

1939.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales State Fisheries.

REPORT

FOR

Year ended 31st December, 1936;

AND

Six Months ended 30th June, 1937.

Wholly set up and printed in Australia, by
THOMAS HENRY TENNANT, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

1939.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FISHERIES.

(REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES FOR THE YEAR 1936,
AND THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30th JUNE, 1937.)

Printed under No. 22 Report from Printing Committee, 11 May, 1939.

The Officer-in-charge, State Fisheries, to The Under Secretary, Chief
Secretary's Department.

State Fisheries,
Chief Secretary's Department,
Sydney, 6 April, 1939.

Subject: Report on the Fisheries of New South Wales for the year 1936 and for
the period of six months ended 30th June, 1937.

I desire to submit herewith a report on the fisheries of New South Wales for the year 1936 and for
the period of six months ended 30th June, 1937, with a view to its being laid before both houses of Parliament
in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-1938.

D. ISHERWOOD,
Officer-in-Charge.

Report on the Fisheries of New South Wales for the Year Ended 31st December, 1936, and for the Six Months Ended 30th June, 1937.

The Annual Report of the Fisheries of New South Wales has hitherto covered the twelve months
expiring on the 31st December of each year, but section 8 of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act in effect
alters the date to be covered by each report to the 30th June in each year. The present report, therefore,
covers the period of twelve months ended 31st December, 1936, and the period of six months which expired
on 30th June, 1937.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW LEGISLATION.

The enactment of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935, was mentioned in the Annual Report
for that year, and the principal alterations in the law were therein set out. The Act in question was assented
to on 17th December, 1935, and the preparation of regulations was at once begun. It was hoped to bring
the new legislation into force on 1st July, 1936, but, owing to pressure of work in other directions, the
Parliamentary Draftsman was unable to give consideration to the draft regulations for some months, and it
was not until 6th November, 1936, that a notice was published in the *Government Gazette* appointing
16th November, 1936, as the date of commencement of the Act.

The regulations, which came into force on the date of commencement of the Act, effected many
alterations in the law, amongst which the following may be mentioned, viz. :—

1. Provision was made for the issue of licenses from Head Office, instead of by Clerks of Petty Sessions.
2. The fee for a fisherman's license was fixed at 10s. for licenses issued on or before 30th June, or during
the month of December in any year, and at 7s. 6d. for licenses issued between 1st July and 30th
November. All such licenses expire on 31st December next following their issue, with the exception
that licenses issued during the month of December have currency until 31st December in the next
following year. Previously the fees for a fisherman's license were :—Licenses issued on or before
30th June, or during December, 5s.; licenses issued between 1st July and 30th November, 2s. 6d.
3. The fee for a boat licensed to take fish for sale from territorial waters was also fixed at 10s. for licenses
issued on or before 30th June or during December, and at 7s. 6d. in the case of licenses issued
between 1st July and 30th November. These licenses have similar currency to fishermen's licenses,
and represent similar increases on the fees previously charged.

It was the general opinion, not only amongst fisheries officers, but also with fishermen themselves, that the fees previously charged, both for fishermen's and boat licenses, did not represent adequate payment for the privilege conferred and the increased fees have evoked no protests. The fee charged for a license, current only from July to December, represents a reduction of only 2s. 6d. on the annual fees, but this was considered necessary to discourage the taking out of licenses at times when fish are in great abundance by persons who are not regularly employed as fishermen and whose operations caused over-fishing and tended at times to glut the market with the commoner species of fish.

4. License fees for boats operating outside territorial limits were fixed at the following rates, viz. :—

(a) Boats engaged in trawling or in net fishing of any kind—			
		£	s. d.
(i) Where the boat does not exceed 100 tons gross register	... ..	5	0 0
(ii) Where the boat exceeds 100 tons, but does not exceed 200 tons, gross register	... ..	7	10 0
(iii) Where the boat exceeds 200 tons gross register	... ..	10	0 0
(b) Boats engaged in any method of fishing other than trawling or net fishing of any kind—			
(i) Where the boat does not exceed 30 feet in length	... ..	1	0 0
(ii) Where the boat exceeds 30 feet in length	... ..	2	0 0

It should be mentioned that these licenses apply only to boats, the port of departure and the port of destination of which are both in New South Wales, and which land in this State for the purpose of sale fish taken from waters outside but adjacent to the territorial waters of New South Wales. Such boats were not previously required to be licensed, and the provision for their licensing in section 24 of the Act, although not opposed by fishermen engaged in line fishing and lobstering in extra-territorial waters, caused some perturbation amongst the trawler companies. One of the major trawling companies did not license its vessels.

5. The use in tidal waters of any set line to which more than six hooks are attached, or in inland waters of any set line placed within 100 yards of any other set line, or having any hook closer than 6 feet to any other hook, was prohibited.

6. Many alterations were made in the nets declared legal for use in various localities. Among the chief alterations were the following, viz. :—

- (i) The maximum length for a hauling net for use in certain tidal lakes, e.g., Tuggerah Lake, Wallis Lake, and Lake Illawarra was reduced from 550 fathoms to 400 fathoms.
- (ii) A minimum mesh of 3½ inches was fixed for the hauling net prescribed for use in the upper waters of Manning River.
- (iii) The use of any meshing net having meshes of less than 3 inches was prohibited in all tidal waters.
- (iv) The special whiting net, permissible in some waters, was abolished.
- (v) The minimum mesh permitted in a hand-hauled prawn net was increased from 1 inch to 1½ inches.
- (vi) The maximum number of drum nets which may be used by any person in inland waters was reduced from twenty to ten, and it was provided that no gill net should be set in inland waters within 100 yards of any other gill net.

6. The fee for registration of a net was fixed at two shillings, but drum and gill nets, the only nets allowed for use in inland waters, were exempted from registration.

7. The fee for a fish-agent's license was fixed at £15, and for a salesman's license at £1 10s.

These fees represented very considerable increases on the fees of £1 and 10s. respectively previously charged, but it was considered that, as the number of agents is limited, and the Department has declined to grant additional licenses, the increase was justified in view of the value of the privilege conferred.

8. It was provided that no license shall be issued to any person to act as a fish agent until such person has deposited with an insurance company a bond in the form prescribed. The amount of the bond was fixed at £500 for agents operating in any market established by the Municipal Council of Sydney, and at £250 for any person desiring to act as an agent in any market established by the Council of a Municipality or Shire.

9. Licensed fish agents were required to keep prescribed books and to furnish to the Department copies of the Account Sales forwarded to their clients.

10. As it was desired that fish agents should act merely as agents in all transactions, and not as principals, the buying by a fish agent of fish in a fish market for the purpose of sale in such market was prohibited. The selling by a fish agent in any market of any fish which had previously been sold in such market was also prohibited, and it was likewise prescribed that no fish agent or salesman shall sell in any fish market any fish other than fish consigned to the agent by the original owner of such fish.

11. The fees for licenses to take salmon or trout were fixed according to the following scale :—

(a) In the case of a whole State License—			
(i) Where the applicant is a male of or above the age of 18 years	... ..	1	0 0
(ii) Where the applicant is a female or a male under the age of 18 years	... ..	0	10 0
(b) In the case of a District License—			
(i) Where the applicant is a male of or above the age of 18 years	... ..	0	10 0
(ii) Where the applicant is a female or a male under the age of 18 years	... ..	0	5 0

Prior to the operation of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, it was not necessary for trout fishermen to take out a license.

12. In pursuance of paragraph (b) of section 57 of the Act it was provided that payment to registered Trout Acclimatisation Societies of part of the fees received from licenses to take salmon or trout should be made in the following manner, viz. :—
- (a) In regard to fees received for District Licenses, one moiety of such fees should be distributed amongst Acclimatisation Societies in proportion to the number of financial members on the 30th April next preceding of the societies registered for the district in respect of which the licenses were issued, and if only one such society were registered for any district, one moiety of the fees received for that district should be paid in full to such society.
- (b) In regard to fees received for whole State Licenses, one moiety should be distributed amongst all registered Acclimatisation Societies in such proportion as the Minister might direct.
13. It was prescribed that the issue of leases for oyster-farming should be by deed, separate forms of lease being prescribed for the three classes of land, viz., "Special," "Average," and "Inferior" lands.
14. Provision was made for the issue of permits authorising the cutting of mangroves on Crown lands situated below high-water mark for the purpose of oyster-farming.
15. The fee for an oyster vendor's license was fixed at 10s. for licenses taken out before the 30th June in any year, and at 7s. 6d. for licenses issued after that date. All such licenses expire on 31st December next following.
- The fees for oyster vendors' licenses were previously £1 and 10s. respectively, according to the date of issue. The reduction was effected to encourage retail fish vendors to deal in oysters also, and thus promote the sale of that commodity.
16. Extensive powers were conferred on members of honorary Vigilance Committees appointed under section 7 of the Act for the supervision of fisheries in localities which the paid officers of the Department could not effectively patrol.

PRODUCTION OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY DURING THE YEAR 1936.

The approximate total quantity of marine fish landed in New South Wales from trawlers and Danish Seiners was 13,834,170 lb. In addition, estuarine and inshore fishermen landed approximately 12,208,210 lb., and the estimated output of fishermen operating in inland waters was 475,000 lb. The total output of fish of the commercial fishermen of New South Wales was, therefore, approximately 26,517,380 lb. The trawled catch was 52.2 per cent. of the total, the estuarine or inshore catch 46.0 per cent., and the inland catch 1.8 per cent.

The total production of prawns was 1,563,555 lb., of crayfish 12,790½ dozen, of crabs 7,514 dozen, and of oysters 35,480 bags, each containing 3 bushels.

The estimated total value of production is shown in the following table, viz. :—

	£
Fish, 26,517,380 lb. @ 5d. per lb.	552,445
Prawns, 1,563,555 lb. @ 8d. per lb.	52,118
Crayfish, 12,790½ doz. @ £1, 7s. 6d. per doz.	17,537
Crabs, 7,514 doz. @ 2s. per doz.	751
Oysters, 35,480 bags @ £2 7s. 6d. per bag	84,265
	£707,166

In the year 1935, the total production of fish was 23,666,032 lb., of prawns 1,741,080 lb., of crayfish 14,532½ doz., of crabs 1,649½ doz., and of oysters 29,587½ bags.

The production for 1936 showed an increase in the output of fish, crabs, and oysters, as compared with the year 1935, but decreases in the production of prawns and crayfish.

The falling-off in the production of prawns was mainly due to the fact that only a moderate season was experienced at such important prawning waters as Tuggerah Lakes, Lake Illawarra, and Port Stephens. Hawkesbury River, however, showed a considerable increase.

The reduction in the output of crayfish amounted to 1,742 dozen, chiefly accounted for by a decline in the quantity landed at Hastings River from 3,038 dozen to 1,756 dozen.

The coastal waters which produced the greatest quantity of fish were the following :—

	lb.
Clarence River	1,773,188
Wallis Lake	1,290,940
Tuggerah Lake	698,320
Camden Haven	638,680
Manning River	609,910
Tweed River	605,797
Lake Illawarra	602,560
Hawkesbury River	547,120

The principal catches of prawns were obtained from Lake Illawarra, 388,560 lb., Port Jackson, 334,620 lb., Tuggerah Lakes, 243,660 lb., Port Stephens, 185,280 lb., and Hawkesbury River, 103,920 lb.

The production of oysters was the largest in any year, the output being greatest at Port Stephens (14,124 bags), Georges River (6,017 bags), Hawkesbury River (3,193 bags), and Wallis Lake (3,142 bags).

The principal landings of crayfish were at Camden Haven (3,242 dozen), Port Stephens (2,640 dozen), Manning River (1,948 dozen), Hastings River (1,756½ dozen), and Wallis Lake (1,108 dozen).

The great bulk of the crabs marketed was consigned from Wallis Lake (5,012 dozen).

The production of fish, prawns, crayfish, and crabs in each of the coastal waters of the State is shown in Table I, which also indicates the number of persons employed and the number and value of the boats used in each locality.

Table II shows the quantities of fish, etc., disposed of in the Sydney Municipal Fish Markets and the localities from which the fish were consigned.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FISH DURING THE YEAR 1936.

The total quantity of fish imported into New South Wales during the year 1936 was 19,060,826 lb., valued at £535,240. The exports, the great bulk not of Australian origin, totalled 390,193 lb., valued at £12,091. The imports show an increase in quantity of 1,317,169 lb., and in value of £65,056, over the imports for the year 1935. Canned salmon represented about 40 per cent. of the total quantity of the imports of fish, and about 32 per cent. of the total value. The great majority of the salmon imported was of Canadian origin.

Particulars of the importations and exportations of fish, showing the quantities and values of the different classifications, are shown in Table III, while Table IV gives details of the county of origin of the importations. Table V indicates the destination of the exports.

The continued increase in importations of fish no doubt reflects the general improvement in trade conditions. In point of value, the importations were about three-quarters of the local output, and it would seem that no great reduction in this proportion can be expected, while present conditions continue, pending the development of a local canning industry which can produce a commodity competing in quality and price with the imported article.

FISHERMEN AND BOATS OPERATING DURING THE YEAR 1936.

During the year 1936, the number of licensed fishermen totalled 2,591, 1,887 licenses being taken out in the period January to June, and 704 licenses in the period July to December. In the year 1935, the total number of licenses issued was 2,724, the reduction being attributable to the absorption into industry of a further number of individuals who were temporarily employed in fishing during the years of trade depression.

The number of boats licensed was 1,531, and, in addition, 14 unlicensed trawlers were operating from the port of Sydney, making a total of 1,545 boats engaged in commercial fishing. Of these, 1,388 were engaged in estuarine or ocean waters.

The number of boats licensed in the year 1935 was 1,610, the reduction of 79 in the year under review reflecting the reduction of individuals to whom fishermen's licenses were issued.

OYSTER FISHERIES DURING THE YEAR 1936.

The improvement in the oyster trade manifested in the year 1935 was continued during the year 1936. The production of 35,480 bags has never previously been equalled, and represented an increase of 5,893 bags on the output for the preceding year.

The leases existing on 1st January, 1936, totalled 4,248, comprising 887,772 lineal yards of frontage, and 2,729 acres of offshore ground. On 31st December, 1936, 4,436 leases were in existence of an aggregate frontage to high-water mark of 917,541 lineal yards, in addition to 2,991 acres of offshore ground.

The number of applications for leases lodged during the year 1936 was 439 for a total of 64,839 yards of frontage, and 636 acres of offshore ground.

The number of persons engaged in oyster culture was 619, and the number of boats 650.

Oyster vendors' licenses were issued to 324 individuals, an increase of 16 on the figures for 1935.

The sale to oyster farmers of oyster spat from Crown lands was continued during the year; more than 1,200 bags being disposed of, usually at the low rate of 5s. per 3-bushel bag. This policy of the Department has been of the greatest assistance to oyster farmers, particularly at George's River and Botany Bay, one of the best maturing localities in the State, but one in which the production of spat is very limited.

Table VI gives details of the production of oysters in the various coastal waters.

OFFENCES DURING 1936.

The number of convictions obtained for offences against the fisheries laws during the year 1936 totalled 243. Particulars of the various offences are set out hereunder, viz. :—

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>No. of Convictions.</i>
Netting in closed waters	31
Other offences in closed waters	8
Being in a boat with prohibited implement	3
Using a prohibited trawl net	108
Using other prohibited nets	16
In possession of net on Brisbane Water	3
Stalling	2
Foul-hooking fish	2
Using explosives for taking fish	5
Consigning undersize fish for sale	12
Having undersize fish in possession	13
Landing a net so as to prevent the escape of undersize fish	1
Taking fish for sale without a license	4
Using unlicensed boat for taking fish for sale	9
Taking trout in close season	1
Obstructing an inspector	1
Abusive language to an inspector	2
Refusal to give name and address	3
Disturbing oysters on leased areas	2
Digging worms on leased areas	4
Unlawful possession of oysters	1
Taking oysters from a prohibited area	3
Taking oysters from Crown Lands or Public Oyster Reserves	8
Stealing mangrove sticks	1
Total	243

The fines imposed totalled, £500 15s.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

During the twelve months ended 31st December, 1936, the Departmental receipts amounted to £12,880 8s. 6d., comprising:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Revenue from Oyster Grounds—						
Rent of leases	8,398	10	4			
Deposits on leases	924	14	3			
Transfer fees	84	10	0			
License and deed fees	132	5	0			
Advertising fees... ..	183	16	0			
Surrender fees	0	7	6			
Permits to cut mangroves	94	1	0			
Sale of oysters and spat	304	6	6			
				10,122	10	7
Revenue from Licenses—						
Boat licenses (territorial waters)	398	12	6			
" (extra-territorial waters)	26	0	0			
Fishermen's licenses	679	5	0			
Oyster vendors' licenses	272	10	0			
Fish agents' licenses	18	0	0			
Salesmen's licenses	15	10	0			
Net registrations	32	2	0			
Trout licenses—						
Whole State—						
Males	129	0	0			
Females	11	0	0			
District—						
Males	309	10	0			
Females	29	0	0			
				1,920	9	6
Sale of nets				20	17	6
Inspection fees—live fish				9	0	6
Sale of trout fry				219	9	8
Fines and forfeitures				545	0	0
Miscellaneous revenue				43	0	9
Total				£12,880	8	6

The total expenditure (including salaries and contingencies) during the year was £13,515.

PRODUCTION OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1937.

The approximate total quantity of marine fish landed in New South Wales from trawlers and Danish Seiners during the six months ended 30th June, 1937, was 6,340,205 lb. Estuarine and inshore fishermen accounted for a total catch of 7,450,310 lb., and inland fishermen for approximately 313,276 lb. The total output of fish for the period of six months was, therefore, 14,103,791 lb.

The trawled catch represented 45 per cent. of the total catch, the estuarine and inshore catch 52·8 per cent., and the inland catch 2·2 per cent.

The total production of prawns was 567,855 lb., of crayfish 1,308 dozen, and of crabs 3,230 dozen. The total quantity of oysters produced was 18,865 bags, each containing 3 bushels.

The estimated total value of production is shown in the following table, viz.:—

	£
Fish, 14,103,791 lb. @ 5d. lb.	293,829
Prawns, 567,855 lb. @ 8d. lb.	18,929
Crayfish, 1,308 dozen @ £1 7s. 6d. dozen	1,798
Crabs, 3,230 dozen @ 2s. dozen	323
Oysters, 18,865 bags @ £2 7s. 6d. bag	44,804
Total	£359,683

The coastal waters which produced the greatest quantity of fish were Clarence River (1,029,735 lb.), Port Stephens (579,880 lb.), Tweed River (534,835 lb.), Wallis Lake (511,070 lb.), Tuggerah Lakes (484,155 lb.), and Camden Haven (315,980 lb.).

Prawns were produced in greatest abundance at Lake Illawarra (240,000 lb.), Port Jackson (120,000 lb.), Hunter River (52,440 lb.), Hawkesbury River (37,815 lb.), Lower Port Stephens (34,470 lb.), and Tuggerah Lakes (34,440 lb.).

The catches of crayfish were small, the main season for this crustacean not commencing until July. Production was greatest at Port Stephens (758½ dozen).

Crabs were consigned principally from Wallis Lake (1,813 dozen) and Lake Macquarie (1,066 dozen).

Port Stephens was easily first in the production of oysters, 7,302½ bags being marketed from that locality. George's River (5,544 bags) was next in order of importance. Hawkesbury River (1,133½ bags) and Clyde River (1,104½ bags) were the only other localities where the output exceeded 1,000 bags.

The total output of oysters (18,865 bags) for the period of six months was very satisfactory, and, as marketings are usually heavier in the latter half of the year, indicated that the record output of 35,480 bags in the year 1936 would probably be exceeded.

Details of the production of fish, prawns, crayfish, and crabs are shown in Table VII, and Table VIII shows the quantities of fish disposed of in the Sydney Municipal Fish Markets and the localities from which the fish were consigned.

FISHERMEN AND BOATS OPERATING JANUARY-JUNE, 1937.

The number of fishermen's licenses issued in the six months under review was 2,118, as compared with 1,887 licenses issued during the six-monthly period ended 30th June, 1936.

The number of boats licensed showed a considerable increase of 210, the boat licenses issued totalling 1,370, as compared with 1,160 in the first half of the year 1936. This increase was partly attributable to the licensing of boats engaged in fishing in extra-territorial waters.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FISH DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1937.

The imports of fish into New South Wales during the half-year ended 30th June, 1937, totalled 11,013,162 lb., valued at £308,977. Canned salmon represented about 40 per cent. of the total quantity imported, and about 44 per cent. of the value of the fish imported.

The total quantity of fish exported was 257,285 lb., valued at £8,919. Exports of Australian fish were only 9,494 lb., valued at £394.

Particulars of the imports and exports are shown in Tables IX, X, and XI.

OYSTER FISHERIES, JANUARY-JUNE, 1937.

One hundred and ninety-four applications for leases of oyster farms were received for an aggregate of 30,731 lineal yards of foreshore, and 261 acres of offshore ground. The leases granted totalled 152, embracing 30,137 lineal yards of foreshore and 222½ acres of offshore ground.

The leases which expired or were otherwise terminated numbered 112, and the total number of leases in existence increased from 4,436 on 31st December, 1936, to 4,476 on 30th June, 1937. During the period mentioned, the total area held under lease increased from 917,541 lineal yards of foreshore and 2,991 acres of offshore ground to 924,509 lineal yards of foreshore and 3,148 acres of offshore ground.

As mentioned previously, the total production of oysters was 18,865 bags. The number of persons employed or partly employed in the oyster fisheries was 614, and the number of boats 668, of a total value estimated at £36,089. Oyster vendors' licenses were issued to 331 individuals.

Details of the production of oysters in the coastal waters of the State will be found in Table XII.

OFFENCES.

Convictions were obtained in respect of 171 offences against the provisions of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act during the period 1st January to 30th June, 1937. Details are as set out hereunder, viz. :—

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>No. of Convictions.</i>
Netting in closed waters	13
Other offences in closed waters	13
Using a prohibited trawl net	28
Using other prohibited nets	16
Being in a boat with a prohibited implement	7
Using an unregistered net	8
Taking fish by prohibited methods	4
Setting a gill net within 100 yards of another gill net	1
Using explosives for taking fish	1
Consigning undersize fish for sale	24
Being in possession of undersize fish	21
Taking fish for sale without a license	10
Using an unlicensed boat for taking fish for sale	11
Failure to furnish returns	2
Obstructing or resisting an inspector... ..	4
Refusing to give name and address	2
Using an unlawful fish trap	1
Unlawful possession of oysters	2
Taking oysters from Crown Lands or Public Oyster Reserves	2
Cutting mangroves without a permit	1
Total	171

The fines imposed totalled £251 4s.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The receipts during the six months ended 30th June, 1937, amounted to £10,573 9s. 11d., comprising :-

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Revenue from Oyster Grounds—						
Rent of leases	7,244	0	9			
Deposits on leases	233	3	8			
Transfer fees	34	6	0			
License and deed fees	22	5	0			
Surrender fees	3	17	6			
Advertising fees	38	4	6			
Permits to cut mangroves	14	0	0			
Sale of oysters and spat	67	15	0			
				7,657	12	5
Revenue from Licenses—						
Boat licenses (territorial waters)	636	10	0			
" (extra territorial waters)	178	0	0			
Fishermen's licenses	1,059	0	0			
Oyster vendors' licenses	165	10	0			
Fish agents' licenses	225	0	0			
Salesmen's licenses	27	0	0			
Net registrations	140	0	0			
Trout licenses—						
Whole State—						
Males	28	0	0			
Females ... ..	.....				
District—						
Males	144	0	0			
Females	8	5	0			
				2,611	5	0
Sale of nets					50	16
Inspection fees—Live fish					2	12
Fines					251	4
Total				£10,573	9	11

The total expenditure (including salaries and contingencies) during the period of six months ended 30th June, 1937, was £7,696 14s. 10d.

TROUT ACCLIMATISATION, JANUARY, 1936, TO JUNE, 1937.

During the hatching season of 1936, a great deal of difficulty was experienced in obtaining trout ova for incubation in the Department's hatcheries. For many years the Department had been able to secure supplies of rainbow trout ova from New Zealand, and of both rainbow and brown ova from the Ballarat Fish Acclimatisation Society, but efforts to obtain rainbow ova from New Zealand during the season of 1936 were unsuccessful.

An order was placed with the Ballarat Society for the supply of 530,000 brown ova and 770,000 rainbow ova. The order for brown ova was met in full, but, owing to an abnormally dry season, the run of rainbow trout was most adversely affected. In these circumstances, the Ballarat Society found it impossible to supply more than 265,000 rainbow ova, a shortage of 505,000.

As a consequence of the Department's lack of success in obtaining ova, the releasings of fry fell far short of the total for the year, 1935, only 665,000 fry being distributed, as compared with 988,600 in the previous year.

Details of the ova laid down and the results obtained are shown in the following table :—

Ova Laid Down.

Hatchery.	Brown Ova.	Rainbow Ova.	Total.
Prospect	380,000	220,000	600,000
The Creel	150,000	25,000	175,000
Hatching Box, Duckmaloi River .....	.....	10,000	10,000
Hatching Box, Khancoban Creek .....	.....	10,000	10,000
Total	530,000	265,000	795,000

Fry Distributed.

Hatchery.	Brown Fry.	Rainbow Fry.	Total.
Prospect	304,400	184,100	488,500
The Creel	143,000	23,500	166,500
Duckmaloi River (hatching box) .....	.....	9,000	9,000
Khancoban Creek (hatching box) .....	.....	1,000	1,000
Total	447,400	217,600	665,000

The effective hatch of brown ova was 84.4 per cent., and of rainbow ova 82.1 per cent.

Details of the distribution of fry will be found in Table XIII.

The thanks of the Department are again due to the Department of Railways for the free carriage of fry, and to the New South Wales Red Fishers' Society and many angling clubs and private individuals for provision of part of the funds for the purchase of ova and co-operation in the distribution of fry.

LICENSING OF TROUT FISHERMEN.

As from 16th November, 1936, the date of commencement of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935, it became obligatory for all persons fishing for trout to take out a license. The fees fixed are stated elsewhere in this report.

The provisions of the Act and Regulations regarding the licensing of trout fishermen met with a great deal of opposition, partly from individuals who contended that the fees fixed were too high, and partly from persons and bodies who were opposed to the payment of any fees whatever. The objections of the latter might reasonably be met by the rejoinder that for more than forty years the entire cost of trout acclimatisation in this State, totalling scores of thousands of pounds, had been defrayed by the Department, and a comparatively few anglers' clubs and private individuals. The great increase of trout fishermen during recent years has caused so heavy a drain on the trout population that the maintenance of well-stocked streams was possible only by heavy annual re-stocking at considerable expense. It was, therefore, inevitable that trout fishermen should be called on to meet part of the cost.

The objection that the fees fixed were too high rested on a better foundation, and, to meet the wishes of many trout fishermen in this regard, the Minister agreed to reduce the fees for the 1937 season in accordance with the following scale, viz. :—

	Males of 18 years and over.		Females and Males under 18 years.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Whole State Licenses	15	0	7	6
District Licenses (Whole Season)	7	6	5	0

It was also decided that a weekly license, applicable only to a specified acclimatisation district, should be available at a uniform fee of 2s. 6d.

Owing to the fact that the new Act did not come into operation until six or seven weeks after the commencement of the 1936-37 open season for trout, those fishermen who fished only early in the season escaped the obligation of taking out a license. In all, 1,234 licenses were issued, but there can be no doubt that many persons who fished for trout failed to obtain a license. Owing to the isolation of many trout streams, the detection of offenders was difficult, but improved arrangements for supervision by members of vigilance committees, the Department's paid inspectors and police, will, in the future, produce a more satisfactory state of affairs. The fact that the minimum penalty for taking or attempting to take trout without a license, is fixed by section 51 of the Act at £2, and that costs will be an additional charge, may cause those trout fishermen who consider that the license fee is an imposition to decide that an evasion of the law in this respect will not be worth while.

Acclimatisation Districts.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 43 of the Act, the following areas (embracing all those parts of the State in which trout have been acclimatised) were, by proclamation published in the *Government Gazette*, declared by the Governor to be acclimatisation districts, viz. :—

New England Acclimatisation District.—The counties of Hardinge, Gough, Clive, Buller, Drake, Gresham, Clarke, Sanden, Fitzroy, and Raleigh, and those parts of the counties of Arrawatta and Murchison lying within the Eastern Division.

Central Northern Acclimatisation District.—The counties of Darling, Inglis, Parry, Vernon, Dudley, Buckland, Hawes, Macquarie, Napier, Bligh, Brisbane, Durham, and Gloucester.

Western Acclimatisation District.—The counties of Cumberland, Wellington, Phillip, Roxburgh, Bathurst, Cook, and Westmoreland, and those parts of the counties of Gordon and Ashburnham lying within the Eastern Division.

Central Southern Acclimatisation District.—The counties of Camden, Georgiana, King, Cowley, Harden, Argyle, Murray, and St. Vincent.

Monaro Acclimatisation District.—The counties of Buccleuch, Wynyard, Goulburn, Beresford, Dampier, Selwyn, Wallace, Wellesley, and Auckland.

It is the intention of the Act that one or more acclimatisation societies shall be registered in each acclimatisation district for the purpose of controlling trout fishing, and that such societies shall receive a proportion of all fees received from the issue of trout licenses.

Acclimatisation Societies and Moieties of License Fees.

Section 44 of the Act makes provision for the registration of acclimatisation societies, and Regulation 58 provides that one moiety of the fees received from licenses to take trout shall be distributed amongst acclimatisation societies registered on the preceding 30th April in the manner specified in the regulation. The attention of trout fishermen's clubs was drawn to this provision, but there was nevertheless some delay in the lodgment of applications for registration. As a result, no society was registered by 30th April, 1937, and no distribution of the license moieties could, therefore, be made. The Treasurer's approval was, however, obtained for the free distribution in the 1937 hatching season of trout ova or fry to trout fishermen's clubs and other bodies interested in trout acclimatisation, to the value of the moieties of fees which would have been distributed.

The first society to secure registration under section 44 of the Act was the Armidale Acclimatisation Society, registered in May 1937.

Ova for Hatching Season of 1937.

The failure of the Department to secure adequate supplies of trout eggs during the 1936 hatching season drew attention to the need for the trapping and stripping of trout in this State. Preliminary arrangements were accordingly made for the despatch of an officer for this purpose to the Monaro District during the breeding season of 1937.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, JANUARY, 1936, TO JUNE, 1937.

Big Game Fishing, 1936-37.

Fishing for swordfish, for various species of sharks, and for tuna, received a decided fillip in the early part of 1936 by the visit to this State of the well-known American author and fisherman, Mr. Zane Gray, who established a camp at Bermagui. Many other fishermen operated from that locality and from Narooma, and good catches of striped marlin, black marlin, tuna, and hammerhead and mako (or blue pointer) sharks were made. Good fishing was also experienced at Bateman's Bay, where nineteen marlin were landed in eight days.

The season on the South Coast lasted from January to March, but in April a striped marlin weighing 172 lb. was caught off Port Jackson. This was the first swordfish of any kind caught in the vicinity of Sydney.

In July, a swordfish, which had become entangled in the ropes of crayfish pots, was landed at Port Macquarie, about 200 miles north of Sydney.

The season in 1937 was similarly successful on the South Coast, good catches of marlin and sharks being made from January to the beginning of April.

Conservational Measures, 1936-37.

Necessary measures were taken to conserve supplies of fish by the closure of waters to netting or by imposing other restrictions on fishing. The great majority of the restrictions imposed were renewals of existing closures which were about to expire, but some important new closures were effected, viz. :—

1. The whole of Merimbula Lake was closed for a period of two years from 25th March, 1937, against the use of fishing nets, with the exception of the prescribed scoop or dip net for the capture of prawns only.
2. The entrance waters of Burrill Lake, Bermagui River, Bonville Creek, Boambee Creek, Wallaga Lake, and Toubouree Creek were closed to netting to ensure free ingress and egress for fish.
3. The use of all nets was prohibited in Parramatta River above Ryde Bridge, and in Lane Cove River above Fig Tree Bridge.

Prawning in Port Jackson.

Since the year 1932, the use of trawl nets for the capture of prawns in Sydney Harbour had been prohibited. Despite many convictions, however, much illegal trawling was carried out.

After a careful analysis of the position in December, 1936, it was shown that the contention that trawl prawn nets are responsible for the destruction of large numbers of undersize fish could not be sustained. Moreover, the prawns captured in trawl nets operated in the deeper waters of the harbour were proved to be of a much better class than the catch obtained in the hand-hauled nets.

It was accordingly decided to allow, on trial for a period of one year from February, 1937, the use of a trawl net, not exceeding 7 fathoms in length in the whole of Sydney Harbour, with the exception of Middle Harbour above The Spit Bridge, Parramatta River above Gladesville Bridge, the whole of Lane Cove River and Long Cove above the Tramway Bridge.

The use of the hand-hauled prawn net was permitted in all the waters open to the use of trawl nets, and in the following additional waters, viz., Middle Harbour between Roseville Bridge and The Spit Bridge, Parramatta River between Ryde Railway Bridge and Gladesville Bridge (but not in Hen and Chicken Bay and Long Cove above the Tramway Bridge), and Lane Cove River below Fig Tree Bridge.

Supervision.

The supervision of the very extensive system of waterways in this State is a matter of considerable difficulty with the staff of paid inspectors at the Department's disposal, and, notwithstanding the helpful co-operation of the police, the amount of oversight exercised over fishing in some quarters of the State was almost negligible. This was particularly the case in inland districts, and to meet this position, the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act provided for the appointment of honorary vigilance committees to exercise supervision in isolated localities and elsewhere to assist the Department's inspectors.

The provision was at first not well understood, and by the 30th June, 1937, only three committees had been appointed, viz., in the Duckmaloi, Barraba, and Wallacia Districts. Several other applications were, however, in hand.

In addition to the Committees mentioned, seventeen honorary inspectors were also appointed, and a salaried inspector was, in October, 1936, stationed in the Burrinjuck District, with headquarters at Yass.

Scientific Investigation.

For many years the fisheries organisation in this State was not in a position to carry out research work in connection with the many problems affecting the development of the fisheries of New South Wales and the adjacent ocean waters. The lack of knowledge on essential matters has been a decided detriment in the exploitation of the fishing resources of the State, and has also been a great handicap in administration.

Although valuable work had been carried out in the Zoology Department of Sydney University, at the Technological Museum and at the Australian Museum, much of this work had been taxonomical or technological in nature, and the remainder had touched only the fringe of the vast problems of conservation.

The enactment of comprehensive fisheries legislation seemed an appropriate time for the Department to engage in scientific research, and action was at once taken with this end in view. The Public Service Board, however, was anxious to assure itself that the research proposed to be undertaken would not in any way duplicate the work of such bodies as the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the University of Sydney, the Technological Museum and the Australian Museum, and accordingly appointed a Committee to enquire into the proposal. The Committee unanimously recommended the appointment of a Scientific Investigating Officer to the State Fisheries organisation, and this recommendation was implemented in March, 1937, by the appointment of Mr. G. I. Kesteven, B.Sc., a graduate of Sydney University.

It was realised that it was most desirable to seek the best advice available, in order that the investigating officer's activities should be directed into the most profitable channels, that the best methods should be followed, and that duplication of effort should be avoided and the Department's investigations co-ordinated with the work of other bodies. To this end the Minister invited various organisations interested in fisheries research to nominate representatives to an Advisory Council, which should make initial recommendations, from time to time review the work accomplished, and make further recommendations as to the most desirable directions in which it should be continued. The suggestion was acceptable to all the bodies concerned, and the Council was accordingly established with the following representation, viz. :—

1. The Under-Secretary, Chief Secretary's Department, Chairman.
2. Professor W. J. Dakin, representing the Department of Zoology of Sydney University.
3. Dr. H. Thompson, representing the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
4. Mr. T. C. Roughley, representing the Technological Museum.
5. Mr. G. P. Whitley, representing the Australian Museum.
6. Mr. Maurice Brown, representing the New South Wales Rod Fishers' Society.
7. Mr. C. Craigie, representing the Fishing Industries Association of New South Wales.

To these members, Mr. T. G. A. Harle, representing the Australian Restoration and Acclimatisation Society, was added shortly afterwards. The Officer-in-Charge, State Fisheries, was co-opted to assist the Council.

The first meeting of the Council was held on 7th June, 1937, and a further meeting on 17th June. It was then decided that the investigating officer should engage in the following work :—

1. A general survey of estuarine fisheries, with special reference to the spawning lengths of all fishes of commercial importance.
2. An investigation in relation to winter mortality in oysters.
3. An investigation, in conjunction with the Department of Zoology of Sydney University, in the artificial propagation of Murray cod.

Conference in Melbourne.

At the suggestion of the fisheries authorities of Victoria, a conference was held in Melbourne on 6th and 7th October, 1936, to discuss the position of inland fisheries, particularly with reference to the alleged depletion of supplies. The conference was attended by the Chief Secretary of Victoria, the Hon. H. S. Bailey, who acted as chairman, the Hon. F. A. Chaffey, Chief Secretary of New South Wales, Mr. F. Lewis, Chief Inspector of Fisheries and Game, of Victoria, Mr. F. W. Moorehouse, Chief Inspector of Fisheries, of South Australia, and the Officer-in-Charge of Fisheries of New South Wales.

The following recommendations were adopted, viz. :—

1. That, commencing in the year 1937, an absolute close season be fixed for Murray cod during the months of September, October, and November.
2. That the present minimum lengths at which the various species of freshwater fishes may lawfully be taken be retained, pending further investigation on the subject.
3. That the provisions of the law relating to close seasons and minimum lengths should apply to amateur fishermen as well as professional.
4. That steps be taken to form honorary vigilance committees of interested people to assist in the enforcement of the law.
5. That the breeding habits and migrations of the freshwater indigenous fishes be made the subject of special study by each of the States.
6. That at the earliest possible moment hatcheries be established for the artificial propagation of Murray cod and other indigenous fishes, particularly the cod.
7. That, unless the foregoing steps to improve the Murray River fisheries result in a marked betterment in a reasonable number of years, the question of abolishing the commercialisation of the cod, by absolutely prohibiting its sale, be then seriously considered.
8. That experiments be made with a view to commercialising the carp and English perch in the Murray system.
9. That the Murray River Commission be asked to construct a fishway at Lock 15 at Euston, and that the results be carefully tabulated.
10. That a permanent fisheries inspector be appointed by New South Wales and Victoria for the supervision of the Murray River fisheries, the cost to be borne equally by the two States, and that a similar official be employed by South Australia for her portion of the river.

Statistical Information.

Coincident with the proclamation of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, notices were published in the *Government Gazette* and in the press requiring all persons engaged in the capture of fish for sale, in the cultivation of oysters, in the sale of fish at any market, in the preserving or canning of fish, in the preparation of fish fertilisers, etc., or in the carriage of fish or oysters by sea or land, to furnish returns as to their catch, sales, output, or business.

Licensed fishermen were required to give details of the quantities of each species of fish or crustaceans taken by them, and the place of capture, as it was realised that it is essential that the total catch of each of the more important commercial species in the various fishing centres should be known from year to year.

For the furtherance of scientific investigations, a great deal of data has also been collected regarding the movements of fish, condition of reefs, etc., but, owing to shortage of staff, it has not been possible to tabulate the information obtained, nor, indeed, to make full use of the statistics collected as to the output of the fishing industry and the disposal of the catch.

TABLE I.

RETURN showing the approximate number of persons engaged in commercial fishing in the coastal waters of New South Wales, the number of boats, the value of boats, and the total catch of fish, etc., during the year 1936.

Waters.	Fisheries.			Total Catch.			
	No. of persons employed.	No. of boats.	Value of boats.	Fish.	Prawns.	Crayfish.	Crabs.
			£	boxes.	boxes.	doz	doz.
Tweed River	66	56	2,130	8,654½	136	...	298½
Cudgen Creek	9	3	20	245	20	...	35
Cudgara Creek	2	1	5	74	...	...	20
Moolball Creek	1	1	5	25	...	...	...
Brunswick River	5	5	425	1,564	...	...	119
Byron Bay	22	7	1,280	1,448½	...	...	12
Richmond River	65	39	1,823	3,336	...	...	2
Evans River	14	7	1,269	624½	...	77½	...
Clarence River	173	142	8,730	25,331½	...	66	...
Sandon River	7	5	365	...	...	...	...
Wooli Wooli River .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolgoolga River	5	4	280	2,580½	...	501½	16
Coff's Harbour	12	9	1,520	...	...	...	1
Boambee Creek	1	1	5	110	...	...	...
Bonville Creek	3	1	5	149	...	...	...
Bellinger River	10	8	140	268½	3	16	...
Nambucca River	14	11	260	2,071	...	6	1
Macleay River	42	25	2,115	4,226	...	261	150
Hastings River	39	24	2,830	4,710	14	1,756½	8
Camden Haven (including Queen's Lake, Watson Taylor's Lake, and Lake Innes)	57	50	6,175	9,124	...	3,242	8
Manning River	65	56	3,252	8,713	159	1,948	...
Khappinghat Creek	2	1	15	12	...	...	...
Wallis Lake	90	68	4,200	18,442	604	1,108	5,012
Smith's Lake	8	8	80	982	...	...	...
Port Stephens (Upper)	14	9	100	1,126	...	...	...
Port Stephens (Lower)	123	122	8,650	8,489	3,088	2,640	...
Hunter River	68	57	2,410	1,132	1,972	445	...
Lake Macquarie	42	34	1,530	5,048	340	196	1,605
Tuggerah Lakes	85	74	5,105	9,976	4,061	107	74
Terrigal	13	14	392	318½	...	...	...
Brisbane Water	8	12	292	466½	...	20	...
Hawkesbury River	54	60	4,220	7,816	1,732	95½	2½
Pittwater	12	9	3,380	...	...	...	...
Port Jackson	200	138½	48,550	3,428*	5,577	...	...
Georges River	98	50	910	3,568½	1,075½	...	150
Port Hacking	23	19	1,750	3,274	...	94	...
Lake Illawarra, Port Kembla and Wollon- gong	132	104	8,880	8,608	6,476	56	...
Minnamurra River and Shellharbour	14	7	775	400	70	39½	...
Kiama	12	5	440	389	...	64	...
Gerringong	2	1	45	30	...	...	...
Crookhaven and Shoalhaven Rivers	37	42	2,070	5,952	312	22½	...
Wollumboola Lake	2	2	10	428	...	...	...
Jervis Bay	10	12	570	5,217½	...	...	...
St. George's Basin	28	14	420	5,761½	...	...	...
Ulladulla	6	4	3,000	36	...	...	...
Toubooree Creek	2	2	20	20	10	...	...
Conjola Lake	3	2	15	220	...	...	...
Burrill Lake	3	3	41	226½	...	...	...
Durras Lake	4	2	14	165	40	...	...
Clvde River	6	4	79	649½	...	155	...
Moruya River	3	4	370	225	...	68	...
Coila Lake	3	2	20	460	40	...	...
Tures Lake	7	6	70	1,045	40	...	...
Birroul Lake	2	...	...	127	90	...	...
Dalmeny or Mummuga Lake	2	2	20	140	...	...	...
Wagonga River	2	2	40	107	...	...	...
Corunna Lake	2	2	20	110	...	...	...
Tiba Tiba Lake	3	3	30	...	200	...	...
Wallaga Lake	4	3	40	475	...	...	...
Bermagui River	4	4	720	300	...	...	...
Cuttagee Lake	2	2	20	45	...	...	...
Wapengo Lake	1	1	15	114	...	...	...
Nelson Lake	2	1	10	45	...	...	...
Bega River	1	1	10	5	...	...	...
Merrimbula Lake	9	5	70	3,120	...	...	...
Pambula River	1	2	20	426	...	...	...
Twofold Bay	12	12	1,070	1,863	...	5	...
Wenboyn River	2	2	12	420	...	...	...
Totals	1,775	1,388	133,154	174,403	26,059½	12,790½	7,514

* Does not include fish landed by trawlers.

† Includes trawlers.

TABLE I—continued.

SUMMARY of Output of Fish, Prawns, Crayfish, and Crabs for year ended 31st December, 1936.

Inshore catch, 174,403 boxes at 70 lb. per box	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,208,210
Trawled catch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,834,170
Inland catch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475,000
Total output	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,517,380
Output of prawns, 26,059½ boxes at 60 lb. per box	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,563,555
Output of crayfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,790½
Output of crabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,514

TABLE II.

RETURN of Fish and Crustaceans sold at Sydney Municipal Fish Market during the year 1936.

Consigned from—	Fish.	Prawns.	Crayfish.	Crabs.
	lb.	lb.	doz.	doz.
Queensland	191,890	.....	.....	.....
Tweed River	12,170	.....	.....	.....
Byron Bay	36,010	.....	.....	.....
Richmond River	30,550	.....	.....	.....
Clarence River	1,615,921	.....	66	.....
Coff's Harbour	153,453	.....	296½	16
Bellinger River	2,675	.....	16	.....
Nambucca River	130,606	.....	6	.....
Macleay River	280,350	.....	245½	123
Hastings River	181,515	100	1,322½	.....
Camden Haven	461,646	.....	1,868½	8
Manning River and Wallis Lake	1,888,363	660	2,239½	151
Port Stephens	253,380	3,050	1,521	.....
Lake Macquarie	207,179	.....	.....	92
Tuggerah Lake	690,980	119,453	66½	74
Brisbane Water and Terrigal	40,635	.....	.....	.....
Hawkesbury River	520,907	74,818	82½	.....
Port Jackson	205,620	226,230	.....	.....
Botany Bay, George's River, and Port Hacking	438,783	14,570	.....	150
Wollongong, Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour, and Kiama	533,290	144,436	3	.....
Shoalhaven and Crookhaven Rivers	396,211	9,700	22½	.....
Jervis Bay	309,830	.....	.....	.....
St. George's Basin and Sussex Inlet	333,555	.....	.....	.....
Ulladulla, Clyde River, and Moruya River.....	74,869	180	68	.....
Bermagui, Bega River, and Merimbula Lake...	21,080	.....	.....	.....
Other coastal waters	154,763	48	203½	.....
Inland waters	83,836	.....	.....	.....
	9,250,067	593,245	8,126½	614
Trawled fish	10,756,730	.....	.....	.....
	20,006,797	593,245	8,126½	614

TABLE III.—The Quantity and Value of Fish Imported and Exported during the year 1936 were as follows:—

Description:	Quantity.	Value.
Fish— Imports.	lb.	£
Fresh or preserved by cold process	5,868,220	139,466
Potted or concentrated	339,643	44,415
Preserved in tins or other airtight vessels	12,582,211	345,331
Smoked or dried (but not salted)	80,912	1,860
Not elsewhere included	187,040	4,123
Oysters—		
In the shell	2,800	45
Total	19,060,826	535,240
Fish— Exports.	lb.	£
Fresh or preserved by cold process—		
(Australian)	30,641	1,151
(Oversea)	36,774	1,099
Preserved in tins (Australian)		
(Oversea)	311,606	9,335
Potted or concentrated (Australian)		88
(Oversea)		
Smoked or dried, not salted—		
(Australian)		
(Oversea)	7,628	295
Other, including salted (Australian)		
(Oversea)	3,136	77
Oysters—		
Fresh (Australian)	1,008	40
(Oversea)		
Total	390,193	12,091

TABLE IV.—Returns showing the details of Imports of Fish into New South Wales during the year ended 31st December, 1936:—

FISH.—Fresh or Preserved by Cold Process.

Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£
United Kingdom	596,541	11,786
Canada	82,770	1,853
New Zealand	4,325,009	110,167
South Africa	834,654	15,149
China	120	8
Norway	15,126	242
U.S.A.	14,000	261
Total	5,868,220	139,466

OYSTERS.—In the Shell.

Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£
New Zealand	2,800	45

FISH.—Potted or Concentrated.

Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£
Commonwealth	7,796	864
United Kingdom	312,688	41,240
United Kingdom (no dec.)	6,310	679
Canada	411	77
New Zealand	2,000	28
Austria	28	17
China	1,120	30
France	165	35
Germany	53	8
Japan	7,222	370
Norway	225	23
Russia	1,608	1,039
Sweden	3	1
U.S.A.	16	4
Total	339,643	44,415

RETURNS showing the Imports of Fish—continued.

FISH.—Preserved in Tins.

Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£
Herrings.		
France	41	9
United Kingdom	832,306	20,191
Canada	653,216	8,657
Canada (no dec.)	118	7
Italy	128	19
Japan	124,367	1,216
Norway	138,020	3,177
Russia	19,850	185
U.S.A.	10,213	157
Total	1,778,259	33,618
	lb.	£
Salmon.		
United Kingdom	3,034	153
Canada	6,050,406	143,979
Alaska	29,568	982
Denmark	301	28
Germany	22	9
Japan	1,005,447	12,346
Norway	13,085	405
Portugal	390	7
Russia	69,918	2,302
Sweden	274	77
U.S.A.	339,045	11,845
Total	7,511,490	172,133
	lb.	£
Sardines.		
United Kingdom	160,920	6,556
United Kingdom (no dec.)	2,807	131
Canada	255,219	7,853
Canada (no dec.)	863	34
Estonia	656	20
France	417	42
Germany	1,735	66
Japan	22,864	434
Norway	1,648,926	71,371
Portugal	222,705	13,535
Spain	6,883	258
Sweden	6,423	249
U.S.A.	188	3
Total	2,330,606	100,552
	lb.	£
Oysters.		
New Zealand	30,615	1,474
China	110	2
Japan	3,661	137
U.S.A.	4,571	142
Total	38,957	1,755
	lb.	£
Other.		
United Kingdom	17,052	746
United Kingdom (no dec.)	92	10
Canada	184,727	3,210
Hong Kong	36	1
India	3	1
New Zealand	56,281	6,002
China	31,253	1,114
Estonia	6,282	170
France	1,672	332
Germany	65	4
Greece	218	20
Italy	3,157	485
Japan	35,478	894
Latvia	6,092	201
Norway	4,041	136
Netherlands East Indies	405	15
Poland	2,094	72
Portugal	2,618	52
Russia	73,695	1,078
Spain	13,920	772
Sweden	158	19
U.S.A.	220,209	3,604
Total	659,548	18,938
	lb.	£
Crustaceans.		
New Zealand	15,465	912
Japan	235,930	16,629
Norway	271	18
U.S.A.	11,635	776
Total	263,351	18,335

RETURNS showing the Imports of Fish—*continued.*

FISH.—Smoked or Dried (not Salted).

Country of Origin.	Quantity.		Value.
	lb.	£	
United Kingdom	23,102	459	
Canada	2,100	37	
New Zealand	16,812	430	
Tonga	68	2	
South Africa	18,186	280	
China	3,134	263	
Norway	17,385	379	
Russia	125	10	
Total	80,912	1,860	

FISH.—Not Elsewhere Included.

Country of Origin.	Quantity.		Value.
	lb.	£	
United Kingdom	29,232	351	
United Kingdom (no dec.)	2,016	171	
Canada	17,136	341	
New Zealand	112	6	
Solomon Islands	336	15	
Alaska	2,016	49	
China	4,816	170	
Egypt	224	5	
Estonia	1,008	12	
France	2,912	96	
Italy	26,203	1,067	
Japan	4,032	67	
Netherlands	27,216	330	
Norway	10,640	166	
Portugal	896	20	
Spain	27,216	529	
U.S.A.	31,024	728	
Total	187,040	4,123	

TABLE V.—RETURNS showing the Exports of Fish from New South Wales during the year ended 31st December, 1936:—

FISH.—Fresh or Preserved by Cold Process.

Destination.	Australian.		Oversea.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£
United Kingdom .....	...	...	14	1
New Zealand	8,191	271	1,932	35
Territory of New Guinea	12,835	489	11,742	386
Ceylon	4,745	138	19,414	563
British Malaya .....	...	...	2,524	77
Netherlands East Indies	2,502	133	140	7
Philippine Islands	1,173	65	...	...
Fiji .....	...	...	30	1
British Solomon Islands	775	40	390	12
New Hebrides .....	...	...	80	3
Papua	120	9	508	14
United States of America	300	6	...	...
Total	30,641	1,151	36,774	1,099

FRESH OYSTERS.

Destination.	Australian.	
	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£
Fiji	112	6
Territory of New Guinea	112	6
Netherlands East Indies	336	6
United Kingdom	112	5
British Malaya	336	23
Total	1,008	46

RETURNS showing the Exports of Fish—*continued.*

FISH.—Potted or Concentrated.

Destination.	Australian.		Oversea.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£
New Zealand	16	...	...
British Solomon Islands	1	...	...
Territory of New Guinea	41	...	...
New Caledonia	21	...	...
New Hebrides	9	...	...
Total	88	...	...

FISH.—Preserved in Tins.

Destination.	Australian.		Oversea.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£
British Malaya	213	12
Fiji	4,363	91
New Zealand	188,118	5,374
Gilbert Islands	9,808	287
Norfolk Island	5,888	140
Papua	11,933	271
British Solomon Islands	13,179	404
Territory of New Guinea	37,718	1,784
Tonga	240	8
New Caledonia	5,527	170
New Hebrides	31,590	736
American Samoa	1,000	30
Japan	1,884	21
Philippine Islands	96	5
China	49	2
Total	311,606	9,335

FISH.—Smoked or Dried (not Salted).

Destination.	Australian.		Oversea.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£
New Zealand	50	7
Territory of New Guinea	3,667	142
Netherlands East Indies	1,628	81
New Caledonia	80	3
British Malaya	1,603	62
Total	7,028	295

FISH.—Other (Including Salted).

Destination.	Australian.		Oversea.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£
New Hebrides	448	11
Territory of New Guinea	560	16
New Caledonia	2,128	50
Total	3,136	77

TABLE VI.—Return showing the approximate number of persons and boats engaged in the oyster fisheries of New South Wales in the year 1936, the value of boats and gear used, and particulars of the fall of spat and the output of oysters.

Locality.	No. of Persons employed.	No. of Boats.	Value of Boats.	Fall of Spat.	Pests, etc.	Total Output of Oysters.
Tweed River	13	9	£ 55	Feb. and July—medium ...	Balloon weed, bell weed, octopus	bags. 320
Brunswick River	2	2	10	Feb. and July—medium ...	Balloon weed, bell weed, octopus and fungus.	63
Richmond River	16	9	203	Jan., Mar. and July—heavy.	Mudworm bad on shell beds	252
Evans River	4	4	59	Jan. and March—heavy; July—lighter.	Mudworm, borer wafer and a fine weed resembling steel wool.	91
Clarence River ...	4	5	180	Feb. and March—heavy; June and July—light.	Nil	70
Sandon River ...	1	1	10	Feb.—heavy	Nil	3
Wooli Wooli River	2	1	5	No information available ...	Black crabs	14
Bonville Creek ...	1	1	6	Midsummer—fairly heavy ...	Nil	...
Bellinger River ...	8	9	180	Late summer—light	Nil	255
Nambucca River	8	10	220	Light fall	Nil	175
Macleay River ...	2	2	20	Jan. and Mar.—moderate ...	Nil	...
Hastings River ...	32	22	1,318	Aug. and Sept.—light; Dec.—heavy.	Nil	705
Camden Haven ...	9	8	285	Jan., Feb., Apl.—moderate; Dec.—light.	Nil	860
Manning River ...	26	47	2,413	Jan. and Mar.—light; Feb. and Apl.—fairly heavy.	Worm disease and opening disease caused very heavy mortality.	1,315
Khappinghat Cr'k.	1	1	5	April—light	Nil	...
Wallis Lake	36	54	1,663	Feb. to Apr.—moderate ...	Nil	3,142
Upper Port Stephens.	90	73	6,100	Feb.—very heavy; July—moderate.	Slight mortality from mudworm and opening disease.	8,804
Lower Port Stephens.	113	101	5,850	Jan. to Mar.—heavy; Aug.—moderate.	Mudworm, decreasing	5,320
Hunter River ...	8	14	500	Jan. to Mar.—heavy	Opening disease caused heavy loss of spat—July to September.	158
Brisbane Water ...	19	20	399	Feb.—heavy; July and Aug.—light.	Opening disease, but less than in recent years.	166
Hawkesbury River	40	65	3,045	Feb.—light; Mar. and Apl.—heavy.	Black mussel, mudworm	3,193
Georges River and Botany Bay.	80	83	2,670	Jan.—good in Quibray and Weeney Bays, light in other parts	Worm and wafer	6,017
Crookhaven and Shoalhaven Rivers.	12	6	60	Feb.—moderate... ..	Nil	467
Jervis Bay	1	1	5	Jan. and Feb.—light	Nil	...
Narrawallee Creek	3	3	15	Light falls three or four times during year.	Nil	15
Tomaga River & Candlegut Creek.	3	2	10	Feb. and Mar.	Mudworm, decreasing	9
Conjola Lake	2	2	11	None observed	Mudworm, increasing .....	...
Burrill Lake	2	2	38	Feb. and Mar.—fairly heavy	Mudworm, decreasing	46
Clyde River	13	17	580	Feb. and Mar.—light	Mudworm, increasing	1,612
Moruya River	3	3	40	Light falls	Nil	35
Tuross River	10	12	260	General fall	Mudworm, increasing	512
Wagonga River ...	12	15	450	Jan. & June—light to heavy	Mudworm, not increasing	373
Wallaga Lake	7	9	230	Light falls near entrance ...	Mudworm	128
Bermagui River ...	3	3	30	Jan. and June—heavy	Worm disease, not increasing	28
Cuttagee Lake ...	3	3	30	Light falls	Nil	276
Wapengo Lake ...	3	4	40	Light falls	Nil	130
Nelson Lake ...	3	3	22	Light falls in lower waters ...	Opening disease, decreasing	26
Bega River	2	2	16	Very light	Oysters badly affected by freshets ..	...
Merrimbula Lake..	9	9	90	Feb. and Mar.—good	Opening disease caused heavy loss during winter.	470
Pambula River ...	8	8	90	Feb.—light to heavy	Worm disease and opening disease, both decreasing.	335
Twofold Bay	2	2	20	Mar.—light	Opening disease in winter months ..	55
Wonboyn River...	3	3	22	Light falls	Nil	40
Totals	619	650	27,195			35,480

TABLE VII.

RETURN showing the approximate number of persons engaged in commercial fishing in the Coastal waters of New South Wales, the number of boats, the value of boats and gear, and the total catch of fish, prawns, crayfish, and crabs during the period of six months ended 30th June, 1937.

Locality.	Maximum Number of Persons Employed.	Value of Gear.	Maximum Number of Boats.	Value of Boats.	Total Catch.			
					Fish.	Prawns.	Crayfish.	Crabs.
Tweed River	69	£ 710	61	£ 2,240	boxes. 7,640½	boxes. 49	doz. ...	doz. 78½
Cudgen Creek	5	50	4	30	359½	...	...	...
Cudgara Creek	2	10	1	10	18	...	...	...
Brunswick River	5	58	3	50	575½	...	...	7
Richmond River	63	940	43	2,190	2,684½	1	...	10
Evans' River	15	95	10	1,725	523½	...	...	9½
Byron Bay	19	70	9	770	1,786½	...	...	...
Clarence River	196	3,610	213	13,000	14,710½	5½	...	9½
Sandon River	5	15	1	350	116½	...	...	...
Wooli Wooli River	2	40	2	20	30	...	...	7
Woolgoolga	3	10	1	40	4½	...	...	...
Coff's Harbour	30	30	11	1,820	1,114½	...	10½	...
Bonville Creek	4	20	2	15	148½	...	...	...
Boambee Creek	2	10	2	15	104½	...	...	7
Bellinger River	10	70	6	43	336½	...	...	7½
Deep Creek	1	5	1	5	2½	...	...	4
Nambucca River	29	115	19	360	1,450½	...	...	4½
Macleay River	47	925	31	4,735	4,037½	...	...	123½
Hastings River	40	770	27	3,494	2,387	...	...	...
Cattai Creek	2	20	1	30	86	...	...	...
Camden Haven	60	2,094	50	6,220	4,514	...	105	1
Manning River	80	516	67	3,779	3,732½	50	3	...
Khappinghat Creek	2	20	1	15	6	...	...	...
Wallis Lake	101	2,215	63	5,285	7,301	...	124	1,813
Smith's Lake	8	187	5	50	501	139	...	...
Lower Port Stephens (including Myall River and Lakes)	136	1,844	141	9,630	7,850½	574½	758½	...
Upper Port Stephens	21	218	13	175	433½	...	...	2½
Seal Rocks	2	30	1	60	9	...	...	...
Hunter River	58	180	45	2,500	570	874	78½	...
Lake Macquarie	60	498	64	1,730	3,567	45	8	1,006
Tuggerah Lakes	132	1,570	103	4,380	6,916½	574	66	1
Terrigal	10	95	8	412	310½	...	...	...
Brisbane Water	8	130	11	280	317	...	22½	...
Hawkesbury River	57	412	62	2,176	2,442½	630½	8½	0½
Pittwater	10	174	8	276	1,453½	...	8½	...
Port Jackson	185	1,270	136	45,460*	1,298½†	2,000	...	111½
Georges River and Botany Bay	60	675	50	860	1,874½	117½	...	19
Port Hacking	23	200	23	1,650	1,150½	...	...	...
Wollongong	14	140	5	1,450	338	...	2	...
Gerringong	2	20	3	55	3	...	...	...
Port Kembla	12	140	3	55	...	...	...	...
Shellharbour	10	110	6	600	1,180½	...	3	...
Kiama	11	90	7	290	...	...	...	...
Lake Illawarra	97	1,240	89	3,065	3,196½	4,000	...	...
Crookhaven River	26	480	19	1,915	1,775½	...	18	...
Shoalhaven River	21	460	19	310	1,104	215½	2	7
Wollumboola Lake	3	70	3	30	166½	...	...	...
Kurrarong Creek	2	30	1	10	164	...	2	...
Jervis Bay	15	155	12	570	2,521	...	...	...
St. George's Basin	28	570	14	420	2,489½	...	...	...
Wreck Bay	25	260	9	90	1,715	...	...	...
Conjola Lake	7	160	5	70	296½	...	...	...
Burrill Lake	4	95	4	65	361½	...	...	...
Clyde River	12	90	8	170	544½	...	88½	...
Toubouree Creek	1	28	1	10	89	20	...	...
Durras Lake	2	15	2	20	25	5	...	...
Tomaga River	1	10	1	10	6½	...	...	...
Ulladulla	6	15	4	1,350	255½	...	...	...
Moruya	7	170	8	1,040	691	...	...	...
Coila Lake	3	65	3	40	366	...	...	...
Tuross Lake	7	135	7	155	1,188	...	...	...
Birroni Lake	2	30	2	30	153	55	...	...
Mummuga Lake	2	35	2	20	66	40	...	...
Corrunna Lake	2	...	1	20	74	40	...	...
Tilba Tilba Lake	2	35	2	20	123	20	...	...
Wallaga Lake	5	105	4	100	769	...	...	...
Bernagui River	3	55	4	510	259	...	...	...
Wapengo Lake	1	15	1	15	7	...	...	...
Merimbula Lake	10	148	7	70	1,597	...	...	...
Pambula River	8	110	5	66	278	...	...	...
Wallagoote Lake	3	25	1	20	85	...	...	...
Twofold Bay	16	95	14	1,096	1,395	...	...	...
Wonboyn River	6	70	4	45	785	...	...	...
	1,938	25,202	1,579	129,732	106,433	9,464½	1,308	3,230

* Includes trawlers.

† Does not include trawled catch.

TABLE VII—continued.

SUMMARY of Output of Fish, Prawns, Crustaceans, and Crabs.

Output of Fish—		lb.
Inshore catch, 106,433 boxes at 70 lb. per box	...	7,450,310
Trawled catch	...	6,340,205
Inland catch	...	313,276
Total	...	14,103,791
Output of prawns, 9,464½ boxes at 60 lb. per box	...	567,855
Output of crayfish	...	doz. 1,308
Output of crabs	...	3,230

TABLE VIII.

Return of Fish sold at the Sydney Municipal Fish Markets during the six months ended 30th June, 1937.

Consigned from—		lb.
Tweed River	...	12,285
Byron Bay	...	70,595
Richmond River	...	85,555
Clarence River	...	995,925
Coff's Harbour and adjacent waters	...	94,950
Bellinger and Nambucca Rivers and adjacent waters	...	125,545
Macleay River	...	272,565
Hastings River	...	157,165
Camden Haven	...	270,585
Manning River	...	244,105
Wallis Lake	...	356,685
Port Stephens	...	190,260
Hunter River and Lake Macquarie	...	129,640
Tuggerah Lake	...	450,635
Terrigal, Brisbane Water, Hawkesbury River, Pittwater	...	313,015
Port Jackson, Georges River, Botany Bay, Port Hacking	...	297,815
Wollongong, Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour, Kiama	...	291,550
Shoalhaven and Crookhaven Rivers, Jervis Bay, Wreck Bay, St. George's Basin	...	559,875
Ulladulla and adjacent waters, Clyde River	...	76,425
Moruya River	...	12,425
Other coastal waters	...	154,615
Inland waters	...	20,133
Total from coastal and inland waters	...	5,182,348
Trawled fish	...	4,639,600
Fish consigned from Queensland	...	25,270
Total	...	9,847,218

TABLE IX.—Showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Imported and Exported during the period 1st January—30th June, 1937 :—

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Imports.</i>		
Fish—	lb.	£
Fresh or preserved by cold process	1,912,052	55,263
Potted or concentrated	263,771	27,191
Preserved in tins	8,430,055	217,682
Smoked or dried (not salted)	201,092	4,319
Not elsewhere included	206,192	4,522
Total	11,013,162	308,977
<i>Exports.</i>		
Fish—	lb.	£
Fresh or preserved by cold process—		
Australian	9,046	386
Oversea	5,253	166
Preserved in tins—		
Oversea	241,160	8,310
Potted or Concentrated—		
Oversea	...	6
Smoked or dried—not salted—		
Oversea	1,378	43
Oysters (fresh)—		
Australian	448	8
Total	257,285	8,919

TABLE X.—Returns showing the details of Imports of Fish into New South Wales during the six months ended 30th June, 1937 :—

FISH.—Fresh or Preserved by Cold Process.		
Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£
Commonwealth	10	1
United Kingdom	268,282	5,207
Canada	49,798	946
New Zealand	1,211,421	41,877
Norfolk Island	3,580	123
South Africa	365,230	6,855
China	4,998	58
Japan	3,000	49
Netherlands	328	18
Norway	5,175	128
New Caledonia	30	...
Sweden	200	1
Total	1,912,052	55,263
FISH.—Potted or Concentrated.		
Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£
United Kingdom	227,181	25,407
United Kingdom (no dec.)	729	11
New Zealand	26,735	834
China	631	14
Denmark	76	7
Italy	15	2
Japan	7,399	334
Norway	165	15
Portugal	12	4
Russia	807	559
Sweden	21	4
Total	263,771	27,191
FISH.—Preserved in Tins.		
Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£
<i>Herrings.</i>		
United Kingdom	842,793	20,123
Canada	313,900	5,595
Canada (no dec.)	495	43
France	2,462	151
Japan	244,495	2,231
Norway	49,397	1,130
Russia	65,593	711
U.S.A.	121,468	2,061
Total	1,640,603	32,045

RETURNS showing the Imports of Fish—continued.

FISH.—Preserved in Tins—continued.		
Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£
<i>Salmon.</i>		
Canada	3,776,727	85,976
Alaska	165,835	5,605
Denmark	395	43
Japan	579,554	13,914
Netherlands	26	10
Russia	608,967	20,320
Sweden	213	61
U.S.A.	254,297	8,761
Total	5,386,114	134,695
	lb.	£
<i>Sardines.</i>		
United Kingdom	62,388	2,582
United Kingdom (no dec.)	93	3
Canada	177,697	5,458
Canada (no dec.)	422	39
France	416	21
Norway	627,173	22,502
Portugal	128,580	5,942
Russia	3,376	58
Sweden	1,663	75
U.S.A.	3,751	116
Total	1,005,569	36,796
	lb.	£
<i>Oysters.</i>		
New Zealand	4,874	263
China	171	9
U.S.A.	825	27
Total	5,870	299
	lb.	£
<i>Other.</i>		
United Kingdom	16,303	429
United Kingdom (no dec.)	162	14
Canada	40,873	794
India	40	9
New Zealand	6,630	593
China	18,242	704
France	921	176
Germany	199	11
Italy	3,593	523
Japan	25,809	399
Latvia	3,670	124
Netherlands	538	25
Norway	2,667	97
Portugal	547	39
Russia	116,961	1,499
Spain	4,257	286
U.S.A.	34,978	606
Total	269,790	6,328
	lb.	£
<i>Crustaceans.</i>		
United Kingdom (no dec.)	8	2
India	36	4
New Zealand	20,355	977
Japan	94,066	5,851
Norway	1,851	172
U.S.A.	5,793	513
Total	122,109	7,519
FISH.—Smoked or Dried (not Salted).		
Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£
United Kingdom	61,929	1,188
Canada	13,552	311
New Zealand	3,979	120
South Africa	100,000	1,884
China	4,066	318
Netherlands	243	24
Norway	4,502	109
U.S.A.	12,800	365
Total	201,092	4,319

RETURNS showing the Imports of Fish—*continued*.
FISH.—Not Elsewhere Included.

Country of Origin.	Quantity.		Value.
	lb.	£	
United Kingdom	30,800	449	
United Kingdom (no dec.)	2,800	256	
Canada	224	3	
New Zealand	36,848	72	
Alaska	40,992	810	
China	4,144	219	
Czechoslovakia	9,296	224	
Germany	1,680	20	
Italy	44,576	1,896	
Netherlands	18,480	164	
Norway	448	11	
Spain	3,248	92	
U.S.A.	12,656	306	
Total	206,192	4,522	

TABLE XI.

RETURN showing the Exports of Fish from New South Wales during the six months ended 30th June, 1937:—

FISH.—Fresh or Preserved by Cold Process.

Destination.	Australian.		Oversea.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£
Ceylon	50	3	50	2
British Malaya	909	38	471	17
New Zealand	20	2	111	5
Papua	24	1	...	...
Territory of New Guinea ...	6,383	244	2,771	82
Netherlands East Indies ...	725	43	...	...
New Caledonia .....	...	...	1,450	47
New Hebrides .....	...	...	400	13
Philippine Islands	935	55	...	...
Total	9,046	386	5,253	166

FRESH OYSTERS.

Destination.	Australian.	
	Quantity.	Value.
Netherlands East Indies	112	2
Territory of New Guinea	336	6
Total	448	8

RETURN showing the Exports of Fish from New South Wales during the six months ended 30th June, 1937—*continued*.

FISH.—Potted or Concentrated.

Destination.	Australian.		Oversea.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
New Zealand	lb.	£	lb.	£
	...	...	...	6

FISH.—Preserved in Tins.

Destination.	Australian.		Oversea.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£
United Kingdom.....	3,419	88
British Malaya	36	5
New Zealand	167,210	6,050
Gilbert Islands	1,038	36
Norfolk Island.....	497	12
Papua	9,173	236
British Solomon Islands	3,309	122
Territory of New Guinea	28,534	1,119
Netherlands East Indies	420	21
New Caledonia	2,415	55
New Hebrides	20,860	488
American Samoa.....	4,219	78
Total	241,160	8,310

FISH.—Smoked or Dried (not Salted).

Destination.	Australian.		Oversea.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
New Zealand	lb.	£	lb.	£
	105	7
Territory of New Guinea	168	5
Netherlands East Indies	140	7
New Caledonia	672	13
British Malaya	293	11
Total	1,378	43

FISH.—Other (Including Salted).

Nil. Nil.

TABLE XII.—Return showing the approximate number of persons and boats engaged in the oyster fisheries of New South Wales during the six months ended 30th June, 1937, the value of boats and gear used and particulars of the fall of spat, etc., and the output of oysters.

Locality.	No. of Persons Employed.	No. of Boats.	Value of Boats and Gear.	Fall of Spat.	Pests, etc.	Total Output Oysters.
Tweed River	12	8	£ 65	Jan., to Mar.—light, Apr. to June—moderate to heavy.	Mangrove, crabs and fungus, decreasing, balloon weed increasing, crabs.	bags 138½
Brunswick River	2	2	14	Jan. to June—light to moderate.	Balloon weed increasing, crabs.	26½
Richmond River	15	14	310	Jan.—heavy.....	Mud worm decreasing, wafer mild	65
Evans River	3	3	40	June—light, Feb.—heavy...	Marine weed, crabs and borer whelk increasing.	21½
Clarence River ...	6	5	50	No information	Nil.	38½
Sandon River	1	1	10	Nil.	Nil.	1
Wooli Wooli River	2	1	10	Nil.	Nil.	7½
Bellinger River ...	8	4	20	Feb.—light	Only slight worm—Feb.	85
Nambucca River ...	7	9	60	Nil.	Nil.	65½
Macleay River ...	1	1	5	Nil.	Crabs	1½
Hastings River ...	36	21	1,283	Nil.	Nil.	217½
Camden Haven ...	4	4	325	Nil.	Nil.	250
Manning River ...	33	53	1,773	Jan. and Feb.—heavy	Jan. heavy mortality from heat, worm increasing.	617
Khappingat Creek	1	1	5	June—light	Nil.	...
Wallis Lake.....	36	54	2,603	Feb., May and June—light Mar.—heavy.	Whelk and borer decreasing (Jan. to June).	506½
Lower Port Stephens.	108	101	9,090	Jan., May, June—light, Feb.—heavy in parts.	Wafer, borer, opening, slight, worm severe Myall River.	2,768½
Upper Port Stephens.	90	81	12,000	June—very light	Mud worm, mild	4,434
Hunter River	8	8	120	Jan., Feb., Mar.—heavy ...	Opening disease—June; mud worm prevalent.	152
Brisbane Water ...	20	24	435	Feb.—heavy, April moderate in lower waters.	Nil.	49½
Hawkesbury River	30	80	3,179	Feb. and Mar.—light in lower waters, Apr.—heavier in lower waters.	Mud worm decreasing, mussel increasing.	1,133½
George's River and Botany Bay.	80	83	2,670	Nil.	Feb., wafer, octopus and worm ...	5,544
Crookhaven River	12	5	50	Feb.—light	Nil.	197½
Shoalhaven River	1	1	5	Nil.	Nil.	.....
Kurrarong Creek	1	1	5	Nil.	Nil.	.....
Jervis Bay	1	1	5	Feb.—moderate.	Nil.	.....
Conjola Lake	3	3	17	Nil.	Mud worm increasing .....	.....
Narrawallee Creek	2	3	25	Mar.—moderate	Mud worm decreasing, wafer .....	.....
Burrill Lake	2	2	33	Jan.—good general fall, Mar.—moderate general.	Nil.	20
Clyde River.....	17	16	460	Jan., Feb., Mar.—light	Mud worm	1,104½
Tomaga River ...	4	2	12	Nil.	Nil.	.....
Moruya River.....	3	3	30	Mar. and April—light on retaining walls.	Worm	29½
Tuross River	10	14	280	Feb. and Mar.—light, April—moderate.	Worm disease	408
Wagonga River ...	12	15	450	Feb., Mar.—light, April—moderate.	Worm	325½
Wallaga Lake ...	7	9	230	Mar.—light	Worm—slight	98½
Bermagui R.	3	3	30	Feb., Mar., April—light ...	Worm not increasing	32
Cuttagee Lake ...	2	2	20	Mar.—light	Worm not increasing	49
Murrah Lake	1	1	10	Mar.—light	Nil.	.....
Wapengo L.	4	4	80	April—light	Nil.	133½
Nelson Lake	2	2	20	Mar.—light	Worm slight increase	7½
Merrimbula Lake	10	9	100	Feb., Mar.—light	Worm slight	238½
Panbula River ...	10	10	120	Jan., Feb., Mar.—light	Worm slightly in evidence, decreasing.	92
Twofold Bay	2	2	20	Feb., Mar.—light	Nil.	6
Wonboyn River	2	2	20	Jan., Feb.—light	Nil.	3
	614	668	36,089			18,865½

TABLE XIII.

RETURN showing details of the Distribution of Trout Fry during the year ended 31st December, 1936.

Name of Stream.	Fry Released.	
	Rainbow.	Brown.
NORTHERN STREAMS.		
Dorrigo Streams	7,500	6,500
Upper Bellinger River	1,500	5,000
New England Streams.....	58,000	10,000
Werris Creek Dam .....	...	10,000
Walcha Streams	17,700	41,000
Barraba Water Supply Dam	600	600
Oakey Creek	600	...
Orara River .....	...	2,000
Chichester and Karuah Rivers	1,800	2,100
Bulga Creek .....	...	1,000
Peel River	5,700	...
Fal Brook	600	500
Upper Hunter, Scone	600	1,000
Goonoo Goonoo Creek	600	500
Guyra Waters .....	...	1,000
Cameron's Creek .....	...	600
Laurie Creek .....	...	3,000
Barrington Waters	600	500
CENTRAL AND WESTERN STREAMS.		
Nepean River .....	...	1,400
Cox River and Blackheath Creek .....	...	8,000
Bathurst Waterworks .....	...	7,500
Macquarie River .....	...	3,300
Cheshire Creek	1,200	1,800
Clear Creek	1,800	1,500
Brisbane Water, Bathurst .....	...	3,000
Lagoon, Bathurst .....	...	1,500
Campbell's River .....	...	7,500
Kandos Cement Company's Dam .....	...	9,000
Coombing Creek	600	2,000
Bedford Creek .....	...	2,000
Nattai River .....	...	1,000
Upper Georges River .....	...	10,000
Duckmaloi River	12,000	...
Belubula River	600	...
Greenbah Creek .....	...	10,000
Yarragoi Creek .....	...	2,000
Lithgow Streams	9,600	27,600
Bell River	4,200	15,000
Orange Streams	7,200	33,000
Private Dam, Gordon .....	...	300
Fish River .....	...	5,000
Private Dam, Kenthurst.....	...	1,000
SOUTHERN STREAMS.		
Coppabella Creek	1,000	2,000
Boorowa River .....	...	2,000
Kosciusko Streams	45,100	109,500
Monaro Streams	14,700	39,500
Primrose Creek .....	...	2,000
Hume's Creek	900	3,000
Upper Shoalhaven River	5,700	...
Upper Murrumbidgee River	7,200	...
Little Billabong Creek	600	500
Goodradigbee River	3,600	...
Maclaughlin River	4,200	...
Mulwarrie Ponds .....	...	1,000
Gunrock Creek	600	...
Tuross River .....	...	29,100
Kydra River .....	...	20,100
Khancoban Creek.....	1,000	...
	217,600	447,400