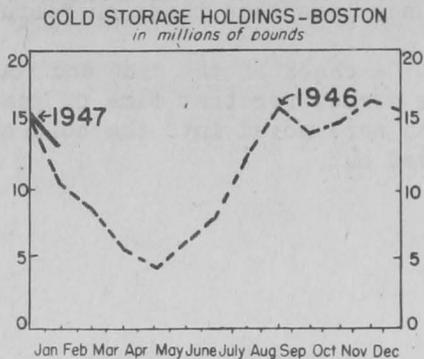


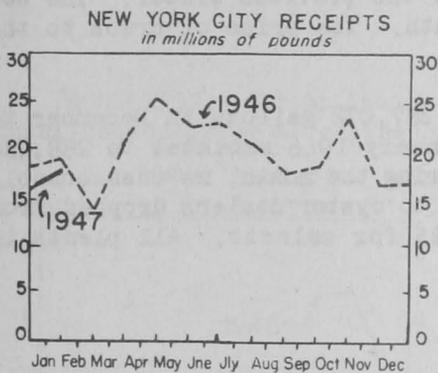
held 9,448,000 pounds on January 29, a decrease of 1,323,000 pounds compared with January 1, but 5,821,000 pounds greater than stocks on February 1, 1946. New England plants, other than those at Gloucester and Boston, held a total of 2,944,000 pounds as of February 1, a decrease of 1,287,000 pounds compared with the previous month and 1,877,000 pounds less than the inventory on February 1, 1946.

Items held in the New England plants in quantities over a million pounds were rosefish fillets, pollock fillets, haddock fillets, cod fillets, and whiting.



Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK CITY ARRIVALS: Landings and receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products in New York City's wholesale salt-water market during January totaled 17,020,000 pounds. This represented a decrease of 4 percent compared with December receipts, and a decline of 9 percent compared with January 1946, according to the Service's local Market News Office.



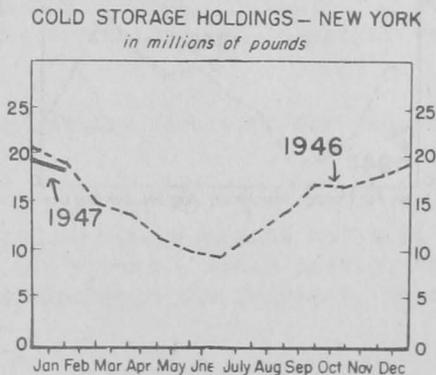
Consumer demand throughout the month was only moderate, and despite the decline in fish production, on several days quantities of fish were carried over.

Species that appeared in abundance were yellowtail, cod, fluke, haddock, smelt (mostly frozen), porgies, flounder, and lemon sole. In addition, Spanish mackerel and mullet from the South were in good supply, but moved very slowly. The most important shellfish items were mussels, hard clams, oysters, scallops, and shrimp.

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NEW YORK CITY COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS: Holdings of fish and shellfish in the New York metropolitan area totaled 18,481,000 pounds on February 1, 1947. This figure represented a decrease of 4 percent compared with stocks on January 1, but was an increase of 3 percent compared with February 1, 1946 holdings, according to the Service's local Market News Office.

Salt-water items held in greatest quantity were cod fillets (including some imported fillets), salmon, and halibut. Mackerel holdings were very light compared with those on February 1, 1946. Cisco, sturgeon and spoonbill cats, and whitefish were foremost in the fresh-water holdings. Lobster tails, scallops, and shrimp were the out-



standing items in the shellfish stocks. Shrimp holdings were nearly a million pounds less than those on February 1, 1946.

A check of the "in" and "out" cold-storage figures indicated that the activity was normal for that time of year. During January, more than 3 million pounds of fish were moved into the cold-storage warehouses and over 3½ million pounds were moved out.



Chesapeake

PRODUCTION: Landings of fish and shellfish in the Hampton Roads area of Virginia during the month of January amounted to 2,765,000 pounds compared with 1,438,000 pounds in December, an increase of approximately 92 percent. Compared with production during January 1946, this was a decline of 1,027,000 pounds, according to the Service's local Market News Office.

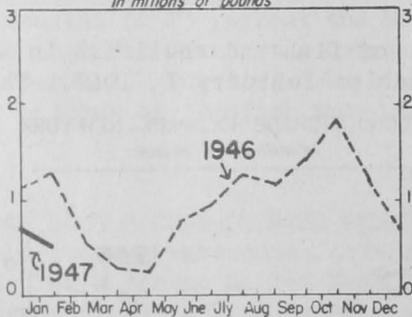
Production of fresh picked crab meat in the Virginia-Maryland areas amounted to 105,000 pounds, a decrease of 29,000 pounds compared with that during December. Production in January 1946 totaled 144,000 pounds. The winter's crab dredging to January 31 was very poor in comparison with that of the previous winter. The demand for crab meat held up well throughout the month. The price of crabs to the fishermen rose from \$10 to \$12 per barrel.

Production of shucked oysters increased from 287,072 gallons in December to 289,110 gallons in January. Production during January 1946 amounted to 288,488 gallons. The demand for shucked oysters declined during the month, as unseasonably warm weather prevailed most of the time. The price to oyster dealers dropped from \$4 to \$3.50 for standards, and from \$4.50 to \$4.25 for selects. All plants in this area worked nearly full time.



South Atlantic

SOUTH ATLANTIC SHRIMP RECEIPTS
in millions of pounds



PRODUCTION: Shrimp production in Florida and other South Atlantic States during January amounted to 587,000 pounds (heads off). This was 20 percent less than the December landings and 59 percent less than those during January 1946, according to the Service's Market News Office at Jacksonville. Florida and Georgia landings were 63 and 43 percent less, respectively, than for the corresponding month last year.

Continued warm weather, heavy fogs, and high winds during the month were chiefly responsible for the decrease in shrimp production in this area.

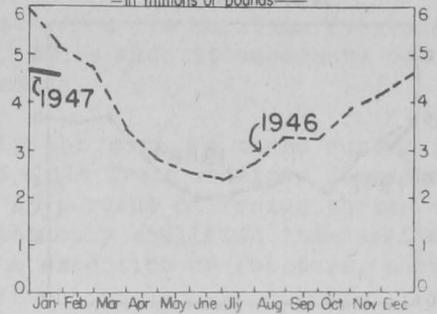
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COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS: Fish and shellfish holdings on February 1 in five major cold-storage warehouses in the South Atlantic States totaled 4,311,000 pounds. Compared with holdings on January 1, this represented a decrease of 263,000 pounds, or 6 percent, and was 853,000 pounds less than stocks held on February 1, 1946, according to the Service's Market News Office at Jacksonville. Total withdrawals exceeded total receipts by 269,000 pounds.

Items in storage of over 100,000 pounds were, in order of quantity, mullet, fillets of cod, haddock, pollock, and rosefish; shrimp, whiting and king whiting, Spanish mackerel, catfish and bullheads, and scup.

Holdings of fish declined 191,000 pounds and stocks of shellfish, 72,000 pounds during January. Withdrawals of mullet, croaker, fillets, sea trout, whiting and king whiting, spiny lobster, and scallops accounted for the major reduction. Shrimp holdings on February 1 were approximately one-half of stocks on February 1, 1946.

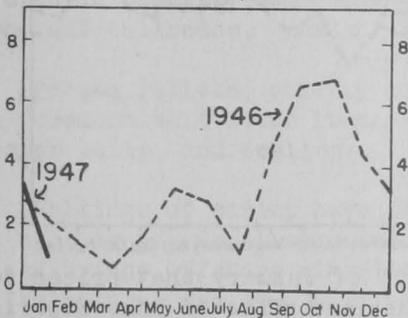
COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS—SOUTH ATLANTIC
—in millions of pounds—



Gulf

PRODUCTION: Shrimp landings in the Gulf area during January totaled 1,078,000 pounds (heads off), a decline of 2,150,000 pounds compared with the December production and 1,122,000 pounds less than January 1946, according to the Service's Market News Office at New Orleans.

GULF SHRIMP RECEIPTS—
in millions of pounds



Texas shrimp production during January was greater than that during the corresponding month last year; Mississippi and Alabama landings were only a small percentage of the January 1946 production; and Louisiana's total was 65 percent of the quantity landed during January 1946.

The oyster-canning season got under way in January, which was earlier than last year, and many fishing craft were consigned exclusively to oyster production. Over 30 times more oysters were canned during the month than in January 1946.

Shrimping operations were curtailed, for a number of days, by heavy fog over the coastal area, which also hindered the movements of freight and passenger vessels.

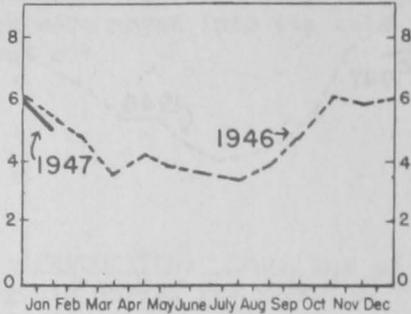
Less than 10 percent of shrimp landings during January were used for canning.

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COLD-STORAGE: Shrimp holdings in 11 Gulf cold-storage plants amounted to 2,779,000 pounds on January 30, 23 percent less than stocks 4 weeks previous and 5 percent less than holdings on January 31, 1946, according to the Service's Market News Office at New Orleans.

Holdings of frozen cooked and peeled shrimp amounted to 111,000 pounds on January 30. This represented a decrease of 13 percent compared with stocks 4 weeks previous. Cooked and peeled shrimp holdings totaled only 3,000 pounds on January 31, 1946.

GULF COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS
in millions of pounds



Frozen salt-water fish holdings amounted to 1,766,000 pounds on January 30, 15 percent less than stocks on January 2 and 23 percent below holdings on January 31, 1946. Mullet, Spanish mackerel, red snapper, rosefish fillets, cod fillets, flounder (including sole), whiting and king whiting, red drum (redfish), and sea trout accounted for 1,022,000 pounds of the total held.

The "out" movement during January exceeded the "in" movement by 86,000 pounds.

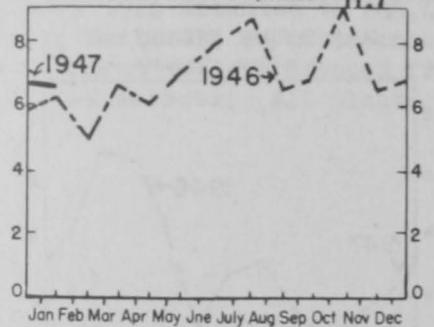


Great Lakes

CHICAGO RECEIPTS: Receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products in the Chicago wholesale fish market during January amounted to 6,549,000 pounds. This total represented a decline of 3 percent compared with December's receipts, but was 5 percent greater than those for January 1946, according to the Service's local Market News Office.

Fresh-water receipts rose 10 percent during January because of increased deliveries of whitefish, chiefly from Alberta, together with substantial deliveries of sauger, yellow perch, and yellow pike from Manitoba. Steady deliveries of "rough fish" (carp, sheepshead, etc.) from Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin also contributed to the rise. Lake Superior whitefish receipts were light throughout January. Deliveries of Alberta whitefish arrived in such quantities during the first half of January that prices for this species declined 50 percent within 5 days. This decline affected Lake Superior whitefish prices also. When whitefish were in greatest abundance in the markets, some dealers were willing to accept any reasonable price in order to move their stocks.

CHICAGO RECEIPTS
in millions of pounds



Although receipts of fresh lake trout were insufficient to meet consumer demands, the price remained stable during the month.

Salt-water receipts showing the greatest decline were those of halibut and salmon from the Pacific coast and Alaska. Halibut receipts declined 40 percent compared with those in December and were 59 percent below receipts during January 1946. Salmon receipts decreased 31 percent compared with those in December and were 44 percent below arrivals during January 1946.

Halibut and salmon are recognized as specialty items. The margin of profit to the retail dealer from the sale of these species is relatively small compared

with the amount of money he invests; therefore, the dealers have preferred to invest their money in faster moving, lower priced items that would give them greater returns on their investments.

Receipts of fillets, except frozen cod fillets from the Maritime Provinces, were insufficient to satisfy the existing market. This made it necessary to resort to cold-storage withdrawals to supply the demand.

Shrimp arrivals in January were practically the same as those during the previous month, although frozen receipts increased while fresh receipts decreased. Imports of frozen shrimp from Mexico amounted to 45 percent of frozen shrimp arrivals at Chicago during the month. Shrimp was the only shellfish item arriving in any quantity. Nearly all other items, with the exception of lobsters, showed sharp declines.

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CHICAGO COLD-STORAGE: Total holdings of fishery products in Chicago cold-storage warehouses on January 30 amounted to 7,012,000 pounds. This represented a decline of 8 percent compared with stocks held on January 2 and was 7 percent less than holdings on January 31, 1946.

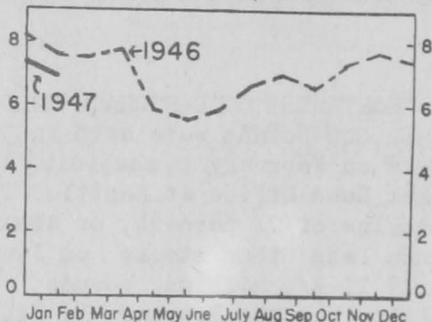
Withdrawals of salt-water varieties accounted for the greater part of the decline in total holdings. Slight decreases were also noted in fresh-water fish and shellfish.

The most important fresh-water items held, in order of quantity, were whitefish, chubs, catfish and bullheads, smelt, and yellow perch.

Frozen fillets, chiefly cod and rosefish; halibut, salmon, and flounders were the foremost salt-water items. Leading shellfish stocks consisted of shrimp, spiny lobster tails, and scallops.

Holdings of shrimp have shown a steady decline since the Christmas holidays, but this is the usual seasonal trend due to curtailed production in the Gulf area caused by the offshore migration of shrimp and stormy weather. However, in spite of the natural decline in holdings during January, indications are that shrimp have become a very important item of consumption, as is apparent in the comparison of January arrivals with those of the corresponding month in 1946: Although receipts have considerably increased over a year ago, holdings have continued to decline.

GOLD STORAGE HOLDINGS—CHICAGO
in millions of pounds



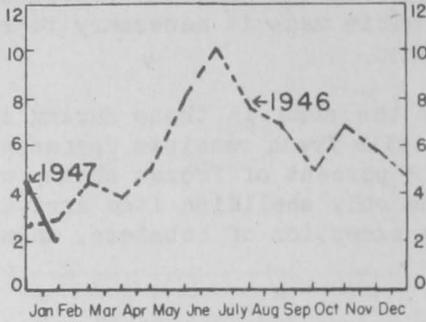
Pacific

SEATTLE ARRIVALS: Landings and receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products at Seattle during January totaled 2,115,000 pounds, according to the Service's local Market News Office. This represented a decline of nearly 50 percent compared with December and was 28 percent below the January 1946 figure.

Continued bad fishing weather offshore severely hampered otter-trawl operations, with the result that, although vessels made 26 trips to the fishing banks, only about 136,000 pounds, mostly true cod, rockfishes, and English sole, were

landed. Nearly all vessels operated in the comparatively shoal waters inside the Straits of Juan de Fuca and off Cape Flattery, with only two trips being made to the Hecate Straits. Prices to the fishermen for a number of trawl-caught species declined during the month to 1-3/4 cents a pound. True cod and soles were mainly affected. Subsequent surveys of the retail markets, however, failed to indicate a similar trend in prices.

SEATTLE RECEIPTS
in millions of pounds

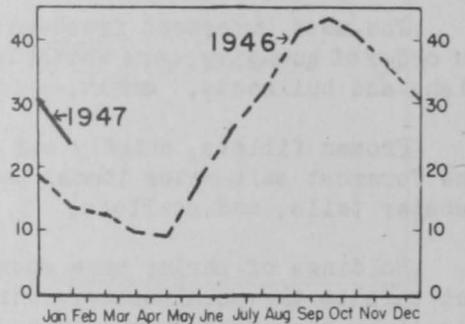


The major portion of the month's receipts were frozen products from Alaska, which totaled over 1-1/3 million pounds and consisted largely of frozen salmon, halibut, and sablefish. Receipts from local sources, delivered by fishing craft and trucks, amounted to 671,000 pounds, and consisted mostly of bottomfish, shellfish, and livers. British Columbia imports totaled nearly 64,000 pounds, fillets and frozen king salmon accounting for the largest portion.

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NORTHWEST COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS: Stocks of fish and shellfish amounting to 23,362,000 pounds were held in 30 cold-storage plants in Washington, Oregon, and Alaska on February 1, according to the Service's Market News Office at Seattle. This represented a decline of 21 percent, or about 6-2/3 million pounds less than stocks on January 1, but was nearly 10-3/4 million pounds, or 80 percent, greater than the February 1, 1946 figure.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS - NORTH PACIFIC
in millions of pounds



Oregon and Washington holdings dropped between three-quarters of a million and a million pounds. Items held in greatest quantity were halibut, salmon, sablefish, and bait and animal food. Cured stocks declined about 4 percent and amounted to approximately 3 million pounds on February 1. Nearly five-sixths was mild cured salmon, most of which was held in Seattle warehouses.

Freezings in Washington, Oregon, and Alaska amounted to 430,000 pounds during January, a decrease of 26 percent compared with freezings in December and 21 percent below those in January 1946. Washington plants froze nearly four-fifths of the total.

Sluggish action in many markets throughout January was not conducive to substantial withdrawals of frozen products; consequently, cold-storage plants were unable to reduce their holdings to any appreciable extent. However, Alaska plants reduced their inventories about 5 1/2 million pounds with fairly large shipments of frozen halibut and salmon to Seattle for distribution.

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LANDINGS AT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PORTS: Landings of fresh fish at the ports of San Pedro, Santa Monica, and San Diego during January declined sharply, to only

790,000 pounds, a decrease of 1,829,000 pounds compared with production for December, according to the Service's Market News Office at San Pedro.

The greatest decline, compared with December, occurred in the San Pedro-Santa Monica area. Landings at San Diego and Newport Beach also declined. At San Pedro, the largest decrease was noted in receipts of mackerel, with only 497,000 pounds landed in January compared with 1,708,000 pounds in December. At San Diego, declines in the landings of black sea bass and bonito accounted for the difference between 192,000 pounds in January and 357,000 pounds in December. At Newport, the decrease in mackerel landings accounted for the decline of 51,700 pounds compared with December.

The reason for the general decline in landings during the month was a normal post-holiday trend, in the opinion of the dealers, who felt that production would be resumed about the middle of January.

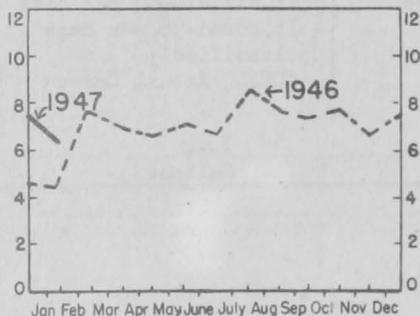
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CALIFORNIA COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS: Stocks of fish and shellfish in California cold-storage plants on February 1 totaled 6,255,000 pounds, which was a decrease of 1,248,000 pounds compared with holdings on January 1 and a decline of 1,373,000 pounds compared with the February 1, 1946 figure, according to the Service's Market News Office at San Pedro.

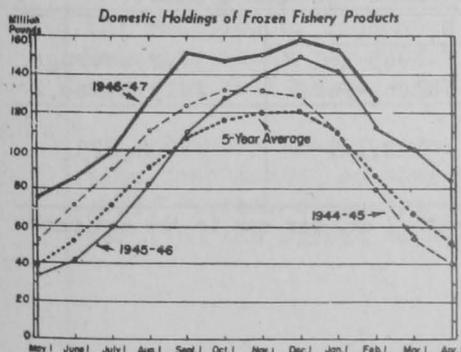
Freezings of fish totaled 191,000 pounds during January, which was a decrease of approximately 149,000 pounds compared with December and was 39,000 pounds less than the January 1946 freezings.

Sizable decreases were noted in the holdings of unclassified fillets, California halibut, northern halibut, sablefish, salmon, bait and animal food, shrimp, and squid. The greatest decline in freezings, by species, was in unclassified fillets, mackerel, and unclassified salt-water fish.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS—CALIFORNIA
in millions of pounds



United States



COLD-STORAGE FREEZINGS AND HOLDINGS: Domestic stocks of frozen fish and shellfish, held by cold-storage operators reporting their activities to the Fish and Wildlife Service, amounted to 127,381,000 pounds on February 1, a decline of 17 percent (25,422,000 pounds) below the holdings on the first of the previous month. February 1 stocks were 12 million pounds above those on the corresponding date in 1946, and 40 million pounds greater than the 5-year average, according to Current Fishery Statistics No. 322.