



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
CFS-757	- Imports & Exports of Fishery Products, 1947-1951 Annual Summaries, 8 p.
CFS-763	- Middle Atlantic Fisheries, 1950 Annual Summary, 8 p.
CFS-765	- Massachusetts Landings, April 1952, 14 p.
CFS-766	- Mississippi Landings, April 1952, 2 p.
CFS-767	- Texas Landings, May 1952, 4 p.
CFS-768	- Fish Meal and Oil, May 1952, 2 p.
CFS-769	- Maine Landings, April 1952, 4 p.
CFS-770	- Florida Landings, April 1952, 6 p.
FL -292	- List of Fishery Cooperatives in the U.S. & Alaska (Revised), 4 p.
FL -336m-	Quarterly Outlook for Marketing Fishery Products, July-Sept. 1952, 28 p.

Firms Canning (Revised):

SL -109	- Caviar and Fish Roe 1951, 2 p.
SL -110	- Oysters, 1951, 2 p.
SL -111	- Clam Products, 1951, 2 p.

Number	Title
<u>Firms Canning (Revised) (Contd.):</u>	
SL-113	- Crab Meat, 1951, 2 p.
SL-118	- Groundfish Flakes, 1951, 1 p.

Firms Manufacturing (Revised):

SL-151	- Fish Meal, Scrap, Body and Liver Oils, 1951, 8 p.
SL-152	- Oyster Shell Products, 1951, 1 p.
SL-159	- Fresh-Water Mussel-Shell Products, 1951, 1 p.

- Sep. 316 - Increasing the Spread of Shrimp Trawls.
- Sep. 317 - Technical Note No. 21--Equipment and Procedure for Thawing Fish Frozen at Sea.
- Sep. 318 - Technical Note No. 22--Fish Frozen in Brine at Sea: Preliminary Laboratory And Taste Panel Tests.

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 Biology of the Dover Sole, MICROSTOMUS PACIFICUS (Lockington), by Frederick B. Hagerman, Fish Bulletin No. 85, 52 p., illus., printed. Bureau of Marine Fisheries, Department of Fish and Game, San Francisco, Calif., 1952. Facts on the biology of the Dover sole (Microstomus pacificus) are presented in this publication, as well as data on the trawl fishery it partially supports.

Carp as a Food Fish, Publication 219-52, 4 p., illus., processed. Wisconsin Conservation Department, Madison, Wisconsin. This leaflet gives

information on the construction of a smokehouse and a method of preparing carp for smoking. Recipes for cooking carp are also included, together with instructions for cleaning, filleting, and skinning carp.

(Canada) Brief on the Fishery Wealth of British Columbia, by J. L. Hart, Ferris Neave, and D. B. Quayle, 35 p., processed. British Columbia Department of Fisheries, Vancouver, B. C., Canada. (This report was presented at the Second Resources Conference in Victoria on February 17 and

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18, 1949.) Discusses the status of the various fisheries of British Columbia and gives statistical data on the quantity and value of the fisheries from 1917 through 1948.

"Canada's Lobster Regulations," by A. L. Pritchard, article, Trade News, May 1952, vol. 4, no. 11, pp. 3-5, 13, illus., processed. Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. This article reviews the past history of the lobster fishery in the Maritime Provinces and attempts to clarify the existing problems in the fishery. It explains the conservation principles now being followed and the necessity for protecting the lobster fishery for the future. The value of the various regulations is reviewed and assessed.

Canada's Pacific Salmon, by Roderick L. Haig-Brown, 23 p., illus., printed. (Reprinted from Canadian Geographical Journal). Department of Fisheries of Canada, Ottawa, Canada, 1952. Describes the spawning and migration of British Columbia's five species of salmon, their salt-water life and feeding, the salmon industry as a whole, commercial fishing methods, catch, utilization, and international aspects of the fishery. A discussion of the Pacific salmon as a game fish is also presented.

Commercial and Sport Fishes of the Mississippi River between Caruthersville, Missouri, and Dubuque, Iowa, by Paul G. Barnickol and William C. Starrett, Bulletin of the Illinois Natural History Survey, vol. 25, art. 5, 87 p., illus., printed. Illinois Natural History Survey, Natural Resources Building, Urbana, Illinois, September 1951. This paper is based on an analysis of the data relative to the species composition of the fishes appearing in test-net collections taken in 1944 and 1946 with various types of commercial gear at 31 sampling stations in the Mississippi River between Caruthersville, Missouri, and Dubuque, Iowa. The gear used included types that could not be used legally by commercial fishermen in some or all of the cooperating states. The discussion is limited largely to the commercial and sport fishes of the river. The writers believe that, regardless of any shortcomings of the sampling methods employed in this study, the data are extensive enough to allow a rough estimate of the status of the various commercial and game fishes now occurring in the Caruthersville-Dubuque section of the Mississippi River. According to the authors, commercial fishes amounted to 76.4 percent by weight of all fishes caught in the section surveyed. The commercial fishes discussed individually are sturgeons, paddlefish, American eel, suckers and redhorses, buffalofishes, carp, catfishes and bullheads, and fresh-water drum. Gars and bowfin, which are designated as predatory fishes, are also discussed. Included is a list of accepted common, scientific, and local names of the fishes occurring in the Mississippi River survey collections in the Caruthersville-Dubuque section.

The Commercial Fisheries of Virginia (Report of the Council Committee on Fisheries, The Advisory Council on the Virginia Economy), 51 p., illus., processed. Division of Planning and Economic

Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond 19, Virginia, October 1951. Presents reports and abstracts of studies on the marketing of Virginia sea food; the nature of Virginia's sea-food resources; the importance of catch records in the management of the fisheries of Virginia with recommendations for the establishment of a fishery statistical laboratory; a proposed oyster survey program for Virginia; and a new approach in fishery management--the Maryland management plan. Steps which should be taken if the fisheries are to make their maximum contribution to the economic well-being of the people of Virginia are outlined.

Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry, 215 pages, printed. International Labor Organization, 1825 Jefferson Place, Washington 6, D. C. price \$1.25. A general description of conditions of work in the commercial fishing industry of 24 nations is given in this book. The more important fishing nations of the world are covered, although no information is given for Japan and U.S.S.R., and a number of others. Interesting information on the nature (types of fishing, seasons, etc.) of the commercial fisheries of these countries is presented. Many features of working conditions, such as wages, hours, manning, contracts and conditions of employment, accommodations on board, medical care, safety, social security, cooperative societies, etc., are covered. Some detailed data are given under a few of these items; for example, the number of fishermen, average earnings, etc. Because of delay in publishing and for other reasons, some of the data are quite old. This, however, together with the lack of information on Japan and U.S.S.R. do not affect the value of the general information obtainable from the book. Although not designed to give complete legal details on all matters, the book does treat many items in considerable detail.

--W. H. Stoltzing

Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and their Products, 96 p., processed. Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., May 1952. The tables presented were compiled primarily to provide uniform conversion factors in handbook form for use of Department of Agriculture personnel in converting food and fiber requirements of various segments of the economy into production and allocation units. Factors relating to specified weights of fish and shellfish are included.

Defense Mobilization--The Shield Against Agression (Sixth Quarterly Report to the President by the Director of Defense Mobilization), 54 p., illus., printed, 30 cents. Office of Defense Mobilization, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1952. (For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.). This is the sixth quarterly report on the defense mobilization program of the United States. Included are discussions on military production, the mobilization base for military production, economic expansion, supply and distribution of materials, meeting manpower requirements, price stabilization, maintaining

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vital production and wage stability, cooperating in the free world defense, and progress in civil defense.

The Effectiveness of Crab Traps in South Carolina,

by J. C. Green, Contributions from Bears Bluff Laboratories No. 14, 13 p., illus., printed. Bears Bluff Laboratories, Wadmaw Island, South Carolina, June 1952. Describes the Chesapeake Bay-type crab pot and its value to South Carolina crabbers. Results of experiments conducted on the South Carolina coast which show the effectiveness of crab pots are presented. Statistical data are also included on the annual catch of hard shell crabs in South Carolina for a ten-year period, 1941-1951.

Fisheries of Japan, 1952, by Fisheries Agency, Japanese Government, 127 p., illus., printed. Domestic & Foreign Fisheries Institute, Tokyo, Japan. A summary of the past and present status of the fisheries of Japan prepared to help in promoting better understanding of the programs being carried out in the fishing industry. This report discusses Japan, its people and fishing industry; fishery policy and its administration; changes and status quo of fisheries; circulation, processing and export of marine products; and the future course of Japan's fishing industry. Also included are a list of fisheries organizations and companies in Japan and copies of the "Draft International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean" and "Protocol to the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean."

How to Prepare a State of Maine Clambake, by Robert L. Perry, 12 p., illus., printed. Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries, Augusta, Maine. This leaflet describes the most popular methods of preparing a typical Maine clambake.

(International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission) Annual Report 1951, 36 p., illus., printed. International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, New Westminster, B. C., Canada, 1952. A report of the Commission, an international agency, which has by agreement between Canada and the United States a responsibility to preserve, protect, and extend the sockeye salmon fisheries of the Fraser River system. Discussed in this report are the various activities of the Commission during 1951, the regulations, the United States fishery, the Canadian fishery, the Indian fishery, escapement, the 1952 cycle, rehabilitation of barren areas, general investigations, and construction and maintenance of fishways.

A Preliminary Report on the Behavior of the Pacific Sardine (SARDINOPS CAERULEA) in an Electrical Field, by Tom Groody, Anatole Loukashkin, and Norman Grant, 13 p., illus., printed. (Reprinted from Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, vol. XXVII, no. 8, April 16, 1952, pp. 311-323.) California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Calif. Reports on a study undertaken to determine the behavior of the Pacific sardine in an electrical field. Pacific sardines were found to respond to a pulsating direct electric current by orienting to face the anode and swimming toward the pole in a forced

manner. Of the many types of current tried, the type of current wave form found to be most effective in causing this behavior was one in which the density began at zero, increased to a maximum of 30 milliamperes per square inch of cross-sectional area of water for a duration of 8 cycles, and then returned to zero for 4 cycles. Under the influence of this current the fish did not respond to stimuli normally causing fright reactions. The current density required to produce directional swimming appeared to vary inversely with the size of the fish tested. The fish were not killed by the above current as long as they were prevented from direct contact with the electrodes. The period of captivity seemed to have no bearing on the response of the sardine to the electrical field. Analysis of the relative effects of the three variables of this current, viz., density, pulsation frequency, and ratio of current-on to current-off period, tends to confirm the earlier findings that the most effective type of current producing directional swimming and electrical control of movements of the Pacific sardine is within the range of that stated above. It is suggested that before the application of electrical fishing methods to marine fisheries can be made, detailed research to determine the current wave form most effective for each species and size of fish will be necessary.

Production Economics in Fisheries, by G. M. Gerhardsen, 12 pages, printed. Reprint from Revista de Economia, Lisbon, Vol. V, No. 1, March 1952. This is an interesting article covering some of the more important principles of production economics in fisheries. In addition to explaining the importance of economics in formulating production plans both individually and nationally, it points out that consideration of economic principles in fisheries management or fisheries development should go hand in hand with the tools of biologists and technologists. Some interesting graphical descriptions are given to illustrate the points discussed. Although of a technical nature, the ideas contained therein are clearly stated and should be readily grasped by the layman.

--W. H. Stolling

(Scotland) Herring Industry Board, Seventeenth Annual Report for the Nine Months from 1st April, 1951 to 31st December, 1951, Cmd. 8565, 35 p., printed, 1s. 3d. net (about 18 U.S. cents.) Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, England, 1952. A report of Scotland's herring fisheries, with data on marketing, research and development, and the herring fleet. A discussion of the commercial arrangements between the catchers, the Herring Industry Board, and the shore-based sections of the industry is presented. Included are statistics on the landings and values of catches in principal ports or areas, cured herring production and herring klondyked, the composition and distribution of the fleet operating in East Anglia, and the utilization of herring. A statement of receipts and payments and a financial report of the Herring Industry Board as of December 31, 1951, are also included.

(Scotland) Report of the Committee on the Aberdeen

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Fishing Industry, by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry), 48 p., printed, 6s. (84 U.S. cents.) The Secretary, 1 Castle Street, Edinburgh, Scotland, 1951. This report covers a survey made to investigate the difficulties of the fishing industry at Aberdeen and, in particular, to examine the layout of the facilities for the fishing industry at that port and the organization of the various sections of the industry. Among the subjects covered are: the structure and operation of the Aberdeen fishing industry; difficulties at the port of Aberdeen; views of the industry on the solution of their difficulties; and proposals for reorganization and development.

(Scotland) Report on the Fisheries of Scotland, 1951, Scottish Home Department, Fourth Report, 64 p., illus., printed, 1s. 9d. net (25 U.S. cents.) Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland. This is a report of Scotland's fisheries, with statistical data, for the year 1951. Contains total production figures by

species and by port (both comparative and historical) and information on the number of boats, personnel, and methods of capture. Production and value of lobsters, crabs, and fishery by-products, and the number (by species) of whales captured during 1951 are also included. Sections are also devoted to discussions of marine fisheries law enforcement, scientific investigations, and harbor maintenance.

Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables for 1939-48, 76 p., printed, 4s. 6d. net (about 63 U.S. cents.) Scottish Home Department (Available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland), 1952. Statistics on the Scottish fisheries for the years 1939 to 1948 are presented. Number, net tonnage, and value of different types of fishing vessels; types and value of gear; number of fishermen employed; and the amount and value of the fish catch by areas and type of vessels, average prices, utilization of the catch, and fishery products exports are some of the statistical data included.



LAKE TROUT PRODUCTION AND ESTIMATE OF LOSSES RESULTING FROM SEA LAMPREY DEPREDATIONS

(Great Lakes Fisheries Investigations, Fish and Wildlife Service,
Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Comparison (by state or province) of the pounds and value of the lake trout production in Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior for 1950, with the modern normal for those waters and an estimate of losses resulting from sea lamprey depredations in Lakes Huron and Michigan

Values computed at rate of 50 cents per pound

Region	Normal catch ^{1/}			1950 catch			Loss			Percentage loss in region ^{2/}
	Pounds (3/)	Value (4/)	Percentage of total	Pounds (3/)	Value (4/)	Percentage of total	Pounds (3/)	Value (4/)	Percentage of total	
Michigan	6,390	\$3,195	42	2,425	\$1,213	47	4,185	\$2,092	40	65
Wisconsin	3,075	1,538	20	616	308	12	2,517	1,258	24	82
Illinois	457	228	3	4	2	0	453	227	4	99
Minnesota	336	168	2	202	101	4	-	-	0	-
Indiana	126	63	1	-	-	0	126	63	1	100
U. S. total	10,384	5,192	68	3,247	1,624	63	7,281	3,640	70	70
Ontario	4,991	2,496	.32	1,922	961	37	3,180	1,590	30	64
Grand total	15,375	7,688	100	5,169	2,585	100	10,461	5,230	100	68

^{1/} Periods of years on which the modern "normal" catches are based: Canadian waters of Lake Huron, 1923-1939; U. S. waters of Lake Huron, 1895-1939; Lake Michigan, 1927-1944; Canadian waters of Lake Superior, 1930-1949; U. S. waters of Lake Superior, 1926-1949.

^{2/} Based entirely on losses of production in Lakes Huron and Michigan; differences between the 1950 and the normal catches in Lake Superior are not interpreted as gains or losses.

^{3/} Thousands of pounds.

^{4/} Thousands of dollars.