



# RECENT FISHERY PUBLICATIONS

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  
 SL - STATISTICAL SECTION LISTS OF DEALERS IN AND PRODUCERS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS AND BYPRODUCTS.  
 SEP.- SEPARATES (REPRINTS) FROM COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW.

Number	Title	Number	Title
CFS-723	- Massachusetts Landings, November 1951, 14 p.	SL-103	- Firms Canning Tuna and Tuna-Like Fishes, 1951 (revised), 2 p.
CFS-727	- Alabama Landings, December 1951, 4 p.	Sep. 311	- The John N. Cobb's Shellfish Explorations in Certain Southeastern Alaskan waters, Spring 1951.
CFS-728	- Florida Landings, December 1951, 4 p.	Sep. 312	- Technical Note No. 19--The Alaska Sheefish: Description and Proximate Composition.
CFS-734	- Fish Meal and Oil, January 1952, 2 p.		
CFS-735	- Packaged Fish, Annual Summary 1951, 4 p.		
CFS-738	- Frozen Fish Report, March 1952 Final, 8 p.		
CFS-746	- Frozen Fish Report, April 1952 Final, 8 p.		
FL-336L	- Quarterly Outlook for Marketing Fishery Products, April-June 1952, 29 p.		
FL-393	- Preliminary Review of the Fisheries of the United States (revised), 16 p.		

THE FOLLOWING SERVICE PUBLICATION IS AVAILABLE ONLY FROM THE SPECIFIC OFFICE MENTIONED IN THE REVIEW.

Production of Fishery Products in Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina, 1951 (As Reported to Hampton Fishery Market News Office), by Chas. D. Stewart, 27 p., processed. (Available free from the Market News Service, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P. O. Box 447, Hampton, Va.) In addition to a review and analysis of the trends in the production of fishery products in certain areas of Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina for 1951, this publication contains statistics

by months and species on the production of fish and shellfish in selected areas in these States. The areas included are Morehead City, North Carolina; Hampton Roads, York River, Lower Northern Neck, and Eastern Shore, Virginia; and Ocean City, Cambridge, and Crisfield, Maryland. Comparative data for 1950 by areas and species are also included as well as a table showing the shrimp landings in certain North Carolina localities by areas and months.

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

Estimation of Size of Animal Populations by Marking Experiments, by Milner B. Schaefer, Fishery Bulletin 69 (From Fishery Bulletin of the Fish and Wildlife Service, vol. 52), 16 p., illus.,

printed, 15 cents, 1951. Discusses the estimation of animal populations by marking experiments, which is an important technique in research on the dynamics of animal populations, particularly fishes.

Laws and Regulations for Protection of the Commercial Fisheries of Alaska, 1952, Regulatory Announcement 35, 62 p., printed, March 1952, 20 cents. This publication is divided into two sections. One 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. The second section contains all the regulations for the protection of the commercial fisheries of Alaska amended to date and which became effective March 15, 1952. These 1952 regulations

supersede the regulations published in Regulatory Announcement 31, effective April 7, 1951.

A Unique Bacterium Pathogenic for Warm-Blooded and Cold-Blooded Animals, by Philip J. Griffin and Stanislas F. Snieszko, Fishery Bulletin 68 (From Fishery Bulletin of the Fish and Wildlife Service, vol. 52), 7 p., printed, 10 cents, 1951. The isolation and description of a unique bacterium pathogenic for warm-blooded and cold-blooded animals are discussed in this report. This is believed to be the first description of organisms conforming largely to the description of Paracolobactrum aerogenoides and pathogenic for fish.

## 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.

"The British Columbia Trawl Fishery," by K. S. Ketchen, article, Trade News, March 1952, vol. 4, no. 9, pp. 3-8, illus., processed. Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. This article describes the expansion of the British Columbia trawl fishery, species of bottom fish caught, and its relation to other fisheries. It also gives information on catch statistics, market sampling, tagging studies, gear studies, and management of the inshore fishery.

"Ecology, Water Conservation, and the Shellfisheries," by David H. Wallace, article, The Scientific Monthly, vol. LXXIII, no. 6, pp. 349-53, printed, single copies of issue 75 cents. American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington 5, D. C. This article discusses briefly the relationship of certain shellfish to their environment, and the role of the ecologist in their management. The shellfish covered are the blue crab, shrimp, and eastern oyster.

"The Economic Problem of the Newfoundland Fisheries," by H. B. Mayo, article, The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, vol. 17, no. 4 (November 1951), 482-93, printed, \$1.00 per copy. Canadian Political Science Association, Toronto, Ontario. This is an analytical discussion of the problems and prospects of Newfoundland's fisheries, as well as a presentation of the essential features of the country's fishing industry presented as background. The fresh and frozen fish trade are discussed, as well as the prospects of the salt cod industry. The author concludes that the "fisheries will continue to need government assistance in a number of forms, both direct and indirect."

Handbook of Emergency Defense Activities, April-Sept. 1952, 125 p., printed, 30 cents. General Services Administration, Washington, D. C. (For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.). This is the fourth edition of the Handbook. It lists names, addresses, and telephone numbers of Federal agencies concerned with national defense, including the newly-established Small Defense Plants Administration and the Mutual Security Agency. The Defense Fisheries Administration is also listed.

The Hawaii Marine Laboratory, by Robert W. Hiatt, Contribution No. 8, 7 p., illus., printed. (Reprinted from Pacific Science, vol. V, no. 4, October 1951). Hawaii Marine Laboratory, Honolulu, Hawaii. The Hawaii Marine Laboratory is an integral part of the University of Hawaii and consolidates under one name the long-established Marine Biological Laboratory at Waikiki Beach, the biological laboratories devoted to marine sciences on the main campus of the University, and the newly-constructed branch at Coconut Island. The Laboratory operates for both teaching and research, with the Waikiki branch and the classrooms and laboratories on the main campus of the University devoted primarily to instruction, and the Coconut Island branch devoted exclusively to research. This report is a description of the Coconut Island Branch of the Hawaii Marine Laboratory and its facilities for marine research.

Marine Oils, with Particular Reference to Those of Canada, Bulletin 89, 405 p., illus. (100 tables and 44 figures), C\$3.00 paper bound and C\$4.00 cloth bound (remittance in Canadian funds and payable to Receiver General of Canada). Publications Office, Fisheries Research Board of Canada, West Block, Ottawa, Canada. This is a revision of a former publication on the chemistry and technology of Canadian marine oils. The contents include the general chemistry of marine oils and fats; nature of component fatty acids and composition of marine oils; vitamins and other non-fat components of marine oils; metabolism of fats; chemical reactions and physical properties of fats and oils; deteriorative changes, production, refining and processing commercial utilization, properties, and specifications of marine oils; and significance of analytical values. The bulletin is a complete revision by the late Dr. B. E. Bailey of Fisheries Research Board of Canada Bulletin 59 ("The Chemistry and Technology of Marine Oils With Particular Reference to Those of Canada") now out of print.

The Marketing of Virginia Seafood, 77 p., illus., processed. Prepared for Committee on Fisheries and Committee on Markets for Marketing by Charles L. Quittmeyer. The advisory Council on the Vir-

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ginia Economy, March 1950 (Revised February 1952). A study which gives a general picture of Virginia's fisheries products, some of the problems involved, some suggested marketing opportunities, and fields for further study. Discusses markets, supply, distribution, costs and prices, and sales promotion. According to the author, profitable merchandising and promotion of Virginia's fisheries products in the future will probably depend more and more on how closely the distribution of the Virginia product can be adapted to modern retail methods of intensive distribution of reasonably-priced foods. Mass distribution of food products is facilitated by packaging, standardization, and the use of brands, with the accruing advantages of ease of handling, storing, and promoting. If Virginia's fisheries products are to meet these requirements, continues the author, they must be further processed by curing, canning, wrapping, bottling, quick freezing, and packaging. Since palatability is the most important characteristic of most fisheries products, quick freezing and freezing to preserve flavor and freshness are the keys to consumer demand for Virginia's fisheries products.

"Markets for Fish in Belgian Congo and Angola," by W. Gibson-Smith, article, Foreign Trade, vol. 11, no. 273 (March 22, 1952), pp. 344-7, illus., printed, single copy 10 cents. Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada. This article discusses briefly the Belgian Congo and Angola markets for fish, shipment and storage, delivery conditions, and imports by these countries. Statistical data include imports of dried and smoked fish and canned herring. The author states that the "natives are the principal buyers of imported dried and canned fish in the Belgian Congo, and in Angola the Europeans are the fish-eaters."

"The Northern Anchovy (Engraulis mordax mordax) in the California Fishery," by Frances N. Clark and Julius B. Phillips, article, California Fish and Game, April 1952, vol. 38, no. 2, pp. 189-207, illus., printed. Department of Fish and Game, San Francisco, Calif. This article describes the northern anchovy fishery in Central and Southern California, size of anchovies in the catch, weight-length relationship, age and growth, and size at maturity.

A Preliminary Report on PARATHUNNUS SIBI in Hawaiian Waters and a Key to the Tunas and Tuna-like Fishes of Hawaii, by Vernon E. Brock, Research Paper No. 8, 7 p., illus., printed. (Reprinted from Pacific Science, vol. 3, no. 3, July 1949). Division of Fish and Game, Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, Hawaii. This is a report on the big-eyed tuna (Parathunnus sibi) in Hawaiian waters. The data given in this report fall into three categories: (1) field identification of the species principally by external characters; (2) morphometric data, which may be useful in later racial studies as the species is an important one in Japanese as well as Hawaiian landings; and (3) some ecological information based largely on the characteristics of the fishery for the species in Hawaii. Some incidental information on the commercial

importance of this species and on the method of taking it is also presented. Statistical data on landings of yellowfin and big-eyed tuna in the Territory of Hawaii are given for 1947-48. A key to the tunas and tuna-like fishes of Hawaii is also included.

A Program for Japanese Coastal Fisheries, by William C. Herrington, Preliminary Study No. 48, 75 p., illus., processed. Natural Resources Section, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, Japan, May 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. However, it was also issued as Fishery Leaflet 395 available from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C.) This report deals with the economic crisis facing Japan's coastal fisheries and a program for meeting the crisis. In addition, the following special articles are included: "Overfishing in the Coastal Fisheries and Proposals for its Control," by Harry W. Yoe; "Research and Conservation Program," by Willis H. Rich; "Some Methods of Fishery Management and their Usefulness in a Management Program," by William C. Herrington; "Enforcement of Regulations," by Richard S. Croker; "Technological Developments which will Increase Fishermen's Profits," by Claude M. Adams; "Improvement of Management and Services of Japanese Fisheries Cooperatives," by Freeman P. Smith; "Japanese Fisheries Financing and Cooperative Management," by Howard H. Gordon; "Japanese Fisheries Extension Service Program," by Freeman P. Smith; and "Financing the Japanese Fishing Industry," by William C. Herrington. A list of Natural Resources Section Preliminary Studies is also included.

"A Statistical Study of Variability in Catch Obtained by Short Repeated Trawls Taken Over An Inshore Ground," by H. Barnes and T. B. Bagenal, article, Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, 1951, vol. XXIX, no. 3, pp. 649-660, illus., printed, 22s 6d. net (US\$3.15) Cambridge University Press, London, England. This is an analysis of the variability of a series of replicate hauls taken over a prescribed ground with the same gear and as far as possible under controlled conditions. For analysis the species were divided into "round" ground fish and "flat" fish together with Nephrops; for both groups the coefficient of variation varied from 40 to 85 percent. It was found that the standard deviation is roughly proportional to the mean, and that the variance is greater than the mean and increases with the mean. This suggests aggregation of the population. Except for haddock and dogfish, the "round" fish constituted a constant population. Changes were found in the other groups and their origin is discussed.

Trade Practice Rules For The Public Refrigerated Storage Industry (Promulgated April 4, 1952), 6 p., printed. Federal Trade Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Contains the revised Trade Practice Rules for the Public Refrigerated Storage Industry, formerly known as the Commercial Cold Storage Industry. (Also see p. 52 of Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1952.)