



# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## INFORMATION SERVICE

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

For Release UPON RECEIPT

#### COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS AS OF APRIL 15, 1942

A total of 48,579,000 pounds of fishery products were held in cold storage plants in the United States as of April 15, 1942, according to the Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior.

This was a decrease of 32 percent as compared with holdings on the same date the previous month (62,160,000 pounds, revised total), but an increase of 36 percent over the holdings on April 15, 1941 (35,757,000 pounds).

Items showing marked increases in holdings on April 15, 1942, as compared with the same date a year ago, were red snapper; shrimp; bluefish; croakers; pike; lake herring; whiting; mild-cured salmon; haddock; rosefish and "ling-cod" fillets; mullet; salmon; swordfish and blue pike and sauger. In addition, a tremendous jump from 6,343 to over 655,000 pounds of fresh-water bait and animal food is to be noted.

Six items accounted for 41 percent of the frozen fishery products held in domestic freezers on April 15, 1942. These were halibut, 2,452,000 pounds; shrimp, 5,064,000 pounds; whiting, 1,915,000 pounds; haddock fillets, 4,095,000 pounds; rosefish fillets, 2,625,000 pounds; and salmon, 4,023,000 pounds.

During the month ended April 15, 1942, a total of 9,666,000 pounds of fishery products were frozen in the United States and Alaska. This represents an increase of 13 percent as compared with the same period last year, and 28 percent over the 5-year average. The principal items frozen during the month were haddock fillets, 2,629,000 pounds, and rosefish fillets, 1,960,000 pounds.

Freezings of all items showed a definite increase of 38 percent over operations during the previous month. Greatest increases appeared in the freezings of haddock fillets, bluefish, butterfish, eels, "lingcod", flounders, mullet, suckers, shrimp, and squid.

#