

Recent publications of interest to the commercial fishing industry are listed below.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE FREE FROM THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON 25, D. C. TYPES OF PUBLICATIONS ARE DESIGNATED AS FOLLOWS:

CFS - CURRENT FISHERY STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALASKA.
 FL - FISHERY LEAFLETS.
 MDL - MARKET DEVELOPMENT SECTION LISTS OF DEALERS, LOCKER PLANTS, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.
 SL - STATISTICAL SECTION LISTS OF DEALERS IN AND PRODUCERS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS AND BYPRODUCTS.
 SEP. - SEPARATES (REPRINTS) FROM COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW.

Number	Title
CFS-454	- Massachusetts Landings, October 1948
CFS-457	- Frozen Fish Report, Annual Summary 1948
CFS-458	- Maine Landings, Annual Summary 1948
CFS-460	- Massachusetts Landings, November 1948
CFS-462	- Maine Landings, January 1949
CFS-463	- Fish Meal and Oil, February 1949
CFS-464	- Frozen Fish Report, April 1949
FL-126 (Revised)	- Fish Reduction Processes
FL-332	- Recording Color Changes in Frozen Pink Salmon
SL-107 (Revised)	- Firms Canning Miscellaneous Fish and Fish Products, 1947
SL-109 (Revised)	- Firms Canning Caviar and Miscellaneous Fish Roe, 1947
SL-110 (Revised)	- Firms Canning Oysters and Oyster Products, 1947
SL-113 (Revised)	- Firms Canning Crab Meat, 1947
SL-115 (Revised)	- Firms Canning Miscellaneous Shellfish and Turtle Products, 1947
SL-117 (Revised)	- Firms Canning Sea Herring, 1947
SL-152 (Revised)	- Firms Manufacturing Oyster and Marine Clam Shell Products, 1947
SL-153 (Revised)	- Firms Manufacturing Fish Glue and Isinglass, 1947
SL-154 (Revised)	- Firms Manufacturing Seaweed Products, 1947
SL-157 (Revised)	- Firms Manufacturing Fish Liver Oils, 1947
SL-160 (Revised)	- Firms Manufacturing Menhaden Oil and Meal, 1947

Sep. 227 - The United States Fishery Mission to Venezuela

Sep. 228 - Vitamin A in Liver of the Alaska Fur Seal

Distribution and Occurrence of Starfish on Connecticut Oyster Beds in the Spring of 1949, Bulletin No. 3, Vol. 13, April 18, 1949, 6 p., mimeographed, free.

Available upon request from Fishery Biological Laboratory, Fish and Wildlife Service, Milford, Conn. Reports on the results of the spring survey of the distribution of starfish on Connecticut oyster grounds made in March. The area surveyed extended from about Morris Cove and Morgan Point at New Haven to Penfield Reef, west of Bridgeport. According to the report, the results of the spring survey showed that the distribution of starfish in the area surveyed remained, in general, the same as it has been for the past year. However, the numbers of starfish found during this survey were considerably higher than those recorded last fall, and is due to the larger numbers of starfish found along the deepest line of survey which mostly lies outside the cultivated areas.

The Production and the Fishing Methods of the Maine Herring Industry with Notes on the 1947 Season, by L. W. Scattergood, Special Scientific Report No. 67, 34 p., illus. with tables and figures, processed. Limited distribution. This report is a non-technical account of the production and fishing methods used by the Maine herring industry, the 1947 season, and the investigation of the herring fishery by the Service in cooperation with the Maine Sardine Packer's Association and the State of Maine's Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries. The author discusses the fishery, the gear employed, the need for adequate statistics, the 1947 season, and the establishment and analysis of statistical areas.

Quarterly Outlook for Marketing Fishery Products, April-June 1949, Fishery Leaflet 336.

This leaflet is the first of a series of quarterly market outlook reports to be compiled by the Service's Branch of Commercial Fisheries. Service data on fishing industry activities, material from other Government agencies, opinions of trade members, and information from varied domestic and foreign periodicals are summarized in the marketing outlook report. In addition, it discusses the general business situation, conditions in the food industry, recent trends in the fishing industry, and specific fishery marketing situations.

ARTICLES BY FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AUTHORS IN OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"Progress Report on the Sea Lamprey Study," by John Van Oosten, The Fisherman (Published by the Marine Publishing Co., Grand Haven, Mich.), March 1949, vol. 17, no. 3, pp. 6, 9. This article gives a resume of the work done in 1947 and 1948 on the sea lamprey study.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS MAY BE OBTAINED, IN MOST INSTANCES, FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM.

The American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac (For the Year 1950), 632 p., with tables, printed, \$3.50. The Nautical Almanac Office, United States Observatory under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., 1948. Available only by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. This book is similar in all respects to the one for 1949, with a few minor exceptions. It provides the navigator with a compact publication containing all of the ephemeris (astronomical) material essential to the solution of problems of navigational position.

An Annotated Bibliography of Oysters With Pertinent Material On Mussels and Other Shellfish and an Appendix on Pollution, by J. L. Baughman, 794 p., printed. The Texas A & M Research Foundation, The Agricultural & Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas, 1948. The bibliography, built up originally for the author's use, lists numerous articles or papers on oysters, mussels, other shellfish, and pollution. Wherever possible articles or papers have been rather fully abstracted or taken from Chemical Abstracts and Biological Abstracts. According to the author, an effort has been made to present the salient features of each paper so that this bibliography would enable the user to assemble rapidly pertinent material on oysters, mussels, etc.

"Argentine Fish and Whale Oil Production," article, Foreign Crops and Markets, May 9, 1949, vol. 58, no. 19, pp. 457-8, free. Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. This article gives Argentina's 1948-49 production and marketing of whale oil, and the 1948 production and marketing of fish oil and shark liver oil.

Biennial Report of the Fish Commission of the State of Oregon, 1949, (to the Governor and the Forty-Fifth Legislative Assembly), 36 p., printed. Fish Commission of the State of Oregon, Portland, Oregon. This is a report of the operations of Oregon's Fish Commission for the biennial period July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1948, and of the various divisions which make up the Commission. The report of the Master Fish Warden discusses the value of the State's resources, the conservation problems of the fisheries, and appropriations and revenue. The report

of the Division of Research reviews the investigations of the Columbia River system; the production of salmon from the coastal rivers; studies of the albacore, pilchards, salmon, sharks, bottom fish, and shellfish; and hatchery biology. Also included are reports of the Division of Engineering, Division of Fish Culture, financial statements, and tables showing the salmon escapement over Bonneville Dam from 1938 to 1948 by species and by months.

Canadian Fishery Markets (Review and Outlook), Market Bulletin No. 2, January 1949, 35 p., processed. Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. This is the second in a series of Market Bulletins designed to review the current marketing of various forms of Canadian fishery products and to give an appraisal of the outlook in individual markets. This issue surveys the marketing of fishery products during 1949, and attempts to forecast the prospects for 1949. In addition to a summary of the marketing outlook for 1949 for Canadian fishery markets, this report contains a more detailed outlook of the domestic and export markets (including the United States market), and a market outlook for types of fishery products (fresh and frozen, canned, cured, and fish meal and oil).

"Computing Human Consumption of Fish," article, Fisheries Bulletin, March-April 1949, vol. II, no. 1, pp. 2-36. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Washington, D. C. After some preliminary notes on the tabulation of fish consumption and consumption by continents, the article presents a formula for measuring fish consumption. According to the article, "the main purpose is to tabulate and compare some available consumption figures and to encourage the use of more uniform methods and more clearly defined concepts in future work on fish consumption statistics." In the tables which accompany the article, an attempt is made to tabulate, as concisely and conveniently as possible, data on the per capita consumption of fish for the countries on which information is available. The countries included are: 24 in North and Central America, 15 in Asia and Oceania, 9 in Africa, 13 in South America, and 24 in Europe.

Digest of International Developments, Foods and Related Agricultural Products, World Trade in Commodities, April 1949, vol. VII, parts 6, 7, and 8, no. 13, 4 p., processed. Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. (Available by purchase only at 5 cents per copy from the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., or Department of Commerce Field Offices). In addition to data on other commodities, this leaflet contains information on fishery products. One section of this report gives the imports (quantity and value) of fishery products into major United States territories and possessions for 1948, together with a short discussion. Another section discusses the Norwegian canned fish exports for 1948 and covers brisling, small sild, kippered herring, anchovies, canned dressed crabs, etc.

"The Eastern Belted Kingfisher, Megasceryle alcyon alcyon (Linnaeus), in Relation to Fish Management," by J. Clark Salyer, II and Karl F. Lagler, reprint from Transactions of the American Fisheries Society, vol. 76 (1946), pp. 97-117, printed. According to this paper, the kingfisher is the most common and universally distributed bird predator of fish in Michigan. Its principal migration routes are along the Great Lakes shores. Nesting territories are established along streams and lake shores; they are usually larger in the former than in the latter. The kingfisher is diurnal in its feeding with three peaks of activity--morning, afternoon, and early evening. First feeding of fledgelings is on insects; this food is followed by crayfish, then by fish. Fish eaten average about 2.3 inches in length and at fish hatcheries are mostly the species being propagated. On natural waters the food consists mostly of non-food and non-game fishes and crayfish. Because of their feeding proclivities, it is undesirable to have kingfishers about fish hatcheries and rearing stations. At present, general control on natural waters is not biologically justified. This paper was a contribution from the Department of Zoology of the University of Michigan, and from the Institute for Fisheries Research of the Michigan Department of Conservation. Substantial financial aid was given this study by the Wildlife Management Institute (American Wildlife Institute) and by the Associated Fishing Tackle Manufacturers.

"Fishing Chart," No. 71, scale 1:500,000, showing the waters of the Gulf of Maine and Georges Banks. U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Customs House, Boston, Mass., or may be purchased from any one of their chart sales agencies located in the principal seaport towns, 1949. This chart was designed especially to meet the needs of fishermen and fishing fleets operating in the Gulf of Maine and Georges Banks. The chart differs from the conventional nautical chart by portraying greater detail required by the fishermen in selecting desired water depths and bottom types. By its use, the fisherman is assisted in setting his trawl and making his run with assurance that the desired depth can be maintained. Of interest to owners of fathometers and others are special features of the chart showing an intensive and selection of soundings, depth curves, in continuous black lines at 5, 10, 15, 20, 40, 50, and 100 fathoms, and water tints in varying shades of blue to quickly show shoal water, together with notes indicating numerous bottom characteristics. Also, the location and names of fishing banks and areas are prominently shown, and loran curves are printed on the reverse side.

Foreign Government Purchasing Missions and Agencies Under Government Supervision Functioning Under ECA-Financed Programs, 7 p., processed. Economic Cooperation Administration, Washington, D. C. This leaflet lists the name, address, and functions performed by each foreign government purchasing mission and agency under government supervision functioning under ECA-financed programs. This list was submitted by appropriate representatives of the participating countries. While most of the countries participating in the European Recovery Program follow the general practice of utilizing private channels of trade whenever possible, certain purchasing of commodities financed by ECA is done through foreign government purchasing missions or agencies under foreign supervision.

Handbook on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 319 p., illus., and map, printed, \$1.50. Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C., 1948. (For sale by the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.) This book contains a comprehensive survey of the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and especially of administrative policies and the activities in the postwar period, first under military government by the United States Navy, and then as a strategic trusteeship under naval administration. A small section gives data on the marine resources of the trust territory, together with a table showing the 1941 catch and production for the area. Included is a map showing the many islands which compose the trust territory. According to this report, among the marine products in this area which have commercial potentialities are bonito, tuna, mackerel, shark fins, trepang, pearls, pearl shells, sponges, and cowrie shells, all of which were exploited by the Japanese.

The Mexican Fisheries Industry, Foods and Related Agricultural Products, World Trade in Commodities, April 1949, vol. VII, parts 6, 7, and 8, No. 10, 4 p., printed. Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. (Available by purchase only at 5 cents per copy from the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., or Department of Commerce Field Offices.) Based on a report from the United States Embassy at Mexico City, this publication gives a concise review of the Mexican fisheries. It discusses fishing areas, the tuna and shrimp fisheries, other fisheries, Pacific and east coast fishing ports, production data for 1941 through 1947, working conditions in the fisheries, fishing vessels, foreign trade, and outlook.

Newfoundland Fisheries Industry--United States Fish and Shellfish Trade with Mexico, Foods and Related Agricultural Products, World Trade in Commodities, January 1949, vol. VIII, parts 6, 7, and 8, no. 5. Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. (For sale at 5 cents per copy by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., or by Department of Commerce Field Offices.) The first part of this report deals with the Newfoundland fisheries industry and discusses the effects of Newfoundland's union with Canada upon the fisheries of both countries. It includes data on the Newfoundland cod, herring, seal, lobster, salmon, and squid fishery; and fish and whale oil industry. Most of the statistics are for 1947 and some are for the first part of 1948. The second part of the report deals with the United States fish and shell-

fish trade with Mexico for the first nine months in 1948 compared with the corresponding period in 1947. The data given includes exports (quantity and value) to Mexico by major categories, and imports (quantity and value) of fish and shellfish from Mexico by principal species. It concludes with a short discussion of the Mexican shrimp fishery.

Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulations, 1949 (Effective April 28, 1949), 10 p., printed.

This publication is accompanied by "Memorandum on 1949 Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulations," 9 p., processed. International Fisheries Commission, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. Gives the regulations of the International Fisheries Commission adopted pursuant to the Pacific Halibut Fishery Convention between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, signed January 29, 1937.

Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, Bulletin 1, 64 p., with tables and figures, printed. Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, Portland, Oregon, 1948. The first part of the publication contains the history and development of the Commission and includes the complete text of the tri-state (Washington, Oregon, and California) compact adopted in San Francisco at the Western Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments on November 21, 1946. The second and major part of the booklet gives the coordinated plans for management of the fisheries of the Pacific Coast prepared by the Research Departments of California, Washington, and Oregon. It covers in detail the salmon, steelhead, otter trawl, tuna, crab, anchovy, sardine and pilchard, shad, striped bass, and oyster fisheries. In addition, it discusses the development of latent fisheries, statistics, hydrographic studies in oceanography, and recommendations for cooperative studies and coordinated management of the Pacific Coast fisheries.

The "Point Four" Program, A Progress Report, April 1949, no. 1, 9 p., processed.

Division of Public Liaison, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D. C. This is the first of a series of Progress Reports on the Point Four Program designed to provide background information in summary form on developments in the President's program for world economic progress through cooperative technical assistance. According to the report, economic development means the development of productive resources, and included among the specific areas where the widespread improvement of techniques would be expected to contribute importantly to the productivity of these resources is natural resources, which includes forest and fisheries management.

Preliminary Survey of the Fresh-water Fisheries of Nigeria, by J. B. Welman, 71 p., illus., printed. The Government Printer, Lagos, Nigeria, 1948. A record of the results of an independent examination of the fresh-water fisheries of Nigeria carried out by the author in spare time during the last ten years (1929-38) of his service as an administrative official in Nigeria. Included are chapters on the fish and their economic value, natural causes of depletion of the fisheries, depletion from unrestricted fishing, and means of conservation. The book concludes with a list of Nigerian fresh-water fishes, with keys to the families and principal species, and native names of fishes.

"Report on Trawling Surveys on the Patagonian Continental Shelf," by Dr. T. John Hart, Discovery Reports (Issued by the Discovery Committee, Colonial Office, London, on behalf of the Government of the Dependencies of Falkland Islands), vol. 23, pp. 223-408. University Press, Cambridge, England, approx. \$7.00. Throughout the whole of the cold-temperate (sub-Antarctic) zone of the southern hemisphere the waters overlying the Patagonian Continental Shelf provide the largest expanse of sea shallow enough to support a considerable population of commercial fishes, according to this recently issued report. During the years 1927, 1928, and 1931-32 the Discovery Committee's research vessel, William Scoresby, carried out three trawling surveys of this region between latitudes 42° S. and 52° S. The primary object of the investigations was to provide information upon which the prospects of carrying on a commercial fishery from the Falkland Islands could be assessed. The results of these surveys are contained in this report. The surveys were actually conducted by the late E. R. Gunther and this report was written up mainly from manuscripts left by Gunther. The first part of the report is devoted to the general topography of the Patagonian Continental Shelf which stretches

from the River Plate in the north to Staten Island in the south, and extends offshore to an average distance of some 200 miles to the eastward. The second and larger part of the report deals mainly with the demersal fish. It was found that the Patagonian Shelf is notably poorer in species than are comparable areas elsewhere. A true hake (*Merluccius hubbsi*) and the "long-tailed hake" (*Macruronus magellanicus*), were dominant among the larger fishes; and particular attention is devoted to them in the report, which deals in a detailed manner with the relative sizes of Patagonian and European hake, the distribution and relative abundance, the relationship between length and weight and its value as an indicator of the spawning season, food and feeding, and the effect of latitude on numbers, size and sex ratio. The principal conclusion of the report is that, although the shelf is not very rich in trawlable fish, hake and other edible species are present in moderate numbers. Unfortunately, the best trawling grounds are not very near the Falkland Islands. However, the report shows quite clearly that, on the shelf to the northward, roughly equidistant from the Falkland Islands and the lesser Argentine ports, there is a stock of hake just sufficient to enable a modern trawler to pay its way if there were markets within a few hundred miles.

"Review of Recent World Fisheries Activities," article, Fisheries Bulletin, March-April 1949, vol. II, no. 1, pp. 37-48. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Washington, D. C. Tentative end-of-year 1948 fisheries reports for Canada, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Newfoundland, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States are contained in this article.

Second Biennial Report, 1946-47, 352 p., illus., printed. Department of Wild Life and Fisheries, New Orleans, La., 1948. A portion of this publication contains the reports of the Louisiana Fish and Game Division and the Oysters and Water Bottoms Division. Data on the fisheries of Louisiana are given for 1946 and 1947. Included is the production and valuation of fresh- and salt-water fishes, and production of salt-water shrimp and oysters. It also gives reports on the oyster investigations, shrimp researches, development of the crab fishery in Louisiana, and control of the water hyacinth.

"Sedentary Fish and the Doctrine of *Toomer v. Witsell*" (A memorandum to the Commissioners), by F. L. Zimmermann, 2 p., mimeo. Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, New York, N. Y., January 1949. This memorandum discusses the importance of state proprietorship in the management of sedentary fish, and suggests that the interstate fishery commissions and the state governments on all three coasts should be prepared to intervene in any case that may be raised on this issue so that the issues may be clearly placed before the Court. Three points that should be stressed in any Court case by the interstate commissions and the states involved are presented.

"Shellfish Sanitation in Virginia," article, Virginia Health Bulletin, January 1949, vol. 1, series 2, no. 9, pp. 3-11, 13-14, illus. Virginia State Board of Health, State Department of Health, Richmond, Va. The entire issue of this Bulletin is devoted to the Virginia shellfish sanitation program. It discusses how the State Health Department, through its Bureau of Shellfish Sanitation, makes sanitary and bacteriological surveys of all shellfish growing areas and classifies such waters as approved or restricted; and the sanitary precepts that have been established by the State for the control of harvesting and processing seafoods.

"The Story of the Maine Clam (*Mya arenaria*)", by R. L. Dow and D. E. Wallace, 20 p., illus., printed, free. Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries, Augusta, Maine, 1948. This bulletin is a short summary of the Maine soft clam fishery. It discusses the economic history, anatomy, biology, and environment of the Maine or soft clam. It concludes with a history of conservation and present program for Maine's clam fishery.

Technical & Scientific Cooperation, February 1949, 16 p., processed. Office of Public Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Reports on the educational and cultural projects coordinated by the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation in 1948. Included under fishery and wildlife resources are fishery development projects in which the Fish and Wildlife Service cooperated. These included studies in fish preservation and processing, experimental fishing, and marine, biological and oceanographic investigations.

Transactions of the American Fisheries Society, 1946 (Seventy-Sixth Annual Meeting, St. Paul, Minnesota, September 11-13, 1946, vol. 76, 473 p., printed. American Fisheries Society, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1949. Part I consists of the papers presented at the Seventy-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Society. Included are the following papers relating to commercial fisheries: "Fishery Conservation Through Education;" "Trends in the Lake Trout of Fishery of Lake Huron through 1946;" "Recent Investigations on the Sea Lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus*, in Ontario;" "The Age, Growth and Distribution of the Longjaw Cisco, *Leucichthys alpenae* Koelz, in Lake Michigan;" "Cooperative Fishery Survey of the Upper Mississippi River;" and "A Definition of Depletion of Fish Stocks." Part II is a report of the Symposium (Missouri River Basin--Flood Control, Navigation, and Irrigation and Their Relation of Fish and Game). Part III reports on the business sessions of the Society.

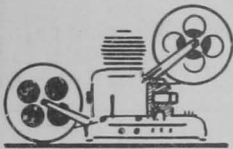
United States Foreign Trade in Fish and Fish Products, by George A. Salles and Maurice W. Wallar, Foods and Related Agricultural Products, World Trade in Commodities, April 1949, vol. VII, parts 6, 7, and 8, no. 14, 16 p., processed. Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. (Available by purchase only at 5 cents per copy from the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., or Department of Commerce Field Offices.) A summary of the United States foreign trade in fishery products is given in this report, together with tables. It includes exports and imports data for 1945 through 1948 (including the 1934-38 average for exports data) as well as a table showing a value index for imports and exports of fishery products for 1945 through 1948. These data are then broken down further into fresh and frozen fish and shellfish by leading species; canned fish and shellfish by leading species; and cured, salted, pickled, or dry-cured fish and shellfish. In addition, a short resume of the world fish catch and the United States fish and shellfish production is also included.

United States Trade With European Recovery Program Countries, International Reference Service, February 1949, vol. VI, no. 5, 44 p., processed. Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. The first part of this publication consists of background information regarding the European Recovery Program, and imports and exports with European countries. The statistical tables constituting the main portion of this report contain a wide range of information for prewar and postwar periods on the trade of the United States with the ERP area. They may be subdivided into three main groups: (1) Total trade with the whole area, including dependencies, broken down by individual countries and dependencies; (2) economic-class and commodity-group data, including export-group data for the ERP area (excluding dependencies), and imports by economic classes from the participating countries and from dependent areas without details for individual countries or dependencies; (3) trade with each country (excluding dependencies) showing the commodity distribution of the trade prewar and postwar. For the import trade a further table is included showing the semimanufactures and manufactures imported from Europe as a whole, but comprising commodities normally furnished largely by ERP countries, in 1937 and the first quarter of 1948, to provide a comparison between the position of European-ECA countries as a supplier in a prewar year and in the postwar period immediately preceding the passage of the Economic Cooperation Act. Most

of the tables include data for 1938, 1946, 1947 and January-June 1948. Under the general heading of foodstuffs, fishery products are listed in the tables under the two general headings of "fish and fish products" and "animal and fish oils, inedible."

What About Fish? (Selection, Food Value, and Basic Cooking Methods), by Hilda Faust and Vera Greaves Mrak, Circular 144, 12 p., illus., printed. The College of Agriculture, California Agricultural Extension Service, University of California, Berkeley, Calif., November 1948. Presents a few simple facts about fish cookery. This circular discusses nutritive value, buying fish, preparing fish, gives basic recipes for cooking fish, and gives several recipes for fish sauces.

"World Production of Fish Oils Decreases," article, Foreign Crops and Markets, May 9, 1949, vol. 58, no. 19, pp. 447-51, free. Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This article discusses the 1948 world production of fish oils, not including whale oil, in general and by countries (United States, Norway, Iceland, Canada, Japan, Newfoundland, the United Kingdom, Portugal, Argentine, Brazil, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Union of South Africa, Angola, Australia, and the Soviet Union). A table is given showing the estimated production by specified countries for the years 1945 through 1948 and the average for 1935-39.



FISHERY MOTION PICTURES

The following motion pictures are available only from the source given in each listing.



Pacific Halibut Fishing, 16 mm. color and sound, 12 minutes. Produced by the Fish and Wildlife Service, May 1949. This new film follows a typical Seattle halibut schooner on a voyage to the halibut fishing grounds in the Gulf of Alaska, and demonstrates the long-line method used for commercial halibut fishing. It is intended for general showings to such audiences as trade groups, women's organizations, schools, etc. Can be borrowed from the DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C. (Because the number of prints is limited, requests for booking the film should be made as far in advance as possible. Requests will be handled in order of receipt. Each request should indicate clearly the address to which the shipment is to be made. Shipments are usually made by express, the borrower paying transportation charges both ways, but there is no charge for the use of the film.)



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