

Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Protection) (Scotland) Act, 1951

14 & 15 GEO. 6. CH. 26

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CHAPTER 26

An Act to amend the law in regard to the protection of salmon and freshwater fish in Scotland, including the whole of the River Tweed, and for purposes connected therewith. [10th May 1951.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I

PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN METHODS OF TAKING AND DESTROYING FISH

1. If any person without legal right, or without written permission from a person having such right, fishes for or takes salmon in any waters including any part of the sea within one mile of low water mark, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and to the forfeiture of any fish illegally taken by him or in his possession at the time of the offence. Prohibition of poaching.

2.—(1) No person shall fish for or take salmon in any inland water, except by rod and line or by net and coble: Methods of fishing.

Provided that any right of fishing for salmon in existence at the commencement of this Act may continue to be exercised as if the Act had not been passed.

(2) No person shall fish for or take freshwater fish in any inland water except by rod and line:

Provided that—

(a) in any pond or loch where all the proprietors are so agreed a right of fishing may be exercised by net; and

PART I
—cont.

(b) in any inland water a proprietor or occupier may fish for or take freshwater fish, other than trout, by net or trap.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the use of a gaff, taylor or landing-net as auxiliary to the taking of salmon or freshwater fish by rod and line.

(4) If any person contravenes this section he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Illegal fishing by two or more persons acting together.

3. If two or more persons acting together do any act which would constitute an offence against either of the foregoing sections of this Act, every such person shall be liable to the penalties set forth in section five of this Act.

Prohibition against using explosive and other noxious substances for the destruction of fish.

4. If any person—

(a) uses any explosive substance with intent to take or destroy fish in any waters (including the sea up to the limit of territorial waters); or

(b) puts any poison or other noxious substance in or near any such waters with intent to take or destroy fish; or

(c) uses any electrical device with intent to stun or destroy salmon or freshwater fish in any such waters;

he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Penalties for contraventions of ss. 3 and 4.

5. Any person guilty of a contravention of either of the two last foregoing sections shall be liable—

(a) on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment;

(b) on conviction on indictment to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Taking of dead salmon or trout.

6. Without prejudice to the operation of section three of the Diseases of Fish Act, 1937, if any person, other than a water bailiff or constable in the exercise of their respective duties, or a person authorised in that behalf by the Secretary of State, or a district board, or a person with a right to fish therein, or the agent of any such person, takes or removes dead salmon or trout from any waters, including any part of the sea within one mile of low water mark, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

7.—(1) If any person is found in possession of any salmon or trout, or any instrument, explosive, poison or other noxious substance which could be used in the taking of salmon or trout, in circumstances which afford reasonable ground for suspecting that he has obtained possession of such salmon or trout, or such instrument, explosive, poison or substance as the result or for the purpose of his committing an offence against any of the provisions of sections one to four of this Act, that person may be charged with unlawful possession as aforesaid of such salmon or trout, or of such instrument, explosive, poison or substance.

PART I
—cont.
Illegal possession of salmon or trout.

(2) Where the court is satisfied that a person charged under the last foregoing subsection obtained possession of salmon or trout, or of any instrument, explosive, poison or other noxious substance as the result or for the purpose of his committing an offence against any of the provisions of sections one to four of this Act, that person may be convicted of unlawful possession as aforesaid and dealt with in like manner as if he had been convicted of the said offence.

(3) It shall be lawful to convict a person charged under this section on the evidence of one witness.

8. Without prejudice to the operation of section sixty-one of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1887, and section five of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, any person who attempts to commit or does any act preparatory to the commission of an offence against this Part of this Act shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable in like manner as for the said offence.

Attempts to commit offences.

9. A person shall not be guilty of any contravention of this Part of this Act in respect of any act if he does the act for some scientific purpose, or for the purpose of protecting, improving or developing stocks of fish and has obtained the previous permission in writing of the Secretary of State, or, where such act relates to salmon, of the district board if the act is done in a district where there is a district board.

Saving for acts done for scientific, &c., purposes.

PART II

POWERS OF WATER BAILIFFS AND OTHERS

10.—(1) Any water bailiff within his district may do all or any of the following things—

Powers of water bailiffs.

(a) examine any dam, fixed engine or obstruction, or any lade, and for that purpose enter on any land ;

(b) stop and search any boat which is used in fishing or any boat which there is reasonable cause to suspect of containing salmon or trout ;

PART II
—cont.

- (c) search and examine nets or other instruments used in fishing or any basket, pocket or other receptacle capable of carrying fish, which there is reasonable cause to suspect of containing salmon or trout illegally taken ;
- (d) seize any fish, instrument or article, boat or vehicle liable to be forfeited in pursuance of this Act.

(2) Any water bailiff may exercise in any district adjoining that of the district board by which he was appointed any power which he may lawfully exercise in the district of such board.

(3) The production by a water bailiff of the instrument of his appointment purporting to be signed on behalf of the district board by whom he was appointed, or of any badge or other device indicating his appointment and purporting to be issued by such board, shall be a sufficient warrant for the exercise of any power conferred on such water bailiff by or in pursuance of this Act or of the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Acts, 1828 to 1868.

(4) Any constable may exercise in relation to any water any of the powers specified in subsection (1) of this section.

(5) Any person appointed by the Secretary of State in that behalf may exercise in relation to any water any of the powers specified in subsection (1) of this section, and the production of the instrument of his appointment purporting to be signed by or on behalf of the Secretary of State shall be a sufficient warrant for the exercise of any such power.

(6) If any person refuses to allow a water bailiff, constable, or any person acting in pursuance of the last foregoing subsection to exercise any power conferred on him by or in pursuance of this Act or of the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Acts, 1828 to 1868, or obstructs a water bailiff, constable, or any such person as aforesaid in the exercise of any such power, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(7) For the purposes of this section—

- (a) any reference to the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Acts, 1828 to 1868, shall in relation to the River Tweed include a reference to the Tweed Fisheries Act, 1857, and the Tweed Fisheries Amendment Act, 1859, and
- (b) “land” includes land covered by water, but does not include a dwelling-house or any yard, garden, out-houses and pertinents belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith.

11.—(1) A sheriff or any justice of the peace, if satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground to suspect any offence against any of the provisions of sections three and

four of this Act to have been committed and that evidence of the commission of the offence is to be found on any premises or in any vehicle, may grant a warrant authorising any water bailiff, constable or person appointed by the Secretary of State in pursuance of the last foregoing section at any time or times within one week from the date thereof to enter, if necessary by force, the said premises and every part thereof or the said vehicle for the purposes of detecting the offence.

(2) A person authorised by any such warrant as aforesaid to search any premises or any vehicle may search every person who is found in, or whom he has reasonable ground to believe to have recently left or to be about to enter, those premises or that vehicle, as the case may be.

(3) Where a constable has reasonable grounds for suspecting that an offence against any of the provisions of sections three and four of this Act has been committed and that evidence of the commission of the offence is to be found in any vehicle, but that by reason of urgency or other good cause it is impracticable to apply for a warrant to search such vehicle, the said constable may stop and search that vehicle and any person who is found in, or whom he has reasonable grounds to believe to have recently left or to be about to enter the said vehicle.

(4) Where a water bailiff has reasonable grounds for suspecting that an offence against section three or section four of this Act has been committed and that evidence of the commission of the offence is to be found in any vehicle on any private land adjoining any water within his district or any district adjoining thereon the said water bailiff may search that vehicle.

(5) Any person appointed by the Secretary of State in pursuance of the last foregoing section may exercise in relation to any water the powers conferred upon a water bailiff by virtue of this section.

(6) No female shall in pursuance of any search authorised by this section be searched except by a female.

12.—(1) If any person shall be found committing any offence against the provisions of Part I of this Act, the provisions of section twenty-nine of the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act, 1868 (which relate to the apprehension of offenders), or, where the offence relates to the River Tweed, the provisions of section thirty-eight of the Tweed Fisheries Act, 1857, shall apply in respect of that person as if he had been found committing any of the offences referred to in the said section twenty-nine or in the said section thirty-eight.

(2) No person other than a water bailiff, constable or person appointed by the Secretary of State in pursuance of section ten

PART II
—cont.

of this Act shall have power by virtue of the said section twenty-nine to seize and detain any person who shall be found committing an offence against the said Act of 1868; and accordingly the said section twenty-nine shall have effect as if for the reference to person where that word first occurs there were substituted a reference to a water bailiff, constable or person appointed by the Secretary of State as aforesaid.

(3) No person other than a water bailiff, constable or person appointed as aforesaid shall have power by virtue of section thirty-eight of the Tweed Fisheries Act, 1857, to seize and detain any person who shall be found committing an offence against that Act, or the Tweed Fisheries Amendment Act, 1859; and accordingly the said section thirty-eight shall have effect as if for the reference to other person there were substituted a reference to a constable or such person as aforesaid.

PART III

MISCELLANEOUS

The weekly
close time.

13.—(1) No person shall fish for or take salmon during Sunday.

(2) No person shall fish for or take salmon (except during Saturday or Monday by rod and line) during the weekly close time.

(3) The weekly close time shall extend from the hour of twelve noon on Saturday to the hour of six on the following Monday morning.

(4) If any person contravenes this section he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Inquiry into
working of
weekly close
time.

14.—(1) In the year nineteen hundred and fifty-eight or such earlier year not earlier than nineteen hundred and fifty-six as the Secretary of State may determine the Secretary of State shall, in consultation with such associations and persons as he may think fit, investigate the operation of the provisions of this Act relating to the weekly close time.

(2) The Secretary of State shall cause a report of the result of any investigation under this section to be laid before Parliament.

Power of
Secretary of
State to
conduct
inquiries and
to obtain
information.

15.—(1) For the purpose of protecting and developing stocks of salmon and trout the Secretary of State shall have power—

(a) to conduct inquiries and investigations into questions of practical or scientific importance to salmon and freshwater fisheries, and for such purpose to enter on and

conduct such operations as may be necessary in any fishery, provided always that no damage shall be done to such fishery and that no interference shall be caused to the rights of the owner or occupier of such fishery ;

- (b) to collect such statistics relating to the number of salmon caught in any salmon fishery and the species, description and weight, and method and date of capture of such salmon as may be deemed necessary, and to require any proprietor or occupier of a salmon fishery to furnish him with such statistics relating to such matters in such form and at such times as he may order ; and
- (c) to publish such statistics in such manner as may seem to him proper so as to show the catch by—
 - (i) rod and line fishing,
 - (ii) net fishing within estuary limits, and
 - (iii) net fishing outside estuary limits,in any district :

Provided that such statistics shall not be published in such form as to disclose the actual numbers of salmon caught in any one fishery within the period of ten years preceding such publication.

(2) Any proprietor or occupier who wilfully refuses or neglects to comply with any order made in pursuance of the last foregoing subsection, or makes any statement in relation to such an order which is false in a material particular, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

16.—(1) No person shall consign or send by any common or other carrier any salmon, sea trout or trout unless the package containing the salmon, sea trout or trout is marked conspicuously on the outside thereof with the word “salmon”, “sea trout” or “trout”, as the case may be, and the name and address of the sender. Packages of salmon or trout to be marked.

- (2) Any of the following persons, that is to say—
 - (a) any person appointed for the purpose by the Secretary of State ;
 - (b) any officer of a district board acting within the district of that board or in any adjoining district ; or
 - (c) any constable ;

may open any package consigned or sent, or brought to any place to be consigned or sent, and suspected to contain salmon, sea trout or trout, and if any such package is found to contain salmon, sea trout or trout and is not marked in accordance with this section, or if there is reasonable cause to suspect that the

PART III
—cont.

salmon, sea trout or trout contained in any marked package is being dealt with contrary to law, may detain the package and the contents thereof pending proceedings for an offence against this Act. If, before the conclusion of such proceedings, any salmon, sea trout or trout so detained becomes unfit for human food, any such person as aforesaid may destroy the same or cause the same to be destroyed.

(3) If any person contravenes this section or refuses to allow any person acting under the authority thereof to exercise the powers conferred thereby, or obstructs any such person in the exercise of those powers, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Rates to be
levied.

17. Any enactment which imposes a limit on the maximum annual rate or assessment which may be levied by a district board shall, in so far as it imposes such a limit, cease to have effect.

PART IV

LEGAL PROCEDURE

Penalties.

18.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this section a person guilty of an offence against this Act for which no penalty is expressly provided shall be liable—

(a) on summary conviction to

(i) a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment; and

(ii) in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding ten pounds for every day during which the offence is continued; or

(b) on conviction on indictment to

(i) a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment; and

(ii) in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding twenty pounds for every day during which the offence is continued.

(2) A conviction of any offence against this Act may be treated as a previous conviction for the purposes of the last foregoing subsection.

(3) A conviction of an offence under any enactment repealed by this Act shall for the purposes of this Act be treated as if it had been a conviction under this Act.

19.—(1) Any person who is convicted of an offence against Part I or section thirteen of this Act in respect of which no provision for any forfeiture is expressly made shall be liable to the forfeiture of any fish illegally taken by him or in his possession at the time of the offence and of any instrument or article by which the offence is committed. PART IV
—cont.
Forfeitures.

(2) Without prejudice to the operation of the last foregoing subsection any person who is convicted on indictment of an offence against Part I or section thirteen of this Act shall be liable to the forfeiture of any vehicle or boat used by him to assist in the commission of the offence.

(3) Any vehicle or boat forfeited under the last foregoing subsection shall be disposed of as the court may direct.

20. Where under this Act any fish is seized as liable to forfeiture the person by whom it is seized may sell it and the net proceeds of the sale shall be liable to forfeiture in the same manner as the fish sold : Disposal of
fish seized
under the Act.

Provided that no person shall be subject to any liability on account of his neglect or failure to exercise the powers conferred on him by this section.

PART V

LOCAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL

21. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to so much of the River Esk, including its banks and tributary streams, as is situated in Scotland. Application to
River Esk.

22.—(1) Section nineteen of and Schedule G to the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act, 1868 (which section and Schedule relate respectively to penalties for destroying salmon fry and disturbing spawning beds, and to the construction and alteration of dams and lades) shall apply to the River Tweed with the substitution for references to a district and a district board respectively of references to the River Tweed and the Board of Commissioners of the River Tweed, and with any other necessary modifications. Provisions
as to
River Tweed.

(2) This Act (including the foregoing subsection) and the Freshwater Fish (Scotland) Act, 1902, shall apply to so much of the River Tweed as is situated outwith Scotland as if it were situated in Scotland :

Provided that—

- (a) offences committed in England (including English territorial waters) whether against this Act or against any other enactment mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this section shall be proceeded against and punished

PART V
—cont.

in England, and in the case of an offence committed in territorial waters proceedings may be taken in any place where the person charged may be found ; and

- (b) in relation to a person found committing an offence to which the foregoing paragraph applies section thirty-eight of the Tweed Fisheries Act, 1857, shall have effect with the substitution for the words from “ before any justice ” onwards of the words “ before any justice having jurisdiction to deal with the case, who shall proceed against such offender according to law ”.

23. Any expenses of the Secretary of State under this Act shall, to such amount as may be sanctioned by the Treasury, be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Expenses payable out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Interpretation.

24.—(1) For the purposes of this Act unless the context otherwise requires—

“ Boat ” includes any craft or vessel used in fishing ;

“ Dam ” means any weir, dam, dyke, cauld, mill dam or other structure constructed in the bed of any stream, river or loch for the purpose of controlling, impounding or diverting water therefrom ;

“ District ” includes all inland waters within the limits of the district as defined by the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act, 1868, and for three miles seaward beyond low-water mark, and the River Tweed shall be deemed to be a district ; and

“ District board ” means a board constituted under the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Acts, 1828 to 1868, and shall include a reference to the Board of Commissioners of the River Tweed ;

“ Enactment ” means any Act of Parliament whether public, general, local or private ;

“ Estuary limits ” means limits which divide each river including its mouth or estuary from the sea as fixed by any enactment, byelaw or the decision of a court ;

“ Fixed engine ” means any engine, net or trap used for the taking of salmon, other than a sweep net which when in use is hauled through the water continuously and is not allowed to be stationary in the water or to drift with the current ;

“ Freshwater fish ” means any fish living in fresh water, including trout, and eels and the fry of eels, but exclusive of salmon and of any kind of fish which migrate between the open sea and tidal waters ;

- “**Inland waters**” includes all rivers above estuary limits and their tributary streams, and all waters, watercourses and lochs whether natural or artificial draining into the sea ;
- “**Lade**” includes any artificial channel through which water is diverted from any inland water in which salmon or trout are present ;
- “**Package**” includes any box, basket, barrel, case, receptacle, sack, bag, container, wrapper or other thing in which salmon or trout is placed for the purpose of carriage, consignment or exportation ;
- “**The River Tweed**” means “the River” as defined by the Tweed Fisheries Amendment Act, 1859, and any by-law amending that definition ;
- “**Rod and line**” means single rod and line with such bait or lure as is lawful at the passing of this Act ;
- “**Salmon**” includes all migratory fish of the species *Salmo salar* and *Salmo trutta* and commonly known as salmon and sea trout respectively or any part of any such fish ;
- “**Trout**” means non-migratory trout of the species *Salmo trutta* living in fresh waters or estuaries ;
- “**Vehicle**” includes any conveyance other than a vehicle used for the purposes of a passenger transport service within the meaning of the Transport Act, 1947.
- “**Water bailiff**” means any water bailiff or other duly appointed officer of a district board.

(2) Nothing contained in this Act shall render legal any method of fishing which was or would have been illegal at the date of the commencement of this Act.

(3) References in this Act to any enactment shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as references to that enactment as amended by any subsequent enactment including this Act.

25.—(1) The enactments mentioned in the first column of the Minor First Schedule to this Act shall have effect subject to the amend- amendments ments specified in the second column of that Schedule (being and repeals. amendments consequential upon the foregoing provisions of this Act or relating to matters of minor detail).

(2) The enactments specified in the Second Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule.

26.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Short title Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Protection) (Scotland) Act, 1951. and extent.

(2) Save as in this Act otherwise expressly provided this Act shall extend only to Scotland.

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE

CONSEQUENTIAL AND MINOR AMENDMENTS

Act to be Amended	Amendment
The Tweed Fisheries Act, 1857. 20 & 21 Vict. c. cxlviii.	In section thirty-eight, after the words " of this Act " there shall be inserted " or of the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Protection) (Scotland) Act, 1951 ".
The Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act, 1868. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 123.	<p>In section nine, paragraph (2) shall be omitted.</p> <p>In section twenty-six, after the words " this Act " there shall be inserted the words " or the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Protection) (Scotland) Act, 1951 ".</p> <p>In section twenty-seven, after the words " recited Acts " there shall be inserted the words " or the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Protection) (Scotland) Act, 1951 ".</p> <p>In section forty-one, after the word " Eighteenth " there shall be inserted the word " Nineteenth ", and after the word " thereof " there shall be inserted the words " and Schedule G thereto, and so much of the fifteenth section as relates to the contravention of that Schedule ".</p> <p>In Schedule G, in paragraph 6, for the words " the Down Stream Face of " there shall be substituted the words " or at, " and in paragraph 7 the words " than at present exists " shall be omitted.</p>
The Freshwater Fish (Scotland) Act, 1902. 2 Edw. 7. c. 29.	In section one, after the words " said dates, shall " there shall be inserted the words " on summary conviction ".
The Trout (Scotland) Act, 1933. 23 & 24 Geo. 5. c. 35.	In section seven, in subsection (1), for the words from " and the Trout (Scotland) Acts " to the end of the subsection there shall be substituted the words " the Freshwater Fish (Scotland) Act, 1902, and this Act may be cited together as the Trout (Scotland) Acts, 1902 and 1933 ".

SECOND SCHEDULE

Section 25.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED

Session and Chapter	Short Title	Extent of Repeal
44 Geo. 3. c. xlv.	The Solway Act, 1804	Section nine so far as it relates to salmon, and section sixteen.
9 Geo. 4. c. 39.	The Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act, 1828.	Sections one and three.
4 Vict. c. xviii.	The Annan Fisheries Act, 1841	The whole Act.
7 & 8 Vict. c. 95.	The Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act, 1844.	The whole Act.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 26.	The Trout (Scotland) Act, 1845	The whole Act.
20 & 21 Vict. c. cxlviii.	The Tweed Fisheries Act, 1857	Sections thirty-seven, thirty-nine, fifty, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-nine, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy-five and seventy-six. In section seventy-nine, the words "not exceeding twenty pounds per centum per annum".
22 & 23 Vict. c. lxx.	The Tweed Fisheries Amendment Act, 1859.	Sections seven, fourteen and fifteen.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 45.	The Trout (Scotland) Act, 1860	The whole Act.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 97.	The Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act, 1862.	Section seven so far as it relates to the weekly close time, and section twenty-six.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 123.	The Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act, 1868.	Section twenty-seven. Section seventeen. In section eighteen the words from the beginning of that section to the word "fishing." Sections twenty-five and twenty-eight. In section twenty-nine, the word "Seventeenth".
40 & 41 Vict. c. 65.	The Fisheries (Dynamite) Act, 1877.	The whole Act.
2 Edw. 7. c. 29	The Freshwater Fish (Scotland) Act, 1902.	Sections two and three. In section five, the words from "and shall" to the end of that section.

Table of Statutes referred to in this Act

Short Title	Session and Chapter
Tweed Fisheries Act, 1857	20 & 21 Vict. c. cxlviii.
Tweed Fisheries Amendment Act, 1859	22 & 23 Vict. c. lxx.
Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act, 1868	31 & 32 Vict. c. 123.
Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1887	50 & 51 Vict. c. 35.
Freshwater Fish (Scotland) Act, 1902	2 Edw. 7. c. 29.
Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908	8 Edw. 7. c. 65.
Diseases of Fish Act, 1937	1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 33.
Transport Act, 1947	10 & 11 Geo. 6. c. 49.

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