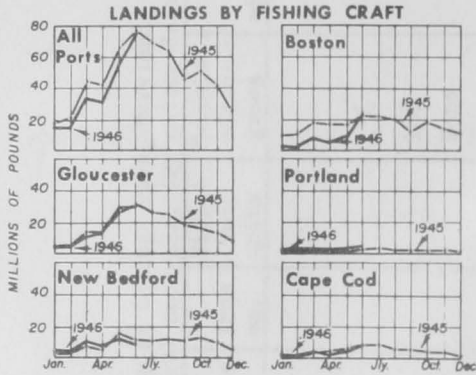


# FRESH AND FROZEN FISH

## New England

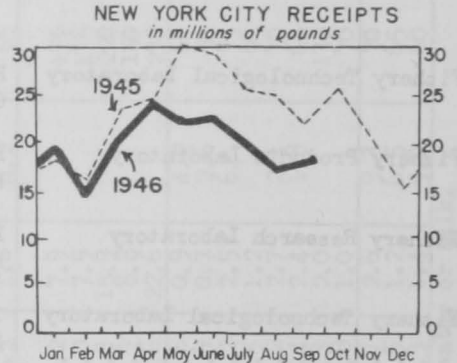
**LANDINGS DURING JUNE:** Landings by fishing craft during June at Boston, Gloucester, New Bedford, Portland, and ports on Cape Cod totaled 76,854,000 pounds--a decrease of 3 percent in quantity landed as compared with June 1945. Total landings during the first 6 months of 1946 amounted to 227,550,000 pounds compared with 268,911,000 pounds landed during the corresponding period of 1945. Landings at Boston during June were nearly 300,000 pounds more than in June a year previous, but the 44.8 million-pound decrease in the 1946 5-month total at this port was still reflected in the half-year total--49.2 million pounds--as compared with 93.7 million pounds in 1945, according to Current Fishery Statistics No. 288.



## Middle Atlantic

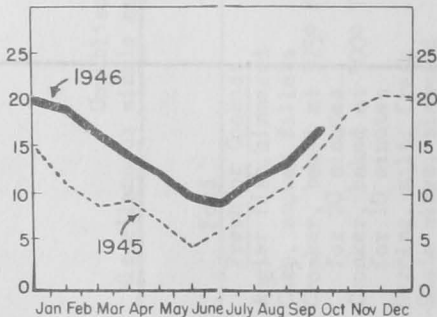
**NEW YORK CITY RECEIPTS:** Landings and receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products in New York City during September totaled 18½ million pounds, according to the Service's local Market News Office. This was an increase of 6 percent over August, but was 17 percent below September 1945. Largest fish items were groundfish, salmon, halibut, scup, and butterfish. Shrimp, clams, and scallops were the foremost shellfish.

During each succeeding week of the month, the demand for fish increased and prices reached a new high; however, because of storms along the coast, receipts were comparatively light.



**NEW YORK CITY COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS:** Holdings of fish and fishery products in New York City cold-storage warehouses amounted to 15,908,000 pounds on October 1.

**COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS - NEW YORK**  
in millions of pounds



This figure represented an increase of 11 percent over holdings on September 1, but was less than 1 percent above the October 1, 1945 holdings, according to the Service's local Market News Office. Increases in salt-water items such as haddock fillets, halibut, sablefish, salmon, and herring; in fresh-water species such as whitefish, sturgeon, spoonbill catfish, and cisco; and in shellfish stocks of lobster tails, shrimp, and squid were mainly responsible for the augmented total holdings. Although cod fillets declined about 40 thousand pounds between September 1 and October 1, they remained the heaviest item held.

Because the species that made up the greater percentage of the total increase are easily marketed, large quantities already frozen were brought into New York from producing points. This contributed to a decline in holdings in the producing areas, while increasing the holdings in New York City.



### Chesapeake

**PRODUCTION:** Production in the Hampton Roads area during September decreased more than 50 percent compared with the previous month, the Service's local Market News Office reported. Normally, at this season, fishing is at a minimum in this area. Pound nets were taken up during the month and trawling operations begun. Very little activity will be expected of the draggers until sometime in November, when cooler weather causes fish to congregate into schools.

Production of crabmeat increased from 244,000 pounds in August to 265,000 pounds in September, a rise of 9 percent.

The shucked oyster production increased 90,000 pounds over August.



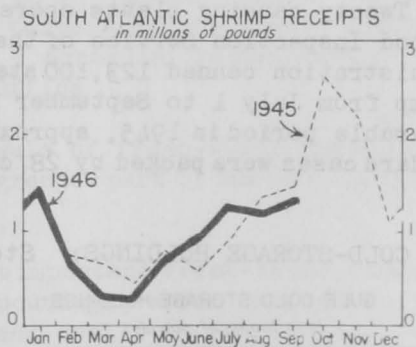
### South Atlantic

**RECEIPTS:** Shrimp production for Florida and the other South Atlantic States during September totaled 1,390,000 pounds (heads off). This was an increase of 24 percent compared with the previous month, but was 6 percent less than landings in September 1945, according to the Service's Market News Office at Jacksonville. Shrimp production was slightly curtailed in September due to a week or more of bad weather at sea.

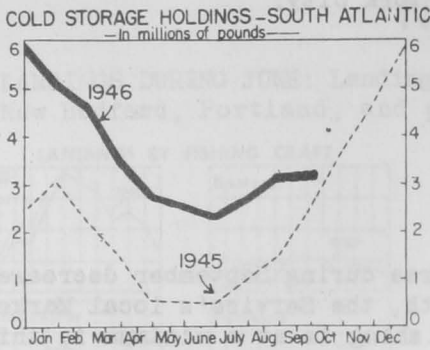
Georgia led the other States in production with a total of 654,000 pounds, followed by Florida with 286,000 pounds, North Carolina with 249,000 pounds, and South Carolina with 202,000 pounds. Compared with August, Florida was the only State that showed a decline in production, while the others displayed a gain.

Production in all States during September showed a decline, except in South Carolina, when compared with the same month in 1945.

The average size of shrimp was larger in September, with correspondingly higher prices.



**COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS:** Holdings of fish and shellfish in 5 major cold-storage warehouses in the South Atlantic States totaled 3,150,000 pounds on October 1, according to the Service's Market News Office at Jacksonville. Compared with holdings on September 1, this was an increase of 47,000 pounds, and it was 880,000 pounds more than October 1, 1945.



Items held in storage in greatest quantity were cod, haddock, pollock, and rosefish fillets, mullet, Spanish mackerel, whiting, king whiting, shrimp, and scup.

Fish stocks declined 27,000 pounds, while shellfish holdings increased 74,000 pounds during September. The decline in the quantity of fish held was due to decreases in stocks of fillets, mullet, and Spanish mackerel. The shellfish increase was based entirely on the rise in holdings of shrimp.



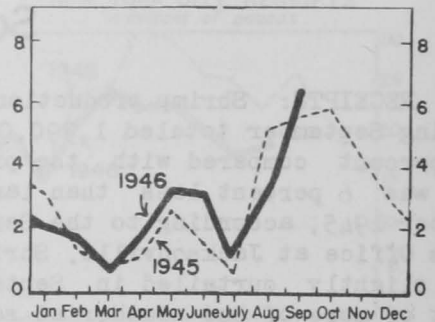
### Gulf

**PRODUCTION:** Shrimp production in the Gulf area during September was 27 percent greater than that of August, but was approximately 17 percent less than September 1945, according to the Service's Market News Office at New Orleans.

The shrimp closed season for inland and shallow waters of Texas in the Gulf area opened September 1, resulting in appreciable quantities of shrimp being landed.

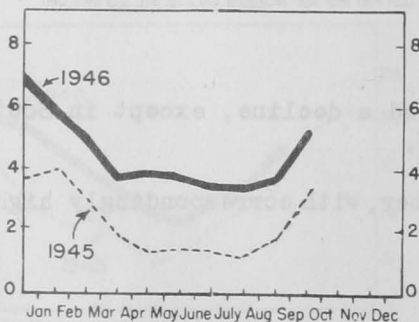
Twenty canning plants operating under the Seafood Inspection Service of the Food and Drug Administration canned 123,100 standard cases of shrimp from July 1 to September 28. During the comparable period in 1945, approximately 60,000 standard cases were packed by 28 canning plants.

GULF SHRIMP RECEIPTS—  
in millions of pounds



**COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS:** Stocks of shrimp in 11 cold-storage warehouses in the Gulf States totaled 2,999,000 pounds on October 3, according to the Service's Market News Office in New Orleans. This represented an increase of 80 percent over holdings on August 29 and was 31 percent greater than stocks on October 4, 1945.

GULF COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS  
in millions of pounds



The movement of shrimp into cold-storage warehouses during September exceeded withdrawals by 26,000 pounds.

Stocks of salt-water fish totaled 1,800,000 pounds on October 3.

## Great Lakes

**CHICAGO RECEIPTS:** Receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products in the Chicago wholesale fish market during September amounted to 6,730,000 pounds. This represented an increase of 7 percent over receipts in August, but was a decline of 1 percent compared with those in September 1945, according to the Service's local Market News Office.

Greater deliveries of lake trout, whitefish, and yellow pike were received during the month than in September 1945; however, smaller receipts of other varieties held the total poundage down.

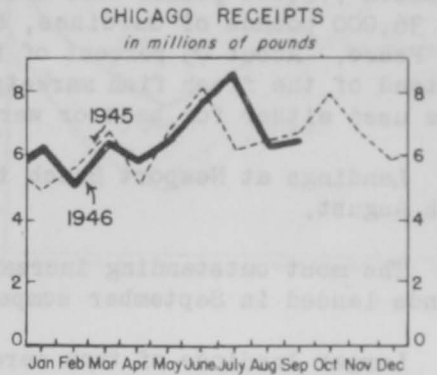
Salt-water receipts in September were 26 percent below those in August and 30 percent less than September 1945. Responsible for these declines were the lower than average receipts of salmon and eastern varieties.

Halibut receipts were greater than in September 1945.

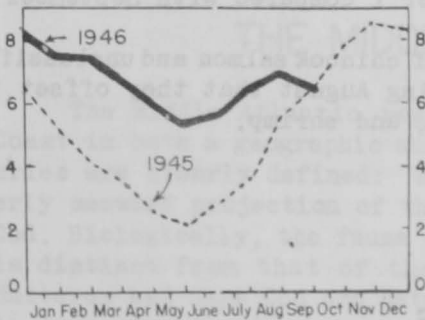
Shrimp deliveries for the month amounted to 697,000 pounds. Compared with August, this was an increase of 30 percent, but was 30 percent below the September 1945 receipts.

Oysters made their seasonal appearance in September, although in limited quantities. Oysters in the shell totaled slightly over one-third of the 1945 deliveries, while shucked oyster receipts were comparable to those of September 1945.

**CHICAGO COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS:** Total holdings of fishery products in Chicago cold-storage warehouses on October 3 amounted to 6,350,000 pounds. This was a decline of 6 percent compared with stocks held on September 5, according to the Service's local Market News Office.



GOLD STORAGE HOLDINGS—CHICAGO  
in millions of pounds



Withdrawals of fresh-water varieties represented the greater part of the decline in total holdings.

The most important fresh-water items held, in order of poundage, were: whitefish, chubs, lake trout, and smelt. Frozen fillets, chiefly rosefish and cod; halibut, whiting, salmon, and sablefish were the foremost salt-water items held. Shrimp, scallops, and squid represented

the leading shellfish items in storage.

Very little shrimp found its way into storage during the month, as there was a ready market for all fresh deliveries.



## Pacific

**RECEIPTS AT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PORTS:** Landings of fresh fish at the ports of Santa Monica, San Diego, and San Pedro during September totaled 1,358,000 pounds, of which 776,000 pounds were mackerel. Also landed were 119,000 pounds of anchovies and 36,000 pounds of sardines, according to the Service's Market News Office at San Pedro. About 95 percent of the mackerel landed went to the mackerel canneries instead of the fresh fish markets. About 99 percent of the anchovies and sardines were used either for bait or were salted.

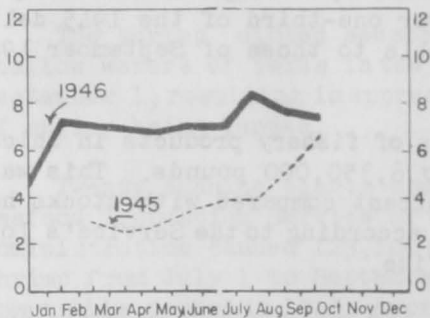
Landings at Newport Beach increased 39,000 pounds during September compared with August.

The most outstanding increase in landings occurred in swordfish, with 63,000 pounds landed in September compared with 33,000 pounds in August.

Larger landings of tuna were recorded at all three ports than during the previous month. This was due to the fact that tunas were not delivered to the canneries while price negotiations were in progress with the Office of Price Administration. Instead, they were sold to the fresh fish wholesale dealers, who froze them pending price agreements.

**CALIFORNIA COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS:** Stocks of fish and shellfish in California cold-storage plants on October 1 totaled 7,265,000 pounds. This was a decrease of 463,000 pounds compared with September 1, but was an increase of 638,000 pounds compared with October 1, 1945, according to the Service's Market News Office at San Pedro.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS—CALIFORNIA  
in millions of pounds



Freezings displayed a slight increase, with 596,000 pounds frozen during the month compared with 505,000 pounds frozen in August.

Shrimpholdings showed a decline of 322,000 pounds on October 1 compared with September 1.

Freezings of chinook salmon and unclassified salmon were so much greater in September than during August that they offset the decreased freezings of flounders, swordfish, tuna, and shrimp.



## United States

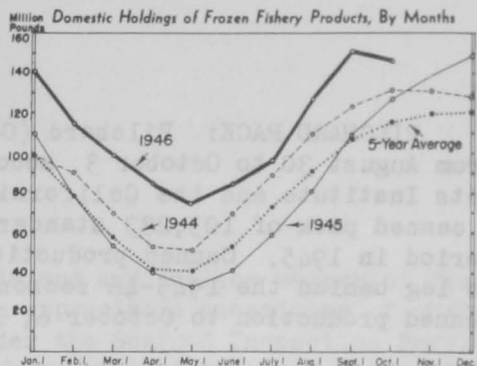
**COLD-STORAGE FREEZINGS AND HOLDINGS:** Reversing the upward trend usual at this season, holdings of frozen fish and shellfish declined 5 million pounds during September to reach a total of 147,085,000 pounds on October 1, the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior reported on October 19, when issuing Current Fishery Statistics No. 291.

Last year, during the same period, holdings increased 18 million pounds, according to the Service.

Another indication of the heavy consumption of fish was the small quantity frozen, 27,372,000 pounds, compared with 37,940,000 in August. In September 1945, some 33,257,000 pounds were frozen.

Fish and Wildlife Service officials said that the decline in frozen fish inventories had been very generally distributed throughout the country, and among the various kinds of fish in storage.

Stocks on October 1 consisted of 124,581,000 pounds of salt-water fish, 8,792,000 pounds of lake and river fish, and 13,711,000 pounds of shellfish.



## THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

The Middle Atlantic region is a natural division of the Atlantic Coast in both a geographic and a biological sense. Its geographic boundaries are clearly defined: on the south, Cape Hatteras, the most easterly seaward projection of the North Carolina shore; on the north, Cape Cod. Biologically, the fauna of this long, curving Middle Atlantic shore is distinct from that of the North and South Atlantic coasts. Cape Hatteras and Cape Cod are natural boundaries of the marine world. There is some straying beyond them, some overlapping of ranges, but for the most part the truly southern, tropical or semi-tropical fishes live below Hatteras, the typically cold water fishes beyond and north of Cape Cod.