



Recent publications of interest to the commercial fishing industry are listed below.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE FREE FROM THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON 25, D. C. TYPES OF PUBLICATIONS ARE DESIGNATED AS FOLLOWS:

- CFS - CURRENT FISHERY STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALASKA.
 FL - FISHERY LEAFLETS.
 MDL - MARKET DEVELOPMENT SECTION LISTS OF DEALERS, LOCKER PLANTS, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.
 SEP. - SEPARATES (REPRINTS) FROM COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW.
 STAT. BUL. - STATISTICAL BULLETINS.

Number	Title
Stat. Bul. 1239	- Canned Fish and Byproducts, 1936, Annual Summary (Revised), 11 p.
Stat. Bul. 1344	- Canned Fish and Byproducts, 1938, Annual Summary (Revised), 12 p.
CFS-438 (Revised)	- Alaska Fisheries, 1947, Annual Summary, 6 p.
CFS-530	- Maine Landings, January 1950, 4 p.
CFS-532	- Fish Meal and Oil, February 1950, 2 p.
CFS-535	- Massachusetts Landings, November 1949, 14 p.
CFS-537	- Massachusetts Landings, December 1949, 14 p.
CFS-538	- Frozen Fish Report, April 1950, 10 p.
	Fishery Motion Pictures (Revised), 5 p.
FL-292 (Revised)	- List of Fishery Cooperative Associations in the U. S. and Alaska, 3 p.
FL-336d	- Quarterly Outlook for Marketing Fishery Products, April-June 1950, 45 p.
FL-363 (Revised)	- Egyptian Fisheries, 13 p.
FL-368	- The Shrimp Fishery of the Southern United States, 17 p.
FL-369	- Exploratory Fishing Expedition to the Northern Bering Sea in June and July, 1949, 57 p.
FL-370	- Utilization of Fishery Byproducts in Washington and Oregon, 24 p.
MDL-61	- Suggestions for Institutional Purchasers of Fishery Products, 4 p.
	Commercial Fisheries Review--Index For 1946, 20 p.
Sep. 249	- The Japanese Long-Line Fishery for Tunas

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Biological Investigations of the Fishery Resources of Trinity River, Calif., by James W. Moffett and Stanford H. Smith, Special Scientific Report--Fisheries No. 12, 71 p., illus., processed, February 1950. Limited distribution. Demands for additional water supplies for irrigation and production of

hydroelectric power in the Central Valley and adjacent areas in California, focused attention on the upper Trinity River drainage. It was apparent that diversion of Trinity River water would seriously affect the fishery resources that are dependent upon the upper river, particularly king salmon and steelhead trout. In order to deter-

mine the magnitude and biological characteristics of these resources and to design management plans and procedures for their protection, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service conducted a comprehensive survey and study of the entire problem. Major features of the study involved determination of:

- (1) The size and composition of fish population.
- (2) The characteristics of the seaward migration of young salmon and steelhead trout.
- (3) The extent and utilization of spawning gravels.
- (4) The physical characteristics of the drainage.
- (5) Existing biological conditions.
- (6) Possible means of controlling the fishery and its environmental factors.

This report discusses this study in detail.

Observations of the Effect of Acid-Iron Waste Disposal at Sea on Animal Populations, by Edgar L. Arnold, Jr. and William F. Royce, Special Scientific Report: Fisheries No. 11, 12 p., illus., processed, January 1950.

Drift Bottle Releases Off New Jersey--A Preliminary Report on Experiments Begun in 1948, by John R. Webster and Raymond J. Buller, Special Scientific Report: Fisheries No. 10, 21 p., illus., processed, January 1950.

A Survey of the Sports Fishery of the Middle Atlantic Bight in 1948, by Raymond J. Buller and Harlan S. Spear, Special Scientific Report: Fisheries No. 7, 20 p., illus., processed, January 1950. (Distribution of these three reports is limited.)

These are three of four reports on a series of investigations conducted by the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in cooperation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and sponsored by the National Research Council. These studies have been concerned primarily with the effects of waste disposal at sea in the Hudson Canyon region, 11 miles south (170° True) of Ambrose Lightship.

Fisheries No. 11 is concerned with observations on the populations of bottom animals before and after the commencement of disposal operations in the area where acid-iron waste is being disposed at sea. While no definite conclusions are given, the authors state that it is clear that even directly beneath the area where the dumping of acid solution has been going on for seven months, there has been no eradication of bottom organisms. It is apparent that, in the area, fish in considerable variety and numbers were to be found.

Fisheries No. 10 is concerned with investigations on the possible drift of the waste-products.

Drift bottles released by the vessels Balanus, Caryn, and Albatross III (the latter a Fish and Wildlife Service research vessel) were used as indicators. These bottles approximate the action of flotsam responsible to prevailing ocean currents. A detailed study of these releases and recoveries indicated that:

- (1) Buoyant substances dumped into the waste disposal area off the New Jersey and New York coasts drift away.
- (2) The resultant drift prevailing from July through November of 1948 was south to southwest at probably a speed of 2 to 9 miles per day.
- (3) The direction and speed of transport was primarily dependent upon the prevailing currents rather than on winds.
- (4) There was a critical north-south line between 10 and 17 miles off the New Jersey coast--bottles released west of this line reached New Jersey within a few days; bottles released east of this line reached New Jersey only after two weeks, if at all.

Fisheries No. 7 describes the value of the sports fisheries off the New York and New Jersey coast as a basis for comparing it with the industries with which it conflicts; presents data on fishing localities and seasons which can be used to decide means of reducing the area of conflict between the fisheries and the pollutants; and brings together factual data on the abundance of fish in the catch which will supplant the conflicting claims of fishermen. Discusses the charter-boat and party-boat fisheries, describing the boats, numbers, and locations of the boats, fishing methods, species taken, the fishing grounds, and the 1948 seasons and catch. In summarizing the data, the authors state that limited comparisons show:

- (1) The catch-per-year-trip of tuna during 1948 was not greatly different from the catch-per-trip in 1938 and 1941.
- (2) The 1948 catch-per-trip of scup and sea bass was found to be greater than the catch-per-trip recorded in 1938.

The fourth report, A Preliminary Report on the Acid-Iron Waste Disposal, by Bostwick H. Ketchum and William L. Ford, was issued as a special processed report of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

The 1950 Opening of the Bonnet Carre Spillway - Its Effect on Oysters, Special Scientific Report: Fisheries No. 14, 10 p., processed, March 1950. Limited Distribution. This report is divided into two parts. The first part deals with a summary report of the

Mississippi Sound surveys conducted to determine the effects of the Bonnet Carre Spillway opening during February-March 1950. The second part discusses the observations in oyster-producing areas in Louisiana affected by the opening of the

Bonnet Carre Spillway during February 1950. The latter reports also on conditions at the Spillway, in Lake Pontchartrain, and in Western Mississippi Sound.

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THE FOLLOWING SERVICE PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE ONLY FROM THE SPECIFIC OFFICE MENTIONED IN THE REVIEW.

California Fisheries, 1949, 31 p., processed, April 1950. (Available free from the Market News Service, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Post Office Building, San Pedro, Calif.) In addition to a review of California fisheries trends for 1949, this publication contains statistical data by months on California's 1949 landings and products of sardines; receipts and pack of mackerel and jack mackerel; receipts and pack of tuna; freezings and cold storage holdings of fishery products; and livers sold at auction in San Francisco. Also included are landings of fishery products by species and by months at Eureka, San Pedro-Santa Monica, Newport Beach, and San Diego; and imports of fishery products into Arizona and California.

Landings and Prices of Fishery Products, Boston Fish Pier, 1949, 20 p., processed, April 1950. (Available free from the Market News Service, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 10 Commonwealth Pier, Boston, Mass.) This publication contains a review of the fish marketing trends and conditions in Boston for 1949. It also has detailed data on landings and weighted average prices of the fish and shellfish landed at the Boston Fish Pier during 1949. Statistics are given by months and by species, together with comparative data for previous years.

Receipts of Fresh & Frozen Fishery Products at Chicago--1949, 57 p., processed, April 1950. (Available free from the Market News Service, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 200 North

Jefferson St., Chicago 6, Ill.) In addition to a review of the receipts of fishery products at Chicago and trends for 1949, this publication contains data on arrivals of fishery products at Chicago by species by states and provinces; states and provinces by species; species by months; states and provinces by months; totals by species; totals by states and provinces; and a monthly range of wholesale prices of some of the leading varieties handled on the Chicago Market. Also included is a table giving the names, classifications, and approximate weights of certain fishery products as used in the Chicago Wholesale Market. The data is also tabulated by method of transportation (truck, express and freight).

Summary of Alaskan Salmon Escapements, 1949, 3 p., processed, 1950, free. Copies available from the Branch of Alaska Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C. This is the first of a series of salmon escapement reports which are planned for distribution annually hereafter to persons interested in the Alaskan fisheries. It contains a summarization of Alaskan salmon escapements for 1949 based on an analysis of reports by 10 agents performing fishery management functions and from information contributed by other Service personnel and cooperators, including representatives of fishermen and operators. One- and two-word adjective descriptions have been applied to the evaluation of District escapements.

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THE FOLLOWING SERVICE PUBLICATIONS ARE FOR SALE AND ARE AVAILABLE ONLY FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Biology of the Atlantic Mackerel (Scomber scombrus) of North America, Part II--Migrations and Habits, by Oscar Elton Sette, Fishery Bulletin 49, pp. 251-358, illus., printed, 1950. (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 25 cents each). This report is one of several resulting from the mackerel investigations conducted by the United States Bu-

reau of Fisheries (now the Fish and Wildlife Service) from 1925 to 1935. The work involved not only studies of the fluctuations, but all of the many phases of life history and habit of the mackerel. In this report have been collected the facts that pertain to habits and migrations, particularly those that are pertinent to the understanding of changes in abundance. The major conclusions of this

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report rest on the size composition of the mackerel population as determined from measurements of individual fish in thousands of samples drawn from the commercial catch at the principal ports of landing. During the 10-year period (1926 to 1935), the program was carried out consistently so that data are comparable, and the present report is confined to this period, except for the inclusion of certain data from tagging initiated in 1925. The mackerel, *Scomber scombrus* Linnaeus, in the western Atlantic ranges from Labrador to North Carolina and is caught in commercial quantities from the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence to Virginia. During the fishing season, it is most abundant in the waters over the inner third or half of the continental shelf. The smaller and younger sizes are usually closer to the shore line than the adults. The mackerel appears in April near the southerly end of its range and by July extends from southern New England to the Gaspe coast. In September it begins to disappear from the northerly regions and by December has left all the usual mackerel fishing grounds. The mackerel has a pronounced schooling habit dependent on vision and hence is subject to variations with the diurnal cycle of light intensity, with luminescence a factor at night, especially in spring and fall. Schooling tends to be according to sizes probably owing to a correlation between size and swimming ability which in turn probably depends on the ratio of volume to surface which increases with size of body. During spring, summer, and fall, mackerel are confined to the warm layer of water above the thermocline which lies about 15-20 meters deep inshore to 40-50 meters deep offshore, and variations in availability of schools to fishermen is dependent partly on the variable depth of the thermocline. Plankton is the principal food and is so much more abundant during spring and summer that the fat content of mackerel increases rapidly from April to August. The existence of two contingents and the course of their migrations as deduced from size composition were corroborated in many details by a series of tagging experiments. The first number of this series of reports (Sette 1939) was on the early life history with special reference to mortality; others will be on age and rate of growth and on fluctuations in abundance.

Fishery Statistics of the United States, 1946, by A. W. Anderson and E. A. Power, Statistical Digest No. 19, 265 p., illus., printed, (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at \$1.00 per copy). This is a review of the fishery statistics of the United States and Alaska for the year 1946. It includes data on the quantity and value of the catch of fishery products, employment in the fisheries, quantity of gear

operated, the number of fishing craft employed in the capture of fishery products, and certain information on the quantity and value of the production of manufactured fishery products and byproducts and foreign trade. Detailed data are included by area and by states. Surveys covering the catch of fish and shellfish for the year 1946 were made in all areas except New Hampshire, New Jersey, Delaware, the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and the Mississippi River, and (except for the latter) detailed data by States are included in the report. The publication contains a general review, sectional summaries and statistics by states, supplementary surveys, Hawaiian fisheries data (for the first time), and a review of certain major fisheries (cod, haddock, halibut, mackerel, menhaden, pilchard, rosefish, salmon, and tuna fisheries). An explanation of the statistical survey procedure as well as a glossary of names of fishery products, and illustrations of some 130 species of fish and 24 species of shellfish and other fishery products are also included.

Laws and Regulations for Protection of the Commercial Fisheries of Alaska, 1950, Regulatory Announcement 28, 62 p., printed. (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. at 20 cents.) This publication is divided into two sections. One section contains all the regulations for the protection of the commercial fisheries of Alaska amended to date and which became effective April 8, 1950. The second section contains laws for the protection of the commercial fisheries of Alaska and related information, including the authority for regulation, rules regarding oyster culture, Bristol Bay residence requirements, regulation of salmon escapement, fishing gear restrictions, exceptions to weekly closed seasons, etc. These regulations supersede the regulations published in Regulatory Announcement 25, as amended, and effective March 28, 1949.

Shark Fishing Potentialities of the Philippine Seas, by Herbert E. Warfel and John A. Clague, Research Report 15, 19 p., printed, 1950. (For sale at 15 cents by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C.). Explorations and investigations to determine the potential value of sharks from the Philippine Seas were carried out by the Philippine Fishery Program in 1948. Exploratory fishing was done with long line and gill net in selected localities from Luzon Island to the Sulu Archipelago. The bulk of the catch by long line consisted of the tiger shark (*Galeocerdo arcticus* Fowler). This species was taken under a wide variety of conditions both as to habitat and fishing effort and seems to be widely distributed in the Philippines. No tiger sharks were taken in the few trials made by gill net. The liver of

G. arcticus proved to be low in vitamin A content but the shark has a moderate potential value if used for food provided the hide, oil, and other byproducts can be marketed. Specimens of three other species that were analyzed for vitamin A showed some promise but none of the three was encountered in sufficient quantity to warrant the establishment of a large-scale fishery. It is

recommended by the authors, however, that a shark fishery be established on a home or community basis in order to utilize more fully the available marine resources. This publication describes the regions explored, the gear, operational factors, production results, vitamin A and oil content of livers, and shark byproduct possibilities.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM.

"America's Oldest Industry Faces Crisis (The New England Fishing Industry)," by Donald J. White, article, Monthly Review, March 1950, vol. 32, no. 3, pp. 1-12, illus., printed. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass. The outlook for New England's leading fishing ports is discussed in this article. It describes the fishing grounds, species produced, and the methods used in catching the fish. The ports of Boston, Gloucester, New Bedford, and Portland are treated individually. In describing the problems of the New England fishing industry, the author discusses the decline in fish population, marketing difficulties, foreign competition, and internal conflict. A constructive program for the industry is presented and includes cooperation among all groups in the industry, certain suggestions for solving the fish-scarcity problem, ways of expanding the consumer market, how to meet foreign competition, and recommendations for State and Federal aid.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior (Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949), 407 p., printed, indexed, 75 cents. U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.) Contains the annual reports of the various agencies of the Department of the Interior, including the Fish and Wildlife Service. This latter report discusses maintaining the inland fisheries, salmon conservation in the United States, marine fishery research, utilization of fishery resources, administration of Alaska fisheries, cooperation with American Republics, rehabilitation of Philippine fisheries, whaling, and river basin development, in addition to various wildlife projects.

"The British Columbia Herring Fishery," article, Trade News, March 1950, vol. 2, no 9, pp. 9-11, illus., processed. Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. Discusses the British Columbia herring fishery, giving data for the 1949-50 season together with comparative information and some of the history of this fishery.

Button and Other Mother-of-Pearl Shell Manufactures: Portugal, World Trade in Commodities—Supplement, Special Products, vol. VII, part 18, sup. no. 5, December 1949, 9 p., processed, 5 cents. U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. A report on Portugal's button industry whose output depends on the importations of mother-of-pearl shell. In 1948, more than 90 percent of the mother-of-pearl shell imports were from the United States. Discusses production of buttons of mother-of-pearl shell, consumption of buttons, imports of buttons and other mother-of-pearl articles, exports of buttons, import duties and regulations, channels of distribution, and prices. Contains a number of tables giving detailed data on some of the above.

The Commercial Shrimp Industry of Florida, by Clarence P. Idyll, Educational Series No. 6, 32 p., illus., printed. Marine Laboratory, University of Miami, Florida Board of Conservation, Coral Gables 34, Florida. Summarizes the available data on the shrimp industry of Florida. This publication discusses and describes the different kinds of commercial shrimp, the growth and breeding of shrimp, where and how they are caught, the value of the industry, suggestions for exploratory shrimp fishing, regulation of the shrimp fishery, and what the State of Florida is doing for the shrimp industry. A bibliography is included.

Comprehensive Export Schedule, 173 p., printed \$6.00 in U. S., \$7.50 foreign (Price includes "Current Export Bulletins" issued for insertion in basic book). Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., March 30, 1950. (For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington, 25 D. C., or by any field office of the U. S. Department of Commerce.) This new edition of the export publication contains:

(1) All current export regulations, including the recently-revised destination

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controls on commodities.

(2) An up-to-date "Positive List," showing all commodities for which a validated export license is required for any destination.

(3) Specimen export control forms and other explanatory material designed to aid exporters in applying the regulations to individual cases. Published in loose-leaf format to allow for the insertion of the "Current Export Bulletins," which will be issued to supplement and revise this book.

The Credit Outlook for Latin America in 1950,

by Douglas Henderson, 16 p., processed, free. U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or its field offices. Discusses the factors important to the credit outlook of Latin America, and analyzes conditions in each of the following countries: Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Uruguay. May be of interest to exporters of fishery products to Latin America. United States companies and individuals who plan to extend credit to Latin American importers should find generally favorable conditions in most countries of the area, according to the author.

The Experiments on the Cornish Pilchard

Fishery in 1947-8, by William C. Hodgson, and Ian D. Richardson, Fishery Investigations, Series II, vol. XVII, no. 2, 21 p., illus., approx. 30 cents. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London, England, 1949. (For sale by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, England.) This report describes a three-week investigation in the Cornish pilchard fishery, mainly with the fishery centered around Mevagissey. The aim of this experiment was primarily to establish whether or not the landings of pilchards could be increased so that the canning factories could receive adequate supplies of fish to enable them to supply the local canned fish market, since the imports of canned pilchards from California have been curtailed. The Cornish pilchard fishery is mainly exploited by small vessels using drift nets. It appeared that the introduction of the Scottish ring net into the Cornish fishery might bring about an increase in the yield of the fishery. The Ministry's vessels M. V. Onaway and the M. V. Hope and a privately-owned Scottish ring-netter hired for the experiment, were sent to Mevagissey in November 1947 to carry out the investigation. This publication describes the ring-net method; the location of pilchards by echo-sounder; the technique of catching pilchards with the ring net; comparisons between the ring-net and drift-net method.

Suggestions for introduction of the ring net to Cornwall are offered by the authors. In addition, the report gives some biological observations on the distribution of pilchards, age and length, maturity, etc. In their summary, the authors stated that by day the pilchards were difficult to catch in a ring-net, but at night the concentrations were suitable for this type of gear. The ring net caught a larger proportion of the smaller pilchards than the drift net, which is selective in its operation. A sketch and complete specifications of a ring net considered suitable for this fishery are included.

"Fish Farming in Israel," article, Fisheries Bulletin, March-April 1950, vol. III, no. 2, pp. 32-3, processed, 30 cents per issue. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Washington, D. C. Describes fish farming in Israel, giving carp production 1939 through 1946 and for 1948, area of carp ponds, and experiments being carried on to increase the carp yield and to reduce the expenses of production.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

(Negotiations Beginning September 1950 Under the Trade Agreement Act of 1934 as Amended and Extended), Publication 3819, Commercial Policy Series 126, 92 p., processed. Department of State, Washington, D. C., April 1950. (For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. at 25 cents each.) This publication contains the United States intention to undertake trade-agreement negotiations; notice by the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements; Tariff Commission notice of tariff and commodity information pertinent to pending trade-agreement negotiations; list of articles imported into the United States which it is proposed should be considered in trade-agreement negotiations (includes fishery and allied products); and other notices issued by the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council Proceedings

(1st Meeting, 24th-31st March, 1939, Singapore), 143 p., illus., printed. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Washington, D. C. Divided into four sections—Section 1 deals with a report of the proceedings; Section 2, working papers; Section 3, contributed papers; Section 4, symposium. Included in Section 2 are the following: Programme of Statistical Work; Report of the Fisheries Technology Committee; A Programme of Socio-Economic Research for the Fisheries of South-East Asia; Fish Marketing in Batavia; and recommendations of Technical Committee I and II. Section 3 includes the following contributed papers: Indian Fisheries; Korean Fisheries—Their Present and Future; The Problems of Fish Storage and Refrigeration.

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tion in South East Asia; General Review of Fish and Fish Culture in the Continental Waters of Indo-China and Projected Programme of Work; and An Outline of a Preliminary Survey of the Socio-Economics of the Fishing Industry of Hong Kong. Section 4 consists of the following symposium papers: A Survey of the Pelagic Fisheries of the World; Methods of Biological Research on Pelagic Fish Resources; and Development of Pelagic Fisheries.

Report of the 5th Session of the Conference (Washington, D. C., U.S.A., 21 November-6 December 1949), 105 p., printed. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Washington, D. C., March 1950. Discusses the 1949 Conference of FAO. It includes procedure and cognate matters; world review and outlook; technical activities of FAO (including fisheries); technical assistance to underdeveloped areas; constitutional, administrative, and financial questions; officers of the Fifth Session of the Conference, together with delegates; and other matters of the Conference.

"Philippine Solar Salt Industry," by Wm. S. Hamm and Arthur Avery, article and separate, The Philippine Journal of Science, March 1949, vol. 78, no. 1. Institute of Science, Manila, Philippines, 1949. This article describes the present methods used to produce salt in the Philippines by the solar process and how the locally-produced salt has a deleterious effect on the fish preserved with it. Then it describes the California process, and the authors recommend that serious consideration should be given to the application of the California method of salt production in the construction of new salt works in the Philippines.

Preliminary Annual Report of the Maritime Fisheries, 1949 (Quebec), No. 91, 29 p., processed. Fisheries Branch, Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, Quebec, Quebec. This publication gives data on landings and value of fishery products by species; by districts; catch and utilization of the chief commercial varieties; by species and districts; by species and counties; by species and subdistricts; average fishermen's prices for the chief commercial varieties; and related statistics. Comparative figures for 1947 and 1948 and a textual summary are also included.

Seventh Report to Congress of the Economic Cooperation Administration (For the Quarter Ended December 31, 1949), 168 p., printed, 40 cents. Economic Cooperation Administration, Washington, D. C., May 1950. (For sale only by Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.) Reports on the activities under the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 as well as the programs of economic aid to China and to the Republic of Korea for the

quarter ended December 31, 1949. Edible fishery products are specifically listed as a group in some of the tables.

Small-Boat Harbors and Shelters, Pacific Coast, Coast of California, Information Pamphlet, 1949, 282 p., illus., printed. Office of the Division Engineer, South Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Oakland Army Base, Oakland, Calif. (For sale by the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, at \$1.00 per copy). This book, which contains a compilation of data concerning small-craft harbors, anchorages, and points of refuge along the coast of California and in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Long Beach and San Diego Bays, was prepared for the information and use of small-boat operators. Small-craft owners and operators often request information concerning harbors suitable for small-craft navigation on the Pacific coast in the State of California. The information sought has generally concerned the location and depths of harbors, protection afforded, sea and weather conditions, services and facilities available, anchorage and restricted area regulations, shore transportation facilities, etc. The purpose of this book is to present as much pertinent small-craft harbor information as practicable, for convenient reference. The area covered is the Pacific coast from the Oregon-California State line to the Mexican boundary, including the shore lines of San Francisco and San Diego Bays, Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, the Santa Barbara Islands, and the Offshore Islands. Maps and detailed descriptions of small-craft harbors, ports of refuge, and anchorage areas, as well as data on sea and weather conditions, and Federal improvements, if any, etc., are included in this publication. An effort has been made to give the latest data on highways, railroads, and interurban and bus lines serving the various harbors. Pamphlets similar in scope are being prepared to cover harbors along the North Pacific Coast by the Division Engineer, North Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Portland, Oregon.

United States Imports of Merchandise for Consumption (Commodity by Country of Origin), Calendar Year 1949, Report No. FT 110, 177 p., processed, 60 cents. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., April 1950. (For sale by U. S. Department of Commerce at Washington, its field offices, or the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.) This publication contains a compilation of all United States imports of all commodities (including fishery products) for consumption, including country from which shipped, quantity, and value.

World Fisheries Abstracts (A bimonthly review of technical literature on fisheries and related industries), January-February 1950, vol. 1, no. 1, 44 p., printed; Accompanied by Hand-

book for World Fisheries Abstracts, 158 p. Published bimonthly in English, French, and Spanish. Annual subscription is \$4.00; single copy 75 cents; handbook supplied with subscription but single copies available at 75 cents; specify language edition desired. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Washington, D. C., 1950. This publication contains abstracts of technical articles from periodicals and serial publications, published laboratory reports, Government bulletins, and other publications

containing information of importance to fisheries throughout the world. Printed in a form suitable for cutting and card-filing the individual abstracts. The cards can be filed according to one of the three filing systems for which they are coded--universal decimal classification system, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service system, and subject heading system. Detailed descriptions of these classification systems and directions for filing of the abstracts are given in the Handbook.



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