100 or 60 days im- prisonment. Fine paid.	Do.
1911. June 1	Tom Nutten, master.	'Peggy Nutten,' A. 170.	2.8 miles E. from Balta Isle, Shetland.	Do.	Do.	Fined £50 or 30 days im- prisonment. Fine paid.	H.M.S. 'Goss- amer.'
April 28	William Thomson Crockett, master.	'Columba,' G.N. 43.	Moray Firth: 14 miles off Troup- head, Banffshire.	Fishery Board Byelaws 10 and 14.	Elgin, June 8, 1911.	Fined £20 or 15 days im- prisonment. Fine paid.	Do.
June 7	John Slinger, master.	'Centurion,' G.N. 6.	2 miles off Tre- lung Ness, Kin- cardineshire.	Herring Fishery (Scotland) Act, 1889, Sec. 6.	Stonhaven, June 28, 1911.	Fined £50 or 30 days im- prisonment. Went to prison.	Fishery Cruiser 'Brenda.'

APPENDIX K.—No. II.—*continued.*

Date of Alleged Offence.	Name, &c., of Person charged.	Name, Letters, and Number of Vessel.	Where Alleged Offence Committed.	Statute or Bye-law Contravened.	Place and Date of Trial.	Result of Trial.	By whom Detected.
1911. May 10	William Herbert Gore, master.	'Fisher Prince,' S.N. 225.	Moray Firth: 5-7 miles off Noss Head, Caithness.	Fishery Board Byelaws 10 and 14. Do.	Wick, July 5, 1911. Do.	Fined £50 or 40 days imprisonment. Went to prison. Fined £100 or 60 days imprisonment. Fine paid.	H.M.S. 'Gossamer.' Do.
" 10	Olof Anderson, master.	'Gabri,' G.Y. 497.	Moray Firth: 4-6 miles off Noss Head, Caithness.	Do.	Do.		
June 27	William Jarvie, master.	'Locust,' H. 174.	2-4 miles off Long-craig, Forfar-shire.	Herring Fishery (Scotland) Act, 1889, Section 6. Do.	Cupar, July 11, 1911.	Fined £60 or 30 days imprisonment. Went to prison.	Fishery Cruiser 'Brenda.'
May 28 and 29	Aubrey James Stanley, master.	'Eclipse,' P.D. 364.	0-1 mile off shore, Northmavine, Shetland.	Do.	Lerwick, July 17, 1911.	Fined £100 or 60 days imprisonment. Went to prison.	Northmavine fishermen.
July 22	Charles Hickford, master.	'Connie,' F.D. 194.	Firth of Clyde: outside 3 miles from coast. Do.	Do.	Campbeltown, July 22, 1911.	Fined £30 or 60 days imprisonment. Fine paid.	Fishery Cruiser 'Vigilant.'
" 22	Richard Wright, master.	'Coronet,' G.Y. 241.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
June 29	Peter Christian Simonsen, master.	'Borcaas,' G.Y. 338.	Within 3 miles of Meallmor Point, Sutherlandshire.	Do.	Dornoch, July 25, 1911.	Fined £100 or 30 days imprisonment. Went to prison.	Local crofter fishermen.
Aug. 26	Albert Walkner, master.	'Braconash,' A. 484.	Loch Carloway, within the scheduled area on the West Coast of Lewis.	Do.	Stornoway, Aug. 28, 1911.	Fined £80 or 60 days imprisonment. Went to prison.	Fishery Cruiser 'Minna.'
June 20	Alfred Masson, master.	'Strathblane,' A. 431.	0-6 mile off Fair Isle, Shetland.	Do.	Lerwick, Sept. 15, 1911.	Fined £50 or 30 days imprisonment. Went to prison.	Fair Isle fishermen.

1911. July 8	Robt. Scarborough, master.	'Fort Edward,' A. 180.	1·6 miles off Fair Isle, Shetland.	Herring Fishery (Scotland) Act, 1889, Sec. 6. Do.	Lerwick, Sept. 15, 1911.	Fined £100 or prison. Went to	Fair Isle fisher- men.
Oct. 2	John Leask, master.	'Readalbane,' G.N. 32.	St. Andrews Bay, 2 miles from Tay Fairway Buoy.	Do.	Cupar, Oct. 31, 1911.	Fined £20 or prison. Went to	Fishery Cruiser 'Brenda.'
Aug. 8	Charles Johnson, master.	'Glencarse,' G.W. 7.	2 miles off Fair Isle, Shetland.	Do.	Lerwick, Nov. 13, 1911.	Fined £100 or prison. Went to	Fair Isle fishermen.
Sept. 8 and 9	Peter Christie, master.	'Star of the Sea,' A. 538.	0·6 mile off Fair Isle, Shetland.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nov. 11	Patrick Fitzpatrick, master.	'Strathlossie,' A. 316.	1·5 miles off Fair Isle, Shetland.	Do.	Lerwick, Nov. 15, 1911.	Do.	Fishery Cruiser 'Freya.'
"	Richard Adamson, master.	'Balmoral Castle,' A. 510.	2·3 miles off Black- dog, Aberdeen- shire.	Do.	Aberdeen, Nov. 30, 1911.	Fined £75 or 40 days im- prisonment. Went to	Fishery Cruiser 'Brenda.'
"	John Barber, master.	'Scottish Queen,' A. 384.	Do.	Do.	Aberdeen, Dec. 7, 1911.	Fined £100 or 60 days im- prisonment. Fine paid.	Do.
"	Neil Tough, master.	'Robin,' G.N. 9.	2·4 miles off Vault- ness, Hadding- tonshire.	Do.	Haddington, Dec. 18, 1911.	Fined £75 or 30 days im- prisonment. Went to	Do.
Oct. 25, 27, and 28	George Whur, master.	'Fort George,' A. 630.	0·9 mile off Fair Isle, Shetland.	Do.	Lerwick, Dec. 22, 1911.	Fined £100 or prison. Went to	Fair Isle fishermen.
Oct. 11	William Morrison, master.	'East Coast,' A. 122.	2 miles off Fair Isle, Shetland.	Do.	Do.	Fined £100 or 60 days im- prisonment. Fine paid.	Do.
July 3	Thomas Bently Booth, master.	'Fort Albert,' A. 71.	0·5 mile off Fair Isle, Shetland.	Do.	Lerwick, Dec. 23, 1911.	Fined £100 or 60 days im- prisonment. Went to	Do.

APPENDIX K.—No. II.—*continued.*

Date of Alleged Offence.	Name, &c., of Person charged.	Name, Letters, and Number of Vessel.	Where Alleged Offence Committed.	Statute or Byelaw Contravened.	Place and Date of Trial.	Result of Trial.	By whom Detected.
1910. Dec. 20	Nils K. Kromke.	'Norseman,' S.D. 4.	<i>PROSECUTION OF</i> Moray Firth: within 3 miles of Lossiemouth.	<i>MASTERS OF</i> Herring Fishery (Scotland) Act, 1889, Sec. 6.	<i>FOREIGN</i> Elgin, Jan. 27, 1911.	<i>TRAWLERS.</i> Fined £100 or 60 days imprisonment. Fine paid.	Fishery Cruiser 'Freya.'
1911. Mar. 14	Paul Heinrich Kretzner, master.	'August,' P.G. 41.	Moray Firth: 2 miles off Ulbster Head, Caithness.	Do.	Wick, Mar. 27, 1911.	Do.	Do.
April 16 and 17	Christian Kromke, master.	'Norseman,' S.D. 4.	Moray Firth: within 3 miles of South Head, Wick.	Do.	Wick, May 22, 1911.	Not proven.	Coastguard, Wick.
May 4	Do.	Do.	Moray Firth: within 3 miles from 10 mile line across Dornoch Firth.	Sea Fisheries Act, 1883, Sec. 7.	Do.	Fined £10, and fish and gear found in vessel confiscated. Fine paid.	H.M.S. 'Gossamer.'
" 10	Abraham Gjerde, master.	'King Eric,' E. 169.	Moray Firth: 2·8 miles off Noss Head, Caithness.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
June 7	Osould Jensen, master.	'Nestor,' S.D. 12.	Moray Firth: within 3 miles from 10 mile line across Dunbeath Bay.	Do.	Aberdeen, June 29, 1911.	Fined £5. Conviction quashed on appeal.	Do.

APPENDIX K.—No. III.

RETURN for 1911 of PROSECUTIONS undertaken in the Sheriff Courts of Scotland, under the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts, of (1) the Masters of British Beam or Otter Trawlers or other Fishing Vessels, and (2) Foreign Beam or Otter Trawlers, for alleged infringement of (a) the Regulations for the Registering, Lettering, and Numbering of Sea Fishing Boats; (b) the Regulations for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea; (c) the Herring Fishery (Scotland) Act, 1889, Sec. 5, fixing a weekly close time for Herring Fishing on the West Coast of Scotland; and (d) any other offence (other than illegal trawling).

Date of Alleged Offence.	Name, and Designation of Party Charged.	Name, Letters, and Number of Vessel, distinguishing between Trawlers and Fishing Vessels.	Where Alleged Offence Committed.	Nature of Offence.	Place and Date of Trial.	Result of Trial.	By whom Detected.
1910. June 27.	Alexander Downie, trawler master	Trawler 'Excel,' A. 288.	Near Fair Isle, Shetland.	Contravention of the Regulations for the Registry, Lettering, and Numbering of British Sea Fishing Boats.	Lerwick Sheriff Court, 16th Jan. 1911.	Fined £20 or 20 days' imprisonment. Went to prison.	Fair Isle fishermen.
Nov. 17.	Donald Innes.	---	Traigh Mhor, Barra.	Breach of Byelaw No. 19.	Lochmaddy, 7th Feb. 1911.	Fined 7s. 6d. or 5 days' imprisonment. Fine paid.	Police Constable.
"	Angus M'Donald.	---	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
"	John M'Innes.	---	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
"	Archd. M'Lean.	---	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined 15s. or 10 days' imprisonment. Fine paid.	Do.
"	Michael M'Neil.	---	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
"	John M'Leod.	---	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined 7s. 6d. or 5 days' imprisonment. Fine paid.	Do.
"	Malcolm M'Kinnon.	---	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined 15s. or 10 days' imprisonment. Fine paid.	Do.
"	Angus M'Innes.	---	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined 7s. 6d. or 5 days' imprisonment. Fine paid.	Do.

APPENDIX K.—No. III.—continued.

Date of Alleged Offence.	Name, and Designation of Party Charged.	Name, Letters, and Number of Vessel, distinguishing between Trawlers and Fishing Vessels.	Where Alleged Offence Committed.	Nature of Offence.	Place and Date of Trial.	Result of Trial.	By whom Detected.
1910 Dec. 14.	Malcolm Cameron.	—	Traigh Mhor, Barra.	Breach of Byelaw No. 19.	Lochmaddy, 7th Feb. 1911.	Fined 7s. 6d. or 5 days' imprisonment. Fine paid.	Police Constable and Fishery Officer.
" "	Jas. M'Dougall.	—	Do.	do.	Do.	Fined 5s. or 3 days' imprisonment. Fine paid.	Do.
1911. Jan. 19.	Peter M'Kinnon.	—	Do.	do.	Do.	Fined 7s. 6d. or 5 days' imprisonment. Fine paid.	Do.
" "	Neil Galbraith.	—	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	Do.
" 27.	Archd. M'Lean.	—	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	Do.
" "	Angus M'James.	—	Do.	do.	Do.	Case dropped.	Do.
" "	Jonathan M'Lean.	—	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	Do.
" "	Neil Macintosh.	—	Do.	do.	Do.	Not proven.	Do.
" "	John Macintosh.	—	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	Do.
Mar. 8.	Frederick Powderell.	Steam trawler 'Sunshine,' A. 922.	Moray Firth (outside territorial waters).	Refusing to comply with order of British Sea Fishery Officer.	Wick, 29th March 1911.	Fined £30 or 60 days' imprisonment. Fine paid.	Commander of Fishery Cruiser 'Norna.'
Aug. 26.	Albert Walkner, master.	Steam trawler 'Braconash,' A. 484.	Loch Carloway, within the scheduled area on the West Coast of the Island of Lewis.	Contravention of Sec. 20 (2) of the Regulations for the Lettering and Numbering of Sea Fishing Boats.	Stornoway, 28th August 1911.	Fined £20 or 60 days' imprisonment. Accused went to prison.	Commander of Fishery Cruiser 'Minna.'
July 3.	Thomas Bentley Booth, trawl master.	Trawler 'Fort Albert,' A. 71.	Near Fair Isle, Shetland.	Threatening to run down boat and crew of Fair Isle fishermen. (Common law.)	Lerwick Sheriff Court, 23rd Decr. 1911.	Sent to prison for 3 months.	Fair Isle fishermen.

APPENDIX K.—No. IV.

RETURN, for the years from 1886 to 1911 inclusive, of PROSECUTIONS undertaken in the Sheriff Courts of Scotland, under the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts, of the Masters of Beam or Otter Trawl Vessels for alleged infringements of the Byelaws of the Fishery Board, or the Provisions of the Acts prohibiting Beam or Otter Trawling in certain waters round the Coasts of Scotland, showing for each of the twenty-two years the number of such PROSECUTIONS, the number of CONVICTIONS obtained, the number of VERDICTS of "NOT GUILTY" or "NOT PROVEN," the AMOUNT of FINES IMPOSED, the AMOUNT PAID, the NUMBER of MASTERS who chose the alternative of imprisonment; and, for the years from 1896 to 1911 inclusive, the number of DETECTIONS made (1) by MEANS of (a) the BOARD'S CRUISERS, (b) ADMIRALTY VESSELS, and (2) by FISHERMEN or OTHER PERSONS.

Years.	Number of Prosecutions undertaken.	Number of Convictions obtained.	Number of Verdicts of "Not Guilty."	Number of Verdicts of "Not Proven."	Amount of Fines imposed.		Amount of Fines paid.		Number of Masters who chose the alternative of imprisonment.	Number of Detections made by means made by Board's cruisers.	Number of Detections made by means of Admiralty vessels.	Number of Detections made by Fishermen or other persons.
					£	s. d.	£	s. d.				
1886.	7	6	1	...	26	0 0	26	0 0	...	...	...	...
1887.	11	10	1	...	26	5 0	26	5 0	...	...	...	...
1888.	3	3	...	...	35	0 0	25	0 0	...	...	...	...
*1889.	20	16	...	4	117	0 0	107	0 0	1	...	...	...
1890.	36	32	1	3	254	0 0	239	0 0	1	...	...	...
1891.	23	18	3	2	490	0 0	410	0 0	2	...	...	...
1892.	12	9	...	3	215	0 0	210	0 0	1	...	...	...
1893.	11	11	...	...	370	0 0	270	0 0	1	...	...	...
1894.	7	5	...	2	250	0 0	5	0 0	4	...	...	...
1895.	30	24	4	2	487	0 0	410	0 0	2	...	...	12
+1896.	23	20	...	3	950	0 0	445	0 0	7	...	...	9
1897.	20	15	...	5	737	0 0	417	0 0	5	...	...	3
+1898.	5	4	...	1	102	0 0	17	0 0	2	...	...	8
1899.	17	17	...	...	665	0 0	555	0 0	3	...	...	7
1900.	31	30	...	1	1,705	0 0	1,167	0 0	10	...	...	6
\$1901.	26	24	...	2	1,045	0 0	550	0 0	10	...	...	10
1902.	21	18	...	3	927	0 0	502	0 0	7	...	...	8
1903.	27	25	...	2	1,355	0 0	1,011	0 0	6	...	...	10
1904.	33	30	1	2	1,960	0 0	548	15 0	21	...	...	8
1905.	38	34	2	2	2,645	0 0	1,475	13 4	13	...	...	8
1906.	38	35	...	3	2,280	0 0	1,376	13 4	13	...	...	5
1907.	131	122	6	2	4,495	0 0	1,387	19 8	42	...	...	26
1908.	30	29	1	...	2,136	0 0	439	2 6	20	...	...	16
1909.	63	61	...	2	4,738	0 0	1,026	6 8	29	...	...	26
1910.	31	30	...	1	2,005	0 0	543	16 8	18	...	...	4
1911.	53	49	...	1	3,355	0 0	1,176	13 4	30	...	...	18
	747	677	22	44	33,350	5 0	14,367	5 6	249	327	84	176

* In 1889 an Act was passed making trawling illegal in territorial waters around the coast of Scotland, excepting in certain areas; previous to that year, prosecutions for trawling could only be undertaken for contraventions of the Board's Byelaws.

+ Previous to 1896 no record was kept of "Means of Detection." † In summer of 1898 the Board acquired two new cruisers; previous to that they only possessed one.

‡ The Board acquired a fourth new cruiser in December 1900, and a fifth in September 1904, but in October 1904 they disposed of one of the cruisers built in 1898 as being too small to be practically useful. An additional cruiser was commissioned in May, 1909.

APPENDIX L.

REPORTS BY THE INSPECTORS OF SEA FISHERIES AND
DISTRICT FISHERY OFFICERS.

I.—INSPECTORS OF SEA FISHERIES.

General Inspector of Sea Fisheries.

Although the results of the various fisheries for the year under review were, from a monetary point of view, fairly satisfactory, the quantity landed fell far short of the previous year's returns. The shortage, which is chiefly attributable to herrings, amounts to 650,742 cwts., involving a decrease in value of £88,974. In the landings of white fish there is a substantial increase, while the shell fisheries show a slight falling off. It is gratifying to observe that, although the earnings of fishermen employed on the Scottish coast fell considerably short of those of 1910, their operations in East Anglia, where a record catch was secured and highly remunerative prices obtained, more than made up for any deficiency at home. The same remarks apply to curers, and, judging from the volume of work which the heavy fishing at Yarmouth entailed, the fish-workers—particularly the gutters and packers—can have had no cause for complaint. The deficiency in the catch in Scotland, however, acted rather adversely on the earnings of those of the hired hands who did not obtain employment on board vessels which proceeded to England. Otherwise, the year just closed has been a fairly successful one.

In the means of capture, the most noticeable feature was the large addition to the fleet of steam drifters and the interest taken by the fishermen in the development of motor power for auxiliary propulsion.

The total number of boats engaged in the fishing industry on the coast of Scotland was 9543, valued at £4,601,876, compared with 9724, valued at £4,409,027, in 1910. The East Coast accounted for 5032 boats, Orkney and Shetland for 1293, and the West Coast for 3218. Of fishermen, resident and non-resident, there were 38,900, as compared with 38,941 in 1910.

In the sailing fleet there was a decrease of 352 boats, while in the number of vessels propelled by steam there was an increase of 93. The districts largely responsible for the increase were Banff, Buckie, and Findhorn. It was at these stations that the introductory step in the building of these vessels was taken. Since then the progress made is not only a matter of congratulation to the fishermen themselves, but is of national importance as affecting the food supply of the country. Over and over again it has been estimated that the catching power of one steam vessel is equal to that of three sail boats. As showing the great strides made in the building of steam drifters, it may be stated that ten years ago there were only 97, valued at £200,910, whereas last year the number was 794, valued at £1,903,298. The opinion is often expressed in various quarters that it would have been better had the fishermen adhered to the sailing craft instead of investing in steam vessels, as with the initial cost, working

expenses, and interest on borrowed capital, the earnings are practically swallowed up; but one need only compare the present with the former condition of the fishing communities to see the prosperity which the change has brought about. Moreover, the fishings are now more regularly prosecuted, new grounds are searched out, manual labour is reduced to a minimum, and the industry has attained dimensions which could never have been possible had no improvement in the craft taken place.

The number of boats in which auxiliary motor power has been installed has now reached 233, valued at £94,470, as compared with 75 boats, valued at £39,513, in 1909. The progress before that year was so slow that it was not found necessary to deal with this class of boat separately in the statistics. Of the number of such vessels, 35 per cent. is credited to the East Coast, 54 per cent. to the West, and the remainder to Orkney and Shetland. The cost of the installation in the larger boats on the East Coast varies from £450 to £500, while the Clyde or Lochfyne skiff can be fitted with a very serviceable motor at the cost of about £70. The utility of the motor for propulsion to and from the fishing grounds may be gauged from the fact that the earnings of the crews who adopted the installation on the East Coast, while employed at herring fishing, were about midway between those of the sailing boats and the steam drifters. On the West Coast, the average earnings of the crews who have adopted the system were from 50 to 60 per cent. better than the average earnings of those who have not yet gone in for it. For the prosecution of the fishing in the Clyde districts and lochs of the West Coast, motor propulsion has proved invaluable.

In the value of fishing gear there is a decrease of £4619 as compared with 1910. The falling off in the quantity and value of gear is due to fewer boats being now employed from the West Coast districts.

A commencement was made at the great summer herring fishing earlier than any previous date on record.

In many respects the season was a most unsettled and anxious one for everyone concerned—fishermen, curers, and buyers—on account of (1) the heavy catches of immature fish brought in and the consequent low prices; (2) the exceptional heat which prevailed during the season; and (3) the unsatisfactory state of the foreign markets in May and June. With regard to (1), the landing of heavy catches of immature herrings was entirely to the detriment of the fishermen themselves. Prices dropped to a mere nominal figure, with the result that a voluntary close time for about 10 days was adopted at nearly all the principal stations on the coast. There was practically no demand for these unripe fish. Thousands of crans were either disposed of for manure or returned to the sea. A limited quantity for kippering and freshing found a ready market at fairly remunerative prices to the fishermen, but for curing the experience was that they were unkeepable and blocked the markets with goods which were profitable neither to curers nor to buyers. Foreign buyers deprecated the early commencement of the fishing. Many who had sustained serious losses through their dealings in herrings of the same description in 1910 refrained from purchasing the May and early June cure. (2) The heat wave which prevailed for the larger part of the season at home and on the Continent was another source of great anxiety to the trade, particularly as regards the curing of these early fish. The industry, as is well known, is carried on in the open, where scant protection is available, and, although in many instances every precaution was taken on this side in the covering and storing of these early herrings, yet the high temperature in many cases left its mark upon the goods. On the Scottish side the damage was not so apparent, but on arrival on the Continent thousands of barrels were rendered practically valueless, while others could not be looked at with a view to purchase until the cold

weather set in. With a high temperature the goods are at any time, when in course of transport, liable to be more or less affected, even under hatches, but in the case of deck cargoes it is absolutely disastrous. The heat also checked the consumption of herrings on the Continent, as during its continuance no forwarding to the interior could be done. (3) The unsatisfactory state of the foreign markets in May and June was due to the large stocks of the previous year's early cured herrings and winter West Coast and Irish herrings on hand. Owing to the inferior quality which was launched upon the markets in the early part of the season, buyers bought only limited quantities for immediate use. They were waiting for herrings of a more keepable nature, and as soon as those arrived on the market a more healthy tone prevailed.

When gluts of immature herrings are thrown upon the markets and prices recede to a mere nominal figure, the question of a close time is invariably spoken of. On several occasions during the past 20 years the fishermen themselves have demonstrated against the capture and landing of these immature herrings, and, although a few days respite was generally agreed upon in order that the markets might recover, the destruction is annually becoming greater. In the interest of all concerned, and especially for the good name of Scottish herrings, a more practical step ought to be taken in the matter. Apart from the shoals being broken up and the supplies in July and August—when the herrings are properly matured and of a keepable nature—being greatly diminished, it would be well if the folly of landing these immature fish, which is profitable neither to fishermen, curer, nor buyer, were seriously considered, and a voluntary close time adopted. For those fishermen who have large capital at stake it would no doubt be a matter of hardship to lay up their vessels, but surely better employment could be obtained for them either at herring fishing on the West Coast or at line fishing.

The steam drifter may be held responsible for the constantly changing character of the season. This early fishing would never have assumed its present dimensions were it not for the expensive type of vessel employed. Since their introduction the tendency has been to open each season earlier than the preceding one.

In July and August, in consequence of the short supplies, there was generally a good demand at advancing prices. The average price on the East coast was 20s. 7d. per cran, and in Orkney and Shetland 22s. 3d., as compared with 18s. 10d. and 20s. 4d. respectively during the corresponding months in 1910. In Shetland, owing to the superior quality of the herrings landed in August, prices on several occasions reached as high as 33s. to 35s. per cran. At these prices there was little margin of profit left to curers.

Although a good many of the steamers earned during the season from £1000 to £1400, the average would probably be from £750 to £850. Every season it is becoming more difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the average earnings of these vessels at any given port, owing to the fact that few stick to one port all the season through. For instance, one of these vessels during the early part of last summer proceeded on two occasions direct to Hamburg from the fishing ground with her catches, which realised £117 and £178 respectively. The earnings of the sail boats show little variation from those of the previous year, several having grossed—particularly in some of the more northern stations—from £500 to £600.

Of the total landings of herrings on the Scottish coast, 58·2 per cent. was secured by steamers, 36·4 per cent. by sail boats, 5·1 per cent. by motors, and ·3 per cent. by trawlers.

A new feature of the herring fishing industry last season was the large quantity of herrings taken by trawlers. Altogether there were landed—

chiefly at Aberdeen—upwards of 17,000 cwts., valued at £5807. Although in previous seasons an occasional haul was secured in the North Sea, where perchance a trawler fell in with an “eye” of herrings in course of ordinary operations, no regular catches were landed by this method of fishing. No doubt the success of this method of fishing two years ago off the North Coast of Ireland, and the experience the men had gained in that direction, have led to new grounds being discovered and a more effective net being used. During September and October operations on the Dogger Bank were carried on with such gratifying results to those employed that a new industry has been opened up by this means of capture in the North Sea. Several of the Scottish and English trawlers employed on these grounds landed their catches at Altona and ports in the north of Germany, where the fish were in demand and remunerative prices obtained. Although the herrings in several instances were not, for various reasons, suitable for curing, for tinning they were in demand and came into competition with the fresh herrings exported from Grimsby and Lowestoft. The demand for tinned herrings in the interior of Germany is annually increasing, and should the fish landed on that coast be of fair average quality, a remunerative market for them is practically assured, as in this line the Scottish preserving firms are unable to compete in consequence of the high tariff (6s. per cwt.) imposed on goods of this description.

In the Eyemouth district, notwithstanding that the catch of herrings showed a considerable decrease, the earnings of the fishermen at the home and English autumn fishings were slightly in advance to those of 1910. In spite of the fact that many of the herrings landed were of inferior quality, prices kept up well, the average being 20s. 1d. per cran, as against 17s. 10d. in 1910. These early herrings proved ruinous to the curers, as thousands of barrels which were cured were disposed of at a loss.

The majority of the fishermen in Leith and Anstruther districts were employed during the greater part of the year in prosecuting the herring fishing in other districts and also on the Irish and English coasts. On the whole, the season was a fairly remunerative one to the fishermen of both districts. From the amount of capital annually invested in boats and vessels in Anstruther district, the industry in that direction appears to be in a prosperous condition.

Although last year the winter herring fishing in the Firth of Forth showed some signs of revival, there was practically no demand for the class of fish obtained, and prices were, unfortunately, low. Owing to the shoals of herrings being struck so close inshore, the larger craft employed were unable to operate with any degree of safety.

The landings of herrings during the months of June and July showed a considerable decrease when compared with the figures for the same period in 1910. The grounds on which the boats operated were less productive than in previous years, while the herrings were generally of indifferent quality.

Although the landings at Montrose were the highest for several years back, those at Stonehaven showed a slight falling off. The harbour facilities at Montrose, together with the remunerative prices secured there, attracted many stranger steamers to the port with their catches. Notwithstanding the recent improvement to the harbour at Stonehaven, most of the boats belonging to the port landed their catches at Aberdeen owing to the keener competition and better prices prevailing there. Had it not been for the landings by boats from the Firth of Forth, the fishing would have been a failure. For the first time for several years back some good hauls were obtained on the old grounds from 8 to 10 miles off the coast.

The herring fishing at Aberdeen opened in May, and up to the middle of July was fairly successful, after which date the steamers began to leave for the Northumberland coast. All throughout the season there was a keen demand for herrings for tinning and curing purposes, with the result

that on several occasions prices were too high to leave curers any margin of profit, and several resolved to close their premises. The port can boast of having maintained the highest price per cran on the coast—the average being 23s. 6d., compared with 20s. 6d. in 1910. In the other branches of the industry—trawling, steam lining, and shipbuilding—Aberdeen holds the premier place on the coast.

The results obtained at the herring fishing at Peterhead were not so satisfactory as during the previous year. In the landings there was a shortage of 38,152 crans and £34,627 in value as compared with the preceding year. The number of steamers operating from the port was 160 and of sail boats 188. Although the sail boats still predominate, they are fast disappearing from the register. The earnings of the steam drifters showed a considerable falling off from the previous year, the average being £743, against £1029 in 1910. A commencement was made at the herring fishing earlier than in any previous season, and the heavy catches of immature herrings brought in benefited neither curers nor fishermen. Notwithstanding a week's voluntary close time, about 20,000 crans were landed in May. The heaviest landings of the season were during the first week of June, and this, together with the large stocks of early cured herrings for which there was no demand, brought prices for the fresh article down to a very low level. The fishing in the beginning of July having fallen off, and the supply being short of the demand, the prices obtained by fishermen gradually rose to 20s. and 30s. per cran.

After the lapse of a year Fraserburgh has again resumed the premier place on the East Coast as a herring fishing centre. The fishing opened early in May, but, notwithstanding the premature start, the season turned out a fairly successful one to the fishermen. As a result of the heavy catches of immature fish brought in during the month of May, for which there was practically no demand, thousands of crans were either disposed of for manure or thrown back into the sea. Thereafter the fishermen arranged for a voluntary close time, which enabled the markets to recover. In June and July the quality improved, and with moderate supplies and keen competition among the curers, remunerative prices were obtained. Owing to the frequent calms, the sail boats, of which close upon 400 were employed, were greatly handicapped in getting to and from the fishing grounds, but nevertheless their average earnings amounted to £300—practically the same as in 1910. In recent years the bulk of the catch was secured on grounds some 20 to 40 miles off shore, but last season operations were carried on at a distance of from 60 to 70 miles north-east of the port. Owing to the short supplies and high prices for the green fish, the season was a somewhat unprofitable one for the curers.

From Banff to Helmsdale the fishermen, as a rule, do not depend on the success of the home fishings, which are prosecuted during the summer season by a few boats from several of the ports on this line of coast. The most persevering crews and best equipped boats prosecute the herring fishing at practically every herring centre on the East and West Coasts of Scotland. From the numerous shoals of young herrings which were struck in the Moray Firth during the months of May and June, it is evident that the fish have not yet deserted these waters. Operations, however, are commenced too early and the shoals broken up before any advantage can possibly be derived, owing to the unripe quality of the fish.

Although the catch at Wick and Shetland showed a falling off as compared with the previous year, the landings at Stronsay, where a large number of boats were employed, exceeded all previous records. Features of the season at Stronsay were the regularity with which the fishing was prosecuted, the high averages, good quality, and high prices. As a result of the season's success, several East Coast curers contemplate opening up new stations in that locality.

The various fisheries on the West Coast from Stornoway to Loch Carron were not prosecuted with any degree of success. The summer herring fishing was practically a failure, and the results obtained from the winter herring fishing were also unprofitable. The bulk of the catch landed during the winter was secured on grounds in the vicinity of Skerryvore and off the north coast of Ireland, the distance from Stornoway in the latter case being 200 miles. The failure of the once prolific grounds in the Minch and off the west coast of Lewis is not only a matter of concern to the local fishermen, but to those from the East Coast. For the first time in the history of the herring fishing on the West Coast, Oban was used as a landing station for the curing and despatch of fish. The total dealt with during the season was close upon 5000 crans, but, should the fishing in that locality be unsuccessful, the same advantage will not be taken of a market so remote from those fishing grounds.

Mallaig as a fishing port still continues to grow in importance. During the year upwards of 39,933 cwts. of white fish were landed, as compared with 13,635 cwts. in 1906. Situated, as it is, in the very centre of many of the sea lochs of the West Coast, and in the vicinity of grounds where herring and white fish abound, the port with its railway facilities has many advantages which, as is evident from the frequency with which they land their catches there, the fishermen have not been slow to recognise.

In the five Clyde fishery districts from Campbeltown to Ballantrae, the landing of herrings showed an increase of 5431 crans as compared with the figures of the previous year. The districts responsible for the increase were Campbeltown and Ballantrae. After the improvement in the herring fishing last year in Lochfyne, it was hoped that a favourable turn had taken place, but the catch obtained shows a decrease of about 50 per cent. as compared with the returns of 1910. Occasionally the herrings appeared to be fairly plentiful in the loch, but the shoals kept to deep water, where operations with the seine net were generally unsuccessful. The herring fishing in the Campbeltown district was the most successful for several years back, the returns showing an increase of 11,560 crans. The shoals were struck early in January, but during the first half of the year light catches were the rule. In May and June a decided improvement set in, and up to the end of July the fishing continued to be fairly successful. During the latter part of the year stormy weather suspended fishing operations. Good earnings were made by the district crews working on the Ayrshire coast. The progress which is being made with the motor craft continues to attract the attention of fishermen who have not yet had it installed. During the season eight boats were fitted with the installation, and a number of other crews are arranging for its purchase. The fishermen owning sail boats have come to see that without motor propulsion they are unable to compete with their neighbours.

Compared with the returns of the previous year, the herring fishing in the Rothesay district shows a decrease of several thousand crans, while in Ballantrae and Greenock districts there has been a marked improvement. Notwithstanding the opening of the Ballantrae Bank, which was closed to seine net fishing by the Board's Byelaw in 1902, practically no herrings were secured thereon. Stormy weather prevailed during the whole of the period when good results were anticipated.

The mobility of the steam drifter may be gauged from the fact that two of these vessels fishing off the north coast of Ireland in January landed in Glasgow catches of 137 and 104 crans respectively, which realised from 40s. to 55s. per cran. Two steam trawlers engaged in herring fishing off the mouth of the Bristol Channel in September also landed at the same market 240 and 100 crans respectively, which realised from 16s. to 20s. per cran.

In none of the districts of the Clyde was the quality up to the standard

of the previous year. As a rule, the herrings were of small size, and prices ranged from 5s. to 38s. per cran, the average being 17s. 9d., while the average price for the whole of the West Coast was 18s. 10d., as compared with 21s. in 1910.

Next in importance to herring fishing is the trawling branch of the industry, in which 328 vessels were employed. The value of these, together with their fishing gear, is returned at £1,355,245. The three principal ports from which trawling is carried on are Aberdeen, Dundee, and Granton. In the number of vessels employed there was an increase of 8 as compared with the figures of the previous year. In contrast to previous seasons, very few vessels were laid up during the summer of 1911. For several seasons back the demand for white fish in July and August has generally fallen off and prices became unremunerative. Last summer, however, there was a good demand for all kinds of white fish, and the vessels kept working without a break. Trawling shows every sign of being in a fairly prosperous condition, and from the demand which is likely to set in for white fish on the Continent, and which will ultimately have a bearing on the Scottish markets, the prospects as regards prices are particularly bright.

For a short period during each of the past three years a small fleet of vessels—chiefly Granton craft—prosecuted the fishing from Oban, but their landings, owing to the limited waters and scarcity of fish on the grounds, were unremunerative and the enterprise had to be given up for a time. On the other hand, Blyth, at which place some five years ago a commencement was made at herring fishing, has recently been opened as a trawling port. To foster a large trade the harbour has been considerably improved, and a new fish market, offices, and ice stores erected. During the year about a dozen vessels were employed, and from the success which attended their operations a considerable addition is expected to be made to the fleet during the current year. From the elaborate arrangements which have been made, and the excellent facilities provided for the discharge, packing, and despatch of the fish to market, there is every prospect of a further development of the industry at that port.

Taking into consideration the interruptions caused by stormy weather during the winter and autumn months, and the fact that fewer fishermen are now employed than formerly, the line fishing on the coast of Scotland may be said to have been prosperous during the year, the returns showing an increase in the catch of 107,171 cwts. and £40,047 in value. The increase appears to be general on the East Coast, for at practically all the stations, with the exception of Anstruther, there was a marked improvement in the catches obtained. The West Coast returns, however, show a different state of matters, there being a decrease of 11,000 cwts. and £2751 in value, due to a scarcity of white fish on the coast and to fewer boats having been employed. In Orkney and Shetland section the increase amounted to 21,000 cwts., and the landings consisted chiefly of haddocks.

Steam line fishing was prosecuted on both the East and West Coasts on a much larger scale than formerly. At Aberdeen, besides the ordinary fleet of liners, 22 trawlers were fitted out with lines during the summer; several of these vessels prosecuted the halibut fishing on the west coast of Ireland, but, unfortunately, the venture did not prove remunerative.

At several of the ports on the coast the boat-building industry continues in a fairly prosperous condition. Altogether 230 boats were constructed, at a cost of £384,683. Sixty-seven of the vessels built were steam drifters, 32 were trawlers—12 of which were for foreign countries—while the balance consisted chiefly of third-class boats of 18 feet of keel and under. In two of the districts—Cromarty and Lybster—no boats were constructed. Although many of the fishermen recognise that the drifter built of steel is the strongest, most durable, and serviceable for all kinds of fishing, the

demand for the vessel built of wood still continues. Numerous orders have again been placed with builders for this class of vessel all along the Moray Firth, while, in addition, a number of second-hand vessels belonging to Yarmouth have since the close of the year been purchased for Fraserburgh owners.

During the year the coopers had almost constant employment. The number of whole barrels constructed was 1,689,000, and of half barrels 682,065, being a decrease in the former case of close upon 11,000, but an increase in the latter of 44,651, as compared with the previous year. Although two years ago the output of half barrels showed a considerable decrease, there appears to be a growing demand for packages of this size. The quality of the wood used in the construction of barrels during the past year has not been equalled in any previous season, a fact which reflects credit on the Scottish trade. Unless the package is constructed of good material, and with honest workmanship, the contents inevitably depreciate. Owing to the short catch, and the large stocks of barrels left over, it looked at one time as if employment for coopers for the current year would be scarce, but owing to the enormous supplies which were drawn from practically all the stations on the coast to meet the demand which set in from the fishing centres in East Anglia, the prospects at the close of the year were more promising.

JOHN SKINNER,

General Inspector of Sea Fisheries.

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,

EDINBURGH, 15th February 1912.

Assistant Inspector of Sea Fisheries.

The various fisheries in the Northern division of Scotland, from Oban to Stornoway on the West Coast, and from Buckie to Shetland on the East Coast, were prosecuted with good average success during the year 1911. The herring fishery continues to be by far the most important branch of the industry. On the West Coast, more or less herrings were landed in each month of the year, whereas on the East Coast the fishing was practically confined to the summer months. For the West Coast districts under review, the aggregate catch of herrings was 128,000 crans, valued at £124,000, as compared with 679,685 crans, valued at £770,807, for the three more important districts of Wick, Orkney, and Shetland. Herrings were more plentiful in the Moray Firth during the summer months than usual, and in the Inverness and Beaulie Firths during the last quarter of the year. Haddocks and codling were also more abundant in the Firth as compared with recent years. The cod-net fishing, which was commenced in the Moray Firth a few years ago with such marked success, was less productive than hitherto. Throughout the greater part of the year most of the Moray Firth fishermen, from Gardenstown to Nairn, were continuously engaged in the various herring fishings in English, Scottish, and Irish waters. On the East Coast and Shetland the results were only fair, but the fleet operating from Orkney fished remarkably well. Nearly all met with more than ordinary success at Grimsby, Yarmouth, and Lowestoft. A number of crews also fished well on the East Coast of Ireland during the month of September, and on the North-West Coast towards the close of the year. When the fishing closed on the East Coast of England a number of steamers left for the West Coast. On the passage down the English Channel nets were occasionally set and a few heavy takes were secured. As in the preceding year, those vessels fished from Padstow and neighbourhood. Unfortunately, very stormy weather prevailed throughout the season, and the fishing was in consequence a partial failure as compared with the preceding two years.

Since the introduction of the steam craft for herring fishing the large sailing boat is being more rapidly displaced than could have been imagined by those closely connected with the industry, and during the year under review a larger number than hitherto was struck off the various registers as unserviceable. On the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the number of steam drifters, and at the close of the year orders were being freely placed for more, chiefly for steel-built craft. These cost from £3000 to £3400, as compared with £2500 to £2800 for wood-built craft. A number of small motor boats were added to the various registers during the year. These are proving most serviceable for haddock fishing, especially in Shetland waters. Their utility is being appreciated by fishermen, and it is admitted that a more general use of this kind of craft would enable line fishermen to get more frequently to sea, and with greater safety. Very few motors have been installed in large sailing boats. These cost about £600 or £700, including the necessary structural alterations. As yet this craft has not given good results to Moray Firth fishermen, who have such long runs to make before the distant and most prolific grounds can be reached. On some parts of the coast where the fishing grounds can be reached from 20 to 40 miles off, these large motor boats have been more successful.

As in the preceding year, an early commencement was made at herring fishing in Shetland waters, and a very large portion of the early catch consisted of immature and unkeepable fish. During the month of May over 70,000 crans were landed, the average price being 8s. 6d. per cran, as compared with 86,000 crans, at an average price of 15s. 6d. per cran, for the corresponding period in 1910. Herrings were perhaps more abundant at this early period of the season than usual, but there was such a poor demand for this class of fish on the Continental markets that many of the fishermen frequently remained on shore rather than fish at the prices obtainable. By the beginning of June the quality had considerably improved, and the total for that month was 133,500 crans, at an average price of 19s. per cran. During July the fishing was a comparative failure, and the average price was 30s. 4d. per cran. Good results were obtained during the month of August. By the beginning of September the fishing had practically closed with a shortage of 76,000 crans in quantity, and £56,000 in value, as compared with 1910. As in the preceding year, the bulk of the catch was landed and cured at Lerwick. In the beginning of the season a small fleet of steam and sail vessels fished from Unst with considerable success. By the beginning of July the season had closed with a shortage of over 7000 crans as compared with 1910. Much better results were obtained by district fishermen fishing from Whalsay and Sandwick. The gross earnings of these for the season ranged from £200 to £700. The number of vessels engaged in the district fluctuated to an unusual extent. In the beginning of July 774 were at work. Of these, 561 were steam and 213 sail. An outstanding feature of the season was the direction and wide range of fishing operations, and the uncertainty of the number of arrivals which might be expected. Throughout the season the bulk of the catch was brought in from a more southerly direction than usual. Many of the heaviest takes were got to the south-west of Fair Isle, and from 70 to 90 miles south from Lerwick. On the other hand, the Shetland sail craft occasionally fished well from 8 to 20 miles off land. Fully 300 English steam drifters were employed during the greater part of the season, and most of these being owned by Companies, fished more steadily from the district than the Scottish steamers. The latter shifted frequently to wherever the best results might be expected. The general earnings of the steamers varied from £800 to £900; a few grossed from £1000 to £1400. Extensive preparations were made at Lerwick for curing and for supplying the fleet with coal and other necessaries for the use of those engaged in the industry. Of the season's catch, 9000 crans were kippered—a portion of which was forwarded to South Africa *via* London.

In the quantity despatched to Hamburg in a fresh state there was a decrease of 3100 barrels, which is accounted for by the poor quality in the early part of the season, and the high prices paid for curing purposes during July and August. The white fisheries of the district were more productive than in the preceding year. The great-line fishing carried on during the spring months was practically in the hands of strangers, who usually landed their heaviest takes and most valuable fish at Aberdeen. Small-line fishing was carried on by district fishermen, supplemented by a number of Scottish fishermen who have within recent years taken up permanent residence at Lerwick. There was an increase in the number of small motor boats employed, and to the use of these the satisfactory results obtained were largely due. To fishermen alone the monetary value of the district fisheries was nearly £500,000.

In Orkney district the summer herring fishing was prosecuted with unprecedented success, and with satisfactory results to all interested. Contrasted with the preceding successful year, there was an increase of 21,665 crans in quantity and £44,157 in value. Fishermen and curers alike refrained from making an early commencement, with the result that very few herrings were landed in May. From the beginning to the close of the season in the first week of September the daily landings were more regular and the quality much better than in any other district on the East Coast. The bulk of the catch was landed at Stronsay, but the small stations—Holm, Burray, and Kirkwall—got a larger share than ordinary. Herrings were evidently more plentiful off Stronsay than on the fishing grounds off the neighbouring districts of Shetland and Wick, as boats frequently arrived at those places with heavy takes caught in Orkney waters. As a result of the success of the fishing, and the shortage at Shetland, several of the large firms curing at Lerwick have decided to extend their operations to Stronsay; others from the Aberdeenshire coast have also decided to cure in Orkney in 1912. The stations and landing piers to be constructed by the two largest firms may cost over £1000 each. The Orkney Harbour Commissioners have evidently decided to do all in their power to meet the requirements of the industry by improving and extending existing piers. Another new pier may be constructed and the channel deepened. The white fishing as carried on by district fishermen with hand and small lines varies little annually, the slight increase for the year being attributable to the success of the small motor boats engaged in this branch of the industry. In the quantity of cod, etc., brought in by trawlers and Faroe vessels in a partially cured state there was a slight decrease as compared with 1910. The annual value of the shell fisheries, chiefly lobsters, usually amounts to about £6000. For the year 1911 there was a shortage of about £1000, which is accounted for by unfavourable weather conditions.

An early commencement was made at herring fishing from Wick, with the result that over 11,000 crans of immature fish were landed in May, a portion of which was kippered and otherwise disposed of to the best advantage. The greater part was cured, and, not being suitable for the Continental markets, had an adverse influence on the industry. The average price per cran for these was 5s. 6d., against 18s. for those landed in June, and 28s. per cran for the July and August catch. By the beginning of September the fishing had closed with a shortage of 10,500 crans in quantity and an increase of £27,000 in value as compared with the preceding year. There was a considerable increase in the number of steam vessels employed, and, although many of these did not fish steadily from the port, the catching power throughout the season was much stronger than hitherto. To fishermen generally, especially to those employed on a number of the steam drifters, the season was rather unprofitable. The crews who fished steadily from the port on board steam or sail craft were perhaps the most successful, as number of the former grossed from £900 to £1100, and the latter from

£400 to £600. The harbour accommodation at Wick has been greatly enlarged and improved within recent years. Fishermen and curers are therefore being attracted to this long-established and most convenient fishing centre. The outer harbour in course of construction, and the ground to be reclaimed for curing purposes, should further attract those in the industry. Of the season's catch, 176,337 barrels were cured, chiefly for the Continental markets. For fish of indifferent quality the sale returns varied greatly, and some of the earliest placed on the markets did not realise sufficient to pay the charges thereon. By the beginning of August there was a keen demand on the spot for best Trade Marks and Crown Brands at the following rates:—La. Full, 34s. to 36s. per barrel; Full, 32s. to 34s.; Mat. Full, 32s. to 33s.; Matties, 26s. to 28s.; and Spent, 20s. to 22s., being an advance of from 4s. to 7s. per barrel on the respective brands as at corresponding period in 1910. For the first time in the history of the port curers had to contend with purchasers of fresh herrings for Hamburg. Several steamers were chartered and 5200 crans were exported direct. With the exception of cod net fishing, the various white fisheries of the district were prosecuted with slightly better results than in 1910. The value of the shell fisheries, chiefly lobsters, was practically the same as in 1910, viz., £4500, and varies very little annually.

All around the shores of the Moray Firth from Lybster to Cullen a small portion of the resident fishermen, who do little or nothing at herring fishing, met with more than ordinary success at small and hand line fishing. Haddocks were more plentiful than usual, and at a number of the creeks there was an increase of from 20 to 50 per cent. as compared with recent years. A number of crews engaged in cod net fishing, chiefly from Lossiemouth, where this method of fishing was commenced a few years ago, with excellent results. No dense shoals of cod appeared to have entered the Firth during the spring months, or spawning season, and the results obtained compare most unfavourably with those of the preceding year. In the fishery districts of Lybster, Helmsdale, and Cromarty practically nothing has been done at herring fishing for a number of years in succession. The catch for the districts of Banff, Buckie, and Lossiemouth for the season was 26,277 crans, being an increase of 3214 crans as compared with 1910. Herrings were more plentiful in the Firth than usual, the heaviest takes being caught off Lossiemouth and landed at Wick. As in the preceding year, the herring fishing was prosecuted with good success in the Inverness and Beaulie Firths during the last quarter of the year, 34,740 cwts. being accounted for. Sprats were also fairly plentiful, but being much smaller than usual, and largely mixed with herrings of about the same size, were of less value than usual.

In Stornoway district the various fisheries were less productive and remunerative than in preceding years. Owing to the indifferent success obtained at herring fishing for a number of years in succession, there has been a gradual decrease in the number of East Coast craft engaged. There has also been a large decrease in the number of district boats. A number of these have been sold to the East Coast, while others have been struck off the register as unserviceable. At herring fishing the best success was obtained during the winter and early summer months. From the beginning of June to the close of the year the district fishermen occasionally met with fair success, the catch for the month of August being 6236 crans, valued at £5256. Fair quantities of white fish were landed during the first quarter of the year by East Coast craft, and thereafter by district fishermen. Most of these consisted of cod, ling, and saithe, and although a small portion was despatched to the Southern markets, the bulk was cured dried and used locally. Haddocks were fairly plentiful in certain parts of the district—notably Broadbay. As usual, the majority of the district fishermen were engaged on board East Coast craft as hired men from May to November.

The usual number of women—about 2500—were also engaged as gutters and packers in connection with the various herring fisheries.

In Barra district the herring fishery continues to be an interesting and speculative branch of the industry. When the quality is really good curers do not hesitate to pay high prices, knowing well from experience that the returns from St. Petersburg may range up to five and six pounds sterling per barrel. The herrings for which those high prices are obtainable are caught on the Atlantic side of the island. Unfortunately, few of these were caught during the year under review. The fleet engaged during the principal part of the year—May and June—varied from 40 to 60 steam, and 40 to 100 sail. As in the preceding year, fair takes were got during the month of August, in which the district crews largely participated. At the close of the year the catch amounted to 32,000 crans, at an average price of 24s. per cran, as compared with 39,631 crans, at an average price of 23s. per cran, in 1910. While the East Coast craft remained, the range of fishing operations was extensive, and the best takes were usually brought in from the neighbourhood of Skerryvore. The district boats generally fished in the Minch, and for the season their earnings ranged from £100 to £300 per crew. The line fisheries of the district were indifferently prosecuted by local fishermen, and meagre results obtained. In previous years steam liners from the East Coast fishing in these waters and off Barra had during the spring and autumn months usually secured big takes of cod, ling, etc. There was a slight decrease in the value of the shell fisheries, chiefly in lobsters. The annual value of these varies little, and generally ranges from £6000 to £7000.

As in the preceding year, poor results were obtained at herring fishing in Loch Broom district. By the beginning of the season—in October—a number of stranger crews had arrived, and good takes were occasionally got off Gairloch and in Lochewe, but the total for the year amounted to only 6000 crans. The failure was most apparent at Ullapool, where only 1000 crans were landed, against 5789 in 1910, 12,538 in 1909, and 41,500 in 1908. The respective values of the white and shell fisheries range from £4000 to £5000, and neither varies much annually. A considerable number of the district fishermen were employed as hired men on board East Coast craft during the progress of the various herring fishings, while others have become expert yachtsmen, and are in demand during the summer months.

In Loch Carron and Skye district the herring fishing was prosecuted with good success during the first and last three months of the year. Mackerel were also fairly plentiful during the summer months. The values of the white and shell fisheries generally range from £5000 and £6000 respectively, and vary little annually. A much larger portion of the catch was cured at Kyle of Lochalsh than hitherto. As in the preceding year, a large portion of those caught in Loch Snizort was landed at Uig, roused into barrels, and shipped to Stornoway to be cured and exported. By another season it is expected that facilities will be provided at Uig for curing the herrings caught in the neighbourhood. During the last quarter of the year a number of large sailing boats from the East Coast, formerly employed in the English herring fishing at this period of the year, fished from Uig. Those large boats are unsuitable for narrow waters, and until they are furnished with motor power the fishing cannot be prosecuted to the best advantage.

In Fort-William district the various fisheries were prosecuted with good success, especially during the first quarter of the year. Owing to the failure of the herring fishing in the lochs of the district, and the scarcity of white fish in sheltered parts, the district or crofter fishermen have practically ceased to engage in any branch of the industry other than shell-fish fishing, chiefly for lobsters, the annual value of which amounts to about £3000. The craft engaged in the principal fisheries of the district came from the East Coast, and the range of fishing operations was extensive.

Herrings were brought in to Oban from off the north-west of Ireland, and white fish to Mallaig from off Cape Wrath. In very rough weather fishing was generally carried on in the Minch, or in some more sheltered parts. Generally the best results at herring fishing were obtained in a southerly direction, and in the vicinity of Skerryvore and Dubheartach Light. Of the quantity of white fish accounted for (50,000 cwts.), 87 per cent. was landed at Mallaig, the principal kinds being eel, skate, ling, and cod. Fully three-fourths of the 77,000 cwts. of herrings caught were also landed at Mallaig. A portion of the herrings landed being unsuitable for immediate despatch to the Southern markets, are cured and kippered. As yet none have been kippered at Oban, but arrangements are being made for the erection of two kippering houses, and additional curing accommodation is to be provided in the vicinity of the harbour.

FISHERY OFFICE,
INVERNESS, 5th January 1912.

WM. JEFFREY,
Assistant Inspector of Sea Fisheries.

II.—EAST COAST.

Eyemouth District.

The year under review was a memorable one as regards the summer herring fishing. The weather was exceptionally fine, and the heat throughout the season was abnormal. The main feature, however, was the poor quality of the herrings during the greater part of the time, and, unfortunately, the hot weather affected them to such an extent that curers lost heavily—hundreds of barrels becoming unsaleable, and many more being sold at a loss. The experience of last season supplies a strong argument against the early curing of herrings. The fishermen's earnings at the home and English autumn fishings were slightly above those for the previous year. Line-fishing exhibited a considerable increase in 1910. The district returns show decreases of 40,752 cwts. in quantity, and of £4317 in value, as compared with the preceding year.

In the English section of the district there was a decrease in the number of herring boats, but line fishing remained about the same. In the Scottish section a steam drifter was added to the fleet, together with a new motor boat of 74 feet of keel, built at Eyemouth. The engine is 120 B.H.P., and develops a speed of 10 miles per hour. Ten boats were fitted up with motor engines, thus making a fleet of 33 motor boats. There was a slight increase in netting and lines. The proposal to build a small pier at Berwick has not matured. Preparations are being made to make Blyth the headquarters of a trawling fleet—operations to begin this month. Special trawl nets for catching herrings were used for the first time in this district by vessels from North Shields, with fair success.

The winter herring fishing was again a partial failure, the average earnings, which were discounted to some extent by loss of netting through stormy weather, being only about £8 per man. During the last four years this fishing has yielded poor returns.

The summer herring fishing was opened at North Shields in the beginning of May, and a week later at Eyemouth, but the catch for the month at both ports was only about half that for the same period in 1910. Towards the end of June, by which time 220 boats were engaged, the fishing was general at all the stations. At no time during the season was there a heavy fishing, and this fact tended to keep up prices, notwithstanding the very inferior quality of the herrings. The best quality was landed in the last week of August and during September. Herrings, in small quantities, have been landed by trawlers at North Shields for several years, but last season was

the first in which trawling for herrings was made a speciality. During the months of September and October about 5330 crans were landed by trawlers. The quality was good, the average price being 18s. per cran. Owing to the herrings being scaleless, none was cured for export. Curing for the Continent began somewhat later than in 1910, but owing to the poor quality, and the extreme heat experienced during the season, curers soon realised that they had begun too early. These early herrings proved ruinous to the curers, as hundreds of barrels became unfit for food and were sold for manure, while thousands were sold at a loss. Berwick, which had a record fishing, was the only station which exhibited an increase on the catch for 1910. The total catch from 1st May to 30th September was 174,189 crans, as compared with 256,504 crans for the previous year, while the average price per cran was 20s. 1d., as against 17s. 10d. The shortage in the catch was partly due to the smaller fleet operating, the highest number employed at one time being 417, as against 552 in 1910. The weather was exceptionally fine throughout, there being only one blank day. The principal fishing grounds were from 7 to 20 miles off St. Abb's Head, and from 10 to 25 miles off the Farne Islands. Of late years the latter fishing grounds have been very much frequented by trawlers during the month of August, and fishermen complain bitterly about damage to netting, and, also, that they are often unable to shoot their nets on the grounds which they consider most suitable. Evidently trawling has had an adverse effect on these grounds—at least they are not so productive as they were some years ago.

Besides the 51,615 barrels of cured herrings exported direct, 36,208 were sent coastwise, and 9551 by rail to Leith for exportation to the Continent; also 720 by rail to Glasgow for exportation to America.

The haddock fishing, though light throughout, yielded better results than in 1910. The offshore fishing proved unproductive, and the large boats worked on the inshore grounds for the greater part of the time. Line-caught fish exhibited an increase of 2757 cwts. on the catch for the previous year, and of 1170 cwts. on the average for the last 10 years. Haddocks realised from 4s. to 31s. per box, the average price being 18s. 5d. per cwt., as compared with 21s. 8d. in 1910.

The value of the shell fisheries was £351 above that for 1910. The crab fishing during the latter part of the year was very successful.

As has been the case during the last three years, the principal employment of boatbuilders was the alterations in boats to be fitted up with motor engines. Boatbuilding is at a standstill meantime. Coopers were fully employed, and the prospect is fairly bright.

Seven crews prosecuted the early herring fishing from Irish ports. The average earnings were £328 per crew, as against £70 in 1910. Only two crews prosecuted the English early herring fishing, as compared with 43 crews in 1908. At the English autumn fishing three sail boats averaged £149, 32 motor boats £309, and 8 steam drifters £736 per crew, the general average earnings being £377, as compared with £336 in 1910. Several crews lost heavily in netting, the average loss being about £25 per boat.

There were no casualties during the year.

TABLE showing the Number of Boats employed in each Week during the Herring Fishing Season of 1911, the Highest Shots and Weekly Landings, with Prices obtained for Fresh and Cured Herrings.

Week ended	Number of Boats.			Highest Shots.	Total Catch for Week.	Average Prices for Fresh Herrings.	Average Prices of Cured Herrings.
	Steam	Motor	Sail.				
1911.				<i>Crans.</i>	<i>Crans.</i>	<i>Per Cran.</i> s. d.	<i>Per Barrel.</i>
13th May	70	15	22	37	2,710	12 2	
20th "	67	24	33	22	1,766	19 3	
27th "	69	31	50	30	2,937	21 0	
3rd June	78	40	61	40	4,745	16 5	C. La. Full, 34s. 6d.
10th "	102	31	70	43	5,848	12 1	" Full, 32s. 0d.
17th "	92	30	71	52	6,047	17 2	" Mat. Full, 31s. 3d.
24th "	79	32	83	40	4,817	17 7	" Mattie, 25s. 4d.
1st July	113	35	80	46	8,909	21 9	" La. Spent, 18s. 7d.
8th "	130	38	119	53	12,917	19 8	" Spent, 18s. 0d.
15th "	150	27	110	60	11,102	17 0	
22nd "	119	32	113	60	16,628	17 2	
29th "	143	38	151	65	19,740	17 0	Unbranded } Early } 5s. to 13s. Herrings, }
5th Aug.	205	46	165	48	16,732	21 5	
12th "	197	45	175	70	21,720	20 11	
19th "	129	33	105	49	7,211	24 1	
26th "	129	42	149	116	7,019	28 9	
2nd Sept.	136	35	123	170	11,638	27 9	
9th "	87	32	121	68	5,075	27 6	

DAVID ROSIE,

Fishery Officer.

BERWICK, 10th January 1912.

Leith District.

The principal methods of fishing carried on in this district are steam trawling and line, drift, seine, and bag-net fishing.

The industry pursued its usual course during the year, and, except for a further marked improvement in the trawl catch, there was no notable feature.

The quantity of fish landed for the year was 429,832 cwts., and, including shell fish, the value was £213,620, showing an increase of 54,614 cwts. and £14,190 as compared with the preceding year's returns, which increase is practically all accounted for by the greater landings of the trawlers.

The trawl catch was the heaviest ever landed here, and it contributed 88 per cent. of the district total landings, the remainder being the contribution of the sail boats operating in or near the Firth of Forth. There were, in all, about 72 steam trawlers working from Granton, a decrease of eight vessels from the number at work in the preceding year. Five trawlers were wrecked and totally lost, and five sold out of the district in the course of the year. About 60 of the trawlers usually made two landings per week, their shots ranging from 20 to 80 boxes, and the remainder were generally weekly voyagers whose shots ranged from 80 to 360 boxes, the latter being the heaviest of the year. The vessels continued to work on the same areas as formerly, obtaining the bulk of their catches from 5, 10, 20, to 80 miles in the radius N.E. to S.E. from the May Island, and occasionally out to 160; while the weekly voyagers worked out to 200 miles from the May, and occasionally off Aberdeenshire, Orkney, and Shetland. There has been a remarkable increase in the aggregate trawl catch in the past two years, and its continued success is shown in the further increase of this year, notwithstanding the fact that there was a decrease in the fleet. It is notable, too, that the increase of this year was nearly all in haddocks and codlings, which were generally of a good marketable size, and it was fortunate that the very small haddocks which were so prevalent during the preceding year did not this time appear

in such large numbers. During the greater part of the year the demand for fish was uniformly good, so that satisfactory prices were realised, and the industry continued to prosper.

The herring fishery of this district is carried on principally in the Firth of Forth from January to April, there being practically no important summer herring fishing here. The year's aggregate catch was 3291 crans, a decrease of 1541 crans from the figures for the preceding year. The winter herring fishing alone—the principal season—gave an average for the 40 to 50 yawls employed in it of some 50 to 60 crans, so it will be seen that the year's operations were very unsuccessful.

The fishermen of Cockenzie, Fisherrow, and a few Dunbar men, besides actively engaging in the herring fishings at the Scottish north-east coast stations in their season, take part as well in the English and Irish fishings. This year 11 sail boats, 6 steamers, and 5 motor boats were employed at the English fishing centres, and 6 sail boats at Ireland. Their aggregate catch at these fishings was 5820 crans, and the earnings about £6810. In the preceding year, when 39 of the local fleet were at these fishings, the catch and earnings were about twice as much.

Within the last three years the sprat fishery of the Forth has assumed a new importance. This fishery has existed for many years with exceedingly variable results, but always, up to three years ago, the fish were difficult to dispose of, as there was only a small demand for them in this country. Now, however, owing to the scarcity of real sardines and anchovies, the sprat is preserved and sold under new names. In order to obtain supplies three Swedish firms have established themselves at Newhaven, and the sprats purchased there are prepared for transit, and finally preserved in Sweden and Norway, principally for exportation. Consignments have also been sent of late to Hamburg. No sprats appeared in the Forth in 1910, but this year's catch was fairly successful, and was, besides, of the finest quality ever seen. The total was close on 3000 crans, of which 2777 barrels were exported to Norway, Sweden, and Germany.

For many years past the line fisheries of this district have been declining, or at best have remained in a stationary position from year to year. While this year's results show a slight improvement, still, owing to the continued scarcity of fish, this branch is not actively carried on, except at Cockenzie, where, there being a plentiful supply of clams at hand for baiting, the fishermen, as a rule, make fair earnings in the season when not engaged in the more profitable pursuit of herrings.

The shell fisheries of the district are fairly important, the chief supplies being crabs and clams. The value of the year's produce is generally about £5000.

A considerable quantity of partially-cured codfish was brought into Leith in course of the year from Iceland and Faroe by vessels belonging to these islands, and by the regular trading steamers, and supplies of the same kind were also brought from Hull and Grimsby. During the winter, too, frequent consignments of Swedish fresh herrings were delivered at Granton by the regular trading steamers, and supplies of Norwegian herrings came into the district *via* Hull, the bulk of which was kippered and consumed locally.

Large shipments of cured herrings *via* Leith, principally to German and Russian ports, were made by the weekly trading steamers continuously throughout the year, but the export showed a decrease of 9679 barrels as compared with the previous year's total, and the export of fresh herrings also slightly declined.

Five local fishermen lost their lives by drowning. As five trawl vessels and two steam drifters were wrecked and lost during the year, the loss under this heading, estimated in all at £32,000, was greater than in any previous year.

FISHERY OFFICE,
LEITH, 18th January 1912.

JAMES INGRAM,
Fishery Officer.

Anstruther District.

The various branches of the fisheries which are carried on in Anstruther district were attended during the past year with moderate success. Compared with those of the preceding year, the returns for 1911 show a decrease in both the quantity and value of fish landed. The falling off is referable entirely to the summer herring fishing, which alone showed a shortage of 23,173 cwts. in quantity and £3061 in value. The majority of the fishermen were, however, employed during the greater part of the year at fishings outside the limits of the district, and, as these fishings yielded average returns, it may be said that, taken as a whole, the year 1911 was fairly remunerative for all concerned with the industry.

That the fishing industry is in a healthy condition is evidenced by the fact that the capital invested therein continues to increase. Since 1906, the total value of boats and vessels owned in this district has risen from £111,729 to £176,922. During the past year six steam drifters were added to the district fleet, and motor engines were installed in four large sailing boats, while at the close of the year another steam drifter was being built for local owners, and motors were being fitted in other three sailing boats. On the other hand, the number of sailing boats is gradually falling off, and as no large sailing boats have been built for district owners for some years, it appears to be a question of a few more years when only vessels propelled by mechanical power will be employed in prosecuting the herring fishing.

The winter herring fishing, which is the principal fishing carried on in this district, has been declining for the past few years, but the returns for the year just closed show a considerable increase in the landings, although, unfortunately, there is very little increase in the value. Operations were commenced about the beginning of the year, when herrings were obtained close inshore between Buckhaven and Anstruther. As the season advanced better takes were obtained on the usual fishing grounds between the May Island and Fife Ness. A feature of the season, however, was the quantity of herrings that were caught on the inshore and shallow waters by means of anchored nets, and among the local fishermen there is a growing tendency to use smaller-sized boats for this fishing. Unfortunately there was little demand for the class of herrings that are obtained in this district, and prices frequently were at a low level. The average price for the season was 16s. per cran, compared with 21s. per cran for the season of 1910. With the low prices the local curers were induced to cure a considerable portion of the catch for Continental markets, but the venture did not prove profitable.

The summer herring fishing, as already stated, showed a large falling off, which decrease is referable to the months of June and July. In these months of the previous year a very successful fishing was carried on, but during the early part of the past season herrings were less plentiful on the fishing grounds off this coast. As the number of steam drifters increases there is also a greater tendency for the vessels to land their catches at the larger ports which are within reach of the fishing grounds. For the months of August and September the catch was considerably greater than for the corresponding months of 1910. The total catch for the four months—June to September—amounted to 975 crans, against 16,020 crans for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The herrings landed were generally of indifferent quality, and only about one-fourth of the cure was presented for the official brand.

Most of the local steam drifters were employed at great-line fishing during April and May. The results were fairly satisfactory, the average earnings for that season being about £60 per vessel better than for the same period of 1910. Practically all the catches were landed at the large fishing ports. Small-line fishing was carried on at only the smaller creeks in the district,

with moderate results. The catch of haddocks again showed an increase, but that of cod and codlings was slightly less.

The plaice and codling net fishing as carried on at St. Andrews showed a falling off. The catch of plaice was about the same as in former years, but codlings exhibit a decrease of over 40 per cent.

The sparling fishing which is carried on in the River Tay continues to decline. The total landings for the year amounted to only 113 cwts.

The crab and lobster fishing yielded improved results. The catch of crabs was slightly less than for the preceding year, but, owing to a good demand during the summer months, the value was considerably greater. Lobsters showed an increase in numbers, and also in value. The demand for mussels for bait is gradually falling off, and the output is declining. Whelk-gathering also receives less attention.

Altogether 102 crews from this district were employed at herring fishing on the English coast during autumn. The season yielded fair returns, the average earnings per crew being considerably in advance of those for the corresponding season of 1910. A pleasing feature of the season was that the crews of sailing boats shared in the prosperity to a greater extent than during the last few seasons. The number of sailing boats employed at this fishing is, however, gradually getting less.

One district crew was employed for a few weeks at herring fishing on the north coast of Ireland, but the results were not encouraging.

The boat-building trade continued dull, although it was slightly more active than during 1910. Seven new boats, all of them second class, were built in the district. The employment for coopers was steady. A considerable number of barrels was sent from the district to Ireland for the mackerel fishery.

Unfortunately three men lost their lives in connection with the district fisheries—two through being knocked overboard or killed by the sail, and one through falling overboard.

Nothing was done during the past year to improve the harbour accommodation in the district. The local Harbour Authorities are, however, alive to the fact that the development of the district fisheries is retarded by the want of a deep-water harbour. Several schemes have been prepared for a central deep-water harbour for the three principal stations in the district—Anstruther, Pittenweem, and St. Monans—but at the close of the year no definite arrangements had been made.

WILLIAM KEIR,
Fishery Officer.

FISHERY OFFICE,
ANSTRUTHER, 5th January, 1912.

Montrose District.

Both in quantity and value the returns of fish landed in this district during 1911 were the best recorded for the past four years.

This improvement was brought about by better results being obtained at drift-net fishing for herrings and bag-net fishing for sprats. Line fishing was also slightly better than in the previous year, but the returns of trawl fish exhibited a downward tendency. The value of shell fish landed was about an average as compared with recent years.

There was an addition of one steam drifter, but, as one of the local trawlers was lost at sea, the total number of steam fishing vessels belonging to the district remains unaltered.

Four boats were fitted with motor engines during the year, and two others are now being similarly equipped.

The fleet of sailing boats continues to show a falling-off. A number of

the boats were sold, chiefly to Firth of Forth ports, for the prosecution of the winter herring fishing, while a few others were either broken up or struck off the fishing register as being unseaworthy.

There was also a corresponding decrease in the extent and value of fishing gear and in the number of men employed on board sailing boats.

As stated in previous reports, this decrease is traceable to the unremunerative results obtained from the inshore fishings, and also to the fact that the ordinary sailing boat is being outstripped by the more modern steam or motor-propelled boat.

The sprat fishing in the Tay was the most successful for the past eight years. This fishing was carried on during January and the last three months of the year, the best results being obtained in November. Prices varied between 3s. and 17s. 6d. per cran, while the average worked out at about 8s. 6d. per cran. The catch was nearly all sent in a fresh state to the English markets.

With the exception of 1907, the summer herring fishing of the past season was the best recorded since the year 1903. The fishing commenced early in June and continued to the end of August. One of the chief features of the season was the frequent landings made by "K.Y.," as well as other steam drifters at Montrose. The depth of water at this port permitted those vessels to come and go at any state of the tide, while the facilities for landing their catches and taking in supplies of coals and water were not lost sight of by the fishermen. For the three months—June, July, and August—the total catch was 16,634 crans, as compared with 13,586 crans for the corresponding period of the preceding year. Prices ranged from 5s. to 32s. per cran, the average being 19s. 10d., as against 15s. 8d. per cran in 1910.

The landings up to the end of July were mostly of the "Mattie" class, but the herrings landed during August were of much better quality, with a larger proportion of "Full" fish than in recent years.

In the earlier part of the season some fair takes were got from 5 to 10 miles off Stonehaven; some shots were also brought from the "Shauld" water—16 miles off—but the bulk of the catch was obtained 30 to 60 miles in a south-easterly direction from Montrose.

Small-line fishing was prosecuted throughout the year from the various creeks in the district. Haddocks appeared to be rather more plentiful than for the past few years, but stormy weather during the last two to three months considerably interrupted the prosecution of this fishing. In comparison with the returns of the previous year the total results were rather better, but fell far short of what could be desired.

The trawling industry is not meantime showing signs of further development in this district. For the first nine months of the year 13 trawlers were regularly employed, but, owing to one of these having been sunk early in October, only 12 were engaged during the remainder of the year. The total landings fell short by 5000 cwts. in quantity and nearly £5800 in value of the figures for 1910. The total number of arrivals was 1314, with an average catch per arrival of 51 cwts., and an average value of barely £26, as compared with 1284 arrivals, 56 cwts., and £30 respectively in the preceding year.

The returns of mussels landed were above those of 1910, but below those of 1909.

Lobsters and crabs were less plentiful, but the value of the latter was equal to that realised during the previous year.

Unclassified shell-fish showed practically no change, either in quantity or value.

Coopers were regularly employed throughout the year, and have every prospect of steady work for some time to come.

Fifty-nine sailing boats from this district prosecuted the herring fishing on the north-east coast of England. The results, however, were far from satis-

factory, as the average earnings amounted to only £66 per boat. None of these boats proceeded further south than Scarborough.

In addition to the above sailing boats, five steam drifters and four motor boats also participated in the herring fishing on the north-east coast of England, and, with one exception (a motor boat), at Yarmouth or Lowestoft. The steam drifters realised an average of £578 and motor boats £304 per vessel.

The estimated value of fishing gear lost or damaged during the period the boats were engaged at the English fishing amounted to £765.

One of the crew of a Ferryden boat was knocked overboard by the sail and drowned six miles off Whitby. On the Scottish coast also the loss of four lives falls to be recorded through the foundering of a line fishing boat one-and-a-half miles off Gourdon.

A local trawler was sunk near the mouth of the Tay, through colliding with another trawler, but the crew were all saved.

The two fishery barometers in this district are in good working order.

WM. NISBET,
Fishery Officer.

FISHERY OFFICE,
MONTROSE, 5th January 1912.

Stonehaven District.

In comparing the results of the fisheries of this district with the previous year's, a decrease of 850 cwts. in the quantity of fish landed, but an increase of £1303 in value, is observed. Herrings are responsible for the decrease in catch, and haddocks and whittings for the increase in value.

There was very little change in the means of capture, apart from a slight decrease in the extent and value of fishing gear. Six fishermen left the district during the course of the year.

The herring fishing commenced at Stonehaven about the middle of June, and throughout the season the boats belonging to Stonehaven landed most of their catches at Aberdeen, on account of the better prices obtained there. One feature of the fishing was the number of stranger boats hailing from the Firth of Forth and Montrose district which landed their catches at Stonehaven, where otherwise the fishing would have been a failure owing to the local boats deserting the port. Some good catches were secured on the inshore ground from 5 to 10 miles off Catterline, and it is the first time for years that herrings have been got on that once prolific ground. The principal grounds frequented were from 50 to 70 miles in a S.E. direction. The quality was on the whole good, and the average price realised was 16s. 6d. per cran, compared with 13s. 1d. in 1910. Earnings of boats ranged from £130 to £290, averaging about £200. The fishing closed about the end of August, when most of the boats proceeded to Scarborough.

The usual number of boats started great-line fishing in April, but operations were curtailed for several weeks owing to strong gales of wind prevailing. The season was by no means a successful one, and the shots of fish secured were generally poor, cod and ling being extremely scarce on the grounds frequented. The bulk of the fish caught was landed at Aberdeen, as fishermen considered that better prices were obtained there than at Stonehaven. The best-fished boat made £120, while the average would be about £70 for ten weeks. The landings of fair catches of surplus bait greatly augmented earnings.

The small-line fishing receives most attention, and the catch of haddocks and whittings landed was much better than it has been for some years past, especially during the closing months of the year. The best takes were got

from 7 to 10 miles off Tod Head. The quality of the haddocks was superior to any landed for a long time. A number of fisherwomen from Portlethen and Downies now visit Stonehaven daily for supplies of fish, thereby creating a better demand. Prices were fairly good.

The fishermen at Crawton, Catterline, and Shieldhill depend on the crab and lobster fishing for their livelihood, but unfortunately both kinds of shell-fish were scarcer than in 1910. The fishermen consigned their catches to market themselves, and returns were very satisfactory.

Most of the fish caught in the district is disposed of fresh and sold throughout the surrounding districts.

The curing of herrings was carried on by practically one firm, all the others giving their attention chiefly to kippering.

The number of barrels of herrings cured was slightly less than in the previous year. Several parcels of early-cured herrings had to be consigned to the Continent by curers themselves, and these in some cases are still unsold, and are likely to remain so, owing to their soft and oily nature. Branding was a little better than in 1910, and the fish presented were principally "Full" fish. All were readily sold at good prices. No herrings were exported direct, all going coastwise.

There were 11 sailing boats at the English fishing, which fished mostly from Scarborough, and arrived home in about eight weeks' time, having met with little success. Their earnings ranged from £25 to £185, and averaged £66. The loss of netting was insignificant.

It is gratifying to state that no lives were lost in connection with the district fisheries during the year.

The herring-net factory at Stonehaven is now under new management, and the business has been considerably increased. A large addition to the buildings at the Invercarron Works has been effected during the year, and the number of hands employed has been increased by about 40.

A Provisional Order has been granted for the deepening and improving of Stonehaven Harbour, and a commencement will soon be made with the deepening, which, when completed, will be a great boon to fishermen in enabling them to discharge their catches at all states of the tide. The loan given by the Development Commissioners has been greatly appreciated by the fishing community, and the Town Council have agreed to pledge the rates as a guarantee for the repayment of the loan.

The two fishery barometers in this district are in good working order.

FISHERY OFFICE,

ABERDEEN, 11th January 1912.

JAMES DONALDSON,

Fishery Officer.

Aberdeen District.

The various branches of the fisheries were prosecuted with exceptional regularity during the year under review. The weather throughout was remarkably good, which conduced to steady fishing operations, but results generally could only be classified as moderately good from a financial standpoint. The catch of all kinds of fish landed (including those of foreign vessels, which made numerous landings), shows an increase of 256,457 cwts. in quantity and £992 in value when compared with the figures for 1910, so that the year's landings constitute a record for the district. Improved catches of cod, codling, and haddocks were chiefly accountable for the increases.

In regard to the means of capture, sailing boats continue to show declining returns in the number of fishermen, boats, and in value of fishing gear, while steam fishing vessels show an increase of 10 vessels, 111 fishermen,

and £2714 in the value of fishing material. Several trawlers were sold to Portuguese, Japanese, and Swedish owners during the year, and six vessels were wrecked. These vessels were replaced by 19 new vessels of a larger type, fitted with up-to-date equipment, and valued at £114,000.

Reviewing the year's operations in connection with the trawling industry, the number of arrivals made shows an increase of 410 compared with 1910. The most outstanding features of the year were the increased landings from home and Icelandic waters, the unusual catch of herrings from the North Sea grounds, and the low prices realised for fish. In home waters fishing frequently proved unremunerative owing to the difficulty experienced in locating fish, whereby voyages were unduly prolonged. Long-voyage trawlers found the north-western grounds again unproductive at certain periods. The best catches of fish were obtained in the vicinity of Fair Isle, and in Shetland waters. Short-voyage trawlers also experienced a scarcity of fish on the inshore grounds during the early summer, and consequently were obliged to resort to more distant grounds. Owing to the intense heat in summer, all vessels made shorter voyages than usual in order to land their catches in as good condition as possible. The most successful vessel grossed for the year £6850, but, generally speaking, the individual earnings of trawlers were considerably under the previous year's average, mainly owing to the poorer prices realised for fish. Several new records were established, principally by local vessels arriving from Icelandic waters, among them being the highest value realised for any single catch (£730), and the heaviest single catch (114 tons). The average catch per arrival was 170·7 cwt., and value 8s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per cwt., as contrasted with 150·9 cwt. and 10s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. in 1910. Some 30 trawlers were laid up in summer for a short time owing to poor markets consequent upon the deterioration of the fish in the intense heat. In July and August no less than 9231 cwt. of fish were disposed of for manure, and for the year 14,896 cwt.—mostly small haddocks. For some time in autumn great complaints were made by a section of the trade in regard to the landing of small plaice by short-voyage trawlers, but the matter was not so serious as represented, the plaice being of a much larger size than those landed in former years. The enormous quantities of small haddocks landed and sold for manure, or thrown overboard at sea, is a more serious matter, and one which stands in greater need of being remedied.

The catch from Faroese waters shows an increase in quantity of 6613 cwt., but a decrease in value of £3672, compared with that of 1910. The fishing proved unprofitable to local vessels, owing to scarcity of fish and prolonged voyages caused by stormy weather. English vessels landed a large proportion of the catch from those waters.

The Iceland fishing was a record one, exceeding the previous year's catch by 181,635 cwt. in quantity and £33,306 in value. The heaviest landings were made by German trawlers, who landed fish during the whole year without cessation from that area, and never previously have they landed so much fish in the autumn and winter months as they did during 1911. Local trawlers only fish at Iceland for about four months of the year. A noticeable feature, in comparing the work of local trawlers with that of Germans, is that the latter invariably accomplish the voyage in a considerably shorter space of time than the former, and, as a rule, land their fish in much better condition, thereby receiving from 2s. to 3s. per score more for their fish than local vessels. A new departure was instituted by Bookless Brothers in curing the catch of their trawlers and of four English vessels on board a chartered steamer anchored on the fishing ground at Iceland, and of despatching the fish to market for sale in a half-dried state. The venture is said to have yielded encouraging results. The quantity of fish landed by foreign trawlers was 308,072 cwt., valued at £73,543, against 219,425 cwt. and £63,196 in 1910. Arrivals show an increase of 48. Six Faroese smacks landed fish to the amount of 8780 cwt., which realised £2863.

A very successful herring fishing was engaged in by trawlers in the North Sea, near the Dogger Bank, from September to the end of November. In all, 4278 crans, valued at £4756, were landed, while, in addition, heavy catches were regularly landed in Germany. One vessel grossed over £800 for three shots sold within a month at Altona. Prices realised at Aberdeen were from 14s. to 33s. per cran, while at Altona prices ruled from 37s. to 56s. per cran. The quality at first was good, but latterly the herrings were landed in three selections, and some of them were no bigger than sprats. A special net was introduced a few years ago for the capture of herrings, and its main feature is the smallness of the mesh in the cod-end, which measures only two inches from knot to knot, so that the minutest fish cannot escape. This is the smallest-meshed net that can be manufactured of trawl-net twine. The landing of such small fish is much to be deprecated, and the only method of preventing the capture of immature fish by trawlers is to raise the minimum size of mesh permissible in the cod-end to 4 or 4½ inches from knot to knot.

Steam line fishing was conducted on a much larger scale than formerly. Besides the ordinary fleet of liners, 22 trawlers were fitted out with lines during the summer, but, unfortunately, the venture did not prove a remunerative one. The scarcity of halibut on the famous Porcupine Bank, off the west coast of Ireland, and the prevalence of dogfish on the north-western grounds, contributed greatly to the non-success of the fishing. Although the catch of fish landed shows an increase of 34,204 cwts, in quantity and £10,196 in value, the earnings of vessels all over were not nearly so good as in preceding years. The best-fished vessel grossed for the season £4400. Stranger vessels landed a considerable proportion of the year's catch.

The small-line fishing returns show a slight improvement upon the previous year's catch, but the industry is receiving less attention as time goes on. Sail great-line fishing is now entirely given up by local fishermen, and any landings made were by stranger crews. Nothing was done at cod-net fishing, and fishermen are offering their gear for sale.

An early start was made at the herring fishing, which was begun in May, and was fairly prosperous until the middle of July, after which date herrings became scarce, so that the steam drifters began to leave for the English fishing at Blyth and Hartlepool. Although the fishing slightly improved again in August, the fleet was considerably reduced. With a keen demand by tinning firms, the prices of herrings rose too high for curing purposes, and several of the largest firms practically closed their premises. The season was a fairly good one to fishermen, but curers barely cleared working expenses, which are now a heavy item. The earnings made by steam drifters ranged from £500 to £1100, averaging about £650, and by sailing boats from £136 to £280, averaging £195. The average price realised per cran was 23s. 6d., compared with 20s. 6d. per cran in 1910. The quality of the herrings varied greatly in the early part of the season, but in August fish of very good quality were landed from the grounds 30 to 40 miles S.E. from Girdleness.

As usual, a heavy business was done in despatching white fish fresh to market, and until recently the bulk of the fish was sent to market on commission, but the business has now developed into a regular customer trade. The "Klondyking" of herrings was not carried on so extensively as during previous seasons, the principal buyers having removed their steamers to Wick district, so that most of the herrings freshed were consumed locally.

Curing for Continental markets started early in May, but the number of barrels of herrings cured was considerably less than in 1910. Curers experienced great difficulty in disposing of their early-cured herrings, which they were latterly obliged to consign to market themselves. A steady business was done in the tinning and kippering of herrings almost all the year round, supplies coming from other districts in winter. About 2000 crans of

Norwegian herrings, which came *via* steamer from Hull, were kippered in spring. A small cargo of 217 crans came direct from Norway. Five thousand two hundred barrels of ungutted herrings were received from Yarmouth for making into "reds," chiefly for the Mediterranean markets. The quantity of cod, etc., cured greatly exceeded any previous year's cure, but the quality of the cod when dried was disappointing to curers. The filleting of almost all kinds of round fish shows a steady development, and a considerable quantity of codlings and haddocks so prepared are now exported to South Africa and Mediterranean ports, mostly unsmoked. For home consumption most of the filleted fish are dipped in a vegetable dye called "Annatto," which gives them the appearance of having been smoked, but the best qualities are lightly smoked. About 4150 barrels of roes were cured for the sardine fisheries in France, and two schooner cargoes were exported direct. Several of the German trawlers sent their roes to Hamburg by trading steamer.

The exportation of herrings to Continental markets did not commence till August, and a feature of the year was that almost all the herrings were despatched in part cargoes to other districts to load up. The exportation of cured dried cod and ling shows an increase of 23,726 cwts. sent to Spanish and South American markets. Fish formerly sent to Glasgow by rail for shipment abroad are now shipped in larger quantities *via* Liverpool, London, and Hamburg steamers. The demand for dried fish was very good this season, and prices ruled from £19 to £24 per ton for cod; ling, £26 to £27; haddocks and tusk, £18 to £20; and saithe, £12 to £14. The North Sea fish realised the best prices.

There were 42 steam drifters employed in prosecuting the herring fishing at English ports, and, on the whole, they were well pleased with results. Their earnings ranged from £299 to £1600, averaging £685. The loss of netting sustained was about £300.

Owing to the slack fishing on the East Coast, coopers were not nearly so regularly employed as in the previous year, and the output of barrels shows a decrease of 29,799.

The shipbuilding industry was fairly brisk, 13 more steam fishing vessels—mostly trawlers—having been launched than in 1910.

The damage to and loss of steam fishing vessels was pretty heavy, but the loss of life was small. A sad occurrence happened at the village of Downies early in the year, a small-line boat foundering about a mile offshore, whereby three brothers lost their lives. The permission granted by the Board to two trawlers to drag for the bodies was greatly appreciated by the community.

The large scheme of harbour improvements meantime being carried on at Torry is progressing favourably. Dock No. 1, which is nearing completion, is the first of a series of four docks for the accommodation of steam fishing vessels in winter, and for the discharging of herrings in summer. When completed the docks will be of great advantage to fishermen.

FISHERY OFFICE,
ABERDEEN, 13th January 1912.

JAMES DONALDSON,
Fishery Officer.

Peterhead District.

The success which attended the fishing industry throughout the year 1911 may be considered on the whole good, although the home herring fishing, on which so much depends, could not be pronounced satisfactory. This, however, was mitigated to a considerable extent by the excellent results obtained from the English herring fishing. Fishermen, curers, and workers of all descriptions benefited largely from the latter, and the earnings derived

therefrom made the year a prosperous one to all concerned. The total value of all kinds of fish landed in the district was, in round figures, almost £200,000, which, though a drop of £30,000 from the previous year, is considered highly satisfactory. The herring fishing, which is the staple industry of the fishermen, fish-curers, and others, was followed all the year round in Scotland, England, and Ireland; therefore the prosperity of the industry cannot be gauged by the results as shown in the returns.

The means of capture maintain their usual progressive position, and the total value, which includes the vessels and all the fishing material, shows an increase of £17,057 on the previous year. Eight steam drifters and one trawl vessel were added to the fleet during the year. The steam drifters are of the smaller size, and constructed of wood. They range in value from £2200 to £2400. As herring fishing boats, the steel vessels, of which a considerable number were built three or four years ago, are not now finding so much favour with the fishermen, owing to their great cost and other drawbacks. They, however, serve a double purpose, being well adapted for steam line fishing, for which their size and equipment specially fit them. The small steam drifter of about 80 feet keel, and constructed of wood, is considered the most suitable for herring fishing, as, apart from its lower initial cost, which is one-third less than that of the larger steel vessel, greater advantages are claimed for it in the way of economy.

The sail boats, especially those of the first class, are fast disappearing from the register, 12 having been cancelled during the year, while a few more are almost unfit for sea, and there is no probability of any of them being replaced.

In recent years there has been a great tendency to commence the great summer herring fishing in the middle of May, but the season of 1911 provided the earliest commencement yet experienced, a practically general start having been made in the beginning of that month. For several years after the advent of steam drifters a limited number of crews did exceptionally well in the early part of the season in supplying fresh buyers and kipperers, but the catching power is now so great that more herrings have been caught during the past three or four years prior to the old recognised time for beginning the fishing than during the regular season, so that when the needs of those engaged in freshing and kipping are supplied curing has to be resorted to, with the result that the Continental markets are continually glutted with immature fish. The Continental buyers having suffered so badly over their transactions in the early herrings of 1910, were determined to stand aloof from the early and immature stuff of 1911, with the result that a close time had to be resorted to in the third week of May. This exceptionally early commencement might possibly, under ordinary conditions, have worked out well enough for both fishermen and curers, but the conditions under which operations commenced were somewhat abnormal. Catches were heavy to begin with, and Continental importers, when the season began, were in the position of having on hand large supplies of Irish, English, and Scotch (West Coast) winter-cured herrings, and, as a consequence, this increased the determination of the Continental buyers to refrain from buying the early immature herrings of the season of 1911.

Notwithstanding a week's close time, almost 20,000 crans were landed in the month of May, but neither fishermen nor curers benefited from the catches of that month, as, in addition to the immature nature of the fish, the excessive heat checked the consumption in the Continental markets. The first week of June saw the heaviest landings of the season, and this, combined with the fact that curers were compelled to retain their May cure, brought the price for the green article down to an average of 7s. per cran. This was the lowest average for the season, for immediately thereafter a shortage in the catch began to make itself felt, and the prices to fishermen gradually rose to 20s. and 30s. per cran. The opening week of July

experienced a further shortage, and, indeed, throughout the rest of the season the supply was far from being equal to the demand.

Throughout the whole season the average number of vessels operating showed very little change from the previous year. The Moray Firth and Firth of Forth again furnished large contingents, and, altogether, there was an average of 350 craft, made up of 160 steam drifters, 188 sail boats, and 2 motor boats. The average number of crans obtained by each vessel works out at 549 crans, or 108 crans per boat less than in 1910. The earnings of the steam drifters showed a considerable falling off from the previous year, the average being £743, against £1029 in 1910. By comparison, the earnings of the sail boats were much better, the average being £350, against £367 for the previous year. Fine weather prevailed throughout the whole season, and the principal grounds being comparatively near the land, from 30 to 70 miles, very little extraordinary expenditure was incurred by either steam or sailing boats.

The demand for the green article has been increasing at Peterhead year by year, and during the past few seasons, new curers, consisting chiefly of fishermen who have saved some money by their drifters, have entered the field, so that, including the established curers, kipperers, and fresh buyers, there were almost one hundred buyers in all competing at the fish mart. Rarely, if ever, was it possible to supply all these buyers in one day. The want of sufficient supplies not only inflated prices and adversely affected the curers, but fish workers also. Though the curers secured the early herrings at a fairly low figure, the formation of a combine by the principal Libau buyers against such herrings must have entailed considerable loss to the majority of the trade. When the fishing commenced considerable stocks were on hand, in marked contrast to the previous year, when the season opened with a practically clear market. The spell of great heat, which made the transport of herrings almost impossible, also told against the curers.

The placing on the market of a supply of Crown branded herrings had a reviving effect, but at the period when the herrings became eligible for the brand the catches fell away considerably, and the proportion which received the Crown brand was small in relation to the total catch. The quantity branded, however, was much about the same as in the previous year.

"Blank selling" was scarcely mentioned among the local members of the trade as far as the home season was concerned, but this speculative way of dealing was still carried on in England to a considerable extent.

For a number of years past the line fishing has been characterised as a dwindling industry. During the year under review the tide of adversity turned, and the limited number of fishermen at work had the most remunerative year they have had for a long time past. The fleet of small-line boats is, therefore, likely to be increased, and the number of fishermen conducting operations to be largely augmented.

The English herring fishing proved remarkably successful, and each section of the trade reaped a rich harvest. Owing to the shortage of herrings during the Scottish season curers entered upon operations under more favourable auspices than usual, and realised good profits from their dealings. The most remarkable feature in connection with the English fishing was the comparatively short time the season lasted, the transactions in six or seven weeks more than equalling those of the five months' season at Peterhead.

The only unsatisfactory element in connection with the English fishing was the great loss of netting caused by fouling and weight of fish. It is estimated that the total loss amounted to about £8000.

The phenomenal success of the English herring fishing created a great demand for barrels, with the result that the whole of the stocks were cleared out, employment for coopers throughout the year 1912 being thereby ensured.

The boat-building industry has been in a languishing state for several

years past, and the year 1911 showed no improvement. Only one steam drifter was built during the year, but another is in process of construction.

In connection with the district fisheries only one fatality occurred during the year, a young man being drowned through falling into the harbour.

PETERHEAD, 6th January 1912.

WALTER DUFF,
Fishery Officer.

Fraserburgh District.

In reviewing the result of the fishing industry in its principal branches, the year 1911 may be briefly described as an average one when compared with the past few years. The average catch of herrings for the past four years has been slightly over 200,000 crans, a quantity which would have been considered very satisfactory in bygone days, but which, owing to the increase in catching, and especially curing power, is inadequate to the needs of the trade as it is now conducted.

From the fishermen's point of view the year was again a prosperous one, more especially when the result of the English herring fishing is taken into account. Fishworkers and coopers also had a fairly good year, and while most of the curers went South with little or no profit on their Scottish transactions, the result of the English fishing would enable them to finish the year with a favourable balance.

Four steam drifters were added to the fleet, while 29 sail boats were struck off the register, most of which were old boats worn out, or smaller-sized boats of the various classes. There was no change in the number of motor boats. One motor boat was wrecked on the West Coast. A crew had the motor removed, being dissatisfied with it, while motors were introduced into two boats belonging to Roseheartly.

The value of boats and fishing gear remains about the same as in the previous year, the value of the additional steam drifters almost balancing the depreciation of the whole fleet of boats.

Several attempts were made at the winter herring fishing, but the result proved an entire failure.

The summer herring fishing began on the 5th May. This was considered by curers too early a commencement, especially after their experience of the previous year's early cured herrings, and also because a considerable quantity of the former season's cure still remained on the Continent to be disposed of. After a week's fishing, when fish were plentiful, but of poor quality, and very low prices prevailed, fishermen resolved on a week's close time, which was carried out. Another start was made on the following week, when a pitiful state of matters prevailed, about 8000 crans being landed, of which 1160 crans were disposed of for manure at 1s. 6d. per cran, besides about 1600 crans which were thrown into the Bay. The average price for the May catch was 5s. 7d. per cran. With the advent of June the quality had improved; the Continental market had also improved, and although a considerable quantity was landed, curing had become general, and the average price for that month was 15s. 4d. per cran. July showed a further improvement in quality, and, with a very moderate catch, the result was that the average price per cran for that month rose to 28s. 9d. Towards the middle of August the catches showed considerable quantities of spent fish, and from that time until the season ended the proportion of spent fish increased. The average price for the August catch was 23s. 8d., and for September 18s. 1d. per cran.

Fishermen have talked a good deal about getting a compulsory close time before another season begins, but it appears they have the matter entirely in

their own hands; and while it is admitted that there is a demand for a small quantity of these early herrings for freshing, kippering, or tinning purposes, there is little or no demand for such an article for curing for the Continental markets. The experience of this season should therefore show fishermen that it is entirely against their own interests to persist in catching herrings in such large quantities, and for which, at such an early date, no remunerative price can be obtained. There is also a general opinion that these very early commencements break up the shoals, and thereby prevent the ordinary quantity being got when the fish are of good quality, and would fetch good prices. With the exception of two or three days in July, when a few shots were got inshore, all the catch was got on the offshore fishing grounds. The average price for herrings landed by steamers was 22s. 10d. per cran, for motor boats 20s., for sail boats 19s. 6d., and the average price for the whole catch 21s. per cran. During the fishing 826 telegrams were sent to other districts giving, at the time of despatch, the catch, range of prices, etc., while 398 telegrams were received from other districts and exhibited in the Fish-market. These telegrams are very much appreciated and relied on by the whole trade.

The weather during the whole season was remarkably fine, and very warm during July and August.

Exports of cured herrings went on steadily during the season. A feature of the direct exports now is, that cargoes are loaded at two or more ports, and whole cargoes loaded at one port have now become the exception. Besides the direct exports, about 25,000 barrels were sent coastwise or by rail to other ports for export.

The earnings of steam drifters will compare favourably with those of any former year. Motor boats also did well, but while some of the sail boats had good earnings, others did poorly.

At the English herring fishing the whole fleet of steam drifters was employed, and, with the exception of one vessel which tried the West Coast fishing, the motor boats also were at Yarmouth or Lowestoft. Only ten sail boats went to England. Steam drifters and motor boats returned with very good earnings. One or two of the sail boats scarcely earned enough to pay expenses. A fisherman belonging to the district was knocked overboard and drowned off Yarmouth. The loss of fishing gear at the English fishing was less than in the former year, being estimated at about £1800.

Three native fishermen were drowned during the course of the summer herring fishing. One motor boat was totally wrecked while fishing on the West Coast; otherwise, the loss of and damage to fishing gear was less than in the previous year.

The quantity of fish caught by small lines shows an improvement on the former year, while the quantity caught by great lines is steadily on the decrease. A Gamrie crew landed several shots of net-caught cod, all of which were in a spawning condition. Several local crews tried this method of fishing, but with poor results.

The number of whole barrels made in the district was slightly less than in the previous year, but the number of half-barrels shows an increase.

Twenty cargoes of fishery stock were sent to England, 15 cargoes to Shetland, 11 cargoes to Orkney, 1 to Castlebay, and 10 cargoes of tinned herrings were sent to London, while 17 cargoes of fishery salt and 14 cargoes of staves and hoops were imported.

Navigation classes for fishermen have been held during the past three winters at five centres in the district, and 318 fishermen have attended these classes, of whom 6 obtained certificates of competency as extra skippers, 138 obtained certificates of competency as skippers, and 50 obtained certificates of competency as second hands; besides which, 168 fishermen have got service certificates as skippers and 98 as second hands. The teaching of navigation is a subject in which fishermen have taken a keen interest, and the various

School Boards in the district have given every facility to enable them to attend these classes.

Stormy weather retarded the progress of the harbour extension works towards the end of the year, and the new harbour will therefore not be available for next summer herring fishing.

FISHERY OFFICE,
FRASERBURGH, 8th January 1912.

GEORGE CORMACK,
Fishery Officer.

Banff District.

The results of the fishing during 1911 were fairly satisfactory and remunerative to all concerned. Within the limits of the district line fishing was prosecuted more vigorously and successfully than for some years back, haddocks especially being plentiful and good. The herring fishing was apparently commenced too early in the season, with the result that quantities of small immature herrings were landed unfit for either kippering or curing. Shoals were broken up, too, diminishing the yield at a later and more profitable time. However, fishermen generally do not now depend on the success of this home fishing, which is only prosecuted regularly by a very small fleet of boats, augmented by an occasional shot from vessels coming home for a week-end visit. The Shetland and East Coast fishings proved satisfactory to most of the steam drifters, and some sail boats did very well at Stronsay, Orkney. In England also results were good, benefiting both fishermen and curers, and using up large stocks of barrels, thereby providing employment for coopers who would otherwise have been short of work. It will therefore be seen that fishermen have little cause for complaint, and curers do not hesitate to say that kippering did very well and curing might have been worse. No new methods in the curing of fish were introduced during the year, and freight rates remain practically unchanged. A new feature in connection with the fishing industry here was the laying down of a patent slip near the boat-building yard in Macduff. This has been a great convenience for fishermen in overhauling and repairing their vessels.

There was a slight increase in the number of fishing vessels belonging to the district. The gradual yearly reduction in sail boats was more than made up by steam drifters, which are steadily increasing in number. Twenty-one steamers were added to the fleet, the greatest annual increase since their introduction, and there is every prospect of a still further increase next year. The number of motor boats remained unchanged. Owing to the non-success of the winter herring fishing during the last few years, fishermen this year gave it no attention, and the only herrings landed (26 crans) were by boats returning from the West Coast. The summer herring fishing began on 1st May, and continued to the end of August. At first it was only moderately successful, but towards the end of May and throughout the month of June the supply was too abundant for kippering, and the herrings, being soft and unkeepable, were not suitable for curing for exportation. Consequently curers were not inclined to risk curing to any extent at so early a date, and on several occasions fishermen had to discharge their fish into the sea. In July and August the fishing was less successful, but the herrings were better as regards size and quality, although still not up to the desired standard. In May and June prices were lower, and in July to the end of the season were on the whole better, than those of the preceding year. The average price for the season was 17s. 4d. per cran, against 16s. 5d. in 1910, and the total catch was about 1000 crans short of the previous year. The herrings kippered and freshed were sent to Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, while those cured gutted went mostly to Stettin, Danzig, and Königsberg.

Line fishing was more successful than for some years back. It was prosecuted well into the spring by a fair fleet of boats, and again at the close of the herring fishing an early commencement was made at autumn fishing. From the beginning of September right on to the end of the year it was very successfully carried on by a larger fleet of boats than usual, as a number of fishermen, instead of going to England, remained at home and engaged in this fishing. Weather conditions were generally favourable, comparatively little interruption being experienced. Haddock fishing, which accounts for the increase, was the best for several years. The fish consisted largely of medium and small haddocks of excellent quality. Fishermen state that there is a fair appearance of haddocks, and that, provided trawlers keep away, prospects are favourable. About half the catch was smoked, and the rest sent off fresh, chiefly to Glasgow. A considerable part was, as usual, disposed of in the locality, principally by women.

Cod-net fishing was prosecuted by about the same number of boats as last year, but with less success, the catch being little more than half that of the previous year. Cod appear to be getting scarcer on the grounds in this locality. The Whitehills fishermen did remarkably well fishing with nets for soles and plaice, which are caught near the shore off the village. They are sent to Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow. The earnings of the crews ranged from £60 to £120 for a period of about twelve weeks.

Shell-fish fishing, carried on at Gardenstown, Macduff, and Whitehills, shows an increase. The varieties obtained are whelks, lobsters, and crabs, chiefly the latter. The whelks, which are not plentiful, are gathered by young folks and bought for consignment to London.

There was an increase in the number of steamers at the English and Irish fishings, but very few sail boats went to the former, and none at all to the latter fishing. The earnings of steamers in England ranged from £400 to £800, a few making about £1000, and sailers £180 to £260, while at the Irish fishing steamers made from £100 to £350. Boat-builders were fairly busy during the year. Thirteen small boats were built for line fishing, but the chief occupation was constructing steam drifters, of which 20 were launched. Prospects are good for the coming year, as there are already a number of orders on hand for drifters.

There was no loss of life in connection with the fisheries of the district, and the damage to gear in Scottish waters was comparatively light. In England there was a good deal of loss of and damage to netting, some crews losing a considerable part of their fleet by fouling.

The three fishery barometers are well looked after.

FISHERY OFFICE,
MACDUFF, 5th January 1912.

JAMES FARQUHARSON,
Fishery Officer.

Buckie District.

On the whole, the year 1911 was one of prosperity to the fishermen, both those who were employed at home and those who worked from other districts.

The landings of line fish in the district continue to make steady progress yearly, notably in haddocks and codlings, the former showing an increase in quantity and value of 4823 cwts. and £2524 over the preceding year. The total quantity and value of all kinds of fish landed during the year shows an increase of 9387 cwts. and £4489.

The means of capture returns show an increase of 11 steam drifters upon last year's figures, but a decrease of eight sail boats. The increase in the value of boats and fishing material combined amounts to £22,992.

The majority of the district fishermen derive the greater part of their earnings from herring fishing in other districts, being much in evidence at

all the principal fishing centres in Scotland, England, and Ireland. During the first three months of the year steam drifters are employed on the Irish coast, making Buncrana and Downings Bay their principal fishing centres. In the summer months the area of their operations extends from Shetland to Aberdeen, the bulk of the fleet preferring Shetland and Orkney to the East Coast, owing to the less congested state of the harbours in the northern waters. At the close of the summer season the whole fleet return home to refit for the English coast, 247 steam drifters and 30 sail boats leaving (in 1911) for that coast in September and remaining there until the close of the year.

From a financial point of view the steam drifters had a fairly successful year; they made good earnings during the summer season, and also had a good season at the English fishing. It is estimated that their average earnings at the different fishing stations at which they were employed during the year amounted to £1650 per vessel.

The herring fishing in the district was commenced early in May by a number of sail boats, which continued at work until about the middle of July, when they left for other districts to fish. The fishing after that date fell off considerably, and was practically confined to boats coming home for week-end visits. Most of the catch was brought from grounds 18 to 20 miles N.E. of Buckie, the greater part being landed in June and July. The herrings were of an inferior quality during the first part of the season, being of a soft, oily nature, and owing to the extreme heat the fishermen in some instances had difficulty in getting them disposed of. The number of barrels presented for the official brand was small in proportion to the quantity of herrings landed, but this is accounted for by the early beginning, the inferior quality, and the early termination of the season.

The small-line fishing for haddocks, it is gratifying to observe, has shown a marked improvement. It was prosecuted by from 40 to 50 small boats in the autumn months of the year, and, as already mentioned, the gross landings show a considerable increase over last year's figures. Prices were also remunerative to those fishermen employed, one boat having earned £286 since September.

Great-line fishing has been superseded by the newer method of cod nets in the capture of cod fish, and 5 steam drifters and 27 sail boats were employed at this mode of fishing during the spring months. The fishing grounds were principally in the shallow waters of the Moray Firth, from Tarbat Ness to Helmsdale, and good catches were obtained. The total quantity taken by cod nets was 9560 cwts., valued at £4502.

The boatbuilding trade was fairly busy during the year, eight vessels being launched, five of which were for local crews and three for other districts. In addition to the vessels built at home, six steel vessels were built elsewhere for district fishermen at a cost of £3400 each. A good many orders for vessels, both wood and steel, have been placed in the hands of builders to be ready for the coming season, the steel-built vessel being preferred to the wooden one although costing £800 more.

Barrel-making was carried on at Cullen, Portknockie, Findochty, and Buckie, and coopers were fully employed. A number of them are now employed for a considerable portion of the year at herring curing.

The work of enlarging and improving the harbour at Buckie has been in progress during the year, and an extension of 100 feet to the North Pier has been completed. A considerable length for the new dock has also been built, and excavations for deepening the new harbour are in progress, which, when completed, will greatly add to the accommodation of the port.

The navigation classes opened for the convenience of fishermen continue to be held at all the creeks in the district. They are well attended by a considerable number of men and boys, who are all very anxious to obtain their certificates of seamanship.

The loss of and damage to fishing material in Scottish waters was moderate, but on the English and Irish coasts it is estimated that the loss sustained amounted to £70 per boat, or a total of £15,290. Two steam drifters were run into and sunk, one in Wick Bay and the other in Yarmouth River. Fortunately, they were both floated again and repaired. Two men lost their lives during the year through falling overboard.

TABLE showing, for the past five years, the Increase in the number of Steam Drifters to the District, their Tonnage and Value, Value of Fishing Gear, Area of Netting, and Length of Bush and Buoy Ropes.

Year.	Boats.	Tons.	Value.	Fishing Gear.	Total Value.	Area of Nets.	Bush and Buoy Ropes.
	No.		£	£	£	Sq. Yards.	Yards.
1907	168	3760	423,550	61,591	485,141	14,112,000	665,280
1908	208	5033	520,000	75,832	595,832	17,472,000	823,680
1909	219	5372	547,500	82,086	629,586	19,053,000	867,240
1910	236	5950	590,000	88,524	678,524	21,002,400	934,560
1911	247	6332	617,500	92,134	709,634	21,657,000	978,120

TABLE showing, for the past five years, the Decrease in Sail Boats, their Tonnage and Value, Value of Fishing Gear, Area of Nets, and Length of Bush and Buoy Ropes.

Year.	Boats.	Tons.	Value.	Fishing Gear.	Total Value.	Area of Nets.	Bush and Buoy Ropes.
	No.		£	£	£	Sq. Yards	Yards.
1907	542	16,179	153,087	84,720	237,807	19,248,000	1,299,240
1908	498	15,210	140,426	77,909	218,335	17,664,000	1,192,320
1909	443	13,308	120,185	68,799	188,984	15,456,000	1,043,280
1910	439	13,152	119,751	67,028	186,779	15,574,200	1,014,120
1911	431	12,510	113,048	65,621	178,669	16,022,400	981,720

FISHERY OFFICE,
BUCKIE, 8th January 1912.

JAMES STEWART,
Fishery Officer.

Findhorn District.

Compared with the previous year the quantity and value of white fish landed in the district during the year under review exhibits a decrease of 13,623 cwts. and £6730 respectively. The decrease was wholly due to the failure of the cod-net fishing, which proved so successful during the previous year. Apart from cod, however, practically all kinds of fish landed show an increase—which, in the case of haddocks, is a substantial one—at all the stations in the district.

The principal feature in connection with the means of capture is the continued rapid displacement of the sail boat by the steam drifter. During the year 22 new vessels of the latter type, each costing from £2600 to £3300, were added to the fleet, but owing to two being lost and one sold, the nett increase in this class of vessel was 19. A few sail boats were sold to other districts, while a considerable number were struck off the register as useless. Motor propulsion does not appear to gain in favour, as no addition was made to the number of motor boats belonging to the district.

As usual, the large majority of the fishermen prosecuted herring fishing at the principal stations around the coast, but in the aggregate the earnings were moderate. In the early part of the year 60 steam drifters took part in

the Irish fishing, but owing to low prices the average earnings did not exceed £270 per vessel. At the Scottish summer fishings 114 steam drifters, 4 motor boats, and 108 sail boats were employed, the average earnings for each class of vessel being estimated at £900, £600, and £350 respectively; 112 steam drifters, 2 motor boats, and 10 sail boats took part in the English fishings, their average earnings being £700, £350, and £250 respectively.

During June and part of July herrings appeared to be more plentiful on the local grounds than for some years past, and a number of fair takes were landed. Thereafter the landings were confined chiefly to steam drifters returning home at the week-end. Although during May and part of June prices were low, owing to the indifferent quality of the fish, high prices were obtained during the latter part of the great summer herring fishing. The season's catch amounted to 4427 crans, valued at £3947, against 4560 crans, valued at £3658, for the corresponding period of the previous year.

From forty to fifty crews belonging to Avoch, Campbeltown, and Nairn prosecuted the herring and sprat fishing from Inverness, chiefly during the last three months of the year, but although satisfactory catches were obtained the fish were in poor demand, and prices frequently ruled as low as 3s. to 5s. per cran, with the result that, although the quantity landed exceeded the returns for 1910 by 13,542 cwts., the value shows a decrease of £1154. Two-thirds of the catch was sent to Aberdeen for tinning purposes, while 1233 barrels were cured for Norway, the remainder being disposed of in the Southern and local markets.

Sixty-five crews fitted out for the cod-net fishing, which was prosecuted during February, March, and April, but the results were very disappointing, the total catch only amounting to 14,017 cwts., valued at £5820, as against 48,725 cwts., valued at £16,774, for the previous season. Operations were prosecuted chiefly from Lossiemouth, although a few catches were also landed at Hopeman, Burghead, and Nairn. The whole catch was disposed of in a fresh state.

Haddock fishing was prosecuted with marked success throughout the year, the returns showing the large increase of 8358 cwts. and £5273 upon the previous year's figures. Prices were generally well maintained, the average being 13s. per cwt., which was fully equal to that obtained during the previous year. The quantity of flounder and plaice landed shows only a very slight increase. The value of shell-fish shows an increase of £284, due chiefly to an increased output in the quantity of mussels at Findhorn, amounting to 4480 cwts., but the demand is still in excess of the supply.

Boat-building was fairly brisk in the district. At Inverness seven steam drifters were built, while at Lossiemouth the output was five steam drifters and six second- and third-class sail boats. Eleven of the drifters built were for use in the district, while one was built to the order of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland. Two sail boats of 40 and 35 feet keel were built for Barra.

Although several orders for drifters for this year have already been placed, local builders do not anticipate that the demand will equal that prevailing last year.

A fisherman belonging to Hopeman was unfortunately drowned, having fallen overboard while the boat was returning from line-fishing.

One steam drifter was burnt off the Irish coast through an explosion of the gas plant; another was wrecked off the Lewis coast, owing to a breakdown in the machinery; while a line-fishing sail boat was totally wrecked at the back of Lossiemouth Harbour. A heavy loss of gear was sustained at the English fishing, the average per vessel being estimated at £70.

The fishing barometers at Nairn and Burghead are in good order and carefully attended.

Cromarty District.

As matters stand at present in this district, there can be little material variation in the results recorded from year to year. The greater part of the fishermen's earnings has of recent years been derived from drift-net fishing at other parts of the coast, and during the year 1911 this was again the case. While at home the fishermen, except the Avoch men, were employed almost exclusively at small-line fishing, but the proceeds from this occupation represented only a little over one-third of their total income.

Close on 400 men were absent at herring fishing for a considerable period of the year. That number included the crews of 25 first-class boats registered in the district, the remainder going as hired hands in boats belonging to other districts. The majority commenced operations at Castlebay in April, proceeding thence to the Aberdeenshire coast in June, and finishing on the English coast in December.

Nineteen of the district crews averaged £125 at Castlebay, and twenty-five averaged £280 at Fraserburgh and Orkney.

Including the earnings of hired men, the total amount derived from the different herring fishings exceeded £17,000. The earnings in the preceding year exceeded that amount by close on £1000. This decrease is due chiefly to the fact that the crews of five Avoch sail boats which went South to the English herring fishing in 1910 remained at home in 1911, and to the season on the Aberdeenshire coast proving less remunerative.

The fisher girls had a profitable season at the larger herring curing centres. Over 200 were employed in the capacity of gutters and packers, and the majority moved about from May till November, commencing at Shetland and finishing at Lowestoft and Yarmouth.

In the preceding year three Avoch crews practised cod net fishing, but the venture did not prove sufficiently remunerative to attract others to it. Should this method of fishing turn out more productive during next spring season an expansion may be looked for.

A reduction in the number of first-class boats has to be recorded. Three Avoch crews parted with good boats and manned steam drifters registered in other districts. Other old boats which had become worn out were struck off the list, and were not replaced by others. Sailing remains the only means of propulsion.

Between 40 and 50 Avoch crews had a fairly good season at sprat and small herring fishing in the Inverness and Beaully Firths. This fishing extended from the middle of September till the close of the year. Small herrings especially were abundant, and sometimes the supply exceeded the demand, with consequent low prices. The greater part of the catch was landed at Inverness, where a number of buyers from Aberdeen and elsewhere were assembled. The earnings per crew ranged from £25 to £75.

Small-line fishing was prosecuted throughout the whole year, but the full fleet of yawls was employed only during spring and winter. The average catch for 7003 arrivals was 2.5 cwts., in comparison with 6437 arrivals and 2.2 cwts. in 1910. Haddocks were more plentiful than for the past few years, but the catches consisted largely of the medium and small varieties. Some few consignments were sent to Glasgow, but Inverness and Dingwall were the chief markets for the supply of the surrounding districts. The only process of curing was smoking, but only a small quantity was treated in that way, the greater part being sold fresh. Mussels for bait were got for the labour involved in the gathering. The spring plaice fishing yielded a poor return. The catches off four lines, baited with lug-worm, as a rule averaged about 1 cwt. and seldom exceeded $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.

The women and young folks at certain sections paid more attention to whelk-gathering than in the preceding year. This work is performed in

spring and is of a laborious nature, compensated by only a poor return. The whelks were bought by merchants and sent to the London market. The capture of crabs and lobsters was confined to a small area, and it is never of much importance in this district. The mussels gathered were used for bait.

The only casualty occurred through the foundering of a yawl in the Cromarty Firth, when a young fisherman lost his life. The other occupants of the boat were picked up by the crew of a Moray Firth sail boat, assisted by the Fishery cruiser "Freya."

All the fishery barometers were in good condition when last inspected, and continue to give satisfaction.

FISHERY OFFICE,
CROMARTY, 5th January 1912.

ALEX. E. M'KENZIE,
Fishery Officer.

Helmsdale District.

The principal feature in connection with the fisheries in Helmsdale district for the year 1911 was the success which attended the line fishing. At each of the creeks of the district the returns of fish landed, exclusive of shell-fish, show, when compared with those of the previous year, a considerable increase in the quantity and also in the value. These increases amount, in the aggregate, to 12,736 cwts. and £3730 respectively.

During the year 1911 a further decrease of 5 occurred in the number of first-class sailing boats. Of these, 1 was sold to another district, and 4, being unseaworthy, were broken up. There are now belonging to the district only 19 boats of that type. One boat of 50 feet of keel, and fitted with a "Dan" motor, was purchased from Plymouth by a company in Helmsdale and added to the register. The success of the line-fishing, and especially of the hand-line fishing prosecuted in the spring by the fishermen of Helmsdale, was responsible for an addition of 16 to the number of boats 18 feet of keel and under. These were chiefly new boats purchased by the fishermen at a cost of from £20 to £26 each. No other changes worthy of mention have taken place in the "Means of Capture" returns.

Only 120 crans of herrings were landed, and no herrings were cured in the district during the year 1911.

In May, 9 steam drifters and 12 sailing boats left the district to engage in the summer herring fishing. They were employed chiefly from Wick and Stronsay, and, on the whole, they met with a fair degree of success. The average gross earnings of the steam drifters amounted to £816, and of the sailing boats to £227.

None of the sailing boats, but all the steam drifters belonging to the district, took part in the English herring fishing. The results for them were only moderate, their average gross earnings working out at £448. Unfortunately, through their nets having sunk from weight of fish, some of the crews lost a large quantity of fishing gear.

Throughout the year 1911 haddocks and codlings were abundant off the coasts of the district, and whether employed at small-line or hand-line fishing the earnings of the fishermen were usually very satisfactory. At the haddock fishing the best results were obtained in the last two months of the year.

The hand-line (ripper) fishing was prosecuted only from Helmsdale and Dunbeath, but only a small percentage of the catch was landed at the latter creek. The hand-line fishing is popular with the fishermen, because it can be carried on at very little expense. No bait is required, and there is no disagreeable work with lines in the home, as is the case when they are employed at the haddock fishing. To give some idea of the extent of this

fishing, it may here be mentioned that 10,985 cwts. of cod and codlings were landed by the hand-line boats in the year 1911, being only 443 cwts. less than the total quantity of white fish landed in the district in the year 1910. In the spring 22 boats, manned by 3 men each, were employed at the hand-lines, and while all shared in the prosperous fishing, the earnings of the crew which was most successful amounted to £150 for about three months' work.

The crab and lobster fishing was not so actively followed as in previous years, and the returns of these shell-fish for the year 1911 show a falling off. The quantity of mussels and unclassified shell-fish (chiefly whelks and cockles) gathered on the shores of the district was practically the same as in the previous year.

The coopers of the district were regularly employed, and the number of barrels constructed exceeded by 8500 barrels and 1100 half-barrels the number constructed in the preceding year.

The fishery barometer is being carefully attended to, and is in good condition.

FISHERY OFFICE,
HELMSDALE, 8th January 1912.

ALEXANDER WOOD,
Fishery Officer.

Lybster District.

This is a small district, which has suffered greatly from the changed conditions in the fishing industry that have recently been brought about on north-east coast of Scotland.

Of late years the decline in the catching power, and the decrease in the quantity of fish landed, have been the subject of comment. Although nothing in the nature of a revival of the industry has taken place, the results for the year under review were certainly an improvement upon those of the previous year. That is chiefly attributable to the increased quantity of cod and codlings caught.

The large-sized boats owned in the district are fast decreasing in number, and, owing to the decline of the herring fishing upon the inshore grounds, are not being replaced, and will soon altogether disappear.

Seeing that the fishing now offers little inducement to young men, there are not many seeking to follow it as a means of earning a livelihood, and, consequently, the number of fishermen is gradually becoming less.

As was customary in previous years, trials were made at the winter herring fishing, but there appeared to be an entire absence of herrings upon the usual grounds. The efforts of the fishermen, therefore, resulted in complete failure.

From May to October the summer herring fishing was somewhat irregularly engaged in by the few crews that made Lybster their port of landing, but at no time during that period did they ever meet with any great measure of success. The number of crews at work rarely exceeded a dozen, while the craft operated with were of a small size. For the whole season the catch was only 536 crans, which was slightly under that of the previous year. They commanded prices ranging from 6s. to 28s. per cran, which yielded an average price of 17s. 4d., compared with 13s. 8d. in 1910.

The only encouraging feature in connection with the work of the district was the considerable increase in the quantity of cod and codling caught, which was about twice that of the catch of 1910. During most of the year these fish were fairly abundant upon the inshore grounds stretching from Bruan to Latheron. As a means of capture, the small ripper recently introduced has been found to be very effective. In the summer months most fish were caught with the bare hooks, but again in the fall of the year it was discovered that bait was necessary. This is a matter that required some

attention from the fishermen, as it was observed that mussel and limpet bait had to be made use of alternately. Had the weather been of a less stormy character during the last two months of the year the landings might have been much greater.

In this district the use of cod-nets has not been persisted in. Early in 1910 a fleet of nets was acquired by one of the crews, but, as they were unfortunate in not being able to turn them to a profitable account, the nets were afterwards sold to fishermen residing in the Wick district.

A considerable number of whole and half barrels were manufactured at Lybster by the company that was formed in 1910 for the purpose, the chief aim being to provide employment at home for the coopers belonging to the village. During the past summer the demand for barrels was not equal to that of the former year, and in consequence the stock on hand was not nearly disposed of. The work, therefore, has been discontinued for a time, and coopers have been compelled to seek employment in other districts, while several have emigrated to the Australian Colonies.

If the supply of cod, codling, and haddocks which has been met with off the coast of this district for some time past should be maintained in the future, fishermen, with the use of small boats, would be successful in making a satisfactory living should they find a good market for their product.

Small motor craft are found to be well adapted for the prosecution of the line fishing. Some of the fishermen are very desirous of having that class of boat, but as they are in poor circumstances they cannot procure them without some assistance, and to negotiate that locally seems to be a rather difficult matter.

The work of the past year in connection with the fishing industry of the district was conducted without any loss of life or serious accident. No loss of or serious damage to fishing craft or fishing material was sustained.

The fishery barometer placed at Lybster Harbour is in good order, and continues to give satisfaction.

FISHERY OFFICE,
WICK, 5th January 1912.

JAMES RITCHIE,
Fishery Officer.

Wick District.

It is the successful prosecution of the herring fishing from the port of Wick that enables this district to maintain its importance along with the other leading centres. The quantity landed during the year under review has only on one occasion been exceeded, that being in the year 1910, when a record was established. In one respect, however, the year stands out prominently in that the catch was more valuable than that of any former season. To some extent the summer herring fishing was marred by the early commencement that was made. Operations were begun on the 9th May, when only immature fish were to be got. From that date on to the 3rd of June close upon 16,000 crans were landed, for which, on an average, only about 6s. per cran was paid. At the same time, several thousand crans for which no market could be found were returned to the sea. There is no denying the fact that such proceedings can only result in disaster to the trade. From the 10th June fish of fairly good quality were obtainable, and, as there was a good demand, prices immediately advanced, and were well maintained for the remainder of the season. For the whole of the season the average price was 23s. 5d. per cran, with a range of from 1s. to 38s. On the whole, the quality of the fish caught, although very fair, was not quite equal to that of some of the preceding years. That may be accounted for in various ways. In the first place, extremely fine weather was experienced throughout most of the season, which is not considered to be

conducive to the most satisfactory results. The fishing grounds most commonly wrought upon were more southerly than usual. Operations were conducted over a very wide area, ranging from eighteen to sixty miles off, from east by north to south-south-east. A considerable portion of the catch, however, was caught at from twenty to forty miles off, from east by south to east-south-east. Owing to the attitude adopted by the Continental dealers towards the purchasing of May-cured fish, curers were in a dilemma as to how they should proceed. A number of the large curing firms did withhold from making purchases until early in June, and by doing so they possibly adopted the safest course. Those early-cured fish did not give satisfaction to dealers, and in numerous cases some difficulty was experienced in getting them disposed of. Such an early start as was made was not favoured by the trade in general. The necessity of arranging for a close time for future years was frequently discussed by interested parties, and it was expected that some definite action in the way of bringing that about would be adopted before another season came round. At the most prosperous period of the season a large fleet of steam, motor, and sail craft worked from Wick. Had the harbour area been more spacious an even greater number would have visited the port. Year by year there is an increased number of steam craft employed. In one week they reached as high as 196, along with 8 motors and 230 sailers. Steamers had earnings of from £600 to £1220, sail boats from £200 to £720, while one motor that worked constantly had £580.

Owing to the keen competition, prices for fresh herrings from the first week of June on to the close of the season were well maintained. Indeed, they were so high in comparison with the prices paid for the cured article that there could not have been a great margin of profit for curers.

The prosecution of the winter herring fishing was attended with very discouraging results. The fleet at work was but a small one, and owing to the poor catches obtained the work was not continued for the usual period. On the Caithness coast a great scarcity of herrings was experienced. It is usually off the Orkneys that supplies are most abundant at that season of the year, but even those grounds were less productive than in former years.

As a herring-fishing station, Scrabster is now almost totally neglected. What herrings were landed there in the winter months were delivered from boats that could not land at Wick, owing to adverse weather conditions. Again, in the summer it was chiefly boats on the passage from the West Coast that landed there. With the view of encouraging the industry, the harbour authorities made curers the offer of stations free of rent. That offer, however, could not be taken advantage of when there were no boats working there.

The freshing of herrings to Hamburg in ice and salt was begun on a small scale in 1910, when 637 crans were dealt with in that way. In the year under review a considerable development was made in that line, there being two firms engaged in the venture. For a period of the season four carrying vessels were engaged, but for the latter part only two were employed. The quantity of herrings disposed of in that manner was 5175 crans.

A large portion of the herrings cured in the district was shipped to Continental ports. Of the whole quantity so dealt with about three-fifths were sent to the various German ports, while two-fifths were distributed amongst the different ports in Russia. The shipments to America were slightly in excess of the preceding year's quantity. There is every indication that a slow development in that trade is taking place.

It is remarkable that, while the volume of trade at Wick in connection with the herring fishing industry has of recent years been expanding, the catching power of the district tends to decline. Sailing boats are getting fewer in number, and at the same time the number of men employed at the

fishing is also decreasing. This state of matters is accounted for by the fact that comparatively few young men in the district are now taking to a sea-faring life.

Unlike most other districts, no development of the application of steam power to fishing vessels occurred in the district during the year. In point of fact, the number of steam craft belonging to the district has been stationary for several years.

Motor power for the propulsion of fishing craft was introduced into the district during the year, one of the large sailing boats of the Zulu type being equipped with a motor engine previous to the commencement of the summer herring fishing. It has proved quite satisfactory, as the owners are quite pleased with the manner in which it has worked. The boat was employed at the summer herring fishing, and also on the English coast, when about £1070 was earned. There is every prospect of one or two more of the Zulu boats being fitted with motor engines. Four small boats that are used for line fishing have been fitted with small motor engines, and two of the number have been in use for fully six months. They were found to be well adapted for the work engaged in, and, being in the hands of capable and energetic fishermen, they have so far proved a remunerative investment to the owners. Good wages were also earned by the crews that manned them.

When the year's catch of white and shell-fish for the whole of the district is compared with that of the previous year, a slight decrease is seen. There does not appear to be any prospect of either branch of the industry expanding. On the inshore grounds, off some parts of the Caithness coast, cod and codling were fairly abundant. Good takes were at times obtained, but over all the supplies were not generally so satisfactory as in 1910. The success of some crews was largely attributed to the adoption of the small ripper, which proved a very effective bait.

Cod-net fishing was pursued in the months of February, March, and April by ten sail boats and three steamers belonging to Wick, and also by a number of Banffshire crews. It appeared that there were not nearly such large shoals of fish upon the grounds as in the previous season, and what were formerly considered to be good hauls were seldom got. After the experience of last year fishermen are not at all hopeful with regard to the future of this fishing.

From the district twelve steamers, one motor boat, and six sailing craft proceeded to the English coast for the purpose of pursuing the herring fishing. Although the season there was generally a remunerative one to fishermen, the crews from this district did not have particularly high earnings. Steamers had from £400 to £750, the motor boat about £490, and sailers from £130 to £390.

Business was engaged in at the Norfolk herring fishing stations by the same number of district curers as have gone there for several years past.

Barrel-making was carried on in a pretty extensive way at Wick. Besides the supplies provided for home use, considerable quantities were despatched to stations on the West Coast, Orkney, Shetland, North-west of Ireland, and the English stations.

It is now about four years since the work of improving and extending Wick Harbour was commenced, but the scheme on hand has not yet been completed. By next summer, however, it is likely that the whole of the extension will be so far carried out as to permit of its being used for the accommodation of fishing craft. When the whole of the extension is finished the facilities of the port will be considerably increased. Considering how extensively the existing harbour space is utilised, an addition to it is greatly needed.

Owing to the favourable character of the weather that prevailed during the summer months, no serious loss of or damage to fishing gear was experienced, neither was there any extensive loss or damage sustained by fishing craft.

Unfortunately two fishermen belonging to the district were lost through falling overboard when at sea.

The eleven fishery barometers that are provided for a number of the creeks on the Caithness coast are in good order and well attended to.

FISHERY OFFICE,
WICK, 5th January 1912.

JAMES RITCHIE,
Fishery Officer.

Orkney District.

The most interesting feature in connection with the fisheries of the Orkney district is the further development of Stronsay as a herring curing centre. The returns of white fish landed show an increase on those of the preceding year—which was a record one—to the extent of 78,371 cwts. in the quantity and £47,027 in the value. Herrings are entirely responsible for this result. The other branches of the industry, with the exception of shell-fish, were prosecuted with average success, and the returns show little variation from the results of the preceding year. The returns of shell-fish exhibit a decrease in value of £1195 when compared with the figures of 1910, and are considerably below the average of the past ten years.

In the means of capture a decrease in the number of boats has again to be recorded, while, on the other hand, it is satisfactory to note that the tonnage shows a marked increase. This is accounted for by a number of old third-class boats being broken up and replaced by large second-hand boats suitable for prosecuting the herring fishing. Up to the present motor power has only been installed in small boats employed in line and lobster fishing.

The summer herring fishing, which commenced about the 23rd of May and continued till the beginning of September, yielded satisfactory results. The herrings were landed at Holm, Burray, Kirkwall, Sanday, and Stronsay, the latter place being the chief centre. Of the total catch of 114,753 crans, 82,899 were landed by steam drifters, 31,118 by sail boats, and 736 by motor boats. Although the return of herrings landed exceeds last year's record by 75,826 cwts. in the quantity and £44,217 in the value, the average catch per boat was less than in 1910; the increase in the catch is wholly due to the fact that a larger fleet of boats operated from this district than during the preceding year.

The principal fishing grounds were from 30 to 50 miles south-east to east-south-east, the best quality being taken from the more distant grounds. During the first two or three weeks heavy takes of inferior quality were landed, and, as curers were unwilling to cure these herrings, prices reached such a low level as certainly not to cover the tear and wear of nets, while, on several occasions, considerable quantities were thrown overboard. As the season advanced the quality improved, and, as there was a better demand for the cured article on the Continent, the price for green herrings gradually advanced until, by the end of July, they reached 37s. 6d. per cran. The average price per cran for the season was 23s. 10d., against 19s. 10d. for the previous season. A feature of the season was the steadiness of the catch. Although the boats were seldom heavily fished, the fleet generally had a fair regular fishing, and, as the loss of netting was practically *nil*, the results to the fishermen were satisfactory. As the stranger fishermen were continually moving about and landing their takes at the different ports, it is difficult to estimate their earnings. Of the local fishermen the Stronsay crews were most successful. Their earnings ranged from £280 to £680 per crew, while the average would be about £480. The Burray fishermen also did well, averaging about £430 per crew.

Owing to the non-completion of the new pier at Stronsay, and to a larger

fleet of boats operating from the port than in former years, the congestion at the piers was greatly felt. Frequently boats had to wait for hours before they could secure discharging berths, while on different occasions drifters left with their fish for other ports. When the new pier is completed it should go a long way to relieve the congestion, but as the number of curers is gradually increasing it naturally follows that the fleet of boats will also gradually increase, and at present the harbour extensions are not nearly keeping pace with the growth of the industry. The new scheme for providing a supply of water on the old pier was completed and is greatly appreciated by the fishermen, and it is intended to have the supply extended to the new pier by next season.

With the exception of a small quantity freshed and kippered at Kirkwall, all the herrings landed in the district were cured gutted. For cured herrings there was little demand during the first few weeks, but as the season advanced the catches at the large curing centres fell short, and prices for all kinds hardened, and there was a good demand to the end of the season at higher prices than in 1910.

The following Table shows the development of the herring fishing in the Orkney district during the past three years:—

Year.			Total Crans landed.			Total Value.
1909	-	-	45,462	-	-	£59,259
1910	-	-	93,089	-	-	92,543
1911	-	-	114,753	-	-	136,760

The landings of trawled fish, which consisted chiefly of cod from Icelandic waters, were used principally for curing purposes, and exhibit an increase over the landings of the previous year. Prices ranged from £6 to £8 per ton.

On the other hand, the quantity of wet salted fish landed by Faroe smacks shows a great falling off. The total quantity landed by 13 smacks amounted to only 383 tons, whereas in 1910 26 smacks landed 749 tons. Prices were about the same as in 1910, the average price per ton being £13 10s.

Line fishing receives little attention in this district. The results for the year were about the average, and show little variation from those of the preceding year.

Towards the end of the year dense shoals of sillocks were found in Holm, Kirkwall, and Stromness harbours, particularly the latter, where over 400 tons were landed during December. The fish were readily disposed of for manure purposes at about 10s. per ton.

Of the shell-fish fisheries, lobster fishing is the most important, but for several years back there has been a gradual decline in the catch, and the year under review was no exception.

Fortunately no lives were lost during the year in connection with the fisheries, and the damage done to boats and fishing gear was small.

FISHERY OFFICE,
KIRKWALL, 5th January 1912.

A. J. MUNRO,
Fishery Officer.

Shetland District.

As compared with the preceding year, the returns for Shetland district for 1911 show a net decrease of 249,463 cwts., valued at £47,288. The whole of this shortcoming is due to the falling off in the herring fishing. There is a considerable increase in the quantity and value of nearly all other kinds of fish. Herrings, however, still compose about 95 per cent. of the total quantity and value of fish landed in the district.

In the means of capture the most noticeable feature is the continued reduction in the number and tonnage of first-class fishing boats. This decrease is most marked on the north-west of Shetland, where the herring fishing has been a failure for a number of years. No new first-class sail boats and very few second-hand boats have been added to the local herring fleet for several years. On the other hand, the fleet of second-class skiffs, suitable alike for small-line, great-line, or cod-net fishing, is steadily increasing. At Scalloway and Burra Isle more than a dozen of these skiffs have been fitted with motor engines, which are, as a rule, giving great satisfaction to the fishermen. The additions to the Lerwick fleet have all been sail boats.

The winter herring fishing, which proved so successful in 1910, was again prosecuted in February and March by a fleet of about 40 steam drifters, mostly from Peterhead and Moray Firth ports, but including some English boats. Herrings were scarce off the south-east of Shetland, but a good, though somewhat irregular, fishing was got off Unst, and the district total for the winter season was about 7000 crans. For curing purposes the herrings sold generally at from 9s. to 16s. per cran; for kippering, 10s. to 30s.; and for bait, when scarce, up to 60s. per cran. The average price for winter herrings was 12s. 8d. per cran, as compared with 13s. 6d. in 1910. Over 4500 barrels were cured for exportation to the Continent, but curers had difficulty in disposing of them, even at low prices.

The great summer herring fishing was commenced at Shetland at an unusually early date. At Lerwick fifty steam drifters started fishing on the first of May; by the end of that week there were 100, and before the month closed there were 340 steamers, besides sail boats, in Lerwick Harbour. The herrings caught early in May, as might have been expected, were very immature. With the first heavy day's fishing prices fell to about 2s. per cran, and several hundred crans that failed to find buyers had to be thrown overboard. As a somewhat similar state of matters prevailed at other ports, fishermen agreed to cease fishing, and they remained on shore for about 10 days. When they recommenced fishing in the last week of May, the fish had improved somewhat in quality, and, although prices were rather low for a time, the fishing was continued without further interruption for the remainder of the season. Curers had at first some difficulty in disposing of their early cured Matties, but those cured from the end of May onwards gave great satisfaction to buyers, and commanded a ready sale at advancing prices. This reacted favourably on the prices for the fresh article, which reached an average of 20s. per cran by the middle of June, and continued rising. The fishing, which had been good in June, was lighter and rather irregular in July, and as the quality was then excellent, prices rose to 30s., and occasionally averaged 35s. per cran. The fishing improved in August, and continued good for the remainder of the season. The English crews, many of whom had been away from home since April, began to leave Lerwick in July, and all had gone by the end of August; but a good many Moray Firth boats returned here towards the end of the season, and most of them did exceptionally well. A few local sail boats carried on a profitable fishing all through October when the weather permitted them to go to sea.

The west side fishing was again a failure, apart from the herrings landed at Scalloway and Burra, which were mostly caught in the vicinity of Fair Isle. At Baltasound only 11 curers opened their stations, as compared with 24 in 1910 and 42 in 1909. As formerly, most of the crews that fished at Baltasound worked under engagements for four weeks, steamers getting £20 and sail boats £10 of bounty, with prices ranging from 14s. to 16s. per cran. About 80 boats were engaged, and the catch up to the end of July, which practically closed the season, exceeded 21,000 crans.

At all the stations from Whalsay southwards to Sumburgh, local sail boats had a fairly good season. The landings at Scalloway and Burra were less

than in 1910, but the local boats landed most of their herrings at Lerwick and neighbouring stations. One Shetland crew earned £730, a few had about £600, and the average for the Sandwick and Burra Isle fleets, which were the best-fished in the district, was about £400. The earnings of the steam drifters were less by at least £100, but probably nearer £200, than in 1910. A good many crews had over £1000, and exceptionally up to £1400; but perhaps £800 to £900 would be a fair average to estimate for boats that worked the whole season here.

With a steadily rising market curers did very well during the first two months, but owing to scarcity of herrings in July competition was very keen, and prices for fresh fish were too high to allow much margin for profit for the remainder of the season. The quality of the cured herrings, however, appeared to give satisfaction, and, as curers were able to sell and ship promptly, they had, on the whole, a good season. Crown-branded herrings, especially La. Fulls, were very much in demand, and several trade-mark curers recommenced branding. The total number of barrels branded was 50 per cent. greater than in 1910, although the catch was considerably less.

Two Lerwick fishing vessels were again fitted out for curing at sea, but, as formerly, they ran to Lerwick and sold their bigger catches fresh, and only cured their smaller lots. Between them they cured 800 barrels, as against 700 last year, and these sea-cured herrings sold well.

Two steamers were again chartered to carry roused herrings to Hamburg, and continued running for about half the season. A Leith shipping firm had also two steamers running regularly from Lerwick to Hamburg. Most of the cured herrings sent to Hamburg were shipped by these direct steamers, instead of by the mail boats *via* Leith, as was formerly the case.

A fair trade was done in mackerel curing, mostly by Norwegians, who brought their vessels here and cured their fish on board. About a dozen of these vessels were at Lerwick during the season and cured and carried away over a thousand barrels. A few hundred barrels were also cured on shore by local fish-curers.

The landings of cod, ling, etc., were 82 per cent. better than in 1910. This gratifying improvement is partly accounted for by an increase in great-line-caught fish, and partly by the great quantities of cod, ling, and saithe caught by means of hand-lines during the herring fishing season. English fishermen especially give great attention to this method of fishing, and earn considerable sums off their hand-lines and rippers during the Shetland season. The islanders of Foula, who use only small open boats, also caught considerable quantities of very fine cod by means of hand-lines and rippers. With the decrease in the fleet of herring boats, and the increase in the number of second-class skiffs, a good many Shetland fishermen are showing an inclination to revert to the great-line fishing in summer. Motor skiffs are being found very suitable for great-line fishing. No local vessels are now fitted out for the Faroe and Icelandic cod fishing, but between 300 and 400 tons of wet-salted cod, etc., were landed by Faroe vessels and purchased by Shetland curers.

At haddock fishing comparatively little was done at the out-stations, but owing to increases both at Scalloway and Lerwick, the season's catch and value were greater than in 1910. Very stormy weather was experienced during the last two months of the year; the whole fleet was frequently prevented from getting to sea for days, and sometimes only the larger skiffs were able to work. The fishermen at some of the stations are still consigning their own haddocks to market, but most of the Lerwick and Scalloway crews are working under engagements.

Three Shetland steam drifters went to the English herring fishing, where their earnings averaged over £770. For the whole year's working, varying from seven to ten months' constant employment, the four Shetland drifters averaged £1755.

Considerable stocks of empty barrels were left over at the end of the herring fishing, but they were practically all shipped off to the English coast. Coopers had a good year; all of them had constant employment before and during the herring season, and most of them were re-engaged immediately after the close of the fishing. About 100 coopers are employed during the winter by the local fish-curers, and two barrel factories employ over 120 coopers and labourers during the winter.

Boat-builders had a fairly busy year. The output of new boats included four second-class motor skiffs for Scalloway and Burra Isle owners, and motor engines were installed into three second-hand skiffs. Motor boats are now being found useful for the ferry trade among the islands, and for this purpose two new boats were built and fitted during the year.

In January a small boat belonging to Bressay ran ashore on a submerged rock during a snowstorm, and two of the crew were drowned; and in December two Burra Isle fishermen were drowned through the swamping of their boat. Both crews were returning from the haddock fishing. Fishing operations were carried on during the year with little loss of fishing material, owing largely to the fine weather experienced in summer.

The fishery barometers in the district are in good order and well looked after.

FISHERY OFFICE,
LERWICK, 6th January 1912.

R. DUTHIE,
Fishery Officer.

III.—WEST COAST.

Stornoway District.

There was no improvement in the catch of the different fishings during the year when compared with 1910. On the contrary, a considerable decrease in the catch of both net and line fish occurred. The Minch yielded poor results. The fishing grounds on the west side of the island were seldom visited, even by steam drifters, during the progress of the winter and summer fishings. Local boats were not successful at either net or line fishing. None of them went to England or Ireland. Four sailers and a steam drifter were at Wick for a short period in July, but their success was poor. Fewer boats were employed in line-fishing than in 1910, owing partly to the fact that many fishermen proceeded elsewhere for employment in fishing as hired hands in steam drifters and sailers, while a number left for America. Steam trawlers, which regularly frequented the district, landed occasionally small quantities of fish. Steam liners from Aberdeen and other ports called frequently during the year for herring bait, on their passage to the fishing grounds. Some of these landed occasionally during the winter months excellent takes of cod and ling. Hired men and women workers had a good season at the different herring stations from Shetland to Lowestoft. There were 1600 of the former and 2500 of the latter employed away from home. Fifteen local fishermen, who had not attended navigation classes, obtained certificates of service as skippers, and nine obtained certificates as second hands. Another, who had not attended classes, obtained a skipper's certificate by examination. A steam trawler and a steam drifter were acquired by local owners in May, 1911—a new development. Otherwise there was very little change in the number of fishing craft, further than that the larger-sized herring boats are on the down grade year after year. Five were struck off the register during the year, and were replaced by smaller craft. There was no change in fishing material.

From 70 to 100 steam vessels, 3 motor boats, and 5 sailers were engaged in the winter herring fishing, which opened on the 3rd of January, and

terminated on the 4th of March, with a shortage of 4750 crans as compared with the preceding season. The following figures show the catch for five years :—

1907	..	..	..	..	..	61,848	crans.
1908	..	..	..	..	..	50,566	„
1909	..	..	..	..	..	38,518	„
1910	..	..	..	..	..	25,018	„
1911	..	..	..	..	..	18,411	„

The principal fishing grounds during the early part of the season were Broadbay and the Minch. The bulk of the catch was brought from the fishing grounds in the vicinity of Skerryvore, 120 miles distant, as well as from the North of Ireland fishing grounds, distant 200 miles. The fleet was less than in 1910. Steam vessels, on the whole, had poor earnings, for although a limited number grossed from £300 to £350, the average was £182. One motor boat had £320, which was exceptional.

The early summer herring fishing catch from May to June was less than for many past seasons. The following figures show the results for five years :—

1907	..	..	..	..	..	25,063	crans.
1908	..	..	..	..	..	20,106	„
1909	..	..	..	..	..	30,605	„
1910	..	..	..	..	..	15,038	„
1911	..	..	..	..	..	9,380	„

Fifty-six steam and 94 sail boats were engaged in fishing for a short period only. By the 20th of May the fleet began to dwindle, many leaving for Shetland and the East Coast. Although the season closed, practically, towards the end of June, local and other boats continued at intervals to fish till towards the end of the year. Six thousand seven hundred and fifty-three crans of herrings, roused in barrels, were brought from Loch Snizort, in Skye, by carrying vessels. These were cured for export.

The total quantity of fish landed during the year, excluding herrings roused in barrels brought from other districts, was 256,308 cwts., valued at £74,120, these figures representing a decrease of 52,556 cwts. in quantity and £18,241 in value as compared with the figures for 1910. The value of shell-fish landed was £4239, or £174 less than in 1910. Motor boats landed a total of 2885 cwts. of herrings, valued at £844.

At line fishing, light catches were the rule so far as cod and ling were concerned, especially so in the Valtos and Bernera sections of the district. Fewer boats were employed at Port of Ness than usual, the fishermen preferring to proceed elsewhere for employment in connection with fishing. Several boats' crews cured on their own account small quantities of ling during the summer months, which they disposed of to local buyers.

Haddocks were merely fished for local consumption when required. There was no demand for this fish outside the island, and, consequently, this branch of fishing did not develop.

Happily there was no loss of life in connection with the fisheries during the year.

ALEX. SUTHERLAND,
Fishery Officer.

FISHERY OFFICE,
STORNOWAY, 10th January 1912.

Barra District.

In general the fisheries of this district during 1911 were less successful than in the preceding year. The total quantity and value of fish landed amounted to 124,961 cwts. and £41,698, exclusive of shell-fish, the value of

which was £5738, bringing up the total value of all kinds of fish landed to £47,436. When compared with the preceding year this result shows a decrease of 16 per cent. in quantity and 12 per cent. in value. The deficiency may be ascribed partly to the variable results experienced in the prosecution of the herring fishery, and partly to the shell-fisheries, which also show a considerable falling off. White fish fishing compares favourably with the year 1910. The preceding year, however, was one of the poorest on record for line fishing in this district.

There was little change in the means of capture. The only feature worthy of notice is an increase of six sail boats, five of which were first-class. This increase is explained by the fact that local sail boats of the larger type fared well during the autumn herring fishing of 1910, and naturally preparations were made on a larger scale to have the fleet in a better state of efficiency for the year under review. The area and value of drift nets also shows a slight improvement. The length of lines, however, remains unchanged. Towards the end of the year one first-class sail boat was fitted out with a motor engine as an auxiliary. This is the first boat belonging to the district in which motor power has been installed. Native fishermen now view the power vessel with a more favourable eye, and had they not been so impoverished by preceding bad years, which deprived them of means, auxiliary motor power would be generally adopted in suitable existing sail boats, as the advantages it confers over the ordinary sail boat are now appreciated.

It was urged from various quarters that it would be advisable to make experiments as to whether a winter herring fishing could be profitably prosecuted, and accordingly an attempt was made to establish one. Several East Coast fish-curers prepared to cure herrings for exportation. Unfortunately, weather conditions were much against successful fishing operations, and in consequence very little was done. Only a few steam drifters landed occasional shots of herrings of fair quality from the fishing ground in the vicinity of Skerryvore Lighthouse. The fish were all cured for export, chiefly to the Lower Baltic ports. Looking to the proximity of this port to the winter herring fishing grounds, and the ample fish-curing accommodation on shore, it is anticipated that in future more attention will be given to herring fishing during the winter months.

Great-line fishing was prosecuted in the spring months by local sail boats. During the greater part of the season stormy weather was experienced. Fish also appeared to be scarce on the coast, especially on the inshore grounds in the vicinity of the Island of Muldoanich, where the local fishermen generally prosecute their calling. The bulk of the fish landed consisted of cod, ling, and eels. Owing to the improved condition of the dried salt fish markets, cod and ling were in good demand for drying purposes, with the result that prices for the fresh article advanced approximately 18 per cent. per cwt. on the preceding year.

The early summer herring fishing, which is the principal branch of the fisheries, commenced at Castlebay and Loch Boisdale in the second week in May. At the commencement of the season few curing stations were prepared to receive herrings. Fish-curers were chary of commencing their season's curing operations with the early fish after the unsatisfactory results experienced with the May cure of the preceding year. By the beginning of June, however, most of the fish-curers were in readiness for the curing of herrings for exportation. The fleet operating consisted on an average of 45 steam drifters and 100 sail drifters. The fishing was not attended with much success, light catches being the general rule. At the commencement of the season the herrings were of indifferent quality, but towards the end of May the fish improved considerably and would compare favourably with former years. The fishing grounds frequented were in the vicinity of Skerryvore, Coll Bank, and Heisker. Several attempts were made on the

Atlantic grounds to the west of the Island of Barra, but without success. Towards the end of June most of the stranger crews had left for Shetland and the East Coast ports, the early season being considered over.

The autumn herring fishing, which commenced towards the end of July, proved a partial failure both to fishermen and fish-curers. The total catch was meagre in comparison with the successful autumn season of the preceding year. On an average 33 steam drifters and 75 sail drifters were employed. Throughout the season light and variable winds were experienced, and the sail boats, which constituted the major part of the fleet, were greatly retarded from regular fishing. Results on the whole were disappointing, and shots of any consequence were exceptional. Nor did the quality come up to expectations, the majority of the catches being of mixed quality. The fishing grounds were in the vicinity of Canna, Coll Bank, and inshore off the Island of Muldoanich.

Notwithstanding the lengthy period over which the herring fishing was prosecuted by local crews, their average gross earnings for the whole of the early and late seasons combined amounted to only £131 per boat, compared with £170 per boat in 1910. The maximum individual gross earnings were £305 and the minimum £52. A good many boats had from £140 to £170, but few exceeded £200. When taking into consideration the length of time these boats were engaged fishing, the net results of the season's work will show meagre remuneration. East Coast steam drifters' average earnings were £362. These steamers, however, did not confine all their operations to Castlebay, several shots being occasionally landed outside the limit of this district. A number of East Coast sail boats that made Barra their headquarters during the whole of the summer and autumn fishings earned on an average £192, against £210 for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The lobster fishing, which constitutes an important branch of the fisheries, shows a deficiency in value of £1559, or 26 per cent. This decrease is partly attributable to the scarcity of fish on the customary fishing grounds, and partly to the continued boisterous weather experienced during the principal part of the season. The gathering of unclassified shell-fish, the greater part of which consists of cockles, was actively engaged in during the early part of the year. Towards the end, however, gathering was considerably curtailed owing to the sale returns being considered unremunerative for the labour involved. The total quantity and value of unclassified shell-fish compares favourably with the preceding year.

In closing this report it would be an omission not to state that the year under review was a most unremunerative one to native fishermen. The meagre herring fishing, in conjunction with the marked increase of loss of and damage to boats and fishing gear, combined to make the year just ended the poorest for the past decade.

A. B. STEPHEN,
Fishery Officer.

FISHERY OFFICE,
CASTLEBAY, 5th January 1912.

Loch Broom District.

A further decrease in the total landings of fish in this district falls to be recorded for the year under review. This decrease is more than accounted for by the failure of the autumn herring fishing in Loch Broom. For the third year in succession herrings and shell-fish show a falling off. The former have declined by 4453 cwts. in quantity and £2978 in value, and the latter by £289 in value. This decrease is, however, slightly counter-balanced by an improvement in line and cod and saithe net fishing, which

leaves the nett decrease for the year at 2907 cwts. and £2684 for white fish, or of £2973 including shell-fish. The average catch of white fish for the past ten years (1901-10 inclusive) was 73,250 cwts. in quantity and £16,036 in value, with which the total of 38,692 cwts. and £9987 for 1911 makes a far from favourable comparison.

The means of capture returns show an increase of 4 boats and £516 in value. Two large first-class, 6 second-class (skiffs), and 5 third-class or small boats were added to the fleet during the year, and one sail boat had motor power installed. A number of old third-class boats were struck off the register. There is also an increase in the extent and value of netting used, but this is counterbalanced by a decrease in lines, ropes, and creels, which gives a nett decrease of £160 in the value of fishing gear.

From Cape Wrath to Little Loch Broom the herring fishing was again a failure, and at Lochewe and Gairloch the results, though showing increases at both places on the returns for last year, can only be described as fair. No attempt was made by the fishermen of Lochs Clash, Laxford, or Incharad at fishing from these places, most of them finding berths as hired hands on board East Coast boats.

At Lochinver several attempts were made at herring fishing, but the results were disappointing, the year's catch amounting to only 360 crans, a large share of which was cured by the fishermen for home use.

A few irregular shots of herrings were landed by local crews at Ullapool during August and September, but October was well advanced before a real trial was made at the fishing. The fleet, which did not number over 50 boats, was the smallest operating for years, and was made up chiefly of local boats. A few days' light but regular fishings were got in the vicinity of the islands at the entrance to Loch Broom, but the shoal, which was not a large one, found its way into Lochewe, and, with the exception of a few shots which were caught in Lochewe and Loch Snizort, nothing further was landed at Ullapool. Quality was also poor, but notwithstanding this, prices were good. Six firms were engaged in curing operations, and with the purpose of keeping their workers employed, herrings were bought at a figure on which the condition of the cured market did not promise a profitable return. The total catch amounted to only 1000 crans, and the prices paid for these when curing operations were going on ranged from 15s. to 28s. 6d. per cran, and averaged 20s. 6d. per cran. One of the local crews was very successful in earning £60 during the short fishing, but the others would not average £10 per boat.

Results at Lochewe were considerably better. During part of August and September a fair fishing was landed. October was blank, but in November operations were again successful, and the fleet at this time numbered 100 boats, a few of which landed their herrings at Stornoway, where better prices were obtained. The quality was similar to that got in Loch Broom, but competition being less keen, prices were more reasonable, and varied from 6s. to 20s. per cran, the average being 14s. 4d. per cran. The total catch was 2406 crans. Curing operations were carried on by three firms at Aultbea, who would have quite a satisfactory season's work.

Operations at Badachro, Gairloch, commenced in July, and extended through August, September, and October, during which time a total of 2225 crans of herrings and about 430 crans of mackerel were landed. In the summer months only the small local fleet was engaged, but later on good shots were landed by stranger crews from the fishing grounds off Skye. The quality here was very variable, and prices fluctuated accordingly, the range being from 7s. to 26s. per cran, with an average of 16s. 7½d. per cran. The bulk of the catch was cured gutted for the Continental and home markets, principally the latter, by four local and one Stornoway firm of fishcurers. The fishermen of this section grossed up to £100 per boat at this fishing, and, with their work at other places, their earnings for the year varied from

£90 to £170 per boat, the average being estimated at about £130 for four of a crew.

A few crews tried herring fishing at Stornoway, Loch Boisdale, and Skye lochs, but nothing of importance was done.

There were no direct exportations of cured herrings, all being sent coastwise for consumption in Scotland and to Glasgow and Leith for export to America and the Continent.

The mackerel caught in the herring nets at Gairloch, although very small, were cured and sent to America *via* Glasgow.

Cod and saithe fishing in Loch Broom and Lochewe was practically blank, but at Badachro, in spite of almost continuous stormy weather, the fishing was very satisfactory. At the two former places only small boats with from two to eight nets were employed. At Badachro a fleet of 30 boats, employing in some cases as many as 25 nets, commenced fishing about the beginning of February, and on to 15th April landed takes of up to 20 scores of cod and saithe per boat. Fish were very plentiful on the usual fishing grounds, and had the weather been suitable for the local boats, which are all of the skiff type, a very successful fishing would have been recorded. The total catch exceeded that of last year by 516 cwts. in quantity and £203 in value. The gross earnings of the fishermen ranged from £35 to £80 per boat, and would average £56 per boat. Prices for cod were from 6d. to 1s. 6d. each, averaging 8½d. each, while saithe fetched from 2½d. to 7d. each, averaging 4½d. each.

Line fishing, though receiving no great attention, shows an improvement on last year to the extent of 297 cwts. in quantity and £131 in value.

The decrease in shell-fish is contributed to by both lobsters and whelks, both these branches of the industry having been handicapped by the rough weather of the first three months of the year.

A Provisional Order has been obtained for the extension of the pier at Ullapool, and the work is to be pressed forward to enable the industry to have the benefit of the increased landing facilities during the autumn herring fishing of 1912.

The year's work was carried through without loss of life.

The barometers at Ullapool and Badachro are in good order.

JAMES MAIR,
Fishery Officer.

FISHERY OFFICE,
ULLAPOOL, 8th January 1912.

Lochcarron and Skye District.

The results of the various branches of the fisheries of Lochcarron and Skye district for the year 1911 show a falling off in the quantity and value of fish landed to the extent of 21,904 cwts. and £12,326, and, inclusive of shell-fish, a decrease in value of £12,826.

There was little change in the means of capture. A slight increase is observable in the number of boats, no doubt owing to the success of the herring fishing during the previous year. Motor power as a means of propulsion is being adopted by a few crews in the district. One new skiff was added to the registry fitted with a 15 horse-power motor, and four other boats previously registered were fitted with motors, three with 15 horse-power and one with 8-10 horse-power engines. There is no doubt as to the suitability of motors for the class of boat now used in the district for herring fishing, viz., 25 to 30 feet keel skiffs.

The winter herring fishing commenced about the first week of January, but owing to stormy weather crews were unable to get to sea regularly.

Very little was, therefore, done until the first week of February, when a good fishing was landed at Uig and Kyle of Lochalsh. The fishing was carried on until the end of February, and closed with a total of 2727 crans and a value of £2385, against 5354 crans and a value of £6127 in 1910.

White fishing receives little or no attention from the district fishermen, and was engaged in chiefly for the purpose of obtaining a supply of fish for local consumption or bait for lobster creels. No cod or ling were cured during the year.

The summer and autumn herring fishing was commenced by a few crews in July. Very little, however, was done during the first part of the season, and it was not until the month of October that any successful fishing was made. Most of the lochs round Skye received a trial, but the fishing grounds which proved most productive were Loch Snizort and round the island of Scalpa, and a successful fishing was made in October by the fleet operating from Uig and Kyle of Lochalsh on these grounds. The fishing continued until the close of the year with varying success. There was no scarcity of herrings during November and December, and some heavy takes were landed, but crews were not able to prosecute the fishing regularly on account of stormy weather. The herring fishing is accountable for a decrease of 16,666 cwts. and £10,071 in the district returns, attributable to the non-success of the fishing during November and December. Owing to the uncertainty of herrings appearing in the same loch for a succession of years, curers cannot be induced to make preparations in the way of erecting stations for carrying on the fish curing industry, and, consequently, the bulk of the catch was sent to other localities, chiefly Stornoway, in a roused condition, to be prepared for export. Considerable quantities caught in the district lochs by steam drifters and the larger sailing boats, which might otherwise have been landed in the locality, were also taken to other ports.

The number of boats employed at the herring fishing was 210.

The earnings of motor skiffs employed ranged about £200, and the best-fished sailing skiff grossed £166.

Mackerel fishing was prosecuted from Kyle of Lochalsh and Portree during the months of September and October, with moderate success. The price of mackerel was lower than during 1910, the average price being 12s. 5d. per cran, against 16s. 2d. per cran last year. Results show a decrease of 2613 cwts. in quantity and £945 in value.

Lobster fishing was actively engaged in during the year, and the returns show a result similar to last year's. The value of shell-fish, however, shows a decrease of £500, owing to the fact that a less quantity of whelks, to the extent of 2348 cwts., were sent to the English markets.

The making of quarter cran measures was carried on at Kilmuir, Skye, and resulted in a total of 1696 baskets being branded.

Fortunately no lives were lost in connection with the prosecution of the fisheries.

JAMES YOUNG,
Fishery Officer.

FISHERY OFFICE,
KYLE, 8th January 1912.

Fort-William District.

In reviewing the work of the past year, it is satisfactory to note that the progressive movement noticeable during the last few years in the total yield of the fisheries of this district continues. The gross increase in the landings amounts to 26,113 cwts. Unfortunately, however, the value has not expanded in ratio, the difference being only £1498 in favour of the year under review, exclusive of shell-fish. This somewhat unsatisfactory feature

is largely, if not wholly, accounted for by the large increase in the landings of herrings, which are generally of low value in comparison with weight, and the decrease in quantity of the higher-priced classes of fish. The increased production noticed above was again confined to Mallaig and Oban.

With the exception of an addition of two to the motor fleet, making five in all, there is no change of interest in the means of capture returns.

Following upon the comparative success experienced in 1910, a number of steamers prosecuted the herring fishing from Mallaig during January and February with fair results, nearly 7000 crans being landed. During the early days operations were much interrupted by stormy weather, but better landings were made later. The principal fishing grounds were on Coll Bank and off Skerryvore. A good demand was experienced, and remunerative prices ruled.

At Oban, another effort was made to compete for a share in the landings from West Coast waters. A start was made with the arrival of a drifter with 66 crans from the Irish grounds on 5th January, which realised 27s. per cran. Thereafter, almost daily, a few steamers put into port, either from Irish or local grounds, a total landing of nearly 5000 crans for the two months being the result. A considerable quantity of the Oban landings was roused into railway trucks and sent to Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

Again, about the 10th May, a fair fleet, composed principally of steamers, commenced herring fishing off this coast, with Oban and Mallaig as competitors for the landings, the latter place, however, getting by far the larger share. Yet sufficient was done at the former port to demonstrate its possibilities. Fishing from Dhuartach, in the south, to Dunvegan Head, some fair results were secured. The quality was fairly good, and, for the better stuff, high prices were realised. This is the first time that Oban has entered into competition as a herring port during the early summer fishing, and it is expected this fishing will develop. The average prices realised at Mallaig during the winter and early summer fishings respectively were 17s. and 20s. 5d., and at Oban for the corresponding seasons 13s. and 22s. 5d. per cran. During the remainder of the year occasional shots of herrings were landed at Mallaig from a few steamers operating on the West Coast.

Three firms were engaged kippering at Mallaig, and consequently this branch shows some expansion. The kippering establishment erected some years ago, but never occupied, was during the year bought by a well-known East Coast kippering firm, and utilised for the first time.

Curing for the Continental markets was again confined to Mallaig, and a decided expansion in this branch of the industry took place. There were no direct exports, consignments being in small parcels by rail to Leith and Glasgow for transhipment.

No vessels were cleared from this district for curing at sea. This branch was confined to a small parcel of ten barrels cured on board a vessel cleared from Rothesay district.

Great-line fishing in this district is now pretty much confined to Mallaig. During the year under review it was again attended with considerable success. The early days of the season were much interrupted by bad weather, which curtailed landings in January, but with the advent of February some heavy landings were made. This resulted in congested markets and abnormally low prices, gross earnings being thus adversely affected. Stormy weather again intervened, and toward the latter part of the month prices advanced to almost famine level for eels and roker, as much as 62s. and 42s. per score respectively being realised for these varieties. Throughout the season some fine shots were landed, ranging up to 80 score, and realising up to £62. Gross earnings generally were somewhat better than during the previous year, ranging from £400 to over £700 for steamers, with an average of about £550, while sail boats would average about £200. There were a large number of buyers, and competition was keen.

During the spring of the year some 12 to 14 crews worked small-lines from Mallaig, with moderate results. Shots of from 3 to 15 boxes were secured, but haddocks were not so plentiful as in the preceding year, and prices generally ruled rather low.

Cod-net fishing in this district during 1911 was attended with poor results, and the returns show a decided decline.

The shell-fish returns show a considerable falling off in value.

Trawling operations were practically confined to four Granton boats working between Oban and Glasgow during the months April to August. The landings show a very decided decrease, largely attributable to the scarcity of fish on the usual grounds.

In furtherance of their scheme of development at Oban, the Caledonian Railway Company have decided to erect two kippering houses on their own ground. The plans for these have already been passed, and the building contracts let. They are expected to be ready for occupancy before the early summer fishing.

The Railway Company interested at Mallaig have also completed during the year a large extension of the fish table there in order to meet the growing demands for accommodation. This addition, which is laid down in concrete contiguous to the previous structure, is approximately 120 by 100 feet, and will help to relieve the congestion hitherto experienced.

The barometer at Mallaig continues in good order.

FISHERY OFFICE,
OBAN, 6th January 1912.

JOHN GLEN,
Fishery Officer.

Campbeltown District.

The total quantity and value of fish landed in this district compares favourably with the totals for the previous year, wholly owing to the large increase in the catch of herrings in district waters. When contrasted with the figures for 1910, the increase, excluding shell-fish, amounts to 40,711 cwts. and £9763 in the quantity and value respectively. Shell-fish, however, show a decrease in value of £269.

The means of capture employed were practically the same as in 1910, and although a decrease took place in the number of boats belonging to the district, the catching power was not affected, as the boats cancelled from the register had either been little in use for years past, or had become unseaworthy.

The herring fishing, as usual, occupied the attention of most of the district fishermen during the greater part of the year. The fishing, which was commenced in January, was continued right on to December. The catch during the first five months of the year was exceptionally poor, the quality unsatisfactory, and consequently prices were unremunerative. An improvement took place towards the end of May, and in June excellent catches were obtained. The quality, however, was not up to the usual standard, and buyers would only take limited supplies at moderate prices. The fishing continued fairly successful until the latter end of July, when most of the district crews proceeded to the Ayrshire coast, where they prosecuted the fishing during the month of August with fair success. On returning to district waters in September, the fishing was again prosecuted successfully for two months, the month of October yielding the most remunerative returns of the year. Unfortunately, stormy weather interrupted fishing operations for six weeks in succession—from the beginning of November till about the middle of December. The herring shoals, however, remained on the local fishing grounds, and were located immediately after the weather settled, good catches being obtained until the end of the year. The quality in September and October was excellent, but during the

first eight months of the year it was rarely satisfactory. The fishing was confined chiefly to Kilbrannan Sound, from Skipness to Kildalloig Bay on the Kintyre shore, and from Machrie Bay to Brown Head on the Arran shore.

Good earnings were made by district crews on the Ayrshire coast at different periods throughout the year, but the opening of Ballantrae Bank to seine-net fishing yielded no results, as stormy weather prevailed during the whole of the period when successful operations were anticipated.

The drift-net fishing was again a comparative failure, and the quality of the herrings landed by the drift-net crews was extremely poor. Only four crews proceeded to the northern lochs, where they met with fair success. Few catches were landed by steam drifters at Campbeltown as compared with the previous year, the total being 339 crans, valued at £202. The average price per cran for the year was 17s. 1d., as compared with 17s. per cran in 1910, and 20s. per cran in 1909.

Great-line fishing was carried on with fair results, chiefly during the months of March and April. At Gigha the catch was less than in 1910, the cause of the decrease being unsettled weather; but at Campbeltown the catch was more satisfactory, and the total results for the year are similar to those of the previous year. The saithe fishing at the Mull of Kintyre was carried on successfully during the few weeks it lasted, the results being considerably better than in 1910.

The catch by small lines was scarcely so good as during the previous year, but the catch is regulated to a considerable extent by the number of crews employed during the early spring months. During the greater part of the year it is only prosecuted by a few crews of old fishermen, who barely supply the local demand.

Plaice shows a considerable falling off as compared with the previous year, owing to fewer crews having been engaged at the fishing during the autumn months, in consequence of the success of the herring fishing during that period.

Most of the herrings caught in the district were conveyed by buying steamers direct to Glasgow from the fishing grounds, the steamers attending the fleet during the greater part of the year when herring fishing was being prosecuted.

Herring curing was carried on at Campbeltown on a more extensive scale than for some years past, and cod and saithe were cured at Gigha, Portnavehan, and Mull of Kintyre.

The success of the auxiliary motor was maintained during the year, eight new engines being installed into local craft. Fishermen now recognise the fact that without motor propulsion sailing boats are fast becoming out of date, and cannot hope to compete alongside motor-propelled boats. Further developments in this direction are assured.

Boat-building was at a standstill, no orders being placed with builders within the limits of the district.

The loss of and damage to boats and fishing material was heavier than usual, and amounted to £634.

Five lives were lost during the course of the year, four through the foundering of one of the district motor boats and one by falling overboard.

FISHERY OFFICE,
CAMPBELTOWN, 10th January 1912.

MUNRO JOHNSTON,
Fishery Officer.

Inveraray District.

The depression experienced in connection with the fisheries of this district since 1904 continued throughout the year under review. The total catch (exclusive of shell-fish) was 18,894 cwts., valued at £4203, which shows a falling off of 22,592 cwts, and £6564 respectively when compared with the

figures for the previous year. The failure of the herring fishing was again responsible for this state of matters, and as prices for herrings were much below the average, the monetary returns are about the lowest on record.

The means of capture returns, in sympathy with the decline in the fisheries, also exhibit a decrease. During the year 25 boats were struck off the register, while only six new certificates were issued. There are also corresponding decreases in the number of fishermen belonging to the district, and the area of netting, but the length of lines in use shows little change.

The outstanding feature in connection with the means of capture was the comparatively large addition to the motor fishing fleet. At the close of the year there were 30 motor boats belonging to the district, an increase of 22 when contrasted with the figures for the preceding year.

The results at herring fishing, on which the majority of the fishermen almost entirely depend, were extremely disappointing. After the welcome improvement last year, it was hoped that matters had at last taken a favourable turn, and that Lochfyne would, to a certain extent at least, gradually regain the position it formerly held in the herring fishing industry. Unfortunately these hopes were not realised, for, instead of advancing, the catch exhibited a decrease of fully 50 per cent. when compared with that of the preceding year.

The failure cannot altogether be attributed to scarcity of herrings, as at certain periods these appeared to be fairly plentiful, especially in the lower reaches of the loch. They almost invariably kept to mid-channel, however, where the chance of capture by seine-nets was much less than in the shallower waters near the shore.

The season may be said to have lasted for only three months, for although a few crews were at work in April, operations did not become general until May. The fleet numbered 110 boats, as compared with 124 in 1910. During May light takes were secured between Tarbert and Skipness, and in the vicinity of Skate Island, but the quality of the herrings was so inferior that there was practically no demand for them, and the fishing was not prosecuted so regularly as it otherwise would have been. Indeed, notwithstanding the shortage in the catch at this date, considerable quantities of these herrings had to be thrown overboard.

With the event of June matters did not improve. It looked as if the shoal had moved south, for few fish were located until towards the end of the month, when they again appeared. Operations were thereafter carried on with light and irregular results until the end of July, when the majority of the crews left for Campbeltown and Rothesay districts.

The quality throughout the season was inferior, the fish being of a soft, oily nature, and prices varied from 4s. to 38s. per cran.

The herrings did not, as they did in 1910, frequent the upper reaches, and the most productive grounds were those between Tarbert and Skipness.

In December, herrings entered Lochkylesport, a small inlet on the western seaboard of the district. The shoal must have been pretty extensive, for takes ranging up to 40 crans were secured. Unfortunately, the loch is exposed to various winds, and operations can only be carried on under the most favourable conditions. There is also no landing accommodation, and in these circumstances it is not surprising that only from six to eight crews took part in the fishing. The bulk of the catch was taken to Ardrishaig *via* the Crinan Canal. The herrings were of mixed quality, and sold at from 9s. to 16s. per cran. Had the weather conditions been favourable the landings from this quarter would have been considerably augmented.

Curing operations, which in recent years have been conducted on a very limited scale, were again confined to Tarbert and Ardrishaig. The number of barrels treated in this manner was 637, as compared with

426 in 1910. Fully 100 barrels were sent to the Continent *via* Leith, while the remainder were disposed of in the home markets at prices varying from 22s. to 32s. per barrel.

The total quantity of mackerel landed was 1453 cwts., valued at £276, a decrease of 1877 cwts. and £564 respectively when compared with the previous year's figures. This class of fish appeared to be fairly plentiful in local waters during July and August, but, like the herrings, they did not frequent the waters near the shores as in former years, and this accounts chiefly for the shortage in the landings. No boats were specially fitted out for this fishing, and practically the whole catch was taken with seine nets. The quality was inferior to that of last year, and this had an adverse effect on prices, which ranged from 2s. to 6s. per cwt. The average price was 3s. 10d. per cwt., compared with 5s. in 1910. All were disposed of in a fresh state.

Line fishing was carried on chiefly from Ardrishaig, where the daily landings showed a slight improvement on those of last year. The catch consisted almost entirely of codlings, there being an apparent scarcity of haddocks and whittings in local waters.

There was no marked change in the catch by cod-nets, and only six crews used this method of capture.

The output of oysters from West Loch Tarbert was less than in the previous year, but a greater number was taken from the Loch Sween beds. Very little attention is given to oyster cultivation at either of those places, and the total output is unimportant.

Lobsters appear to be less plentiful in the neighbouring waters. In spite of the fact that average weather conditions were experienced, and a slightly increased number of boats were at work, the catch showed a falling off, the creeks of Luing and Lochkylesport being responsible for the shortage.

The boatbuilding trade was never in a worse condition. Only one boat was launched, a motor craft for owners outside the district. Prospects for 1912 are much brighter, as orders have already been placed for two boats which will be larger than any yet built in this district.

There was no loss of life in connection with the district fisheries, while the loss of and damage to fishing gear, although greater than in 1910, was insignificant.

The barometer at Tarbert, which is in good order and being regularly attended to, is much appreciated by the fishermen.

FISHERY OFFICE,
TARBERT, 6th January 1912.

ROBERT SPINK,
Fishery Officer.

Rothesay District.

The fisheries of this district in 1911 were not so productive as they were during either of the two preceding years. Compared with the returns for the year 1910, the quantity and value of fish (excluding shell-fish) credited to the district reveal shortages of 23,068 cwts. and £9501. The comparative non-success of the herring fishing is mainly accountable for these deficiencies.

There was no improvement or change in the means of capture employed worthy of remark. Four boats were fitted up with auxiliary motor power during the year. There are now eleven of this type of fishing boats on the district registry. The Kelvin motor still appears to be retaining its popularity among Firth of Clyde fishermen. The proprietors of this engine, whose fitting-out base is at Hunter's Quay, installed 36 Clyde skiffs with their motors in 1911. Since the Kelvin engine was introduced on the market, seven years ago, no less than 130 Scottish fishing craft have been fitted out with these motors. Of this number, 102 boats belonged to Clyde

creeks. The average cost last year of these motors, including installation, for a Clyde skiff, was £65. With the present system of easy payment in vogue, it is a comparatively simple matter for industrious crews to acquire motor power in their skiffs.

A commencement was made at the summer herring fishing early in June, and herrings were soon met with in the inshore waters off the east side of Arran. From that time until the middle of September a fleet of nearly 200 skiffs, the majority of which were equipped with motors and seine-nets, operated in that area with fair success. The shoals of herrings, however, did not appear to be so numerous or dense as formerly, and consequently the catches were generally more irregular than they were during any of the five previous years when herrings were caught there under almost similar conditions. Fourteen carrying steamers were in attendance on the fleet, and they purchased at sea altogether 6060 crans, or 78 per cent. of the season's catch, which were mainly conveyed to the Glasgow market, where they were invariably sold at remunerative prices to the merchants.

The quantity of herrings caught by seiners was 7271 crans, representing a cash value of £7252, while drifters captured only 481 crans, valued at £529. The total quantity and value of herrings credited to the district were 7752 crans and £7781, as contrasted with 14,211 crans and £16,647 for the year 1910. Generally the herrings, although not very large, were of good quality, and were bought at an average price of 20s. a cran, as compared with 23s. 5d. a cran for the previous year. No herrings of any consequence were got in any other part of the district waters.

The quantity of mackerel caught was the highest for many years. Particularly in Lochs Long and Goil, and off the east of Arran, were these fish more plentiful than they have ever been. Their capture was, as usual, carried on conjointly with the prosecution of the herring fishing. In Lochs Long and Goil, however, mackerel fishing is now of much more importance and benefit to the fishermen there than the herring fishing, which has been a distinct failure for many years. The size and quality of the mackerel were, as a rule, good, but as the price received by the fishermen averaged for the year only 3s. 9d. a cwt., it would appear as if there is not much demand for this class of fish, and the prospects for the further development of this branch of the industry are, therefore, not in the meantime too bright.

The white fish fisheries of the district are not of any particular importance. During the winter and spring months great-line fishing was carried on from Rothesay with moderate success by six crews, two of whom belonged to East Coast ports. For a time some of these crews did well in Loch Long, where they secured good takes of conger. On several occasions catches of from 15 to 38 cwts. of conger and skate were secured at one haul of the lines. The larger boats fished chiefly in the waters in the vicinity of the Garroch Head and Holy Isle, where, when the weather was suitable, they hauled good catches of round fish. The fishermen consigned their own catches to the English markets, where they usually got fairly good prices. The difficulty in procuring a steady supply of herrings for bait was the chief drawback the crews had to contend with.

A lobster hatchery is, meantime, in course of construction at Ardmelish Point, Port Bannatyne. Unfortunately, the hatchery received considerable damage from storms in December, with the result that its opening will be necessarily delayed. This project is to be floated by a private limited company, and the idea of the promoters is to procure lobsters from the West Coast of Scotland and bring them to the ponds for breeding and market purposes.

The district shell-fish fisheries are not of much note, and their value was almost the same as that of 1910.

Only one fishing boat was built in the district during the past year. This branch of the industry seems to be getting worse yearly.

The fishing barometers, which are yearly examined, are in good order, and they are much appreciated by the fishermen.

In accordance with the Board's orders, the headquarters of the district were at last Whitsunday term removed to Glasgow.

FISHERY OFFICE, 2 OSWALD STREET,
GLASGOW, 5th January 1912.

FREDERICK FRASER,
Fishery Officer.

Greenock District.

There is no progress to report in connection with the fisheries of this district during the past year, but rather a falling off in the quantity of fish landed.

Little change has taken place in the means of capture, further than that there are now four motor fishing boats, three at Irvine and 1 at Saltcoats. Last year there was none.

Small-line fishing was of little importance, as only a few small boats at Irvine, Largs, Saltcoats, and Millport fished with anything like regularity, while the catches were very light, consisting generally of medium-sized haddocks, codlings, whittings, and plaice, which were mostly retailed in the localities where they were landed. At other stations this fishing was very trifling.

Four boats also worked long lines, two at Saltcoats and two at Largs, where fair catches of eels and skate were sometimes landed, and despatched for the most part to English markets. At Largs a few cod were taken by nets.

At Irvine herring fishing was begun early in July, and a regular fishing continued till nearly the middle of October, the catches ranging up to 29 crans. The fishing grounds were chiefly off Irvine and towards the east side of the Arran coast. The herrings were, as a rule, of fair quality and medium size, and realised from about 20s. to 30s. per cran. Some were retailed locally, but the bulk was sent off to market in a fresh state. The earnings of the drift and seine net crews engaged would vary from about £60 to £100 each.

Some fair catches of herrings were also taken off West Kilbride and Ardrossan during August, these fish being purchased chiefly at sea by buying steamers. Several catches were also landed at Saltcoats from the same fishing ground, the highest being 38 crans. At other stations herring fishing was of very little account.

In January two steam drifters landed at Glasgow 137 and 104 crans of herrings respectively taken off Loch Swilly. A portion of these catches sold at the comparatively low rate of 15s. per cran, but the greater part fetched from 40s. to 55s. Several cargoes of fresh herrings in barrels and boxes were also brought from Downings Bay by local buying steamers to Glasgow, where they were partly cured, partly kippered, and partly disposed of fresh by local curers. Two steam trawlers also landed at Glasgow in September 240 and 100 crans of herrings respectively, which were caught off the mouth of the Bristol Channel, a distance of about 300 miles. The fish, which were of medium size, were in fair condition considering the long distance they were carried, and sold at from 16s. to 20s. a cran.

A shot of 66 crans of mackerel was landed at Glasgow about the latter end of December which were caught off Horn Head, on the Irish coast. The greater part sold at 4s. a quarter cran box, but a portion was taken away as manure.

Five Saltcoats fishing skiffs followed lobster fishing along the coast, where they were fairly successful, their catches ranging up to 72 lobsters. The greatest number caught in one week by one boat was 330. They were sent to Glasgow and the English markets, where they realised fair prices.

Four Glasgow-owned steam trawlers and five liners occasionally landed their catches at Glasgow during the summer months, the fish being principally cod, ling, halibut, and skate. The fishing ground was chiefly on the West Coast of Scotland, and the value of the best shot landed by the steam trawlers was £50, and by the liners £120.

Fair quantities of mussels were as usual sent from the Port-Glasgow beds to various East Coast stations for use as bait, but during two or three months in summer the demand for them almost ceased. Quantities of other kinds of shell-fish, mostly whelks, were also occasionally sent to the English markets.

In the Glasgow fish-market there were the usual regular supplies of all the various kinds of fresh, smoked, and cured fish daily, which came from places in the Firth of Forth, the East and West Coasts of Scotland, and from England and Ireland. Prices varied for the fish according to the supply and demand. Many lots were of small size. There would be an average of about 5000 boxes of all kinds sold daily.

Fair quantities of mackerel from the West Coast were almost daily in the market in the summer months; they were usually of larger size and better quality than in former years, but owing to the poor demand for them locally, quantities were sent off to England. During November and December fresh herrings were unusually scarce in the market, and supplies were occasionally brought from Lowestoft for kippering. Early in December some cases of Norwegian herrings began to arrive, which were mostly bought for kippering, but they did not sell well as kippers, being large and of coarse quality.

Dried fish realised from about 24s. to 28s. for cod, ling 28s. to 32s., tusk 25s., and saithe 14s. to 16s. per cwt., and cured herrings from 20s. to 40s. a barrel. A good many barrels of herrings and cwts. of dried fish were retailed by the shopkeepers in Glasgow.

In addition to the Scottish herrings shipped to America were 18,633 barrels from Ireland; 126,031 cases of preserved fish were exported, principally to New York. These cases came chiefly from Aberdeen, and weighed about 1 cwt. each; 3974 cases also went to Australia. The exports of dried fish went chiefly to Ireland, America, Canada, and Spain. Quantities of the fish came to Glasgow from various places on the West Coast of Scotland and Ireland in a wet, half-cured state, and were there properly cured and dried. Many lots of dried fish also came from Hull and other ports in England.

Barrel-making was carried on in only three Glasgow cooperages, the fish-curers having bought most of their supplies of new barrels from other places; 14,500 fish boxes were made in two Glasgow factories.

The St. Mungo Steam Fishing Company's drifter earned about £800 at the Scottish herring fishing, and £1000 at Great Yarmouth.

There were built at Govan one steam trawler which cost £5900, and eight steam drifters, five at £3400 each, and three at £3320 each. Four second-hand steam trawlers were purchased in December by a Glasgow firm. One steam trawler and a buying steamer were also sold by another firm during the year.

FISHERY OFFICE,
GLASGOW, 8th January 1912.

E. GRAY,
Fishery Officer.

Ballantrae District.

The returns for 1911 show an increase in value of £2664 and in quantity, of 10,469 cwts. as compared with the preceding year's figures. The herring fishings were wholly accountable for the improvement.

There again falls to be recorded a reduction in the number of boats on the register, but most of the craft cancelled were practically worn out, and consequently this reduction does not very materially affect the catching power of the district fleet. Otherwise there is little change in the means of capture returns.

The winter herring fishing was more successfully prosecuted than during 1910, the returns showing an increase in value of £1449, and in quantity of 1975 cwts. This fishing was begun in Lochryan in the first week of January, and stormy weather put an end to operations about 11th February. The best week yielded 2126 crans, valued at £2027. Of the total catch (4861 crans), 4624 crans were taken by seine-nets. As usual, when seine-nets are employed the results were very irregular, the bulk of the catch falling into the hands of a few crews. The Argyllshire fishermen were the most successful. The quality was good, and a fair level of value was maintained, the prices averaging 19s. 2d. per cran, as against 17s. 10d. in year 1910.

There was no herring fishing on Ballantrae Bank, but that herrings, as usual, visited this once famous fishing ground is confirmed by the fact that the Ballantrae fishermen's cod-nets were often coated with herring spawn.

The summer herring fishing commenced about the middle of May, and continued with varying success until the second week in October, when it entirely failed. There is little variation in the fishing grounds in this district. The herrings seem to follow the same course year by year. At first they are found along the Ayrshire coast, then later in the season they are fished on the east coast of Arran. Early in the season the fish were of very indifferent quality. Frequently the fishermen could not find a buyer, so had to consign their catches to market themselves. Occasionally the returns were barely sufficient to pay freight, etc. As time went on, however, quality and demand improved. From the 14th October till the 16th December no body of herrings of any consequence could be found on the coast. On the latter date a motor-boat and a sail-boat located a shoal near the Head of Ayr, and captured 70 crans, which realised £182. This was the best single stroke of the season. Evidently the shoal was not a large one, but, at the same time, for a few days very good results were obtained. During the period of slackness referred to the fishermen occupied themselves at flounder net fishing, but only a poor wage was earned. When compared with the previous year's figures the returns of herrings show an increase of 13,674 cwts. and £3798 in quantity and value respectively. The average price for the year was 18s. 1d., as against 17s. 5d. in 1910. The motor boats proved superior to the sailing craft, and it is estimated that the earnings of the former were 90 per cent. better than those of the latter.

Only two East Coast steam liners made Stranraer their headquarters, as against three in the preceding year. These two vessels grossed more money than did the trio in 1910. One of the boats for 29 trips earned £623, averaging fully £21 per shot, while the other grossed £414 for 21 trips, the average per trip being about £20. The best take realised £38. The catches consisted mainly of skate, eels, and cod, skate being in the ascendancy both as regards quantity and value.

The cod-net and great-line fishings were less productive than in 1910; small-line fishing also suffered a decline. The falling off in the latter branch is explained by the fact that more time was devoted to the capture of

herrings, and in the case of the former to detention by bad weather in the early months of the year.

The results of the flounder net fishing show little change. Beam trawling in the Solway exhibits slightly decreased returns, while the catch of turbot, though unimportant, is nearly double that of the preceding year.

The output of oysters was greater than that of the preceding twelve months, running into seven figures. The crab, lobster, and mussel fisheries all show an improvement, while unclassified shell-fish shows a decrease of £511. The long, good summer weather would favour the crab and lobster branch of the industry.

With the exception of a few herrings kippered by local fishmongers for their own shops, all the fish landed were sent fresh to market.

Only one small third-class boat was built in the district. For a number of years none of the larger or second-class craft have been built here, all being constructed outwith this district.

It is pleasing to report that no lives were lost in connection with the fisheries.

W. M. WARES,
Fishery Officer.

FISHERY OFFICE,
GIRVAN, 9th January 1912.

APPENDIX M.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Vessels and Boats engaged in Line Fishing during each of the Years 1906-1911, distinguishing those propelled by Steam from those propelled by Sails and Motors.

	Sailing and Motor Boats.						Steam Vessels.					
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Eyemouth ...	10	35	43	42	40	42	...	1	4	4	4	4
Leith ...	240	243	210	190	200	161	5	3	3	1	...	9
Anstruther ...	174	129	113	110	112	102	16	27	45	56	50	51
Montrose ...	165	178	182	174	157	148	1	1	4	4	4	4
Stonehaven ...	55	56	54	55	56	54	...	...	...	4	...	...
Aberdeen ...	71	68	62	59	58	47	39	48	50	56	47	66
Peterhead ...	72	70	74	76	72	76	42	52	56	60	58	56
Fraserburgh ...	135	150	158	164	166	160	2	4	26	12	18	14
Banff ...	217	202	196	190	175	163	5	12	10	18	18	22
Buckie ...	308	270	211	170	163	158	40	64	110	145	135	110
Findhorn ...	150	148	151	150	154	102	12	14	18	21	...	...
Cromarty ...	96	98	91	86	82	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Helmsdale ...	72	72	72	68	68	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lybster ...	30	34	31	30	31	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wick ...	380	347	301	305	300	285	13	13	4	4	4	2
Orkney ...	200	198	192	185	179	242	...	...	...	...	1	...
Shetland ...	538	537	520	512	502	492	15	4	5	2	3	3
Stornoway ...	469	451	359	355	347	341	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barra ...	103	98	104	98	98	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loch Broom ...	235	43	72	85	96	112	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loch Carron & Skye ...	141	136	133	123	123	123	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William...	65	63	67	83	63	64	...	...	...	19	...	...
Campbeltown	87	82	75	62	55	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inveraray ...	38	31	31	29	27	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rothsay ...	121	111	102	70	65	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenock ...	50	121	45	43	50	48	...	...	...	5	4	5
Ballantrae ...	173	112	118	120	124	130	1	1	2	...	...	...
Totals ...	4,425	4,083	3,767	3,634	3,563	3,478	191	244	337	411	346	346

APPENDIX N.
 STATEMENT showing, by Districts, the Number of Steam, Motor, and Sailing Boats engaged in the Scottish Fisheries in each of the Years 1902-1911 inclusive.

DISTRICT.	Steam Vessels (including Trawlers).												Motor Vessels.					Sailing Vessels.									
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911				
	Eyemouth,	43	48	53	48	54	58	4	71	79	6	7	11	139	134	142	145	147	151	153	143	125	110				
Leith,	12	11	13	17	37	53	53	53	53	58	2	5	422	458	446	437	425	408	382	395	370	361					
Anstruther,	16	14	15	15	16	15	15	16	16	16	3	7	458	452	457	445	432	421	402	385	464	455					
Montrrose, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	118	111	110	97	99	92	91	89	89
Stonehaven,	242	248	230	222	234	248	272	287	288	298	...	...	161	150	161	159	142	123	115	117	106	103			
Aberdeen,	20	35	40	42	57	112	126	123	125	135	...	...	376	341	311	281	256	240	208	195	194	198			
Peterhead,	10	10	11	11	12	34	48	45	49	53	11	11	574	590	600	591	593	571	568	552	541	510					
Fraserburgh, . . . . .	...	3	7	7	14	34	38	44	58	79	3	4	433	424	419	425	407	382	371	372	360	346				
Banff,	12	30	54	60	96	171	208	219	236	247	5	7	723	685	653	617	587	542	498	443	439	431					
Buckie,	3	10	12	13	19	45	62	75	95	114	3	4	402	382	381	366	338	299	283	265	250	201					
Findhorn, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	220	216	201	192	192	197	193	192	168
Cromarty,	1	3	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	...	...	188	171	158	143	133	118	113	107	104	105			
Helmsdale, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	91	81	82	78	67	45	40	37	36
Lybster, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	544	537	524	519	447	400	376	351	335
Wick,	8	15	17	16	28	22	24	32	39	50	...	...	474	466	460	463	456	455	428	410	391	356			
Orkney, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	861	862	892	873	840	781	724	687	633	588
Shetland, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	248	293	302	314	318	324	...	...	705	664	628	612	585	573	562	560	586	588
Stornoway, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	284	283	287	281	285	298	297	283	296	301
Barra, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	474	471	473	391	380	350	350	354	358
Lochbroom, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	704	669	655	643	612	553	527	500	469	469
Lochcarron & Skye, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	301	287	285	289	296	271	243	248	285	245
Fort-William, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	379	373	385	365	358	349	339	319	293	271
Campbeltown, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	40	47	318	316	309	301	290	288	275	256	215
Inveraray, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	30	203	195	185	172	165	154	129	114	102
Rothsay,	5	5	9	15	12	19	19	19	19	20	3	6	211	203	195	185	172	165	154	129	114	102					
Greenock,	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	...	7	18	260	250	217	189	195	200	218	207	196	185					
Ballantrae, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	383	371	345	344	343	347	341	308	287
Total,	375	436	474	475	819	1,103	1,254	1,316	1,393	1,486	75	156	10,654	10,501	10,347	10,038	9,669	9,201	8,773	8,447	8,128	7,776					

NOTE.—English vessels fishing from Scottish ports are included from 1906 onwards, the great majority being returned from Shetland District.

APPENDIX O.

SALMON FISHERIES.**MR. CALDERWOOD'S REPORT.**

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,

March 1912.

I have the honour to submit my Report for the year 1911. Since my last Report, three District Fishery Boards have been formed, viz. :—For the Wick, of which Mrs. Duff Dunbar sits as Chairman; for the Dunbeath, of which Sir Stafford Howard, as representing the Office of Woods, etc., is Chairman; and the Feochan, Nell, and Euchar Board, presided over by the Marquis of Breadalbane.

Considerable difficulty has occurred in the past in the Wick district in connection with the observance of the weekly close time on the coast. Eventually the Fishmongers' Company of London instituted a prosecution and obtained a conviction against the tacksmen. It is hoped that by the creation of the District Board further difficulty in this respect may be avoided. I visited the district as part of my annual tour of inspection, saw the river, and, on the Sunday, examined the whole coast from just south of Wick to Dunnet Bay. The great majority of the nets were in order, but certain irregularities were noticeable in or near Wick Bay, and to these matters I called the attention of Mr. Georgeson, the Clerk. The limits of the estuary of the Wick are :—“The line of the breakwater now in course of construction (1865), and a straight line drawn due north from the outer end of the said breakwater to the north shore.” So far as I was able to ascertain, the said breakwater is that which is still called “the new breakwater,” and if this is correct, the positions of bag-nets fished in Wick Bay require to be readjusted in future.

An agreement has been come to as to the opening of the sluices in the weir situated a short distance above the Bridge of Wick. The weir is not high, and is reached by ordinary tides to a greater or less extent, but salmon do not readily ascend, I am informed, except during spring tides. The agreement is to have the sluices opened for two hours before and two hours after high water on three days of each week in which spring tides occur. The purpose of the weir is to form a stretch of quiet water for pleasure boating.

NELL, FECHAN, AND EUCHAR BOARD.

The limits of this district are :—On the north, Minard Point; on the south, the bridge from the mainland over Siel Sound to Siel Island. (In the definition given in Schedule A of the 1868 Act, Siel Island is called Jul Island.)

The catchment basin forming this district lies a few miles to the south of Oban, and, curiously enough, is surrounded by a part of the Awe district. The Awe district is from Appin Ferry on the north to Craignish

Point on the south, where the Add district begins. But in defining the Awe district, the catchment basin of Loch Feochan is expressly excepted. The rivers Nell and Feochan unite in entering the head of Loch Feochan, while the river Euchar, flowing out of Loch Scamadale, enters Loch Feochan from the south and near the mouth of the loch.

The first meeting of the new Board was held on 13th December, 1911. The members are:—The Marquis of Breadalbane, Chairman; the Duke of Argyll, and Mr. Henry Macdonald of Dunach. The Clerk is Mr. Alexander MacArthur, solicitor, Oban.

Since it seems very desirable that the whole district from Appin to Craignish Point should be administered by one body, I understand that a joint meeting of the Awe Board and the Loch Feochan Board is to be called in order, if possible, to secure this arrangement. As Mr. MacArthur is also Clerk to the Awe Board, a temporary working arrangement has meanwhile been arrived at. The assessable rental of the salmon fishings of the Loch Feochan district cannot yet be determined, as shootings and fishings are not separated in the Valuation Roll.

CONON.

I have had occasion, in former reports, to refer to the difficulties of securing a proper distribution of ascending fish in this district, owing to the presence of the cruive dyke, the Falls of Conon, and the falls on the three tributaries, the Blackwater, Orrin, and Meig. In 1895 a lease of the cruives was entered into, and for a period those engines were not fished. In 1904 I reported that the cruives were again being fished, and in next year's report (23rd Annual Report, Part II., p. 11) I dealt at some length with the conditions which had arisen. At that time netting was carried on for four miles below the cruive dyke, and the cruive fishings (two boxes) were in the hands of the same tacksman. A very complete control was therefore secured upon the available stock of salmon entering the river. Actual returns of fish taken were unobtainable, there being, unfortunately, no obligation on the part of salmon fishers to make even a confidential return of their catches; but by comparing the assessable rentals it appeared that, separating fishings above and below the cruive dyke, the rental above started at £575, rose, during the period of twelve years when the cruives were not fished, to £788, and fell again, on the resumption of cruive fishing, to the former level, £575.

I am pleased to be able to report that a new agreement has been arrived at between the owner of the cruive fishings and a syndicate of five upper proprietors. The whole four cruive boxes are now open, the hecks and inscales are removed, and the boxes themselves put in complete repair. Incidentally, the members of the syndicate are members of the Moray Firth Association, who have taken off nets below the Brahan fishings. The agreement as to the cessation of cruive fishing is for a period of ten years.

The Moray Firth Association have taken over the Cromarty and Culloden fishings in the tidal portion of the river. These fishings are carried on, and were at the time of my visit being netted night and day by two crews, a third going on at high water. Netting now stops, however, at the top of the Cromarty and Culloden fishings, the limit being marked by a line of four black buoys anchored across the stream. The Moray Firth Association hold all the fishings below this point. Formerly when netting was carried on in fresh water below the cruive dykes, it was impossible for salmon to ascend the river except during the weekly close time or when the river was in high flood. I understand that the pool below the Orrin Fall is still netted. It would be of great benefit to the river generally if the fish which congregate there were allowed up into the

Corriehallie Forest. The Falls of Rogie have been to some extent modified, as well as a fall above Garve, on the Blackwater. If the difficulties of opening up the Falls of Conon cannot yet be overcome, it is of great importance that the valuable tributaries at least be made accessible to fish.

AYR.

On 4th September I had occasion to visit the particular points which remain for attention on this river. At the Privick Mill, water is taken from the river by means of a weir of a rather peculiar shape. There is a distinct upstream angle, but the apex is not far distant from the right bank of the river, so that the one arm of the weir runs practically parallel to that bank. I met representatives of the owner of the mill, and was accompanied by the Chairman and Clerk of the District Fishery Board. The requirements of the Salmon Fishery Acts with regard to sluices and hecks were gone into, and I anticipate that the great waste of water which commonly occurs here when the mill is not working, and the possibility of kelts dropping down into the lade, will be obviated in future. At Haugh, which I also visited, there is a high weir, the property of Ballochmyle, which acts as a total barrier to the ascent of salmon in all ordinary conditions of the river. There is no salmon pass, and the structure itself is of extreme frailty. Accurate measurements showed the height of the obstruction to be 6 feet 3 inches above the ordinary level of the pool below the weir. The structure is of wood, and is made in two separate steps or weirs, there being a pool of some size between. On discussing the best way of overcoming the difficulty for fish, I was inclined to urge that the pool between the sections of the weir be left. It seems possible that the entire structure will have to be renewed, owing to the difficulty of interfering with the old wooden beams. In this case it will be the more possible to secure a good pass. At the time of my visit, a part of the lower barrier had fallen out, so that the pool between this and the upper weir was largely dry.

At Barskimming Mill, further up the river, there is also no pass for salmon. The weir is a short distance below the junction of the Lugar with the Ayr. The weir seems to be, roughly, about five-and-a-half feet high, and the downstream face is distinctly steep, so that if a simple chute-like pass, as suggested by the Schedule of the Act of 1868, were contemplated, it would be necessary, in order to get an easy gradient, to project the pass into the pool above, as has already been done with good results at the Overmills weir on this river. The tail race of the lade offers an extremely good entrance to ascending salmon, and as a matter of fact the miller stated that fish had ascended as far as the mill wheel. A fixed heck having a suitable slope should be placed at the outlet from the lade to the river. At the intake of the lade there is this difficulty, that the side of the lade which is towards the river is not higher than the level of the river, so that water freely flows at times from this section of the lade to the river bed below the weir. The miller informed me that he had repeatedly seen salmon entering the lade over this low side of the structure. It seems necessary, therefore, that this low side be heightened, after which it will be possible with safety to erect a proper heck at the intake. The details I communicated to the Clerk of the Ayr Board.

At the Nether Mill, just above the town of Ayr—the lowest mill on the river—a new fish pass has been erected by the Town of Ayr by arrangement with the Office of Woods, etc. The structure is nearer the right than the left bank of the river, and, the weir being in two sections, the pass is also in two sections, the lower of which is new. Unfortunately, advantage has not been sufficiently taken of the pool between the two weirs, the new

section of the pass having been made immediately below the other. The result will be that in high levels of river the rush of water will form a more or less continuous torrent from the upper section through the lower. In all moderate levels of river, also, there is a strong lead for ascending fish towards the left bank owing to the large amount of water flowing from the mill lade. It is to be expected, therefore, that fish will first swim in this direction. It is unfortunate, also, that the mouth of the new structure has been turned towards the right bank, since, on account of the lead just referred to, fish will have unnecessary difficulty in finding it. Fish are apt to congregate at the mouth of the lade, and when the sluices of the lade are closed the water becomes very shallow, so that the operations of local poachers (who, I believe, are rather numerous) are facilitated. It would be a great advantage if a low railing of iron spars could be erected so as to keep fish from congregating in this dangerous and futile position. The fish which ascend by the right bank of the river will find the entrance of the new pass without difficulty.

DOON.

I have had occasion in previous reports to refer to the fact that at the mouth of this river we have a fixed estuary and a moving river mouth. The Commissioners who defined the estuaries of Scottish rivers usually adopted, in cases where the river mouth seemed to alter its position, a form of estuary drawn with a given radius of a circle from the centre of the river, and in the case of the river Doon it seems that this plan was at first adopted and was afterwards changed to the definition as it stands now, viz., a radius of a circle 400 yards long drawn from a fixed point, which at the time of the passing of the bye-law was approximately in the centre of the river mouth. The tendency of the river mouth is, however, to move to the north along the beach, this being apparently caused by the combined action of the sea current, the waves moved by the prevailing wind, and the river. There is no proper certainty, therefore, that the limits of the estuary bear a proper relation to the mouth of the river, and that if a time comes when fixed nets are fished more freely than at present in this district, it will be legal to set them dangerously near to the centre of the river mouth. To obviate this I suggested to the various proprietors interested, that the erection of a low barrier to the south of the river mouth might have the result of preventing the northward movement by checking the gradual silting from the south, and I instanced the old erection at the mouth of the river Don, in Aberdeenshire, where a structure of the kind has been in existence since the year 1727. The proprietors have favourably entertained this proposal, and, while certain objections have been taken by the Town of Ayr, are seeking the sanction of the Board of Trade for the erections suggested.

Certain alterations have taken place since my last report on the coastal net-fishing. A lease of fishing for six years has been granted to Mr. Wright, fishmonger, Kilmarnock, provided that he does not fish between certain points specified in the neighbourhood of the mouth of the river.

GIRVAN.

In the Eighteenth Report I referred to a passless weir on this little river, which I then had been asked to inspect. It is the lowest weir on the river, being below Kilwinning, at the iron works of Messrs. William Baird & Co., where the river has an artificially-formed channel for a distance of about 200 yards. The matter has again come up, and I have had a considerable amount of correspondence as to the ownership of the structure. I trust, however, that in the near future the Lanarkshire &

Ayrshire Railway Co. will satisfy the requirements of the Salmon Acts in the matter.

REPORTS FROM DISTRICT FISHERY BOARDS.

Thirty-six District Fishery Boards have sent answers to the usual queries. The nets, on the whole, seem to have done well, owing perhaps in great measure to the number of fish which were unable to ascend rivers, and which congregated in the neighbourhood of rivers. Owing to the warm and dry summer it is not surprising to find that the rod-fishing in almost all districts was below the average. The exceptions seem to be the Aberdeenshire Dee, the Spey, the Kyle of Sutherland, and the Cree.

The total rental of the 36 districts from which reports come amounts to £143,258. A record is once more made in the case of the Tay, the rental of which is returned as £23,873.

The reports from District Fishery Boards, in as condensed a form as possible, are appended, as are statements showing the number of packages and prices of salmon delivered at Billingsgate in 1911, a statement showing the rateable values of salmon fisheries in districts where Boards have been formed, a list of the annual close times, and a list of Chairmen and Clerks of District Fishery Boards.

SEPARATE PAPERS.

“The Investigation into the Life History of the Salmon” has been continued, and two papers will be issued separately, one dealing with the results of salmon marking, being my eighth report on this subject; the other a paper on the examination of salmon scales, with special reference to the infrequency of spawning. On this occasion the paper has been prepared by Mr. W. J. M. Menzies.

W. L. CALDERWOOD.

APPENDIX P.

AN ABRIDGED STATEMENT OF REPORTS FROM
DISTRICT FISHERY BOARDS AND OTHERS.

REPORT FROM TWEED DISTRICT.

Take of Fish—

1. (a) By fixed engines in the sea—Below average.
(b) By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—Below average.
(c) By rod and line—Spring fishing above, autumn below average.
2. The actual number of fish caught has been as follows :—
(a) By fixed engine, approximately, 8849.
(b) By sweep net, actual number, 42,661.
(c) By rod and line, approximately, 3060.

Note.—A considerable number of fish are caught in the open waters of which it is impossible to give an estimate.

3. Expressed as percentages for each month of the season, so as to show the times of greatest run, the figures are :—

	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
By Fixed Engine, ...	...	...	...	...	20	35	35	14days 10	...	...
By Sweep Net, ...	5·00	4·43	6·47	8·66	16·27	29·43	22·45	14days 7·29	...	...
By Rod and Line, ...	8·00	21·32	5·25	8·23	1·20	·30	·20	·20	3·10	52·20

Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared, as included in the above return, are as follow :—The first grilse caught by net was on 22nd April. The first grilse caught by rod and line was on 23rd September. The greatest number of sea trout and grilse were caught by net in July, and by rod and line in November.

4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was—By rod and line, 41 lbs. ; by net, 39½ lbs.

The particulars of time and place of capture are :—By rod and line, caught at Mertoun Upper Fishery by David Moodie, fisherman, on 12th October ; by net at Goswick Fishery on 30th August.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £16,130 7s. 9d.
2. The assessment levied was £3226 1s. 8d.
3. The water bailiffs employed are as follows :—9 in July, 9 in August, 19 in September, 48 in October, 54 in November, 54 in December, 52 in January, 30 in February, 19 in March, 16 in April, 16 in May, 9 in June, and 1 engineer all the year.

4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow :—Prosecutions were instituted against 148 persons in season 1910-11. Seventy-seven persons paid fine or were allowed time to pay, 54 were imprisoned, 9 absconded, 3 were acquitted, and proceedings were withdrawn in the case of 5 persons.

The principal offences were—Killing salmon by means of illegal nets, cleek and light, and rake-hooks ; being in illegal possession of salmon and of engines for killing salmon ; and assaulting and obstructing bailiffs.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect :—Philiphaugh Cauld, which was partially washed away three years ago, has been rebuilt. The work was finished last summer. A pass was put in to allow fish to ascend, but it is of very little use, as no fish can ascend it.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case ?—Strictly enforced.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect :—A fish pass has been put in Philiphaugh Cauld, but not much use.

Pollutions—

1. The existing pollutions are :—Poisonous matters from mills and dyehouses in Selkirk, Peebles, Innerleithen, Walkerburn, Galashiels, Hawick, Jedburgh, and Chirnside. Household sewage from Biggar, West Linton, Eddleston, Melrose, St. Boswells, Kelso, Coldstream, Sprouston, Ancrum, Lilliesleaf, Earlston, Lauder, &c.
2. Remedial measures :—There are settling tanks connected with all the mills in Peebles which intercept the grosser parts of the mill effluent, but not much good. There are purification works connected with the mills in Galashiels and Selkirk. The new system of drainage in Galashiels has been completed for some six months, but for some reason it is not in operation yet. In Hawick there are irrigating tanks in a field, but they are not worked satisfactorily. A purifying plant has been erected at Chirnside Paper Mills with fair results.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance, season 1910-11, in the month of November, and reached its height in February.
The river was free of diseased fish in May.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Kelts, - - - - -	1296	557
Clean, - - - - -	52	33

The Spawning Season, 1910-11—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 22nd October (sea trout).
2. The greatest number spawned in January.
3. Spawning ceased in March.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as good.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in April and May.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was good.

REPORT FROM FORTH DISTRICT.

Take of Fish—

1. (a) By fixed engines in the sea—About the average.
(b) By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—Above the average.
(c) By rod and line—Below the average.
3. Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared are as follow :—Grilse July and August ; sea trout all the season.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 42½ lbs.
The particulars of time and place of capture are :—Elie, Fife sea coast, 11th August, 1911,

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £3756 6s. 8d.
2. The assessment levied was 4s. 6d.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 11 in number.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow :—Prosecutions were instituted in 10 cases, implicating 15 men, consisting of breach of weekly close time, breaches of the annual close time, possession of unclean salmon, illegally taking the fish from dam dykes when ascending to the spawning grounds, and exposing salmon for sale during the annual close time. There were proceedings taken in 4 drift net cases and perpetual interdict was obtained against 8 men in Dunfermline Sheriff Court. One man was tried for a breach of interdict in Falkirk Sheriff Court and fined £5 and £3 costs or 30 days' imprisonment.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect—None.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case?—No. Hecks are not kept at intakes and outlets of mill lades.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect :—During the course of the year several important improvements have been effected on the fish pass erected at Airthrey dam dyke, on the Allan. The bottom of the pass, extending from the entrance to one half of its length, was lowered so that the fish can swim direct from the river into the pass. This has effected a very great improvement, with the result that the fish are now easily able to ascend the pass in ordinary flood water. Large numbers of fish have, by means of the pass, been able to reach the spawning ground on the upper reaches of the Allan. A number of spawning fish have, however, failed as formerly to enter the pass and are still in the river below the pass ; but in view of the breadth of the river at this point, it is extremely difficult to secure that the whole of the fish shall enter the pass. The Board have still this matter under consideration.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with are :—Kippenross old cruive.

Pollutions—

1. The existing pollutions are :—Sewage from the towns on the Forth and tributaries. Chemicals from paper mills, dye works and bleach works, gas works and coal pits.
2. Remedial measures—None.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance this year in the month of October, and reached its height in January.
The river was free of diseased fish in March.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was as follows :—1075 salmon, grilse, and sea trout, of which 637 were males and 438 females. All were kelts.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on November 1st.
2. The greatest number spawned in December.
3. Spawning ceased at end of January.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as a good one.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in middle of March.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was about the average.

REPORT FROM TAY DISTRICT.

Take of Fish—

1. (a) By fixed engines in the sea—Above average.
(b) By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—Below average.
(c) By rod and line—Below average.
3. Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared are as follow :—

Grilse in end of May; sea trout from start of fishing. Best takes in June.

4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 49 lbs. The particulars of time and place of capture are:—July, on Tay, near mouth of Earn.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £23,873 12s.
2. The assessment levied was £2387 2s. 4d.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 22 in number.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow:—Number of cases tried, 39; number of persons involved, 67. Fines paid, 10; imprisoned, 36; not yet settled, 12; deceased, 1; total convicted, 59. Deserted, 1; withdrawn, 6; dismissed, 1—total, 67.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect:—No change in district.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case?—So far as known.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect:—No new passes during the year.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with are:—Reekie Linn, on Isla, Falls of Keith on Ericht, and Spout of Buchanty on Almond.

Pollutions—

1. The existing pollutions are:—(1) Sewage from the cities of Perth and Dundee; (2) discharges from bleaching works at Almondbank, Luncarty, and Stormontfield; (3) discharges from distilleries throughout the district.
2. Remedial measures:—Most of the smaller burghs and villages throughout the district have introduced filter beds to deal with their sewage, but nothing has been done in the case of Perth and Dundee except to concentrate the discharge into the river at one point in the case of Perth.

The Salmon Disease—

1. The river was free of diseased fish more or less all the year round.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was as follows:—500 to 700. No correct list kept; mostly spawned fish, but a clean salmon now and again throughout the season.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 26th October.
2. The greatest number spawned in last half of November and first half of December.
3. Spawning ceased towards middle of January.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as a fairly average season.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in end of March.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was—Owing to heavy water during April it is difficult to say, but any smolts seen were specially good ones.

REPORT FROM SOUTH ESK DISTRICT.

Take of Fish—

1. (a) By fixed engines in the sea—A good average.
(b) By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—About an average.
(c) By rod and line—Below the average owing to the low state of the river.
3. Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared are as follow:—grilse, beginning of May; trout, latter half of March.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 51 lbs., taken in a sea net.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £3464.
2. The assessment levied was £415 13s. 7d.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 8 in number during close season and 3 during fishing season.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow:—Two prosecutions, implicating three persons—one for using drag hook and being in possession of unclean salmon, and one for being in possession of unclean salmon. All convicted.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect:—None.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case?—Not in every case.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect:—None.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with:—None.

Pollutions—

1. The existing pollutions are :—The town and mills of Brechin.
2. Remedial measures :—New settling tanks are being erected.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance this year in the month of November, and reached its height in January.
The river was free of diseased fish in June.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Kelts, - - - - -	973	502
Clean, - - - - -	—	10

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning during the last week of October, 1910.
2. The greatest number spawned in December.
3. Spawning ceased about the end of January.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as good.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in April and May.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was a good average.

REPORT FROM NORTH ESK DISTRICT.

Take of Fish—

1. The take of fish—
 - (a) By fixed engines in the sea—Has been above the average.
 - (b) By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—Below average.
 - (c) By rod and line—Below average.
2. The actual number of fish caught has been :—By rod and line, during September and October, 122 salmon and 41 grilse; total 163. No statistics as to fish caught otherwise.
3. Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared, as included in the above return, are as follow :—First trout caught April 11th. Sea trout appeared early in April, but were not so plentiful as in 1910.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 40 lbs., viz., in August, from the sea. Another, about 30 lbs., was taken in October from the river, by rod and line.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £7617 10s.
2. The assessment levied was 6 per cent.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 12 in number, including superintendent.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow :—One

prosecution for attempting to take fish by means of a scum net. Accused convicted and fined 30s. (inclusive of 21s. 2d. of expenses), with the alternative of five days' imprisonment, and net forfeited.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect—None.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case?—Yes.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect—None.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with are:—Burn “loups” on North Esk, about 12 miles from mouth. “Loups” on West Water (tributary), about 12 miles from mouth.

Pollutions—

1. The principal existing source of pollution is the effluent from North Esk Distillery (when working), about a mile from the mouth of the river.
2. Remedial measures:—Filtering tanks.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance in the month of November, 1910, and reached its height in January, 1911.
The river was free of diseased fish in April, but appeared again in June and continued until about the end of July.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Kelts,	660	275
Clean,	8	16

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 11th November, 1910.
2. The greatest number spawned during December, 1910.
3. Spawning ceased in February, 1911.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as a fair average.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in April, May, and June.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was very good.

REPORT FROM BERVIE DISTRICT.

Take of Fish—

1. (a) By fixed engines in the sea—Salmon, grilse, and sea trout above average.
(b) By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—Average.
(c) By rod and line—Average.
3. Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared are as follow:—
The first grilse was taken in the sea on 12th April, being about six weeks earlier than usual. Sea trout were got in abundance about the middle of June, a fortnight later than last year.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 44½ lbs.
The particulars of time and place of capture are:—On 12th August, in a bag-net at Gourdon.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £1095 13s.
2. The assessment levied was 15 per cent.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 5 in number.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow:—Two cases, implicating five men. One case against four men for using rake-hooks, in which conviction obtained against two of the men. As regards one of the men, action found not proven; the other man found not guilty. The other case against one man for using a gaff; conviction obtained.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused—At Upper Mill of Allardice, which has now ceased working.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case?—Yes.
3. One fish pass in prospect of being built at Gibb's dam dyke. Plans prepared and approved.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance in November 1910, and reached its height in February 1911.
The river was free of diseased fish in March.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Kelts, - - - - -	61	60
Clean, - - - - -	1	2

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 2nd November.
2. The greatest number spawned in November, December, and January.
3. Spawning ceased about 18th February.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as having been very good. The river was slightly in flood during the whole of the spawning season.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in April up to the end of June.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was fair.

REPORT FROM DEE DISTRICT (ABERDEENSHIRE).

SEASON 1911.

Take of Fish—

1. (a) By fixed engines in the sea—Below average.
(b) By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—Above average.
(c) By rod and line—Above average in spring, but far below in autumn owing to the lowness of the river in September and October.
3. Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared are as follow:—
Sea trout were caught at the commencement of the fishing season on 11th February, but there was no great run of grilse in 1911.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 48 lbs.
The particulars of time and place of capture are:—Caught at Newtonhill fishings, in the sea, between Aberdeen and Stonehaven, on the 15th of August.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £18,005 9s.
2. The assessment levied was 5½ per cent. on the rental—£990 5s. 11d.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 22 in number, including inspector, 5 of whom are kept on for the whole year, 13 for 9 months, and 4 for short periods during spawning season.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow:—There were ten prosecutions against persons for breaches of the Salmon Fisheries Acts, implicating nine men (one man having been twice prosecuted)—two cases, implicating two men, for dragging river with “sniggers”; two cases, implicating two men, for having unseasonable salmon in possession; two cases against one man for using nets in channel at mouth of Aberdeen Harbour; one case against two men for trespass and using “clips”; all the above were convicted and fined, the fines ranging from 5s. to £4 with expenses. Two cases against two men for having smolts in possession; one case against one man for trespass and attempting to take salmon with a “clip;” the last three cases were settled out of Court.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. There are no dam dykes.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with are :—In the Feuch, near Banchory, and in the Luie at Braemar.

Pollutions—

1. The existing pollutions are :—At Culter Paper Mills, about 8 miles up river, and sewage from towns on or near the banks of the river.
2. Remedial measures :—The amount of sewage from the City of Aberdeen has been greatly diminished since the formation and completion of a large main sewer, discharging into the sea, referred to in previous reports.

The Salmon Disease—

1. The river was never quite free in 1911.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was 887, being 761 kelts and 126 clean fish.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on the last week of October, 1911.
2. The greatest number spawned in the upper reaches in November, and in the lower reaches in December.
3. Spawning ceased in first week of January.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as fairly good, but heavy flooding from 1st November up to the present time has been greatly against a successful spawning season.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards early in March.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was, on the whole, barely an average as regards numbers, but they appeared to be of a larger size than usual.

REPORT FROM DEE DISTRICT (ABERDEEN).

RETURN FOR SEASON 1910.

Take of Fish—

1. (a) By fixed engines in the sea—Below average.
- (b) By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—Above average.
- (c) By rod and line—Good average.

Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared are as follow :—
First grilse taken by fixed engine at Newtonhill, 1st April ; by sweep net in river at Pot-and-Fords, Aberdeen, 23rd April ; by rod and line at Cambus o' May, near Ballater, on 24th May. Grilse for the season were below an average and quality rather inferior. Sea trout were caught at commencement of season, on 11th February, and number for season about an average.

4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 47 lbs. The particulars of time and place of capture are :—47 lbs., harbour fishings in sea by fixed engine ; 37 lbs. also at harbour fishings in river by sweep net ; 36 lbs. at Monaltrie, near Ballater, by rod and line.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1910 was £17,883 13s. 7d.
2. The assessment levied was at 5½ per cent.—yielding £983 11s. 11d.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 23 in number, including inspector—4 for whole year, 13 for about 9 months of the year, 6 for short periods during spawning season.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow :—Five cases, implicating six men—one for dragging river with net of small mesh, three for being in possession of unseasonable salmon, one for having smolts in possession. Two of the above cases came into Court and convictions followed in each ; fined 2s. 6d. and £5, besides expenses, and failing payment of fines, etc., short terms of imprisonment. One man went to prison. Three of the cases were settled out of Court.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect:—No dam dykes on the Dee.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case?—No cause to complain.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect:—No fish passes.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with are:—In tributary called the Feugh, at Banchory-Ternan, there is a natural obstruction; also in the tributary called the Luie, near Braemar.

Pollutions—

1. The existing pollutions are:—Low level sewer at Old Ford Road, Aberdeen, which discharges into the river about a mile from the sea. Discharges from several drainage districts, country villages, and mansion houses along the course of the river. Discharge from Culter Paper Mills, which has been somewhat less serious the last year or two.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance this year in the month of June. The river was comparatively free of diseased fish in January, 1911.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Kelts, - - - - -	925	134
Clean, - - - - -	7	—

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 15th October.
2. The greatest number spawned in November and December.
3. Spawning ceased practically in first week of January, 1911.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as far above average, but the flooded condition of the river was rather against good results in the maturing of the ova.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards about the middle of March, 1910.
2. As a smolt year 1910 was apparently a good average, but difficult to judge as to this owing to the river having been in flood for most part of the migratory period.

REPORT FROM DON DISTRICT (ABERDEENSHIRE).

Take of Fish—

1. (a) By fixed engines in the sea—About average.
(b) By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—About average.
(c) By rod and line—Much below average.
3. Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared are as follow:—Sea trout were caught at the commencement of the fishing season on 11th February. Grilse first appeared on 15th April; the chief run was in July. On the whole, the run of grilse was considered to be a fair average.
2. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 37 lbs. The particulars of time and place of capture are:—At Nether Don fishings, in the sea near the river's mouth, on 18th August.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £3381 0s. 9d.
2. The assessment levied was 18 per cent. thereon—£608 11s. 9d.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 16 in number, including inspector—3 for whole year, 6 for nine months, and 7 for five months.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow:—There were 12 prosecutions for breaches of the Salmon Fisheries Acts, implicating 16 men, one man being three times prosecuted:—Three cases, implicating

4 men, for trespassing on banks of river with "gaff" in possession; five cases, implicating 7 men, for being in possession of unseasonable salmon; three cases, implicating 6 men, for taking unseasonable salmon; one case, implicating 2 men, for having net in possession with intent to take salmon. Fifteen of the above were convicted and fined—fines ranging from 2s. 6d. to £4, besides expenses. Warrants were granted to apprehend 3 of the men, and 1 man settled case out of Court.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect :—No dam dykes disused; none built or in prospect.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case?—No particular cause for complaint.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect :—No new passes built. There is a prospect of two existing passes being reconstructed and improved during the coming summer, viz., those at Muggiemoss and Stoneywood.
4. No natural obstructions.

Pollutions—

1. The existing pollutions are :—Refuse from mills; sewage from Bucksburn, Bankhead, and Stoneywood, at each of which places there is a considerable and increasing population.
2. Remedial measures :—Some of the mills have adopted remedial measures, e.g., the Grandhome Tweed Mills have put in pumping plant with the object of preventing all polluting matter discharged from the mills from finding its way into the river by diverting such polluting matter into the city sewage system.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance this year in the month of December. The river was free of diseased fish about the middle of April, 1911.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was as follows :—Kelts, 390—230 males and 160 females.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 9th November.
2. The greatest number spawned in December.
3. Spawning ceased practically towards end of January.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as fully an average season. The weather was open, but heavy flooding which has prevailed since the beginning of November up to the present time has no doubt done a good deal of damage to the spawning beds.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in middle of April.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was rather below the average in numbers.

REPORT FROM DON DISTRICT (ABERDEEN).

RETURN FOR SEASON 1910.

Take of Fish—

1. (a) By fixed engines in the sea—Below average.
(b) By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—Slightly above average.
(c) By rod and line—About an average.
3. Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared are as follow :—
Grilse—First grilse caught on 9th May; chief run of grilse was in July, but the whole run was rather under the average. Sea trout were got at the opening of the season on 11th February, and were caught occasionally during the whole course of the fishing season. As usual they were most plentiful in July.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 40 lbs. The particulars of time and place of capture are :—40 lbs., by fixed engine at Nether Don sea fishings, South station; 38 lbs., by sweep net at Cruives of Don; 38 lbs., by rod and line, also at Cruives of Don.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1910 was £3503 10s.
2. The assessment levied was 16 per cent. on rental, yielding £560 11s.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 16 in number, including inspector—8 of these employed for five months of the year, 5 for nine months, and 3 for whole year.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow :—Eleven prosecutions, implicating 21 individuals. Three of these, implicating 7 persons, were for fishing during annual close time ; 3, implicating 5 persons, were for having unseasonable salmon in possession ; 2, implicating 2 persons, were for fishing without permission from proprietors ; 1, implicating 3 persons, for trespassing on the banks of the river with intent, and being at same time in possession of a “gaff” ; 1, also implicating 3 persons, for being on ground adjacent to the river intending to fish ; 1, implicating 1 person, for fishing with a net of illegal mesh. All were convicted on evidence. Fines ranged from 10s. to £5, with expenses, and, failing payment, terms of imprisonment ranging from 14 to 60 days. Only 1 man paid fine and expenses.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect :—No new dam dykes built, and none of the old dykes have been disused.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case ?—Practically so—no particular cause for complaint.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect :—Considerable alterations for the better are in prospect on passes both at Muggiemoss and Stoneywood Paper Works.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with :—Practically no *natural* obstructions exist either in the river or tributaries.

Pollutions—

1. The existing pollutions are :—Sewage from Bucksburn, Bankhead, and Stoneywood, at each of which a considerable population is located, and likely to increase. Also mill refuse from paper mills and manufactories in lower portion of river.
2. Remedial measures :—Some of the manufactories, it is understood, adopted remedial measures with a view to lessening the pollution, and Messrs. J. & J. Crombie, Grandhome, have constructed works whereby the refuse from their mills is now carried into the town sewers.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance this year in the month of October and reached its height in end of January.
The river was free of diseased fish or practically so about end of February.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Kelts,	160	100

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 3rd November.
2. The greatest number spawned in middle of December.
3. Spawning ceased practically at end of January.
4. Number of breeding fish observed was much above the average. During the breeding season the river was in a suitable condition, and on the whole the spawning season is regarded as having been exceptionally good.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in latter end of March.
2. As a smolt year 1910 was slightly beyond an average.

REPORT FROM YTHAN DISTRICT.

Take of Fish—

1. (a) By fixed engines in the sea—Above the average of previous years.
(b) By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—Below average.
(c) By rod and line—Below average.

2. The actual number of fish caught has been as follows :—

(b) By sweep net—	}	Not disclosed by lessees.
(a) By fixed engine—		
(c) By rod and line—		

 About 60 salmon.
3. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 41 lbs. (male).
The particulars of time and place of capture are :—1st September, in a bag-net at Collieston fishings, Newburgh, Aberdeen.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £1399.
2. The assessment levied was £187 15s., being a little over 2s. 8d. per £.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 5 in number—4 during close season, and 1 during the whole year.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow :—One prosecution, implicating three men. All convicted and fined 10s. each and expenses—£1 17s. 11d.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish.

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect—Two dam dykes rebuilt, one at Chapel of Scggat, Auchterless, and one at Mill of Waterton, Ellon.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case ?—Fairly well.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect—None.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with—None.

Pollutions—

1. The existing pollutions are :—Ellon Burgh sewage.
2. Remedial measures :—None.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance this year in the month of December 1910, and reached its height in February 1911.
The river was free of diseased fish in May.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Kelts,	58	10
Clean, . . . . .	...	1

The Spawning Season—

1. Owing to heavy floods fish could not be seen spawning before 5th January.
2. The greatest number spawned from 5th January to 20th January.
3. Spawning ceased in February.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as very favourable.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in April and May
2. As a smolt year 1911 was very good.

REPORT FROM UGIE DISTRICT.**Take of Fish—**

1. The take of fish generally throughout the district was about the average of previous seasons. Salmon were better. Grilse were said to be scarce, and went off early in the season.
2. The actual number of fish caught has been as follows :—

UGIE FISHINGS.

- (a) By fixed engine—623 salmon, heaviest 38 lbs.; grilse, 784, average 5½ lbs.
- (b) By sweep net—517 sea trout, running from 2 to 7 lbs.
- (c) By rod and line—9 salmon, and grilse, finnock, and sea trout, 1805. The heaviest sea trout killed by rod was 8 lbs.

BODDAM STATION.

(a) By fixed engine—500 salmon and 570 grilse.

(c) By rod and line—250 sea trout.

Total by net, 2477 salmon and grilse, and 767 sea trout. Total by rod, 9 salmon and grilse, 1805 sea trout and finnock.

3. The lessees refuse to give particulars of the percentages for each month of the season.

Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared, as included in the above return, are as follow:—Grilse appeared in the last week of April at the station at the mouth of the river Ugie, and went off about the first week in August. Sea trout appeared about the first week in June, and there was a good run of them right on to the end of October.

4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 38 lbs. The particulars of time and place of capture are:—First week of September at the mouth of the river Ugie.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £789.
2. The assessment levied was £54 12s. 11d., being at the rate of 1s. 4½d. per £.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 5 in number—1 regular man, who has the assistance of 4 gamekeepers of Colonel Ferguson of Pitfour while on their respective beats.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow:—One prosecution was instituted at the instance of the Board. On 17th October last two men were caught on the river having nets therein, and their catch consisted of 12 sea trout and 2 yellow trout. Complaints were taken out against them and they pleaded not guilty. Trial was fixed for 3rd November in Peterhead Sheriff Court, and after evidence had been heard the Sheriff convicted the accused and imposed a penalty of 16s. 9d. with £1 3s. 3d. of expenses on each, with an alternative of seven days' imprisonment, and also declared the fish and nets forfeited.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect—None.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case?—Yes.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect—None. The existing fish passes afford a free and natural passage to fish at all times.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with—None.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance this year in the month of December, and reached its height about the middle of January 1911.
The river was free of diseased fish in the end of April 1911.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was as follows:—8, all kelts; 3 males and 5 females.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 25th November 1910.
2. The greatest number spawned—25th November 1910 and 1st January 1911.
3. Spawning ceased between the end of December 1910 and January 1911.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as satisfactory. The fish were favoured by the heavy spates being past before they were ready to shed their ova on the reeds, and on the whole the past season could be said to have been a good one. There was a big run of late spawners.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in the first week of April 1911.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was very good. There was a large migration of smolts. The tidal waters were full of them during the month of May 1911.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £9129 15s.
2. The assessment levied was £1283 17s. 5d.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 48 in number.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow :—Seven men prosecuted and convicted in three separate salmon poaching cases ; total fines inflicted, £13 16s. 6d. Nature of offences—(1) Poaching for finnoch in the sea with a net ; (2) attempting to snigger salmon by means of a rake-hook from off the railway bridge which crosses river ; (3) poaching for salmon with a gaff.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect :—The obstruction existing at Balvenie Mill dam dyke on Fiddich last year has been removed by the proprietor.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case ?— This is insisted upon by the Board.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect :—One rebuilt and improved on Conglass, Tomintoul, by the proprietor last year.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with are :—Rock falls on Truim, Kin-gussie, which are in good part obstruction, although fish with difficulty can ascend them.

Pollutions—

2. Remedial measures :—Varied.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance this year in the month of November, and reached its height in December.
The river was free of diseased fish in April.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Kelts, -	64	10

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 26th September, 1910.
2. The greatest number spawned in November.
3. Spawning ceased in March.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as extra good.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in April, May, and June.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was good.

REPORT FROM LOSSIE DISTRICT.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £208.
2. The assessment levied was £97 10s. 3d.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 3 in number, superintended by the Spey District Superintendent.
4. Prosecutions instituted :—None during the season.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect :—None.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case ?—This is insisted upon by the Board.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect :—None.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with are :—Rocks at Kellas, partly an obstruction.

Pollutions—

1. The existing pollutions are :—Distillery pollution and Elgin City Purification Works.
2. Remedial measures :—Settlement and bacterial filtration at Elgin City Purification Works.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance this year in the month of December. The river was free of diseased fish in January.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Kelts, - - - - -	19	9

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 29th September, 1910.
2. The greatest number spawned in December.
3. Spawning ceased 21st January, 1911.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as very good.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in April, May, and June.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was good.

*REPORT FROM FINDHORN DISTRICT.***Take of Fish—**

1. (a) By fixed engines in the sea—Below the average.
(b) By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—Above the average.
(c) By rod and line—Below the average.
2. The actual number of fish caught has been as follows :—
(a) By fixed engine, 14,962
(b) By sweep net, 6200
(c) By rod and line, 185 } Estimated.
3. Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared are as follow :—
First grilse caught 6th May ; main run in July. Sea trout caught at intervals all the season ; main run in June.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 39 lbs. The particulars of time and place of capture are :—Burghead, by bag net, first week of August.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £3677.
2. The assessment levied was £340.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 3 yearly in number ; 12 extra during spawning season.
4. Prosecutions instituted :—None.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect :—None.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case ?—Yes.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect—None.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with—None.

The Salmon Disease—

1. There has been no disease.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 16th October, 1911.
2. The greatest number spawned between 25th October and 25th November.
3. Spawning ceased on 1st February, 1912.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as very good,

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in April, May, and June.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was very good.

REPORT FROM NAIRN DISTRICT.

Take of Fish—

1. (a) By fixed engines in the sea—Above average.
(b) By sweep net in tidal waters—Above average.
(c) By rod and line—Below average.
2. The actual number of fish caught has been as follows :—
(b) By sweep net—Above 3000 sea trout.
3. Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared are as follow :—
Clean sea trout can be got at all times during the open season. The first grilse appeared on the 11th May.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 37 lbs.
The particulars of time and place of capture are :—Caught at Altonburn on August 22nd.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £1205 8s.
2. The assessment levied was 1s. 6d. per £.
3. The water bailiffs employed are two in number, one being permanent, and the other being employed during part of the close season.
4. Prosecutions instituted :—None.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect :—None such.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case ?—Yes.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect :—No new fish passes built or in prospect.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with :—None.

Pollutions—

1. None.

The Salmon Disease—

1. No disease this year.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 6th November.
2. The greatest number spawned between 12th November and 10th December.
3. Spawning ceased about the middle of January.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as very good. Water mostly at half flood.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in April, and disappeared on 20th June.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was very good.

REPORT FROM NESS DISTRICT.

Take of Fish—

1. (a) By fixed engines in the sea—Above average.
(b) By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—About average.
(c) By rod and line—About average.
2. The actual number of fish caught has been as follows :—
(a) By fixed engine— } No numbers will be given.
(b) By sweep net— }
(c) By rod and line—826.
3. Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared are as follow :—
Sea trout appeared on the coast in the month of April, and were most plentiful in June. Grilse were not caught until the month of May.

- The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 36 lbs. The particulars of time and place of capture are :—Bag-net, Delnies.

Protection—

- The assessable rental for 1911 was £3679 15s.
- The assessment levied was £383 6s. 2d.
- The water bailiffs employed are 4 in number.
- Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow :—Two cases of using illegal nets, one in Firth using drift hang nets, and one in river using small-smeshed nets for sea trout, and also one in High Court for breach of interdict.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

- Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect :—None.
- Are the bye-laws observed in every case ?—Yes.
- Fish passes built or in prospect :—None.
- Natural obstructions not yet dealt with :—None.

Pollutions—

- None.

The Salmon Disease—

- Disease made its appearance this year in the month of December, and reached its height in March, 1911.
The river was free of diseased fish in March.
- The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Kelts,	39	6

The Spawning Season—

- Fish were first noticed spawning on 29th October.
- The greatest number spawned in upper reaches, November.
- Spawning not finished in November.
- As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as very good, the upper rivers having a good stock of fish, and the waters in splendid condition for spawning, but as yet no salmon have commenced on the River Ness, as they do not start until about the 20th December.

Smolts—

- Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in April.
- As a smolt year 1911 was very good.

*REPORT FROM CONON DISTRICT.***Take of Fish—**

- By fixed engines in the sea—About the average.
 - By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—A good average.
 - By rod and line—Above the average take.
- The actual number of fish caught has been as follows :—
 - By fixed engine—Approximately 11,300.
 - By sweep net—Approximately, salmon and grilse, 4500 ; sea trout caught, 3000.
 - By rod and line—Approximately 600.
- Expressed as percentages for each month of the season, so as to show the times of greatest run, the figures are :—

	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
By Fixed Engine, . . .	4	9	8	10	17	40	12	...
By Sweep Net, . . .	8	6	14	8	9	42	13	...
By Rod and Line, . . .	10	22	20	9	12	12	8	7

Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared, as included in the above return, are as follow :—The main run of sea trout was in March and April. There are clean sea trout in the tidal waters in all seasons. The first run of grilse was in the first week in May.

4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was, at the bag-net fishery of Hilton, in May, 30 lbs.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £2788 10s.
2. The assessment levied was 1s. 4d. per £—£185 18s.
3. The water bailiffs employed are two in number—one permanent inspector, and one temporary watcher.
4. Prosecutions instituted :—None.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect :—No dam dykes have been disused or built, nor are any in prospect.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case?—All the bye-laws have been strictly observed.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect :—No fish passes have been built, nor are there any in prospect.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with are :—Falls of Conon, Falls of Rogie, Falls of Orrin, Falls of Scatwell, and Falls of Garve.

The Salmon Disease—

1. No salmon disease.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning about the last week in October.
2. The greatest number spawned between 5th and 18th November.
3. Spawning ceased about the middle of December.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as considerably above the average of previous seasons. The River Conon was in flood from the beginning of November until the end of the spawning season.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in the last week of March.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was fairly good.

NOTE.—The upper proprietors, with a view to improving the angling in the river, have leased the Brahan net and cruives fishings from Seaforth for a number of years, and, in consequence, the nets have not been used on the Brahan fishing during the season of 1911, nor have the cruives been fished. The fishing boxes at the upper and lower cruives have been kept fully open for the free run of salmon to the angling waters above. The angling on the Brahan and Fairburn waters during the spring was very good. From the opening of the fishing on the 11th February until the end of April over 300 salmon were secured by rod and line. This is a record for these angling waters. Owing to the dry weather and the lowness of the river during the summer and autumn months, the rod fishing in all parts of the river was poor.

REPORT FROM ALNESS DISTRICT.

Take of Fish—

1. (a) By fixed engines in the sea—No fixed nets in the district.
(b) By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—A little below the average.
(c) By rod and line—Has been much below the average of previous years owing to long-continued dry weather.
3. Sea trout began to run up the river about the middle of June. July was the best month for sea trout. Grilse appeared at the mouth of the river about the middle of June, but the best run was in July and August.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was about 25½ lbs., by sweep net on the Dalmore fishings about the beginning of August.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £451.
2. The assessment levied was 4s. 6d. per £.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 1 permanent bailiff, with one or more temporary assistants as may be found necessary. An arrangement with the Moray Firth Salmon Fisheries Company, Limited, is in force for the policing of the Cromarty Firth by means of the Company's steam launch.
4. No prosecutions.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish.

1. No change as regards obstructions in the Alness river. A new dam has been erected in the Balnagown river, and the District Board has called upon the owner to provide a proper fish pass in terms of the provisions of the statutes and bye-laws.
2. Bye-laws are well observed in the Alness river, and fairly well observed in the Balnagown river, as fish can get up to the new dam at Balnagown when the river is in flood. But the new dam has no fish pass, and at present forms a complete obstruction at this point. See preceding answer.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect :—See above.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with—None.

Pollutions—

1. There is practically no pollution in the district, the sewage from the village of Alness being now carried by pipes direct into the sea below the mouth of the river.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance this year in the month of January, and reached its height in the same month.
The river was free of diseased fish in March.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was 15 kelts.

The Spawning Season—

1. Sea trout were first noticed spawning on or about 25th October, and salmon and grilse in November.
2. The greatest number spawned in November.
3. Spawning ceased or was nearly finished by the middle of December.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as below the average. The river was in flood all the spawning season.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in April, May, and June.
The greatest number migrated in May.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was only fair.

*REPORT FROM KYLE OF SUTHERLAND DISTRICT.***Take of Fish—**

1. (a) By fixed engines in the sea—Below the average.
(b) By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—Above the average.
(c) By rod and line—Above the average.
2. The actual number of fish caught cannot be given.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 38 lbs.
The particulars of time and place of capture are :—End of July, Portmahomack.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £4510 17s. 6d.
2. The assessment levied was 1s. 2d. per £.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 9 in number.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow :—One against a boy for spearing sea trout during annual close time. Result—conviction and fine of 10s., with £1 4s. of expenses imposed.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect—None.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case?—As far as possible.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect—None.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with are:—Carron fall at Amat and Glenmuick fall on the Cassley.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance this year in the month of June, and reached its height in September.
The river was free of diseased fish in November.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was 25 kelts, being 19 males and 6 females.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 9th September.
2. The greatest number spawned between 20th October and 5th December.
3. Spawning ceased 16th December.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as far above the average number. Waters were in flood most of the time.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in May.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was above the average.

COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND—NORTH COAST (RIVERS HALLA-DALE, NAVER, BORGIE, KINLOCH, AND HOPE).

Take of Fish—

1. An average year.
2. The actual number of fish caught has been as follows:—
 - (a) By fixed engine—530 salmon, 1647 grilse, and 5 trout.
 - (b) By sweep net—1126 salmon, 3117 grilse, and 63 trout.
 - (c) By rod and line—566 salmon, 110 grilse, and 1107 trout.
3. Expressed as percentages for each month of the season, so as to show the times of greatest run, the figures are:—

	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
By Fixed Engine	Salmon	...	...	6	21	56	16	1	...
	Grilse	...	...	...	...	55	42	3	...
	Trout	...	..	...	20	60	20	...	...
By Sweep Net	Salmon	...	...	...	28	39	33	...	...
	Grilse	...	...	...	...	27	72	1	...
	Trout	...	...	...	3	21	76	...	...
By Rod and Line	Salmon	4	29	32	15	6	4	4	6
	& Grilse	...	...	...	..	10	57	17	16
	Trout	...	...	...	2	3	54	26	15

Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared, as included in the above return, are as follow:—First grilse caught 6th May, by bag-net; first sea trout caught in April, by rod and line.

4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 30 lbs.
The particulars of time and place of capture are:—June, in bag-net east from Bighouse Head.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £1420 per Valuation Roll, but angling mostly let with shootings and not apportioned at full value.
2. No assessment levied.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 3 in number, in addition to keepers who assist in the watching.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 13th October.
2. The greatest number spawned between 1st and 27th November.
3. Spawning ceased about 10th December.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as fair. Fish were plentiful, but spawning was somewhat interrupted by floods.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in May, particularly about the middle of the month.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was good.

REPORT FROM EAST SUTHERLAND—BEING FOR HELMSDALE, BRORA, AND FLEET DISTRICTS.**Take of Fish—**

1. As compared with the average results of previous years, the take of fish generally throughout the district has been a little below the average by rods.
2. The actual number of fish caught has been as follows :—
 - (a) By fixed engine—None.
 - (b) By sweep net—Salmon 453, grilse 234, trout 284.
 - (c) By rod and line—Helmsdale 1323, Brora 248, Fleet 39.
3. Expressed as percentages for each month of the season, so as to show the times of greatest run, the figures are :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
By sweep net, {	Salmon	...	...	14·45	38·38	19·48	8·49	11·43	4·14	...
	Grilse	...	...	...	...	1·68	13·92	54·81	26·56	...
	Trout	...	...	...	...	2·46	83·45	11·94	2·12	...
By rod and line, {	Helmsdale	1·58	4·93	13·85	11·48	12·47	19·04	18·53	9·23	5·89
	Brora	...	16·13	40·33	23·38	6·45	4·25	2·43	·40	3·63

Note.—Fishing on river Brora suspended till 1st May; figures shown in March and April arrived at by including fish netted in Loch Brora.

4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 34 lbs., caught in the mouth of the river Brora by a sweep net on the 6th July. A salmon 30½ lbs. was taken on the Helmsdale by rod, on No. 3 beat (upper), by Mr. J. B. Taylor, Torrish.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £2160, but angling mostly let with shootings and not apportioned at full value.
2. The water bailiffs employed are 4 in number, but gamekeepers on the estate are bound to assist in watching.
3. No prosecutions.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect—None during 1911.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case?—These have been duly observed.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect :—None built in 1911.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with :—There are quite a number of these.

Pollutions—

1. None exist.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance this year in the month of January. The river was free of diseased fish on December 9th.

- The number of diseased fish taken from the river Brora and destroyed was 5 (all male kelts); none reported from other rivers.

The Spawning Season—

- Fish were first noticed spawning on November 7th.
- The greatest number spawned between the 20th and 25th November.
- Spawning ceased about the end of November.
- As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as being well up to the average.

Smolts—

- Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in the Helmsdale in the second week of April—Brora in May.
- As a smolt year 1911 was good.

REPORT FROM GRUDIE OR DIONARD DISTRICT.

Take of Fish—

- By fixed engines in the sea—None.
 - By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—None.
 - By rod and line—Above the average.
- The actual number of fish caught has been as follows :—
 - By fixed engine—None.
 - By sweep net—None.
 - By rod and line—1034.
- Expressed as percentages for each month of the season, so as to show the times of greatest run, the figures are :—

	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
By rod and line	11·12	26·88	35·10	26·88

Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared, as included in the above return, are as follow :—Grilse, July; sea trout, May.

- The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 16 lbs. The particulars of time and place of capture are :—Lower Dionard, 29th September, 1911.

The Spawning Season—

- Fish were first noticed spawning on 28th October.

Smolts—

- Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in April.
- As a smolt year 1911 was good.

REPORT FROM KIRKAIG DISTRICT.

Take of Fish—

- By rod and line—Below average.
- The actual number of fish caught has been as follows :—
 - By rod and line—36 salmon and grilse.
- The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 27 lbs. The particulars of time of capture—30th August.

Protection—

- The assessable rental for 1911 was £130.
- No water bailiffs employed.
- No prosecutions instituted.

*REPORT FROM INVER DISTRICT.***Take of Fish—**

1. (c) By rod and line—Below average.
2. The actual number of fish caught has been—
(c) By rod and line—85 salmon and grilse.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 20 lbs.
The particulars of time and place of capture are:—27th September, in
“Red Pool,” lower end of river.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £240.
3. No water bailiffs employed.
4. No prosecutions instituted.

*REPORT FROM INCHARD DISTRICT.***Take of Fish—**

1. (c) By rod and line—Above average.
2. The actual number of fish caught has been—
(c) By rod and line—60 salmon and grilse, including catch in Loch
Garbet bay.
4. The average weight during the season was 7 lbs.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £50.
3. No water bailiffs employed.
4. No prosecutions instituted.

*REPORT FROM SKYE DISTRICTS.***Take of Fish—**

The take of fish this year is much below the average.
No reliable figures are obtainable.

*REPORT FROM BALGAY DISTRICT.***Take of Fish—**

1. Has been below the average.
2. The actual number of fish caught has been—
(c) By rod and line—3 salmon only got on the river Balgay during
the whole season.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 8 or 9 lbs.
The particulars of place of capture are:—The river Balgay.

Protection—

1. All expenses paid by C. J. Murray, Esq., of Lochcarron, and the Earl of
Lovelace.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 1 in number.
4. No prosecutions instituted.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect—None.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with are:—Falls of Inverbain river.

Pollutions—

1. No pollutions.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 18th October—sea trout only.
2. The greatest number spawned from 18th October to 20th November

3. Spawning ceased about the end of November or first week of December.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as fairly good.

NOTE.—Sea trout, as a rule, were comparatively less in size this year than they had been on former years. The reason supposed for this is that the tacksmen who lease the outer coast salmon fishings take all the largest sea trout in their bag-nets. To prove that this is the case, if a sea trout of larger size is got with the rod and line here, then it is almost certain to have the mark of the net where it has barely come through.

REPORT FROM LOCHY DISTRICT.

Take of Fish—

1. (c) By rod and line—About average of last few years.
2. Expressed as percentages for each month of the season, the figures are :—

	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
By Rod and Line. { Salmon and grilse, Sea trout, ...	0·13 ...	1·2 ...	3·8 ...	5·5 2·4	33·5 34	17·9 42·6	24 16·8	14 4·2

3. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 38 lbs.
The particulars of time and place of capture are :—Caught on 3rd May on No. 3 beat (Muccommer) with fly.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £2130.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 15 in number.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance this year in the month of November.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 26th October.
2. The greatest number spawned from 25th November till 15th December.
3. Water too high for spawning. Fish short on Spean, but fair on Lochy.

Smolts—

1. River too high to notice them migrating.
2. Unable to form any idea.

REPORT FROM AWE DISTRICT.

Take of Fish—

1. Above the average of 1910, with the exception of sea trout, which was much below the average of last year.
3. Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared are as follow :—April 11th, sea trout up to 3 lbs. ; June 3rd, first appearance of grilse, 5½ lbs.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 47 lbs.
The particulars of time and place of capture are :—Kerrera, bag-net, Awe district. Several caught on river Awe up to 40 lbs.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £1519.
2. The assessment levied was £114.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 1 in number, with the assistance of another from 1st May till 30th September.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow :—Smolts found in Oban hotelkeeper's possession ; said hotelkeeper convicted and fined 5s. Smolts and "batt" containing smolts confiscated. Alex. Carmichael, who sold said fish, convicted and fined 20s. ; both fines paid.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect—One dealt with at Luskum, river Connel. Dam entirely removed and a free run for fish of the salmon kind up and down said river.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case?—Yes.

The Salmon Disease—

No disease in the river Awe or district.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 30th October, sea trout; 11th November, salmon.
2. The greatest number spawned on 28th November.
3. Spawning ceased at end of December. December 16th, fine show of sea trout seen spawning very late.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as—Breeding fish, very good show; state of water during November and December, very high; spawning season, very good.

NOTE.—If we experience a dry spring, it may interfere with the spawning done on high gravel.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards on 30th March.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was fairly good.

NOTE.—Weight of salmon in the Awe district was higher than it has been for many years. Both salmon and grilse were fully up to the average during the netting season, but sea trout during that period were poor.

REPORT FROM CLYDE AND LEVEN DISTRICT, INCLUDING LOCH LOMOND.**Take of Fish—**

1. The take of fish by sweep net in tidal waters of the Clyde estuary, and by rod and line in Loch Lomond watershed, has been below the average of previous years.

Note.—There are no fixed engines in the district.

2. The actual number of fish caught has been as follows :—

*(a) By sweep net in the Clyde estuary—(1) 258 salmon, (2) 445 grilse, (3) 3468 sea trout.

(b) By rod and line (approximately)—In Loch Lomond, but not including its tributary streams—(1) 96 salmon and grilse, (2) 472 sea trout.

*Note.—Netting began 12th May, and closed 22nd July, Saturday and Monday of each week being treated as close time.

3. Expressed as percentages for each month of the season, so as to show the times of greatest run, the figures are :—

	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
By Sweep Net	{ Salmon,	...	...	12	70	18	...	...
	{ Grilse,	...	...	...	44	56	...	...
	{ Sea trout,	...	...	2	22	76	...	...
By Rod and Line,	{ Salmon	2	4	14	25	30	13	10
	{ and Grilse	...	...	4	8	18	25	35
	{ Sea trout,	...	...	4	8	18	25	35

Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared, as included in the above return, are as follow :—

- (1) In Clyde nets—(a) grilse on 14th June; (b) sea trout were already running when netting began.
- (2) In Loch Lomond—not noted.

4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was (a) in Clyde nets, about 19 lbs. ; (b) in Loch Lomond, 20 lbs., at the Endrick mouth, with fly, on 2nd June.

Protection—

3. The water bailiffs employed varied in number from 3 to 7. The staff is at full strength in August, September, and October, and is adequate to supervise the whole watershed, extensive as that is. A motor boat patrols Loch Lomond. Cases of serious poaching are now rare in the district.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follows :—A “smolt” case and a “kelt” case were successfully prosecuted at Dumbarton. At Stirling a case of alleged “stroke hauling” on the Endrick, at Fintry, was found not proven.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect—None.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with are as detailed in a former report. There is no change in the circumstances.

Pollutions—

1. The existing pollutions are as formerly specified. Thanks to careful supervision by the manufacturers on the Leven, even in a season of unusual drought, the river remained in a state of comparative purity. On one day only, viz., 20th July, were fish reported to be in a sick and dying condition.
2. Remedial measures are also as detailed in former reports. It is submitted that the Leven will never reach a satisfactory condition of purity until the Burgh of Dumbarton faces the problem of treating the increasing quantity of domestic sewage which is poured in a crude state into the river in the lower tidal pools.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Practically none.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning :—Sea trout, 9th October ; salmon, 28th November.
2. The greatest number spawned :—Sea trout, in November ; salmon, in December.
3. Spawning ceased :—Sea trout, end of December ; salmon, middle of January.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as favourable.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards about the end of March.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was remarkable for an unusually large and prolonged run of smolts to the sea. Nothing like it has been seen in the district for many years.

REPORT FROM AYR DISTRICT.

Take of Fish—

1. The take of fish was very much below the average owing to the abnormally dry season. The sea fishings are not let by the proprietor, and as there is no netting employed in any part of the river, the fish have all been taken by rod and line.
2. As most of the proprietors do not keep an accurate, or any record at all, of the times when and the actual number of fish caught, it is impossible to give reliable information on the subject.
3. Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared are as follow :—The first run of fish took place on 21st April. No runs of fish of any consequence took place after that until towards the end of the season.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 25 lbs. Captured with minnow about one mile from the sea.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £184.
2. The assessment levied was £184.
3. The water bailiffs employed are two in number. During a part of the season an additional bailiff is employed on the lower reaches.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow :—Two men were convicted of poaching and fined.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect :—The dam dyke at Haugh, which consists of a double wooden barrier, is in a ruinous state, and forms a very serious obstacle to the ascent of fish. The Board have called upon the proprietors to conform to the bye-laws, but they have not yet decided as to what is to be done regarding the matter.
2. The bye-laws are generally observed.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect :—The Board have called upon the proprietor of Barskimming Mill to provide the dam dyke there with suitable pass. A pass has been placed in the lower of the two dykes at Ayr Mills at the instigation of the Crown authorities, to whom the fishings at that part belong.
4. There are no natural obstructions.

Pollutions—

1. There are no pollutions.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance this year in the months of July, August, and September.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed cannot be ascertained, but they would amount to about the average number.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning in the first week in November.
2. The greatest number spawned in December.
3. Spawning ceased in the beginning of January.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as about the average.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in April and May.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was very indifferent.

*REPORT FROM DOON DISTRICT.***Take of Fish—**

1. As compared with previous years, the take of fish throughout the district was very much below the average ; this is accounted for entirely owing to the dry state of the weather during the whole season. The river was down at such a low level that fishing, unless for sea trout at night, was impracticable. The sea fishings were let at the beginning of the season for a period of six years. These fishings had not been let for the previous five years. The tacksman, it is understood, had only a very moderate season owing to unfavourable winds prevailing and the presence of an abnormal amount of a fine seaweed which adhered to the nets. No netting is permitted in the area between Blackburn rocks on the north and Greenan Castle on the south, leaving a large area free of netting in the vicinity of the course of the river.
2. As many of the proprietors do not keep an accurate, or any record at all, of the times when and the actual number of fish caught, it is impossible to give reliable information on the subject. Most of the fish were caught in the closing days of the season. The first spring fish was killed on 6th March. It was taken by minnow in the tidal waters,

3. Particulars as to the times salmon, grilse, and sea trout appeared are as follow :—The first run of salmon took place on 12th January, the second on 9th February, and the third on 17th February. The first sea trout was killed on 28th April. The first grilse was taken in the nets on 30th May. The tacksman remarked upon the few grilse taken in proportion to the number of salmon. The principal run of salmon was in the end of October ; before that it was impossible for them to ascend owing to the low state of the river.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 27½ lbs. The particulars of time and place of capture are :—It was captured about nine miles from the sea with minnow. The capture took place towards the close of the season.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £499.
2. The assessment levied was £224 11s.
3. The water bailiffs employed are two in number. During a part of the season an additional bailiff is employed in the lower reaches.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow :—Three men were convicted of poaching and fined.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect :—None.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case ?—The bye-laws generally are observed. The sluices at the intake of the lade at Datch Mills have now been repaired and made watertight, and a bye-wash sluice provided in the lade immediately above the water-wheel.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect :—None.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with :—None.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance this year in the month of July, and continued during August and September.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed cannot be definitely ascertained, but they would amount to about the average.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning in the beginning of November.
2. The greatest number spawned in December.
3. Spawning ceased in middle of January.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as good.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in the end of April.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was exceptionally good.

REPORT FROM GIRVAN DISTRICT.

Take of Fish—

2. The actual number of fish caught has been as follows :—
 - (a) By fixed engine—About 900 salmon, 650 grilse, and 550 sea trout (reported by lessees).
 - (c) By rod and line—45 salmon and 195 sea trout, so far as records were kept.
3. Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared are as follow :—First salmon caught, 11th March, 1911, 10 lb. ; first sea trout, 5th April, 1911, 2 lb. ; first grilse, 5th June, 1911, 4½ lb.—all in sea nets.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon reported as taken during the season was 24½ lbs.
The particulars of time and place of capture are :—In sea net, July 1911,

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £533 10s.
2. The assessment levied was £26 13s. 6d.
3. One water bailiff employed.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow :—There were three prosecutions for failing to observe the weekly close time. In one case the fine was £30 and £1 of expenses, in another £6 and £1 of expenses; the third was abandoned, it being discovered that the contravention was committed in a different fishery and by a different tenant from the one libelled in the indictment. The prosecutions were undertaken by the Fishmongers' Company of London with consent of the Clerk to the Board. The fines were paid over to the funds of the Board and the Fishmongers' Company paid the expenses of the prosecution.

The contraventions of the weekly close time referred to above were committed by certain lessees setting their leaders to sea nets in the small hours of Monday mornings—a practice hitherto unsuspected.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect :—None.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case ?—The bye-laws are fairly well observed in the district.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect :—None.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with :—None.

Pollutions—

1. The existing pollutions are :—A certain amount of pollution still goes on from the water percolating through the ground from a shut-down disused coal mine which went on fire and was drowned out by the accumulating water. This water is not so highly impregnated with sulphate of iron and other noxious elements as at first, and though the effects of it are still distinctly noticeable when the river is low, it does not now seem to destroy fish life. In July, 1911, another source of pollution was discovered in the Maybole Sewage Works owing to various serious defects not only in the sludge pits and filtration beds connected with the works, but also in the piping system leading to the tanks. It was found that advantage was being taken of the overflows to allow crude household and tanwork sewage to find its way to the river by means of an open burn. On one occasion the discharge was so bad that all the fish in the Abbeymill Burn (a spawning tributary stream) were destroyed—quantities of dead fish being taken out. This source of pollution is in course of being remedied by additional works to be carried out by Maybole Town Council under agreement with the riparian proprietors, but only after the latter had taken opinion of Counsel and intimated proceedings for interdict and damages.

The Salmon Disease—

1. No disease.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning late in November this year.
2. The greatest number spawned in December.
3. Spawning ceased about the end of December.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as average, though not so good as the last two seasons.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in early April.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was average.

NOTE.—As on other occasions, Mr. Calderwood kindly offered his services to the riparian proprietors in connection with the Maybole sewage pollution before referred to, and they appointed him their arbiter in the event of negotiations taking that course and a reference becoming necessary.

REPORT FROM STINCHAR DISTRICT.

Take of Fish--

1. (a) By fixed engines in the sea—Average.
(c) By rod and line—Below average.
3. Particulars as to times grilse and sea trout appeared are as follow :—
22nd June, 1911.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 34 lbs.

Protection--

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £400.
2. The assessment levied was £16.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 1 in number in spawning season.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance this year in the month of August.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning at end of November.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as a fair average season.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in second week in May.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was above the average.

REPORT FROM CREE DISTRICT.

Take of Fish—

- (a) By fixed engines in the sea—Above average.
(b) By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—Above average.
(c) By rod and line—Above average.
2. The actual number of fish caught has been as follows :—
(a) By fixed engine—Not known.
(b) By sweep net—Not known.
(c) By rod and line—222.
3. Grilse and sea trout appeared in June.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 22½ lbs., by net and coble.
The particulars of time and place of capture are :—Month of May; place unknown.

Protection--

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £852 10s.
2. The assessment levied was £31 19s. 6½d.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 3 all the year round and 4 in June, July, August, and September. The District Board only pay the half wage of 1 man and the proprietors the remainder.
4. No prosecutions instituted.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

1. Dam dykes disused, built, or in prospect :—The obstruction reported last year of water for timber merchant's mill at Minnigaff from the dam dyke on Penkiln Burn is improved by the miller using steam as motive power when the water is low.
2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case ?—Regular.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect :—None.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with are :—On High Cree, at Bargrennan Lynn, and on Minnoch at Glencaird Lynn.

Pollutions—

1. None complained of.
2. Remedial measures :—None.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance this year in the month of August, and reached its height in August.
The river was free of diseased fish in September.
2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was 17.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 17th October.
2. The greatest number spawned in November.
3. Spawning ceased—Not known.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as excellent.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in June
2. As a smolt year 1911 was good.

*REPORT FROM DEE (KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE) DISTRICT.***Take of Fish—**

Salmon were well above the average. Sea trout reported as decreasing yearly. Grilse below the average, but this largely affected by the abnormally dry season.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £1231.
2. The assessment levied was 8 per cent.
3. The water bailiffs employed are one in number, with extra watchers at spawning time.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 24th October.
2. The greatest number spawned by 20th November.
3. Still spawning on 25th December.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as moderate. Rivers heavy all the time.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in April.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was up to the average.

NOTE.—The District Fishery Board discussed whether steps could be taken to reduce the pike in Loch Ken. A sum of £15 was voted to the object.

*REPORT FROM NITH DISTRICT.***Take of Fish—**

1. (a) By fixed engines in the sea—Cannot be ascertained.
(b) By sweep net in tidal or fresh waters—Under the average of previous years.
(c) By rod and line—Under last year's average.
2. The actual number of fish caught :—
(c) By rod and line—Cannot be ascertained correctly, but, so far as known, 18 salmon and 25 grilse were caught.
(d) By haaf net the past season has been the best for 20 years. Various fishermen had as many as 10 fish, principally grilse, at a single tide.
3. Particulars as to the times grilse and sea trout appeared are as follow :—
Grilse about beginning of June ; sea trout early in April.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 25 lbs.
The particulars of time and place of capture are :—On 6th November, 1911, by rod and line, in the Isle Kirkmahoe Water.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £531 7s. 8d.
2. The assessment levied was 5s. per £.
3. The water bailiffs employed are 1 in number, with about 20 gamekeepers sworn in as special watchers.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow :—During the year fourteen persons were proceeded against for contravening various Sections of the Salmon Fisheries Act, and all were convicted, and fines varying from 17s. 6d. to £3 10s. imposed.

Obstructions to the Passage of Fish—

2. Are the bye-laws observed in every case?—Observed except in regard to Dalgonar meal mill, Dunscore parish. The caul there is not in a good state, in so far as there is no fish pass. Fish can only ascend when the river is swollen.
3. Fish passes built or in prospect :—None.
4. Natural obstructions not yet dealt with are :—Cluden Rocks, at Gribton saw mill, Holywood parish (River Cairn).

Pollutions—

1. The existing pollutions are :—The effluents from the mills at Dumfries containing dye, which are still unconnected with the sewage system.

The Salmon Disease—

1. The river was free of diseased fish during the year.

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 20th December 1910.
2. The greatest number spawned during January and February 1911.
3. Spawning ceased at end of February 1911.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as fairly good.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards in second week of April 1911, and continued till end of May 1911.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was fairly good.

NOTE.—The District Board had collected evidence for a prosecution against the Caerlaverock paidle net fishermen for breach of interdict, but the Fishery Board for Scotland having given intimation that they intended holding an inquiry, with the view to finding a *modus vivendi* whereby white fishing and salmon fishing could be carried on without material injury to either, the proceedings were dropped. The result or effect of the inquiry is still problematical.

REPORT FROM ANNAN DISTRICT.**Take of Fish—**

2. The actual number of fish caught cannot be ascertained.
3. Sea trout appeared in the first week in April. Grilse appeared in the first week in June.
4. The weight of the heaviest salmon taken during the season was 38 lbs. The particulars of time and place of capture are :—In poke-nets, east side of Solway viaduct, on 3rd August 1911.

Protection—

1. The assessable rental for 1911 was £2917.
2. The assessment levied was 3s. 6d. per £.
3. The water bailiffs employed are four in number.
4. Particulars as to prosecutions instituted are briefly as follow :—
 - (1) Eric Nicholson having an unclean salmon in possession; tried Sheriff Court, Dumfries, 31st March 1911; fined £2 and £3 expenses.

- (2) Jacob Robinson and Richard Woodhouse, fishing without permission with boat and whammel nets in Solway Firth, on Newbie fishing; Sheriff Court, Dumfries, on 19th October 1911; fined 10s. and 25s. expenses each; case stated for appeal; appeal not lodged.
- (3) John Wilson and Wm. Wilson, similar case, same date, admonished
- (4) John Woodhouse and Jas. Woodhouse, do., do., do.
- (5) Hugh Woodman and Thos. Woodman, do., do., do.
- (6) Robert Woodman and George Irving, do., do., do.
- (7) George Willacy and Wm. Rae, do., do., do.

The Salmon Disease—

1. Disease made its appearance this year in the month of January, and reached its height in March.

The river was free of diseased fish in May.

2. The number of diseased fish taken from the river and destroyed was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Kelts, - - - - -	12	20
Clean, - - - - -	11	2

The Spawning Season—

1. Fish were first noticed spawning on 29th December 1910.
2. The greatest number spawned in January 1911.
3. Spawning ceased at the end of February 1911.
4. As regards numbers of breeding fish, and state of the water, the past spawning season is regarded as good.

Smolts—

1. Smolts were noticed to be migrating seawards on 8th May 1911.
2. As a smolt year 1911 was good.

APPENDIX R.

RATEABLE VALUE OF SALMON FISHERIES, IN DISTRICTS WHERE BOARDS HAVE BEEN FORMED, FOR THE YEARS 1881 TO 1911 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	Alness.		Annan.		Awe.		Ayr.		Balgay.		Bervie.		Conon.		Cree.		Dee (Aberdeen).		Dee (Solway.)	
	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.
Average for 5 years, 1881 to 1885	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Average for 5 years, 1886 to 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1891	-	-	2,112	701	-	-	586	-	40	-	586	2,560	530	11,968	530	546	11,968	1,463	1,463	1,463
1892	-	-	2,099	718	-	-	586	-	40	-	586	2,756	530	12,336	530	532	12,336	1,463	1,463	1,463
1893	-	-	2,165	723	-	-	586	-	40	-	586	2,975	544	13,911	544	-	13,911	1,463	1,463	1,463
1894	-	-	2,778	723	-	-	536	-	40	-	536	2,944	554	14,489	554	-	14,489	1,463	1,463	1,463
1895	-	-	2,793	896	752	36	536	-	40	36	566	2,540	554	14,593	554	542	14,593	1,693	1,693	1,693
1896	584	3,182	896	896	20	20	1,071	20	20	20	1,071	2,455	571	15,820	571	-	15,820	1,603	1,603	1,603
1897	614	3,182	878	878	20	20	1,071	20	20	20	1,071	2,590	571	16,176	571	-	16,176	1,693	1,693	1,693
1898	608	3,182	878	878	100	100	871	100	40	40	871	2,554	696	17,468	696	-	17,468	1,603	1,603	1,603
1899	609	3,182	870	870	110	110	871	110	42	42	871	2,554	696	17,427	696	-	17,427	1,603	1,603	1,603
1900	610	3,182	870	878	110	110	871	110	24	24	951	2,504	696	18,989	696	646	18,989	1,603	1,603	1,603
1901	606	3,196	936	936	110	110	910	110	20	20	910	3,142	696	19,419	696	-	19,419	1,596	1,596	1,596
1902	601	3,197	936	936	110	110	910	110	20	20	910	3,141	696	19,455	696	-	19,455	1,557	1,557	1,557
1903	617	3,197	1,052	1,052	110	110	910	110	40	40	910	3,108	691	18,393	691	-	18,393	1,556	1,556	1,556
1904	617	3,197	1,129	1,129	110	110	911	110	40	40	911	2,975	695	19,079	695	-	19,079	1,556	1,556	1,556
1905	735	3,256	1,208	1,208	110	110	911	110	40	40	911	3,047	728	19,333	728	700	19,333	1,570	1,570	1,570
1906	531	3,006	1,306	1,306	110	110	911	110	40	40	911	3,047	868	19,068	868	-	19,068	1,570	1,570	1,570
1907	455	2,947	1,467	1,467	125	125	911	125	40	40	911	3,000	933	18,999	933	-	18,999	1,231	1,231	1,231
1908	451	2,917	1,504	1,504	160	160	1,096	160	40	40	1,096	2,968	863	18,386	863	-	18,386	1,231	1,231	1,231
1909	451	2,917	1,481	1,481	125	125	1,096	125	40	40	1,096	2,914	853	17,884	853	-	17,884	1,231	1,231	1,231
*1910	451	2,917	1,481	1,481	124	124	1,095	124	40	40	1,095	2,788	852	17,883	852	-	17,883	1,231	1,231	1,231
*1911	451	2,917	1,519	1,519	184	184	1,095	184	40	40	1,095	2,788	852	18,005	852	-	18,005	1,231	1,231	1,231

* Assessed Rentals.

APPENDIX R—continued.
RATEABLE VALUE OF SALMON FISHERIES, IN DISTRICTS WHERE BOARDS HAVE BEEN FORMED, FOR THE YEARS 1881 TO 1911 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	Deveron.		Don.		Doon.		Esk (North).		Esk (South).		Findhorn.		Forth.		Girvan.		Kyle of Sutherland.		Lochy.		Nairn.		
	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	
Average for 5 years, 1881 to 1885 ...	—	2,477	—	3,247	—	—	—	6,311	—	2,431	—	3,617	—	3,868	—	571	—	2,496	—	1,658	—	—	—
Average for 5 years, 1886 to 1890 ...	—	1,807	—	3,806	—	—	—	6,673	—	3,055	—	3,570	—	4,261	—	547	—	2,598	—	1,719	—	—	—
1891 ...	2,047	—	3,646	—	—	6,476	—	3,012	—	3,541	—	3,890	—	3,890	—	542	—	2,640	—	—	—	1,895	1,543
1892 ...	2,071	—	3,623	—	—	6,519	—	3,012	—	2,501	—	3,704	—	3,704	—	542	—	2,665	—	—	—	1,961	1,343
1893 ...	2,073	—	3,964	—	—	6,609	—	3,012	—	3,491	—	3,765	—	3,765	—	542	—	2,613	—	—	—	1,961	1,343
1894 ...	2,138	—	3,743	—	—	6,812	—	3,002	—	3,501	—	3,806	—	3,806	—	554	—	2,658	—	—	—	2,122	1,343
1895 ...	2,383	2,142	3,583	3,711	—	6,812	6,645	3,149	3,037	3,501	3,507	3,766	3,786	3,786	544	544	2,611	37	2,012	2,012	1,136	1,341	
1896 ...	2,360	—	3,390	—	—	6,519	—	3,149	—	3,446	—	3,617	—	3,617	—	500	—	2,634	—	—	—	2,094	1,136
1897 ...	2,469	—	3,383	—	—	6,546	—	3,149	—	3,436	—	3,616	—	3,616	—	524	—	2,731	—	—	—	2,115	1,135
1898 ...	2,658	—	3,374	—	—	6,579	—	3,607	—	3,436	—	3,738	—	3,738	—	524	—	2,771	—	—	—	2,115	1,136
1899 ...	2,979	—	3,430	—	—	6,523	—	3,424	—	3,436	—	3,792	—	3,792	—	524	—	2,838	—	—	—	2,020	1,136
1900 ...	3,078	2,708	3,336	3,382	—	6,414	6,515	3,492	3,342	3,511	3,453	3,801	3,712	3,801	544	523	2,845	2,763	2,430	2,430	2,338	1,136	1,136
1901 ...	3,186	—	3,691	—	473	6,510	—	3,492	—	3,527	—	3,925	—	3,925	—	514	—	2,890	—	—	—	2,992	1,136
1902 ...	3,048	—	3,700	—	473	6,466	—	3,567	—	3,527	—	3,928	—	3,928	—	528	—	3,132	—	—	—	2,992	1,136
1903 ...	3,105	—	3,646	—	486	6,494	—	3,552	—	3,731	—	3,928	—	3,928	—	553	—	3,132	—	—	—	2,992	1,136
1904 ...	3,387	—	3,863	—	498	6,494	—	3,565	—	3,607	—	3,510	—	3,510	—	544	—	3,517	—	—	—	2,238	1,141
1905 ...	3,369	3,219	4,153	3,810	485	6,489	6,490	3,590	3,553	3,661	3,581	3,513	3,721	3,513	549	537	3,515	3,115	2,231	2,231	2,231	1,219	1,154
1906 ...	3,425	—	4,173	—	498	6,486	—	3,600	—	3,681	—	3,274	—	3,274	—	544	—	3,458	—	—	—	2,231	1,204
1907 ...	3,381	—	3,946	—	513	6,474	—	3,674	—	3,661	—	3,491	—	3,491	—	534	—	3,458	—	—	—	2,280	1,205
1908 ...	2,707	—	3,843	—	511	6,614	—	3,403	—	3,403	—	3,569	—	3,569	—	534	—	3,458	—	—	—	1,900	1,205
1909 ...	3,193	—	3,503	—	508	7,621	—	3,697	—	3,697	—	3,684	—	3,684	—	534	—	4,524	—	—	—	1,900	1,205
*1910 ...	3,193	—	3,503	—	508	7,650	—	3,424	—	3,361	—	3,647	—	3,647	—	533	—	4,524	—	—	—	2,130	1,205
*1911 ...	3,340	—	3,381	—	499	7,617	—	3,464	—	3,677	—	3,756	—	3,756	—	533	—	4,510	—	—	—	2,130	1,205

* Assessed Rentals.

APPENDIX R—continued.

RATEABLE VALUE OF SALMON FISHERIES IN DISTRICTS WHERE BOARDS HAVE BEEN FORMED, FOR THE YEARS 1881 TO 1911 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Ness.		Nith.		Skye.		Spey.		Stinchar.		Tay.		Thurso.		Tweed.		Ugie.		Ythan.	
	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.	Annual value.	Average value for each period of 5 years.
Average for 5 years, 1881 to 1885 ...	£	3,093	£	520	£	-	£	9,165	£	-	£	19,596	£	-	£	13,600	£	335	£	746
Average for 5 years, 1886 to 1890 ...	-	3,203	-	464	-	-	-	10,207	-	-	-	20,504	-	-	-	14,158	-	314	-	834
1891 ...	3,366	-	443	-	-	-	9,669	-	-	-	17,820	-	-	-	14,414	-	358	-	931	-
1892 ...	3,254	-	423	-	-	-	9,687	-	-	17,227	-	-	-	14,746	-	358	-	-	1,004	-
1893 ...	3,253	-	756	-	-	-	9,687	-	-	19,008	-	-	-	14,573	-	358	-	-	1,004	-
1894 ...	3,468	-	775	-	-	-	9,316	-	-	21,763	-	-	-	15,583	-	356	-	-	1,004	-
1895 ...	3,209	3,310	771	633	-	-	9,588	9,589	-	-	19,587	19,079	-	15,803	15,023	402	366	-	1,024	993
1896 ...	3,085	-	815	-	-	-	8,671	-	-	17,091	-	-	-	15,084	-	503	-	-	1,024	-
1897 ...	3,503	-	780	-	-	-	9,638	-	-	17,211	-	-	-	15,444	-	504	-	-	1,294	-
1898 ...	3,667	-	781	-	-	-	10,634	-	-	17,905	-	-	-	15,239	-	508	-	-	1,299	-
1899 ...	3,510	-	775	-	-	-	11,633	-	-	21,043	-	-	-	15,000	-	768	-	-	1,299	-
1900 ...	3,647	3,482	676	765	424	-	10,122	10,119	200	-	22,482	19,147	-	15,032	15,159	845	625	-	1,317	1,246
1901 ...	3,582	-	654	-	540	-	8,608	-	400	-	22,549	-	-	15,005	-	839	-	-	1,398	-
1902 ...	3,636	-	545	-	540	-	8,052	-	400	-	22,549	-	-	15,005	-	839	-	-	1,398	-
1903 ...	3,516	-	554	-	540	-	8,147	-	400	-	22,648	-	-	15,338	-	812	-	-	1,389	-
1904 ...	3,404	-	584	-	540	-	7,397	-	400	-	22,902	-	-	15,389	-	779	-	-	1,359	-
1905 ...	3,646	3,556	583	583	540	540	8,365	8,113	400	400	23,069	22,794	-	15,450	15,247	778	809	-	1,369	1,382
1906 ...	3,503	-	619	-	540	-	8,741	-	400	-	23,676	-	-	15,732	-	779	-	-	1,354	-
1907 ...	3,792	-	511	-	540	-	9,135	-	400	-	23,123	-	-	16,280	-	809	-	-	1,352	-
1908 ...	3,533	-	507	-	540	-	9,244	-	400	-	23,489	-	-	16,093	-	757	-	-	1,352	-
1909 ...	3,680	-	509	-	200	-	9,397	-	400	-	23,716	-	-	16,130	-	789	-	-	1,360	-
*1910 ...	3,679	-	509	-	200	-	9,139	-	400	-	23,861	-	-	16,130	-	789	-	-	1,360	-
*1911 ...	3,679	-	531	-	-	-	9,129	-	450	-	23,873	-	-	16,130	-	789	-	-	1,399	-

* Assessed Rentals.

APPENDIX S.

ANNUAL CLOSE TIME APPLICABLE TO THE SALMON RIVES IN SCOTLAND.

N.B.—Observe that, in the following List, the days fixing the commencement and termination of the Annual Close Time for Net-fishing and for Rod-fishing, respectively, are in all cases inclusive, as in the case of the Add, the first river in the List.

Name of River.	Annual Close Time for Net-fishing.	Annual Close Time for Rod-fishing.
Add,	From Sept. 1 to Feb. 15, both days inclusive.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 15, both days inclusive.
Aline,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Alness,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Annan,	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 16 to Feb. 24.
Applecross,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Arnsdale (<i>Loch Hourn</i>)	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Awe,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Aylort (<i>Kinloch</i>),	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Ayr,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Baa and Goladoir,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Badachro and Kerry (<i>Gairloch</i>),	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Balgay and Shieldag,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Beauly,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Oct. 16 to Feb. 10.
Berriedale,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Bervie,	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 24.
Bladenoch,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Broom,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Brora,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Carradale (<i>in Cantyre</i>),	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 24.
Carron,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Clayburn, Finnisbay, Aven- nangeren, Strathgravat, North Lacastile, Scalladale and Mawrig (<i>East Harris</i>),	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 24.
Clyde and Leven,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Conon,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Cree,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Creed or Stornoway, and Laxay (<i>Island of Lews</i>),	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Creran (<i>Loch Creran</i>),	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Croce and Shiel (<i>Loch Duich</i>),	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Dee (<i>Aberdeenshire</i>),	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Dee (<i>Kirkcudbright</i>),	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Deveron,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Don,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Doon,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Drummachloy or Glenmore (<i>Isle of Bute</i>),	From Sept. 1 to Feb. 15.	From Oct. 16 to Feb. 15.
Dunbeath,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Oct. 16 to Feb. 10.
Earn,	From Aug. 21 to Feb. 4.	From Nov. 1 to Jan. 31.
Eckaig,	From Sept. 1 to Feb. 15.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 15.
Esk, North,	From Sept. 1 to Feb. 15.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 15.
Esk, South,	From Sept. 1 to Feb. 15.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 15.
Ewe,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.

Name of River.	Annual Close Time for Net-fishing.	Annual Close Time for Rod-fishing.
Fincastle, Meaveg, Ballanachist, South Lacastile, Borve, and Obb (<i>West Harris</i>),	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 24.
Findhorn,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Oct. 11 to Feb. 10.
Fleet (<i>Sutherlandshire</i>),	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 24.
Fleet (<i>Kirkcudbrightshire</i>),	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 24.
Forss,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 24.
Forth,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Oct. 16 to Jan. 14.
Fyne, Shira, and Aray (<i>Loch Fyne</i>),	From Sept. 1 to Feb. 15.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 15.
Girvan,	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 24.
Glenelg,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Gour,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Greiss, Laxdale, or Thunga,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Grudie or Dionard,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Gruinard and Little Gruinard,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Halladale, Strathy, Naver, and Borgie,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Oct. 1 to Jan. 11.
Helmsdale,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Oct. 1 to Jan. 10.
Hope and Polla or Strathbeg,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Oct. 1 to Jan. 11.
Howmore,	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 24.
Inchard,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Inner (<i>in Jura</i>),	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 24.
Inver,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Iorsa (<i>in Arran</i>),	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 24.
Irvine and Garnock,	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 24.
Kannaird,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Kilchoan or Inverie (<i>Loch Nevis</i>),	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Kinloch (<i>Kyle of Tongue</i>),	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Kirkaig,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Kishorn,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Kyle of Sutherland,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Oct. 16 to Feb. 10.
Laggan and Sorn (<i>Island of Islay</i>),	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 24.
Laxford,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Leven,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 14.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Little Loch Broom,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 14.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Lochy,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 14.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Loch Duich,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 14.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Loch Luing,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 14.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Loch Roag,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 14.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Lossie,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 14.	From Oct. 16 to Feb. 10.
Luce,	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Lussa (<i>Island of Mull</i>),	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Moidart,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Morar,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Mullanageren, Horasary, and Lochnaciste (<i>Nort Uist</i>),	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 24.
Nairn,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Naver and Borgie, <i>see</i> Halladale.		
Nell, Feochan, and Euchar,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Ness,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Oct. 16 to Feb. 1.
Nith,	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 15 to Feb. 24.
Orkney Islands (<i>River from Loch of Stenness, &c.</i>),	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 24.
Ormsary (<i>Loch Killisport</i>),		
Loch Head, and Stornoway (<i>Mull of Cantire</i>),	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Pennygowan or Glenforsa, and Aros,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.

Name of River.	Annual Close Time for Net-fishing.	Annual Close Time for Rod-fishing.
Resort,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Ruel,	From Sept. 1 to Feb. 15.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 15.
Sanda,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Scaddle,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Shetland Islands (<i>River of Sandwater, &c.</i>),	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 16 to Jan. 31.
Shiel (<i>Loch Shiel</i>),	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Sligachan, Broadford, and Portree (<i>Isle of Skye</i>),	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Snizort, Orley, Oze, and Drynoch (<i>Isle of Skye</i>),	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Spey,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Oct. 16 to Feb. 10.
Stinchar,	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 15 to Feb. 24.
Tay (except Earn),	From Aug. 21 to Feb. 4.	From Oct. 16 to Jan. 14.
Thurso,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Oct. 6 to Jan. 10.
Torridon, Balgay, and Shieldag,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Tweed,	From Sept. 15 to Feb. 14.	From Dec. 1 to Jan. 31.
Ugie,	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 24.
Ullapool (<i>Loch Broom</i>),	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Urr,	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 30 to Feb. 24.
Wick,	From Aug. 27 to Feb. 10.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 10.
Ythan,	From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24.	From Nov. 1 to Feb. 24.

APPENDIX T.

LIST OF CHAIRMEN AND CLERKS OF SALMON FISHERY DISTRICT
BOARDS IN SCOTLAND.

DISTRICT.	Name and Address of Chairman.	Name and Address of Clerk.
Alness, - -	Andrew Mackenzie, Esq., Dalmore House, Alness.	William J. Duncan, Solicitor, Dingwall.
Annan, - -	A. Johnstone Douglas, Esq., Comlongan Castle, Ruthwell.	John F. Cormack, Solicitor, Lockerbie.
Awe, - -	The Duke of Argyll, Inveraray Castle, Inveraray.	Alex. MacArthur, Solicitor, Oban.
Ayr, - -	Richard A. Oswald, Esq., of Auchincruive, Ayr.	F. H. Macpherson, 35 Sandgate Street, Ayr.
Balgay, - -	C. R. Manners, Esq., C.E., 12 Lombard Street, Inverness.	Duncan Shaw, W.S., 15 High Street, Inverness.
Bervie, - -	David Scott Porteous, Esq., of Lauriston, as mandatory of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.	W. C. Walls, Solicitor, Montrose.
Broom, - -	W. Ewing-Gilmour, Esq., of Inverlael, per A. W. G. Aitken, Esq., S.S.C., Edinburgh.	W. R. T. Middleton, Solicitor, Dingwall.
Conon, - -	John Little Mounsey, Esq., W.S., 5 Thistle Street, Edinburgh, Commissioner for Col. J. A. F. H. Stewart Mackenzie of Seaforth.	W. R. T. Middleton, Solicitor, Dingwall.
Cree, - -	The Earl of Galloway, Cumlodan, Newton-Stewart.	A. B. Matthews, Solicitor, Newton-Stewart.
Dee (Aberdeen),	The Lord Provost of Aberdeen.	Alex. Duffus, Advocate, Aberdeen.
Dee (Solway), -	Col. W. J. M. Baillie of Cally, Gatehouse.	W. Nicholson, Jr., Solicitor, Kirkcudbright.
Deveron, - -	C. R. Sellar, Esq., Boddam, Peterhead.	James Morrison, Solicitor, Banff.
Don, - -	George Davidson, Esq., Wellwood, Aberdeen.	Alex. Duffus, Advocate, Aberdeen.
Doon, - -	Marquis of Ailsa, Culzean Castle, Maybole.	F. H. Macpherson, 35 Sandgate Street, Ayr.
Dunbeath, - -	The Commissioner of Fisheries, Office of Woods, etc.	D. W. Georgeson, Solicitor, Wick.
Esk (North), - -	W. Douglas Johnston, Esq. (as Mandatory for Proprietors of Morphy Fishings), Montrose.	J. R. Findlay, Solicitor, Montrose.
Esk (South), - -	William Douglas Johnston, Esq., Montrose.	D. S. Campbell, Solicitor, Montrose.
Fechoan, - -	The Marquis of Breadalbane, Taymouth Castle, Aberfeldy.	Alex. MacArthur, Solicitor, Oban.
Findhorn, - -	R. C. Munro Ferguson, Esq., of Novar, M.P., per J. J. Meiklejohn, Esq., factor.	William Grant, National Bank Buildings, Forres.
Forth, - -	Mandatory of Commissioners of Woods and Forests.	Henry Robb, 11 Barnton Street, Stirling.
Girvan, - -	John Campbell Kennedy, Esq., of Dunure.	T. Gerald Tait, Solicitor, Girvan.
Gruinard and Little Gruinard,	Alfred N. G. Aitken, Esq., S.S.C., Edinburgh, Factor and Commissioner for Hugh Mackenzie, Esq., of Dundonnell.	W. R. T. Middleton, Solicitor, Dingwall.
Kyle of Sutherland,	Sir Charles Lockhart Ross, Bart., of Balnagowan.	John M'Crone, Solicitor, Dornoch.
Little Broom, - -	Alfred N. G. Aitken, Esq., S.S.C., Edinburgh, Factor and Commissioner for Hugh Mackenzie, Esp., of Dundonnell.	W. R. T. Middleton, Solicitor, Dingwall.

APPENDIX T. (continued)—LIST OF CHAIRMEN AND CLERKS OF SALMON FISHERY DISTRICT BOARDS IN SCOTLAND.

DISTRICT.	Name and Address of Chairman.	Name and Address of Clerk.
Lochy, - -	Thomas Allison, Factor and Mandatory for the Trustees of the late Lord Abinger, Inverlochy Castle, Fort-William.	N. B. Mackenzie, Solicitor, Fort-William.
Lossie, - -	The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Gordon Castle, Fochabers, per George Muirhead, Esq., Commissioner.	T. R. Mackenzie, Solicitor, Elgin.
Nairn, - -	Brodie of Brodie, Brodie Castle, Forres.	H. T. Donaldson, Solicitor, Nairn.
Ness, - -	Captain E. C. Ellice of Glengarry, Fort-Augustus.	Anderson & Shaw, Solicitors, Inverness.
Nith, - -	John Henderson, Esq., Solicitor, Dumfries.	C. Steuart Phyn, Procurator-Fiscal, Dumfries.
S l i g a c h a n, Broadford, & Portree (Skye)	The Hon. Godfrey MacDonald, Portree.	Kenneth Macrae, Sheriff-Clerk, Portree.
Snizort, Orley, Oze, and Dry- nock (Skye), -	The Hon. Godfrey MacDonald, Portree.	Kenneth Macrae, Sheriff-Clerk, Portree.
Spey, - -	The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Gordon Castle, Fochabers, per George Muirhead, Esq., Commissioner.	T. R. Mackenzie, Solicitor, Elgin.
Stinchar, - -	The Earl of Stair, Lochinch, Wigtownshire.	Stair M ^r Harrie, Rephad, Stranraer.
Tay, - -	The Earl of Moray, Kinfauns Castle, Perth.	Condie, Mackenzie, & Co., Solicitors, Perth.
Thurso, - -	Peter Keith, Esq., Mandatory for Sir J. G. Tollemache Sinclair, Bart., of Ulster.	David Keith-Murray, Solicitor, Thurso.
Torridon, - -	C. R. Manners, Esq., C.E., 12 Lombard Street, Inverness.	Duncan Shaw, W.S., 15 High Street, Inverness.
Tweed (Police Committee of the Commis- sioners), - -	Sir Richard John Waldie-Griffith, Bart., of Hendersyde Park, Kelso.	David W. B. Tait, W.S., Kelso.
Ugie, - -	Lieut.-Col. Ferguson, of Pitfour, Mintlaw.	Robert Gray, Solicitor, Peterhead.
Wick, - -	Mrs. Duff Dunbar of Hempriggs, Ackergill Tower, Wick.	D. W. Georgeson, Solicitor, Wick.
Ythan, - -	Earl of Errol, Slains Castle, Aberdeen-shire.	D. M. A. Chalmers, Advocate, Aberdeen.

Note.—In addition to the districts specified above, the Duke of Sutherland is sole proprietor of the districts of the following rivers, viz. :—Helmsdale, Brora, Fleet, and Laxford (under the charge of his factor, Mr. Donald M^rLean, Dunrobin Office, Golspie); Kirkaig, Inver, and Inchard (under the charge of Alex. Taylor, Lochinver, Lairg); and the Halladale, Naver, Borgie, and Kinloch (under the charge of his factor, Mr. John Morrison, Tongue); W. E. Gilmour, Esq., of Rosehall, etc., is proprietor of the rivers Dionard, Polla, Strathy, and Armadale, also in the north of Sutherland, and part owner, with the Duke of Sutherland, of the river Hope; Lord Lovat has practically sole right of fishing in the river Beaully (Mr. J. T. Garrioch, Beaully, factor); and the Countess of Cromartie is sole proprietrix of the district of the river Kannaird (under the charge of her factor, Mr. George Wetherspoon, Cromartie Estate Office, Kildary).

Fishery Board for Scotland,
Edinburgh, April 1912



Military:—		
ARMY REVIEW. Vol. II. No. 2. April 1912 ... ..	...	1s.
ARMY SERVICE CORPS TRAINING. Part IV. Mechanical Transport ... ..	...	1s. 1d.
ARTILLERY PRACTICE INSTRUCTIONS:—		
Garrison. Coast Defences. Seawards. 1912-13 ... ..	...	3d.
Do. Siege and Movable Armament. 1912 ... ..	...	3d.
Hoarse, Field, and Heavy. 1912 ... ..	...	6d.
COMMISSION IN H.M. REGULAR ARMY (from 1st April 1912). Short Guide to the various ways of obtaining a; &c., &c. ... ..	...	2d.
GUNS. DRILL FOR. 1912:—60-pr. B.L.; 18-pr. Q.F.; 15-pr. B.L.C.; 15-pr. Q.F.; 13-pr. Q.F.; 12-pr. 12-cwt. Q.F. Land Service; 9·2-inch B.L. Marks X, X ^v , and X* on Mark V. Mounting; 6-inch B.L. Marks VII. and VII ^v . Land Service; 5-inch B.L. Howitzer; 4·7-inch Q.F. on Travelling Carriages; 4-inch Q.F. Land Service each	...	1d.
Do. HANDBOOK for the 303-inch and 303-inch Converted Maxim Machine (Magazine Rifle Chamber), mounted on Carriages, M.G., Infantry, Parapet; Tripod and Cone Mountings. 1911 ... ..	...	9d.
KING'S REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE ARMY. 1912 ... ..	...	1s. 6d.
ORDNANCE SERVICE. TREATISE ON, 1908. Amendments, Dec. 1911 ... ..	...	2d.

Admiralty Publications:—

BALTIC PILOT. [Formerly published as the Danish Pilot.] 5th Edition ... ..	...	5s.
NAUTICAL ALMANAC for 1914, abridged for the use of Seamen ... ..	...	1s.
SCOTLAND (WEST COAST) PILOT, Part I, 1911. Supplement, 1912 ... ..	...	—
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN PILOT, for the Islands Westward of Longitude 80° East, including Madagascar and Comoro Islands. 3rd Edition ... ..	...	4s.

Board of Trade:—

JOURNAL. Weekly ... ..	...	3d.
LABOUR GAZETTE. Monthly ... ..	...	1d.
MERCHANT SHIPPING:—		
Passenger and Emigrant Ships. Abstract of the Law relating to ... ..	...	8d.
Regulations, Orders, Instructions and Notices now (April 1912) in force. List of the principal ... ..	...	3d.
RAILWAY EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE MANIPULATION OF TRAFFIC. Scheme for dealing with questions affecting Wages, Hours, or Conditions of Service of ... ..	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., or, per 100, 2s. 6d.
SHIPS COMING INTO REGISTRY, &c. List of. Monthly ... ..	...	3d.
TRAMWAYS AND LIGHT RAILWAYS ON PUBLIC ROADS. Return of Accidents (General) per doz. ... ..	...	4d.

Local Government Board:—

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884. Extract from the Board's Annual Report for 1910-11 ... ..	...	2d.
METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY. Do. ... ..	...	1s. 6d.
RAG FLOCK. Draft Regulations ... ..	...	1d.
REPORTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SUBJECTS. New Series:—		
63. BOILED MILK AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS AND YOUNG ANIMALS. Available Data in regard to the Value of ... ..	...	9d.
64. INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES in each Sanitary District in England and Wales during 1911. Statistics of the ... ..	...	6d.
SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT. Extract from the Board's Annual Report for 1910-11 ... ..	...	4d.

Various:—

AERONAUTICS. ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR. Reports on the Tests of Petrol Motors in the Alexander Motor Prize Competition, 1911 ... ..	...	9d.
AFRICA BY TREATY. THE MAP OF. 3rd Edition. 3 Vols. and case of Maps. ... ..	...	60s.
COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FOREIGN POWERS. Vols. I. to XXV. ... ..	...	15s. each.
HOME OFFICE:—		
FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS. Duties of Local Authorities under the. Memorandum as to. Fourth Issue. March 1912 ... ..	...	1d.
Do. Structural Requirements of the. Memorandum upon the ... ..	...	1d.
SHOPS. Memorandum on the Law relating to ... ..	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
SHOPS ACT, 1912. Assistants' Weekly Half-holidays. Prescribed form of Notice as to ... ..	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ d., or, per 100, 2s.
Do. Circular, April 4, 1912, to Local Authorities ... ..	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER'S HANDBOOK. 1911 ... ..	...	3s.
POST OFFICE:—		
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT. TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS, XIII. The Construction of Aerial Lines on Roads and Railways. Sept. 1911 ... ..	...	1s. 6d.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OPERATORS. Handbook for. Revised Edition ... ..	...	3d.
SICKNESS AND MORTALITY. Adjusted Rates of, and Expectation of Sickness based thereon; and Monetary Tables ... ..	...	10s.
STATE PAPERS. British and Foreign. In 100 vols. ... ..	...	10s. each.
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE. Part III. From the Rejection of the Senate's Scheme by Convocation, to the Withdrawal of the Gresham Charter, 1891 to 1892. ... ..	...	4s.

THIRTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,

Being for the Year 1911.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



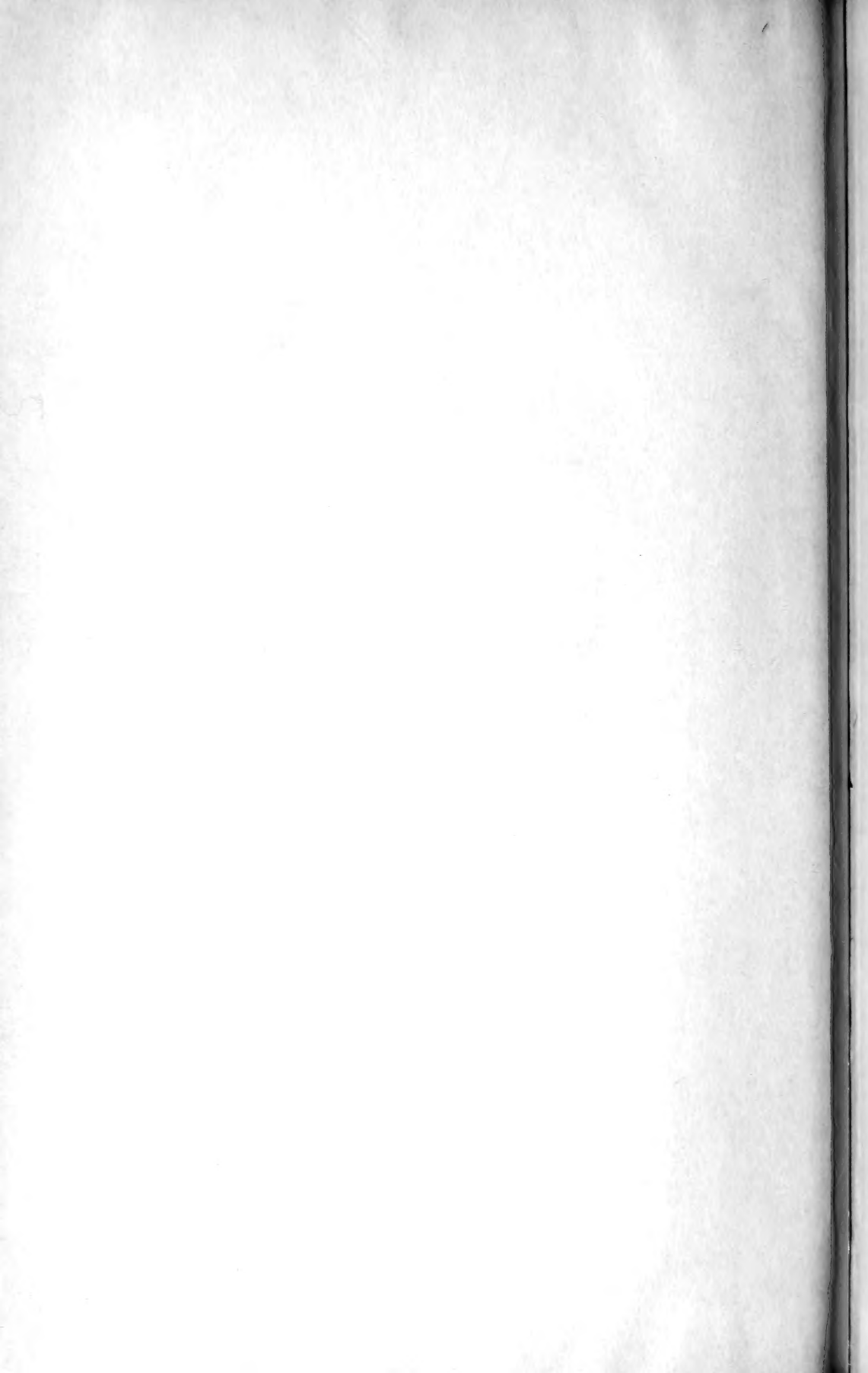
LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
OLIVER & BOYD, TWEEDALE COURT, EDINBURGH; or
WYMAN & SONS, LTD., FETTER LANE, E.C., and
32 ABINGDON STREET, S.W.; or
E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

PRINTED BY
JAMES HEDDERWICK & SONS LIMITED,
AT "THE CITIZEN" PRESS, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW.

1912.

[Cd. 6182.] Price 1s. 7d.

56





3 2044 128 418 282

Date Due

--	--

