



# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## INFORMATION SERVICE

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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### CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS AND BYPRODUCTS OUTPUT SHOWS DECREASE IN 1940

Fishery products and byproducts, canned at 383 plants in the United States and Alaska during 1940, had a value of \$124,587,000.

This represents a decrease of \$6,080,000, or 5 percent, compared with the production value of \$130,666,000 for 1939, according to data released today in Statistical Bulletin No. 1433 by the Division of Fishery Industries, Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior.

Of the 1940 total, canned fishery products comprised \$94,114,000, a decrease of \$2,514,000, or 3 percent, when compared with the 1939 figure of \$96,627,000. The byproducts output for 1940 amounted to \$30,473,000, which is \$3,566,000, or 10 percent, lower than the 1939 total of \$34,039,000.

Fishery products were canned in 383 establishments in the United States and Alaska during 1940, as compared with 402 in 1939, 382 in 1938, 405 in 1937, and 412 in 1936. The combined output of all the canneries during 1940 amounted to 18,580,000 standard cases, with a net weight of the products listed 693,176,000 pounds.

Canned fishery products and byproducts were manufactured in 26 States and Alaska during 1940. California outranked Alaska during this period, with its output valued at \$48,200,000—39 percent of the total. Largely responsible for this large California production was the big increase in the tuna pack-- \$22,337,000 for 1940 (canned in 16 plants), as against \$18,811,000 for 1939 (canned in 16 plants).

Alaska ranked second in value of these products, comprising \$32,793,000, or 26 percent of the total. Canned salmon, valued at \$31,474,000, accounted for 96 percent of Alaska's total output.

Considering the output by geographical sections, the Pacific Coast States and Alaska accounted for 73 percent of the total value of canned fishery products and byproducts in 1940.

Salmon was the most important product canned, amounting to 5,605,000 standard cases, valued at \$38,050,000—40 percent of the total value of canned products.

Other important packs, in point of value, were: tuna and tunalike fishes, 4,187,000 standard cases, valued at \$23,714,000; sardines (Maine and California), 4,064,000 cases, worth \$12,712,000; shrimp, 990,000 cases, worth \$4,318,000; mackerel, 1,419,000 cases, worth \$4,088,000; clam products, 928,000 cases, worth \$3,778,000; oysters, 645,000 cases, worth \$2,527,000; and cat and dog food, 403,000 cases, valued at \$1,862,000.

Among the commodities classified as byproducts, marine-animal oils ranked first in value—\$12,018,000. Other important items in the byproducts group, rated by value, were: meal, \$5,469,000; marine pearl-shell products, \$5,368,000; fresh-water mussel-shell products, \$2,489,000; scrap, \$2,340,000; and oyster and marine clam-shell products, \$1,470,000.

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