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CANADIAN FISHERY MARKETS

OUTLOOK FOR 1952 : REVIEW OF 1951



A DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES PUBLICATION

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Market Bulletin No. 6

July 1952

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Foreword

This is the sixth issue of Canadian Fishery Markets and it closely follows the pattern adopted last year.

A brief note on the current market outlook is followed by reviews of production and marketing in 1951 and a survey of some of the general factors which have a bearing on the market situation in 1952: the economic situation in the world and in Canada in particular; the world food situation; and fish production in foreign countries.

Material supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and by the Foreign Trade Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce has again been used.

A limited number of copies are available and can be obtained from the Information Service, Department of Fisheries, Ottawa.

The Outlook for 1952

World economic conditions seem to be growing more stable and sudden changes are less to be expected than in the recent past.

Easing of inflationary pressure in North America, together with the growth of trade restrictions in the sterling area and other "soft" currency countries, of which more is said later, is making 1952 less of a seller's year than 1951. On the other hand, maintenance of high levels of economic activity points to a continuation of generally prosperous conditions.

Against this generally favourable background, the various branches of the Canadian fishery industry will view their prospects in the light of the particular factors of demand and supply, competition, restrictions, etc. that are relevant to their markets.

The market for the fresh, frozen and shellfish branch lies almost entirely in Canada and the United States. Here consumer spending at high, perhaps record, levels will provide a great opportunity for increased sales, but these will have to be made in the face of increased competition from other suppliers, more ample supplies of other foods, opposition to some fishery imports by certain groups in the United States and a somewhat anomalous food marketing situation in Canada due to the embargo on cattle imports into the United States. These difficulties must, however, be seen against the fact that very large groups of the population in both Canada and the United States are potential, but not yet actual, consumers of fish and that the market for Canadian fresh, frozen and shellfish therefore can yet be substantially expanded.

It is the canned fish trade which will feel most keenly the newly imposed import restrictions in overseas markets; and a considerable readjustment of its market pattern will be necessary. Here again the domestic and some important foreign markets are by no means saturated, but canned fish is in close competition with other foods and success will depend on the ability of the industry to meet competition in both price and promotion.

For salted dried groundfish, which constitutes the bulk of the cured types, the prospects are good. World supply is likely to be somewhat short and demand is strong. The dollar shortage is not expected to affect Canadian salt fish exports to the British West Indies. While the special arrangement under which Newfoundland fish has been sold for sterling in certain Mediterranean markets has come to an end this year, Portugal, Spain and Italy are believed to be in a position to make sufficient dollars available to allow the movement of normal quantities into the area. No significant change is foreseen in other cured fish markets, but the prospects for dried salted herring are still obscure because of the situation in the Far East.

In the by-products market, meals will be strengthened by the high consumption of feeds in the United States; but the oil market may be kept depressed by heavy production of vegetable and animal fats without a corresponding increase in effective demand.

Canadian Fish Production in 1951

The products of Canada's commercial fisheries in 1951 had a marketed value of nearly \$200 million, an increase of about \$20 million over the preceding year. Detailed figures may be found in the Statistical Appendix, pages 23 and 24, Tables I and II. All figures for 1951 are preliminary.

British Columbia

The marketed value of the British Columbia fisheries reached an all-time record of about \$85 million, compared with \$68 million in 1950. The canned salmon pack of 1,955,000 cases was greater than in any of the past ten years. Prices were higher than in 1950 and the total value of the pack was \$46 million, compared with \$31.4 million in 1950.

Total landings were down by nearly 20 million pounds compared with the 1950 figure of 638.5 million pounds, due mainly to lower landings of herring. However, landed value increased by \$3.2 million to reach \$39.5 million. This increase reflected the higher prices paid for the main species, which raised average prices paid to fishermen by some ten per cent over the 1950 levels. Prices paid for salmon and herring increased by thirteen per cent, but a drop of seventeen per cent was registered in halibut prices.

Atlantic Coast

The market value of the Atlantic fisheries, including Newfoundland, was estimated at about \$95 million. The catch was slightly less than in 1950, but prices were generally better, due to improved marketing conditions.

In the Maritimes and Quebec, the catch was 705 million pounds, 31 million pounds less than in 1950. The drop was mainly attributable to a low yield of the cod, herring, halibut and clam fisheries. However, the prices paid to fishermen were generally four per cent higher than in 1950. As a result, the gross income position of the fishermen remained about the same throughout the two years. Value of the fisheries at the fishermen's level was \$33 million in 1951, compared with \$32.7 million in the preceding year.

In Newfoundland, the 1951 catch was estimated at about 610 million pounds, compared with 550 million pounds in 1950. Landings of cod and related species totalled 432 million pounds, about the same as in the previous year, but large increases were registered in herring and rosefish. Salted cod production, estimated at 93 million pounds, was more than 2 million pounds under that of the preceding year. Greater catches by inshore fishermen and Labrador stationers were more than offset by a reduction in the deep-sea and Labrador floater fishery. Total freezings of fish in Newfoundland amounted to 41.1 million pounds, slightly lower than in 1950. There was an increase of nearly 3 million pounds in the production of rosefish fillets, but because of smaller catches production of haddock fillets fell from 7.2 million pounds in 1950 to 2.0 million pounds last year.

A feature of the past few years has been the expansion of fresh and frozen fillet production on the Canadian Atlantic coast. This development has

been due to diversion from salted cod production and, particularly in the past two years, has been encouraged by heavier catches of rosefish, Canadian plaice and other flatfish which are marketed in the filleted form. The following table gives production figures since 1947.

Production of Fresh and Frozen Seafish Fillets 1947-51

Atlantic Coast of Canada.

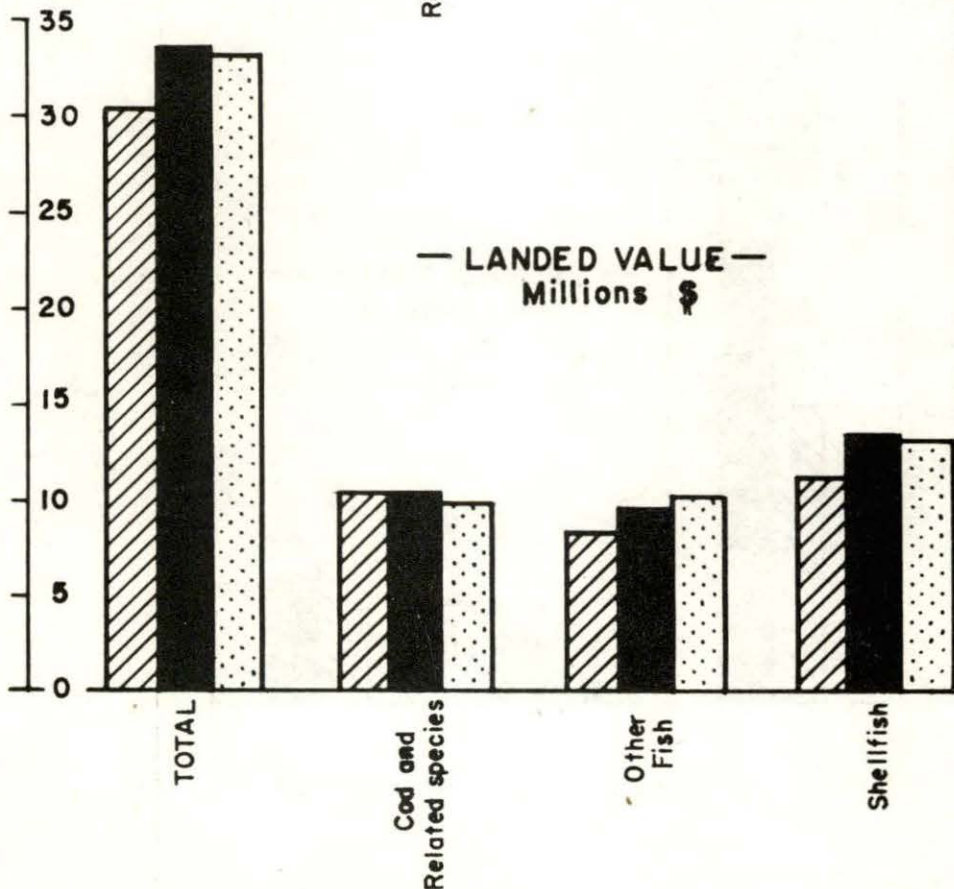
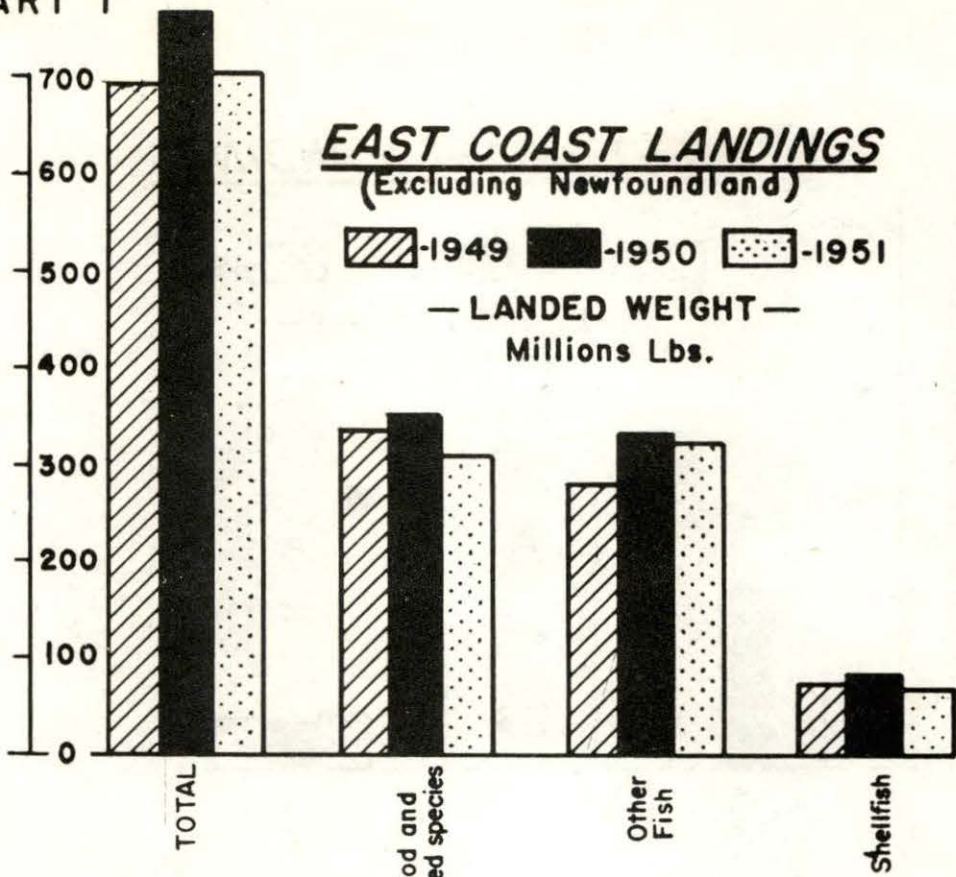
(millions of pounds)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Cod and Allied species					
Maritimes & Quebec	30.6	46.3	36.1	44.7	46.7
Newfoundland	13.0	23.4	19.2	25.6	20.5
Total, Atlantic Coast	43.6	69.7	55.3	70.3	67.2
Rosefish (sea perch)					
Maritimes & Quebec	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.4
Newfoundland	1.6	2.1	4.5	6.6	9.5
Total, Atlantic Coast	2.0	2.9	5.7	7.7	10.9
Flatfish					
Maritimes & Quebec	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.7	8.7
Newfoundland	0.1	0.6	1.7	2.7	3.8
Total, Atlantic Coast	1.2	2.0	3.7	5.4	12.5
All species					
Maritimes & Quebec	35.1	48.5	39.3	48.5	56.8
Newfoundland	14.7	26.1	25.4	34.9	33.8
Total, Atlantic Coast	46.8	74.6	64.7	83.4	90.6

Freshwater Fisheries

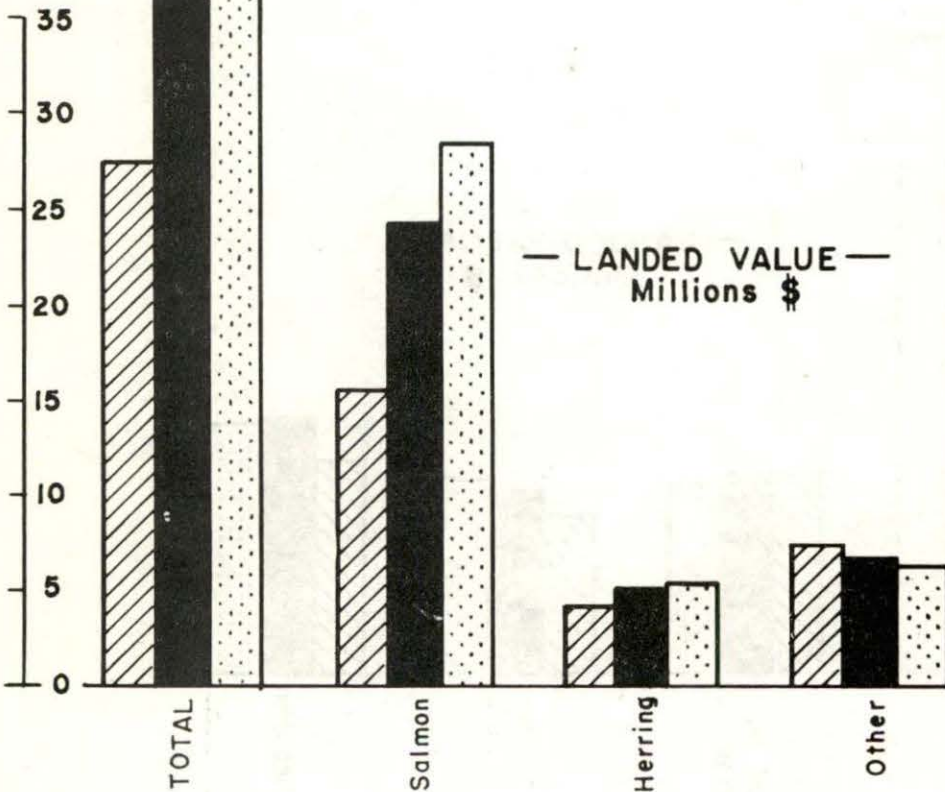
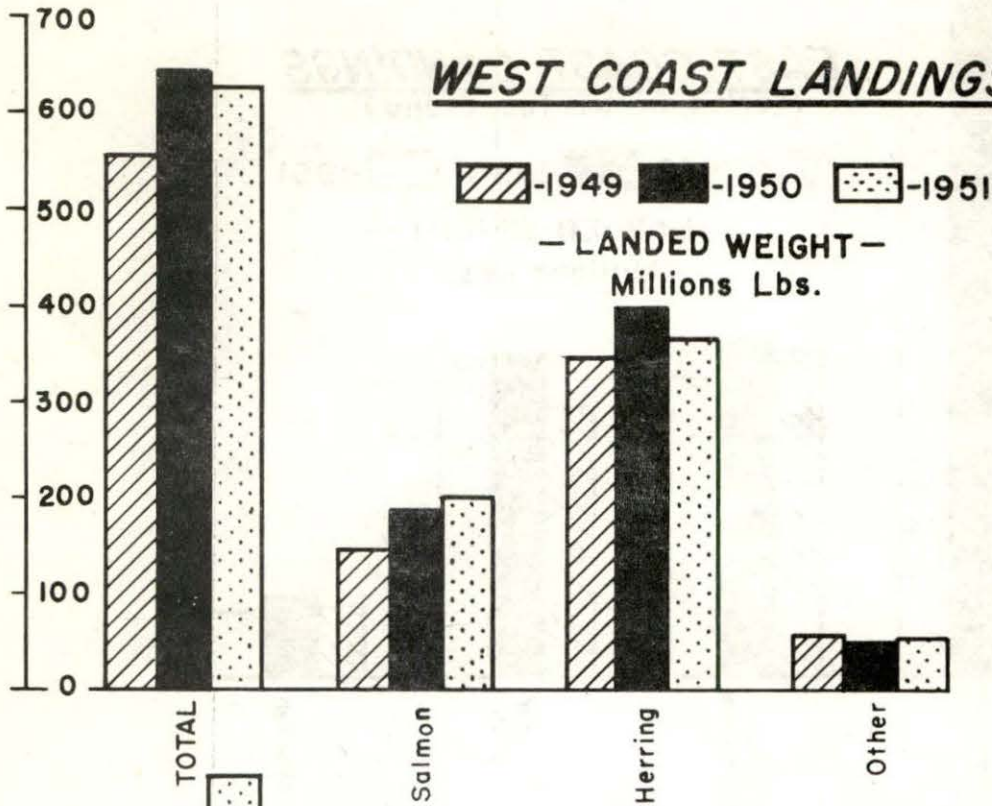
The yield of the freshwater fisheries was greater in 1951 than in the previous year. Overall landings were estimated at about 95 million pounds, against 92 million pounds in 1950. More significant still, compared with the previous year, was the increase in prices. Export prices were up some twelve per cent. Total volume of sales to the United States amounted to 64.8 million pounds valued at \$19.2 million, against 64.2 million pounds and \$17.0 million in 1950. The total marketed value of the freshwater species for 1951 was in the vicinity of \$21 million, against \$18.5 million in the preceding year.

"CHART I"



Drawn by H. P. May

WEST COAST LANDINGS



Drawn by H.P. May

Markets for Canadian Fish in 1951

This section considers first Canadian fish exports and then consumption of fish in Canada. The exports are dealt with first according to the markets for which they are destined and then according to the quantity of each type of product and each species.

EXPORTS BY MARKETS

The total value of exports of Canadian fishery products in 1951 was \$124.6 million. This was \$6 million or 5% more than the 1950 total of \$118.5 million. The following table shows that over two-thirds of the increase was due to the greater value of exports to the United States and that considerably higher sales were also reported to what is classified as the "Rest of the World". This table summarizes information which is given in detail in the Statistical Appendix, page 24, Tables III. A comparison of export prices in 1950 and 1951 will be found on page 26, Table IV.

Canadian Exports of Fishery Products
Value By Region of Destination
1950 and 1951

	1950 mill. \$	1951 mill. \$	Difference mill. \$
Total	118.5	124.6	+ 6.1
United States	80.9	85.2	+ 4.3
Caribbean	15.0	15.7	+ .7
British	4.1	4.5	+ .4
Other	10.9	11.2	+ .3
Europe	20.0	19.7	- .3
United Kingdom	5.4	8.8	+ 3.4
Other	14.6	10.9	- 3.7
Rest of the World	2.6	4.0	+ 1.4
Commonwealth	.9	1.5	+ .6
Other	1.7	2.5	+ .8
Total Commonwealth	10.4	14.8	+ 4.4

United States: Details of exports to the United States are given in the next table. Increased shipments of seafish fillets sold at good prices were mainly responsible for the gain in trade in 1951. The most conspicuous advance was recorded in flatfish fillets, exports of which exceeded the 1950 figures by 80 per cent in volume and by more than 100 per cent in value. Other classes showing material improvements over 1950 were freshwater fish (mainly price increases) and fish meal (a 30 per cent increase in volume at virtually unchanged prices). In spite of reduced shipments of oils, returns were better than in the preceding year because of substantially higher prices. A considerable drop in the whole and dressed seafish class was attributable mainly to reduced exports of Pacific salmon in this form. Decreases of the order of 5 per cent were shown for the remaining classes: salted and dried, pickled, smoked, canned and shellfish.

Canadian Exports of Fishery Products
To the United States - By Forms
1950 and 1951

	1 9 5 0		1 9 5 1		Percentage Change from 1950	
	mill.lbs	mill.\$	mill.lbs	mill.\$	Volume	Value
Total, All Forms		80.9		85.2		+ 5
I Fresh or Frozen	266.14	49.52	251.88	53.06	- 5	+ 7
1. Seafish, Wh. or Dr.	145.14	20.80	114.23	17.31	-21	- 17
Halibut	16.46	5.00	14.69	4.16	-11	- 17
Pacific Salmon	42.07	10.51	26.10	7.35	-38	- 30
2. Seafish Fillets	56.82	11.74	72.84	16.56	+28	+ 41
Cod	29.39	5.13	36.95	6.57	+26	+ 28
Haddock	11.52	2.55	8.13	1.99	-29	- 22
Flatfish	7.18	2.23	12.93	4.49	+80	+101
3. Freshw. Fish, Wh. or Dr.	56.39	13.72	57.02	15.45	+ 1	+ 13
Pickerel	13.96	3.45	13.44	3.99	- 4	+ 16
Whitefish	17.01	5.41	18.95	6.01	+11	+ 11
4. Freshw. Fish Fillets	7.80	3.26	7.79	3.75	0	+ 15
Pickerel	4.22	2.02	3.50	2.04	-17	+ 1
II Salted and Dried	19.94	3.14	18.81	2.91	- 6	- 7
All Groundfish	19.75	3.13	18.36	2.90	- 7	- 7
Salted Boneless	6.87	1.69	6.07	1.47	-12	- 13
III Pickled	23.75	2.68	24.52	2.78	+ 3	+ 4
IV Smoked	4.43	1.05	4.27	1.00	- 4	- 5
Fillets	2.99	0.77	2.51	0.63	-16	- 18
V Canned	2.12	0.40	2.04	0.42	- 4	+ 5
VI Shellfish	-	15.24	-	14.61	-	- 4
Clams	-	1.00	-	0.91	-	- 9
Lobsters	-	13.98	-	13.43	-	- 4
VII Other Fishery Products	-	6.60	-	7.85	-	+ 19
Fish Meal	58.17	4.33	74.81	5.44	+29	+ 26
VIII Fish Oils	2,107.89 [⊛]	2.28	1,784.38 [⊛]	2.52	-15	+ 11
Pharmaceutical	57.17 [⊛]	0.48	21.04 [⊛]	0.22	-63	- 54
Other	2,050.72 [⊛]	1.80	1,763.34 [⊛]	2.30	-14	+ 28

⊛ Thousands of Gallons.

0- Negligible.

Table V on page 27 of the Statistical Appendix gives a more detailed breakdown of Canadian fishery exports to the United States, showing the quantity and value of each type of product shipped into each local area. Later sections of the table break down each type of product into species. The distribution shown is according to first destination.

Caribbean Area: Moderate increases were recorded in our exports to the British West Indian Colonies as a group and to the rest of the Caribbean area. Jamaica, which takes well over one-half of the fish exported to the British Caribbean, absorbed nearly all of the extra \$400,000 worth sold to these Colonies. Greatly increased shipments of canned sardines and salmon, together with somewhat greater quantities of salted codfish, contributed to the increase. In the rest of the area, a drop of about \$375,000 in export values to Cuba was more than counterbalanced by increases in trade with the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico and other countries.

Europe: Total trade with Europe remained virtually unchanged, a gain of \$3.4

million in trade with the United Kingdom, mainly in salmon, being offset by a slightly greater loss in other markets, chiefly Belgium (salmon) and Portugal (salted cod).

Rest of the World: The relatively large increase in value of exports to other Commonwealth countries was due in the main to greatly increased canned fish shipments to Malaya and India. Noticeable improvements in other markets include a \$400,000 boost in codfish sales to Brazil by way of special barter and triangular arrangements and an increase of over \$500,000 in the value of fish exports (mainly canned) to the Philippines.

Summary: The following table shows relative value of Canadian shipments to main markets in 1950 and in 1951.

	<u>%1950</u>	<u>%1951</u>
Total	100	100
United States	68	68
Caribbean	13	13
British	4	4
Other	9	9
Europe	17	16
United Kingdom	5	7
Other	12	9
Rest of the World	2	3
Commonwealth	1	1
Other	2	2
Total Commonwealth	9	12

The cumulative effect of all these changes on the relative importance to Canada of the main market areas has been very slight. As just shown, the shares of the United States and the Caribbean area have remained unchanged at 68 and 13 per cent respectively, and only a very small shift of about one per cent has taken place between Europe and the rest of the world. The increase in exports to Britain, Malaya and India, already noted, raised the Commonwealth's participation in Canada's foreign fish trade from 9 to 12 per cent.

The next Table shows the distribution of this trade from the currency angle, and again the picture is much the same as it was in 1950, with the share of the U.S. dollar area unchanged at 72 per cent and the only significant shift that from the European to the Sterling countries.

	1950		1951	
	<u>mill.\$</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>mill.\$</u>	<u>%</u>
United States and Dependencies	85.9	72	90.3	72
Sterling Countries	10.5	9	14.8	12
E.R.P. Countries	15.1	13	11.4	9
Latin America	6.4	5	6.9	6
All Other Countries	.7	1	1.2	1
Total	118.6	100	124.6	100

EXPORTS BY FORM

Fresh and Frozen Fish: Canadian exports of fresh and frozen fish in 1951 amounted to 253.0 million pounds valued at \$53.4 million, a decrease of 5 per cent in volume but an increase of 7 per cent in value as compared with the previous year. Again over 99 per cent of the total amount went to the United States. These shipments to points below the border have already been shown, broken down into type of product, in the table on page 10.

Canned Fish (excluding Shellfish) The export picture for canned fish, as presented in the following table, shows little change from 1950 to 1951. There were moderate increases in the main classifications and markets, which resulted in a total gain of 15 per cent in value with only slightly greater volume. The increase in shipments to Britain, Malaya and India and the drop in exports to Belgium, already mentioned in the preceding section, are reflected in these figures.

Canadian Exports of Canned Fish
excluding Shellfish

	1950		1951	
	mill.lb.	mill.\$	mill.lb.	mill.\$
Herring	3.4	.4	3.8	.5
Sardines	8.9	1.5	10.0	1.8
Salmon	33.0	10.2	32.2	11.6
Other	.2	.1	.2	Ø
Total	45.5	12.2	46.2	13.9
United States	2.1	.4	2.1	.4
Caribbean	7.4	1.5	8.0	1.8
British	3.9	.7	5.4	1.2
Other	3.5	.8	2.6	.6
Europe	28.5	9.1	25.7	9.5
United Kingdom	12.6	4.6	16.6	6.6
Other	15.9	4.5	9.1	2.9
Rest of World	7.5	1.2	10.4	2.2
Commonwealth	3.6	.5	6.0	1.1
Other	3.9	.7	4.4	1.1

Shellfish: Exports of Canadian shellfish in all forms in 1951 were at almost exactly the same level as in 1950. The quantity, 30.4 million pounds, was slightly above and the value, \$15.2 million, slightly below the previous year's figures of 30.1 and \$15.7 million respectively. Four per cent of all sales were made in countries other than the United States, with Britain taken a greater quantity of canned lobster and lobster tomali under the token import scheme, while Italy reduced her purchases.

Salted and Dried Fish: Dry salted herring exports were not maintained at the very high level of 1950. Shipments were down by 1.5 million pounds or 14 per cent in quantity; but by only \$32,000 or 6 per cent in value.

The improvement which the trade in salted groundfish showed in the 1951-52 marketing season is not yet fully reflected in the figures in the next table, which are on a calendar year basis. There was a small increase of 2 per cent in the quantities exported, but average values were lower and the total

proceeds from exports in 1951 were 9 per cent less than in 1950. There was a significant drop in shipments to Europe, which declined by 7.4 million pounds or 15 per cent, while those to the Caribbean and Brazil (included under "Rest of the World") showed a more than equivalent rise.

Canadian Exports of Salted and Dried Groundfish

	1950		1951	
	mill.lb.	mill. \$	mill.lb.	mill. \$
Boneless	7.2	1.7	6.7	1.6
Salted and Dried	128.8	19.8	133.1	19.3
Wet Salted	8.5	.7	8.1	.7
Total	144.5	22.2	147.9	21.6
United States	19.8	3.1	18.4	2.9
Caribbean	71.4	11.5	81.5	11.8
British	17.6	2.5	20.9	2.6
Other	53.8	9.0	60.6	9.2
Europe	50.2	7.0	12.8	5.5
Rest of the World	3.2	.6	5.2	1.4

Pickled Fish: A slight increase in exports of herring and alewives was outweighed by a decline in shipments of other species, but as prices were firm there was no reduction in monetary terms. The figures were as follows:

Canadian Exports of Pickled Fish

	1950		1951	
	mill.lb.	mill. \$	mill.lb.	mill. \$
Alewives	6.7	.4	7.3	.5
Herring	21.9	1.8	22.5	2.0
Mackerel	10.4	1.1	9.9	1.2
Salmon	1.4	.6	.8	.4
Other	.6	.1	.2	∅
Total	41.0	4.0	40.7	4.1
United States	23.8	2.7	24.5	2.8
Caribbean	16.6	1.2	15.5	1.2
British	10.5	.8	8.8	.7
Other	6.1	.4	6.7	.5
All Other Areas	.6	.1	.7	.1

Smoked Fish: Very little change was noticeable in the pattern of smoked fish exports. Small increases in the trade in kippers and bloaters and some decline in smoked fillets combined to leave the totals practically unchanged.

Canadian Exports of Smoked Fish

	1950		1951	
	mill.lb.	mill. \$	mill. lb.	mill. \$
Kippers	.6	.1	.7	.1
Bloaters	8.8	.9	9.1	1.0
Fillets	3.0	.8	2.5	.7
Other Forms	.4	.1	.4	.1
Total	12.8	1.9	12.7	1.9
United States	4.4	1.1	4.3	1.0
Caribbean	8.3	.8	8.4	.9
Other Regions	.1	∅	∅	∅

CONSUMPTION IN CANADA

Preliminary calculations indicate that the total consumption of fish in Canada in 1951 amounted to about 255 million pounds (product weight), compared with 250 million pounds in 1950 and 230 million pounds in 1949.

Consumption of sea fish fillets, which had shown a considerable increase in each of the three preceding years, remained in 1951 practically at the 1950 level. The small recorded increase from 33.1 to 33.3 million pounds was less than proportionate to the population increase and per caput consumption fell fractionally from 2.39 to 2.38 pounds.

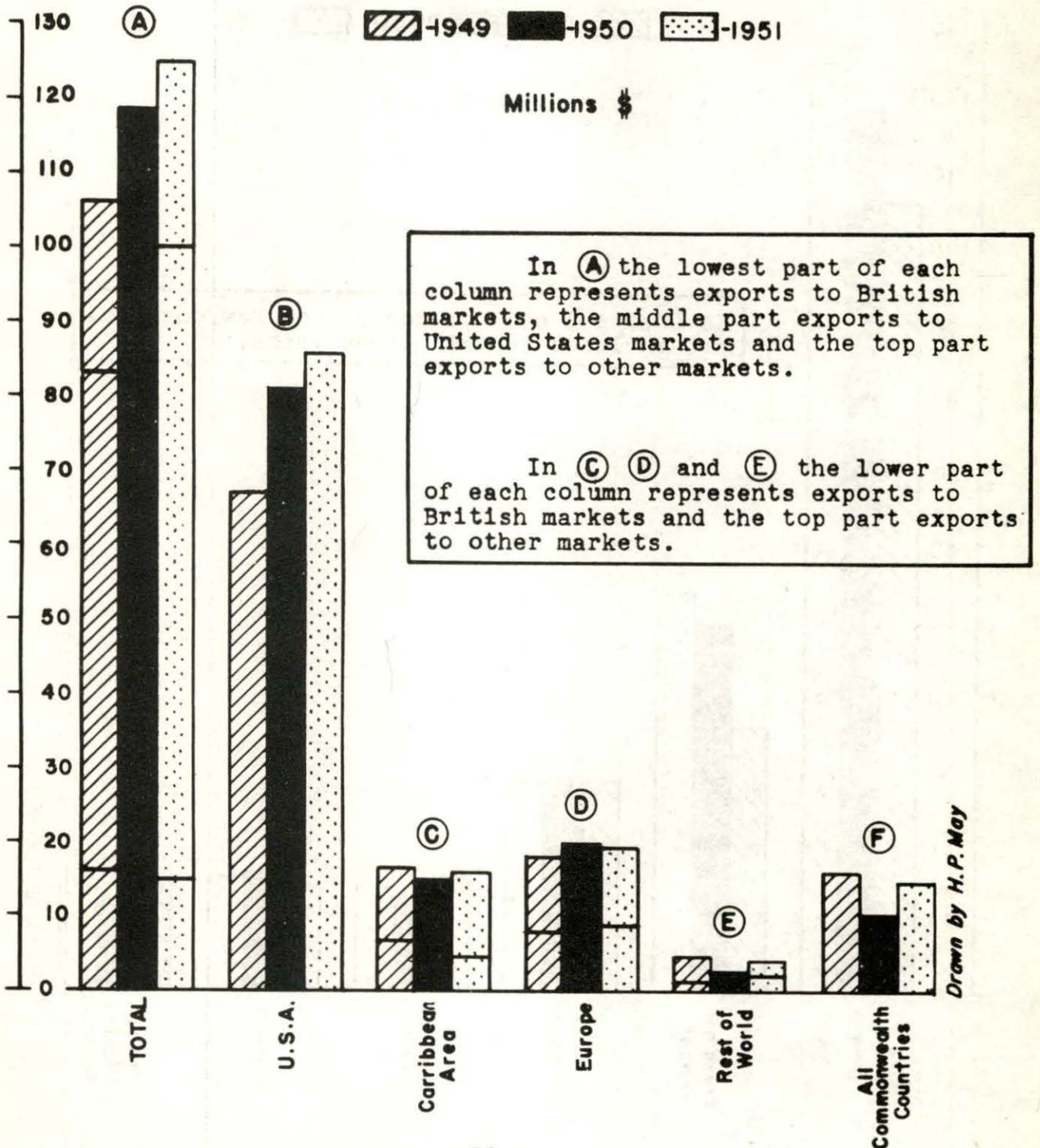
In canned fish, on the other hand, per caput consumption continued to rise, and the total consumption figures (which are subject to correction as stocks have had to be estimated) are as follows: 61 million pounds in 1949, 63 million in 1950 and 65 million in 1951.

Per caput consumption of all fish in Canada in 1951, on an edible weight basis, reached a new high of 13.69 pounds. Details for the past three years are given below and further consumption statistics appear in Table VI, page 31 of the Statistical Appendix. Canadian imports of fishery products in 1950 and 1951 are shown in Table VII, page 32-34 of the Appendix, with a breakdown on the basis of value by country of origin in the first part of the table and by kind of product in the second part.

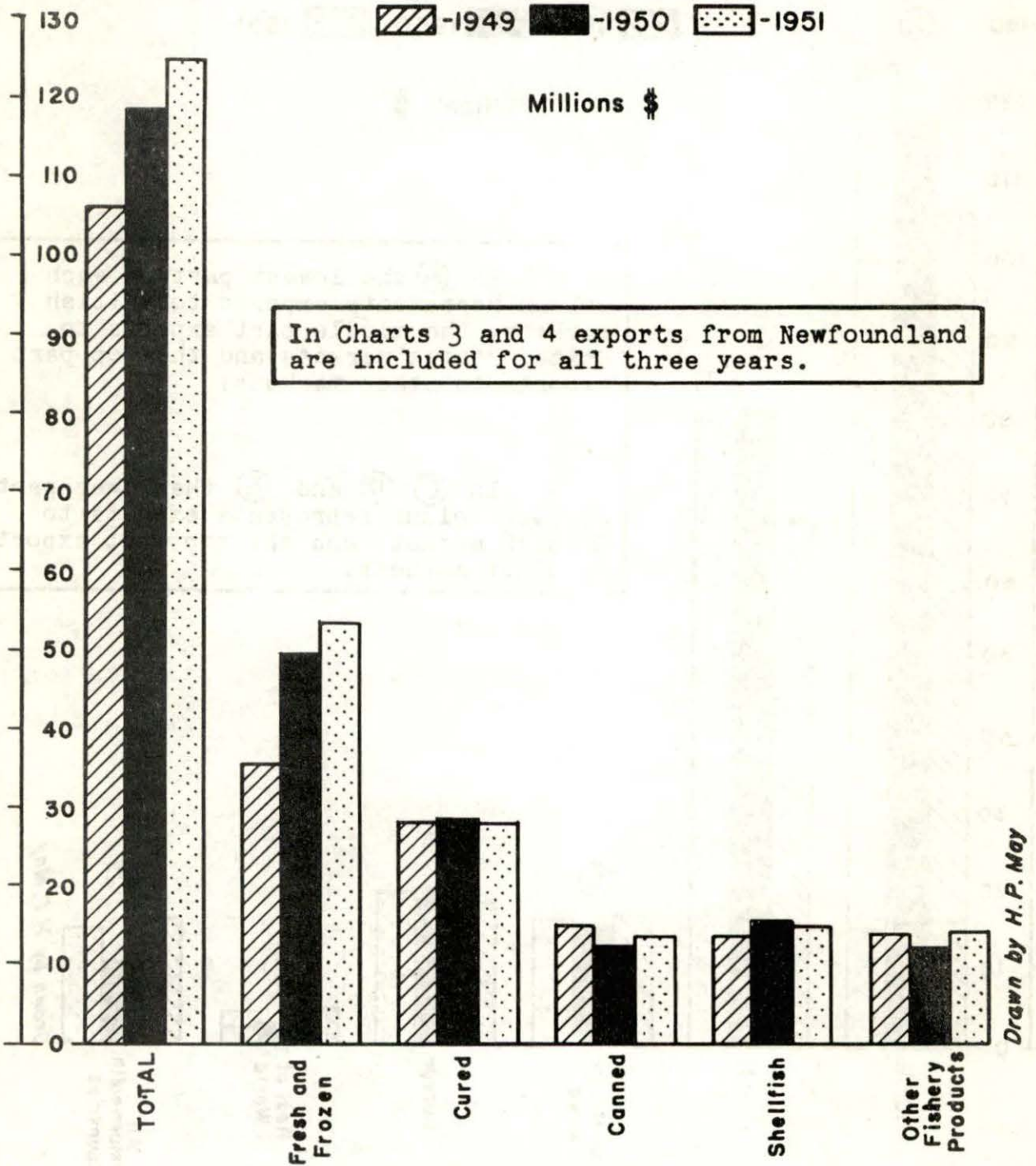
Canadian Per Caput Consumption of Fish By Product Forms in Edible Weight (Figures Preliminary and Subject to Revision)

	1949	1950	1951
	<u>lbs</u>	<u>lbs</u>	<u>lbs</u>
Fresh and Frozen			
Sea Fish, whole or dressed	2.80	3.09	3.19
Sea fish, filleted	2.10	2.39	2.38
Freshwater, fish, whole or dressed	0.69	0.67	0.70
Freshwater fish, filleted	0.17	0.17	0.20
Shellfish	0.40	0.38	0.35
Total Fresh and Frozen	6.16	6.70	6.82
Cured			
Smoked	0.67	0.73	0.74
Pickled	0.41	0.42	0.40
Salted and dried	1.12	1.10	1.06
Total Cured	2.20	2.25	2.20
Canned			
Sea fish	4.27	4.31	4.38
Shellfish	0.24	0.27	0.29
Total Canned	4.51	4.58	4.67
Total Per Caput Annual Consumption	12.87	13.53	13.69

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN FISHERY PRODUCTS BY MARKETS



EXPORTS OF CANADIAN FISHERY PRODUCTS BY TYPES



Factors Affecting Fish Marketing

Two factors acting in opposite directions as far as marketing prospects for Canadian goods are concerned continue to dominate the international economic scene: the generally high level of production, consumption and investment in the world and the dollar shortage in almost all countries outside North America.

International Economic Situation

Hopes held a year ago for substantial improvement in the international trade situation have not been realized. The heavy flow of dollars into "soft" currency countries which followed shortly after the outbreak of the Korean fighting not only has ceased but to some extent has been reversed. Particularly hard hit has been the sterling area, whose reserves, after reaching a post-war high in the spring of 1951, have rapidly fallen again to a critically low point. Determined measures are now being taken by the governments of the United Kingdom and other countries in the area to avert a catastrophe. It will necessarily take some time to accomplish a lasting improvement but the impact of emergency restrictions is immediate and is being felt by Canadian fish exporters, especially in the canning branch of the industry. Fortunately the new restrictions have not substantially affected the market for Canadian fish in the British West Indies, which is of special interest to the producers of cured fish and also takes a sizeable proportion of Canadian canned fish exports. Canada's trade with these islands rests on agreements which benefit both parties and it is hoped that the authorities concerned will realize that further restrictions would eventually result in a loss to the area which could not be offset by any initial gains.

In Europe, a market important to exporters of canned and salted fish, the situation is not uniform. Some countries have difficulties similar to those of the sterling area. Others, Portugal and Italy among them, are at present in a relatively favourable position to allow dollar imports.

The countries of South America that have been improving their positions after suffering exchange difficulties, have more recently been slowing down in their progress toward freer trade, and in some cases retrogressing. This is connected with reduced demand for their products in the dollar area.

While the defence effort of the United States is still on the increase, stockpiling has decreased somewhat. Also, a slackening of civilian demand followed upon periods of heavy anticipatory buying by traders and consumers in 1950-51. The result has been a reduction of inflationary pressure. However, no substantial drop is to be expected in prevailing high levels of employment and income and, unless there is some drastic change in economic or defence policy, the generally prosperous state of the economy of North America is likely to continue.

Economic Situation In Canada

The course of economic events in Canada in 1951 was similar to that in the United States. Here, too, there was a diminution of inflationary pressure as the year went on and the position reached was one of sustained high activity and income. A further increase in the value of goods and services produced in Canada is foreseen for this year. In 1951 this value, the gross national product,

was officially estimated at \$21½ billion and the Minister of Finance has stated that this year he expects it to reach between \$22 and \$22½ billion, with all or most of the increase due to greater production, not higher prices. Since there will be no significant change in the proportion of the national income absorbed by taxes, Canadians will have more money to spend in 1952 and, since savings were very high in 1951, they probably actually will spend it. Domestic marketing prospects are accordingly generally good.

World Food Situation^x

Since the end of World War II there has been a small upward trend in the supply of food per person for the world as a whole. At the present time there is every indication that this small rate of improvement will continue through 1952. In spite of this, the level of current food supplies per person is still below prewar, and more disturbing still is the great disparity in the distribution of these supplies as between the different regions of the world.

Within recent years some significant changes have occurred in sources of supply of food and feed crops. In Argentina and Oceania output of major grain and meat products has levelled off or declined. Available export supplies have been sharply cut by combination of lower production and increased domestic consumption in these important exporting regions.

These changes have left North America as the principal source of export supplies of food and feed commodities. This has not only accentuated world food problems through exchange difficulties but has left North America as the only substantial food reservoir. The amounts of food which will, in the future, be available from this source depend on climatic conditions, among other things.

Major policy changes have been made and strenuous efforts are being put forth in both Argentina and Oceania to increase agricultural production. In general it will be some time before production reaches the point in these areas where substantial export supplies will be available and in the meantime dependence on North America must continue.

World livestock numbers are now at the highest levels ever recorded. In Europe numbers of livestock are very high in relation to feed supplies. While most European countries raise a considerable portion of their livestock feed they are nevertheless partially dependent on imported supplies which, as suggested above, are now mainly available from North America. Should there be any appreciable diminution of these supplies, the situation in Europe would be particularly serious.

At the moment prospects for 1952 crops in North America are satisfactory but the greatest dangers of the growing and harvesting periods lie ahead. In

x This section is based on reports of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture; and of the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

the past few months food prices have declined sharply in most countries and this has been especially true for meat, poultry and dairy products. There are indications that prices of these products will be relatively lower for some time to come as the output from the greatly increased numbers of livestock continues to increase.

The unbalanced situation in sources of food and feed supplies has received the attention of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. A review is being undertaken of the principal food commodities, and the Fisheries Division of FAO has prepared a statement. This statement points out that world food supplies can be increased to a larger extent by an expansion of fish production than in any other way. It estimates that the world's catch of fish and shellfish in 1949 was some 25 million metric tons or 55 billion pounds, which was more than 23 pounds per head of the world's population. There are wide variations in fish consumption between countries: in Ceylon, for instance, it reports that twenty per cent of the protein consumed is derived from fish, compared with about one percent in India. In the United States the percentage is about three. The FAO Conference in Rome in 1951 was satisfied that world landings could be doubled without risk to the future of the world's fish resources.

Statistics included in the statement indicate that more than fifty per cent of the world's fish catch is taken in Asia, over twenty-five per cent in Europe, about fifteen per cent in North and Central America and that the rest of the world (South America, Africa and Oceania) accounts for only about five per cent. Ten countries (Japan, China, United States, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Norway, United Kingdom, Canada, Spain, India and Western Germany) account for about sixty per cent of the world total.

The statement estimates that over forty per cent of all catches are marketed fresh, nearly as much is cured or otherwise processed, eight per cent is reduced to oil and meal, five per cent is canned, four per cent frozen and two per cent used for other purposes.

Some statistics are reproduced in Table VIII in the Appendix to this Bulletin, page 35.

The Fishing Industries of Some Of the Principal Fishing Countries

The following paragraphs briefly summarize the activities of the fishing industries in some of the principal fish producing countries in 1951. More detailed figures are to be found in the Appendix, where Table IX (page 37-39) covers production in Iceland, the Faroes, Norway, Britain and France, and Table X (page 40-43) covers exports from Iceland, Norway, Britain, Portugal and Western Germany.

Iceland: Cod landings in 1951 were slightly below the 1950 figure, although total landings excluding herring were considerably higher. Production of fresh and frozen products and of stockfish was well above that of the preceding year, while production of salted fish was down to 63 per cent of 1950. Fish utilized for reduction was also somewhat lower. Herring landings showed an increase, although production figures of all herring products, with the exception of meal were below the figures for 1950.

Exports of fresh fish went principally to the United Kingdom and Germany, while the United States and the United Kingdom absorbed the greatest

portion of frozen exports. Cured fish exports were destined mainly for the Mediterranean area, but there was a considerable increase in shipments to Brazil and Cuba. Northern European markets took practically all the herring products exported, with the exception of herring meal, of which the Netherlands and the United States each received about 23 per cent of the total.

Denmark: Unofficial estimates place Danish landings at about 250 million pounds, valued at 181 million Danish crowns for 1951, compared with about 270 million pounds and 171 million crowns for 1950. The bulk of Denmark's fresh fish exports goes to Great Britain, and a large share is landed directly from the fishing grounds. Italy, Spain and Greece are Denmark's largest markets for salted fish, mainly of Faroese origin (see below). Interest in development of the fishing industry as such, and the expansion of shore processing plants in Greenland, remains quite active.

Faroes: The Faroese industry experienced financial difficulties throughout the year but, although there may be some changes, it is expected that the volume of fish produced for export will be maintained. The United Kingdom reports about 20 million pounds (mostly fresh fish) as received during 1951, while, as just noted, the Mediterranean area absorbed the bulk of Faroese salted exports.

Norway: Landings of demersal fish during 1951 were considerably above those of 1950, with a corresponding increase both in fresh and frozen and in cured exports. Markets for the fresh and frozen products were chiefly in Europe and Great Britain was the most important. Most of the cured fish was sent to the Mediterranean area, but the largest increases in cured exports went to Brazil, British West Africa and Cuba. Exports of herring went mostly to Northern and Central European countries. The quantity of herring utilized for the production of meal and oil increased about fourfold during 1951.

United Kingdom: The total supply of fish was somewhat higher than last year. Landings of demersal fish, including fish from foreign vessels, were higher than last year, but this increase was offset to some extent by a decrease in landings of pelagic fishes.

Imports of cured fish showed a small increase during 1951 and salmon about doubled, while sardine imports were only about 39 per cent of the 1950 figure.

Exports of fresh and frozen herring were greatly reduced in 1951, while the figure for other species rose by one-third. With the exception of "Other canned (including pastes)", cured and canned exports were below last year.

France: Statistics on the supply of fish in France in 1951 have not yet been published officially but there are indications that the supply showed no radical change from previous years. The Bank Fleet landed 113 million pounds of salted fish in 1951, against 112 million pounds in the previous year. An increased quantity of this product entered the Caribbean area while, on the other hand, exports to Mediterranean countries decreased.

Western Germany: Landings from the deep sea and large herring fisheries were considerably increased during 1951, while the middle waters and coastal fisheries were somewhat less productive. Exports were principally direct landings from

the fishing grounds in foreign ports, which imports were chiefly fresh fish and salted herring.

Japan: Japanese production for 1951 has been officially estimated at approximately eight billion pounds, (18 per cent above the 1950 catch), which compares favourably with pre-war landings and places Japan among the greatest fish producers in the world; but the domestic market absorbs a great part of this production. Japan has taken steps to modernize her industry and in spite of difficulties has been fairly successful. She enters the world market mainly with salmon and tuna products and oil. Exports of about 1.4 million cases of canned fish were 30 per cent below those of 1950, due mainly to a reduction of 290,000 cases in tuna exports. The total value of Japanese exports of marine products in 1951 was estimated at about \$48 million, the bulk of which went to South East Asia.

United States: The total catch of fish and shellfish in the United States and Alaska in 1951 was about $4\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds, 10 per cent less than in 1950. Details will be found in Table XI, page 44 of the Statistical Appendix. Reduced landings of pilchard, herring, and tuna were primarily responsible for the decline. The menhaden catch was at least equal to the record of 1949 and shrimp and ocean perch production set new records. Salmon landings were considerably above those of 1950.

Freezings of fish and shellfish reached a new record with 325 million pounds, of which 70 million pounds were shellfish. The pack of canned fish, 790 million pounds, was 175 million pounds below that of the preceding year, with the largest decline occurring in sardines, tuna and mackerel. Fish meals and oils also showed declines.

Figures covering the volume and value of United States imports and exports of fishery products in 1950 and 1951 will be found in Tables XII and XIII, pages 45 and 46 of the Statistical Appendix.

Statistical Appendix

TABLE I: CANADIAN LANDINGS 1950-51
Landings and Landed Value in Certain Regions of Canada

Region and Species	1950		1951	
	'000 lbs.	'000 \$	'000 lbs.	'000 \$
East Coast (excluding Newfoundland)				
Cod	250,080	7,140	217,224	6,641
Haddock	47,319	2,366	54,471	2,591
Other Related Species	55,319	824	38,695	589
Flatfish	26,578	3,048	40,042	2,694
Herring	162,468	1,354	134,914	1,445
Sardines	68,092	708	64,453	1,364
Mackerel	27,120	932	23,741	953
Rosefish and Catfish	4,066	100	7,622	210
Other Seafish	38,093	2,801	44,481	2,906
Lobsters	44,685	12,137	44,802	11,867
Other Shellfish	36,694	1,280	26,127	1,172
Livers	9,061	247	8,236	276
Other	-	532	-	326
Total East Coast	769,575	33,469	704,808	33,034
British Columbia				
"Cods"	11,902	790	12,647	906
Halibut	18,882	3,837	20,214	3,139
Other Flatfish	11,217	557	10,715	560
Herring	397,566	5,149	365,432	5,654
Salmon	184,700	24,336	197,385	28,401
Other Seafish	2,869	419	1,288	123
Shellfish	11,361	663	11,291	712
Livers and Viscera	978	278	1,753	454
Other	-	316	-	403
Total British Columbia	639,475	36,345	620,725	40,352
Ontario				
Whitefish	6,586	1,922	5,385	1,970
Lake Herring	1,572	317	1,096	342
Pickarel (Yellow Pike)	3,510	797	3,044	855
Blue Pickarel	8,665	1,385	2,881	665
Perch	2,710	442	2,372	484
Lake Trout	2,044	663	1,538	591
Sturgeon	168	137	123	93
Other	7,500	589	8,564	789
Total Ontario	32,755	6,252	25,003	5,789
Manitoba				
Whitefish	6,217	979	5,625	983
Pickarel (Yellow Pike)	9,136	1,555	10,628	2,008
Sauger	5,121	781	4,057	604
Pike (Jackfish)	3,851	259	3,664	245
Other	7,143	306	6,148	260
Total Manitoba	31,468	3,880	30,122	4,100
Great Slave Lake				
Whitefish	5,071	408	4,581	337
Lake Trout	2,442	193	2,623	191
Inconnu	252	7	239	6
Other	101	4	35	1
Total Great Slave Lake	7,866	612	7,478	535

TABLE 11: CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF SEAFISH FILLETS 1949-51

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1. East Coast Frozen Fillets					
Maritimes and Quebec					
Cod	13,164	19,605	13,918	16,402	15,041
Haddock	3,794	7,283	4,877	5,693	7,445
Hake, Cusk, Pollock	372	363	96	552	875
Rosefish	115	328	567	533	1,326
Plaice & other flatfish	716	1,159	1,439	3,148	6,664
Other	188	370	373	821	669
Sub-total	18,349	29,108	21,270	27,149	32,020
Newfoundland					
Cod	8,436	15,047	10,264	16,905	17,077
Haddock	3,078	6,424	8,090	7,195	1,975
Rosefish	1,642	2,113	4,431	6,570	9,472
Flatfish	148	638	1,718	2,864	3,772
Sub-total	13,304	24,222	24,503	33,534	32,296
Total East Coast Frozen	31,653	53,330	45,773	60,683	64,316
2. East Coast Fresh Fillets					
Maritimes and Quebec					
Cod	8,452	9,970	8,767	10,924	13,486
Haddock	4,259	7,497	7,468	7,571	8,873
Hake, Cusk, Pollock	291	464	226	1,923	970
Rosefish	-	48	24	45	93
Plaice & other flatfish	331	239	587	1,101	2,049
Other	96	349	228	389	700
Sub-total	13,429	18,567	17,295	21,953	26,171
Newfoundland					
Cod	1,440	1,936	1,200	1,500	1,500
Total East Coast	14,869	20,503	18,495	23,453	27,671
3. British Columbia Frozen Fillets					
"Cods"	402	579	941	1,120	1,684
Salmon	1,456	445	648	1,460	1,504
Halibut (fletches, etc.)	67	489	450	791	1,403
Flounders and turbot	17	46	26	125	74
Soles	1,370	2,722	1,416	2,434	2,527
Total British Columbia Frozen	3,312	4,281	3,481	5,930	7,192
4. British Columbia Fresh Fillets					
"Cods"	447	1,514	1,430	1,358	1,024
Salmon	-	-	-	1	-
Halibut	115	323	110	-	126
Flounders and turbot	35	39	63	64	33
Soles	311	1,436	663	736	488
Total British Columbia Fresh	908	3,312	2,266	2,266	1,671

x Preliminary data
N.B. The figures for Newfoundland fresh fillets of "cod", etc. may include a small amount of haddock, rosefish and flatfish. Since no precise figures for Newfoundland fresh fillets are available, export figures are given for 1947 and 1948 and estimates for the past three years.

TABLE III: CANADIAN FISHERY EXPORTS, 1950 and 1951

By Form and Area of Destination

Quantities (Q) of oil in thousand gallons; other quantities in millions of pounds; values (V) in millions of dollars

		<u>Fresh & Frozen</u>	<u>Cured</u>	<u>Canned</u>	<u>Shell- fish</u>	<u>Meal Only</u>	<u>Meal & Other Products</u>	<u>Oils</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
All Areas									
1950	Q	266.75	208.28	45.55	30.06	60.45	-	4,604.75	-
	V	49.71	28.62	12.24	15.71	-	7.22	5.04	118.54
1951	Q	252.95	209.89	46.20	30.37	76.52	-	3,981.33	-
	V	53.36	27.58	13.90	15.23	-	9.02	5.51	124.60
United States									
1950	Q	266.14	48.12	2.12	29.74	58.17	-	2,107.89	-
	V	49.52	6.87	.40	15.24	-	6.60	2.28	80.91
1951	Q	251.88	47.61	2.05	29.80	74.81	-	1,784.37	-
	V	53.06	6.70	.42	14.61	-	7.85	2.53	85.17
British Caribbean									
1950	Q	.04	28.16	3.89	∅	.15	-	9.10	-
	V	.01	3.34	.74	∅	-	.01	.01	4.11
1951	Q	.03	29.97	5.45	.01	.12	-	2.29	-
	V	.01	3.28	1.19	∅	-	.01	∅	4.49
Other Caribbean									
1950	Q	.01	68.09	3.51	∅	∅	-	6.77	-
	V	.01	10.13	.72	∅	-	∅	.03	10.89
1951	Q	∅	75.39	2.59	∅	-	-	4.15	-
	V	∅	10.55	.63	∅	-	-	.02	11.20
Europe									
1950	Q	.34	50.72	28.54	.30	.64	-	2,451.25	-
	V	.11	7.16	9.15	.45	-	.48	2.66	20.01
1951	Q	.39	43.07	25.67	.41	.05	-	2,181.62	-
	V	.17	5.62	9.46	.59	-	.98	2.94	19.76
All Other									
1950	Q	.22	13.19	7.49	.02	1.49	-	29.74	-
	V	.06	1.12	1.23	.02	-	.13	.06	2.62
1951	Q	.65	13.78	10.44	.15	1.54	-	6.57	-
	V	.12	1.43	2.20	.03	-	.18	.02	3.98

∅ Negligible.

By Value and Country of Destination

	1950		1951		Difference
	\$000	%	\$000	%	1950 to 1951
All Areas	118,554	100.0	124,600	100.0	\$ 60.42
United States	80,554	68.0	85,169	68.0	\$ 42.46
Jamaica	2,216	1.9	2,537	2.0	-
Barbados	542	.4	503	.4	-
Leeward and Windward	462	.4	593	.5	-
Trinidad and Tobago	447	.4	372	.3	-
Other British Caribbean	511	.4	453	.4	-
Total British Caribbean	4,128	3.5	4,478	3.6	† 3.50
Puerto Rico	4,795	4.0	4,954	4.0	-
Cuba	3,025	2.6	2,647	2.1	-
Dominican Republic	1,190	1.0	1,500	1.2	-
Haiti	964	.8	1,169	.9	-
Other Caribbean	905	.8	938	.8	-
Total Non-British Caribbean	10,879	9.2	11,208	9.0	† 3.29
United Kingdom	5,381	4.5	8,801	7.0	-
Belgium and Luxemburg	5,374	4.5	2,550	2.0	-
Portugal	4,068	3.4	2,039	1.6	-
Italy	2,890	2.4	3,732	3.0	-
Netherlands	926	.8	1,039	.8	-
Other Europe	1,365	1.3	1,596	1.4	-
Total Europe	20,004	16.9	19,757	15.8	- 2.47
Other Commonwealth	876	.7	1,510	1.2	† 6.34
Brazil	496	.4	900	.7	-
Belgian Congo	369	.3	203	.2	-
China	174	.1	166	.1	-
Philippines	143	.1	658	.5	-
Columbia	138	.1	18	-	-
Other	424	.5	533	.5	† 7.34
Total Commonwealth	10,408	8.8	14,839	11.9	† 44.31

TABLE IV: CANADIAN EXPORT PRICES
Average export prices of Fishery Products, 1950 and 1951

Form & Species	1950 \$ per lb.	1951 \$ per lb.	1951 as % of 1950
Whole or Dressed			
Halibut, Fresh Dressed	30.44	26.28	86.3
Halibut, Frozen Dressed	30.31	29.17	96.2
Salmon, Redspring Fresh	39.28	43.55	110.9
Salmon, Coho Frozen	38.05	38.96	102.4
Salmon, Chum Fresh	18.70	15.76	84.3
Salmon, Chum Frozen	24.99	27.98	111.9
Smelts, Fresh or Frozen	22.05	21.38	97.0
Sauger, Fresh or Frozen	16.71	24.82	148.5
Trout, Fresh or Frozen	30.97	31.50	101.7
Whitefish, Fresh	32.87	32.49	98.8
Whitefish, Frozen	27.26	28.80	105.6
Fillets			
Cod, Atlantic Fresh	19.09	19.71	103.2
Cod, Atlantic Frozen	17.11	17.35	101.4
Haddock, Frozen	21.55	23.87	110.8
Flatfish, Frozen	31.78	35.96	113.2
Pickrel, Fresh or Frozen	47.92	58.36	121.8
Cured			
Herring, Sea Kippered	18.05	17.22	95.4
Herring, Sea Salted & Smoked	10.25	11.57	112.9
Cod, Salted Boneless	24.73	24.30	98.3
Cod, L.S. 43% or less m.c.	15.17	14.17	93.4
Cod, H.S. 43% or less m.c.	17.23	16.21	94.1
Cod, Wet Salted	7.90	8.46	107.1
Pollock, Dried Salted	14.36	12.69	88.4
Herring, Sea Dry Salted	4.99	5.42	108.6
Herring, Sea Pickled Split	6.69	7.39	110.5
Herring, Sea Vngr. Cure Filleted	10.54	10.26	97.3
Mackerel, Pickled Split	8.66	8.69	100.3
Mackerel, Pickled Filleted	14.51	17.51	120.7
Salmon, Mild Cured Pickled	42.25	48.52	114.8
Canned			
Sardines	17.39	17.63	101.4
Salmon, Sockeye	49.68	61.48	123.8
Salmon, Coho	36.00	46.31	128.6
Salmon, Pink	29.80	34.57	116.0
Salmon, Chum	25.05	30.43	121.5
Shellfish			
Clams, Shucked Fresh or Frozen	46.35	57.19	123.4
Lobster, Alive or Fresh Boiled	44.47	42.14	94.8
Lobster Meat, Fresh or Frozen	129.42	130.05	100.5
Lobster, Canned	144.58	150.09	103.8
Other Products			
Herring and Pilchard Meal	7.54	7.40	98.1
	\$ per gal.	\$ per gal.	
Cod Liver Oil, Sun-rotted	.88	1.24	140.9
Grayfish, Shark Liver Oil	3.63	5.11	140.8
Herring Oil, Industrial	.64	1.22	190.6
Whale Oil	1.29	1.44	111.6

TABLE V: DISTRIBUTION OF CANADIAN FISH IN THE UNITED STATES, 1951

According to Main Regions of First Destination

N.B. Over 95 per cent of Canadian fishery exports to the United States are first consigned to one or another of the regions named in this Table.

Quantities in Millions of Pounds

Values in Thousands of Dollars

Region	A: By Form and Region							Total Value
	Seafish		Fresh-water,		Shell-fish	Other	Total	
	Fresh and Frozen	Filletlets	Fresh & Frozen	(incl. Filletlets)				
New England	67.7	44.6	0.8	14.8	22.2	2.0	-	-
Value	5,256	9,532	216	2,051	9,367	1,344	1,028	28,794
New York and New Jersey	13.9	6.7	18.3	18.5	2.9	0.6	-	-
Value	3,858	1,565	6,274	2,532	2,395	402	504	17,530
Great Lakes Region(1)	6.2	11.3	42.8	7.9	0.8	0.2	-	-
Value	1,729	2,655	11,977	1,082	520	201	1,745	19,909
Pacific Coast States	22.6	4.0	0.1	2.9	2.1	0.2	-	-
Value	5,658	1,547	16	506	207	54	3,161	11,149
Total United States (including other regions)	114.2	72.8	64.8	47.6	28.6	3.3	-	-
Value	17,305	16,557	19,200	6,697	12,911	2,126	7,442*	82,238*

(1) Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio.

* Except Oils, \$2,525,000; and Sea Grasses \$407,000.

B: By Species in Each Region

1. Seafish, Fresh and Frozen; Whole or Dressed

Region	Cod and Related Species		-----Salmon-----			Smelts	Herring	Total
	Halibut	Atlantic	Pacific					
New England	8.2	4.8	0.6	0.6	2.3	43.8	67.7	
Value	536	1,350	285	229	466	879	5,256	
New York and New Jersey	1.8	2.7	0.8	4.1	2.4	0.1	13.9	
Value	217	751	416	1,614	517	20	3,858	
Great Lakes Region	0.5	2.8	∅	2.4	0.2	∅	6.2	
Value	63	775	7	775	59	1	1,729	
Pacific Coast States	0.4	3.1	∅	18.5	0.2	0.4	22.6	
Value	61	925	∅	4,494	47	127	5,658	
Total United States (including other regions)	11.2	14.2	1.4	26.2	6.1	44.6	114.2	
Value	917	4,039	712	7,336	1,294	1,043	17,305	

B: By Species in Each Region (Cont'd)

2. Seafish, Fresh and Frozen, Fillets

<u>Region</u>	<u>Cod</u>	<u>Haddock</u>	<u>Other Groundfish</u>	<u>Flatfish</u>	<u>Total</u>
New England					
Quantity	22.9	5.1	9.1	7.2	44.6
Value	3,969	1,197	2,028	2,266	9,532
New York and New Jersey					
Quantity	4.0	0.8	0.6	1.2	6.7
Value	531	227	90	401	1,565
Great Lakes Region					
Quantity	6.3	1.4	1.7	1.3	11.3
Value	1,153	358	368	535	2,655
Pacific Coast States					
Quantity	0.2	0.1	0	2.3	4.0
Value	46	18	1	997	1,547
Total United States (including other regions)					
Quantity	37.0	8.1	12.2	12.9	72.8
Value	6,307	1,987	2,609	4,488	16,557

3. Fresh-water Fish, Fresh and Frozen

<u>Region</u>	<u>-----W h o l e o r D r e s s e d-----</u>					<u>-----F i l l e t s-----</u>		
	<u>Pickeral</u>	<u>Sauger</u>	<u>Trout</u>	<u>Whitefish</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pickeral</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
New England								
Quantity	0.2	0	0	0.1	0.8	0	0	0.8
Value	66	0	8	51	215	0	1	216
New York and New Jersey								
Quantity	4.8	0.5	0.6	8.0	17.3	0.6	1.0	18.3
Value	1,537	128	236	2,914	5,767	341	507	6,274
Great Lakes Region								
Quantity	8.2	4.5	3.2	10.4	36.5	2.7	6.3	42.8
Value	2,274	1,119	942	2,844	8,945	1,565	3,032	11,977
Pacific Coast States								
Quantity	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1
Value	0	0	1	11	16	-	-	16
Total United States (including other regions)								
Quantity	13.5	5.2	3.8	19.0	57.1	3.5	7.8	64.8
Value	3,986	1,278	1,202	6,008	15,448	2,042	3,752	19,200

B. By Species in Each Region (Cont'd)

4. Cured Fish

Region	Cod & Related		Species	Herring	Mackerel	Cod	Total
	Wet Salted	Salted Dried	Salted Boneless	Pickled & Vinegar Cured	Pickled, Split & Filleted	Smoked Fillets	
New England							
Quantity	7.4	0.6	3.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	14.8
Value	588	101	805	40	140	187	2,051
New York and New Jersey							
Quantity	∅	2.7	1.9	11.8	0.9	0.5	18.5
Value	∅	507	386	1,165	144	108	2,532
Great Lakes Region							
Quantity	∅	∅	0.7	5.5	0.1	0.6	7.9
Value	∅	3	227	456	19	157	1,082
Pacific Coast States							
Quantity	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	2.9
Value	75	104	19	48	10	156	506
Total United States (including other regions)							
Quantity	8.1	4.2	6.1	19.8	3.6	2.4	47.6
Value	666	771	1,468	1,815	608	626	6,697

5. Shellfish, Fresh

Region	L o b s t e r		C l a m s		Total (incl. other)
	In Shell	Meat	In Shell	Shucked	
New England					
Quantity	19.8	0.4	0.3	1.3	22.2
Value	7,941	573	15	733	9,367
New York and New Jersey					
Quantity	1.6	1.2	∅	∅	2.9
Value	842	1,520	∅	1	2,395
Great Lakes Region					
Quantity	0.6	0.1	0.1	∅	0.8
Value	436	66	6	∅	520
Pacific Coast States					
Quantity	∅	∅	1.9	0.1	2.1
Value	15	∅	119	16	207
Total United States (including other regions)					
Quantity	22.4	1.8	2.3	1.3	28.6
Value	9,436	2,362	140	753	12,911

B: By Species in Each Region (Cont'd)
 6. Canned Fish, Meal and Other Products

Region	Canned Fish				Meal and Other Products		
	Sardines	Pac. Salmon	Lobster	Total	Meal	Other	Total
New England							
Quantity	1.0	0.1	0.8	2.0	6.0	-	-
Value	129	26	1,136	1,344	372	656	1,028
New York and New Jersey							
Quantity	0.1	∅	0.2	0.6	0.1	-	-
Value	21	∅	290	402	11	493	504
Great Lakes Region							
Quantity	-	∅	0.1	0.2	16.8	-	-
Value	-	6	184	201	1,208	537	1,745
Pacific Coast States							
Quantity	-	∅	∅	0.2	41.1	-	-
Value	-	2	3	54	3,062	99	3,161
Total United States (including other regions)							
Quantity	1.1	0.3	1.1	3.3	74.8	-	-
Value	150	127	1,635	2,126	5,440	2,002	7,442

∅ Less than half of the specified unit.

TABLE VI DOMESTIC RETENTION OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS, 1949 - 1951
 Sea Fish and Shellfish, Other than Canned
 Showing product weight in thousands of
 pounds and per caput edible weight in pounds
 (figures preliminary and subject to revision)

	Product Weight '000 lb	Per Caput lb	Product Weight '000 lb	Per Caput lb	Product Weight '000 lb	Per Caput lb.
Fresh and Frozen						
Sea fish, wh. or dr.	70,823	2.80	82,061	3.09	85,204	3.19
Sea fish, filleted	28,489	2.10	33,138	2.39	33,348	2.38
Shellfish	19,554	0.40	20,241	0.38	18,008	0.35
Total Fresh & Frozen	118,866	5.30	135,440	5.86	136,560	5.92
Cured						
Smoked, dressed	3,810	0.26	4,092	0.29	4,118	0.30
Smoked, filleted	4,886	0.41	5,428	0.44	5,451	0.44
Salted cod	11,857	1.12	12,162	1.10	11,893	1.06
Pickled (1)	5,975	0.41	6,148	0.42	6,087	0.40
Total Cured	26,528	2.20	27,830	2.25	27,549	2.20
Total All Forms	145,394	7.50	163,270	8.11	164,109	8.12
Fresh and Frozen Sea Fish, Whole or Dressed, by Main Species						
Cod, Atlantic	8,030	0.27	11,123	0.36	11,554	0.37
Cod Pacific	4,080	0.13	4,220	0.13	3,992	0.13
Haddock, Pollock, etc.	6,533	0.22	7,860	0.25	7,716	0.25
Halibut	8,399	0.34	10,230	0.40	11,098	0.43
Herring and Sardines	7,500	0.28	9,746	0.35	8,387	0.30
Mackerel	4,296	0.16	3,948	0.14	5,637	0.20
Salmon	23,964	1.16	18,016	0.85	18,244	0.85
Other	8,021	0.24	16,918	0.61	18,576	0.66
Total	70,823	2.80	82,061	3.09	85,204	3.19
Fresh and Frozen Sea Fish, Filleted, by Main Species						
Cod, Atlantic	12,294	0.91	17,353	1.25	14,486	1.03
Haddock, Pollock, etc.	12,406	0.92	9,916	0.72	11,268	0.81
Flatfish	2,156	0.16	2,378	0.17	4,140	0.29
Other	1,633	0.11	3,491	0.25	3,454	0.25
Total	28,489	2.10	33,138	2.39	33,348	2.38

(1) Excluding pickled mackerel and dry-salted herring.

TABLE VII: CANADIAN IMPORTS OF FISH PRODUCTS, 1950 and 1951
 Values by Country of Origin

	1950			1951		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
All Areas	5,715	-	-	8,169	-	-
United States (incl. Alaska)	3,704	-	-	4,785	-	-
Europe	1,169	-	-	1,924	-	-
United Kingdom	-	151	-	-	205	-
Other Europe	-	1,018	-	-	1,719	-
Norway	-	-	594	-	-	1,283
Netherlands	-	-	156	-	-	147
Portugal	-	-	152	-	-	117
Other	-	-	116	-	-	172
Latin America	186	-	-	187	-	-
Peru	-	-	61	-	-	86
Chile	-	-	45	-	-	32
Mexico	-	-	42	-	-	32
Cuba	-	-	32	-	-	34
Other	-	-	6	-	-	3
Rest of the World	656	-	-	1,273	-	-
British	-	250	-	-	211	-
Hong Kong	-	-	138	-	-	134
New Zealand	-	-	106	-	-	62
Other	-	-	6	-	-	15
Non-British	-	406	-	-	1,062	-
Japan	-	-	379	-	-	958
Morocco	-	-	19	-	-	102
Other	-	-	8	-	-	2

(continued on next page)

Values by Products

	1950 (\$'000)	1951 (\$'000)
Fish, Fresh or Frozen	565	1,500
Cod Haddock, Pollock, Fresh	15	35
Halibut	75	236
Salmon	7	186
Herring	33	79
Mackerel	-	1
Fish, All Other, Fresh	435	963
Fish, Cured	358	381
Salmon, Smoked	-	1
Fish, Other Smoked	22	45
Groundfish, Salted	1	8
Herring, Salted	242	236
Salmon, Salted	2	3
Fish, All Other Salted	47	48
Groundfish, Dried	25	18
Fish, Dried n.o.p.	19	22
Mackerel, Pickled	-	-
Fish Preserved	1,119	1,848
Canned Salmon	1	-
Canned Herring	25	30
Kippered Herring	32	67
Pilchards, Canned	94	69
Canned Sardines, Anchovies	699	1,282
Canned Tuna	127	269
Canned Fish in Oil, Prepared	52	46
Canned Fish n.o.p.	89	85
Shellfish	1,392	1,678
Lobster, Fresh	139	189
Oysters, in Shell	5	6
Oysters, in Bulk	465	474
Squid, Fresh	38	24
Canned Crabs, Class	578	828
Canned Lobster	105	61
Oysters, Shelled in Cans	43	64
Oysters, Prepared n.o.p.	19	32

(continued on next page)

Values by Products (cont'd)

	1950 (\$'000)	1951 (\$'000)
Marine Oils	392	688
Cod Liver Oil	54	81
Fish Oil Concentrates	162	214
Fish Oil Fortifying	26	90
Fish Oil n.o.p.	106	241
Seal Oil	-	-
Whale and Sperm Oil	44	62
Other Fishery Products	1,889	2,074
Fish Meal	9	89
Fish Offal or Refuse	20	40
# 2348	8	1
Shells, Unmanufactured	32	28
Shells, Ground and Crushed	3	2
Oysters, Shells	347	329
Sponges, Marine	116	93
Fish Livers	56	61
Turtles	9	11
Oyster Seeds	41	40
Live Fish	16	15
Fur Skins, Marine	31	2
Iodine, Crude	220	199
Fishery Products n.o.p.	635	679
Grasses, Seaweeds, Mosses	346	485

TABLE VIII: FAO WORLD FISHERIES STATISTICS

A. Estimated Catches by Regions - 1949		'000					
		<u>metric tons</u>	<u>%</u>				
Africa		600	2				
America, North And Central		3,750	15				
America, South		500	2				
Asia, (excluding U.S.S.R.)		12,000	48				
Europe, (excluding U.S.S.R.)		6,000	24				
Oceania		150	1				
U.S.S.R		2,000	8				
World Total		25,000	100				
B. Estimated Catches by Species - 1949							
Herring and similar species		5,200	21				
Cod, hake and similar species		3,400	14				
Salmon and similar species		500	2				
Fresh and brackish water teleosteans		4,700	19				
Tunas, true mackerels, etc.		1,400	6				
Teleostean flat fishes		600	2				
Elasmobranchs		400	1				
Other fish species		6,400	25				
Crustaceans and mollusks		2,000	8				
Other (seaweed, etc.)		400	2				
World total		25,000	100				
C. Utilization of World Catch - 1949							
Marketed fresh		10,370	42				
Frozen		1,070	4				
Dried, smoked, salted, paste and sauce		9,820	39				
Canned		1,290	5				
Reduced to oil and meal		1,950	8				
Used for other purposes		500	2				
World Total		25,000	100				
D. Total Fish Catches in Fifteen Countries, 1938 and 1946-1951							
<u>Country</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
			'000 metric tons (1)				
Australia (2)	36 (3)	44	45	47	39	41	41
Belgium (4)	43	74	81	71	68	60	57
Canada (5)	499	623	574	658	605	678	656(6)
Denmark (7)	106	201	212	226	225	251	294(6)
France (8)	479	289	352	435	435	432	464
Germany, Fed. Rep.	780	264	302	413	513	555	680
Iceland	274 (9)	368	477	465	394	368	420(6)
Ireland	13	22	22	26	18	15	14(6)
Japan	3,521	3,266	2,967	2,454	2,980	3,794	3,797
Netherlands	229	219	279	281	249	244	280
Norway	1,139	972	1,188	1,387	1,166	1,349	1,737(6)
South Korea (10)	629	299	302	285	294	219	277
Spain	440 (11)	594	572	534	551	576	569(6)
United Kingdom (12)	1,197	1,043	1,150	1,206	1,159	988	1,086
United States (13)	2,345	1,996	2,345	2,433	2,546	2,652	2,345
	11,730	10,274	10,868	10,921	11,242	12,222	12,717

D. Total Fish Catches in Fifteen Countries, 1938 and 1946-1951, (Cont'd).

Source: Official publications and communications.

- (1) Round fresh weight, unless otherwise indicated.
- (2) Non-calendar years, 1 July to 30 June.
- (3) Excludes crayfish and crabs reported in dozens.
- (4) May include landings by foreign fishing craft in 1938; includes landings in foreign ports, 1948-1951.
- (5) Does not include Newfoundland; excludes landings of seaweed.
- (6) Preliminary figures.
- (7) Excludes Faeroe Islands and Greenland.
- (8) Metropolitan France only, excluding Algeria and other overseas departments, except 1938; figures for 1938 and 1946-1947 contain an estimated quantity of crustaceans and mollusks.
- (9) Excludes 415,000 lumpsuckers reported in numbers.
- (10) Reported ("landed") weight except for crustaceans and mollusks which are found fresh weight.
- (11) 1940.
- (12) Excludes Isle of Man, 1949-1951.
- (13) Includes Alaska.

TABLE IX: PRODUCTION IN ICELAND, FAROES, NORWAY, BRITAIN AND FRANCE

A. Iceland: Utilization of Catches, 1950 and 1951

	1950 mill. lbs.	1951 mill. lbs.
Herring (round)		
Total	133.2	186.8
Exported Chilled	.2	-
Salted	60.1	44.5
Bait	16.0	11.2
Reduction	56.9	131.1

Cod and Other Fish (excl. Herring) dressed, head on

	C o d		O t h e r F i s h		T o t a l	
	1950 mill. lbs.	1951 mill. lbs.	1950 mill. lbs.	1951 mill. lbs.	1950 mill. lbs.	1951 mill. lbs.
Total	332.8	330.1	246.4	300.6	579.2	630.7
Exported Chilled	45.5	78.0	25.2	37.3	70.7	115.3
Frozen	82.6	112.0	43.2	93.5	125.8	205.5
Stockfish	.1	10.9	1.0	4.2	1.1	15.1
Canned	∅	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3
Salted	203.0	126.0	16.1	12.9	219.1	138.9
Home Consumption	1.6	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.7	7.1
Reduced	-	-	-	†	157.6	148.5

∅ less than .05

B. The Faroes: Production 1949 and 1950

	1949 mill. lbs.	1950 mill. lbs.
Total	111.3	105.1
Groundfish ^z (salted wet or dried)	78.3	85.5
Groundfish chilled	23.4	7.3
Herring salted	2.1	2.2
Cod liver oil	4.0	4.0
Whaling Products	3.5	6.1

z Mainly cod

(continued on next page)

C. Norway: Catches 1950 and 1951 (on dressed basis, except herring)

	1950 mill. lbs.	1951 ¹⁾ mill. lbs.
Total	2,819	3,629
Cod	489	604
Spawning Cod	239	330 ^x
By-products of spawning cod	43	60 ^x
Finnmark Cod and by-products	56	54 ^x
Other cod and by-products	151	160
Other Groundfish	214	187
Saithe	149	123
Haddock	40	35
Ling and cusk	25	29
Herring (round weight basis)	1,963	2,636
Winter herring	1,701	1,958 ^x
Fat herring	65	176
Small herring	161	460
North Sea herring	8	3
Iceland herring	25	37
Fjord herring	3	2
Other Fish	153	202
Brisling	12	20
Rosefish	7	4
Catfish	12	12
Dogfish	17	25
Halibut	13	9
Mackerel	23	40
Crabs	6	8
Other species	63	84

1) Preliminary figures unless marked x

Landings and Utilization of Spawning Cod, 1950, 1951 and 1952
(dressed fish, head off)

	to May 6 1950 mill. lbs.	to May 5 1951 mill. lbs.	to May 3 1952 mill. lbs.
Total	265.0	347.7	296.2
Intended for:			
Hanging (stockfish)	90.9	123.2	86.9
Salting	140.0	185.2	161.3
Fresh and frozen trade	34.1	39.3	48.0

(continued on next page)

D. Great Britain: Total Supply of Sea Fish other than Shellfish

	<u>1950</u> <u>mill.lbs.</u>	<u>1951</u> <u>mill.lbs.</u>
Total Supply	2,128	2,451
Fish of British taking	1,977	2,168
Demersal round (groundfish)	1,294	1,390
Demersal other	262	371
Herring	395	368
Other pelagic fish	26	39
From Foreign Fishing Vessels	98	196
Other Imports	53	87

E. France: Landings of Salted Cod by Bank Fleet

	<u>1950</u> <u>mill.lbs.</u>	<u>1951</u> <u>mill.lbs.</u>
Total	112.0	111.6
Metropolitan Ports	100.6	109.3
Fecamp	42.0	43.7
Bordeaux	36.2	42.2
St. Malo	10.6	12.4
Port de Bouc	4.3	2.6
La Palice	6.0	6.6
Boulogne	1.4	1.8
St. Pierre et Miquelon	7.0	-
Other Ports and Unspecified	4.4	2.3 1)

1) Portugal

TABLE X: EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

X Iceland:

(a) Salted and Dried Cod (including some quantities of other species)

	Wet Salted		Dried Salted		Other	
	mill.lbs.		mill.lbs.		mill.lbs.	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
Total	59.8	51.3	8.9	25.9	2.2	6.1
Europe	57.3	49.1	6.8	19.5	2.2	5.6
Great Britain	6.3	5.5	-	∅	-	.1
Portugal	∅	-	4.4	3.4	-	-
Spain	2.9	.4	1.7	11.7	-	.1
Italy	27.1	26.1	.7	3.9	2.1	3.9
Greece	19.1	10.9	-	-	-	-
Others	1.9	6.2	-	.5	.1	1.5
Egypt	1.1	1.1	-	∅	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1.4	1.1	2.1	6.2	∅	∅
United States	1.4	1.1	∅	∅	∅	∅
Cuba	-	-	.2	1.7	∅	-
Brazil	-	-	1.9	4.5	-	-
All Others	-	-	∅	.2	-	.5

(b) Chilled and Frozen Cod (including some quantities of other species)

	Chilled		Frozen	
	mill.lbs.		mill.lbs.	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Total	62.6	115.0	41.4	77.5
Great Britain	60.6	99.8	4.0	18.2
Netherlands	-	-	5.4	2.5
France	.6	.2	-	4.0
Germany	1.4	15.0	.1	∅
Czechoslovakia	-	-	6.1	6.6
Poland	-	-	2.2	3.2
Israel	-	-	.9	7.6
United States	-	-	16.3	33.0
Others	-	-	6.4	2.4

(c) Herring

	Frozen		Salted	
	mill.lbs.		mill.lbs.	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Total	3.2	2.5	39.9	38.3
Denmark	∅	-	1.9	4.4
Sweden	-	-	19.2	11.9
Poland	1.0	1.3	7.2	6.4
Finland	-	-	10.5	15.0
United States	.1	.2	.8	.6
Others	2.1	1.0	.3	-

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(d) Meal and Oil

	Meal		Oil	
	mill.lbs.		mill.lbs.	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Total	38.0	82.2	25.4	50.7
Europe	33.8	68.1	20.2	47.6
Great Britain	.1	1.9	-	22.1
Netherlands	23.1	35.1	12.6	16.1
Germany	-	7.9	-	1.7
Norway	-	-	.8	4.5
Other Europe	10.6	23.2	6.8	3.2
United States	.2	12.3	4.3	2.8
All Others	4.0	1.8	.9	.3

B: Norway

(a) Salted and Dried Fish

	Wet Salted		Dry Salted		Stockfish	
	mill.lbs.		mill. lbs.		mill. lbs.	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
Total	11.2	15.6	82.9	112.3	36.5	45.9
Europe	10.3	14.8	27.2	31.6	25.2	26.0
Portugal	-	-	12.8	21.3	-	-
Spain	-	-	12.3	8.8	-	-
Italy	7.0	5.7	1.8	-	18.2	19.8
Greece	2.0	7.7	-	-	-	-
Other Europe	1.3	1.4	.3	1.5	7.0	6.2
Egypt	-	-	.6	.7	-	-
British Africa	-	-	-	-	8.3	14.2
Portuguese Africa	-	-	2.8	2.5	-	-
Western Hemisphere	.6	.3	48.4	75.0	1.9	1.3
United States	-	-	-	-	1.9	1.3
Brazil	-	-	39.7	60.5	-	-
Cuba	-	-	8.7	11.3	-	-
Other Western Hemisphere	.6	.3	1.0	3.2	-	-
All Others	.3	.5	2.9	2.5	1.1	4.4

(b) Chilled and Frozen Cod

	Chilled		Frozen Round		Frozen Fillets	
	mill.lbs.		mill.lbs.		mill. lbs.	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
Total	43.5	49.6	14.4	22.4	19.4	25.2
Great Britain	28.8	33.2	1.4	3.1	-	.4
France	4.9	6.2	.4	.4	2.4	.4
Germany (West)	3.1	1.7	.6	-	.7	.3
Austria	-	-	2.1	1.5	3.8	6.4
Italy	2.1	4.7	8.6	8.5	.7	-
United States	-	-	.5	.2	4.4	10.5
Others	4.6	3.8	.8	8.7	7.4	7.2

1) 7.4 Eastern Germany

(continued on next page)

(c) Herring

	Fresh		Frozen		Salted	
	mill. lbs.		mill. lbs.		mill. lbs.	
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Total	110.0	135.4	25.6	44.6	137.9	159.2
Great Britain	46.6	35.1	-	-	-	-
Germany (West)	143.0	70.4	9.4	13.5	5.2	3.8
Germany (East)	-	14.1	1.8	10.4	36.2	39.6
Czechoslovakia	11.3	6.9	3.6	3.9	-	2.8
Poland	5.2	-	4.4	3.8	23.5	-
U. S. S. R.	-	-	-	-	50.4	79.7
United States	-	-	-	-	4.9	9.3
Others	6.3	8.9	6.4	13.0	17.5	24.0

(d) Canned Fish

	mill. lbs.	
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Total	78.4	76.1
Europe	28.7	24.4
Great Britain	19.3	14.3
Other Europe	9.4	10.1
Australia	13.1	17.2
New Zealand	3.3	4.1
Canada	1.6	2.6
United States	24.6	20.9
Others	7.1	6.9

(e) Meal and Oil

	Meal		Medicinal Oils		Other Oils	
	mill. lbs.		mill. lbs.		mill. lbs.	
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u> "	<u>1951</u>
Total	151.1	285.1	13.6	13.3	47.5	43.5
Europe	105.2	250.8	6.9	7.1	46.7	46.5
Great Britain	38.4	141.6	.4	.4	3.1	2.9
Other Europe	105.2	109.2	6.5	6.7	43.6	43.6
United States	5.0	29.8	2.6	2.6	.2	-
Others	2.5	4.5	4.1	3.6	.6	2.0

(continued on next page)

C; United Kingdom	mill. lbs.	
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Fresh or Frozen	.	.
Herring	19.5	7.5
Other	2.6	13.8
Cured or Salted		
Herring	70.4	66.7
Other	26.8	25.9
Canned (incl. shellfish and pastes)		
Herring	23.0	22.0
Other	3.1	5.7
Cured or Salted Herring (as above) Destinations:		
British Empire	5.4	7.5
Poland	2.8	2.6
Germany	26.9	14.3
Other	35.3	42.3

D: Western Germany

	Thousands of Pounds			
	<u>1937</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Fresh-water fish	644	-	101	260
Seafish	16,853	209	1,575	11,053
Dried, Salted and Stockfish	1,481	-	-	41
Cured fish	1,234	13	435	1,053
Canned fish	667	63	649	1,036
Roe and Caviar substitutes	184	1,202	1,162	583
Mollusks and Crustaceans	676	110	9,409	6,700
Total	21,739	1,597	13,331	20,726

TABLE XI: FISHERY PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALASKA, 1949 - 1951

A. Total Catch of Fish and Shellfish	1949	1950	1951
	<u>\$ mill.</u>	<u>\$ mill.</u>	<u>\$ mill.</u>
Total Value	325	365	345
	<u>mill. lb.</u>	<u>mill. lb.</u>	<u>mill. lb.</u>
Total Volume	4,796	4,900	4,400
Disposition (round weight)			
Fresh and Frozen	1,629	1,654	1,694
Canned	1,663	1,774	1,348
Cured	100	100	100
By- Products	1,404	1,372	1,258
 B: Catch of the More Important Species			
Menhaden	1,082	1,000	1,100
Salmon	484	330	400
Pilchard	634	712	325
Sea Herring	205	360	135
Tuna and like fishes	336	400	422
Ocean Perch (Rosefish)	237	208	260
Shrimp	173	190	205
Haddock	135	160	156
 C: Freezings of Fish and Shellfish			
Total	286	287	326
Salt-water fish	234	213	248
Seafish fillets	101	107	118
Haddock	16	25	21
Ocean Perch	62	54	71
Cod	4	4	5
Pollock	4	4	4
Halibut	31	33	26
Fresh-water fish	7	8	7
Shellfish	45	66	70
Shrimp	32	56	59
Scallops	4	5	5
 D: Pack of Certain Canned Products			
Tuna and like fishes	<u>'000 cases</u>	<u>'000 cases</u>	<u>'000 cases</u>
Salmon	7,130	9,017	8,300
Maine Sardines	5,525	4,274	4,600
California Pilchards	3,075	3,844	1,600
California Pilchards	3,768	5,071	2,700
Mackerel and Jack Mackerel	1,050	1,457	1,075
Shrimp	685	787	810
 E: Production of Fish Meal and Oil			
Fish Meal	<u>'000 tons</u>	<u>'000 tons</u>	<u>'000 tons</u>
Fish Meal	237	240	214
Fish Oil	<u>'000 gals.</u>	<u>'000 gals.</u>	<u>'000 gals.</u>
Fish Oil	16,861	21,433	18,200

Sources: United States Fish & Wildlife, Preliminary Review of the Fisheries of the United States, 1951: Frozen Fish, Annual Summaries

TABLE XII: UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1950-1951
(Volume in Millions of Pounds and Value in Millions of Dollars)

Description	Year	T o t a l		S o u r c e			
		Volume	Value	Canada		Other Important Suppliers ^z	
				Volume	Value	Volume	Value
All Fishery Products	1951	-	190	-	86	-	25 B
	1950	-	185	-	83	-	22 a
A. Fish, Fresh & Frozen	1951	248	42	161	30	40	6) B
Whole or Dressed	1950	247	42	175	32	28	5(
Fresh-water Fish	1951	58	14	54	14	-	-
	1950	54	13	53	12	-	-
B. Groundfish Fillets	1951	88	17	58	11	25	4) e
	1950	65	12	49	9	13	2(
C. Fillets, Steaks, etc.	1951	45	14	25	9	7	2) B
Other than Groundfish	1950	31	9	19	6	4	1(
D. Canned Fish	1951	65	22	3	1	12	4) B
	1950	92	32	3	1	32	13(B
E. Cured Fish	1951	100	14	78	11	12	1) e
	1950	98	14	74	10	8	1(e
F. Shellfish	1951	106	49	29	14	46	20) a
	1950	100	48	29	14	47	21(a
Lobster & Spiney Lob-	1951	38	20	24	11	5	4) d
ster, Fresh & Frozen	1950	35	17	22	11	4	3(d
Shrimp & Prawns	1951	42	19	0	0	40	18) a
	1950	40	19	0	0	40	18(a
G. Fish Meal & Scrap ^z	1951	98	12	51	6	10	1) e
	1950	54	6	43	5	2	0(e
H. (1) Fish Oils (Medicinal)	1951	11	5	0	0	8	4) B
	1950	5	4	1	0	4	3(
(2) Fish, Whale & Seal	1951	58	6	3	0	51	5) e
Oils (:)	1950	91	8	26	2	38	2(e

z Code: a - Mexico; B - Japan; C - Norway; d - Union of South Africa;
e - Iceland.

0 - Volume in thousands of short tons.

(:) - Volume in hundred thousand gallons (1 gal. = 7.5 lb. approx.). Entries under Tariff Paragraph Nos. 52 and 1730.

0 - Less than half of the specified unit.

Table XIII: UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1950-1951
 (Volume in Millions of Pounds and Value is Millions of Dollars)

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Value</u>
All Fishery Products	1951	-	37.82	-	38.58	-	4.45
	1950	-	27.12	-	28.57	-	3.11
A. Fish, Fresh & Frozen Whole or Dressed	1951	5.60	.70	5.77	.74	5.27	.55
	1950	4.23	.32	4.38	.36	4.04	.23
B. Canned Fish	1951	147.34	22.24	147.62	22.43	.98	.18
	1950	108.08	15.38	108.50	15.59	1.42	.15
C. Cured Fish	1951	.64	.18	.95	.28	.14	.03
	1950	.95	.25	1.11	.30	.16	.04
D. Shellfish	1951	-	3.96	-	4.98	-	1.91
	1950	-	2.90	-	3.89	-	1.41
Canned Shellfish	1951	9.01	2.50	11.50	3.37	1.15	.81
	1950	5.74	1.66	8.38	2.55	.66	.49
E. Fish Oils (Industrial)	1951	49.84	6.71	49.90	6.73	3.47	.62
	1950	75.97	7.14	77.01	7.24	4.40	.42

* Including, in addition to those listed, values of whale and sperm oil, seal skins, oysters and other shells for feeding, and unmanufactured shells.