



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.

SEP.- SEPARATES (REPRINTS) FROM COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW.

SSR.-FISH. - SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC REPORTS--FISHERIES (LIMITED DISTRIBUTION).

Number	Title
CFS-841	Fisheries of the United States and Alaska, 1950, Annual Summary, 12 p.
CFS-842	Frozen Fish Report, February 1953, 8 p.
CFS-843	Frozen Fish Report, 1952 Annual Summary, 13 p.
CFS-849	Fish Meal and Oil, January 1953, 2 p.
CFS-853	Frozen Fish Report, March 1953, 8 p.
SSR-Fish. No. 94	Passage of Shad at the Bonneville Fishways, by G. B. Talbot, 33 p., illus., March 1953

Number	Title
Sep. No. 343	Shellfish Explorations in Certain Southeastern Alaskan Waters by the John N. Cobb, Spring 1952.
Sep. No. 344	Alaska's Shrimp Industry.
Sep. No. 345	Freezing-Fish-at-Sea--New England: Part 6 - Changes and Additions to Experimental Equipment on the Traver Delaware.
Sep. No. 346	Technical Note No. 25--Amino-Acid Content of Salmon Roe.

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.

Annual Report of the Director Fish and Wildlife Service to the Secretary of the Interior, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952 (Reprinted from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior), 39 p., illus., printed. Summarizes the various activities of the Service. Specifically discussed are utilization of fishery resources (describes the activities of the Branch of Commercial Fisheries); administration of Alaska fisheries; Pribilof Islands fur-seal industry; research in fishery biology (coastal, inland, marine, and shellfish fisheries); maintenance of inland fisheries; Federal aid to state projects for the restoration of fish and wildlife; river basin development and wildlife needs; international cooperation in conservation (international conservation agreements and technical cooperation); and other activities.

Offshore Grounds Important to the United States Haddock Fishery, by Howard A. Schuck, Research Report 32, 23 p., illus., printed, 15 cents, 1952. Presents information concerning the areas fished for

haddock by the United States otter-trawl fleet over a 12-year period, 1938-49. A series of charts is included. One chart shows the relative intensity of fishing over the areas fished for the entire study period. The most important grounds for the United States haddock fishery are on Georges Bank. About 82 percent of the fishing effort over the 12-year period was spent on this bank, the most heavily fished areas being Northern Edge, Southeast Georges, and the "Corner" between South Channel and Georges Bank proper. The remaining 18 percent of fishing effort was spread among the various Nova Scotian banks, particularly Browns Bank, Emerald Bank, Horseshoe Ground, and around Sable Island. Other charts show the relative intensities in each month of the year. The areas of most intense fishing varied in location from month to month. The relative importance of the Georges Bank grounds varied from a low in April when 63.5 percent of the total fishing effort was spent there, to a high in October when 94.2 percent of the effort was spent on these grounds.

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM.

(California) Common Marine Bivalves of California, by John E. Fitch, Fish Bulletin No. 90, 106 p., illus., printed. Bureau of Marine Fisheries, Department of Fish and Game, San Francisco, Calif., 1953. This bulletin is designed to provide authorized names for the more common edible marine bivalve mollusks of California. It covers 60 of the more common clams, mussels, scallops, and oysters of the State. It is also an attempt to assess the economic importance to the State of these bivalves by recording the extent and location of the available bivalve-producing grounds, and the number and abundance of the edible species. Also, by contributing to a knowledge of their life histories, lay the foundation for such protective legislation as may in the future be found necessary. It proposes to make available to the amateur clam digger and amateur naturalist a means of identifying the more common and important bivalves. It is meant as a guide for any person interested in bivalve mollusks regardless of his technical knowledge and background. This bulletin includes sections on the names of bivalves; habits and habitats; anatomy; locomotion; feeding and nutrition; growth; reproduction; ecological relationships; economic importance; clamming methods and gear; and preparation and use of clams as food. It also includes a glossary of technical terms; a key to some marine bivalves of California; a list of common and scientific names; and descriptions and illustrations.

(California) The Commercial Fish Catch of California For the Year 1951, with an Evaluation of the Existing Anchovy Case Pack Requirements, Fish Bulletin No. 89, 68 p., illus., printed. Bureau of Marine Fisheries, Department of Fish and Game, San Francisco, Calif., 1953. The report contains data on the landings of commercial fish and shellfish, and shipments into California during 1951; information on the number of licensed commercial fishermen and registered fishing boats in the State; data on the number of fish taken by anglers fishing from licensed party boats; and the recorded catch of live bait in southern California made by vessels supplying the party boat fleet. In addition, the report contains an evaluation of the existing anchovy case-pack requirements prescribed in the California Fish and Game code. A list of common and scientific names of California fishes, crustaceans, and mollusks is included.

Fisheries Year-Book and Directory 1952-53 (International Reference Book and Directory of the Fishing and Fish Processing Industries), edited by Harry F. Tysser, 400 p., printed, illus. British-Continental Trade Press Ltd., London, England. (Available in the United States from John D. Griffiths, American Sales Director, British-Continental Trade Press Ltd., 3606 Parkwood Drive, Greensboro, N. C.) A book with a wide scope, and a valuable reference on the commercial aspects of the fisheries. Touches upon all phases of the fisheries of the world—catch, processing, vessels, gear, research, edible products and byproducts, and recent developments and techniques in various countries. Divided into two sections, the first

part has articles on various phases of the fishery industries and the second part is an extensive directory of firms engaged in the various branches of those industries. The chapter "Around the World" is a survey of the fisheries, fish processing, and trade in Algeria, Australia, France, Greenland, Greece, Israel, India, Japan, Malaya, Morocco, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, South Africa, United States, U. S. S. R., and Yugoslavia. The fishery industries of Great Britain, Denmark, Iceland, and the German Federal Republic are treated more extensively in separate articles. Other chapters cover refrigeration progress in the fishing industry; the expansion of the smoked salmon trade; world distribution of food fish; and the 1951 annual report of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. Most of the statistics are for 1951. There are articles on English fishery research; fish oils; the use of measuring and controlling instruments; developments in fishing-vessel construction; and developments in canning techniques. A fish supply calendar is included, tabulated by type of fish, area of catch, and months of supply. Among the lists are trade journals of interest to the fishery industries; organizations and trade associations; and an index of fishing nets. A dictionary of fish names gives the scientific, French, German, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, and Dutch names of a considerable number of fish and shellfish.

The second part of the book consists of a directory divided into industry classifications, with the names of firms grouped by countries. Included are: (1) exporters and curers, quick freezers, trawler owners; (2) importers and wholesalers; (3) fish canners and preservers; (4) machinery and equipment for fish processing, refrigeration, etc.; (5) packing machinery, materials, etc.; (6) supplies for fisheries; (7) fish byproducts (meal, oil, vitamins, etc.); (8) cold storage and transport. Although these directories do not list many United States firms, the listings for the other countries seem to be fairly extensive. Also included is a list of trade marks, descriptions of the products merchandised under them, and the producers and distributors using them. The last list in the book is a "Buyers' Guide and Classified List of Advertisers." This latest edition incorporates the "World Fisheries Year-Book," "North Atlantic Fisheries Year-Book," and the "Herring Exporters Manual."

Foreign Commerce Yearbook, 1950, 730 p., printed, \$2.25.

Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.) Contains basic statistics on foreign trade and related information concerning 82 countries, including condensed fisheries production data for a few of the countries. The data, in highly condensed form, covering 1950 were compiled from official publications of the various countries, supplemented by information from international agencies, the U. S. Foreign Service, and other U. S. Government sources. For each country, a brief description is given of its area and population, agriculture, fishing, forestry and mining, industrial production, transportation,

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM.

and finance. Accompanying trade statistics show value and volume of trade with other nations and value and volume of imports and exports of the principal commodities traded with the United States and the rest of the world. The 1950 statistics indicate a recovery over the earlier post-war years in both production and trade by most of the nations. Figures are also given for 1947, 1948, and 1949 wherever available. The new yearbook continues a series which has been issued by the Department of Commerce annually since 1922, except for the period 1939-47, when the disruption of trade by the war and the subsequent unavailability of information on many areas caused a suspension.

General and Financial Stability of the Gulf Shrimp Industry (Research and Survey Report), by Frank A. M. Williams, 41 p., printed. George Engine Co., Harvey, Louisiana. Includes a brief historical summary of commercial shrimping and a description of the progress made in the trawl, boats, and other equipment used in the shrimp fishery. Discusses the changed conditions in the shrimp industry and the effect of these changes, including the increased available supply, expansion in marketing and distribution facilities, and prices and increased market stability. Present financing methods of shrimp-boat purchasers are described. A prediction of the shrimp industry's future is also included.

Illustrations of Japanese Fishing Boats, 1952, 327 p., printed in Japanese and English. Japanese Fisheries Agency, Tokyo, Japan, (Printed by Nippon Oyo Printing Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.) This book presents detailed construction plans and performance data for 42 types of engine-propelled Japanese fishing boats. The tables include principal dimensions, capacity, light- and full-load conditions, and trial results. The many drawings for each vessel include general arrangement plans, midship section construction, lines and offset, hydrostatic and stability curves, fishing gear arrangement, insulation construction, engine-room arrangement, and piping arrangement. The book is divided into two sections, covering wooden and steel vessels. The introduction explains that this book was compiled as a reference for designers, shipowners, and members of the fishing industry. Unfortunately, some of the plans have been reduced to the point where fine lettering is blurred and indistinguishable. There is no text.

—H. R. Bullis

(Department of the Interior) 1952 Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior (Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952), 506 p., printed, indexed, \$1.25. U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.) (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.) This publication contains the annual reports of the various agencies of the Department of the Interior, including the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Defense Fisheries Administration. Included under Fish and Wildlife Service are summaries of its various activities. Specifically discussed are utilization of fishery resources (describes the activities of the Branch of Commercial Fisheries); administra-

tion of Alaska fisheries; Pribilof Islands fur-seal industry; research in fishery biology (coastal, inland, marine, and shellfish fisheries); maintenance of inland fisheries; Federal aid to state projects for the restoration of fish and wildlife; river basin development and wildlife needs; international cooperation in conservation (international conservation agreements and technical cooperation); and other activities. Under the Defense Fisheries Administration section, a concise description of that agency and its functions is presented.

(International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries) Second Annual Report for the Year 1951-52, 68 p., illus., printed. International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, St. Andrews, N. B., Canada, 1952. This is the second annual report of the Commission and includes an administrative report and financial statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952; report of the second annual meeting; mesh regulation to increase the yield of the Georges Bank haddock fishery; and statistics of landings of groundfish by all countries fishing in the Convention area.

(International Tin Study Group) The Statistical Year Book, 1952 (Tin, Tinplate, Canning), 266 p., illus., printed, \$2 (US\$5.60) or equivalent. International Tin Study Group, 7 Carel van Bylandtlaan, The Hague, Holland, November 1952. This is the second Year Book on all aspects of the world tin industry prepared by the International Tin Study Group. In view of the present and potential importance of the canning industry as a user of tinplate and, therefore, of tin, particular attention has been given to the insertion of canning statistics, including production and trade. There are statistics on nearly all canned food products. Fish and shellfish products are listed as a group in quite a few of the tables.

(Maryland) Ninth Annual Report, 1952, Maryland Board of Natural Resources, Annapolis, Md., 196 p., illus., printed. This report covers the fiscal year July 1, 1951, through June 30, 1952, and is divided into the following parts: Part I--Introduction; Part II--Activities of the Board; Part III--Departmental Reports; and Part IV--Legislation and Budget. Part III contains the annual reports of the five component Departments of the Board, including the Department of Tidewater Fisheries, the Department of Game and Inland Fish and the Department of Research and Education. The Department of Tidewater Fisheries report discusses oyster production, law enforcement, training field personnel, boat maintenance, leasing of oyster grounds, and the public relations and educational program. Included are these tables giving 1951 data unless otherwise indicated: oyster shells planted; seed oysters transplanted in 1950-51; blue-crab catch; shellfish licenses issued; Chesapeake Bay commercial fish landings (catch by species by gear); Atlantic Ocean commercial fish landings (catch by gear by species total Maryland landings (catch and ex-vessel value by species); and fish net licenses issued. Also a table is included showing a ten-year summary of Maryland's commercial fisheries. The Department of Game and Inland Fish report includes a

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM.

discussion of the accomplishments in Maryland's inland fisheries; inland fishing conditions; cooperative inland fish investigations; federal aid in inland fish management; and future plans and recommendations. The Department of Research and Education report contains information on the hydrographic program; analysis of fish catch records and other investigations relating to oysters, finfish, and crabs. Part IV contains a summary of the conservation legislation enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland for the fiscal year covered by this report and all amendments to conservation laws made during the year. The Appendix contains the full text of the Maryland-Virginia Compact of 1785, including the amendments passed by the Maryland General Assembly in 1949.

"The Preservation of Fishing Nets, Trawl Twines and Fibre Ropes for Use in Sea Water," by W. R. G. Atkins and F. J. Warren, article, Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, vol. XXXI, no. 3, pp. 509-13, printed. Cambridge University Press, Bentley House, N. W. 1, London, 1953, 31s. 6d. net (US\$4.60). Describes a series of seawater absorption and durability tests made on sisal, manila, and coir rope that had been treated with Cuprinol and tar, and on cotton netting that had been treated with various copper and aluminum compounds. Treating the different ropes with Cuprinol and tar increased their wet weight only slightly. Less water was absorbed than without the preservative. Cotton netting treated with copper naphthenate preservatives lasted 9 months against 5½ months for untreated in clean seawater tests. Manila twine treated with Cuprinol lasted 16 months against almost 9 for the untreated.

--H. R. Bullis

Review of Kenya Fisheries, 1951, by Hugh Copley, 78 p., illus., printed. The Government Printer, Nairobi, Kenya. Reviews the Kenya fisheries for 1951, with special reference to the river fisheries, hatchery work, a fish-culture farm, and the marine fisheries. The report on the marine fisheries discusses production, prices, marketing and distribution, and types of gear. Includes a list of the common fishes caught off the Kenya coast (with their scientific, common, and Swahili names) and a list of the poisonous fishes. Also includes statistical data on the yield of trout by river and area for the period 1938-51, and fish trap results.

Western North Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Cooperative Research Program, Progress Report No. 4, 53-4, Annual Report for Year 1952, 4 p., processed. The Marine Laboratory, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla. Summarizes the 1952 activities of the Marine Laboratory staff in the investigations of the life history of the western North Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus), to be continued during 1953. Such things as systematics, anatomy and physiology, distribution, migrations, breeding and development, behavior, and air and surface observations are covered. Biometric data indicate that there is no wholesale intermingling between bluefin tuna of the western North Atlantic and those of the eastern North Atlantic. New records extend the known range of the bluefin as far south as the north (Caribbean) coast of South America, including the entire Caribbean area, the Gulf of Mexico proper excepted. Observations and plankton collections confirmed that the western edge of the Bahama Banks is at least part of the breeding grounds of the bluefin during May and June. Limited work with underwater hydrophones revealed no evidence of sounds being emitted from the schools of tuna. Data were collected from the Caribbean, the Bahamas, New England, Nova Scotia, and Europe.

--D. E. Powell

TRADE LISTS

The Commercial Intelligence Branch, Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., has published the following mimeographed trade lists. Copies of these lists may be obtained by firms in the United States from that Office or from Department of Commerce field offices at \$1.00 per list:

Canners--Meat, Fish, Vegetable, and Milk Products--Western Germany and Berlin, (January 1953). Lists names and addresses of canners. Size of firm and types of products packed are indicated. Fish canners are included.

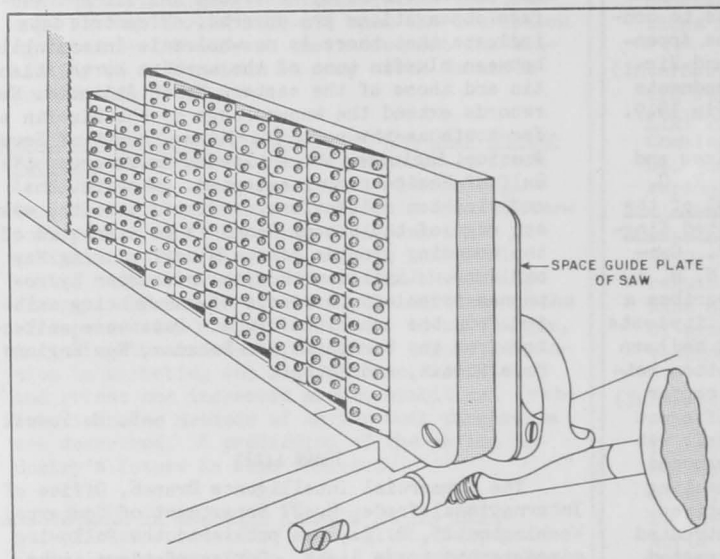
Boat and Ship Builders, Repairers, and Chandlers--Morocco (January 1953). Lists names and addresses of boat builders and repairers, and ship chandlers. Size and type of vessels handled and services offered by each firm are shown.



"NO-SMEAR" MEAT SAWING MAY BE APPLIED TO FROZEN FISH

A "smear remover" for use in cutting meat with a power saw was recently developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It eliminates the bothersome and time-consuming task of removing the "smear" by hand, and might be of use to fish dealers who steak large quantities of frozen fish.

"Smear" is bone dust and fat particles left on meat cuts by power saws. An objectionable "sawdust," comparable to this "smear," occurs when large quantities of salmon, swordfish, or other fish are steaked. This "smear" or "sawdust" detracts from the appearance of the cuts and can contribute to bacterial growth.



SMEAR REMOVER MOUNTED ON SPACE GUIDE PLATE OF POWER SAW.

The "smear remover" consists of a series of stainless steel leaf-type springs, each of which has one or more holes, that are used to scrape the outer surface of the meat as it passes by the springs. The holes for horizontally successive rows of springs are offset to permit scraping the entire outer surface of the cut.

To work properly, it is necessary that the operator hold the meat firmly against the "smear remover" so that all of the outer surface of the meat rubs against the attachment as the meat is pushed past the saw. For many meat cuts this is said to take no more time than power sawing without the "smear remover." Properly used, the attachment leaves meat cleaner than when a scraper or a cloth is used. Operators have expressed the opinion that it leaves the cut as clean as if made with a knife.

Tests in two stores indicated that the "smear remover" increased production of their cutting operations 20 to 30 percent on meat cuts requiring cleaning, and saved 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ man-hours weekly in an average size supermarket. It is estimated that the attachment will cost \$60 to \$75. Developers of the invention have made their rights in it available to the public on a free-use basis.

Editorial Assistant--Ruth V. Keefe

Illustrator--Gustaf T. Sundstrom

Compositors--Jean Zalevsky, Betty Coakley, and Alma Greene

* * * * *

Photograph Credits: Page by page, the following list gives the source or photographer for each photograph in this issue. Photographs on pages not mentioned were obtained from the Service's file and the photographers are unknown.

Pages 2, 3, and 4--Staff of Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations; p. 6--Garth I. Murphy; p. 57--Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, Italy.