



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

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

THESE PROCESSED PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE FREE FROM THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, 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.

Number	Title
CFS-614	- Frozen Fish Report, February 1951, 10 p.
CFS-615	- Massachusetts Landings, November 1950, 14 p.
CFS-616	- Massachusetts Landings, December 1950, 14 p.
CFS-617	- Texas Landings, January 1951, 4 p.
CFS-619	- Fish Meal and Oil, January 1951, 2 p.
CFS-620	- Alabama Landings, January 1951, 4 p.
CFS-621	- Florida Landings, January 1951, 4 p.
CFS-622	- Maine Landings, by months, 1950 Annual Summary, 6 p.
CFS-624	- Massachusetts Landings, by ports, 1950 Annual Summary, 18 p.
CFS-626	- Frozen Fish Report, Final, March 1951, 10 p.
FL-321	- An Improved Method of Glazing Fish for Locker Storage, 3 p.
FL-387	- Commercial Salmon Trolling, 8 p.
FL-389	- Japanese Offshore Trawling, 60 p.

Number	Title
<u>Lists By States of Refrigerated Locker Plants (Revised):</u>	
MDL-2	- Michigan, 9 p.
MDL-4	- Nebraska, 12 p.
MDL-9	- Oklahoma, 7 p.
MDL-10	- Pennsylvania, 7 p.
MDL-12	- Texas, 12 p.
MDL-13	- New York, 6 p.
MDL-16	- North Dakota, 7 p.
MDL-18	- Iowa, 19 p.
MDL-24	- Ohio, 10 p.
MDL-31	- Oregon, 11 p.
MDL-34	- Missouri, 11 p.
MDL-35	- Minnesota, 15 p.
MDL-43	- South Carolina, 2 p.
MDL-47	- Wyoming, 3 p.
Sep. 273	- Use of Echo Sounders in the Fisheries.
Sep. 274	- Control of Fish Spoilage by Icing and Freezing.
Sep. 275	- Technical Note No. 8 - Processing Canned King and Dungeness Crab Meat.
Sep. 276	- Technical Note No. 10 - Paper Bags for Fish Meal.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM. CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING PUBLICATIONS THAT FOLLOW SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE RESPECTIVE AGENCIES OR PUBLISHERS MENTIONED. DATA ON PRICES, IF READILY AVAILABLE, ARE SHOWN.

(Manitoba) Annual Report for Period Ending March 31, 1950, 133 p., illus., printed. Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Describes the various activities of the Branches that make up the Manitoba Department of Mines and Natural Resources, including those of the Game and

Fisheries Branch. In the latter report there is a discussion of the fisheries of Manitoba for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950. Included are data on winter production and value by lakes, total production and value by species, a comparison of summer and winter fishing operations, number of fishermen

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employed and equipment used, a historical table showing the production of fish for the fiscal years 1931-32 through 1949-50, and detailed information by lakes. In addition, there is a resume of the fishery investigations conducted by the Branch, and its fish culture sport fishing activities.

(Colony of Mauritius) Annual Report on the Fisheries Branch for the Year 1949, by J. De B. Baissac, 15 p., printed, 25 cents. J. Elie, Government Printer, Port Louis, Mauritius, July 1950. This is a brief review of commercial fishing in the Colony of Mauritius, including the taking and control of such species as sharks, sardines, and mullet (rouget). There is a discussion of salt-water pond ("barachois") fishing. The author states that the sea penetrates shallow estuaries through narrow entrances, and the flooded areas could be subjected to intensive fish farming. Statistics are given for the average monthly yield per fisherman, the 1947 census of fishermen, and the monthly production during the 1946-49 period. The pamphlet concludes with the scientific and proper names of Mauritius fish.

Bombay Fishermen's Ingenuity (Age Old Methods of Capture Not Yet Outdated), by S. B. Setna, 11 p., illus., printed, in English. (Reprinted from the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, vol. 48, no. 3, August 1949.) The Bombay Natural History Society, 114 Apollo St., Bombay, India. Explains and describes fishing methods and gear used in India. The author refutes the contention that fishing methods in India are primitive. "The nets have been evolved after a long process of trial and error, so as to secure the maximum catch for the outlay of the considerable amount of labour employed," the author states.

Fishery Research and Educational Institutions in North and South America, by Gerald V. Howard and Eileen R. Godfrey, 85 p., processed, 50 cents. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Washington, D. C., December 1950. The Fisheries Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization is collecting information on world fishery research and educational institutions. This publication summarizes the information gathered for North and South America and lists the government agencies and other institutions engaged in fishery research (biological and technological) and education. It briefly outlines their activities, lists publications issued, and gives the title and name, when known, of the senior fishery officer of each organization. Only the general program or over-all investigations are outlined for each institution or organization.

Fishing in Many Waters, by James Hornell, 235 p., illus., printed, The Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, Bentley House, N. W. 1, London, England (also New York, N. Y.). Some of the more unusual methods of fishing and fisheries of the world are described in this book. Beginning with a short historical discussion of the primitive methods used for fishing since early times, the author then discusses some of the unusual fisheries of the world and the methods or gear used. Included is sea-fishing off West Africa and notable fishing methods used by Negroes on inland waters. Kite fishing; shark fishing; netting hilsa (the Indian shad); poison fishing; fishing for octopus, cuttlefish, and squid; and catching flying fish off the Indian Coast are some of the more unusual fisheries described. There is one section of the book that deals with the

bonito, albacore, and tunny industries of the world. In this section the author describes bonito fishing in the Maldives Islands; catching and curing bonito in Japan; bonito fishing in Polynesia; crane or "tira" fishing for albacore in the Society Islands; the tuna fisheries of California; and the European tunny and bonito fisheries. Other chapters in the book report on animals trained to fish; fish that angle for their living; baiting crocodiles and alligators; catching and curing the Bombay duck; fishing at Port Said; the greatest eel farm and trap in the World; seeking pearls and chank shells in Ceylon and Indian waters; and the women divers of Japan. Trapping devices are described in one chapter and included are deltaic, fresh-water, and marine fish traps.

Japanese Fisheries Administration, by Richard S. Croker, Preliminary Study No. 46, 55 p., processed. Natural Resources Section, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, Japan, March 1951. (Reports may be purchased only in photostat or microfilm from the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.) A visiting expert consultant to SCAP's Natural Resources Section has completed a study of the administration of Japanese fisheries in an effort designed to aid government officials in the conservation and regulation of this resource. Lines of fishery responsibility and authority are investigated along with the enforcement of regulations applicable to fishery personnel. In his recommendations, he concludes: (1) the responsibility should be vested in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; (2) the fishery administration should be reorganized and the regulations revised. The appendix includes postwar legislation pertinent to the fishing industry. (A short summary of this report appears in the March 1951 issue of Commercial Fisheries Review, pp. 32-3.)

(MARYLAND) Seventh Annual Report, 1950, Maryland Board of Natural Resources, Annapolis, Md., 207 p., illus., tables. Covering the fiscal year July 1, 1949, through June 30, 1950, this report is divided into the following parts: Part I—Introduction; Part II—Departmental Reports; and Part III—General Review of the Year. Part II contains the annual reports of the five constituent Departments of the Board, including the Department of Tidewater Fisheries, the Department of Game and Inland Fish, and the Department of Research and Education. The Department of Tidewater Fisheries report discusses enforcement, the Chesapeake Bay, oysters, survey and leasing of oyster grounds, the fin fishery, the striped bass, the blue crab, and sport fishing. Included are tables giving 1949 data on oyster shells planted on open public bars; oyster shells planted on seed areas; the blue crab catch; seed oysters transplanted; Chesapeake commercial fish landings (catch by species by gear); Atlantic Ocean commercial fish landings (catch by gear and species); total Maryland landings (catch by species); and fish net and shellfish licenses issued. The Department of Game and Inland Fish report includes a discussion of the accomplishments in Maryland's inland fisheries; inland fish conditions; and cooperative fish investigations. The Department of Research and Education report contains information on various investigations conducted, including the hydrography of the Chesapeake Bay; analysis of fish catch records and other investigations relating to fin fish; crabs; and oysters. Part III contains a summary of the conservation legislation enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland for the fiscal year covered by this report and all

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amendments to conservation laws made during the year.

Plankton Characteristics at Cronulla, New South Wales, 1943-46, by Keith Sheard, Bulletin No. 246 (Division of Fisheries - Report No. 17), 23 p., illus. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Melbourne, Australia, 1949. Reports on the general plankton characteristics, water temperature records, and pelagic fish occurrences at the Cronulla onshore station, New South Wales, for the period 1943-46. The author states that the data shows similar general annual trends with considerable variation in the detail of the pattern in each year.

Some Factors Influencing the Trends of Salmon Populations in Oregon, by Donald L. McKernan, Donald R. Johnson, and John I. Hodges, Contribution No. 12, 23 p., illus., printed. Oregon Fish Commission, Portland, Oregon, December 1950. (Reprinted from Transactions of the Fifteenth North American Wildlife Conference, Wildlife Management Institute, Washington, D. C., 1950.) Discusses the trend of

salmon populations in Oregon, possible causes of observed fluctuations and decline, and relationship between fishing and population trends.

Striped Bass Studies on Coos Bay, Oregon, in 1949 and 1950, by Alfred R. Morgan and Arthur R. Gerlach, Contribution No. 14, 31 p., illus., printed. Oregon Fish Commission, Portland, Oregon, December 1950. This is a report to the Forty-Sixth Legislature of the State of Oregon in fulfillment of the directive of the Forty-Fifth Legislative Assembly to the State Fish Commission and the State Game Commission to jointly conduct a study of the striped bass of the Coos Bay area. It discusses the history of the striped bass sport fishery; the commercial fishery (history, commercial gear, fishing areas, relationship to shad fishery, catch per unit of effort, rate of fishing and estimate of population size and average weight studies); the life history of the striped bass; and conditions affecting survival. Included is an economic evaluation of the striped bass sport and commercial fishery and recommendations. The authors report that there is no evidence of a decline in the striped bass population in Coos Bay.

