



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INFORMATION SERVICE

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS AND BYPRODUCTS OUTPUT INCREASES DURING 1939

Total output of the 400 fishery products and byproducts canning establishments in the United States and Alaska had a value of \$130,423,000 in 1939.

This represents a marked increase of \$16,401,000, or 14 percent, over similar figures for 1938, according to statistics released today by the Division of Fishery Industries of the Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior.

Of the 1939 total, canned fishery products comprised \$96,459,000--an increase of \$13,013,000, or 16 percent, over the figures of \$83,446,000 in 1938; byproducts output amounted to \$33,965,000--an increase of \$3,389,000, or 11 percent, over the 1938 output.

Fishery products were canned in 400 establishments in the United States and Alaska during 1939, as compared with 383 in 1938, 405 in 1937, and 412 in 1936. The combined output of all the canneries during 1939 amounted to 19,428,000 standard cases, with a net weight of the products listed at 716,812,000 pounds. The latter figure represents an increase of 7 percent in net weight over the preceding year.

Canned fishery products and byproducts were manufactured in 26 States and Alaska during 1939. California outranked Alaska during this period,

with its output valued at \$45,331,000--35 percent of the total. Largely responsible for this was the big increase in the tuna pack--\$18,811,000 for 1939 (canned in 16 plants), as against \$14,687,000 for 1938--a gain of 28 percent.

Alaska ranked second in value of these products, accounting for \$36,811,000, or 28 percent, of the total. Canned salmon, worth \$34,441,000, accounted for 94 percent of Alaska's total output.

Considering the output by geographical sections, the Pacific Coast States and Alaska accounted for 72 percent of the total value of canned fishery products and byproducts, in 1939.

Salmon was the most important product canned, amounting to 5,992,000 standard cases, valued at \$41,781,000--43 percent of the total value of canned products.

Other important packs, in point of value, were: tuna and tunalike fishes, 3,643,000 cases, valued at \$20,080,000; sardines (Maine and California), 5,264,000 cases, worth \$16,465,000; shrimp, 1,215,000 cases, worth \$5,354,000; clam products, 933,000 cases, worth \$3,795,000; mackerel, 889,000 cases, at \$2,589,000; and oysters, 617,000 cases, worth \$2,431,000.

Among the commodities classified as byproducts, marine-animal oils ranked first in value--\$14,669,000. Other important items in the byproducts group, rated by value, were: scrap meal, etc., \$8,949,000; marine pearl-shell products, \$4,899,000; fresh-water mussel-shell products, \$2,492,000; and oyster and marine clam-shell products, \$1,539,000.