

Prior to price ceilings there was a considerable fluctuation in landings through the week. It has been the custom for some time in New Bedford to ship fish to New York Sunday evening to meet Monday morning's market which was especially good for New Bedford's fish. Sunday usually brought the best prices and hence many fishermen planned to land fish on this day. Other good days were Monday and Tuesday while the slackest days were Thursday and Friday (Table 7).

The Fleet

The flounder fishery has long been a small-boat fishery. Blackbacks which were the first fish pursued by these vessels to a great extent are found mostly close to shore in less than 15 fathoms of water. It was and is a favorite species for 35 to 50 foot boats. With the inception of the yellowtail fishery, slightly larger boats became interested because these occur generally 40 to 80 miles from New Bedford in approximately 20 fathoms of water. Table 3 summarizes the number of vessels and trips made in 1943. Those vessels of less than 40 gross tons are restricted for safety sake to grounds within about 90 miles of New Bedford and their catch is composed almost entirely of flounders. Those of more than 40 gross tons range ~~from 40 to 70 gross tons~~ farther afield. Part of these are scallop vessels which range from 40 to 70 gross tons and which ~~can~~ fish in George's Bank and South Channel or from 100 to 200 miles from New Bedford. Other vessels of this size and larger bring haddock and cod and again fish parts of George's Bank which average about 150 miles from this port.

Prior to the application of fish price ceilings few of the vessels in New Bedford were owned by the fish dealers. None were owned directly by a fish company and in 1942 only 11 were owned indirectly as far as is known.^{1/} By indirectly, it is meant that the vessels were owned by individuals who had part ownership in fish companies or that the same individual was interested in both the vessel corporation and the fish buying corporation.

The Dealers

The port of New Bedford for many years was simply a shipping point for fish destined for Boston and New York. The fish were landed at New Bedford mostly because the port was convenient to the fishing grounds and the ~~boat~~ found it unprofitable to make the long run to the market. During the early 1930's some wholesalers started in business in New Bedford paying cash for the fish but still shipping them to the larger cities. With the increase in popularity of the yellowtail and its adaptability for filleting, fillet plants started in operation in New Bedford in 1939. This fish processing industry has grown rapidly until, at the present writing, there are 18 fillet plants in business (Table 4).

In 1940 the Atlantic Fishermen's Union made an agreement with the buyers by which fish were sold at a public auction every at morning. Buyers ~~at~~ this auction were limited to those firms possessing unloading facilities. Many fillet plants are situated away from the waterfront and hence two types of firms have developed.

The first or primary buyers are those with unloading facilities and fillet may or may not ~~fish~~ fish in addition. All but two of the fillet plants are secondary buyers.

^{1/} According to the ownership of vessels listed in 1942-43 New England Fishing Industry Handbook, Boston, Mass. 1942.

The Processing

Fish processing in New Bedford is nearly limited to filleting. No smoking, salting, dressing, or drying of fish products is undertaken. No by-products plants for fish meals, oil, or glue are located in the city. Cold storage facilities have been limited to a single plant with ~~only~~ a capacity of ^{only} 35,000 pounds a day ~~processing~~. Some fish are frozen in this plant; a little more in plants in Boston and New York, but the bulk of the fish are sold unfrozen. Additional freezing facilities are now being built in New Bedford but are not yet in operation.

A fish cannery started in business in New Bedford in 1941 but few of the species landed at this port are desirable for canning. Mackerel, a good species for canning, when landed here in the spring and fall, usually brings the best prices in the fresh fish market and canners have difficulty competing hence this cannery is dependent almost entirely upon fish from other ports for its operation.

The Market

Most of New Bedford's fish are sold fresh to the large cities of the eastern seaboard. The traditional market is New York City but large quantities are shipped to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and a few of the inland cities; such as, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Springfield and others.

Distribution After Price Ceilings

Application of fresh fish price ceilings on July 13, 1943 imposed a completely new selling technique on the New Bedford fishery. It had been customary to purchase fish at a public auction. Usually vessels went to no predetermined dealer but rotated amongst the various buyers according to the bidding. Some buyers specialized in scallops; some in mackerel; others in flat-fish so that vessels landing these items would frequent certain dealers more than others but always were subject to a higher bid from someone else. ^{Oulya} A few vessels were owned by buyers in the New Bedford market but were commonly bought by other dealers who paid the highest prices. The custom of many years had been maintained. The captain of the vessel could sell his fish to whom he chose.

Shortly before the effective date of fresh fish price ceilings the New Bedford buyers had agreed on a voluntary allocation plan. The basis of the plan was the percentage of each important species of fish purchased during the 12 months preceding the price ceilings. The dealers agreed to split the landings each day according to this percentage as closely as possible. The data on purchases and the percentages were compiled by the Office of Coordinator of Fisheries and weekly checks were made of the purchases of the various dealers so that all might be informed of the percentages each had bought. This plan functioned for about 2 months when intense opposition from fishermen, prospective/^{new} fish buyers, and the city of New Bedford preventing its being made official by order of the Secretary of the Interior. It was abandoned.

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primary wholesaler a markup of two cents plus a schedule of container allowances so liberal that, in many cases, a half-cent a pound profit could be made on this item alone and an already good business became extremely attractive.

Several individuals who had extensive interests in ~~the~~ fishing vessels began organizing companies to buy and sell fish at the wholesale level. The three more successful of these companies included many owners of fishing vessels as shareholders; upon the natural premise that a man who owns an interest in the company will sell his fish to that company. During the fall of 1943 these concerns were engaged in organization and the construction of fish handling facilities. By January 1, 1944 most of them were able to handle large volumes of fish. After this transition in the fall of 1943, the distribution of fish became more stabilized, there was comparatively little change in the percentages purchased by the various classes of dealers between the first quarter of 1944 and the second quarter of 1944. Accordingly, it seems desirable to make principal comparisons between the first ^{half} ~~quarter~~ of 1943 and the first ^{half} ~~quarter~~ of 1944 to determine the effect of price ceilings.

The effect of price ceilings is somewhat obscured because of the expansion of New Bedford landings and a shift from yellowtail to haddock. This change has made it seem undesirable to separate these species in the analysis of distribution. Instead yellowtail and haddock and all other dragger caught fish or groundfish have been grouped together.

Table ¹⁰ outlines the changes both in pounds and percentages among the various concerns. The classification of concerns is somewhat arbitrary and space on the table does not allow a complete description. Of the concerns established before July 1, 1943 the three large ^{ones} are largest as far as both poundage and value of fish handled are concerned and they are also the three oldest; all being more than ten years old. These three large firms handled the bulk of the scallops, mackerel, haddock, and cod and very considerable quantities of yellowtail and blackback. The three small firms are those three smallest from the standpoint of volume of fish and are also the youngest, varying in age from four to eight years. They specialized principally in flatfish.

Of the concerns established after July 1943 the three large are those which, in addition to having become the largest, are firms in which the principal directors and shareholders are boat owners. These firms have thus definitely determined their supply of fish. The four small firms in this group are ones which own a few vessels but are dependent to a larger extent upon the independent vessels for their supply of fish.

The quantities of fish attributed to unknown purchasers have been compiled from the captain's estimates or "hails" as the fish are landed. This item is composed almost entirely of sales on commission to the New York City market or ~~other~~ ^{other} markets but are classed as New Bedford landings because the fish are landed at and shipped from New Bedford.

The shift of fish to the new companies has been most marked in the case of scallops which is a high-priced item in great demand.

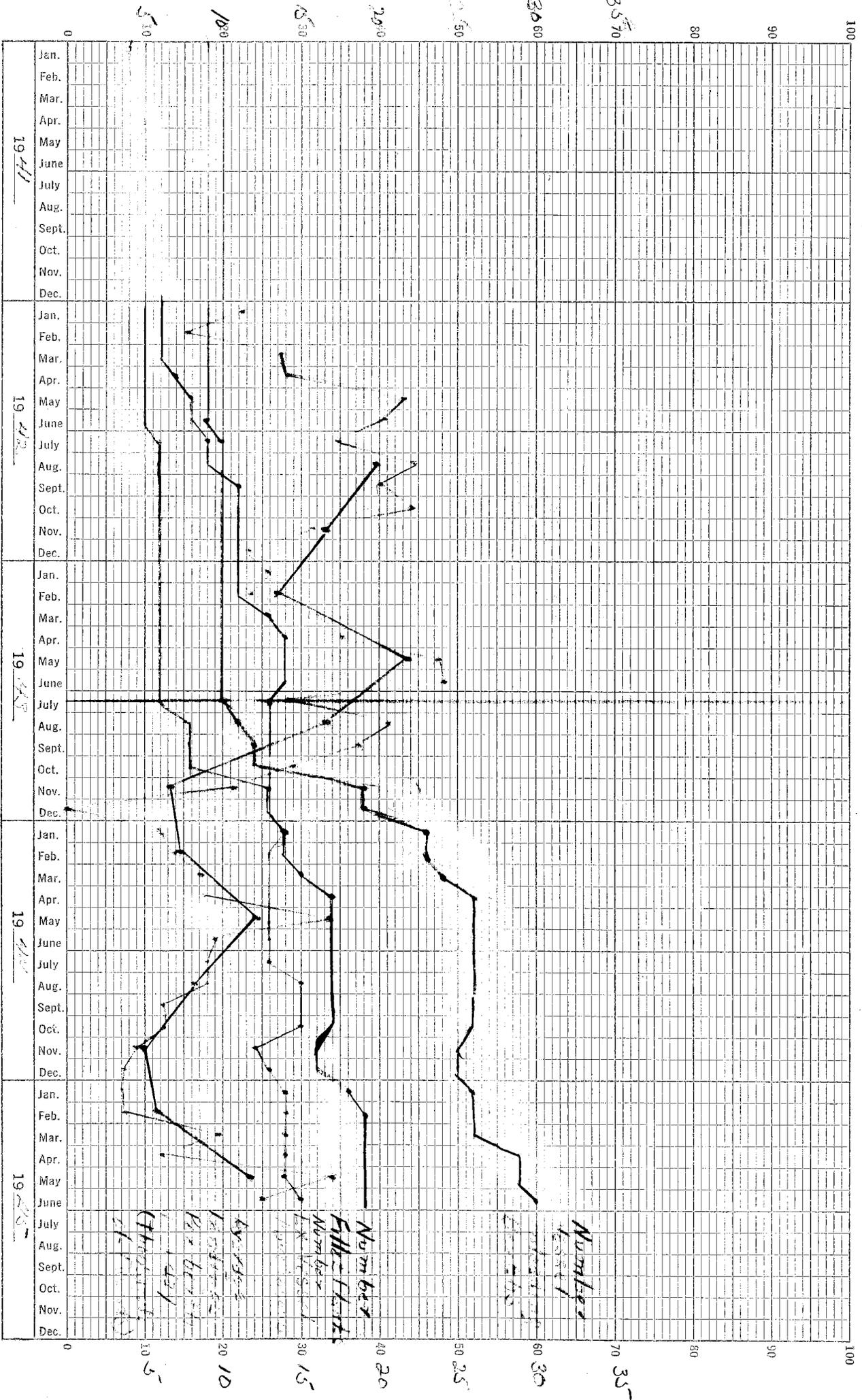
and which is most often rumored to be sold on the black market. Conversely, the species which has shifted least to new dealers has been mackerel which has no price ceiling and which has been subject to competitive bidding. Thus the old dealers who, prior to price ceilings, had handled virtually all the fish, handled 72 per cent of the mackerel; 25 per cent of the scallops; and 3 per cent of other fish in the first 6 months of 1944. This comparison is somewhat misleading because of the fluctuations in quantities landed but the changes in actual quantities show the same trend. The old dealers in the first half of 1944 handled 11 per cent less mackerel; 80 per cent less scallops; and 45 per cent less of other species than in the corresponding period of 1943.

The fixation of a ceiling price, below which fish were seldom sold had made it unnecessary for New Bedford fishermen to plan their trip in order to get the best prices. It has been mentioned previously that prior to price ceilings heavy landings were usual early in the week from Sunday to Tuesday. A comparison of the daily landings in the second quarter of 1943 with those in the same period for 1944 (Table 7) indicates that this trend had disappeared. In 1944, Monday had the heaviest landings but this was caused largely by an increase in the quantity of fish landed by vessels which are prohibited from selling on Sunday by rules of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union. Hence, if Monday is to be averaged with Sunday, it is to be noted that the preponderance of landings early in the week has disappeared.

Since New Bedford has always depended upon selling the fish

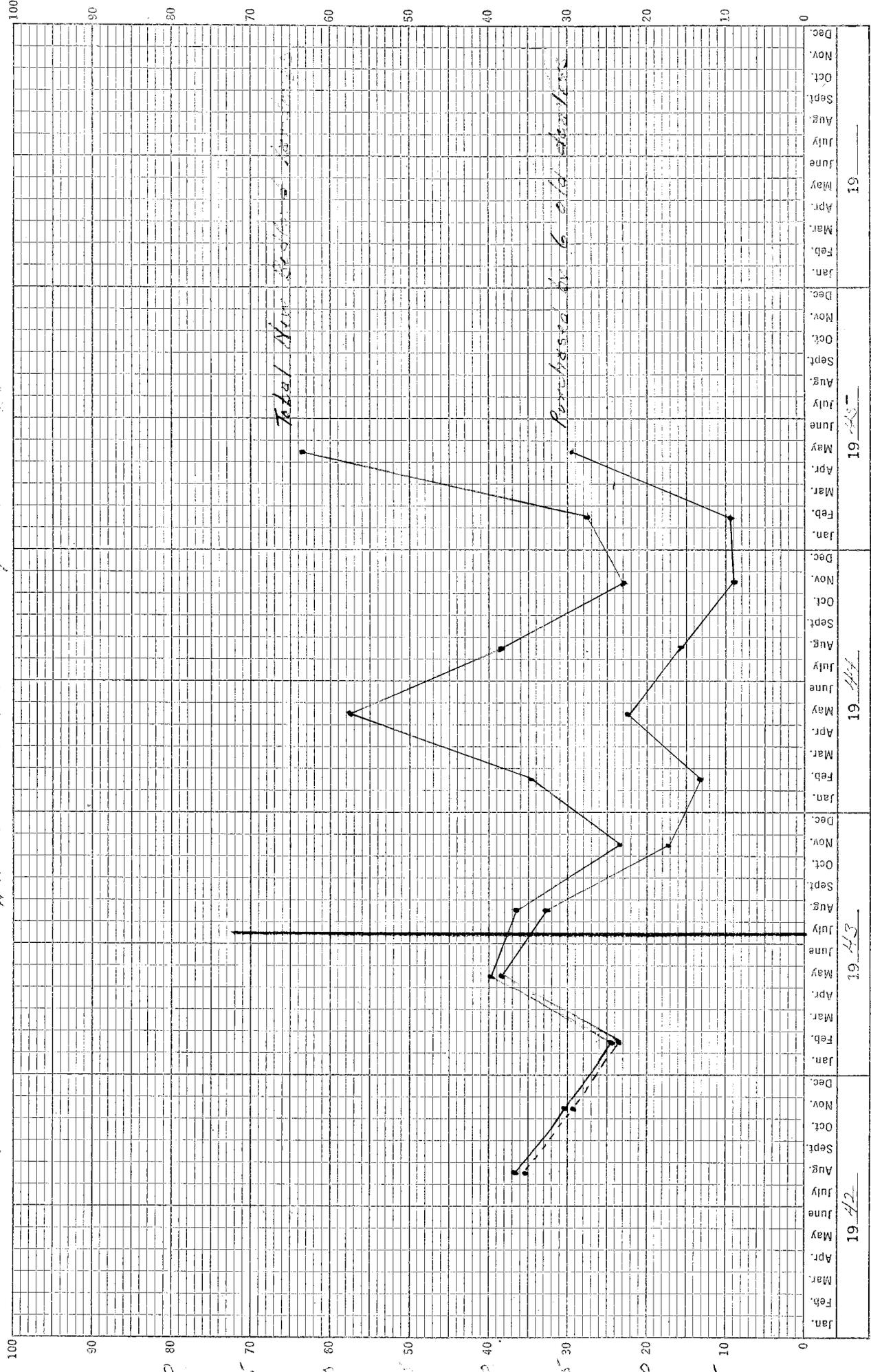
fresh, the heavier landings in the latter part of the week have ~~was~~ probably increased the strain on cold storage facilities. Heavy landings on Thursday and Friday are usually not readily absorbed by the fresh market and must be frozen. However, another factor may have affected this. The Army in early 1944 was buying large quantities of fish, almost all of which were frozen and thus, processors found an easy outlet for fish at any time.

Rumors of flagrant black markets have been current in New Bedford since the inception of price ceilings. Most dealers report that they have heard of many black market violations. The author, himself, heard an out of town buyer offer cash on the side for scallops within a week after price ceilings were applied.



Annual Volume of Fish Purchases by New York Fish Dealers

Who did business before price ceilings



Total New York

Purchased by 6 old dealers

1942

1943

1944

1945

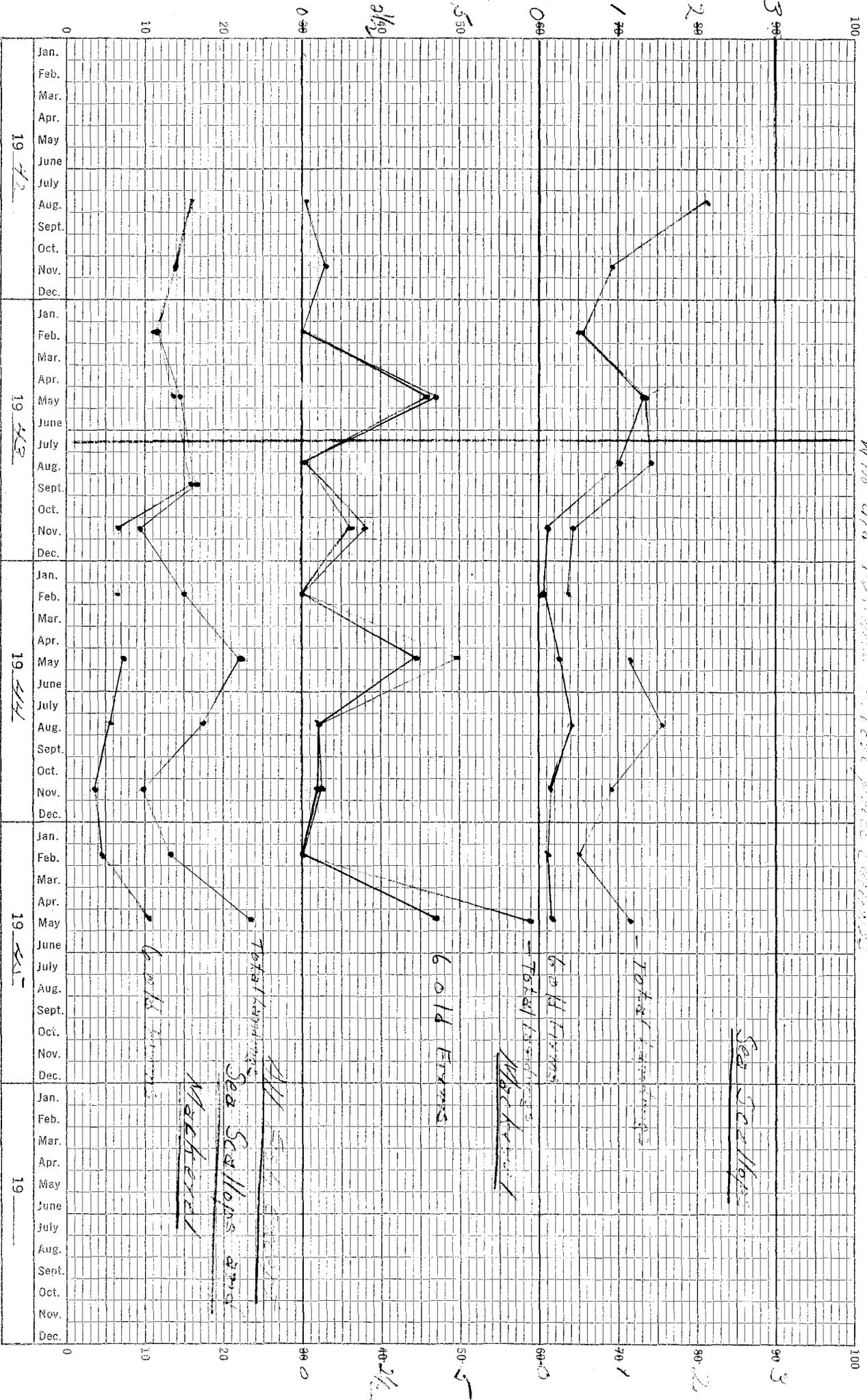
1945

1945

1945

Change in Spores Buckstad
 by N. W. P. 1911-1912

Who did business before price collapse



(Plot on logarithmic scale)

11

	No. of fish	Sex	Group	Gloacian
1943	1	45+4	6	19
	2	45+4	6	
	3	49+3	6	20
	4	46+4	6	
	5	49+3	6	20
	6	49+4	6	
1943	1	49+2	6	15
	2	45+2	6	
	3	45+2	6	18
	4	49+3	6	
	5	51+2	6	18
	6	45+4	6	
	7	45+2	5	9
	8	43+2	8	
	9		8	13
	10		13	
	11		13	13
	12		13	
1944	1	49+1	14	20
	2	49+2	13	
	3	49+2	14	15
	4	49+3	14	
	5	49+3	13	14
	6	42+1	13	
	7		13	15
	8		15	
	9		15	15
	10		15	
	11		12	16
	12		13	
	13		14	19
	14		14	
1945	1		14	16
	2		14	
	3		14	15
	4		14	
	5		14	19
	6		15	
	7		15	19
	8		15	
	9		15	23
	10		15	
	11		15	23
	12		15	

4 + No. of fish in group

Economic Consequences

The most significant apparent affect of price ceilings on distribution of fish in New Bedford has been the ~~bringing together~~ of boat owners and primary wholesalers. This was doubtless induced by the liberal markup allowed the primary wholesaler. It has resulted in the condition that every dealer must own or directly control vessels in order to obtain much fish. Only about ^a half dozen independent vessels still rotate their catches among several buyers.

The advantages accruing from vessel ownership have naturally caused a rise in vessel prices. Many individuals built new vessels but because of the long wait involved in getting a new vessel built, high prices were offered for older vessels. Numerous instances could be cited in which vessels changed ownership at three times or more the price that they had brought in prewar years.

The attractiveness of fish wholesaling and the necessity for equipment to handle fish has brought on intense competition for labor and materials for the construction of fish unloading facilities. The increase in the fish handling capacity of the port is illustrated in Table 4. It is to be noted that the daily landings have increased 48 per cent since 1942 while the capacity to handle the fish has increased 180 per cent.

It has been claimed ~~that~~ since 1942 that New Bedford had an inadequate capacity to handle the fish. However, a careful study made by the Office of Coordinator of Fisheries during the spring months of heaviest landings in 1943 (when the capacity was the same as that of December 31, 1942) showed that less than 3 per cent of the vessels were being unduly delayed in unloading. Some expansion was ~~doubtless~~ desirable with the increase in landings but, all that took place was certainly not necessary for the war effort.

This duplication of unloading facilities created extra demand for labor in a very short market. New Bedford has been a labor shortage area all during the war because of textile and electronic industries. It was necessary to draw from these industries not only for construction labor but for the dock hands which, with the excess of facilities, must be kept permanently on the payroll to promptly handle fish for a short time each day. Several new fillet plants were constructed after price ceilings but the supply of labor was insufficient to completely man them. According to records of the fillet cutters' union, 240 people were employed in 10 plants in May 1942 and 263 in ¹⁴ ~~10~~ plants in May 1943. A total compiled mostly from reports made to the U. S. Employment Service as of November 4, 1944 reveals approximately 315 employed as of that date with one plant (one which started in business in 1944) employing 80. Excluding this one plant we may compare 10 plants employing 240 in May 1942 with 17 plants employing 235 in November 1944 and judge how much the construction of the additional plants aided the war effort. *Only a few plants had...* These figures may be biased to some extent by part time help which the union would report and which the U. S. Employment Service would not, but the fillet plant operators report that they have had very little part time help lately.

The U. S. Employment Service has had numerous complaints of labor pirating both among ~~the~~ fillet plants and primary wholesalers. This condition was apparently at its worst in early 1944 when the new concerns were starting operations and a public meeting was held in an attempt to iron out the difficulties.

Table 10

New Bedford

Landings by Quarters

Species	1942		1943				1944	
	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd
Yellowtail	12,153,403	9,434,580	8,470,492	4,044,412	7,906,085	3,058,380	8,165,718	1,323,457
Scallops	2,106,093	936,769	554,252	1,397,155	1,424,414	455,775	382,418	1,170,270
Blackbacks	1,137,011	954,342	191,630	3,520,992	1,427,694	1,564,826	305,380	4,463,333
Haddock	1,594,096	1,340,609	684,412	2,939,180	3,091,216	1,211,465	1,525,075	9,616,759
Mackerel	192,650	722,675	-	4,279,085	98,525	1,952,858	-	4,994,025
Cod	750,589	1,477,059	673,398	1,353,775	1,663,269	2,125,454	1,714,452	2,453,282
Eel Pout	-	-	1,385,537	1,793,592	-	1,712	2,906,142	318,097
Other	400,292	334,307	296,069	617,681	668,142	1,312,231	435,244	4,452,729
Total	18,336,134	15,200,341	12,255,790	19,945,872	18,279,345	11,682,701	15,434,429	28,791,950

No. Boats	10	10	10	10	12	19	24	26
No. Days	92	92	90	91	92	92	91	91
Product	920	920	900	910	1104	1745	2184	2364
Avg. per Boat Day	12.1	12.5	13.6	21.9	16.6	6.1	9.1	12.2

1945

3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
5,955,885	910,016	4,243,592	489,359		
1,557,954	904,110	508,709	1,183,018		
2,915,413	1,169,586	387,571	2,140,356		
6,751,079	4,573,083	3,907,667	10,458,798		
564180	638,200	-	7,206,335		
1,973,183	2,070,249	2,356,030	2,295,633		
-	770	430,355	6,880		
1,586,238	1,145,734	1,807,159	2,954,505		
19,277,232	11,412,108	13,707,014	31,834,912		

26	26	26	30
92	92	90	91
2392	2392	2340	2730
8.1	4.8	5.9	11.7

Unloading Capacity

		Dec 31 43	Sept 31 1945
Cheshire	4	4	4 -
Conant	2	2	2 -
Seamus	1 -	1	1 -
W.B. Smith	1 -	1	1 -
<u>Wis Star</u>	2	2	3 June 1945
<u>Parish & Brown</u>	1	1	1 - Jan 1944
<u>Hornsbay</u>	2	2	2
Ward	2 -	2	2 -
North Sea	4 -	4	4
Central	3 -	3	3
<u>Madison</u>	3	3	3 - April 1945
Superior	3 - Jan 1944	2	3
Sanderson		1 Sept 1943	2
		21	30

Nov 1943

Appanajomitt - #

Review & Sample

Jan 1944

Nov 1943

1 last unit - Nov. 1943

Primary Distribution of the Seafood Landings

Division of Selected Species

Table 6

		All species \downarrow except scallops and Mackerel			Sea Scallops			Mackerel		
		Jan - 1943	June 1944	Percent Change	Jan - 1943	June 1944	Percent Change	Jan - 1943	June 1944	Percent Change
Old Companies	165 %	25,101 97	13,781 37	-45 -62	1,334 99	395 25	-80 -75	4,023 94	3,598 92	-11 -23
New Companies	165 %	0	23,141 61	+50 +100	0	925 60	+0 +100	0	628 13	+ +
Unknown	165 %	871 3	769 2	-12 -50	14 1	232 15	+1,587 1300	256 6	768 15	+200 +
Total	165 %	25,972 100	37,691 100	+45	1,951 100	1,552 100	-20	4,279 100	4,994 100	+17

1) Only about 1/2 of percent by weight of these species are not covered by fixed fish price listings at the producer level.

2) No allowance has been made for a change in the volume of landings.

25,972	37,691
1,951	1,552
4,279	4,994
<u>2,202</u>	<u>4,337</u>

New Bedford
Operating Filled Plants

Months

1939-40 Bay State, Deep Sea, U. B. Felt, Laramie

1941 J
F
M Ocean

A
M
J

J
A
S

O
N
D
F
J
A
S

O
N
D
F

1942

J
F
M

A
M
J
J
A
S

O
N
D

F
J
A
S
O
N
D
F

J
F
M

1943

J
F
M

A
M
J
J
A
S

O
N
D

F
J
A
S
O
N
D
F

J
F
M

A
M
J
J
A
S

O
N
D

1944

J
F
M

A
M
J
J
A
S

O
N
D

F
J
A
S
O
N
D

F
J
A
S
O
N
D

Union out

1945 J Superior 2 Tullahoma
Knoxville

F
M
A
M
J
J
A
S

O
N
D

F
J
A
S
O
N
D

Whiting plant
Superior plant
PCC

New Bedford
Average Landings per Berth

	Landings	Days Berth	Berths	Average per Day
1942	3,352	31	9	11.3
F	1,928	28	9	7.8
M	3,866	31	9	13.8
A	3,836	30	9	14.2
M	6,028	31	9	21.6
V	5,497	32	9	20.5
V	5,102	31	10	17.4
F	6,838	31	10	22.2
S	3,065	30	10	20.2
D	6,870	31	10	22.1
S	4,678	30	10	15.7
T	3,633	31	10	11.7
1943	3,989	31	10	12.9
F	3,228	28	10	11.7
M	5,039	31	10	16.2
A	5,269	30	10	17.6
M	7,418	31	10	23.9
V	7,259	30	10	24.2
V	4,435	31	10	14.3
K	7,068	31	11	20.7
S	6,776	30	12	18.8
D	5,455	31	12	14.7
M	6,208	30	19	10.9
D	21	31	19	.0
1944	4,287	31	23	6.0
F	4,639	29	23	7.0
M	6,509	31	24	8.7
A	7,025	30	26	9.0
M	13,589	31	26	16.9
V	8,178	30	26	9.5
V	7,239	31	26	9.0
M	7,245	31	26	9.0
S	4,814	30	26	6.2
D	5,148	31	26	6.4
A	3,364	30	25	4.5
D	2,900	31	25	3.7
1945	3,000	31	26	3.7
F	2,792	28	26	3.8
M	7,915	31	26	9.8
A	5,346	30	27	6.1
M	15,226	31	27	17.0
V	11,263	30	30	12.5

New Bedford's Wholesale Fish Dealers
Operating Concerns and Capacity ^{1/}

Table 4

Unloading Cap.
No. fish. 2 1/2
1000
2 1/2

Date	Ex Vessel Processors	Processors Planted	Capacity No Vessels at one time (no keels)	Processing Capacity lbs per day	Average Daily Landings	1/1	2/1
Dec 31 1939	4	0	8	400	59		15
" 1939	4	2	8	400	75		12
" 1940	5	4	9	450	102		20
" 1941	5	6	9	450	126		25
" 1942	6	11	10	500	158		25
" 1943	14	13	21	1,050	191		18
" 1944	13	15	28	1,400	234		18
Sept 30 1945	14	19	30	1,500	281		20

^{1/} Excluding those who specialize in clams & scallops

^{2/} Two of these firms ^{were} are fillet processors and are included in both lists. Includes only plants with unloading facilities.

^{3/} It is conservatively estimated that 80,000 lbs per day can be unloaded from 20 keels in an unloading day. 650,000 pounds have been unloaded from two keels in one day by washing a keel at some berths.

^{4/} Allowance has been made for strikes in 1943, and of four fishing days in 1944 time to Oct. 31 in 1944

Landings at New Bedford

Table 2

1943

Gear, Vessels, and Tugs

Gear	Draft 11 Fishing 1943		Number Tugs 1943		Catch Thousands of lbs 1943		1942	
	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942
Hand Lines	2	2	15	122	11	5		
Harpoons	22	34	60	589	94	260		
Other Trawls								
More than 50 gross tons	40	57	364	688	14,258	30,821		
Less than 50 gross tons	189	192	2737	2,539	37,686	32,646		
Draft 5-11 Nets	4	1	12	1	34	4		
Purse Seines	33	34	173	167	6,310	6,193		
Scallop Dredges	28	33	328	433	3,790	4,007		
Total	267¹¹	290¹¹	3629	3,959	62,184	74,936		

11 Exclusive of Duplications

The New Bedford Fishery Club
1943
Log, gear, traps and other

Primary Distribution of New Zealand Landings

Distribution of Total Landings Among Classes of Buyers

Table 5

(continued)

Purchaser	1942		1943				1944		
	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	
Concerns established before July 1942									
3 Large	lbs	13,892	11,712	8,958	15,369	12,191	7,229	4,914	2,295
	%	75.8	77.1	71.6	77.1	90.0	61.8	31.8	32.2
3 Small	lbs	4,414	3,450	3,113	3,801	3,559	1,349	1,633	1,952
	%	24.2	22.9	28.5	22.2	19.8	11.5	18.6	6.8
Concerns established after July 1942									
3 Large	lbs					16,350	8,595	6,547	11,227
	%					30.0	15.2	39.3	45.1
4 Small	lbs					597	1,206	2,598	3,323
	%					3.3	10.3	16.8	11.5
Unknown Purchaser	lbs	?	?	385	156	1303	394	518	1,252
	%			3.1	3.8	7.1	3.4	3.4	4.3
Total	lbs	18,306	15,162	12,356	19,176	18,250	11,695	15,445	24,072
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	99.9	99.9

1943

Frances C.

21 gross

Sailed	Landed	Absent	Fished	Area	Y T	Hadd	Cod	Bkbk
blo. 1/3 sa	1/4 4p	1.5	.4	Q	2.5			
1/7 3p	1/9 5p	2.1	1.4	Q	6			
1/16 11a	1/19 9a	2.9	1.8	Q	2			

Code numbers New Bedford Dealers.

- 1 Unknown
- 2 Anselmet
- 3 Surlant
- 4 J. S. Eldridge
- 5 W. B. Fitts Co.
- 6 W. B. Fitts Co.
- 7 Seaview
- 8 Apponaugansett
- 9 Superior Fish Stk.
- 10 Scrimshaw Fish Co.
- 11 O'Brien, & Parisi
- 12 Central
- 13 Hornet's Wharf
- 14 D. J. Mullins
- 15 Was Star
- 16 Salt Sea
- 17 Finest Fish Co.
- 18 Poiry & Pernie
- 19 W. E. Shellfish Co. (Mc Leans until ^{June 1,} ~~July~~ 1945)
- 20 Mc Leans
- 21 Standard Fish Co.
- 22 Anchor Fish Co.

The Landings at New Bedford
1913

Table 2

(in thousands of pounds
and thousands of dollars)

Omit

	Yellow- tail	Sea Scallops	Market Mackerel	Blackback Haddock	Cod	Cal. Butt	Other	Total	
Jan	3,368	198	-	23	229	104	7	60	3,989
Feb	2,265	170	-	19	168	131	395	80	3,228
Mar	2,837	186	-	149	287	438	983	159	5,089
Apr	1,619	350	-	464	652	606	1,424	154	5,269
May	878	455	2,021	1,613	1,246	488	369	318	7,418
Jun	1,545	563	2,258	1,444	1,041	260	-	145	7,259
Jul ^{II}	2,295	458	-	352	779	401	-	150	4,435
Aug	3,804	573	-	574	1,531	376	-	210	7,068
Sept	3,809	398	98	501	781	886	-	310	6,776
Oct	1,519	234	229	902	618	1,487	1	465	5,455
Nov	1,526	221	1,724	662	597	638	1	842	6,208
Dec. ^{II}	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	21
Total	25,479	3,832	6,330	6,405	7,926	5,816	3,181	2,895	62,164
Value	\$1,936	\$1,625	\$569	\$494	\$629	\$453	\$100	\$273	\$5,980

^{II} strikes in July and December, reduced the landings. Estimated
low and high values for July and \$4 million in December.

Primary Distribution of New Bedford Landings
 Comparison of Purchases of Mackerel and Price Ceiling Species
 (177 thousands of Pounds)

Purchaser		Mackerel		Fish except Mackerel ¹⁾		
			July 42- June 43	July 43- June 44	July 42- June 43	July 43- June 44
Companies buying fish before July 1942	lbs. %	4938 95.1	5204 73.9	59,661 98.5	39,498 55.8	
Companies starting to buy fish after July 1942	lbs. %	0 0	1073 15.2	0 0	26,974 40.2	
Unknown buyers ²⁾	lbs. %	256 4.9	768 10.9	885 1.5	2,699 4.0	
Total	lbs. %	5194 100.0	7,045 100.0	60,546 100.0	67,170 100.0	

¹⁾ Only about 1/2 of 1% by weight of these fish are species not covered by fixed fish price ceilings

²⁾ This item is mostly fish which was shipped out of New Bedford on consignment by the fishermen. Data are incomplete for 1942.

Primary Distribution of New Bedford Landings
 Distribution of Total Landings among New and Old Buyers
 (in thousands of Pounds)

		1942		1st	1943		1944		
		3rd	4th		2nd	3rd	4th	1st	
Purchasers									
Companies buying fish before July 1942	lbs. %	18,336 100.0	15,202 100.0	11,871 96.9	19,190 96.2	16,350 89.4	8,548 113.3	6,547 142.4	11,227 39.0
Companies starting to buy fish after July 1943	lbs. %					627 3.4	2,726 23.3	8,380 54.3	16,347 56.7
Unknown buyers	lbs. %	?	?	385 3.1	756 3.8	1,303 7.1	394 3.4	518 3.4	1,252 4.3
Total	lbs. %	18,336 100.0	15,202 100.0	12,256 100.0	19,946 100.0	18,280 99.9	11,698 100.0	15,445 100.1	28,792 100.0

|| This item is mostly fish which are shipped out of New Bedford on consignment by the fishermen. Incomplete data are available for 1942.

Primary Distribution of New Bedford Landings
Scallops

		1942		15%	1943			1944	
		3rd	4th		2nd	3rd	4th	15%	2nd
Purchases									
Companies buying fish before July 1942	lbs %	2106	937	554 100.0	1373 99.0	1,004 70.5	138 30.3	98 25.7	297 25.4
Companies starting to buy scallops July 1943	lbs %					33 2.3	231 50.6	248 64.9	677 57.9
Purchases by unknown	lbs %	?	?	0	114 1.0	387 27.2	87 19.1	36 9.5	136 16.1
Total	lbs %	2,106 100.0	937 100.0	554 100.0	1,397 100.0	1,424 100.0	456 100.0	382 100.1	1,110

Data on Fish Packing Companies in New Bedford

November 20, 1943

Company	① Started No. Boats Lined	② Business which can Feet	③ Location & once Wharfrage	Square Ft. Space		Investments	
				Blde's	Total	Annual Rental	Assesment Total
		④ at present be unloaded				⑤	⑥
* L. S. Eldridge & Son Inc. New Bedford Fish Co.	(1928)	4	500	9196	18936	\$ 4732	\$35,175
* Jos. Goulart Fish Co.	(1932)	2	210	5893	15069	3282	15,300
* Alustrez Fish Co.	1936	2	400	1,500	15,000	unknown	3,000
* Seaview Fish Co.	1939	1	120	3827	6016	1203	10,900
* New Bedford Fillet Co.	1942	1	80	3394	7,116	1574	11,150
Apponaugsette Fish Co.	Aug 1943	1	240	1,000	5,000	unknown	unknown (5,000)
* Fairhaven Fish Co.	Sept. 1943	1	275	300	2,277	750	none
* Mutual Fish Co.	Oct 1943	1	250	none	2,157	750	none
Salt Sea Fish Co.	Oct. 1943	6	800	12,500	90,000	owned outright	(135,000)
* Wes Sten Inc.	Oct. 1943	2	250	none	4625	1500	none
* Davis & O'Brien Co.	Oct. 1943	1	200	none	2500	750	none
* Homer's Wharf Fish Co.	1942	1	180	800	3,500	700	1600
Daniel Mullins.	1944	3	660	none	23,000	owned outright	100,000
* Superior Fish Co.	Nov. 1943	3	675	5250	5,250	4250	none

* On city of New Bedford, Fairhaven, or state property

(--) estimated or approximate figures

Notes

Both companies owned by Eldridge. One handles Jimmy fish, one scallops.

35 years in wholesale fish business in New Bedford.

Located on gas company wharf

also fillets at same location

also fillets at same location

Investment in building only

Located in So. Dartmouth, about 5 miles from New Bedford.

Has rented the space and is building facilities

Has rented the space and is building facilities. Is a co. formed by boat owners and captains

Is a co. formed by boat owners and captains. Purchased an old lumber co. wharf and buildings in excellent condition.

Has rented the space and is building facilities. Plans a fish freezer.

Has rented the space and is building facilities

Has bought shellfish in the past. Has rented additional space and is planning new buildings for handling Jimmy fish.

Reconstructing an old wharf and dock. Will also provide repair and outfitting facilities. Recommended by OCF

On state pier. Will also fillet at same location

July 1951

Washington 25, D.C.

Vol. 13, No. 7

THE TRASH FISHERY OF SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND IN 1950^{1/}

By Richard E. Sayles*

GROWTH OF THE FISHERY

Greatly increased landings of "trash fish" (species formerly discarded during trawling operations) at New England ports during 1949 caused concern because of their possible effect on the existing fisheries in the area, especially since there were rumors that large numbers of young haddock, cod, and flounders were included in these trash landings. With the continuing growth of the trash fishery during 1950, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service began a systematic sampling of the landings, so as to obtain an estimate of the quantities contributed by each of the several species landed at southern New England ports during that year.



RED HAKE (*UROPHYCIS CHUSS*) IS ONE OF THE LEADING SPECIES INCLUDED IN NEW ENGLAND TRASH FISH LANDINGS AND COMPOSES 28.9 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL.

As reported by Snow (1950), trash fish had been landed in small amounts prior to 1949 for use as mink food. The increased use of fish meal in poultry and hog feeds led to an expanded demand by reduction plant operators for raw material to augment that afforded by the existing production from menhaden, cannery waste, and offal. This situation, together with the fact that flounder fishing (the mainstay of the small draggers) was poor, led fishermen to land trash fish in ever-increasing quantities.

If this new and growing fishery were dependent in a measurable part on the young of important edible species, it might adversely affect the established fisheries. However, this concept can be accepted only if the mortalities between juvenile and adult stages were proved to be low, and if the advantage to the marketable species in having their competitors and predators removed were disregarded.

TOTAL LANDINGS

Landings of trash fish at southern New England ports totaled 90.3 million pounds (table 1) during 1950, an increase of 20.1 percent over the 1949 landings of 75.2 million pounds. This rise, while not as large as that of the previous year when trash fishing commenced, indicates that the market for trash fish in this area is being maintained.

New Bedford was again the leading port with 56 million pounds, or 62.1 percent of the total. Landings at all southern New England ports increased steadily during the first five months, to a peak of 15.8 million pounds in May. Then, during the last week in that month, the price offered by dealers at New Bedford was reduced from \$20 to \$15 a ton. Similar reductions took place at other ports, resulting in a steady decrease in trash landings for the last six months of 1950 at all ports, as fishermen concentrated on more profitable species. Landings at all ports for November were only 2.2 million pounds. Thus, while the total poundage exceeded that of

^{1/}PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF THE ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION. THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE IS THE STATUTORY RESEARCH AGENCY OF THE COMMISSION.

* FISHERY AID, BRANCH OF FISHERY BIOLOGY, U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

1949, the trend during the latter part of the year was a reversal of the steady increases reported from March 1949 to May 1950.

Locality	1950		1949 ^{2/}	
	Thousands of lbs.	Percentage of Total	Thousands of lbs.	Percentage of Total
New Bedford, Mass.	56,041	62.1	44,115	58.6
Gloucester, Mass.	14,183	15.7	14,567	19.4
Provincetown, Mass. ^{2/}	5,542	6.2	2,234	3.0
Boston, Mass.	393	0.4	-	-
Point Judith, R. I.	9,404	10.4	9,989	13.3
Stonington, Conn.	4,735	5.2	4,290	5.7
Total	90,298	100.0	75,195	100.0

^{1/}FOR REDUCTION AND ANIMAL FOOD. ALTHOUGH THESE FIGURES COVER ONLY THE PORTS INDICATED, THEY PROBABLY ARE VERY CLOSE TO THE TOTAL NEW ENGLAND LANDINGS FOR THESE YEARS. NOT INCLUDED ARE LANDINGS IN MAINE, BUT THE SEA HERRING LANDED IN THAT STATE (ALTHOUGH SOLD FOR REDUCTION PURPOSES IN SOME CASES) IS NOT CONSIDERED A "TRASH FISH" AND THE LANDINGS OF OTHER SPECIES THAT COULD BE INDICATED AS "TRASH FISH" ARE NEGLIGIBLE.

^{2/}LANDINGS AT MINOR CAPE COD PORTS INCLUDED.

SPECIES COMPOSITION OF THE LANDINGS

I examined samples of the landings at Provincetown and at New Bedford in Massachusetts and at Point Judith in Rhode Island.

Thirteen catches were sampled at New Bedford, 5 at Provincetown, and 4 at Point Judith by examining several baskets of fish as unloading progressed. Sorting each sample by species, and recording the number of species and the weight of each sample, it was found that the samples taken weighed from 100 to 500 pounds, depending on the size of the load and on the amount of time available to return the fish in time to be loaded on the truck. Fishermen and dealers gave excellent cooperation during all sampling operations.

Species Composition	Thousands of lbs.	Percentage of Total
Principal Species:		
Red hake	21,903	28.9
Eel pout	15,916	21.0
Skates	11,520	15.2
Whiting	8,185	10.8
Long horn sculpin ..	6,973	9.2
Goosefish	4,699	6.2
Butterfish	2,350	3.1
Daylight flounder ..	1,364	1.8
Yellowtail " ..	834	1.1
Other food species ^{1/}	1,137	1.5
Other trash species ^{2/}	909	1.2
Total	75,790	100.0

^{1/}INCLUDE: DABS, BLACKBACK FLOUNDER, FLUKE, HADDOCK, COD, WHITE HAKE, SEA BASS, SEA HERRING, HICKORY SHAD, ALEWIVES, AND SCUP.

^{2/}INCLUDE: TOADFISH, SHORT HORN SCULPIN, SEA RAVEN, SPINY DOGFISH, SEA ROBIN, FOUR-SPOTTED FLOUNDER, AND INVERTEBRATES.

The practice of taking baskets at intervals during the unloading of a vessel revealed, for the most part, that the same species appeared in successive baskets, but the relative numbers of a given species varied considerably between baskets comprising the sample. The species composition indicated by a given sample, therefore, is a reliable index of the composition of a vessel's load, but the relative numbers of each species, determined by combining the numbers in each basket, are at best only rough estimates of the actual numbers of each species present in the load. Thus, the species composition

of the landings from Provincetown to Stonington, as shown in table 2, may be regarded as reliable for species present, but the poundages shown are only an estimate of the true quantities.

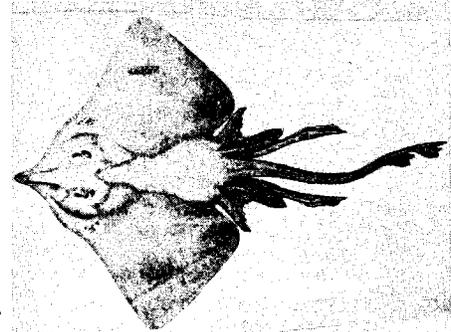
It will be noted in table 2 that red hake was the predominant species, with eel pout and skates following in that order. Of the important edible species, whiting were landed in the greatest numbers, comprising 10.8 percent by weight of the trash fish landed in ports where catches were sampled.

New Bedford landings included only small quantities of such edible species as yellowtail and blackback flounder, dab, butterfish, scup, haddock, and cod. Percentages of these species ranged from 1 to 4 percent by weight, except for one sample which contained 9.2 percent yellowtail flounder.

At Provincetown, yellowtail flounder was the only important edible species appearing in large numbers. Three samples contained by weight 11, 14, and 23 percent, respectively, yellowtail flounder. Other edible species, such as blackback flounder, cod, and haddock ranged from less than 1 percent to a maximum of 4 percent.

At Point Judith, one sample contained 40 percent butterfish. Other samples at this port yielded less than 1 percent of blackback flounder, scup, and fluke.

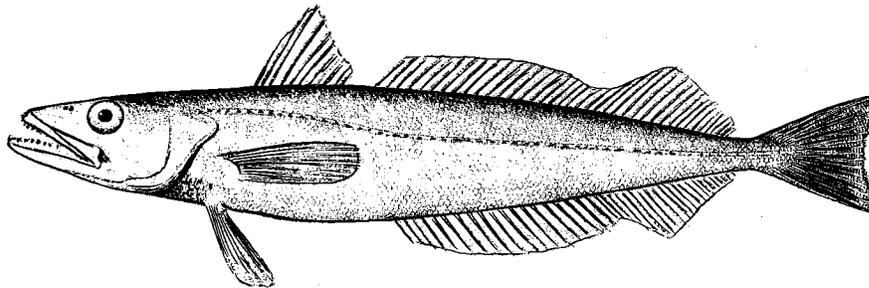
Conversations with fishermen during field trips indicated landings of small yellowtail flounders at Provincetown in greater numbers than were observed in the samples examined at that port. Other reports dealt with landings of small butterfish at Sandwich, Massachusetts, and at Point Judith, Rhode Island. I was unable to confirm the Sandwich report. One vessel's catch at Point Judith, as mentioned earlier, contained 40 percent butterfish by weight. Such reports often become exaggerated and the fishermen, with few exceptions, are conservation-minded enough to try to avoid taking trash fish in areas known to contain large numbers of the young of important edible species. Therefore, the unconfirmed reports cannot be accepted as seriously affecting the estimate of landings by species which appears in table 2.



ONE OF THE SKATES INCLUDED IN THE NEW ENGLAND TRASH FISH LANDINGS. ALL SKATES COMPOSE ABOUT 15.2 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL. THIS PARTICULAR SPECIES IS THE BARNDOR SKATE (RAJA LAEVIS).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The 1950 trash fish landings for southern New England were 90.3 million pounds. While greater than the 1949 landings of 75.2 million pounds, a reversal of the 1949



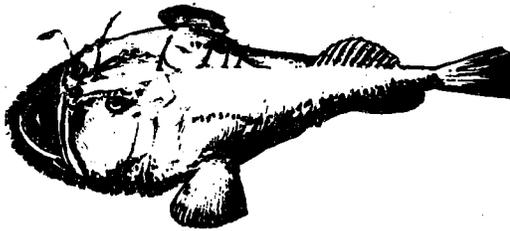
WHITING (MERLUCCIVS BILINEARIS) ALTHOUGH INCLUDED IN NEW ENGLAND TRASH LANDINGS, COMPOSES ONLY ABOUT 10.8 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL

trend was indicated when landings decreased steadily during the latter half of the year.

Fifty-six million pounds or 62.1 percent of the landings were made at New Bedford, while in 1949 only 58.6 percent or 44 million pounds of the total landings were reported at that port.

Sampling of the landings at Provincetown and New Bedford, Mass., and at Point Judith, R. I., showed that red hake comprised 29 percent, eelpout, 21 percent and skates 15 percent of the total.

New Bedford, with the bulk of the landings, showed the smallest percentage of important edible species. One sample contained 9.2 percent yellowtail flounder.



ANGLERFISH OR GOOSEFISH (LOPHIUS PISCATORIUS) IS ALSO INCLUDED IN THE NEW ENGLAND TRASH FISH LANDINGS, BUT THIS SPECIES COMPOSES ONLY 6.2 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL CATCH.

Others yielded from 1 to 4 percent yellowtail and blackback flounder, dabs, haddock, cod, butterfish, and scup. Thus, the New Bedford samples failed to show appreciable quantities of young or mature individuals of the important edible species.

Three of the four samples taken at Provincetown showed 11, 14, and 23 percent, respectively, of yellowtail flounder, with 1 to 4 percent of blackback flounder, dabs, cod, white hake, butterfish, and pollock.

On the basis of the samples taken, it appears that the New Bedford fleet is not exploiting the young or mature individuals of the important edible species to any appreciable extent. On the other hand, large numbers of small yellowtail flounders were landed at Provincetown, and at least one load of small butterfish was landed at Point Judith, Rhode Island. One sample at Point Judith contained 40 percent butterfish; others showed small quantities (less than 1 percent) of blackback flounder, scup, and fluke.

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New England
Changes in Sparrows Since 1900

11/21/44 in Census

	1942				1943				1944			
	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Total T	18,336	15,200	12,286	19,946	18,209	11,583	15,434	25,772	19,297	11,412		
S	2,106	937	554	1,397	1,424	406	382	1,170	6552	914		
M	193	723	-	4,209	98	1,953	-	4,994	564	638		
T-SM	16,037	13,540	11,902	14,240	16,757	9,274	15,052	22,628	17,181	9,870		
6 old forms												
T	18,336	15,200	11,811	19,190	16,350	8,578	6,517	11,227	7940	4,479		
S	2,106	937	554	1,383	1,007	138	78	277	411	164		
M	193	723	-	4,023	98	1,508	-	3,585	564	528		
T-SM	16,037	13,540	11,317	13,784	15,245	6,932	6,449	7,365	6,965	3,787		

1945

1	2
3,787	36,835
509	1,183
-	7,276
13,798	28,976

4,822	14,927
104	175
-	4,276
4,718	10,492

New Bedford
Distribution of Fish
Pounds among buyers - July 1944 - June 1945

Dealer	Species	1944									
		Month			Quarter		Month			Quarter	
		7	8	9	3rd	10	11	12	1st	2	
1	M	-	130	-	130	6000	30000	-	36000	-	
	S	112,494	128,700	101,653	343,847	112,272	68,617	62,926	243,815	30,611	42,225
	T	208,188	447,387	216,962	873,136	201,357	149,587	73,148	421,092	163,422	47,725
	T-MS										
2	M	-	-	-	-	-	53,760	-	33,700	-	
	S	33,239	57,649	10,083	100,971	19,771	11,712	16,768	48,271	9,851	13,774
	T	409,071	357,222	142,116	908,409	155,901	136,487	128,983	421,591	48,441	106,762
	T-MS										
3	M	22,5875	26,975	39,685	292,555	83,840	215,775	-	299,672	-	
	S	135,748	27,531	17,771	59,850	4,134	554	115	4,803	219	
	T	92,5423	90,57825	526,739	2,357,987	680,958	428,921	346,927	1,456,803	148,887	130,770
	T-MS										
4	M	16,1415	109,830	-	271,295	35,850	109,885	-	145,435	-	
	S	89,786	76,130	-	16,5916	-	-	-	-	-	
	T	1,457,927	1,647,726	1,156,374	2,64,330	1,022,810	780,205	559,578	2,362,593	548,705	430,710
	T-MS										
5	M	-	25	-	25	-	118,900	-	148,500	-	
	S	-	-	-	-	20	78	16	114	-	
	T	36,990	36,598	2,5307	98,895	42,677	68,188	9,250	100,059	7,770	40,780
	T-MS										
6	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	S	-	18,730	66,696	85,426	67,434	27,816	152,877	110,539	25,019	16,741
	T	-	18,730	66,696	85,426	67,434	27,816	152,877	110,539	25,019	16,741
	T-MS								0		
7	M	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	
	S	46	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	
	T	124,237	84,975	16,007	2,25,186	7,535	-	-	75,335	186,38	29,115
	T-MS										
Total old dealers		M 563,890	S 411,209	T 794,023		M 527,550	S 163,727	T 447,918			
9	M	-	-	-	-	-	7,900	-	7,900	-	
	S	164,411	69,329	79,030	312,770	103,982	64,770	44,751	213,453	22,580	31,439
	T	732,180	605,638	585,560	1,923,348	768,545	513,488	449,026	1,929,559	300,677	640,160
	T-MS										
10	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	S	-	13,725	-	13,725	-	-	-	-	-	
	T	-	13,725	-	13,725	-	112.2	-	112.2	-	
	T-MS										
11	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	S	83	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	
	T	48,178	29,008	11,555	88,741	2,870	-	-	2,870	-	
	T-MS										

M = Mackere 10750 S = Scallops 2370 T = Total

out of Commission

1945

3	1st	4	5	6	7th
-	-	-	184,000	-	184,000
74,102	146,938	60,388	70,141	31,776	162,805
77,466	288,613	120,528	355,141	59,541	515,210
-	-	-	193,925	45,975	239,900
3216	26,571	15,535	17,267	-	32,802
226,476	411,679	131,915	828,967	400,169	1,361,251
-	-	-	1,413,000	666,650	2,079,650
79	298	-	-	32	32
906,884	1,205,833	481,244	2,429,638	1,576,302	7,287,184
-	-	-	1,182,030	672,800	1,854,830
-	-	-	-	74,856	74,856
1,875,697	2,880,447	1,407,972	3,542,579	2,813,248	7,763,739
-	-	-	33,290	35,090	68,380
-	-	-	55	-	55
476,85	96,185	116,035	473,510	290,354	879,902
155,550	77,310	304,42	396,46	-	70,088
355,550	77,310	304,42	396,46	-	70,088
-	-	-	4,760	28,250	32,950
30	30	-	-	-	-
102,704	150,757	22,970	284,095	254,764	515,529
104,209	748,21,811	-	14,275,710	5174,633	714,927,493
-	-	-	691,900	499,850	1,191,750
88,413	142,735	101,801	116,791	149,593	368,475
1,315,307	2,256,144	805,021	2,022,766	1,671,458	4,499,345
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	6760	-	6760
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

New Season
 Distribution of Fish
 Pounds among buyers - July 1944 - June 1945 cont.

Desk #	Species	1944									
		7	8	9	3rd	10	11	12	4th	1	2
12	M	165	-	-	165	-	16500	-	16500	-	-
	S	46,788	61,517	45,532	15,283	58,602	13,900	30,597	76,161	1,997	10,662
	T	1,578,869	1,318,245	1,030,512	3,927,626	1,160,597	600,238	1,525,554	2,513,189	785,621	461,276
	T-MS										
13	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	S	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	28	-	-
	T	241,521	150,667	65,174	457,362	62,918	43,284	19,500	126,502	2,921	39,130
	T-MS										
14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	S	-	-	-	-	116	75	-	221	-	25
	T	136,400	216,108	101,350	454,358	145,687	53,940	53,090	252,772	52,298	45,045
	T-MS										
15	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	S	19,904	35,659	16,291	47,854	19,117	15,614	5,963	40,594	106,120	20,077
	T	350,031	492,400	340,390	1,182,841	269,000	177,207	231,234	677,457	437,997	211,558
	T-MS										
16	M	125	-	-	125	50,250	-	-	50,250	-	-
	S	101,070	83,429	60,166	244,635	87,757	47,026	27,237	160,322	4,607	116,555
	T	959,100	917,883	527,935	2,404,942	550,547	383,996	253,577	1,187,877	284,387	243,483
	T-MS										
17	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	S	-	-	-	-	104	-	-	104	-	15
	T	297,855	-	1105	30,890	9,457	-	3,025	11,884	10,495	24,493
	T-MS										
18	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	5745	5745	-	150
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	5745	5745	126,712	292,803
	T-MS										
19	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T-MS										
20 19 Pounds disposed 1945	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	S	389,595	136,900	39,685	564,180	175,940	462,260	-	658,000	-	-
	T	9,288,557	7,244,830	4,813,845	12,297,232	2,147,927	2,364,154	3,920,217	11,412,108	105,425	146,563
	T-MS										
Total as published										2,792,111	

1945

3 15# 4 5 6 2nd

301,330 96,100 397,430
215,444 34,203 10,733 21,784 22,353 54,900
1,224,498 2,469,695 255,819 1,912,272 1,262,391 3,972,450

394,305 436,406 826,771 355,900 395,155 536,784

99 124 - 6284 37,175 43,391
139,789 237,102 58950 128,004 252,245 440,159

128,050 128,050 370,200
14,101 44,790 19,286 19,504 39,090
475,589 1,125,134 457,072 849,404 807,545 2,173,114

25 549,050 253,450 802,505
17120 35,351 29165 84,633 124,146 242,744
545,885 1,136,705 404,063 1,272,796 787,268 3,454,127

15 - - - -
41,988 4840 - 5635 10,475

152,350 - 107,350
249 399 61 12,312 32,505 42,818
454,929 804,444 254,771 552,243 823,841 1,930,885

51196 51196
51196 51196

19812 19812 7602 7602

25 4829,325 2,447,015 9,216,365
256,809 558,997 267,411 371,913 543,694 1,183,218
7915,856 13,707,904 5,346,314 15,225,966 11,267,629 31,534,930
7915,341 13,707,854 11,267,629

New Bedford Landings:
By Day of Week
(in thousands of pounds)

Table 11

1943 1944
2nd Quarter 2nd Quarter

	Av.	% change from 1943	%	Av.	% change from 1943	
Sunday	307	+40	20.0	294	-6	13.4
Monday	260	+19	17.0	408	+30	18.6
Tuesday	296	+35	19.3	388	+26	10.6
Wednesday	191	-13	12.5	387	+44	16.2
Thursday	144	-34	9.4	325	+3	14.8
Friday	133	-39	8.7	332	+6	15.1
Saturday	202	-8	13.2	258	-20	11.5
Average	219			314		

New Bedford Savings
May - June, 1944

	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat			
	133	99	121	40	44	224	21	277		
	514	136	205	1	205	14	144	36	35	46
	367	226	18	214	30	104	209	113	199	77
	153	96	379	263	38	204	96	60	73	269
	238	258	417	14	252	112	39	79	55	
	342	161	384	92	27	205	225	361		
	283	200	162	153	118	77	35	39	131	24
	180	431	25	189	39	241	6	133	165	148
	398	184	21	134	87	54			135	
	2810	1855	2384	1637	1446	1227	1940	13301	14,678	
April	145	417	54	49	102	22	22	13	128	
	418	292	279	77	168	0	0	0	17	19
	69	146	252	121	48	33	46	64	64	198
	146	290	48	228	10	140	86	81	22	32
Tot.	3588	3048	3456	2286	1695	1556	2367	17946	19946	
Av.	276	234	266	172	130	120	182	2564-1944		
Cur. Av.	307	260	296	191	144	133	202	2850	219	
%	+140	+19	+35	-13	-24	-39	-8			
	304	264	2	170	53	461	30	424	41	119
	533	605	53	472	390	616	98	370	142	598
	163	614	10	114	7	344	477	16	744	14
	396	443	55	419	679					
	372	479	182	80	292	68	314	35	599	327
	433	552	74	177	166	145	61	169	8	135
	135	289	22	379	24	33	31	122		77
	284	223	50	30	55	15	277	4	273	
	2620	3996	2528	3523	3115	3319	2476	21577	21,767	
Av.	328	455	251	391	346	369	310	2480		
	93	125	79	110	95	104	85	354		
April	0	14	117	31	22	281	137	256	70	335
	120	446	160	266	20	4	25	31	9	9
	30	252	10	25	209	418	167	50	313	15
	470	457	12	245	4	207	295	46	261	14
	576									
Tot.	3816	5298	3025	4643	4229	4320	3283	28614	28792	
Av.	294	408	233	357	325	332	253	4088	-314	
	-6	+30	-26	+14	+3	+6	-20			

7,419
7,259
14,678
9.4% reported.

Retired Savings

90% reported

13,589
8,175
21,767
99% reported

Retired Savings
99.5% reported.

WHLRD 45-04

Distribution of Fish at New Bedford Extra Data 1942-1944

6 ADDITIONAL OVERSIZE DATA SHEETS AVAILABLE FOR YOU TO PHOTOCOPY.

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