
THE FISHERIES AND FISH TRADE OF PORTO RICO.

BY .

WILLIAM A. WILCOX,

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The inquiry concerning the local fisheries and the foreign fishery trade of Porto Rico was made by Mr. W. A. Wilcox, through interviews with the fishermen and others and by visits to the markets of the cities and towns. His report¹ has already been published in the annual report of the Commissioner for 1899. In the preparation of this chapter it has been the aim to summarize and present the more important features of that report and to incorporate some additional information which has more recently been obtained.

Fishing for a livelihood is not carried on to a large extent anywhere in Porto Rico, and scarcely at all for sport. A few fishermen at the several ports make a living by fishing, plantation work, and labor at the docks on vessel cargoes. The professional and semiprofessional fishermen are estimated to number nearly 800, who employ about 350 sail and row boats.

In past years the best of the fishing was monopolized by a few persons who bought the exclusive right to fish at the most favorable localities, near the outlets of streams and at other desirable places along the coast. Rights were advertised and sold at auction by the authorities, who at some ports imposed a special tax on all fresh fish landed. All fisheries were in charge of the captain of the port, any one wishing to engage in the business procuring from him a license and being enrolled in the reserve naval force, licenses being granted only to subjects of Spain. Boats were numbered and a record kept of licenses, men, apparatus, and, to some extent, of the products. Unfortunately for our knowledge of the former extent of the local fishing industry, the records of the captains of the ports were either destroyed or carried away at nearly every port when the change in government took place. Upon the American occupation the granting of exclusive fishing privileges in the waters of Porto Rico and its adjacent islands was abolished by an official order.

The local fisheries may prove to be of considerable value, but time and capital will be needed to develop them. The number of species of good food-fishes occurring about the island is great, and many important species are fairly abundant, yet little attention is given to their capture. As a rule, the local markets are indifferently supplied with fresh fish, usually at high prices. Only the few large fish are dressed; none is canned, and the only attention given to curing is when an unusually large catch is made, a few being then poorly cured for the home use of the fishermen. Different methods and more energy in the prosecution of the fisheries are necessary to

¹ Notes on the Foreign Fishery Trade and Local Fisheries of Porto Rico. (Report U. S. F. C. 1899, pp. 1-34, plates 1-6.)

determine if a large supply can be depended upon. The species best adapted for curing or canning are yet to be ascertained.

Cheap ice and quick transportation are two important factors in the fresh-fish business, and at present these are both lacking. Ice is to be procured at very few places, and the price, \$12 to \$15 a ton, is too high for its use in the fisheries. The few short lines of railroad have no express business, and no fresh fish are transported by rail. With few exceptions the common roads are so poor that merchandise has to be carried by pack animals. Only those persons living near the seacoast or some of the rivers ever have fresh fish. With improved transporting facilities and cheaper ice, the thickly settled interior could receive a more abundant supply of fresh fish at more reasonable prices, to the benefit of both consumers and dealers.

The entire absence of machine-made nets is to be noted. With the introduction of capital and the development of the fisheries, there would at once come a large demand for these goods. The few nets now used are handmade by the poor fishermen, who are seldom able to buy more than a few balls of twine at a time.

The change in the government of Porto Rico has been so recent that it will be some time before the old methods will become modified to suit the new conditions. In supplying the island with the large amount of cured fish required annually, there will be changes by shippers and receivers in methods of handling, one of importance being a change from the long-time credit system. A knowledge of the coffee and sugar industries of the island is important to shippers, as return cargoes often have to be secured. The future imports of fishery products may reasonably be expected to come from sources that can lay them down at the lowest prices, and to some extent handle in return the products of the island.

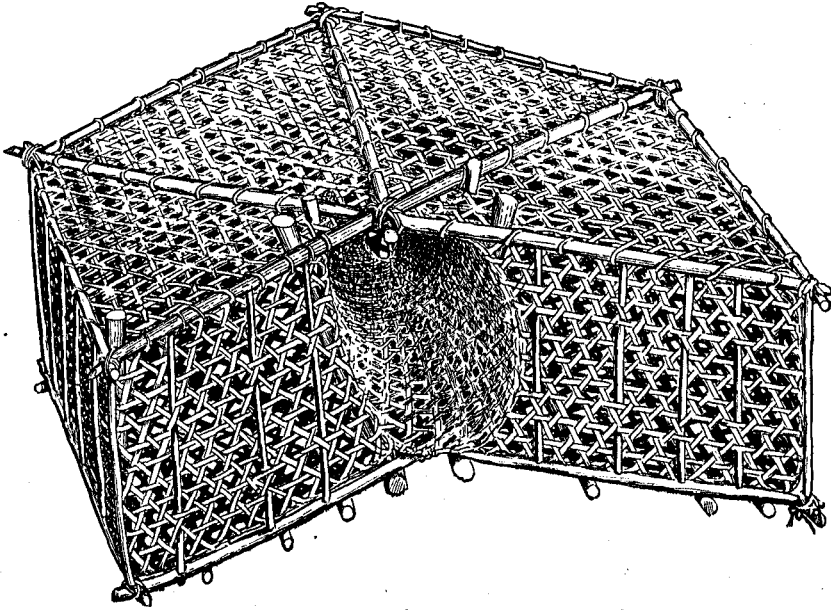
As the Porto Ricans are conservative and slow to experiment with unfamiliar articles, some time will be required to introduce boneless or other fish preparations unknown to them. They are quick to appreciate low prices, and when they learn the good qualities of boneless fish, canned fish, and similar foods prepared in the United States, a large demand for good articles, at reasonably low prices, may be expected.

APPARATUS AND METHODS.

The methods of the Porto Rican fishermen are rather crude, and the boats and other apparatus are usually of poor construction. The majority of the boats are flat-bottomed, though some have keels. Some are of schooner, sloop, and cat rig, and there are some skiffs and dories with sails. The lateen sail is in general use. Only at Mayaguez and Puerto Real did any of the boats have live-wells in which to keep the fish. The fishing tackle consists of pots or traps, haul seines, gill nets, cast nets, and hand lines.

The fish pots or traps, or basket traps, as they are variously called, are of simple construction, and are worth from \$4 to \$10. The frame is of mangrove or other wood and the body of split wild cane, wood, or bark, woven in 2-inch, 6-sided meshes. The body and frame are fastened together with calabash roots, which are very strong and, when water-soaked, very pliable. The mouth of the pot is on the side with the reentrant angle, the entrance narrowing as it passes with a curve into the pot; a small door in the back permits the removal of the catch. The size of the pot varies in different parts of the island, the largest seen being 6 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 18 inches deep, while others were only about half as large. It seems to be

the usual custom not to bait the pot in any way, the fishermen trusting to curiosity to lead some fish in and serve as decoys to others. At Culebra Island, however, the negroes from the British and Danish West Indies, particularly from Tortola, baited their pots with large chunks of cactus, from which they had trimmed off the green outside, exposing the white pulp. These white objects in the trap serve as decoys. At Palo Seco burned bones, hoofs of cattle, and sour or decayed oranges were used. The pots are set at depths varying perhaps from 3 or 4 fathoms up to 30 or 40 fathoms, with stones or other weights to anchor them, their location being marked by one or more buoys which are fastened to them by means of a rope or long cable of plaited bark or pliable strips of wood. The pots are usually lifted daily.



Bamboo Fish Pot or Trap in general use in Porto Rico.

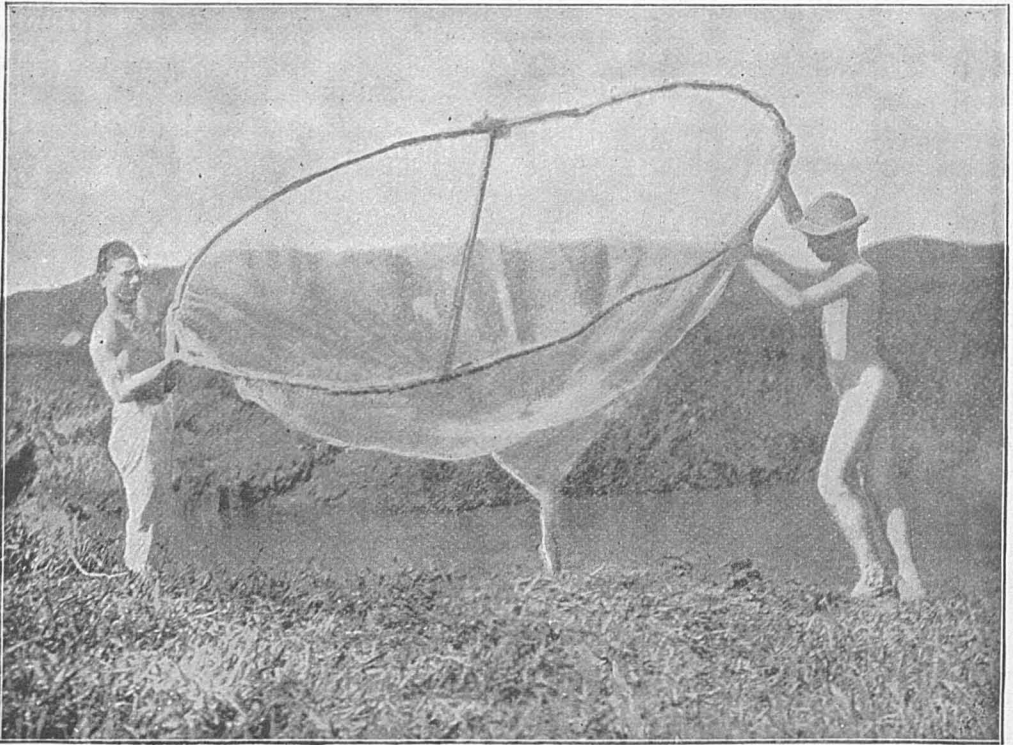
Haul seines are not extensively used, the character of the shore making their operation difficult and unsatisfactory. About 10 are in use at Aguadilla and from 1 to 2 or 3 at a few other places. They are usually from 150 to 300 feet long and from 15 to 20 feet deep, and with 3 and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches mesh in the wings and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in the bunt. These seines cost about \$50, of which half is allowed for twine and half for leads, corks, and labor, the nets being made by the fishermen themselves.

Gill nets are even less commonly used, and were seen only at Palo Seco, where they are drifted with the tide, either in the bay or the mouth of the Bayamon River. They were about 600 feet long, 12 feet deep, and with 2-inch mesh, bar measure.

Cast nets are in common use in many places about the island. They are funnel-shaped, the large end being 6 to 10 feet wide, tapering off through its 6 to 8 feet of depth to a point to which a line is attached; the netting is 1-inch-stretch mesh, with the bottom leaded. If properly thrown, they spread wide open before striking the water, and in this position sink to the bottom, after which they are immediately drawn in and the catch removed. The value of a cast net is \$3 to \$5. They are used along the shore in the surf for sardines and in the river mouths for mullets.

Hoop nets are used to some extent in river mouths. They are funnel-shaped, 6 feet in depth, of 1-inch-stretch mesh, and the mouth is stretched on a 6 by 4 foot hoop of *poma rosa* wood. They were seen only in the Bayamon River, where they are used at holes or indentations in the banks, against which they are placed and the fish frightened into the net.

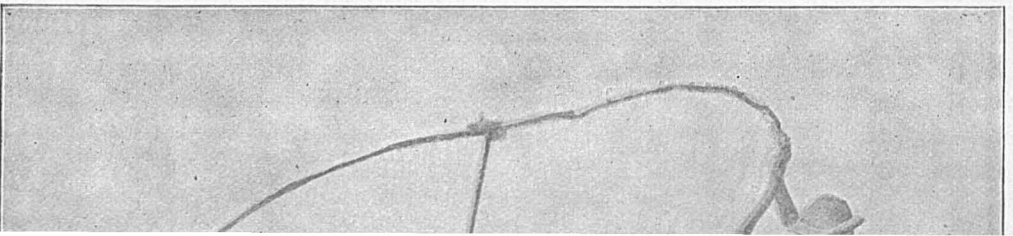
Fish weirs or traps are used in the Bayamon River by building a hedge of canes across the stream, with a gateway for passing boats. The hedge is made with pockets at various places on each side, and the fish, in going up or down stream, enter these



Natives with Hoop Nets, Bayamon River.

pockets and are removed with dip nets. In some streams the hedges have no pockets, but funnels of bamboo or cane splints are inserted at various places. Fish seeking a passage through the hedge enter these cones and become wedged, few escaping.

Trawl lines are used to some extent, chiefly at Aguadilla and Mayaguez, generally where the water is several fathoms deep, and 3 to 10 miles offshore. Each trawl has from 75 to 200 hooks fastened singly to snoods 3 feet long and placed 6 feet apart. The trawls are baited with sardines and are anchored. For deep-water fishing, from 3 to 4 miles offshore, in water from 60 to 500 feet deep, the boy rie is employed across the stream, with a gateway for passing boats. The hedge is made with pockets at various places on each side, and the fish, in going up or down stream, enter these



THE LOCAL FISHERIES.

San Juan.—The fisheries here scarcely receive the attention which would be expected from a city of the size of San Juan. There are 75 fishermen, using 4 keel and 25 flat-bottom, lateen-rigged boats of small size and little value. These men work on the neighboring plantations more or less, only a few of them being engaged in fishing at any one time. The apparatus consists of fish pots, seines, and chinchorros. Nearly all the species seen in the San Juan market, except the "colorado" and the "sierra," are taken in the pots. The seine is used chiefly for "liza" and "robalo," and the chinchorro or round seine for corcobados, sables, balaju, corvina, and corjinua. In the gill nets are caught the pargo, jurel, barbudo, chopá, and corvina. The cast net is used almost exclusively for sardines. The silgo or trolling line is used chiefly for the sierra (*Scomberomorus maculatus*). The colorado (*Neomænis vivanus*), one of the most important fishes of the San Juan market, is taken only by the hand line, usually in about 60 fathoms of water. The fishermen use very small boats, and can go out only when the sea and wind are quiet. The fishing is done very early in the morning.

Almost every part of the harbor of San Juan supplies some fish to the market. Just off Cataño, near the Marina, are two of the principal places where the fish pots are used, obtaining great numbers of pargo, cherna, muniamá, ronco, chopá, moharra, and corvina. At the Playa de la Mosa and at Palo Seco seines take large numbers of liza, jarea, and robalo. The ground off Morro Castle supplies about all the colorados (*Neomænis vivanus*) brought to San Juan. Another principal fishing-ground supplying San Juan is 4 or 5 miles eastward of the city, near Cangrejos and San José. The fishermen using that ground leave San Juan early in the morning, spend the day and following night fishing, and return to San Juan to market their catch on the morning of the second day by 5 to 7 o'clock.

Palo Seco is the principal fishing village supplying the San Juan market. There are here about 60 fishermen, who use 25 small sail and row boats with fishing appliances similar to those already noted. Their catch is chiefly made in the evening and at night, in and near the mouth of the river and in the bay, a few boats using trolling lines outside of the harbor. Fish pots are set in the river and bay and outside of the harbor. When used in the river they are attached to the shore by a line; when used outside they are weighted with stones and anchored to a buoy, although when well water-soaked they need no weights.

The anglers, or those who go fishing for sport, usually fish for the sierra, the jurel, and the cherna, and those who go outside get the colorado. Probably the best angling about San Juan is between the Marina and Morro Castle and at Pueblo Viejo. Jurel and cherna are often taken on hand lines at the foot of San Cristóbal. Anglers also make trips to the Rio Plata for robalos.

The number of species of food-fishes seen in the San Juan market is quite large and compares very favorably with that of any of our cities. About 40 species were seen there by us during our brief stay in January, and to these Mr. Oscar Riddle has been able to add several during his inspection at various times during the winter and spring of 1900. In the following list are included 50 species commonly seen in the San Juan market, arranged approximately in the order of their importance. The common names given are those most frequently used in this market, and the prices per pound are in American money.

List of food-fishes seen in the San Juan market.

Scientific name.	Common name.	Price per pound.	Scientific name.	Common name.	Price per pound.
		<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Cents.</i>
1. <i>Mugil brasiliensis</i>	Liza	9	26. <i>Tylosurus raphidoma</i>	Balaju.....	3
2. <i>Mugil curema</i>	do.....	9	27. <i>Hyporhamphus unifasciatus</i>	do.....	3
3. <i>Neomænis synagris</i>	Pargo.....	7	28. <i>Archosargus unimaculatus</i>	Chopa amarilla.....	3
4. <i>Neomænis analis</i>	do.....	7	29. <i>Chloroscombrus chrysurus</i>	Casabe.....	3
5. <i>Neomænis griseus</i>	Pargo colorado.....	7	30. <i>Oligoplites saurus</i>	Zapatero.....	3
6. <i>Neomænis vivanus</i>	Colorado.....	12	31. <i>Holocentrus ascensionis</i>	Candil.....	6
7. <i>Centropomus undecimalis</i>	Robalo.....	9	32. <i>Agonostomus monticola</i>	Dajao.....	6
8. <i>Opisthonema oglinum</i>	Sardina.....	2.5	33. <i>Auxis thazard</i>	Albacoro.....	6
9. <i>Gerres brasiliensis</i>	Moharra.....	6	34. <i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	do.....	7
10. <i>Gerres rhombeus</i>	do.....	6	35. <i>Pseudoscærus guacamaia</i>	Loro.....	3
11. <i>Eucinostomus harengulus</i>	do.....	6	36. <i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Sable.....	3
12. <i>Cynoscion jamaicensis</i>	Corvina.....	6	37. <i>Caranx bartholomæi</i>	Corjinua.....	6
13. <i>Epinephelus striatus</i>	Cherna.....	7	38. <i>Caranx crysos</i>	do.....	6
14. <i>Alphistes chloropterus</i>	do.....	7	39. <i>Peprilus paru</i>	Palometa.....	6
15. <i>Xystema cinereum</i>	Muniama.....	3	40. <i>Conodon nobilis</i>	Bureteado.....	5
16. <i>Trachinotus glaucus</i>	Pompano.....	7	41. <i>Teuthis bahianus</i>	Barbero.....	3
17. <i>Scomberomorus maculatus</i>	Sierra.....	7	42. <i>Teuthis hepatus</i>	do.....	3
18. <i>Polydactylus virginicus</i>	Barbudo.....	6	43. <i>Scorpaena plumieri</i>	Rascacio.....	2.5
19. <i>Hæmulon sciurus</i>	Ronco amarillo.....	6	44. <i>Priacanthus cruentatus</i>	Ojon.....	2.5
20. <i>Pomadasis ramosus</i>	Ronco blanco.....	6	45. <i>Pomacanthus paru</i>	Marequita.....	6
21. <i>Lobotes surinamensis</i>	Capitan.....	7	46. <i>Larimus breviceps</i>	Cabeson.....	6
22. <i>Philypnus dormitor</i>	Guavina.....	6	47. <i>Guavina guavina</i>	Moron.....	.....
23. <i>Anguilla chryssypa</i>	Anguilla.....	7	48. <i>Albula vulpes</i>	Macabi.....	5
24. <i>Caranx latus</i>	Jurel.....	6	49. <i>Elops saurus</i>	Pojo.....	3
25. <i>Vomer gabonensis</i>	Corcobado.....	3	50. <i>Spheroides testudineus</i>	Tamboril.....	2

Bayamon.—Bayamon is supplied with fresh fish taken from the river by six resident fishermen, and by others who live along the river banks to the north and south who give only a part of their time to fishing. They use hoop nets, cast nets, gill nets, haul seines, and a few fish pots.

Arecibo.—From 40 to 50 men at this port follow fishing for a living at all seasons of the year when the weather permits. The grounds are along the beach at the city front, and 3 to 4 miles out, and in the nearby waters of the Rio Grande de Arecibo. Twelve to 15 small boats with lateen sails are in use. They are built at Arecibo and are expensive, a small, open-keel boat bringing \$100 to \$150, and the common flat-bottom skiffs \$30 to \$50, in Spanish money.

A large portion of the catch is made by 2 haul seines, each 360 feet long by 12 feet deep, 12 to 14 men being required to haul one through the swells and surf of the beach. The bow rig, with from 3 to 6 hooks attached to each of the short snoods suspended from its end, is used from 3 to 4 miles from shore, in from 60 to 150 fathoms of water. They are employed on 6 or 8 of the largest boats, carrying from 3 to 4 men each. About 40 cast nets are used along the beach and in the river, taking sardines and other small fish. In the last 16 miles of its course the Rio Grande de Arecibo is fished more or less throughout the year with cast nets and occasionally with haul seines at its mouth.

No fish are cured, all being sold fresh to the consumer by the fishermen, who carry them suspended on poles, selling small fish by the bunch and those of large size by the piece. A market is found in Arecibo and at the surrounding plantations.

Aguadilla.—This is the only port in which the old Spanish system of keeping a record of the fisheries is yet in vogue. For many years records were kept by the former captain of the port, who continues to record the number of fishermen, their apparatus, and approximate catch. He reports 40 boats and 100 fishermen, and places their aggregate catch during the past year at 80,000 pounds. Fresh fish forms a large portion of the food of the 5,000 inhabitants of this city and vicinity. The

catch is mainly made in the waters of the bay, some small fish being taken with cast nets from the Culebrinas River, which is fished from its mouth for 2 miles upstream. Fishing is chiefly in the early morning, with considerable toward the close of the day, and very little between morning and late afternoon.

The boats are flat-bottomed dories, similar to those in general use in New England; they are 12 to 18 feet long, 3 feet beam, with sides of imported pine and frame of native wood. They are made at the port and are valued at \$25 each.

Fishing in the bay is largely by 10 haul seines used along the beach. Each is from 150 to 300 feet in length by 15 to 20 feet in depth, with mesh 3 and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in the wings and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in the bunt. They are hauled by 6 or 8 men to a net. There are 10 trawl lines used in from 50 to 100 feet of water, having from 100 to 200 hooks, each attached to short snoods. For deep-water fishing, from 3 to 4 miles off shore, 50 bow rigs are used in water from 300 to 500 feet deep. Sixty cast nets, having $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square mesh and valued at \$4 each, are in use. Forty traps or pots are used in the bay, and at times a small number are fished in the river. They are made of woven bamboo splints fastened to light frames, each 3 feet in diameter and somewhat smaller than those used at other places. They are valued at \$4 each, and in bay fishing are anchored in 40 feet of water.

The annals regarding the first landing-place of Columbus in Porto Rico recite that it took place in "a small bay abundantly supplied with fish." Popular tradition in the island is that the "small bay" referred to in the ancient documents was that of the present city of Aguadilla, or rather a little to the south of Aguadilla, in the municipal district of Aguada, and in 1893 a Latin cross, known generally as the "Columbus cross," was erected to mark the spot.

Mayaguez.—The fresh-fish business of this port is not extensive, but the market has a larger supply and better variety of fish than are found at the markets of San Juan and Ponce. The catch is made by 25 fishermen, who use 10 to 12 small sloop-rigged keel boats, built at the port at a cost of from \$50 to \$175 each. Most of the boats have a well in the center to keep the fish alive. An equal number of dories are used, which are of Canadian or United States make, having been purchased of vessels arriving with dry fish.

The fishing-grounds for haul seines and cast nets are along the beach near the city landing; in the harbor and open sea, to a distance of 8 to 10 miles, hooks and lines and set pots are employed. Wicker pots or traps are anchored in from 18 to 25 fathoms of water. Six boats, with from 12 to 25 pots each, are used near the landing and as far out as 10 miles.

Fourteen cast nets, worth 5 to 8 pesos each, are fished along the beach for sardines and other small fish.

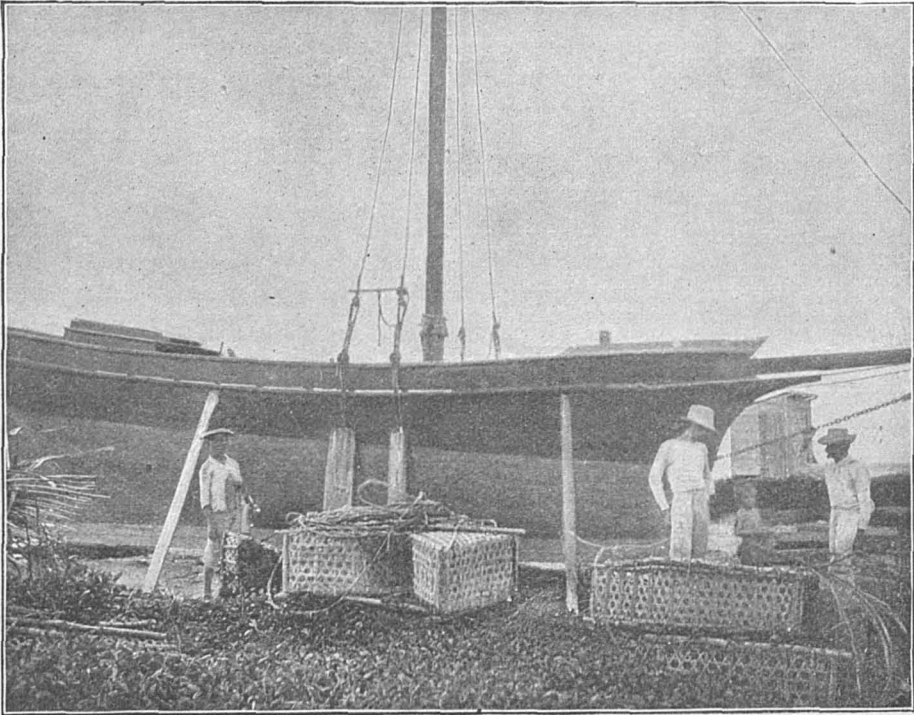
Three trawls are fished by six men in three boats, in from 8 to 100 fathoms of water, some 8 to 10 miles west from the city landing of Mayaguez. From 75 to 200 hooks are used to each trawl, and these are fastened to snoods 3 feet long and 1 fathom apart, with 1 hook on each. Trawls are baited with sardines and anchored. They are often underrun, and are taken up as soon as a sufficient catch has been made or the time has arrived for a return to market. The trawls are worth \$3 to \$5 each.

Trolling lines are used to some extent, with single hook baited with sardines. The hooks used are Nos. 1 to 9. Twine for trawls is worth 25 cents per pound.

The catch is sold by peddlers, who buy the fish or are hired by the fishermen, and to fish-stands in the large market of the city. The fishermen receive an average of 6 cents a pound, the consumer paying about 10. All fish are sold undressed, at so much a bunch for those of small size. Large fish are cut into strips and sold by the piece. Commercial fishes are said to be most abundant in the harbor of Mayaguez from August to December, but are abundant outside at all seasons.

Spiny lobsters, weighing from 2 to 10 pounds each, are found at all seasons, but mostly during April and May.

Algarrobo, a small fishing settlement in the suburbs of Mayaguez, has 14 fishermen, who use 4 dories and 1 sloop. This sloop, the *Francisca*, was built at Algar-

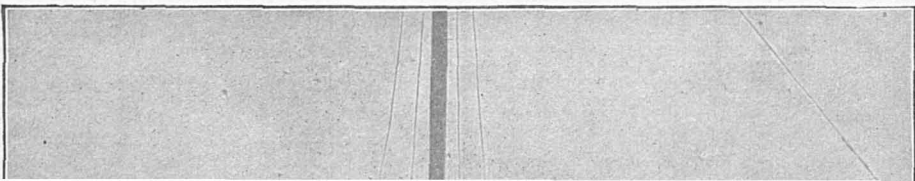


Fishing Schooner Francisca and Wicker Fishing Pots.

robo at a cost of \$1,200, Spanish money. It measures 7½ tons and is the only vessel used in the fisheries of the island that is of sufficient tonnage to require registry at the custom-house. It was built soon after the close of the late war and had made but three short trips up to the last of January, 1899. It is 30 feet long, 9½ feet beam, with 5 feet depth of hold. In the center is a well 7 feet long, with 31 1¼-inch holes on each side, to admit the water. Aft of the well is a small compartment for sleep-

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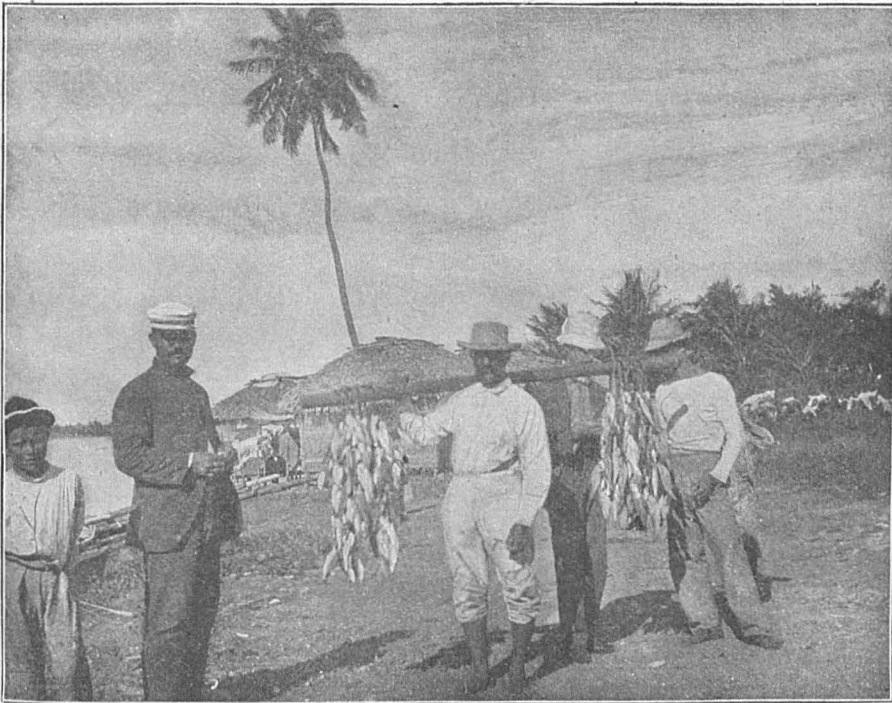


At *Sabanita*, a few miles north of Algarrobo, from 30 to 40 men carry on more or less fishing, using 2 boats in seining, 5 in fishing pots, and 6 in trawl fishing.

Other small fishing-places in the vicinity of Mayaguez are Añasco, Arribo, and Corega, each with a few men who fish in the vicinity of their homes. The catch is sold to the neighboring villages and plantations, and the fish-market of Mayaguez is better supplied than that of any other place on the island. Fish are peddled along the route to the city, being suspended from poles carried on the shoulders.

No fish are cured and any surplus is thrown away.

Puerto Real.—This village of 250 inhabitants, near the southwestern end of Porto Rico, is the landing-place for Cabo Rojo, which formerly had a second-grade custom-house, permitting exports but no imports. A small amount of fishing is carried on by 25 men. Their apparatus consists of haul seines, pots, and single hooks and lines. The catch is kept alive, either in the well of the boat or in cars anchored off the landing, until disposed of in the vicinity or taken to Mayaguez.



Fish-peddlers at Puerto Real.

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made chiefly with set pots anchored in and about the harbor; single hooks and lines are used, and a few haul seines are operated along the water front.

There is said to be a scarcity of fish in this vicinity. So long as the fishing is done with set pots, in which bait is seldom used, only light catches of small and medium fish can be expected. A few large fish are taken by men with a single hook and line in deep water.

No fish are dried, smoked, pickled, or canned, all being disposed of fresh for local use. The aggregate catch is small, and no record is kept of the amount.

The city has quite a large and good general market, in which the fresh-fish business makes a poor showing, with its one stand, on which a few fish are sold by two or three men. Fish are peddled through the streets, the small fish at so much a bunch, those weighing 2 to 6 or 8 pounds at so much each; none is sold by weight; none is dressed, and ice is not used. Retail prices average 10 to 15 cents a pound in Spanish money, or 6 to 9 cents a pound in United States money.

The records in the custom-house show that during the portion of 1898 in which Ponce was under Spanish rule the fishing business of the district was represented by 340 fishermen, with 109 registered boats. This district then included most of the south side and a small portion of the west end of the island, or about one-third of the coast line of Porto Rico. That the business was carried on with little energy or return to the fishermen may also be judged by the records for the last six months of Spanish rule, which show that the aggregate value of fish taken in the district during that period amounted to only 26,815 pesetas, representing \$3,218 in United States money. On account of the disturbed condition of all Porto Rican business in 1898 that year can not be considered as a fair average.

Arroyo.—From 30 to 60 men engage more or less in fishing at this place, with haul seines, cast nets, and pots, the larger part of the catch being taken in pots, and chiefly from May to August; during the remainder of the year most of the fishermen work on plantations. They make their own boats, which are roughly built, but very strong, without decks or wells, and 15 feet long by 6 to 7 feet beam. Thirty-five boats are in use, with an average value of \$50; 2 men go in each.

A few haul seines are employed. The largest are 200 feet long and 10 to 15 feet deep, with a bag net in the center; the mesh is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches (square) in the wings and 1 inch in the bag. There are 6 small seines, each 120 feet long, with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (square) mesh, and are without any bag attachment. Small seines are chiefly for taking bait for hook-and-line fishing. Six cast nets are employed along the shore. Six trawls are operated, having from 50 to 200 hooks each, with snoods 2 feet long and placed 4 feet apart. The buoy to the trawl is said to have a bell attached by which the fishermen judge as to the best time to take it up. Trawls are generally fished during the night. Sharks are numerous and often destroy an entire trawl outfit.

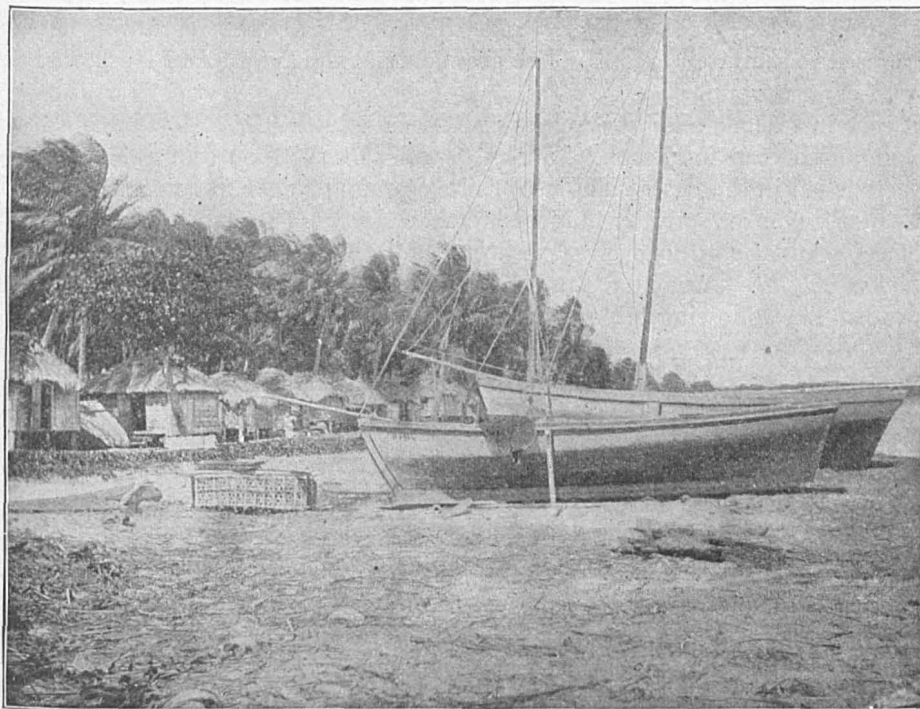
Fish pots are used in from 20 to 25 fathoms of water, and are lifted once a day in removing the fish. They are of larger size than at most places, being 6 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 18 inches deep.

The Patillas River, a small stream having its outlet a few miles east of Arroyo, is said to be well supplied with fish, which are taken by weirs, haul seines, and cast nets.

The fresh and salt water fish taken in the vicinity of Arroyo are sold fresh from

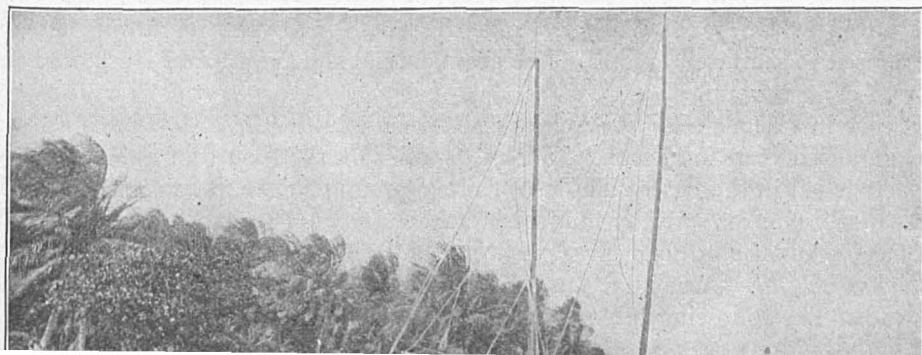
a few rough tables near the water front, or peddled through the country by men on foot and on horseback. As a rule prices are high to the consumers, ranging from 7 to 12 cents a pound for undressed fish. Imported dry fish are often cheaper than fresh fish and much more in demand.

Punta Santiago.—This place is of some importance as a receiving and distributing point for the rich and thickly settled district of Humacao. The port has about 1,000 inhabitants, a custom-house, and a few stores. The town of Humacao is 4 miles inland. Large quantities of dried and fresh fish are consumed in the district, the former being received from Ponce and San Juan. Customs records show no direct imports of fish during the past five years.



Fishing Boats and Fishermen's Homes, Punta Santiago.

During April, May, and June trolling lines are much used, but at other seasons trolling is done only when going to and returning from the pots. The principal part of the catch is from pots, sometimes baited with fragments of crawfish or spiny lobsters, but as a rule pots are not baited. Crawfish are plentiful and at times the pots will be filled with them; when more are taken than can be disposed of the surplus imports of fish during the past five years.



Hucares.—This place is 4 miles north of Punta Santiago. Near the shore the water is shallow, necessitating the lighterage of cargoes. Fish are reported plentiful in the harbor, where they are taken by 10 fishermen, using 4 boats, 60 pots, and several trolling lines; the principal catch, however, is in pots.

Fajardo.—Fajardo, with a population of 4,000, is the most important plate at the northeastern end of the island, and is located 2 miles inland from the *playa* or landing. At the latter there are 600 inhabitants, a few small stores, and the custom-house, which, prior to the change of government, was a second-grade office at which no imports were permitted. A large amount of dry and fresh fish is consumed.

Eighty men are here engaged in fishing with apparatus and boats valued at about \$4,000. Fishing is chiefly by set pots; occasionally a few haul seines and cast nets are used in the general fishery, and gill nets for turtles. Trolling hooks and lines are used to a limited extent. Fish are plentiful and are all sold fresh, undressed, at about 4 cents a pound.

At certain seasons a light catch of fish is made in the Fajardo River, a few cast nets being used near its mouth. Within 6 miles of the mouth of the river 3 weirs have been fished in the past. The best fishing-grounds, near the mouth of the river, were formerly worked only by holders of special grants from the government.

At Ceiba and Luquillo, near Fajardo, some fishing is done.

Vieques Island.—A small amount of fishing is carried on at several places about this island. The following table gives all the statistics obtainable:

Location.	Men.	Boats.	Pots.
Puerto Isabel Segunda	12	6	50
Puerto Real	4	2	12
Puerto Negro	2	1	8
Puerto Arenas	6	3	18
Puerto Mosquito	6	3	20
Total	30	15	108

Trolling lines and a few nets are used, but most of the fishing is by set pots, anchored by ropes made of vines. The catch is peddled through the several small villages and at the plantations, selling at 5 cents a pound. A few turtles are taken at the southern end of the island. Small vessels from the neighboring British and Danish islands sometimes visit this section for turtles. Besides the 50 pots at Isabel Segunda there are 25 cast nets and 1 haul seine 150 feet long and 10 feet deep.

Culebra Island.—Fish are abundant about this island, but very little attention is given fishing by the inhabitants, only two or three men being engaged. Imported dry cod is much more used than fresh fish. The neighborhood is visited by a number of fishermen from the British and Danish West Indies, particularly from Tortola, St. Thomas, and Santa Cruz, who fish chiefly with pots. Between April and September trolling lines are used, chiefly for king-fish, which are said to weigh from 20 to 30 pounds on the average, some being much heavier. Among the other fish taken in trolling are the capitan and barracuda. Trolling is done between sunrise and 8 or 9 in the morning.

About Vieques and Culebra islands and the east end of Porto Rico as far west as Arroyo is the region where turtle fishing is carried on to the greatest extent. At

Arroyo turtles are found at all seasons, being most plentiful from September to the last of December, during which time they deposit their eggs in the sand of the beach. In the latter part of November, 1898, this section was fished by two small vessels from the English island of Tortola, who used large-mesh nets to which wooden decoy turtles were attached, the nets being set near the coral reefs off the harbor of Arroyo. The vessels remained two weeks and it was reported that a fair catch was made.

A few turtles are caught about the small islands near Hucares, chiefly with gill nets. During 1898, 400 pounds of hawksbill turtle shells were taken and sent to New York, where the best brought \$5 a pound in gold. The nets used about Vieques and Culebra islands are 27 feet long, 8 to 12 feet deep, and of 12-inch square mesh. A few turtles are taken on the beaches, but the catch is principally by nets, which, with their wooden decoy turtles, are anchored near the coral reefs; the nets are visited once or twice a day during the turtle-fishing season, which is said to be in May, June, July, and August.

The hawksbill, green sea, and loggerhead turtles are reported more plentiful in this vicinity than elsewhere about Porto Rico. The catch, however, is small, only 75 hawksbill turtles having been taken in 1898. The shell of the hawksbill is said to average from 3 to 5 pounds, and brings from 75 cents to \$4 a pound in gold at St. Thomas. The loggerhead turtle is used only for its oil. The meat of the other species is sold for food at 6 cents a pound.

FISHERY PRODUCTS IMPORTED BY PORTO RICO.

The population of Porto Rico on October 16, 1899, according to the census taken by the United States Government, was 953,243. That fishery products form an important portion of the food supply of the island is shown by the importation, in 1897, of about 33,449,422 pounds of dried, pickled, canned, and other fish, valued at \$2,123,931. The total imports for the year furnished for each inhabitant an average of 35 pounds of fish. The value of imported fishery products, with the duty paid on the same during the five years named, was as follows:

Year.	Value.	Duty.
1893.....	\$1,325,073.52	\$87,677.16
1894.....	1,649,601.42	94,834.60
1895.....	1,987,676.56	122,087.99
1896.....	1,815,010.89	117,497.21
1897.....	2,123,931.46	139,661.85

With the exception of occasional small shipments, principally of canned fish, to grocers, this large amount of imported fish is handled by a comparatively small number of commission merchants, whose principal business is in sugar and coffee. In some cases the merchants own and work plantations, and all of them make large advances on crops which they dispose of by direct sales or as forwarding agents, thus providing return cargoes to vessels arriving with fish. A number of firms have branch houses at the three leading ports of Ponce, San Juan, and Mayaguez, where they

have long been established. The old leading firms have a high rating for integrity and financial standing.

The manner of receiving and handling fish is similar at all ports, with some variations due to port charges, different climatic conditions, etc.

Dry and pickled fish are received more or less regularly throughout the year, mostly from Halifax and Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. A few cargoes arrive from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and occasionally a cargo comes from St. Johns, Newfoundland. The total receipts of dry and pickled fish in 1897 amounted to 33,449,422 pounds, from the following localities:

	Pounds.
North American British Possessions.....	23,048,735
United States.....	4,909,141
All other sections.....	491,546

This amount approximated 85 per cent of dry fish and 15 per cent of pickled fish, the proportions of dry fish by species being 90 per cent cod, 7 per cent haddock, and 3 per cent hake. The proportion of a cargo of 2,000 quintals would be about as follows: 425 tierces, 100 to 150 drums, 100 boxes, 100 half-boxes. Tierces contain 450 pounds net, drums 125 to 140 pounds, boxes 100 pounds, half-boxes 50 pounds.

The climate of Porto Rico, with its months of warm, damp weather and much rain, is very trying on dry fish. If not properly cured they will soon turn red or become soft and otherwise unmarketable. Fish from the United States would probably have to be cured harder than is customary for home or northern demand. They should be well but not too heavily salted, and well dried. Small-sized cod that will pack in tierces and drums without bending are preferred to large fish, except for the small amount packed in boxes, these being for the local city trade, in which large fish are desirable. December, January, February, and March are the best months for keeping fish in good condition in Porto Rico. The largest demand is in January, February, March, and April.

In past years consumers of dry and pickled fish in Porto Rico have apparently been more concerned as to prices than quality, much inferior fish being consequently sent to this island. Natives often buy fish, if of low price, that would not be used in the United States. Occasionally fish are condemned and destroyed by the city officials. The present indications point to a demand for a better quality of goods.

Pickled fish are not much used. Split herring are preferred to round, on account of keeping better, and bring \$1 a barrel more. Alewives are not desired and are seldom received. Mackerel are too high-priced to have an extensive sale, the few received being usually of small size on account of being cheaper. Smoked-herring receipts are light, and comprise both "scaled" and "lengthwise" fish. Boneless fish are almost unknown; their introduction would be slow at first, and only small initial shipments would be advised.

The total value of canned fish imported into Porto Rico in 1897 was only \$151,408. High prices and duties may account for this small amount, which consisted chiefly of sardines from Spain, receipts from that country having been free of duty, except when shipped under a foreign flag, which was seldom. If canned fish could be furnished at a low price, their sale would no doubt largely increase as their good qualities became more fully understood.

Imported fishery products may be considered by ports, as follows:

San Juan.—The capital city of the island has a population of 32,048. Its imports of fishery products are exceeded only by those of Ponce. In 1897 the canned fish imported amounted in value to \$112,091, of which only \$806 worth came from the United States. Boneless fish are occasionally received in small amounts by retail grocers. The receipts of dry and pickled fish in 1897 were as follows:

From—	Kilograms.	Pounds.	Value.
British North America	3,380,410	7,452,524	\$139,453
United States	268,729	592,446	34,935
Other sources	147,901	326,065	19,227
Total	3,797,040	8,371,035	493,615

Ponce.—The population of Ponce is 27,952. In the matter of fish imports this is by far the most important place in Porto Rico. The receipts for 1897 are said to be a fair average of the imports of late years, and amounted in value to \$1,016,447 on dry and pickled fish, and \$14,406 on canned fish.

The value of dry and pickled fish received in 1897 was as follows:

From British North American Possessions	\$771,303.52
United States	234,972.50
All others	10,171.17
Total	1,016,447.19

Imported dry fish consists principally of cod-fish. Hake and haddock are said to stand the climate better than cod, but only a small amount can be disposed of. Poor cod-fish is preferred to hake and haddock of much better condition and lower price. Of pickled fish, a few herring are used, but seldom any alewives. Split herring bring \$1 a barrel more than round. Smoked herring are only used to a limited extent, "lengthwise" being preferred.

Canned fish are little used, the amount imported in 1897 being valued as follows:

From England	\$8,215
Spain	5,808
United States	166
France	184
Italy	33
Total	14,406

Imported fish are usually distributed to the interior in original packages, but when goods are to go over bad roads the packages are opened by the purchaser and the contents packed in bags, which are carried by pack animals.

The marketing of crops has some connection with the fish trade in the securing of return cargoes by vessels arriving with cargoes of fish. Coffee crops are moved from the last of October up to June; sugar crops from the last of January until the end of May. In 1899 the sugar crop began to move the first part of January, somewhat earlier than usual. Return cargoes can usually be had from the first of February up to the end of April.

Mayaguez.—This city, with a population of 15,187, ranks third in its fishery imports, and has for a long time been a receiving and distributing point for a large amount of imported fishery products. Imported fish are distributed by sales through the interior, with occasional transfers of cargoes to other ports in which supplies are needed. The receipts of dry and pickled fish in 1897 were as follows:

From—	Kilograms.	Pounds.	Value.
British North American Possessions.....	2,235,907	4,929,328	\$290,587.91
United States.....	122,903	270,955	15,458.39
Spain.....	2,206	4,863	286.78
Total.....	2,361,016	5,205,146	306,333.08

The imports of canned fish (chiefly sardines) were comparatively unimportant, being valued at only \$19,732, of which \$19,517 worth came from Spain. Boneless fish are unknown, but dealers express a desire for experimental lots, well cured, and hope to create a demand for boneless and canned fish, but do not encourage large shipments at first.

The best months for meeting with a good demand are January, February, March, and April. Shipments by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Line can be made three times a month. These steamers do a freight and passenger business, making regular calls at Mayaguez, San Juan, and Ponce, and if there is sufficient inducement landings are made at Arecibo, Aguadilla, and Arroyo.

When cargo shipments by sail are made, return cargoes of sugar and molasses can generally be secured from the month of February to and including August. At the time this port was visited, during the latter part of January, 1899, no cargo lots of fish had been received for some time, and the freight rates by steamer only could be given. These were: For sugar in hogsheads 22 cents per 100 pounds, and 18 cents per 100 pounds when in bags. These rates are somewhat higher than in the previous year.

Wholesale values of dry cod (per 100 pounds) for the past three years are here shown by months, as ascertained from the books of dealers at Mayaguez:

Month.	1896.	1897.	1898.
January.....	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$6.00
February.....		6.00	7.00
March.....	5.00	5.50	7.00
April.....	4.50	6.00	7.50
May.....	5.50	7.00	9.25
June.....	6.25	8.00	10.50
July.....	5.50	7.00	8.25
August.....	4.50	5.00	
September.....	8.75	5.50	
October.....	9.00	6.25	10.50
November.....	7.00	6.00	10.00
December.....	6.00	6.50	8.25
Average.....	6.12½	6.20	8.50

During January, 1899, the market was as follows:

Cod-fish, \$8 per 100 pounds; hake, \$5 to \$6 per 100 pounds.

Haddock, \$7 per 100 pounds; pollock, \$5 to \$6 per 100 pounds.

Pickled herring, \$4 to \$6 per barrel for round and split; the latter \$1 a barrel more than round.

Sardines in oil or mustard, in ¼-pound boxes, 70 to 90 cents a dozen.

Arecibo.—The population of Arecibo is 8,008. In the imports of dry and pickled fish this city ranks fourth in the amount of value, which in 1897 were as follows:

From—	Kilograms.	Pounds.	Value.
British North American Possessions ..	1,173,279	2,586,636	\$152,426.27
United States.....	7,673	16,916	997.49
Total	1,180,952	2,603,552	153,423.76

Canned fish imports were all from Spain, amounting to \$2,333.

Of the dry fish handled, some 25 per cent additional to the above was received from the San Juan and Ponce importers. The original importers of the several ports draw on or supply each other according to the condition of the trade. The imports for 1897 are said to have been on an average with those of past years. The principal fishery imports consisted of small-sized dry cod from Nova Scotia.

Aguadilla.—This place has a population of 6,425 and is of considerable importance as a distributing point for the surrounding country. The fish handled annually is stated to amount to about 2,500 tierces of dry cod, 500 barrels of pickled herring, and a small quantity of smoked and canned fish. Very little is imported direct, the supplies in general being bought as needed from importers at Ponce, San Juan, and Mayaguez. Occasionally small orders are sent to the United States. The direct imports of fish in 1897 amounted to 19,965 kilograms, or 44,015 pounds; \$2,595 worth of dry fish came from New York and \$2,845 worth of canned fish from Spain. Nearly all dry fish handled are quite small, these being preferred to those of medium size.

Boneless fish are unknown, and canned fish of American pack are seldom used. Dealers express a desire to increase their business with the United States, in the hope of receiving a better class of goods, adapted to their trying climate, the losses from fish turning red and spoiling being considerable.

Arroyo.—This is the port of entry for the southeastern part of the island and has a population of 2,137. Dry and pickled fish are largely used and distributed through the interior, the monthly receipts averaging 120 tierces of dry fish. Most of the fish products come from importers at Ponce, the direct imports being small, as shown by the custom-house records during the past six years, as follows:

Year.	Kilograms.	Pounds.	Value.
1893.....	None.	None.	.....
1894.....	1,482	3,267	\$148
1895.....	32,331	71,278	5,203
1896.....	6,350	13,999	825
1897.....	None.	None.	.....
1898.....	60,116	132,593	7,815

The imports in 1894 were all from the United States, those for the other years were from Nova Scotia. The only direct import in 1898 comprised 200 tierces and 3 boxes of cod-fish and 100 barrels of herring, from Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

STATISTICS.

Imported fishery products being next to the largest in value of all the imports of Porto Rico, the following statistical tables will be found of much interest and importance. The records were taken from the original entries at the several custom-houses of the island. In all cases where value is given it is on a basis of Spanish paper money, which has had a fluctuating value, the average during the time shown in the tables being some 60 cents on a dollar for gold.

Table showing, from countries received and by ports of entry, the quantity, value, and duty paid on fishery products imported into Porto Rico in 1897.

Imported from—	Ports of entry.	Dry, pickled, and smoked fish.		Canned fish.		Shellfish.		Total.	
		Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
British North American provinces.	Ponce	13,080,247	\$771,303.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,080,247	\$771,303.52
	San Juan	7,452,524	439,453.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,452,524	439,453.30
	Mayaguez	4,929,328	290,587.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,929,328	290,587.91
	Arecibo	2,586,636	152,526.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,586,636	152,526.27
	Total	28,048,735	1,653,871.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,048,735	1,653,871.00
United States	Ponce	3,984,809	234,972.50	782	\$166.00	.....	.....	3,985,541	235,138.50
	San Juan	592,446	34,934.77	3,554	806.00	253	\$8.00	596,253	35,748.77
	Mayaguez	270,955	15,458.39	44	10.00	.....	.....	270,999	15,468.39
	Aguadilla	44,015	2,595.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,015	2,595.45
	Arecibo	16,916	997.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,916	997.49
Total	4,909,141	288,958.60	4,330	982.00	253	8.00	4,913,724	289,948.60	
Norway	San Juan	97,958	5,776.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,958	5,776.29
Sweden	San Juan	41,445	2,443.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,445	2,443.87
Scotland	San Juan	862	50.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	862	50.83
France	Ponce	5,366	316.42	811	184.00	.....	.....	6,177	500.42
	San Juan	238	14.04	8,353	1,894.50	.....	.....	8,591	1,908.54
	Mayaguez .....	.....	.....	904	205.00	.....	.....	904	205.00
Total	5,604	330.46	10,068	2,283.50	.....	.....	15,672	2,613.96	
Spain	Ponce .....	.....	.....	25,609	5,808.00	.....	.....	25,609	5,808.00
	San Juan	161,636	9,531.21	479,790	108,814.50	.....	.....	641,426	118,345.71
	Mayaguez	4,863	286.78	124,766	19,517.00	.....	.....	129,629	19,803.78
	Aguadilla .....	.....	.....	12,544	2,845.00	.....	.....	12,544	2,845.00
	Arecibo .....	.....	.....	10,287	2,333.00	.....	.....	10,287	2,333.00
Total	166,499	9,817.99	652,996	139,317.50	.....	.....	819,495	149,135.49	
Italy	Ponce .....	.....	.....	148	33.50	.....	.....	148	33.50
	San Juan	2,028	119.60	168	38.00	.....	.....	2,196	157.60
	Total	2,028	119.60	316	71.50	.....	.....	2,344	191.10
England	Ponce	155,252	9,854.73	36,222	8,215.30	.....	.....	191,474	18,070.03
	San Juan	218	12.87	1,534	348.00	.....	.....	1,752	360.87
	Total	155,470	9,867.60	37,756	8,563.30	.....	.....	193,226	18,430.90
Germany	San Juan	21,680	1,278.42	842	191.00	.....	.....	22,522	1,469.42
	Ponce	17,225,674	1,016,447.17	63,522	14,406.80	.....	.....	17,289,196	1,030,853.97
Totals	San Juan	8,371,035	493,615.20	494,241	112,092.00	253	8.00	8,865,529	605,715.20
	Mayaguez	5,205,146	306,333.08	125,714	19,732.00	.....	.....	5,330,860	326,065.08
	Aguadilla	44,015	2,595.45	12,544	2,333.00	.....	.....	56,559	5,440.45
	Arecibo	2,603,552	153,523.76	10,287	2,845.00	.....	.....	2,613,839	155,856.76
	Grand total.	33,449,422	1,972,514.66	706,308	151,408.80	253	8.00	34,155,983	2,123,981.46

Table showing, from countries received, the quantity and value of fishery products imported into Porto Rico during 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897.

Imported from—	Dry, pickled, and smoked fish.		Canned fish.		Shellfish.		Total.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
1893.								
British North American provinces	20,538,095	\$1,211,070.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,538,095	\$1,211,070.77
United States	785,264	46,304.70	33,781	\$7,661.50	.....	.....	3,441,009	53,966.20
Norway and Sweden	24,079	1,419.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,079	1,419.86
France	.....	.....	2,526	1,995.50	.....	.....	2,526	1,995.50
Spain	299,235	17,645.03	148,896	33,769.00	7,500	\$272.16	465,631	51,686.19
England	2,747	161.98	6,510	1,476.50	2,010	72.96	11,267	1,711.44
Germany	49,410	2,913.56	1,354	307.00	.....	.....	50,764	3,220.56
Total	21,698,830	1,279,515.90	193,067	45,209.50	9,510	345.12	21,901,407	1,325,070.52
1894.								
British North American provinces	21,804,202	1,285,729.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,804,202	1,285,729.38
United States	3,355,890	197,886.91	84,854	19,244.50	265	9.60	3,441,009	217,141.01
Norway and Sweden	23,788	1,402.70	.....	.....	1,587	57.60	25,375	1,460.30
France	1,281	75.53	13,803	3,130.50	3,858	140.00	18,942	3,346.03
Spain	124,003	7,312.11	552,727	125,356.50	110	4.00	676,840	132,672.61
Italy	317	18.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	317	18.72
England	772	45.50	22,648	5,136.50	.....	.....	23,420	5,182.00
Germany	51,476	3,035.37	2,968	673.00	.....	.....	54,444	3,708.37
Holland	.....	.....	1,512	343.00	.....	.....	1,512	343.00
Total	25,361,729	1,495,506.22	678,512	153,884.00	5,820	211.20	26,046,061	1,649,601.42
1895.								
British North American provinces	27,291,194	1,609,281.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,291,194	1,609,281.05
United States	1,696,238	100,022.13	1,938	439.50	207	7.52	1,698,383	100,469.15
Norway and Sweden	71,957	4,244.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,957	4,244.07
France	.....	.....	5,337	1,210.50	.....	.....	5,337	1,210.50
Spain	61,516	3,627.39	1,173,526	266,151.50	9,879	358.48	1,244,921	270,137.37
Italy	.....	.....	172	39.00	.....	.....	172	39.00
England	2,161	127.40	1,781	404.00	.....	.....	3,942	581.40
Germany	5,090	300.17	2,072	470.00	.....	.....	7,162	770.17
Denmark	16,854	993.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,854	993.85
Total	29,145,010	1,718,596.06	1,184,826	268,714.50	10,086	366.00	30,339,922	1,987,676.56
1896.								
British North American provinces	26,399,153	1,556,680.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,399,153	1,556,680.06
French North American provinces	154,919	9,135.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,919	9,135.10
United States	1,606,538	94,732.82	14,976	3,396.50	183	6.64	1,621,697	98,135.96
Norway and Sweden	101,355	5,976.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,355	5,976.62
France	12,875	759.20	9,328	2,115.50	.....	.....	22,203	2,874.70
Spain	190,411	11,227.97	547,048	124,068.50	51	1.84	737,510	135,298.31
Italy	.....	.....	79	18.00	.....	.....	79	18.00
England	1,662	98.02	8,003	1,815.00	.....	.....	9,665	1,913.02
Germany	35,797	2,110.81	794	180.00	.....	.....	36,591	2,290.81
Denmark	24	12.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	12.35
Venezuela	45,195	2,665.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,195	2,665.00
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	10.96	302	10.96
Total	28,547,929	1,683,397.95	580,228	131,593.50	536	19.44	29,128,693	1,815,010.89
1897.								
British North American provinces	28,048,735	1,653,871.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,048,735	1,653,871.00
United States	4,909,141	288,958.60	4,330	982.00	253	8.00	4,913,724	289,948.60
Norway	97,958	5,776.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,958	5,776.29
Sweden	41,445	2,443.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,445	2,443.87
Scotland	862	50.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	862	50.83
France	5,604	330.46	10,068	2,283.50	.....	.....	15,672	2,613.96
Spain	166,499	9,817.99	652,996	139,317.50	.....	.....	819,495	149,135.49
Italy	2,028	119.60	816	71.50	.....	.....	2,844	191.10
England	155,470	9,867.60	37,756	8,563.30	.....	.....	193,226	18,430.90
Germany	21,680	1,278.42	842	191.00	.....	.....	22,522	1,469.42
Total	33,449,422	1,972,514.66	706,308	151,408.80	253	8.00	34,155,983	2,123,931.46

In the following table are given the quantity and value of fish and fishery products imported by Porto Rico during calendar year 1899. The figures are those of the division of customs and insular affairs, War Department, and were published in the bulletins giving a monthly summary of commerce of the island of Porto Rico. No figures are available for the year 1898.

Imported from—	January.		February.		March.		April.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Germany			2,200	\$120	1,654	\$80		
United States.....	221,898	\$9,195	310,457	14,566	245,438	9,076	276,664	\$10,932
France	17,045	673						
Spain	59,576	4,467	8,331	721	85,124	5,094	36,260	1,884
Italy			736	212				
Canada and Nova Scotia	309,586	11,423	1,919,028	64,313	1,940,556	78,320	2,047,881	68,403
Cuba					960	28		
Total	608,105	25,758	2,240,752	79,932	2,278,732	92,598	2,360,805	81,219

Imported from—	May.		June.		July.		August.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Germany	780	\$62	4,167	\$232	1,088	\$127	1,885	\$132
United Kingdom.....					43,230	1,941		
United States.....	574,247	18,347	995,448	15,981	823,228	23,230	549,301	14,360
France	11,600	1,212	842	24	41	20	297	42
Spain	9,764	513	30,610	1,164			51,390	744
Italy					865	249	745	201
Canada and Nova Scotia	1,475,709	53,783	418,947	14,437	1,898,033	71,243	820,432	338,93
Total	2,072,100	73,917	1,450,014	31,838	2,766,485	96,810	1,424,050	49,417

Imported from—	September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Germany	350	\$27	2,015	\$154					14,139	\$934
United Kingdom.....									43,230	1,941
United States.....	92,840	2,368	605,717	23,344	52,294	\$976	179,824	\$10,742	4,927,356	153,117
France	13,025	518	26	5	471	73			43,347	2,567
Spain	11,247	464	42,715	2,224			547	136	335,564	17,411
Italy									2,346	662
Canada and Nova Scotia	674,628	20,905	1,080,653	36,078	125,346	3,513	44,638	1,589	12,755,437	457,945
Cuba									960	28
Total	792,090	24,282	1,731,126	61,805	178,111	4,562	225,009	12,467	18,127,379	634,560