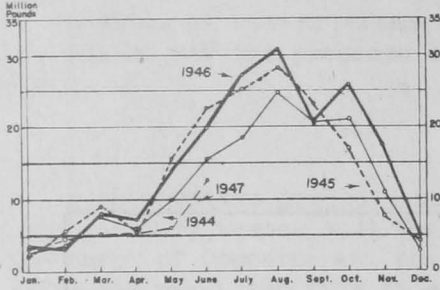


FRESH AND FROZEN FISH

New England

MAINE LANDINGS: Maine fishermen landed 12,938,000 pounds of fishery products, valued at \$790,178, during June, bringing the total for the first six months of the year to 38,801,000 pounds, valued at \$3,533,064, according to Current Fishery Statistics No. 362. This represents a decrease of 31 percent both in volume and value as compared with the landings during the first six months of 1946 which totaled 56,045,000 pounds, valued at \$5,093,512.

LANDINGS AT MAINE PORTS, 1944-47
By months



These decreases were due largely to the reduced landings of rosefish and the severe decline in the herring catch resulting from the blight which has affected large schools of these fish. Shellfish landings also were lighter than in the corresponding period of 1946, due primarily to

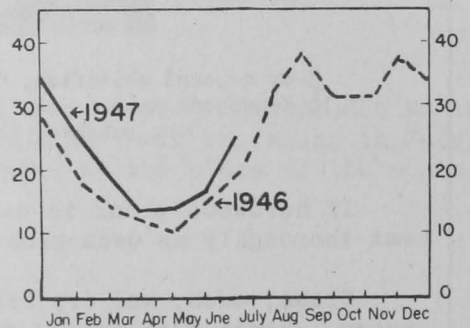
decreases of 34 percent in the lobster catch and 96 percent in the sea mussel fishery.

The reduced landings do not necessarily portend an unsuccessful season for the Maine fishermen, inasmuch as 70 percent of the annual catch is normally taken during the last six months of the year. Seasonal increases in the herring, rosefish, and groundfish fisheries could result in the 1947 catch being nearly equal to that made during 1946.

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COLD STORAGE: Holdings of frozen fish and shellfish in New England warehouses on July 1 amounted to 24,968,000 pounds, according to the Boston Fishery Market News Office. Compared with the preceding month and also with the corresponding month last year, this figure represented increases of 42 percent and 32 percent, respectively.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS - NEW ENG.
in millions of pounds



Boston warehouses, with holdings totaling 14,255,000 pounds, had 57 percent of the total. Gloucester had 17 percent of the total holdings for New England, while the rest of the cold-storage warehouses in the area accounted for the remaining 26 percent.

Although holdings in the warehouses of Boston and other New England points, exclusive of Gloucester, record landings far in excess of those on July 1, 1946, Gloucester's holdings are 21 percent less than on the same date last year. Gloucester's holdings, however, show the biggest percentage increase over those of June 1, 1947, amounting to 54 percent.



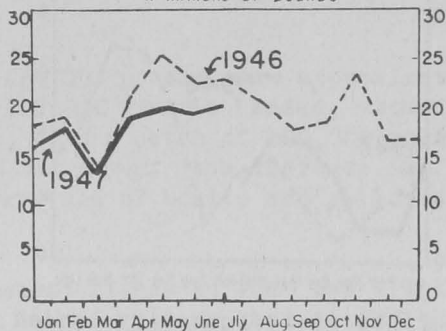
Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK CITY ARRIVALS: Receipts of fish and shellfish at Fulton Market during June 1947, totaled 19,760,000 pounds, according to the Service's Market News Office. This is a little more than three-quarters of a million pounds more than during May 1947. During June 1946, however, the total receipts were more than 22 million pounds.

Of the June 1947 total, about 64 percent was fresh and frozen fish, and 36 percent, shellfish.

Leading items were flounder (blackback), mackerel, scup, whiting, salmon, cod, haddock, halibut, and yellowtails. Outstanding in the shellfish arrivals were hard clams, shrimp, sea scallops, lobsters, hard and soft crabs, and squid.

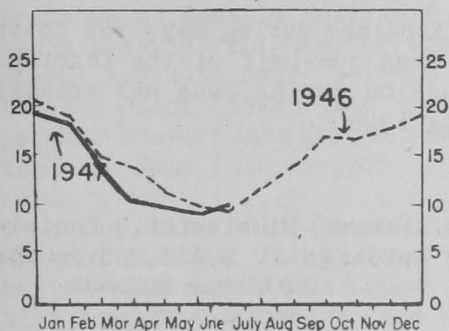
NEW YORK CITY RECEIPTS
in millions of pounds



* * * * *

NEW YORK CITY COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS: The holdings of frozen fish and shellfish in the New York metropolitan area on July 3, 1947, totaled 8,718,000 pounds, an increase of 4 percent when compared with the holdings on June 5, 1947, and a decrease of 11 percent when compared with the holdings on July 3, 1946, according to the local Market News Office.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS—NEW YORK
in millions of pounds



The holdings of salt-water species during June 1947 decreased 1 percent and fresh-water species, 7 percent, while shellfish items increased 68 percent. Important items included cod and haddock fillets, salmon, mackerel, and sablefish among salt-water species; carp, ciscoes, sturgeon, and whitefish in fresh-water fish; and

lobster tails, shrimp, and squid in shellfish items.

The holdings of individual items as of July 3, 1947, when compared with similar items held on July 3, 1946, show some interesting comparisons. Cod fillets held on July 3, 1946 amounted to 2,387,000 pounds while those held on July 3, 1947 were 1,305,000 pounds, a decrease of about 45 percent. The reverse is true of haddock fillets--on July 3, 1946, 98,000 pounds were held in storage compared with 585,000 pounds on July 3, 1947. These changes reflect the decreased imports of cod fillets into the New York area and in the case of haddock fillets, the comparative abundance of this species in 1947 as compared with 1946, when the Boston fleet was tied up until June.

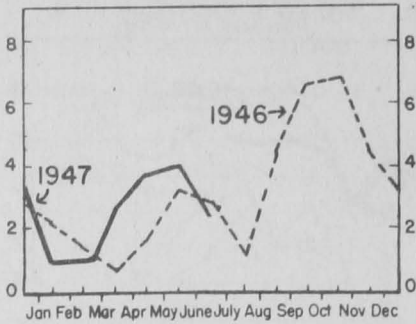


Gulf

PRODUCTION: Landings of shrimp during June for Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas as reported to the New Orleans Fishery Market News Office were 44 percent less than the previous month and slightly more than one-half of the quantity

landed in June of last year. During the first half of this year, landings were 30 percent less than for the same period in 1946. The closed season for the commercial catching of shrimp from inside and outside waters of Louisiana and Mississippi after June 10 is an important factor in accounting for the lower catch in June. Previous to this year, there was no closed season in outside waters. Louisiana inside waters were closed between December 15, 1946 and March 15, 1947. Last year, inside waters only in Louisiana were closed between March 15 and May 16, and between June 25 and August 12.

GULF SHRIMP RECEIPTS—
in millions of pounds



Oyster production has decreased, as is generally true during the summer months, however, small quantities were reported as being processed in June. This month's landings were approximately one-fifth of the quantity landed in May, and 36 percent less than the amount produced in June 1946. Landings during the first six months of this year were 37 percent greater than for the corresponding period in 1946.

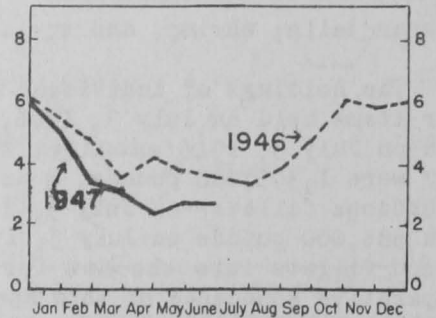
Fish production of the salt-water varieties was greater, while that of the fresh-water varieties was slightly less in June than in May. From January to June, inclusive, landings of both fresh-water and salt-water varieties were greater than last year.

Blue crab production increased 24 percent over landings during May, yet total production so far this year is only slightly more than one-half of the landings during the same period last year. Crab meat production during June was greater than in May, but is much less this year than during 1946.

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COLD STORAGE: Eleven cold-storage warehouses in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas reported frozen fish and shellfish holdings of 2,618,000 pounds on July 3, 1947; 3 percent greater than four weeks ago, but 22 percent less than on July 4, 1946, according to the New Orleans Fishery Market News Office.

GULF COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS
in millions of pounds



Frozen shrimp holdings on July 3 amounted to 785,000 pounds. During the previous four weeks the withdrawals exceeded the "in" movement by 262,000 pounds. On July 4, 1946, shrimp holdings were 1,159,000 pounds.

On July 3 of this year, salt-water fish holdings were 1,408,000 pounds; 218,000 pounds greater than four weeks earlier, but 437,000 pounds less than holdings one year ago. During the four weeks prior to July 3, withdrawals of Spanish mackerel, rosefish fillets, mullet, and small quantities of a number of other varieties exceeded the "in" movement.



Pacific

LANDINGS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: Total landings of market fish in June 1947 in the San Pedro-Santa Monica, San Diego, and Newport Beach areas of southern California were approximately the same as in May 1947, being only 5,000 pounds less than the 731,000 pounds landed in May, according to the Fishery Market News Office in San Pedro.

Arrivals at San Pedro-Santa Monica, totaling 469,000 pounds, were approximately 4 percent less; while San Diego landings, with 148,000 pounds landed, showed an increase of 54 percent. Newport Beach production, with a catch of 109,000 pounds, declined 25 percent from the May production. At San Diego, the increase in June over May was largely accounted for by increased arrivals of bonito and yellowtail, which were resold to canneries.

In general, production of most of the better market fishes in June was slightly better than in May, with increases in California halibut, rock bass, rockfishes, sculpin, sea bass, and smelt offsetting declines in barracuda and mackerel.

A comparison of landings in June 1947 with June 1946 would not be conclusive, since a price dispute in June 1946 heavily curtailed production.

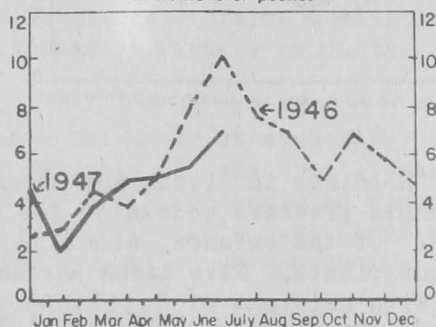
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SEATTLE ARRIVALS: Landings and wholesale receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products at Seattle totaled 6,624,000 pounds during June, according to the Service's local Market News Office. These receipts, which included over 451,000 pounds of miscellaneous fish livers and viscera were about 16 percent heavier than May, but nearly a third less than the June 1946 figure of 9,918,000 pounds.

The share dispute which had tied up the Seattle halibut fleet since the opening of the halibut fishing season on May 1 was finally settled toward the close of June and the local fleet hurriedly put to sea. These local vessels would not return to port with their first catches until the first week in July. Area II fishing closed on June 8, three days earlier than last year, which necessitated the much longer trip to the Area III grounds. Despite the belated start of the Seattle fleet, 12 trips totaling 155,000 pounds were landed at the local port during June by various units of the Alaska fleet and miscellaneous smaller craft. Additional truck, rail, and coastwise vessel shipments raised the halibut total to 2,058,000 pounds, less than half of the June 1946 halibut receipts. The average price received by the fishermen was 6 to 7 cents a pound higher than that of last year.

Otter trawl receipts of bottom fish were again substantially below normal and were responsible for a large portion of the month's decreased production. Compared with June 1946, when 154 trips delivered nearly 2½ million pounds, current trawl operations dropped to less than half with 1,107,000 pounds being landed in 67 trips. The bulk of these receipts were rockfishes and English and petrale soles.

SEATTLE RECEIPTS
in millions of pounds



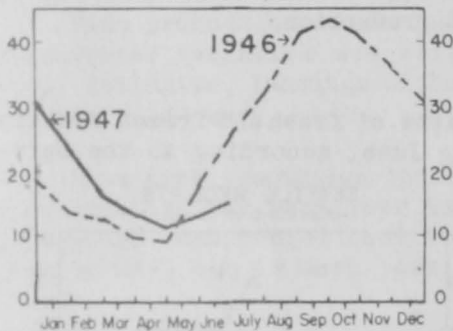
Salmon fishing continued exceptionally active and catches were generally above normal. A total of 2,612,000 pounds was delivered to Seattle from all sources. This was more than two and a half times the amount received last year and about a million pounds heavier than that of May, of this year. The migrations of salmon, particularly kings, continued heavy and nearly 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds of this species were received during June. Of this amount, British Columbia imports accounted for nearly a million pounds. Prices paid for red kings ranged from 9 to 12 cents a pound higher than 1946 sales.

Nearly half of all receipts, or 3,107,000 pounds, were imports from British Columbia; 2,691,000 pounds were received from local sources; and the balance amounting to 826,000 pounds was received from Alaska. Total receipts of all fishery products for the first six months of 1947 amounted to 28,391,000 pounds, about 14 percent below the comparable 1946 figure of 33,160,000 pounds.

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NORTHWEST COLD STORAGE: Stocks of frozen fishery products in 31 cold-storage warehouses of the Northwest region totaled 17,576,000 pounds on July 1, according to the Service's Seattle Market News Office. This was an increase of more than 3-1/3 million pounds over June 1 stocks. They were, however, 31 percent below the July 1, 1946 figure of 25,290,000 pounds.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS - NORTH PACIFIC
in millions of pounds



The Seattle halibut dispute was settled toward the close of June and all vessels rushed to catch some of the halibut remaining in the Area 3 quota. Although Seattle receipts of fresh halibut were far below normal due to the long tie-up, nearly 1,648,000 pounds were received from various sources with about a fourth of this amount entering the local freezers.

Holdings in Alaska and stocks of United States fish held in bond in British Columbia freezers accounted for about 59 percent of the Pacific Northwest holdings. Of the balance, about 33 percent was held in Washington and 8 percent in Oregon plants. Five items accounted for 92 percent of the total stocks. Halibut led with holdings of 9,357,000 pounds or 53 percent of the total, followed by salmon, mostly king and silver, 2,245,000 pounds; bait and animal food, 2,146,000 pounds; sablefish, 1,960,000 pounds; and fillets, 592,000 pounds.

Freezings during June totaled 6,424,000 pounds, about a million pounds more than May but less than half of the June 1946 freezings of 13,194,000 pounds. Nearly three-fourths of the current freezings was halibut. About a million pounds of salmon were also frozen of which 825,000 pounds were king salmon.

Cured stocks rose from 2,170,000 pounds to 2,680,000 pounds, a 24 percent increase over June and about 131 percent more than last year. Mild-cured salmon comprised nearly four-fifths of the cured fish stocks.



Great Lakes

RECEIPTS: Receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products in the Chicago wholesale market during June amounted to 8,146,000 pounds, according to the Service's Market News Office in that city. This total represented an increase of 8 percent compared with May's receipts and an increase of 4 percent over receipts for June 1946.

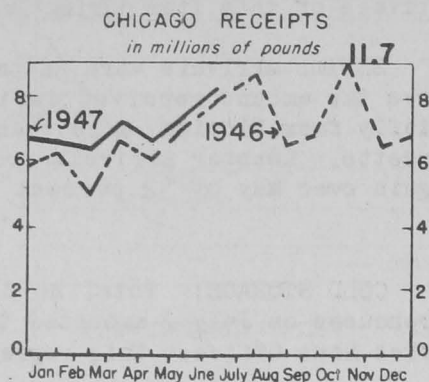
Fresh-water receipts rose 17 percent during June, due principally to increased arrivals of lake trout from Michigan and whitefish from Wisconsin. Arrivals of Lake Superior whitefish exceeded those of May by 30 percent and were 61 percent greater than the receipts of this species during June 1946. Lake trout receipts were 6 percent above those of May and 29 percent above lake trout arrivals during June 1946. Important arrivals of Manitoba yellow pike also added to the month's total. Yellow pike receipts were 24 percent above those for May and 53 percent greater than arrivals during June 1946. Shipments of "rough fish" (carp, buffalofish, sheepshead, etc.) from Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin were substantially above those during May.

Whitefish arrived in such quantities during the latter part of June that prices fell over 50 percent during one 3-day period, and on the first day of July, dropped to a low for the year of 12 cents with large lots selling at still lower prices. Dealers, equipped to utilize their own facilities, resorted to freezing as cold-storage warehouses tightened restrictions on acceptance of large quantities of fish for freezing. They were, however, willing to accept fishery products for storage.

Lake trout prices fluctuated throughout the month but never strayed very far away from an average of 32-34 cents per pound. Large arrivals of lake trout toward the end of June threatened to send the price downward, but arrivals slackened enough to prevent any drastic price change. Dealers, for a short period, were freezing most of their receipts but no great amount had to be handled in this manner.

Due to the long drawn-out negotiations on the West Coast, halibut arrivals fell 17 percent below arrivals for this variety during June 1946. Contrary to the usual custom, most of the halibut had its origin in British Columbia. Reason for this is the fact that Canadian fishermen took advantage of the U. S. halibut fleet tie-up to catch more than the ordinary amount taken by them. In June 1946, out of the 1,137,000 pounds of halibut arriving in Chicago, 697,000 pounds, or 61 percent, was U. S. caught. In June 1947, there were 947,000 pounds of halibut received in Chicago of which U. S. vessels caught only 279,000 pounds or 29 percent. Fresh halibut was at a premium during the latter part of June, and prices which had averaged around 24-27 cents during most of May rose to an average of 32-34 cents during late June. This situation also caused dealers concern over the prospects for frozen stocks of halibut, as most of the Area 2 catch was utilized in the fresh state.

Arrivals of salmon, chiefly king salmon, compared favorably with those during the corresponding month a year ago. There was some difference, however, in that most salmon supplies originated in British Columbia, with a good portion being of



the white king variety, an item that meets with little favor on the Chicago market.

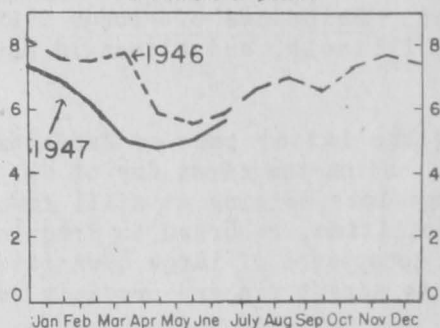
Rosefish fillet arrivals, while comparable to those during May, were 41 percent below those for June 1946. Arrivals of cod fillets during June were comparable to those for last year but were 44 percent below arrivals during May. Haddock fillets exceeded the May arrivals by 142 percent and were 74 percent above arrivals of this item during June 1946.

Shrimp arrivals were 34 percent below the May total but they were 2 percent above the amount received during June 1946. Receipts of spiny lobster tails, chiefly from Florida, more than doubled May receipts as did scallops from Massachusetts. Lobster arrivals from Maine, Massachusetts, and New Brunswick showed a gain over May of 32 percent to reach the highest total of the current year.

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COLD STORAGE: Total holdings of fishery products in Chicago cold-storage warehouses on July 2 amounted to 5,418,000 pounds, according to the local Fishery Market News Office. This represented an increase of 12 percent over the holdings on May 29. Compared with holdings on July 3, 1946, the amount represented a decline of 6 percent. Compared by items with holdings on May 29, fresh-water varieties showed a decline of 9 percent, salt-water items increased 18 percent, and shellfish and related items increased 35 percent.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS—CHICAGO
in millions of pounds



Most important fresh-water items held, in quantity, were whitefish, lake trout, chubs, lake herring, catfish and bullheads, and smelt.

Frozen fillets exceeded those of May 29 by 6 percent and were the leading item in quantity among salt-water varieties. They were followed in importance by halibut, salmon, sablefish, whiting, and flounder.

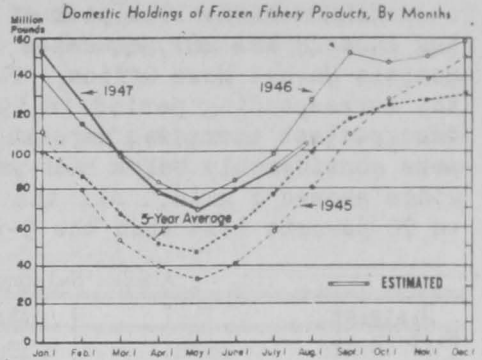
Shrimp, as usual, was the leading item among shellfish, constituting 71 percent of the holdings of all shellfish and related items. Following shrimp in importance were scallops, spiny lobster tails, and squid.

It is safe to say that enlarged cold-storage facilities among fish dealers has had some effect upon the over-all totals of fishery products held in storage in Chicago. It was noted during the month of May, when the shrimp receipts were quite important locally, that the shrimp holdings in public cold-storage warehouses changed very little. Most dealers elected to hold most of their receipts in their own houses. This is true, to a certain extent, among fresh-water items. Large receipts of salmon and halibut from the Pacific Coast had not become evident, so it was too early to tell what effect an influx of these varieties would mean in the public cold-storage picture. It has also been noted that changes in the cold-storage holdings have been small and that normal seasonal increases have not occurred. At the time of the year's heaviest production, there have been weeks when withdrawals exceeded the receipts in local warehouses.



United States

COLD-STORAGE FREEZINGS AND HOLDINGS: Stocks of frozen fish and shellfish held on July 1st by firms reporting their activities to the Fish and Wildlife Service amounted to 90,158,000 pounds, compared with 97,806,000 pounds on the same date in 1946, according to information contained in Current Fishery Statistics No. 352. Holdings increased 10.4 million pounds during June, compared with an increase of 13.1 million pounds in the same month the previous year. As a result of the early closure of halibut fishing in the waters south of Cape Spencer, Alaska, and the low rate of the capture of halibut in the waters north and west of the Cape, stocks of halibut increased only 2.8 million pounds during June, compared with 7.5 million pounds in June 1946.



Data contained in this bulletin on the domestic freezing and holdings of frozen fishery products are based on reports from 213 plants. These are principally public cold-storage warehouses.



RETAIL FOOD PRICES AND TOTAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX,
UNITED STATES 1940-45 AND 1946-47 BY MONTHS
(INDEX NUMBERS 1935-39 = 100)

YEAR AND MONTH	MEATS 1/	EGGS	DAIRY PRODUCTS 2/	FATS AND OILS 3/	CEREALS AND BAKERY PRODUCTS	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES			SUGAR AND SWEETS	BEVERAGES	ALL FOODS	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
						FRESH	CANNED	DRIED				
1940	96	94	101	82	97	97	192	101	97	92	97	100
1941	108	112	112	94	98	104	98	107	106	102	106	105
1942	126	136	125	120	105	133	122	136	126	122	124	116
1943	134	162	135	126	108	178	131	159	127	125	138	124
1944	130	153	134	123	108	177	130	166	126	124	136	126
1945	131	164	134	124	109	188	130	168	126	125	139	128
1946	161	169	165	152	125	191	141	190	144	140	160	139
JAN.	131	172	136	126	109	193	130	169	126	125	141	130
FEB.	131	144	137	125	110	193	131	170	127	125	140	130
MAR.	131	139	137	126	110	196	130	169	132	125	140	130
APR.	133	138	137	126	113	200	129	170	135	125	142	131
MAY	134	140	139	126	115	200	128	172	136	125	143	132
JUNE	134	147	148	126	122	197	128	172	136	126	146	133
JULY	174	161	179	138	126	202	131	176	138	126	166	141
AUG.	187	174	180	180	135	186	141	183	140	127	171	144
SEPT.	188	193	187	151	137	181	149	186	142	162	174	146
OCT.	191	215	202	148	138	179	155	199	168	166	180	149
NOV.	204	202	198	244	141	182	168	252	170	168	188	152
DEC.	198	201	201	207	142	181	173	268	175	176	186	153
1947												
JAN.	199	182	190	202	143	184	174	269	176	178	184	153
FEB.	197	170	183	201	144	189	173	270	178	183	182	153
MAR.	208	175	188	219	148	199	173	271	179	187	190	156
APR.	203	176	179	228	153	201	173	270	179	190	188	156
MAY	204	179	172	200	154	210	172	268	179	189	188	156
JUNE	217	183	172	188	155	208	170	263	180	181	190	157

1/ INCLUDES CHICKEN AND FISH. 2/ INCLUDES BUTTER. 3/ EXCLUDES BUTTER.

NOTE: INDEX NUMBERS FROM BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.