

## Report on the Fisheries of New South Wales for the Year 1913.

Receipts for the year 1913 amounted to £7,870 15s. 6d., and the expenditure to £9,569 5s. 5d., as against £7,805 7s. 10d., and £7,971 13s., respectively, for receipts and expenditure for the previous year. The items on which increases were shown, as compared with previous years, were as follows:—

Fines and forfeitures	...	...	...	...	£72 0 0
Fishing-boat licenses	...	...	...	...	27 7 6
Fishermen's "	...	...	...	...	79 12 6
Oyster vendors' licenses	...	...	...	...	4 10 0
Rent on oyster leases	...	...	...	...	696 13 2
Deed fees	...	...	...	...	11 3 0

while there was a decrease of—

Deposits on applications for oyster leases	...	...	...	...	£614 19 0
Transfer fees	...	...	...	...	26 5 0
Sale of oyster spat	...	...	...	...	184 14 6

The quantity and value of fish and oysters imported and exported in 1913 is as follows:—

	<i>Imports.</i>	
Fish	...	...
Oysters	...	...
<i>Exports.</i>	...	...
Fish	...	...
Oysters	...	...

The particulars of imports and exports will be found in the appendices.

The total quantity of fish for the year reached 173,116 baskets of fish, 9,732 dozen crayfish, and 7,070 baskets of prawns, as against 172,951½ baskets of fish, 11,324½ dozen crayfish, and 5,957½ baskets of prawns for last year. Particulars of the output will be found in the appendices.

These figures have been based on supplies which have been notified through official channels only, but it is known that quantities go into consumption locally that no returns are received in regard to.

Mr. J. B. Grange, who was appointed Supervising Inspector of Fisheries—an appointment which was part of the scheme for the administration of the State fisheries consequent upon the introduction of the Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 1910, dealt with the matters hereunder mentioned during 1913.

Inspected the fisheries (including oyster fisheries) in the following waters:—	
Tweed River.	Sandon River.
Cudgen Creek.	Hawkesbury River, Brisbane Water, and Pitt-
Brunswick River.	water.
Richmond River.	George's River.
Evans' River.	Lake Illawarra.
Clarence River.	Bermagui River.

In some cases surveys were effected and investigations made, and matters incidental to fisheries needing attention were dealt with.

Inquired into the conditions of the fishing industry at the following centres:—

Tweed River.	Evans' River.
Brunswick River.	Clarence River.
Byron Bay.	Sandon River.

Carried out a check survey of 75 oyster leases at Wallis Lake; considered question of use of sunk nets in the lake; inquired into the insanitary condition of the fish-cases at Tuncurry, and dealt with other matters bearing upon the transportation of fish from these waters. Also surveyed channel leading to Department's boatshed.

Visited Hastings River to investigate statements made by certain fishermen that the marking of the outer boundaries of oyster leases was interfering with recognised hauling grounds.

Inquired into methods of handling fish at the Municipal Fish Markets, and the treatment of condemned fish at the Commonwealth Co-operative Fish Exchange, Redfern.

Considered

Considered the matter of installation of refrigerator railway cars, and the question of the Government guaranteeing interest on debentures in connection with the proposed venture of the Trawling and Direct Fish Supply, Limited.

Made inquiries regarding the non-furnishing of returns of crabs marketed during 1912.

Investigated discrepancy in return of prawns as furnished by inspectors, and as shown by market returns.

Gave evidence before the Queensland Fisheries Commission.

Prepared definitions of lawful nets, and defined the terms "catchment area," "maturing ground," and "dredging bed."

Prepared inspectorial review of fisheries (including oyster fisheries) of the State for the two and a half years ended 30th June, 1913, also a review of the year's (1913) work.

Furnished reports in connection with the various matters above referred to.

The probationary appointments of Messrs. W. Hayward, T. C. Smith, E. C. Smithers, W. L. Butters, William McBride, and Walter Barclay, as Inspectors of Fisheries, were confirmed; and Assistant-Inspector Mair's appointment was annulled as from the 28th November, 1913, his services not being further required.

All the fisheries inspectors were appointed as pure food inspectors, so that they may be clothed with authority to seize fish in their various districts which are unfit for human consumption, and also with a view to the prevention of the use of unclean and insanitary receptacles for the conveyance of fish to market.

The result of this is that a close watch is kept as to the condition of the fish that are being sent to market, and the cases they are carried in.

An interchange of positions was effected between Assistant-Inspectors Beetham (of Port Macquarie) and Boyle (of Forster), on the 28th August, and between Inspectors Maloney (of Pambula) and W. Wakeham (of Bateman's Bay), on 11th August.

Under the provisions of the Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 1910, officers of police of the rank of senior-constable, are clothed with the powers and authorities of inspectors of fisheries, and to meet the requirements of the Department in regard to closures, &c., in districts where there are no officers of this rank, the following police officers were appointed as assistant-inspectors during the year:—

Constable Alfred Bainbridge...	...	...	...	...	Maude.
First-class Constable P. J. Clarke	...	...	...	...	Paddington.
Constable James Freeman	...	...	...	...	Tathra.
First-class Constable James M. Grady	...	...	...	...	Lithgow.
Constable William George Gobert	...	...	...	...	Darlinghurst.
Constable Nicholas Harry	...	...	...	...	Jingelle.
Constable Michael Holland	...	...	...	...	Nambucca Heads.
First-class Constable Claude Montague Kemp	...	...	...	...	Palmer's Island.
Constable Florance William MacCarthy	...	...	...	...	Oxley.
Constable Denis Reginald Newton	...	...	...	...	Maude.
Constable William Francis Searson	...	...	...	...	Tareana.
First-class Constable Joseph Solomon	...	...	...	...	Tathra.
Constable James Whiteley	...	...	...	...	Maude.
First-class Constable James Willaston With	...	...	...	...	Moama.
Constable Allan Wright	...	...	...	...	Evanbalong.
First-class Constable Alfred Percy Young	...	...	...	...	Forbes.

The following is a general statement as to the number and nature of convictions obtained against persons for breaches the Fisheries Acts:—

Having under-sized fish in possession or consigning for sale, &c.	...	...	...	...	71
Taking oysters from Crown lands, prohibited areas, &c.	...	...	...	...	49
Unlawfully using fishing-nets	...	...	...	...	33
Consigning unmarketable oysters	...	...	...	...	6
Unlawful use of explosives for capture of fish	...	...	...	...	4
Selling oysters without being holder of oyster vendor's license (Governor remitted fine in one case.)	...	...	...	...	3
Unlawful use of fish traps	...	...	...	...	2
Fishing for sale without holding license	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	169

During the month of July the first record known to the Department of the sale of anchovies captured in local waters was made. The fish were captured in Port Jackson, and were purchased at the Municipal Fish Market by a fish merchant for curing purposes.

This species of fish is becoming increasingly scarce in European waters, while it is to be found very abundantly in local waters. The imported anchovy realizes 1s. 3d. per lb., in a salted condition, and there should, therefore, be a good field in New South Wales for utilizing this fish as a marketable commodity. A great development in connection with the dolphin fishery in the waters off this coast has been noted. There were six boats engaged in this work during the season, and 2,491 dolphins were captured, yielding about 356,660 teeth, which have a ready demand at 10s. per 100. The value of the teeth would be about £1,800.

Upon receipt of a petition signed by a large number of residents and visitors to Shoalhaven River, urging that the waters of Jerry Bailey in the Shoalhaven Estuary should be closed against net-fishing for a period of three years, on the ground that the waters were being depleted of fish in consequence of netting, and that such waters were an important tourist attraction, an investigation was made, and as it was reported that the prohibition of netting in these waters would inflict great hardship upon a number of licensed fishermen, and that the amount of netting carried on did not seriously affect line-fishing, the Department could not see its way to grant the request.

A petition was also received from a number of residents and visitors to Narooma, for the closure of Wagonga River to net-fishing, on the following grounds, viz.:—

“That line-fishing was being interfered with by netting operations carried on by a limited number of men, and that immature fish were destroyed in considerable numbers by netting.”

An investigation was made by the local inspector, who reported that the representations made were not found to exist, and that there was no occasion to close the waters; and the request was therefore not complied with.

The waters of Throsby's Creek, in which fishing nets, fixed engines, fish-traps, or other implements of capture were prohibited, owing to the probability of the fish therein being so affected as to be unsuitable for food, consequent upon the deposit of sewerage, were thrown open to fishing, in view of the report of the Medical Health Officer, Hunter River Combined Sanitary Districts, Newcastle, who was of opinion that there would be no risk to the public health if the fish from these waters were used for edible purposes.

As the Medical Officer of Health, Hunter River and Combined Districts, Newcastle, reported that it was desirable in the interests of public health to prohibit the removal of oysters from Throsby's Creek, until the city and immediate suburbs of Newcastle were connected with the new sewerage system, action was taken to prohibit the taking of oysters from this water for a further period of three years, from the 17th April, 1913.

A request having been made by the Town Clerk, Kogarah, representing the Municipal Councils of Rockdale, Bexley, and Kogarah, and the Sutherland Shire Council, for the closure of George's River to net-fishing, a special investigation was made into the matter by the Supervising Inspector of Fisheries, who found that large numbers of whiting and bream were caught by experts with the line, and also that a closure would affect the living of about 140 men who were engaged in the occupation of net-fishing at George's River. In view of the hardship that would result to these men if the request were complied with, the request of the councils to close these waters against the use of nets was decided in the negative.

During the summer months the amount of fish condemned, as unfit for human food, at the metropolitan fish markets, was much greater than there would appear to be any occasion for. This Department is doing all in its power to assist in adding to the supply of fish food, and it is a matter for regret that a large percentage of fish that is received at the markets is held back from consumption owing to the faulty condition in which it arrives. In many instances the fish are badly packed, and an insufficiency of ice is used to preserve the fish until their arrival at the markets. The Department has, however, endeavoured to get the fishermen to use suitable receptacles for the carriage of fish and to pack them in a more satisfactory manner. Even when fish in good condition are received at the markets, and a suitable price is not obtainable owing to a “glut,” it is the practice to place the surplus stock in the ice-house.

It is very undesirable that fish once having entered the refrigerator and afterwards displayed for sale should, under any circumstances, be put back again, as rapid thawing after refrigeration is a most powerful factor in causing putrefaction, and this Department, while it has no control over the markets, except in regard to preventing the sale of undersized fish and fish unfit for food, has endeavoured to bring matters relating to unsuitable methods of handling, &c., under the notice of the authorities, with a view to improved methods being adopted.

From waters remote from Sydney fish are almost invariably packed in ice during the summer months, and if sufficient is used, and the manner of packing is satisfactory, they usually arrive at the markets in good condition. Ice is not, however, always used by fishermen in consigning fish from fishing waters

waters near to Sydney, and in cases where fish arrive in bad condition through the absence of ice, the Department has instructed the local fisheries inspectors to urge the fishermen to use ice in their own and the public interests.

Experience has also shown that fish packed in boxes that are air-tight in all respects but at the bottom, when packed with a sufficiency of ice, arrive at the markets in much better condition than those packed in boxes which allow the air to freely penetrate the receptacles, and the inspectors in those districts where the inferior class of receptacle is used, have been instructed to impress upon the fishermen the desirableness, in their own interests, of adopting the improved method of packing and transporting fish to market.

As considerable doubt exists as to whether the whole of the fish taken delivery of at the wharves by carters ever reaches the fish markets, it was decided to have a systematic check made for a limited period to see how the deliveries were effected; and with this end in view the co-operation of the several coastal shipping companies was invited to the extent of providing the fish-carters with duplicate delivery notes, showing the number of baskets or boxes of fish on each cart when leaving the wharves, so that the inspectors at the fish markets might check those received.

The principal companies could not see their way to making this arrangement, owing to the terms of the wages award; and intimated that an additional hand would have to be employed to issue such notes, and that the fish business did not justify such expense.

As there was no prospect of getting all the companies to act in uniformity, two of the fisheries inspectors were delegated to attend the wharves before 6 a.m. for a week to get verbal statements from the gatekeepers as to the number of baskets on each cart that left the wharf, and the inspectors at the markets were directed to check the number that arrived there.

The result of one week's experiment showed that at the Redfern Fish Markets there were very great discrepancies in some instances, but as the arrivals at the market had to be taken from figures supplied by the clerk of the market, owing to the impossibility of the fisheries inspector checking the baskets arriving and attending to the inspection of fish offered for sale, too much reliance cannot be placed on the correctness of the figures.

The following conclusions were, however, drawn from the experiment:—

1. That night-watchmen at some of the wharves neglect to count the baskets, and accept the numbers as given by carters.
2. That the baskets delivered at the markets are not in all cases counted on arrival by the market clerks, who accept the carters' statements.
3. That either market dues are not paid on all fish arriving, or fish are disposed of in some manner between the wharves and the markets.

Particulars of the discrepancies were brought under the notice of the agents concerned, who were all operating at the Commonwealth Co-operative Fish Exchange, but no satisfactory explanations could be obtained.

A telegram that had been addressed from the Municipal Fish Markets to the fisheries inspector at Tuggerah Lakes, on 19th March, requesting him to notify fishermen not to send on any more blackfish or mullet, as there was no sale for this class of fish, was brought under the notice of the Lord Mayor, who was asked whether there was any justification for the action taken in restricting the fish supply on the occasion referred to.

This communication was sent two days prior to Good Friday, a season of the year when the great bulk of the community is looking for fish, and the city is packed with country visitors. It seems an extraordinary thing that there should be no sale for edible fish at such a time.

In explanation, the Acting Town Clerk intimated that it is the custom to notify fishermen as to the condition of the market from time to time, and, in view of the fact that large quantities of common fish which were coming into the market could not be sold, the agents having refused to take delivery of common fish at the wharves, well knowing that they could not be disposed of, the action taken was quite justified in the interest of the catchers.

The following is an instance of the manner in which fish agents refused to take delivery and dispose of a consignment of fish sent to them in the month of March, when the markets were glutted.

Ninety-two boxes of mixed fish, principally mullet, were consigned by certain fishermen from Port Stephens to a fish merchant at Newcastle, who, on arrival of the steamer there, declined to take delivery, and sent the fish on to Sydney, at the same time requesting the mate of the steamer to fix the fish up in three lots for three of the Sydney fish agents, whose names were given.

One

One of the agents took delivery of eleven baskets, but the others declined to have anything to do with them, as they had received no advice from the Newcastle agent. As the fish were lying on the wharf, and were every hour deteriorating in condition by exposure, the Newcastle agent was communicated with by telephone, but the only satisfaction that could be obtained was that he had advised the fishermen at Port Stephens not to send the fish to him, and he refused to take any responsibility in regard to them.

These fish were in perfectly good condition on arrival in Sydney, but after several hours' exposure on the wharf, while the Department was endeavouring to arrange matters between the Newcastle and Sydney agents so as to put the fish into consumption, their condition deteriorated to such an extent that it became necessary to send them to the fertiliser works.

The manner in which this consignment was dealt with from first to last shows a want of business methods by those concerned, and a recklessness in dealing with a valuable article of food. It is not known whether the unfortunate fishermen were called upon to pay the freight charges, in addition to sustaining a loss of the fish, but it is quite likely they were.

In view of the large number of crayfish which reach the Sydney fish markets in bad condition, instructions were issued to inspectors in districts where crayfish are caught to endeavour to arrange with local shippers to send some shipments in wet seaweed and salt-water grass, with the object of ascertaining whether they will carry in this manner better than when shipped loosely or in cases.

As it was alleged that the inspector of fish at the Commonwealth Co-operative Fish Exchange was in the habit of using a powder in connection with condemned fish, and that fish had been removed from the casks for use as bait, an inquiry was made by the Supervising Inspector of Fisheries as to the methods adopted for the treatment of condemned fish at this market, and it was found that the impression that powder was used had arisen owing to the fact that some time was on one occasion thrown on to a cask of condemned fish.

The practice that is followed is to pour carbolic acid in a diluted form over the fish in the casks, which treatment renders them inedible.

In the course of the investigation, it was found that fish have been taken from the casks for bait, and occasionally when a glut occurs, fish, in good condition, have been placed in the casks by the agents rather than give the public the advantage of a cheap supply. This is a very reprehensible practice, and agents who act in this manner deserve to be censured.

The attention of the Department having been drawn to a notice issued by the Redfern Municipal Council that all fish at the Commonwealth Co-operative Fish Exchange must be cleaned by 10.30 a.m. daily, after which hour the cleaners would have to leave the market whether their work was finished or not, it was pointed out to the council that a strict observance of this rule would operate harshly on retail buyers and shopkeepers at times when steamers and other modes of conveyance of fish arrive in Sydney late, and when sales have to be held at a correspondingly later hour; and further, that if the carrying out of this work after the time fixed was prohibited, purchasers would either have to store uncleaned fish in the cool chamber or run the risk of prosecution if they took them away and cleaned them at any public place.

A solution of the difficulty was arrived at by the Council extending the time an additional hour, and it is considered that this compromise will prove satisfactory to all parties concerned.

With a view to definitely ascertaining for statistical purposes the average weight of the various packages of fish in the form of baskets, gin-cases, benzene-cases, &c., which are consigned to markets instructions were issued to the inspectors of fish at the markets to weigh a large number of the receptacles and to obtain the gross and net weight. Several records have been obtained which vary from 96 lb. to 61 lb. net, but sufficient information has not yet been received to enable an average weight to be determined.

A large number of fish-boxes, which were found to be in an unclean and insanitary condition, were ordered to be destroyed by one of the inspectors of fish in Sydney.

As the fishermen were much inconvenienced in the packing of fish for market at Ballina wharf, owing to there being no shed for the protection of fish, the manager of the North Coast S. N. Co. was asked if arrangements could be made by the company for the erection of such a structure, but the Department was advised that a shed could not be erected, and that a shade had been provided by means of tarpaulins, which would have the effect of protecting the fish from exposure to the sun and inclement weather.

The practice of stripping the external eggs from the abdominal appendages of female crayfish is resorted to by many crayfish catchers, and the question of creating a close season for the marine crayfishes

crayfishes as a whole, or for the females only, has occupied a good deal of attention in connection with other matters brought forward by crayfish investigators; but as stringent action in this direction might seriously hamper a growing and lucrative industry, so long as there is any possibility of dealing with the question in any other practical way, consideration of the matter of providing a close season for female crayfishes has been deferred pending further investigations.

Further requests were received from representatives of trawling firms for the right to obtain a site at Jervis Bay for the establishment of a whaling station in this locality, but objections were lodged by the Commonwealth Government owing to the nuisance that would be caused to the Naval College staff and cadets by the treatment of whales in such close proximity to the college, and also to local residents. In view of these objections the matter has been held in abeyance for the present.

A proposal was put forward by a representative of a Trawling and Direct Fish Supply Company for the Government to guarantee the interest on a debenture issue of £25,000 by the company, for a period of ten years, to enable trawlers, drifters, and gear to be purchased, and to establish refrigerating, curing, and smoking depôts. Investigations are being made in regard to the proposal and the matter is under consideration.

As the fishermen at Maclean, numbering about 100, had not sufficient land to haul up their boats, and for drying their nets, the Harwood Shire Council was asked to grant permission for a portion of land to be reserved for the purpose indicated. The conditions laid down by the council were such as could not be accepted, but upon further representations the council agreed to allow the fishermen to use a portion of the river banks on the understanding that persons using the adjacent public road were not interfered with.

Representations having been made by a number of fishermen at Port Kembla that certain action on the part of the Port Kembla Electrolytic Refining Company, by discharging into the harbour a very large quantity of rusty water, was driving all the fish away, the matter was inquired into by the local inspector, who found that the statements made were greatly exaggerated, and that the discoloration would not cover an acre of bottom, and further that there was no apparent damage to the fisheries, as fish of different species were observed working about in close proximity to the outlet from the works.

On the 20th February, a sand-bar again formed at the mouth of Tuggerah Lake, and, at the request of the Department of Public Works, approval was given, on the 14th July, to the cutting of a channel as occasion requires, subject to the consent of this Department being first obtained.

On the 10th March, 1913, the channel entrance to Lake Illawarra again became closed up by the formation of a sand-bar, and an attempt was made by a number of local residents on the 17th May to let the waters escape.

This effort resulted in a failure, and a further attempt was made a week later by several men, who, after working three days, cut a channel, which again closed up during the following night, owing to the lake waters not being sufficiently high to maintain an outward flow. After heavy rains had fallen a channel was successfully cut a few days later, and the lake waters remained open during the rest of the year.

The Department concurred in permission being given to the Central Illawarra Council to open the entrance to Tom Thumb Lagoon from time to time as may be required, in order to save the low-lying land and neighbouring roads from damage by flood; and permission was given to a resident at Woolgoonga Lake to cut a channel at the mouth of the lake as the accumulation of fresh water was likely to cause injury to the oysters on leased areas.

A number of fishermen who had been camping at the Basin, Collaroy Beach, for several years, on account of the work being carried on in the vicinity of Long Reef, which is easily accessible from The Basin, were served with notices to quit, as the land had been resumed for public recreation.

As the fishermen would suffer considerable loss by being ejected from this spot, the Lands Department was asked to arrange with the trustees to allow the men to remain where they were until the end of the year.

In the month of January large quantities of dead fish were found floating on the shores of Bantry Bay, Middle Harbour, by one of the inspectors, and as no evidence could be obtained as to the cause of death, samples of nine species were in the absence of the departmental scientist, forwarded to the Australian Museum for examination.

The Museum experts reported that as the fish were considerably decayed, especially internally, a proper examination of their parts could not well be made, but in some of the specimens the swim bladder was found to be in perfect condition, and in others the gills were choked with sand, and in a number the gills were quite clean.

The Curator, in forwarding the report, added that there was no trace of external fungoid growth, organic disease, or endoparasites, and that no visible evidence of the use of explosives, nor anything to indicate the cause of death, existed.

Owing to the great loss and inconvenience caused to the fishermen and oyster lessees on Clarence River by the excessive speed of ocean-going steamers passing up and down the river, the Navigation Department was successfully moved to have instructions issued to the masters of the trading vessels to reduce the speed of the steamers when passing Clarence, Umarra, and Palmer's Island.

As there was some considerable doubt as to the accuracy of the returns of fish sold at or consigned from various fishing grounds, an effort was made to obtain returns direct from the fishermen of the quantity caught and the manner in which they were disposed of—whether sold locally or consigned.

Printed forms were accordingly supplied to each master fisherman, as well as stamped envelopes, with a request that the particulars might be inserted and the form returned to the local Inspector.

The experiment was tried for a period of three months, and was most unsatisfactory inasmuch as very few of the fishermen supplied any information at all, and those who did, furnished it in such a form that a proper check could not be made.

The usual practice of obtaining returns from the Inspectors has therefore been continued. The Inspectors compile their figures from steamers' manifests and railway consignments.

Although returns are obtained from fish vendors in country districts who deal in the sale of fish exceeding one basket each week, there are quantities of fish which are disposed of locally of which no record is obtained.

In connection with the serving of summonses on fishermen for breaches of the Fisheries Acts, and other matters affecting the Fisheries, the departmental launch at Clarence River has been made available to the local police when required; and it is gratifying to be able to say that the police in this water take a keen interest in the fisheries work, and frequently render assistance to the local Inspector, as well as independent services.

In February, the Supervising Inspector of Fisheries paid visits of inspection to the North Coast waters between Tweed Heads and Clarence River, and later on in the year, to other waters, with the object of inquiring into fisheries matters, and dealing with special cases requiring particular attention.

The Fisheries Officers in several districts are provided with motor launches, which enable them to travel rapidly over the waters, and to exercise a closer and more effective supervision than is possible with sailing craft.

It is desirable that such means of propulsion should be provided for all the Inspectors, and endeavours are being gradually made to achieve this end. During the year a launch was obtained for Port Stephens waters, and had funds been available one would have been provided for Tuggerah Lakes.

An attempt was made by some evilly-disposed persons to wilfully sink the departmental launch "Gannet" at Lake Macquarie, by filling it with water, but fortunately the Inspector observed the condition of the boat in time to prevent it sinking.

The matter was placed in the hands of the police for investigation, and, although certain persons were suspected, the police were unable to obtain any evidence to justify legal proceedings.

First-Lieutenant T. G. Coimber, R.N., of H.M.S. "Fantomé," generously offered to make a collection of fishes for the Department during a surveying cruise on the north-west coast of Australia, and was supplied with suitable receptacles and preserving fluid. Collections were obtained on two cruises and handed over to the Department. The thanks of the Department are due to Lieutenant Coimber for the trouble he has taken in collecting these specimens, which will be valuable for future reference purposes.

Collections of fishes have during the year been supplied to the undermentioned public schools, and no doubt were found to be of considerable value in educating the school children in fishing subjects:—

Casino.  
Gerrigong.  
Numba (*via* Nowra),  
Cronulla.

Batemans Bay.  
Par Meadow (Berry).  
Tea Gardens.

Inquiries were from time to time made by several firms in adjoining States and from England, also by many new arrivals, as to the prospects of engaging in the fishing industry in this State, particularly as regards the supply and distribution of fish.

Several of the inquirers were interested in trawling and deep-sea fisheries in the North Sea; and particular inquiries were directed to the off-coast fisheries, as new fields are being sought owing to the keen competition in the English fishing industry. The

The Secretary to the Marine Department, Wellington, New Zealand, who asked for information regarding the habits of the Australian golden and silver perch, and an expression of opinion as to whether these species would be desirable fish to introduce into the Dominion waters, which were stocked with trout, was supplied with particulars regarding their habits and the area of distribution, and advised that the Mountain or Macquarie perch would be more suitable for transportation and for acclimatisation in the cold waters of that country.

Services were performed for the Queensland Government, as in former years, in attending to the receipt of trout ova from New Zealand, and caring for it here pending transhipment north. Similar services were rendered to the New Zealand Government in connection with a shipment of live fish from Japan intended for Auckland.

Mr. A. R. McCulloch, a member of the Australian Museum staff, was provided with an authority to capture fish of any size for scientific purposes, for a period of six months.

In 1913, 248 cormorants were destroyed by Inspectors in various waters with ammunition supplied by the Department.

In convicting a noted offender for illegal fishing in Lake Macquarie, when a fine of £10 was imposed, the Magistrate who adjudicated on the case suggested that fishing nets should be marked with a distinguishing mark so as to disclose the ownership, and also that the defendant be not again licensed.

The marking of nets in such a manner as to fix the ownership is impracticable for various reasons, and there is nothing in the Fisheries Acts to empower the Department to refuse the issue of a license to any person who pays the necessary fee.

Owing to the fact that there was no Justice of the Peace resident at Brooklyn whose services could be invoked to test and certify as to the length of fish seized locally, with a view to forfeiture if under the lawful size, Mr. George Holmes, a local resident, was clothed with the necessary authority.

Complaints having been received from a number of Shire Councils and others that about one hundred nets were being worked by two steamers from South Australia, operating between the towns of Hay and Mande, in the capture of large quantities of Murray cod, and requests having been made for the prohibition of net-fishing altogether in the Murrumbidgee River, the Superintendent of Fishery Investigation in September paid a visit to several towns for the purpose of making an investigation; but as the close season for spawning was to commence in the following month, it was not deemed necessary to take any immediate action.

Frequent applications from country residents, particularly in western districts, have been received for the stocking of dams on private property with suitable fish. These requests have not been complied with by the Department, as such waters are not open to the public for angling purposes, and it is considered that persons who desire to have their private waters stocked should arrange for the capture of fish in rivers in the vicinity, and for their transport and liberation.

The undermentioned transplantations of Australian bass were carried out during the year: The fish were netted by officers of the Department in the waters of Nepean River and were conveyed in cans to the following parts:—

- 335 to the reservoir at the Hospital for the Insane, Morisset;
- 810 to the island pond at Prospect perch ponds;
- 25 to the Zoological Society for the new Gardens;
- 1,113 to dams on Government Demonstration Farm, Temora;
- 1,025 to Crookwell River; and over
- 4,000 were captured below the weir at Nepean River, and liberated in waters above the weir.

With a view to the development of a hardy local race of Rainbow trout, which would be better fitted for the conditions of this State than would be the progeny of imported fish, the policy of stripping the eggs from trout already acclimatised in the local waters has been greatly developed, and it is intended to extend operations in the future, with the object of supplying the requirements of the Department from local sources. It is expected that the resultant fry will develop and permanently acclimatise themselves in waters in which the fry coming from ova of colder climate fishes would only survive to a slight extent.

Inspector Barclay and Messrs. Lawrence, Keane, and Hellyar commenced operations at the Duckmaloi River on the 22nd June, and at the Jenolan River on the 25th June. Floods blocked the procedure of the work between the 26th June and the 10th July, on which date the work was resumed till the 15th August. Operations finally ceased at Jenolan and Duckmaloi Rivers on the 3rd September.

As the floods referred to interfered with field operations to a considerable extent, the trapping of spawning fish had to be suspended as stated owing to the strong run of flood-waters, and when the conditions became settled, it was found that the bulk of the trout captured had already spawned.

Consequently



Consequently there was a shortage in the quantity of eggs collected, and as it was too late in the season to obtain spawning fish from other rivers in this State, an endeavour was made to obtain a supply of ova from New Zealand.

Fifteen thousand ova were, during October, received from the Otago Acclimatisation Society, Dunedin, and a further consignment of 50,000 was expected, but through some misunderstanding this was sent to Queensland with another lot ordered by the authorities of that State.

Inspector Barclay proceeded to Talbingo on the 18th August, 1913, to trap and strip trout in Joramama Creek. He found the creek in a flooded state on arrival, and although there were large numbers of trout in the creek, he only caught a few, which had however spawned in the stream.

In November, Inspector Barclay captured 340 small trout about 8 inches long in Jounama River, and liberated 176 in the vicinity of Native Dog Fence, 100 at Dead Man's Point, and 64 a mile below Honeyuckle Creek in the waters of Tumnut River. They were conveyed by pack-horses, and were liberated in splendid condition.

This planting of trout, that will in the ordinary course spawn next season, should be of great benefit to the section of Tumnut River they have been placed in.

On the 14th August, the Superintendent of Fishery Investigation paid a visit to the upper waters of Queanbeyan River, with a view to investigation being made as to their suitability for trapping trout for stripping purposes.

An examination of the water about 10 miles above and below Norongo, including the creeks in the vicinity, showed that under normal conditions there were some very suitable spots where trout can be trapped for the collection of eggs, and attention will be paid to these waters if necessary in the future.

As it is necessary that the Department should be in touch with the Prospect hatchery, especially during the hatching season of trout and distribution of fry, a telephonic connection with the Parramatta Exchange was effected, whereby the business was much facilitated.

As a Trout Fishing Guide is badly needed for assisting people to a knowledge of trout waters and fishes, it is intended to have a suitable guide prepared by the Superintendent of Fishery Investigation, in which will be incorporated a section dealing with the ways and means and cost in connection with visits to the various resorts. The compilation is now being proceeded with, and will be published in handy form when ready.

As it was found that the Department had no control over the waters of Three-mile and Eight-mile Lagoons, near Kiandra, owing to the former being surrounded by special leases and the latter being part of a scrub lease, the Lessees were asked to co-operate with the Department in the preservation of the trout, which are abundant and of large size in each of the reservoirs. The inability to exercise a Departmental control over these waters is much to be regretted, as there is a probability of their being fished out if anglers are permitted to fish without any restriction.

As the trout pond area at Talbingo was very badly infested with rabbits a rabbit-proof fence was erected round the pond, and the adjacent scrub on two sides was cleared away for a width of 4 feet.

The following information regarding the acclimatisation of trout has been furnished by local residents in trout districts, who have on occasions been supplied with trout fry for liberation:—

George Hasener, Molong.—A few trout about 8 inches long were caught in Molong Rivulet. Local streams have ceased running on account of drought.

J. C. Wiburd, Jenolan Caves.—Some large fish have been seen in Jenolan River, and they appear to be increasing.

Town Clerk, Carcarr.—Trout were plentiful in the early part of the season, and several fish ranging from 2½ lb. to 4 lb. in weight have been caught.

J. Wilson, Hampton.—Trout are plentiful in Wiockety Creek and Fish River, and forty-two fish ranging in weight from ¾ lb. to 3½ lb. were caught one evening in Fish River.

A. E. Ivatt, Glanmire Hall, Glanmire.—Fish spawn and hatch out well in the Windburndale Creek, as thousands of fry are to be seen in the shallower water.

C. Gustafson, Sofala.—Fish have been caught in the Turon River weighing about 1 lb. and 1½ lb.

A. M. Cadell, Deepwater.—Trout are fairly well established and acclimatised in the headwaters of Deepwater River, and from 500 to 700 fish, ranging from ½ lb. to 6½ lb. in weight, have been caught during the season.

J. Berman, Woolbrook.—About thirty trout, ranging from ½ lb. to 3 lb., have been caught.

S. H. McGrossin,

S. H. McGrossin, Wandsworth.—About fifty trout have been caught, averaging about 1 lb. weight.  
 Robert Mulligan, Guyra.—Forty-two large trout were taken from the Sandy Creek waters.  
 Arthur W. Everett, Ollera, Guyra.—A good number of fish, from 1 lb. to 4 lb., were caught in George's Creek. Artificial flies are used.

William Gray, Rooburgh, Teogla, *via* Wollomombi.—Some very fine specimens, up to 5 lb. weight, have been caught in Boorolong River. Thirteen fish, ranging from 4½ lb. down, were caught in the Styx River. The bait used is principally worms and grubs.

Shire Clerk, Gloucester Shire Council, Gloucester.—Trout are plentiful in the upper waters of Barrington River, and a rainbow trout was caught in the river a few miles below Gloucester.

T. W. Bryant, Avondale Farm, North Dorrigo, *via* Armidale.—Trout have been caught in fair numbers, averaging from 4 lb. to 7 lb. weight.

J. T. Ryan, Trig Vale, Nundle.—Trout to the number of 200, and weighing from 1 lb. to 4 lb., have been caught.

Honorary Secretary, Brookiana Progress Association, *via* Coramba.—Small shoals have been seen in Bobo Creek, averaging from 5 to 6 inches long.

John Gale, Queanbeyan.—A 12½ lb. trout was caught in Coolamon Creek, and one weighing 10 lb. in Cotter River. Seventy-three trout, up to 2 lb. weight, were captured in Goodradigbee River below Brindabella in one day's fishing. Artificial flies and live grasshoppers are used.

J. W. Cunningham, Willigobung, Courabryra.—Trout have increased in the Manns Creek and Paddy's River, and some have been caught up to 3 lb. weight.

Henry Bolton, Snowy Plain, Berridale.—Trout are increasing in the Gungahline and Back Rivers, and large numbers, averaging in weight from 2 lb. to 5 lb., have been taken.

A. J. Rial, Thompson-streek, Mosman.—Trout are doing well in the head-waters of Gungahline, Doubtful, Happy Tack, and Gulf Rivers, the increase of smaller fish, from ½ lb. to 2½ lb., being very marked. Good hauls have been taken from the Happy Jack River. One trout weighing 8½ lb. was caught about 7 miles from where the Tumut takes its rise.

W. T. Edwards, Lynton, Goulburn.—Fish are showing in goodly numbers in the Craigie River.

E. N. Ferguson, Wagga Wagga.—Trout up to 3 lb. weight have been caught in the upper reaches of the Umbargo Creek.

Norman McBean, Wee Jasper.—A good number of fish up to 4 lb. weight were caught. In one instance a 12-lb. fish was captured in Goodradigbee River. In a portion of the Goodradigbee River, in the Yass District (about 18 miles of water), from 2,000 to 3,000 fish were caught by all methods.

John Torrens, Billinudgel.—Two trout were caught in the head-waters of North Arm, Brunswick River, one being about 7 inches long.

F. Bennett, Dorrigo.—Trout are doing well in Belisdown Creek, at Dorrigo, and forty trout, up to 6½ lb. in weight, were taken this season, artificial fly and grasshoppers being the bait employed.

The following prohibitions and closures were effected during the year:—

The taking of oysters was prohibited in the waters described hereunder for the periods mentioned:—  
 Waters of Berry's Bay, Port Jackson, for a period of three years from 4th January, 1913; and in the whole of the waters of Throsby's Creek (Hunter River), for a period of three years from 17th April, 1913.

#### *Public Oyster Reserves*

were proclaimed in the waters of Cudgen Creek, Bonville Creek, Minnamurra River, Berowra Creek, Bellinger River, and Hastings River.

The proclamation prohibiting the use of any fishing-net, fixed engine, fish-trap, or other implement, was rescinded on the 23rd October, 1913, in the waters of Throsby's Creek.

The waters described hereunder were closed against the taking of any species of trout or salmon by any means whatever for the periods mentioned:—

The waters of all rivers flowing through the State of New South Wales, with all their tributaries and affluents, and also all inland lakes, lagoons, and reservoirs, from 1st May, 1913, to 31st October, 1913.

That portion of the Williams River upwards to its source from a line drawn east from the southern point of entrance to Chichester River.

That portion of the Barrington River upwards to its source from a line drawn east from the northern point of entrance to Mackay Creek, in the parish of Barrington,

from 1st November, 1913, to 31st December, 1913, and 1st January to 30th December in the years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1st January to 31st October, 1918.

The notice prohibiting the taking of trout and salmon in the waters described hereunder was varied to allow of the species being taken from 5th February, 1913, to 30th April, 1913:—

County of Selwyn, parish of Selwyn: The whole of the waters of Eight-mile Lagoon, near Tunnut River.

Also, county of Wallace, parish of Kiandra: The whole of the waters of Three-mile Lagoon, near Euumbene River.

The taking of the fish called "Australian bass" (eastern freshwater perch) was prohibited in the waters described hereunder for the periods stated:—

From the 1st May to 31st October in the years 1913, 1914, 1915—

The whole of the waters of the Richmond, Clarence, and Hunter Rivers, together with the harbours into which they debouch, and the whole of their creeks, lagoons, inlets, and tributaries.

From 1st July to 31st October in the years 1913, 1914, 1915—

The whole of the rivers, lakes, creeks, lagoons, inlets, and tributaries, together with the harbours into which they debouch, east of the Great Dividing Range, but exclusive of the Richmond, Clarence, and Hunter Rivers, together with the harbours into which they debouch, and the whole of their lakes, creeks, lagoons, inlets, and tributaries, being the whole of the waters flowing through the eastern watershed of the State of New South Wales, with the exception of the three rivers referred to.

On the 3rd April, 1913, the proclamation of 10th June, 1913, prohibiting the taking of "Australian bass" (eastern freshwater perch) in the waters described hereunder was rescinded:—

The whole of the rivers, lakes, lagoons, creeks, inlets, and tributaries, together with the harbours into which they debouch, east of the Great Dividing Range, being the whole of the waters flowing through the eastern watershed of the State of New South Wales.

The waters described hereunder were closed against the use of fishing-nets or any method of capture from 1st January to 31st December, 1914:—

The whole of the waters of Peppercorn Creek upwards from its junction with Goodradigbee River (a tributary of the Murrumbidgee River) to its source.

The whole of the waters of Micalong Creek from its junction with the Goodradigbee River upwards to its source.

The waters specified hereunder were closed against the use of fishing nets, fixed engines, fish traps, or other implements for the purpose of catching fish:—

The whole of the waters of the Fish River Creek and of that portion of the Duckmaloi or Fish River from its source to its junction with the Fish River Creek aforesaid, together with all their creeks and tributaries, from 1st November, 1913, to 30th April, 1914.

The whole of the waters of Ballinafad Creek, together with all of its inlets and tributaries upwards from its junction with the Queanbeyan River—two years from 12th February, 1913.

The whole of the waters of Ballallaba Creek upwards from its junction with Molonglo River.

The whole of the waters of Adjungbilly (or Sherlock's) Creek and Tinderry Creek upwards from their junction with Queanbeyan River.

The whole of the waters of Robert's Creek and Towney's Creek upwards from their junctions with Queanbeyan River.

The whole of the waters of Jounama Creek upwards from its junction with Tunnut River—five years from 1st October, 1913.

The whole of the waters of Wicketty War (or Upper Run) Creek, from its junction with the Fish River to its source, from 4th November, 1913, to 30th April, 1914.

The waters of the Hunter, Williams, and Paterson Rivers, and their tributaries, upwards from the junction of the Williams and Hunter Rivers at Raymond Terrace, excepting with dip or scoop nets, for five years from 2nd April, 1913.

The waters described hereunder were closed against the use of fishing nets:—

The whole of the waters of Nymboida River upwards from its junction with the Mitchell or Mann River; and also the whole of the waters of Orara River upwards from its junction with the Clarence River,—three years from 1st November, 1913.

The whole of the tidal waters of Tom Thumb Lagoon, together with all of its bays, affluents, and tributaries,—six months in 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916, from 1st October in each year.

The whole of the waters of the channel entrance to Lake Macquarie, and the whole of the tidal waters of Black Ned's Bay, an inlet of the southern bank of the channel entrance to Lake Macquarie,—three years from 1st March, 1913.

The waters described hereunder were closed against the use of fishing nets:—

The whole of the waters of that part of Port Jackson, together with all its bays, creeks, inlets, and tributaries, lying westerly from a line drawn south-easterly from the southernmost extremity of Little Sirius Point to the northern extremity of the eastern side of Wolsley-road, Point Piper; also the whole of the waters of that part of Middle Harbour, together with all its bays, creeks, inlets, and tributaries, lying westerly and north-westerly from the punt crossing at The Spit, except meshing nets not exceeding 125 fathoms, from 1st May, 1913, to 25th February, 1914.

The

The whole of the waters of Para or Fairy Creek, together with all of its bays, inlets, or tributaries, from its entrance into the South Pacific Ocean upwards to the eastern boundary of the South Coast Railway line—three years from 28th September, 1913.

The whole of the waters of that part of the South Pacific Ocean included between the coast-line fronting the village of Forster and Tuncurry, and a line parallel with and 400 yards in rectangular distance therefrom, and lying between the north prolongation of the east side of Divide street, village of Forster, and a line drawn due east from a tree marked A over 89, being the waters extending easterly and northerly approximately about 1 mile each way on either side of the central point of entrance to Wallis Lake, from 9th September, 1913.

County of Rous.—The whole of the waters of that portion of the Tweed River within the following boundaries: Commencing on the southern breakwater at the point where it meets the southern point of entrance to the river; and bounded thence by a line bearing north-westerly to the northern point of entrance; thence by part of the western bank of the river bearing generally westerly and southerly to a point bearing north 71½ degrees east from the north-eastern corner of allotment No. 11 of section No. 3 of the village of Cooloon, in the parish of Terranora; thence by a line bearing north 71½ degrees east across the river to the eastern training-wall; and thence by parts of that training-wall and the southern breakwater bearing generally northerly to the point of commencement—three years from 26th June, 1913.

The whole of the waters of that part of the Hawkesbury River, near the town of Windsor, embracing Argyle, Windsor, and Wilberforce Reaches, three years from 10th June, 1913.

The whole of the tidal waters of Mullet Creek, including all of its bays, affluents, and tributaries, upwards from a line drawn north-easterly across its entrance to Lake Illawarra—three years from 1st January, 1913.

The whole of the tidal waters of the channel entrance into Lake Illawarra, and that portion of the lake included within the following boundaries:—On the east by the sea entrance and part of the foreshore of the parish of Wollongong, county aforesaid, generally north-westerly and northerly to a point 10 chains north-easterly from the south-west corner of the Bank of New South Wales' portion No. 42 of 48 acres in the aforesaid parish; on the north by a line bearing north 70 degrees west 15 chains into the waters of the aforesaid lake; thence on the north-west and west by lines bearing south 57 degrees west 24 chains, south 46 degrees west 48 chains, and south 2 degrees east 51 chains to the west point of entrance to Forster's Creek, parish of Terrungong; and thence on the south by part of the northern foreshore of that parish generally easterly to the sea entrance aforesaid, including all bays, affluents, and tributaries—three years from 1st January, 1913.

The whole of the waters of Crescent Head Creek or Lake, together with all of its lagoons, creeks, inlets, and tributaries, from 1st October, 1913, to 31st March, 1914.

County of Northumberland, parishes of Kahlbath and Wallahah.—The whole of the waters of that part of Lake Macquarie and the channel entrance included within the following boundaries: Commencing on the western shore of the South Pacific Ocean, at the southern point of the channel entrance to Lake Macquarie; and bounded thence by the southern and western shores of the channel entrance aforesaid, to the eastern shore of Lake Macquarie; thence by part of that shore bearing southerly 50 chains; thence by a line bearing westerly into the waters of the aforesaid lake 40 chains; thence by a line bearing northerly to a point 40 chains west of Kahlbath and Marks' Point; thence by a line east to that point; and thence by part of the eastern shore of Lake Macquarie aforesaid; and by the eastern and northern shores of the channel entrance abovementioned, to the western shore of the South Pacific Ocean; and thence by a line crossing the channel entrance, to the point of commencement.

County of Northumberland, parish of Walarah, at Lake Macquarie: The whole of the tidal waters of Black Ned's Bay, an inlet of the southern bank of the channel entrance to Lake Macquarie.

Except garfish nets for the purpose of bull-ringing during March and April, 1913, and the same months in 1914 and 1915.

Waters described hereunder were closed against fishing generally, and by any method of capture except with hand-line, or rod and line, with not more than one hook attached:—

The whole of the waters of that part of the Murrumbidgee River flowing past the town of Hay, from 12th February, 1913, to 31st December, 1913.

The whole of the waters of that part of the Murray River, together with all its lakes, lagoons, creeks, inlets, billabongs, and tributaries within the State of New South Wales, including the Darling, Edward or Kyalite, Barwon, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Castlereagh, Nancoi, Gwydir, Macintyre, and Seven Rivers, together with the whole of their lakes, lagoons, inlets, creeks, billabongs, and tributaries; and also the whole of the inland lakes, lagoons, and billabongs, whether connected by flow or disconnected with any one of the herein specified waters lying west of the Great Dividing Range, in the State of New South Wales.

The headwaters of Murray, Murrumbidgee, Nancoi, Lachlan, Macquarie, Castlereagh, Gwydir, Severn, and Macintyre Rivers, together with the whole of their tributaries.

"Headwaters" shall mean and include such portions only of the waters specified as trout may be found to exist in.

From 1st October, 1913, to 30th November, 1913.

Except that trout may be taken with rod and line or hand-line in November.

The whole of the waters of that portion of Edward or Kyalite River, together with all of its creeks (including portion of Moulmein or Billabong Creek) within a radius of 5 miles,—five years from 12th December, 1913.

The

The whole of the waters of that part of the Barwon River extending from its junction with the Namoi River upwards to the south-easterly prolongation of the north-eastern boundary of Henry Bourke's portion No. 9, of 100 acres, parish of Eumihbah, county of Bourke, and from the aforesaid junction downwards to the north-westerly prolongation of the dividing line between Euroka resumed areas Nos. 631 and 631a, near the north-western corner of the parish of Ularbie, county of Leichhardt.

And also the whole of that part of the Namoi River, with the Barwon River upwards to the north prolongation of the west boundary of J. H. Doyle's portion No. 77, of 269 acres, parish of Ularbie, county of Bararding, 12th to 31st December, 1913.

The whole of the waters of that part of the Murrumbidgee River between B-rembed Weir on the frontage of portion No. 1, of 320 acres, parish of Natong, county of Bourke, and a line drawn south from the eastern point of entrance of Oak Creek, at the south-east corner of the parish of Bundluggery, county of Cooper, to the south bank of the river, with not more than two hooks, from 5th February, 1913, to 30th December, 1913.

The waters of Port Hacking eastward of a line drawn from Gunnamatta or Hungry Point to Cabbage Tree or Pulpit Point, were opened to net fishing for a period of six months from 14th May, 1913, and for a further six months from 14th November, 1913.

### Oyster Fisheries.

During the year 277 applications for oyster leases were received, covering some 82,769 yards of foreshore, the deposits paid amounting to £607 18s. 10d.

Six new leases were issued, covering 14,000 yards; and in 160 cases special authority to remove oysters from areas having an aggregate foreshore length of 48,659 yards was granted.

The rent paid on oyster leases during the year amounted to £5,239 18s. 8d.

At the end of the year there were 1,483 leases in existence, and 413 areas under occupation, for each of which special authority to remove oysters had been granted. The foreshores of the leases comprised 432,194 yards, in addition to the area of 31 acres 2 roods 6 perches included in certain deep-water areas, and the area in respect of which special authorities had been issued had a total foreshore length of 59,490 yards.

Eighty-one leases were surrendered, fifty-five on the ground of unsuitability for oyster-culture, twenty-five for the purpose of consolidation with other areas, and one with the object of conversion from an "inferior" to an "average" lands lease.

Seven leases were forfeited, six owing to non-payment of rent within prescribed time, and one for non-marking of the area.

The sale of oysters from hauling grounds realised the sum of £353, made up as follows:—

Port Stephens—	£	s.	d.
North Arm	12	0	0
Flying Fox Island	3	10	0
Pambula Lake	2	0	0
Pambula River	5	0	0
Manning River	47	10	0
Clarence River—			
Lake Channel	110	0	0
North Arm	12	0	0
Ronnako Island, &c.	161	0	0
	£353	0	0

Seven and a half bags of oyster spat from Cowan Creek was sold, the receipts therefrom amounting to £1 17s. 6d.

The question of inviting tenders for leasing an area at Carrington Flat, Port Stephens, for oyster-culture at the end of the year, which area had been assessed at a rental value of £2 per annum for 100 yards of foreshore, was not proceeded with owing to local representations having been made that the ground in question embodied a hauling ground.

There being some conflict between the local fishermen and oystermen as to the character of the land, further action has been held over until an investigation can be carried out by the Supervising Inspector of Fisheries.

In cases where the marking of the outer boundaries of areas leased for oyster-culture by stakes interfered with recognised hauling grounds, action was taken to so mark the boundaries as to avoid any interference with fishermen in the hauling of fishing nets on such grounds.

In cases where it was pointed out that the placing of stakes at the outer boundaries of oyster-culture leases would interfere with navigation, approval was given for stakes to be placed at high or low water mark, according to the requirements, with the distance that the boundaries extended further out marked on the lease boards.

A report having been received from the Medical Officer of Health, Hunter River Combined Sanitary Districts, Newcastle, that it was not desirable for oysters in Throsby's Creek to be consumed until the City of Newcastle and its immediate suburbs are connected up to the new sewerage system, action was taken to prohibit the taking of oysters from this locality for a period of three years. The

The disabilities under which oyster lessees laboured, in not being able to obtain permits within a reasonable time to cut and take mangroves for the cultivation of leased areas, was brought under the notice of the Department of Agriculture, which deals with such matters, and instructions were issued by that Department to the District Foresters to assist the oyster lessees, and to deal with such matters as expeditiously as possible.

Applications for oyster leases in the waters of Lakes Macquarie and Illawarra were refused, as it is not desirable, owing to the large numbers of tourists and anglers who visit such waters, that the foreshores of these lakes should be temporarily alienated by leasing them for oyster-culture.

At the instance of the Department, the Wallarobba Shire Council moved the owners of a structure on the shore at the public oyster reserve at Karuah River to remove such structure as the refuse discharged therefrom was a source of pollution of the oysters, and a danger to public health.

When it was conclusively shown that oysters had been washed off oyster-culture leases by floodwaters on to adjoining Crown lands, the Department granted permission for an equal quantity to those so lost to be recovered from the adjoining areas, and returned to the leased areas from which they had been washed.

Frequent requests have been received from oyster lessees for the right to remove oysters from the stones on training-walls in the various coastal rivers, but in view of the objections that have been raised by the Public Works Department, on the grounds that the stability of the walls depends to a very great extent upon the cementation caused by the growth of oysters and other molluscs, and that the removal of these would have a disturbing effect on the structures, the Department has been unable to see its way to granting the applications.

Floods were very prevalent in Hawkesbury River and tributaries during the winter months, and had the effect of destroying an immense quantity (estimated at 90 per cent.) of the oysters on the leased areas in Berowra Creek.

In view of the damage sustained by lessees, and as the destruction was brought about by natural causes, the payment of rent on all the leases in this creek was suspended for a period of twelve months from the 1st October, 1913, and the removal of oysters therefrom was prohibited for the same period.

Similar concessions were allowed in respect of the lease to Mr. T. Wray, of 1,236 yards, and Mr. H. O. Otkon's lease of 100 yards, both at Bega River, for two years from the 1st January, 1913, owing to the infection of the oysters thereon by marine worms.

In view of the growth of oysters on hauling-grounds at Clarence River, which had the effect of interfering with hauling operations by fishermen, tenders were invited for the right to collect and remove oysters from two sections in the vicinity of Romiako and Waringa Islands. Several tenders were lodged, and that of Mr. J. Ross, at a price of £161 for the two sections, was accepted.

Two oyster lessees at Bernagui River who allowed an oyster lease to expire without seeking a renewal thereof were not allowed to obtain a fresh lease of the area on account of its fronting a public recreation reserve, the Department having decided that ground fronting such reserves should not be leased for oyster-culture unless special reasons existed therefor.

As the former lessees had laid down a considerable amount of cultivation while the lease was in existence, and an accumulation of oysters had taken place on the material, the Department allowed the lessees to remove the material laid down by them and oysters that had grown thereon during a period of two years.

As it has been found to be advantageous to enlist the services of local residents interested in the welfare of their districts to assist in the protection of public oyster reserves, particularly in waters which are remote from the headquarters of Inspectors, a number of reserves have been vested in trustees. The undermentioned local residents were appointed during the year as trustees of reserves in the waters mentioned opposite their names:—

Waters.	Trustees.
Pambula River ...	Christian Henry Nielson, <i>vice</i> James Charles Behl.
Bega River ...	John Taylor, John Thompson, Edward Swanson Heady.
Cudgen Creek ...	Thomas Quigan, George Hiltombe, George Plowman.
Tomago River ...	Charles William Sullivan, James Gardiner, Henry Thomson.
Kiah River ...	George Davidson, Archer J. Davidson, Alexander Cameron.
Narrawallee Creek ...	Robert Pearman, William Poole, Nicholas Mudge.
Nullika River ...	Edwin Legge, junior, John E. Wright, Alexander Cameron.
Turross Lake ...	George Cantrby, Charles Henry Berriman, Robert J. Anderson.
Wapengo Lake ...	George Hunter, John Hunter, Charles Innes.

In the Appendices will be found returns relating to imports and exports, the output of fish and oysters, and current market prices, as well as a note on fisheries by the Superintendent of Fisheries Investigation, and an inspectorial review of the coastal and estuarine fisheries and oyster fisheries, for the years 1911-1912 and 1913.

## APPENDICES.

## A.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the State Fisheries for the Year ending 31st December, 1913.

		<i>Receipts—</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fishermen's Licenses at 5s.	...	...	...	555	0	0			
"	at 2s. 6d.	...	...	61	10	0			
Fishing-boat	"	at 5s.	...	286	5	0	616	10	0
"	"	at 2s. 6d.	...	28	17	6			
Oyster vendors'	"	at 20s.	...	277	0	0	315	2	6
"	"	at 10s.	...	19	0	0			
Deposits on applications for oyster leases	...	...	...	296	0	0			
Rent on leased areas	...	...	...	607	18	10			
Transfer fees	...	...	...	5,239	18	8			
Fines and forfeitures	...	...	...	72	15	0			
Sale of oysters and oyster spat	...	...	...	391	10	0			
Deed fees	...	...	...	319	17	6			
	...	...	...	11	3	0			
Total Receipts	...	...	...	£7,870	15	6			
<i>Expenditure—</i>									
Salaries	...	...	...	8,122	16	3			
Contingencies	...	...	...	1,446	9	2			
Total Expenditure	...	...	...	£9,569	5	5			

## B.

RETURN showing the Imports into the State of New South Wales, during the Year 1913, according to Statistical Classification, and according to Countries of Import and of Origin.

Fish—Fresh—Oysters.					
Country of Import.	Quantity.	Value.	Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.
New Zealand	cwt. 28	£ 17	New Zealand	cwt. 28	£ 17

## C.

RETURN showing the Imports into the State of New South Wales, during the Year 1913, of Fish, according to Statistical Classification, and according to Countries of Import and of Origin.

Fish, Fresh, or preserved by Cold Process.

Country of Import.	Quantity.	Value.	Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.
United Kingdom	lb. 647,611	£ 14,827	United Kingdom	lb. 642,996	£ 14,656
Canada	13,069	448	Canada	16,063	457
New Zealand	589,613	11,809	New Zealand	587,625	11,784
United States of America	2,538	78	Russia	4,373	160
			United States of America	3,774	105
Total	1,254,831	£27,162	Total	1,254,831	£27,162

## D.

RETURN showing the Imports into the State of New South Wales, during the Year 1913, of Fish, according to Statistical Classification, and according to Countries of Import and of Origin.

Fish preserved in Tins.

Country of Import.	Quantity.	Value.	Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.
United Kingdom .....	lb. 2,913,023	£ 63,256	United Kingdom.....	lb. 2,496,977	£ 45,089
Canada.....	393,334	11,614	Canada.....	251,920	7,918
Fiji.....	8,448	209	India.....	82	6
Hong Kong.....	85,478	3,182	New Zealand.....	27,207	2,105
New Zealand.....	50,092	2,863	South African Customs Union	44,626	1,774
South African Customs Union.....	44,626	1,774	Alaska.....	41,835	1,037
Belgium.....	14,091	517	Belgium.....	3,296	96
France.....	2,703	220	China.....	85,478	3,182
Germany.....	39,696	1,775	Denmark.....	98	5
Italy.....	4,666	192	France.....	12,372	961
Japan.....	44,929	1,290	Germany.....	4,928	340
Marshall Islands.....	350	12	Italy.....	5,040	217
Netherlands.....	6,279	122	Japan.....	45,457	1,327
Norway.....	34,625	1,454	Netherlands.....	8,055	182
Portugal.....	106,745	3,788	Norway.....	147,767	5,586
South Sea Islands (other).....	3,216	50	Portugal.....	431,028	18,393
United States of America.....	2,835,884	88,125	Russia.....	228	7
			Sweden.....	130	17
			Turkey.....	42	3
			United States of America.....	2,981,919	92,228
Total.....	6,588,185	£180,473	Total.....	6,588,185	£180,473

## E.

RETURN showing the Imports into the State of New South Wales, during the Year 1913, of Fish, according to Statistical Classification, and according to Countries of Import and of Origin.

Fish, Potted.

Country of Import.	Value.	Country of Origin.	Value.
United Kingdom.....	£ 16,617	United Kingdom.....	£ 16,572
Hong Kong.....	82	Austria.....	25
Belgium.....	4	China.....	83
France.....	2	Denmark.....	13
Germany.....	354	France.....	8
Norway.....	5	Germany.....	151
United States of America.....	22	Norway.....	50
		Portugal.....	39
		Russia.....	123
		United States of America.....	23
Total.....	£17,086	Total.....	£17,086

## F.

RETURN showing the Imports into the State of New South Wales, during the Year 1913, of Fish, according to Statistical Classification, and according to Countries of Import and of Origin.

Fish, Smoked or Dried, but not Salted.

Country of Import.	Quantity.	Value.	Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.
United Kingdom.....	lb. 579,243	£ 18,481	United Kingdom.....	lb. 242,787	£ 4,366
Hong Kong.....	11,476	771	China.....	11,476	771
New Zealand.....	3,093	54	Germany.....	302	21
Belgium.....	27,663	1,187	Italy.....	130	5
Germany.....	235,751	9,913	Japan.....	1,076	22
Italy.....	110	4	Norway.....	816,577	33,989
Japan.....	1,076	22	Netherlands.....	330	10
Norway.....	192,861	7,965	Spain.....	1,774	51
Spain.....	1,774	51	United States of America.....	15	1
Sweden.....	21,401	777			
United States of America.....	15	1			
Total.....	1,074,467	£39,226	Total.....	1,074,467	£39,226



G.  
RETURN showing the Imports into the State of New South Wales, during the Year 1913, of Fish, according to Statistical Classification, and according to Countries of Import and of Origin.  
Fish, not elsewhere included.

Country of Import.	Quantity.	Value.	Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.
United Kingdom .....	cwt. 805	£ 1,310	United Kingdom.....	cwt. 803	£ 1,309
Fiji .....	21	84	Fiji .....	21	84
Hong Kong .....	692	3,029	Newfoundland .....	2	1
Belgium .....	31	65	Belgium .....	15	30
Germany .....	857	1,364	China.....	002	3,029
Italy .....	17	41	Denmark .....	19	50
Netherlands.....	125	158	Germany .....	47	88
New Caledonia.....	1	3	Italy .....	17	41
New Hebrides .....	6	20	Netherlands .....	144	181
Norway .....	475	855	New Caledonia.....	1	3
South Sea Islands (other) .....	3	18	New Hebrides .....	6	20
Sweden .....	25	39	Norway .....	1,288	2,142
United States of America .....	1,803	2,687	South Sea Islands (other) .....	3	18
			United States of America .....	1,803	2,687
Total.....	4,771	£9,683	Total .....	4,771	£9,683

H.  
RETURN showing the Imports into the State of New South Wales during the Year 1913, according to the Statistical Classification, and according to Countries of Import and of Origin.  
Fish, Other, Free.  
Nil.

I.  
RETURN showing the Exports of Fish from the State of New South Wales during the Year 1913.  
Fish, Fresh (Oysters),  
Nil.

J.  
RETURN showing the Exports of Fish from the State of New South Wales during the Year 1913.  
Fish, Fresh, preserved by Cold Process.

Destination.	Quantity.			Value.		
	Australian.	Foreign.	Total.	Australian.	Foreign.	Total.
New Zealand .....	lb. ....	lb. ....	lb. ....	£ .....	£ .....	£ .....
Fiji.....	40	1,400	1,400	2	29	29
Hong Kong.....	.....	1,218	1,218	.....	50	50
Papua .....	42	.....	42	2	.....	2
Straits Settlements .....	3,884	693	4,577	102	28	130
Egypt .....	2,016	.....	2,016	37	.....	37
Java.....	20	1,682	1,702	1	76	77
New Pommern .....	35	.....	35	1	.....	1
New Caledonia .....	188	.....	188	6	.....	6
New Hebrides .....	100	35	135	3	1	4
Philippine Islands .....	6,426	5,966	12,422	213	213	426
South Sea Islands .....	.....	17	17	.....	1	1
Total.....	12,751	11,041	23,792	367	398	765

K.  
RETURN showing the Exports of Fish from the State of New South Wales during the Year 1913.  
Fish, Totted or Concentrated.

Destination.	Value.	
	Foreign.	Total.
United Kingdom .....	£ 5	£ 5
Fiji .....	32	32
Papua .....	7	7
Marshall Islands .....	2	2
New Pommern .....	1	1
New Caledonia .....	12	12
New Hebrides .....	5	5
South Sea Islands.....	28	28
Total .....	92	92

## L.

RETURNS showing the Exports of Fish from the State of New South Wales during the Year 1913.  
Fish preserved in tins or other air-tight vessels, &c.

Destination.	Foreign.	
	Quantity.	Value.
New Zealand.....	lb.	£
United Kingdom .....	8,343	316
Panning Island .....	12,767	325
Fiji .....	616	22
Hong Kong .....	41,996	1,187
Norfolk Island.....	202	5
Ocean Island.....	1,570	41
Papua .....	1,239	37
Straits Settlement .....	65,117	1,972
Caroline Island .....	1,952	57
Celebes .....	1,980	72
Chili.....	1,809	48
China .....	25	1
Dutch New Guinea .....	36	3
Java .....	1,085	.56
Kaiser William's Land .....	202	6
Marshall's Island .....	14,206	277
New Pommern .....	8,189	195
New Caledonia .....	40,137	872
New Hebrides .....	35,625	814
Norway .....	70,054	1,683
South Sea Islands.....	621	54
United States.....	123,985	3,131
	1,975	47
Total .....	433,029	10,501

## M.

RETURNS showing the Exports of Fish from the State of New South Wales during the Year 1913.  
Fish smoked or dried, but not salted.

Destination.	Quantity.			Value.		
	Australian.	Foreign.	Total.	Australian.	Foreign.	Total.
United Kingdom .....	lb.	lb.	lb.	£	£	£
Fiji.....	321	200	200	17	7	7
Straits Settlement .....	225	225	546	11	11	28
Egypt .....	1,100	1,100	1,100	49	49	49
Java.....	11,446	.....	11,446	805	.....	805
Philippine Islands .....	704	704	704	33	33	33
South Sea Islands.....	1,300	1,300	1,300	46	46	46
	87	259	346	5	22	27
Total .....	11,854	3,788	15,642	827	168	995

## N.

RETURNS showing the Exports of Fish from the State of New South Wales during the Year 1913.  
Fish, other, including salted.

Destination.	Quantity.			Value.		
	Australian.	Foreign.	Total.	Australian.	Foreign.	Total.
Fiji.....	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	£	£	£
Hong Kong.....	2	8	10	6	26	32
Ocean Island .....	.....	19	19	.....	76	76
Egypt .....	1,200	5	5	1,385	11	11
Papua .....	.....	.....	1,360	.....	.....	1,385
New Pommern.....	1	3	4	2	1	1
New Caledonia .....	.....	22	22	.....	54	54
New Hebrides .....	.....	10	10	.....	26	26
South Sea Islands .....	.....	21	21	1	81	82
Timor .....	.....	12	12	.....	13	13
Total .....	1,263	100	1,363	1,304	299	1,693

## O.

STATEMENT showing Imports into, and Exports from the State of New South Wales of Fish and Oysters during 1913.  
Imports.

Fish— Description.	Quantity.	Value.	
		£	£
Fresh (oysters) .....	28 cwt.	17	17
Fresh or preserved by cold process .....	1,254,831 lb.	27,162	27,162
Hotted or concentrated, &c. ....	.....	17,086	17,086
Preserved in tins .....	6,588,185	180,473	180,473
Smoked or dried (but not salted) .....	1,074,467	39,226	39,226
Not elsewhere included .....	534,352	9,683	9,683
Total.....	9,451,895 lb. and 28 cwt.	273,630 and £17	273,630 and £17

## Exports.

Description.	Australian.		Foreign.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—		£		£
Fresh or preserved by cold process..... lb.	12,761	367	11,041	398
Preserved in tins..... "	.....	.....	433,029	10,501
Potted or concentrated..... "	.....	.....	.....	92
Smoked or dried (but not salted)..... "	11,854	827	3,788	168
Other (including salted)..... "	141,456	1,394	11,200	299
Total.....	166,001 lb.	2,588	459,658 lb.	11,458

P.  
 Return of fish sold at the Metropolitan Markets, and at Newcastle, during the Year 1913.

Description.	Fish.	Crayfish.		Prawns.	Crabs.		Tortoises.
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
Consigned or received from the following waters.							
Tweed River .....	baskets.	dozens.		baskets.	dozens.	dozens.	
Byron Bay .....	1,794	1,087		114	.....	.....	.....
Richmond River .....	55	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Charence River .....	8,631	148		318	.....	.....	.....
Coffs Harbour .....	38,780	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Beltinger River .....	135	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Nambucca River .....	711	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Macleay River .....	133	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings River .....	2,922½	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden Haven .....	3,271½	687		.....	.....	.....	.....
Manning River .....	3,085	30		.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Hawke.....	3,571	51		.....	.....	.....	.....
Seal Rocks.....	13,731½	245		.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Stephens .....	16,832	1,779½		.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunter River .....	1,120½	2,759½		74	.....	.....	.....
Lake Macquarie .....	10,917½	448½		1,180½	.....	.....	.....
Tuggerah Lakes .....	11,415½	42		34½	.....	.....	.....
Terrigal (Gosford) .....	594	340		39	.....	.....	.....
Hawkesbury River .....	3,517½	684½		58½	.....	.....	.....
Pittwater .....	452	241½		.....	.....	.....	.....
Narrabeen Lagoon .....	11	2½		.....	.....	.....	.....
Mainly (Coast).....	11	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Jackson and Parramatta River .....	10	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonah .....	4,062	59½		864½	.....	.....	.....
Botany Bay and George's River .....	119	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Hacking .....	8,269	12½		1,267½	.....	.....	.....
Wolongong .....	167	12		17	.....	.....	.....
Lake Illawarra.....	718	10		.....	.....	.....	.....
Shellharbour .....	10,775½	20		1,967	.....	.....	.....
Almannurra River .....	7	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Krama .....	954	4		.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoalhaven and Crookhaven Rivers .....	228	10		.....	.....	.....	.....
Jervis Bay .....	2,929½	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
St. George's Basin .....	1,880	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulladulla .....	1,809	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Oyde River.....	1,987	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Moruya River.....	619	6		.....	.....	.....	.....
Wagonga River .....	1,430½	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Remagui River .....	58	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Wapengo Lake .....	1,432	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Bega River .....	34	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Pambula River and Merimbula Lake .....	151	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Eden .....	581	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Wombayn River .....	305	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Murray River .....	94	281		.....	.....	.....	.....
Waters not specified .....	344½	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,012	119		42	1,661	.....	17½
	161,576¼	9,080 ½		5,976¾	1,661		12½
							30

From Tweed River, 2,346 baskets of fish were also consigned to Brisbane during the year.

Quantity from local sales:—11,450½ baskets fish, 1,093½ baskets prawns, 652 dozen crayfish, 459½ dozen crabs.

Total sale for year:—Fish, 173,116½ baskets; crayfish, 9,752½ dozen; prawns, 7,070½ baskets; crabs, 1,120½ dozen; tortoises, 30 dozen.

Q.

Return of the quantity of fish sold in the Country Districts without first passing through the Metropolitan Markets during the Year 1913.

Fish .....	11,540½ baskets.
Prawns .....	1,093½ "
Crayfish .....	652 dozen.
Crabs.....	459½ "

R.

RETURN of Fish sold at the Commonwealth Co-operative Fish Exchange during the Year 1913.

Consigned or received from the following waters.	Fish.	Crayfish.	Prawns.	Crabs.	Tor-tolises.	Species of Fish.	Prices of Fish.											
							January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
							doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.
Tweed River	baskets. 1,727	doz. 1,087	b'sk'ts. 11	doz. ...	doz. ...	Mixed fish	11/-to 27/-	4/-to 29/-	5/6 to 34/-	3/-to 31/-	7/-to 31/-	11/-to 34/-	11/-to 38/-	11/-to 31/-	6/-to 31/-	11/-to 34/-	9/-to 39/-	8/-to 31/-
Richmond River	7,558	123	318	...	...	Black bream	20/-, 55/-	25/-, 60/-	16/-, 65/-	12/6, 70/-	15/-, 55/-	15/-, 50/-	15/-, 40/-	15/-, 65/-	12/-, 50/-	20/-, 50/-	20/-, 60/-	20/-, 60/-
Clarence River	32,919	...	...	...	...	Whiting	20/-, 105/-	21/-, 110/-	25/-, 130/-	20/-, 130/-	10/-, 98/-	15/-, 160/-	18/-, 80/-	25/-, 110/-	25/-, 120/-	30/-, 98/-	30/-, 90/-	28/-, 90/-
Coff's Harbour	135	...	...	...	...	Flathead	18/-, 45/-	21/-, 46/-	16/-, 50/-	15/-, 45/-	15/-, 40/-	12/-, 45/-	15/-, 34/-	15/-, 69/-	15/-, 40/-	20/-, 60/-	20/-, 41/-	22/-, 45/-
Bellinger River	700	...	...	...	...	Mullet	4/-, 21/-	4/-, 20/-	3/-, 35/-	4/-, 41/-	2/6, 25/-	4/-, 25/-	4/-, 24/-	5/-, 35/-	3/-, 25/-	5/-, 30/-	5/-, 20/-	5/-, 25/-
Nambucca River	125	...	...	...	...	Leather-jacket	3/-, 14/-	3/-, 17/-	4/-, 35/-	3/-, 16/-	4/-, 16/-	5/-, 19/-	4/-, 20/-	6/-, 16/-	4/-, 17/-	8/-, 17/-	7/-, 16/-	7/-, 17/-
Macleay River	2,793 1/2	...	...	...	...	Garfish	18/-, 40/-	20/-, 65/-	12/-, 53/-	14/-, 45/-	12/-, 40/-	15/-, 40/-	14/-, 41/-	15/-, 60/-	20/-, 50/-	20/-, 35/-	20/-, 36/-	20/-, 40/-
Hastings River	1,463	153	...	...	...	Blackfish	4/-, 18/-	4/-, 20/-	3/-, 26/-	3/-, 30/-	3/-, 18/-	4/-, 18/-	4/-, 18/-	6/-, 25/-	2/6, 16/-	5/-, 20/-	5/-, 16/-	5/-, 16/-
Camden Haven	1,941	30	...	...	...	Silverbellies	3/-, 14/-	3/-, 12/9	4/-, 12/-	3/-, 11/-	5/-, 12/-	3/-, 9/3	3/-, 9/3	5/-, 11/-	4/-, 9/3	5/-, 11/-	5/-, 11/-	7/-, 10/-
Manning River	1,934	17	...	...	...	Yellowtail	.....	.....	6/-, 11/-	.....	7/9, 12/-	.....	4/-, 8/3	15/-	.....	.....	.....	9/-, 11/-
Cape Hawke	11,098 1/2	235	...	...	...	Tailer	7/-to 20/-	7/-to 20/-	7/-, 21/-	6/-to 19/-	8/-, 24/-	12/-to 25/-	7/-, 24/-	11/-to 22/-	8/-to 21/-	8/-to 24/-	9/-to 20/-	7/-, 20/-
Seal Rocks	1,779 1/2	...	...	...	...	Trevally	14/-, 50/-	12/-, 18/-	9/-, 19/-	12/-, 19/-	.....	12/-, 18/6	12/-, 17/-	14/-, 20/-	12/-, 15/-	12/-, 18/-	12/-, 24/-	12/-, 26/-
Port Stephens	13,116 1/2	780 1/2	31	...	...	Eels	4/-, 10/-	.....	.....	4/6, 10/-	5/-to 11/-	7/-, 10/3	6/-, 9/6	6/3, 16/-	6/-, 9/-	7/-, 11/-	7/-, 11/-	.....
Hunter River	166	107	518	...	...	Gurnet	.....	15/-to 19/3	.....	14/-, 19/-	.....	16/-	.....	10/6, 23/-	12/-, 16/-	.....	11/-to 24/6	7/-to 14/6
Lake Macquarie	8,427	23 1/2	...	...	...	Long Tom	6/-to 11/-	7/-, 9/-	5/3 to 9/6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19/-, 19/6
Tuggerah Lakes	8,558 1/2	312	29	...	...	Pike	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terrigal (Gosford)	533	637	...	...	...	Flounders	1/-to 16/-	1/-to 15/-	1/-to 11/6	1/3 to 14/6	1/3 to 11/-	1/6 to 15/-	1/3 to 21/-	1/3 to 34/-	1/3 to 12/-	1/3 to 15/6	1/-to 14/-	1/6, 11/-
Hawkesbury River	2,972	74 1/2	12	...	...	Soles	doz. 1/-to 16/-	1/-to 15/-	1/-to 11/6	1/3 to 14/6	1/3 to 11/-	1/6 to 15/-	1/3 to 21/-	1/3 to 34/-	1/3 to 12/-	1/3 to 15/6	1/-to 14/-	1/6, 11/-
Pitwater	63	2 1/2	...	...	...	Salmon	5/-, 8/-	4/-, 11/-	5/-, 9/-	.....	2/-, 5/-	3/-, 8/-	.....	.....	.....	4/-, 5/-	2/6, 6/-	2/6, 6/-
Port Jackson and Parramatta River.	2,056	24 1/2	351	...	...	Kingfish	12/-, 23/-	.....	8/3	2/6 to 11/-	6/-, 54/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	6/6, 60/-	5/-, 94/-	5/-, 48/-
Bondi	119	12 1/2	1,238	...	...	Crayfish	.....	.....	15/-	.....	12/-, 13/6	10/-to 16/-	9/-to 18/-	12/-to 20/-	10/-to 18/-	10/-, 20/-	10/-, 18/-	10/-, 18/-
Botany Bay and George's River.	8,210	12 1/2	1,238	...	...	Crabs	6/-to 12/6	6/-to 16/-	6/-to 20/-	4/-to 16/-	4/-, 16/-	5/-, 18/-	8/-, 17/-	9/-, 22/-	8/-, 15/-	6/-, 16/-	6/-, 16/-	7/-, 20/-
Port Hacking	167	12	17	...	...	Snapper	-9, 1/0 1/2	-8, 1/4 1/2	-8, 1/4 1/2	-6, 1/2 1/2	-7, 1/1 1/2	-6, 1/1 1/2	-6, 1/-	-7, 1/2 1/2	-7, 1/2 1/2	-9, 1/9 1/2	1/-, 1/9 1/2	1/-, 1/10 1/2
Lake Illawarra	9,580 1/2	...	1,897	...	...	Black rock-cod	.....	.....	-8	-8	.....	-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnamurra River	940	4	...	...	...	Jewfish	-1 to 1/-	-4 to 1/-	-5 to 1/1 1/2	-4 to 1/-	-4, -10 1/2	-4 to -9	-4 1/2 to -6	-4 to -9 1/2	-5 to 1/-	-7 to 1/2	-5 to 1/-	-6 to 1/-
Kiama	50	...	...	...	...	Prawns	1/-, 5/-	1/3, 6/-	1/-, 10/-	2/-, 10/-	2/-, 12/-	1/6, 10/-	2/6, 10/6	2/-, 6/-	2/-, 8/-	1/-, 6/9	1/-, 7/-	1/-, 7/-
Shoalhaven and Crookhaven Rivers.	1,954	...	...	...	...	Oysters	12/6, 32/6	25/-, 30/-	20/-, 33/-	25/-, 35/-	25/-, 30/-	22/6, 30/-	22/6, 35/-	22/6, 30/-	22/6, 35/-	20/-, 37/6	20/-, 30/-	25/-, 30/-
Jervis Bay	1,463	...	...	...	...													
St. George's Basin	901	...	...	...	...													
Ulladulla	1,835	...	...	...	...													
Clyde River	518	6	...	...	...													
Moruya River	1,268 1/2	...	...	...	...													
Bermagui River	389	...	...	...	...													
Eden	146	...	...	...	...													
Wonboyn River	27	...	...	...	...													
Murray River	157	...	...	...	...													
Waters not specified	539	95	16	1,410	7 1/2													
Total	126,550	5,514 1/2	4,541	1,410	7 1/2													

RETURN of Fish sold at the Municipal Council Fish Market during the Year 1913.

Consigned or received from the following waters.	Fish.	Cray-fish.	Prawns.	Tor-toises.	Crabs.	Species of Fish.	Prices of Fish.											
							January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Tweed River	baskets. 67	dozens. ...	baskets ...	dozens. ...	dozens. ...	Red bream } per	25/-to 53/-	28/-to 48/-	25/-to 60/-	12/-to 70/-	16/-to 45/-	14/-to 40/-	18/-to 36/-	20/-to 40/-	13/-to 36/-	20/-to 40/-	20/-to 45/-	25/-to 45/-
Byron Bay	55	...	...	...	...	Black bream } bask.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond River	973	25	...	...	...	Whiting	35/-, 80/-	35/-, 100/-	40/-, 90/-	40/-, 100/-	40/-, 80/-	40/-, 80/-	30/-, 60/-	40/-, 84/-	40/-, 50/-	45/-, 60/-	40/-, 70/-	40/-, 75/-
Clarence River	5,861	...	...	...	...	Flathead	20/-, 40/-	25/-, 35/-	20/-, 36/-	18/-, 40/-	16/-, 40/-	16/-, 35/-	12/-, 30/-	16/-, 38/-	16/-, 30/-	18/-, 35/-	18/-, 32/6	18/-, 38/-
Bellinger River	11	...	...	...	...	Mullet	6/-, 35/-	6/-, 21/-	4/-, 25/-	3/-, 30/-	3/-, 22/6	4/-, 30/-	4/-, 18/6	5/-, 35/-	4/-, 18/-	5/-, 23/-	5/-, 25/-	5/-, 20/-
Nambucca River	8	...	...	...	...	Leather-jacket	...	10/-, 20/-	12/-, 25/-	8/-, 22/6	10/-, 25/-	10/-, 22/6	8/-, 14/-	8/-, 16/-	7/6, 15/-	8/-, 15/-	8/-, 18/-	10/-, 20/-
Macleay River	129	...	...	...	...	Garfish	21/6to 30/-	14/-, 30/-	15/-, 30/-	10/-, 40/-	10/-, 30/-	10/-, 30/-	12/-, 32/-	12/-, 40/-	10/-, 22/6	12/-, 30/-	10/-, 25/-	20/-, 30/-
Hastings River	1,808 1/2	534	...	...	...	Blackfish	7/6, 25/-	6/-, 18/-	4/-, 25/-	3/-, 19/6	4/-, 16/-	4/-, 25/-	5/-, 16/-	6/-, 18/-	5/-, 14/6	5/6, 20/-	5/-, 14/-	5/-, 17/6
Camden Haven	1,112 1/2	...	...	...	...	Tarwhine	20/-	20/-, 35/-	16/-, 27/6	18/-, 25/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manning River	516 1/2	34	...	...	...	Silverbellies	4/-to 7/6	5/-, 6/-	5/-, 6/6	5/-, 6/-	5/-to 6/-	5/-to 6/-	3/-to 9/-	5/-, 6/-	...	...	5/-to 6/-	5/-to 6/-
Cape Hawke	2,579	...	...	...	...	Mackerel	...	...	...	...	...	...	5/-, 10/-	3/-to 5/6	...	...	...	...
Port Stephens	993	1,091 1/2	10	...	...	Tailer	5/-, 18/6	6/-to 18/-	5/-to 16/-	3/-to 16/-	3/6to 14/-	5/-to 17/-	5/-to 17/-	10/-, 17/-	8/-, 12/-	5/-to 10/-	5/-to 14/-	5/-to 12/-
Hunter River	92	...	...	...	...	Trevally	6/-, 12/-	10/-, 17/-	7/-, 16/-	6/6, 16/-	6/-, 14/-	8/-, 14/-	7/-, 12/-	6/-, 16/-	5/-, 10/-	8/-, 14/6	8/-, 12/-	8/-, 12/-
Lake Macquarie	165	...	...	...	...	Pilchard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuggerah Lakes	2,857	28	10	...	...	Estuary perch	...	...	...	...	20/-	18/-to 25/-	18/-to 22/6	18/-, 25/-	...	...	...	...
Terrigal (Gosford)	61	47 1/2	...	...	...	Mixed fish	18/-to 35/-	15/-to 55/-	15/-to 40/-	12/-to 40/-	14/-to 40/-	12/-, 40/-	14/-, 35/-	15/-, 40/-	14/-to 30/-	15/-to 35/-	12/-to 40/-	18/-to 40/-
Hawkesbury River	567 1/2	118	2	...	...	Flounders per doz.	2/-, 9/-	2/-, 6/-	2/-, 12/-	1/6, 9/-	2/-, 6/6	2/-, 23/-	3/-, 12/-	3/-, 6/-	2/-, 6/-	2/6, 6/-	2/-, 4/-	3/-, 7/6
Port Jackson and Parramatta River.	1,595	35	513 1/2	...	...	Soles	2/-, 11/6	2/-, 11/-	2/-, 12/6	2/-, 10/-	2/-, 12/-	2/-, 12/-	2/6, 12/-	3/-, 12/-	3/-, 12/-	4/-, 12/-	4/-, 12/-	3/-, 16/-
Botany Bay and George's River	59	...	20 1/2	...	...	Salmon	3/-, 13/6	1/6, 4/-	5/-, 13/-	1/-, 3/-	4/-	4/-, 7/-	10/-, 15/-	10/-, 12/-	...	4/-, 4/6	2/6, 5/-	1/6, 5/3
Wollongong	718	10	...	...	...	Kingfish	...	5/-, 18/-	6/-, 36/-	5/-, 18/-	4/-to 10/2	8/-, 24/-	12/-, 60/-	24/-, 150/-	...	...	6/-, 30/-	3/-, 13/6
Lake Illawarra	1,195	20	70	...	...	Teraglin	10/-to 27/6	12/-, 42/-	6/-, 18/-	12/-, 24/-	12/-, 18/-	...	24/-	...	12/-	...	13/-, 30/-	12/-, 30/-
Shellharbour	7	5	...	...	...	Nannegai	2/-, 3/-	2/-, 3/-	1/-, 3/-	2/-, 2/6	2/6, 6/-	2/-to 3/-	2/-to 3/-	2/-, 6/-	2/6to 3/-	2/-to 3/-	1/-, 3/-	2/6, 3/-
Minnamurra River	14	...	...	...	...	Groper	18/-, 24/-	...	24/-, 100/-	24/-, 45/-	18/-, 35/-	18/-, 42/-	9/-, 24/-	6/-, 24/-	24/-	12/-, 75/-	12/-, 28/-	...
Kiama	178	10	...	...	...	Red rock-cod	2/-, 10/0	2/-to 6/6	1/6, 15/-	1/6, 7/-	2/-, 6/-	2/-, 6/-	2/-, 6/-	2/-, 6/-	2/-to 5/-	2/-, 6/-	2/-to 6/-	2/-to 6/-
Shoalhaven and Crookhaven Rivers.	975 1/2	...	...	...	...	Gurnet	2/-, 3/6	1/6, 2/6	1/-, 2/6	1/6	2/-, 3/-	2/-, 3/-	2/-, 3/-	1/6, 3/-	1/-, 3/-	1/6, 3/-	1/-, 3/-	...
Jervis Bay	417	...	...	...	...	Eels	3/-, 5/-	3/-, 6/-	3/-, 9/-	3/-to 12/-	2/-, 9/-	3/-, 6/-	2/-, 6/-	3/-, 6/-	3/-, 6/-	2/6, 8/6	2/6, 6/-	3/-to 3/6
St. George's Basin	908	...	...	...	...	Pike	3/-, 4/-	...	2/6, 3/-	3/-	...	2/-	...	1/-, 6/-	3/-, 4/-	...	...	...
Ulladulla	152	...	...	...	...	Long Tom	1/-, 2/-	1/-to 2/-	1/-, 4/6	-6to 2/6	1/-, 2/-	1/-to 1/6	1/-to 1/6	1/-, 2/-	1/-to 9/-	1/-, 4/-	1/-, 4/-	1/-to 2/6
Clyde River	101	...	...	...	...	John Dory	...	...	...	...	...	...	18/-	12/-	...	...	...	...
Moruya River	102	...	...	...	...	Pigfish	3/-to 27/-	4/-to 18/-	6/-to 9/-	9/-	9/-	6/-to 12/-	6/-to 12/-	6/-	6/-to 12/-	6/-	6/-to 12/-	9/-
Wagonga River	58	...	...	...	...	Carp	4/-, 6/-	4/-, 6/-	4/-, 6/6	5/-to 9/-	3/-to 5/-	2/-, 4/-	3/-, 9/-	3/6to 10/-	...	...	3/-, 4/-	2/-to 6/-
Bermagui River	1,033	...	...	...	...	Sergeant Baker	2/-, 6/-	2/-, 5/-	2/-, 6/-	2/-, 6/-	2/-, 4/6	2/-, 5/-	2/-, 6/-	2/-, 4/6	2/-to 6/-	1/6to 5/-	2/-, 6/-	2/-to 6/-
Wapengo Lake	34	...	...	...	...	Morwong	4/-, 20/-	5/-, 24/-	4/-, 24/-	4/-, 12/-	5/-, 18/-	4/-, 12/6	4/-, 12/6	3/-, 12/-	3/-, 13/-	4/-, 12/-	3/-, 12/-	4/-, 18/-
Bega River	151	...	...	...	...	Crayfish	7/6, 22/6	11/6, 21/-	23/-, 28/-	11/-, 17/-	8/-, 12/-	13/-, 15/6	4/6, 15/6	9/-, 21/6	6/-, 18/-	11/-, 24/-	7/-, 15/-	8/-, 22/-
Pambula and Merimbula Rivers	581	...	...	...	...	Crabs	1/6, 6/-	1/-, 9/-	1/-, 18/-	1/-, 11/-	2/-, 12/-	3/-, 4/-	1/-, 4/-	2/6, 3/-	2/-, 3/-	-9, 15/-	1/-, 6/-	1/-, 6/-
Eden	159	...	...	...	...	Snapper per lb.	-8, 1/8	-8, 1/3	-6, 1/7	-9, 1/2	-8, 1/4	-6, 1/1	-4, 1/2	-5, 1/3	-6, 1/3	-7 1/2, 1/4	-6, 1/2	-9, 1/4
Wonboyn River	67	281	...	...	...	Black rock-cod	-6	-6, -9	-6, -8	-6, -10	-4, -8	-4, -6	-4, -6	-4, -6	-4, -6	-3, -4	-4	...
Murray River	184	...	...	...	...	Jewfish	-6to 1/-	-6, -8 1/2	-6, -9	-4, -9	-3, -7 1/2	-4, -6	-4, -6 1/2	-5, -8 1/2	-5, -8	-5, -10 1/2	-5to -7 1/2	-5 1/2to -9
Waters not specified	468	19	26	5	123	Murray cod	-6, 1/-	-8, 1/-	-9, 1/-	-9, -10	-6, -10	-4, -9	-4 1/2, -6	-5, -9	-4 1/2, -8	-6, 1/-	-9, 1/-	1/-
Total	27,172 1/2	2,258 1/2	661	22 1/2	123	Perch	-5, -7	-6, -7	-6, -7 1/2	-6, -7 1/2	-5, -7 1/2	-3, -7 1/2	-3, -7 1/2	-3 1/2, -7 1/2	-3, -5	-5, -7	-7, -9 1/2	-6to -8
						Prawns measure	1/-, 7/-	1/-, 7/6	2/-, 6/6	3/-, 8/-	3/-, 8/-	4/-, 8/-	3/-, 8/-	2/-, 8/-	2/-, 7/-	1/6, 10/-	1/-, 6/6	2/-, 7/-
						Oysters per bag	...	...	32/6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						Turtles per doz.	7/6	...	...	...	4/-to 8/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

T.

RETURN of Fish sold by J. Chinnery and C. Pashley during the Year 1913.

Consigned or Received from the following Waters.	Fish.	Crayfish.	Prawns.	Crabs.
Hawkesbury River .....	baskets, 5	dozens, 49	baskets, 44½	dozens, .....
Pittwater.....	380	.....	.....	.....
Narrabeen Lagoon .....	11	.....	.....	.....
Mainly Coast .....	10	.....	.....	.....
Port Jackson and Parramatta River.....	411	.....	.....	.....
Waters not specified.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	831	49	44½	.....

U.

RETURN of Fish sold at Newcastle for the Year 1913.

Consigned or Received from the following Waters.	Fish.	Crayfish.	Prawns.	Crabs.
Camden Haven .....	baskets, 31½	dozens, .....	baskets, .....	dozens, .....
Manning River .....	1,120½	.....	.....	.....
Cape Hawke.....	54	10	.....	.....
Port Stephens.....	2,722½	887½	33	.....
Hunter River.....	862½	341½	602½	.....
Lake Macquarie .....	2,325½	18½	34½	.....
Hawkesbury River .....	3	.....	.....	.....
Murray River .....	3½	.....	.....	.....
Waters not specified .....	.....	.....	.....	128
Total .....	7,123	1,581½	730½	128

V.

RETURN of the quantity of Fish, &c., condemned at the Metropolitan Markets, also at the Wharves and Sydney Goods Station, during the Year 1913, as being unfit for food.

Commonwealth Market.

1,888½ baskets of fish, 1,236 lb. snapper, 1,147 lb. of jewfish, 50 lb. kingfish, 32 boxes of prawns, 183½ doz. of crayfish, 26 barracouta, 38 doz. crabs, and 2 bags oysters.

Municipal Market.

1,020½ baskets of fish, 2,567 lb. of fish, 101½ doz. of crayfish, 5 baskets of prawns, 12 soles, 2 boxes of smoked fish, 12½ doz. crabs, and 1 turtle.

Wharves, and Sydney Goods Station.

174 baskets of fish.

NOTE.—This return does not include 527½ doz. of crayfish which were imported from Tasmania, and became unfit for food.

W.

RETURN showing the number of men and boats, and the value of boats and gear, engaged on the Fisheries of New South Wales, during the Year 1913.

Waters.	Fisheries (excluding Oysters).				Oyster Fisheries.			
	No. of boats engaged each month.	Value of boats and gear.	No. of men employed each month.	Value of boats and gear.	No. of boats engaged each month.	Value of boats and gear.	No. of men employed each month.	Value of boats and gear.
Tweed River .....	21	1,040	28	.....	3	15	4	.....
Richmond River.....	23	1,033	45	.....	16	500	20	.....
Clarence River .....	94	5,182	199	.....	20	999	24	.....
Coff's Harbour (Bonville and Boombi Creeks).....	2	107	4	.....	1	4	1	.....
Bellinger River .....	5	93	8	.....	9	643	6	.....
Nambucca River .....	3	7	6	.....	13	180	8	.....
Macleay River .....	17	795	25	.....	12	201	9	.....
Hastings River .....	13	1,638	24	.....	34	1,312	25	.....
Camden Haven .....	11	460	15	.....	6	230	7	.....
Manning River.....	24	1,055½	50	.....	27	933	24	.....
Wallis Lake .....	33	2,100	68	.....	6	183	10	.....
Port Stephens .....	55	4,579	102	.....	51	1,140	80	.....
Hunter River .....	18	420	35	.....	10	223	11	.....
Lake Macquarie.....	53	3,132	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuggerah Lakes.....	32	1,040	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brisbane Water .....	6	185	8	.....	9	199	8	.....
Hawkesbury River.....	34	760	74	.....	27	630	30	.....
Port Jackson .....	65	994	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Botany Bay .....	46	1,217	117	.....	41	1,100	30	.....
Port Hacking .....	3	62	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Illawarra .....	38	1,813	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoalhaven and Cookhaven Rivers and Jervis Bay .....	22	1,361	33	.....	6	42	10	.....
Bakeman's Bay .....	6	150	12	.....	20	699	12	.....
Wagonga River .....	2	34	4	.....	5	255	6	.....
Bornmagui River.....	6*	182	12	.....	3	20	4	.....
Wapengo Lake.....	1	33	3	.....	3	19½	3	.....
Tilba Tilba Lake .....	1	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bega River .....	1	33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merimbula Lake .....	2	38	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pambula River .....	4	36	6	.....	5	31	6	.....
Eden.....	2	55	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

It is to be understood that in each instance all affluents to the waters mentioned are included. \* Two launches together worth £100 were engaged for snapper fishing during eight months of the year, and are not included here.

## Returns of Oyster Leases surrendered and forfeited in the waters of the State during the Year 1913.

Waters.	Surrendered.		Forfeited.	
	No. of Leases.	Area.	No. of Leases.	Area.
Tweed River .....	2	400 yards and 2 ac. 1 rd. 30 per.	.....	.....
Richmond River .....	2	500 yards .....	1	100 yards.
Bellingher River.....	1	300 "	.....	.....
Nambucca River.....	18	5,826 "	1	500 "
Macleay River .....	8	1,645 "	5	730 "
Hastings River .....	4	1,000 "	.....	.....
Manning River .....	27	4,692 "	.....	.....
Khappinghat Creek .....	5	1,300 "	.....	.....
Wallis Lake .....	2	374 "	.....	.....
Brisbane Water .....	1	200 "	.....	.....
George's River.....	3	7 ac. 3 rd. 20 per.	.....	.....
Clyde River .....	7	1,376 yards	.....	.....
Tomago River .....	1	200 "	.....	.....

Y.

## Returns showing the number of bags of oysters taken from the tidal waters of the State for the Year 1913.

Locality.	No. of bags.	Locality.	No. of bags.
Tweed River and Terranora Creek .....	176½	Hunter River .....	711
Bunsvick River .....	62	Brisbane River.....	140
Richmond River .....	760½	Hawkesbury River.....	1,834½
Evans River .....	274	Narrabeen Lagoon.....	3
Clarence River .....	2,523½	Batany Bay and George's River .....	2,315½
Sandon River.....	72½	Shealhaven and Crookhaven Rivers.....	1,008½
Little River.....	24	Jervis Bay and Currambene Creek.....	113
Boambi Creek .....	17	Narrawallee Creek.....	1
Bellingher River .....	45½	Clyde River .....	1,617½
Nambucca River .....	250½	Morruya River.....	72
Macleay River .....	517	Wagonga River .....	239
Hastings River .....	1,442½	Wapongo Lake.....	30½
Carlie Creek .....	5	Nelson Lake.....	27½
Ganden Haven .....	425	Parrubilla River.....	207½
Manning River .....	1,314½	Kiah River .....	20
Wallis Lake.....	503	Total .....	19,899
Port Stephens .....	2,656		

13,500 bags at 35s. per bag.....£31,823 5s.

Note