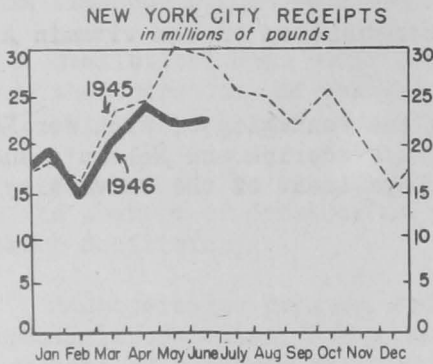


FRESH AND FROZEN FISH

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK CITY RECEIPTS: Receipts of fish and shellfish at the New York City Fulton Market during June totaled over 22 million pounds, according to the Service's Market News Office in that city. This represented only a slight increase over the receipts in May. While fish receipts declined slightly less than 10 percent, shellfish receipts rose 31 percent.



The leading items were cod, flounder, haddock, mackerel, scup, and whiting, in order of poundage received. Leaders among shellfish items were hard clams, shrimp, scallops, and squid.

A comparison of receipts, with allowance for differences in cold-storage holdings, indicates that consumption of fish in the Metropolitan New York area declined close to 7 million pounds in June 1946 compared with June 1945. Receipts for June 1946 were 23 percent less than those of June 1945.

NEW YORK CITY COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS: Cold-storage holdings of fishery products in the New York City Metropolitan area on July 1 totaled 9,449,000 pounds, according to the Service's Market News Office in that city. This represented a 4 percent decrease compared with June 1 and a 53 percent increase over July 1, 1945.

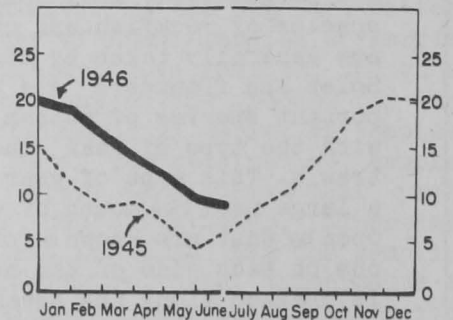
Withdrawals of cod fillets in June amounted to over 775 thousand pounds. Salmon holdings were reduced by nearly 200 thousand pounds.

Halibut inventories increased by 192,000 pounds, while lobster tails, oysters, scallops, and squid increased, and shrimp stocks dropped off slightly. Holdings of lobster tails increased over 200,000 pounds, due to a cargo imported from East Africa in early June.

Important fresh-water species that showed increases were sturgeon and whitefish, while buffalofish, cisco, and yellow pike showed decreases.

The activity of the cold-storage in and out movement far surpassed that of June 1945. This year the June "in" figures totaled over 2,468,000 pounds, while those of June 1945 were only 339,000 pounds. The June 1946 "out" figures were 2,454,000 pounds as compared with 374,000 pounds for June 1945.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS - NEW YORK
in millions of pounds



Chesapeake

HAMPTON PRODUCTION: Landings of fish and shellfish in the Hampton area totaled 4,007,000 pounds during June. This represents a decrease of 43 percent compared with May, according to the Service's local Market News Office.

The production of crabmeat increased from 182,000 pounds in May to 249,000 pounds in June. Crabs have been abundant in this area, but production has been somewhat limited because of the inability of dealers to find crab pickers.

The production of soft shell crabs in the Crisfield area increased from 231,596 dozen in May to 236,640 dozen in June despite the hot weather during the month.

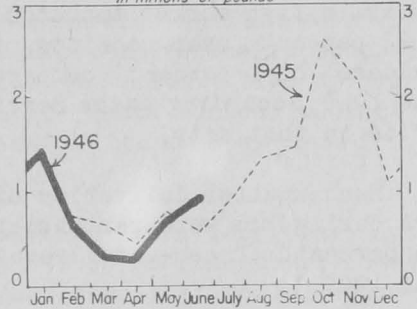


South Atlantic

SHRIMP PRODUCTION: Shrimp production for Florida and the South Atlantic States amounted to 942,000 pounds (heads off) during June. This was 31 percent above May landings and 59 percent greater than June 1945, according to the Service's Market News Office at Jacksonville.

June was the first month this year that appreciable quantities of shrimp were taken off the Florida coast. A large percentage of these shrimp were medium and small, while those landed at the more northern ports were of large and medium size.

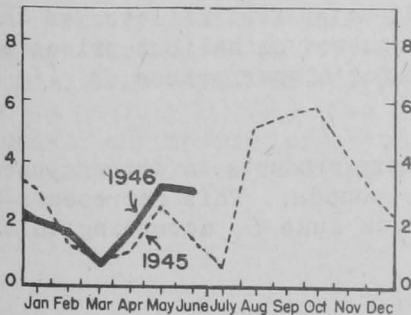
SOUTH ATLANTIC SHRIMP RECEIPTS
in millions of pounds



Gulf

SHRIMP PRODUCTION: Shrimp production in the Gulf area during June totaled 23,000 barrels, an increase of 10,500 barrels over production in June 1944, according to the Service's Market News Office at New Orleans.

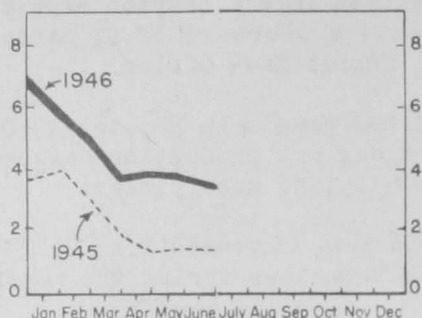
GULF SHRIMP RECEIPTS—
in millions of pounds



It is expected that the July production will be only half of the June total, as July is normally a month of slackened shrimping operations. During this month, small shrimp are given the opportunity to increase in size, and fishermen use the intermission to repair their vessels.

Since the relaxation of OPA price ceilings on shrimp on May 20, 8 plants under Federal seafood inspection in the Gulf area packed 31,000 cases of canned shrimp.

COLD-STORAGE: Shrimp stocks in Gulf cold-storage plants totaled 1,250,000 pounds on July 1. This was a decline of one-half million pounds as compared with 1,700,000 pounds on June 1, but was 664,000 pounds greater than July 1, 1945, according to the Service's Market News Office at New Orleans. During the month, 100,000 pounds of cooked and peeled shrimp were placed in cold-storage.



The inventory of fish in these warehouses on July 1 totaled about 2 million pounds compared with 700,000 pounds on July 1, 1945. Only slight fluctuations affected these holdings during June.



Great Lakes

CHICAGO RECEIPTS: Receipts of fish and shellfish during June in the Chicago wholesale fish market amounted to 7,818,000 pounds. This represents an increase of 22 percent over receipts in May, but is a decrease of 4 percent compared with those for June 1945, according to the Service's Market News Office in that city.

Much smaller deliveries of carp and sheepshead during June were responsible for the decline of 8 percent in fresh-water receipts compared with June 1945.

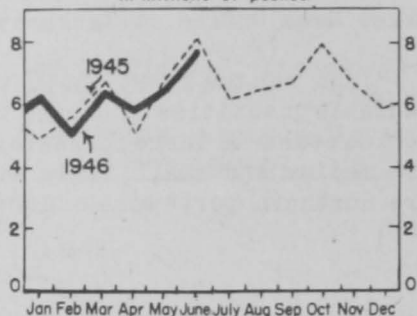
Salt-water receipts were 20 percent below those in June 1945. Smaller deliveries of halibut and of many Eastern varieties were responsible for the decrease.

Shrimp deliveries during the month were 318 percent greater than deliveries in June 1945, while other shellfish deliveries were comparable to those in June of last year.

The most interesting developments during the month were the greatly increased deliveries of shrimp and of rosefish fillets and the decrease in halibut receipts. The lifting of most of the OPA controls over fresh and frozen fish and shellfish prices on May 20 undoubtedly affected shrimp and salt-water fish fillets, as they rose sharply and rapidly in price. The release of control on halibut prices resulted in a larger percentage being frozen and held for higher prices.

CHICAGO COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS: Holdings of fishery products in Chicago cold-storage warehouses on July 3 amounted to 5,752,000 pounds. This represents an increase of approximately 3 percent over holdings on June 6, according to the Service's local Market News Office.

CHICAGO RECEIPTS
in millions of pounds

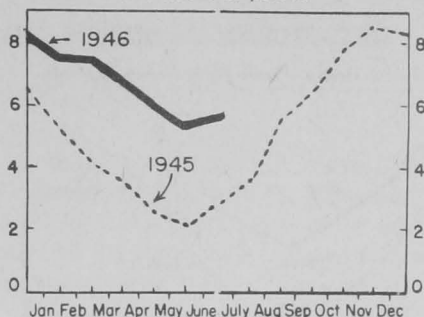


As the receipts of fresh-water fish during June were unable to keep pace with the great demand for these species, it resulted in larger withdrawals of fresh-water varieties than of any other class of products.

Holdings of salt-water items increased during the month from large receipts of rosefish fillets and halibut.

Very little shrimp found its way into storage during June and what was received was usually withdrawn within a few days. Shrimp holdings showed a large decrease during the month.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS—CHICAGO
in millions of pounds



Pacific

LANDINGS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: Fresh fish landings in the San Pedro-Santa Monica area totaled 60,000 pounds during June, a decline of 417,000 pounds under May, according to the Service's Market News Office at San Pedro. Landings were virtually stopped as labor controversies at San Pedro tied up fishing boats for the month. Santa Monica landings for June were approximately the same as those for the preceding month.

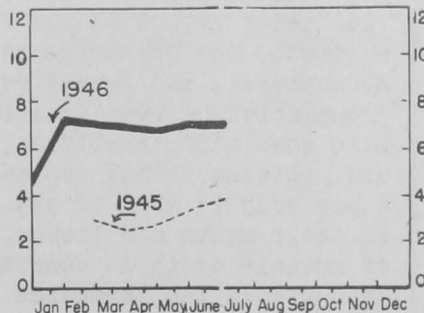


San Diego landings were irregular during June with almost no catch on some days; however, the month's total exceeded that for May by nearly 100,000 pounds. Principal increases were noted in landings of barracuda, California halibut, mackerel, and yellowfin tuna, while sizable decreases were noted in landings of grouper and rockfish.

CALIFORNIA COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS: Freezings of fish and shellfish in California plants during June amounted to 400,000 pounds. This was only 30,000 pounds less than freezings in May, according to the Service's Market News Office at San Pedro, but it was far below the three quarters of a million pounds frozen in June 1945.

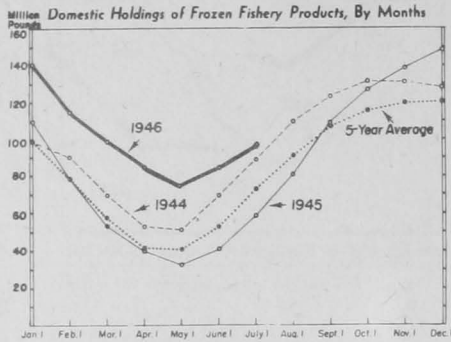
Fishery products held in California cold-storage warehouses on July 1 totaled 6,600,000 pounds. This was 2,700,000 pounds greater than stocks on July 1, 1945. Two million additional pounds of shrimp were largely responsible for the outstanding rise in holdings over July 1, 1945.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS—CALIFORNIA
in millions of pounds



United States

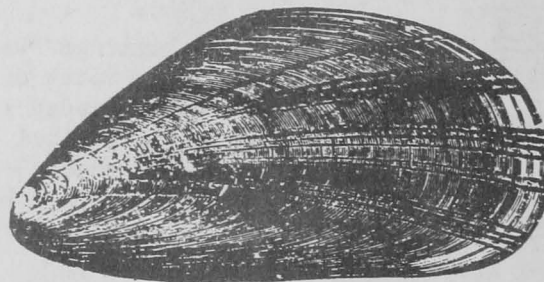
COLD-STORAGE FREEZINGS AND HOLDINGS: Holdings of frozen fish and shellfish increased 13 million pounds during June 1946 and on July 1 totaled 97,806,000 pounds. This was 67 percent above stocks held on July 1, 1945, and 35 percent above the 5-year average for this date, according to the Service's Current Fishery Statistics No. 275.



with 95,991,000 pounds frozen during the first half of 1945.



SEA MUSSELS



A virtually untapped shellfish resource is the common sea mussel which lines hundreds of miles of the Atlantic coast with its small black shells. Except for the few gathered locally by people who appreciate its delicate flavor, the mussel beds are almost wholly neglected. In 1940 about 17,500 pounds were taken commercially in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; none in Maine or New Hampshire. In Europe, by contrast, the demand for mussels is so great that for many years propagation has been practiced extensively to augment the natural supply. Like most other shellfish, sea mussels are rich in minerals, vitamins, and proteins. They are among the most digestible of foods, for the human body is able to use practically all of the nutriment contained in their meats and liquor. Because their shells are thinner, a bushel of mussels contains considerably more food than a bushel of oysters. Undoubtedly the thousands of acres of untouched mussel beds represent a seafood resource of great potential value.