
THE FISHERIES AND FISH TRADE OF PORTO
RICO IN 1902.

By W. A. WILCOX,
Agent of the United States Fish Commission.

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INTRODUCTION.

During the winter of 1898-99, soon after the occupation of Porto Rico by the United States Government, an investigation of the fishery resources and fishery business of that island was made by the United States Commission of Fisheries. Four years having elapsed since the change from Spanish to United States rule, it was thought desirable to revisit the island and make a canvass of the fisheries, with special reference to the present conditions, the amount of capital invested, apparatus used, amount and value of products, and number of fishermen; also the amount and value of fishery products imported during the past four years. The results of this canvass, which was made by the writer in January, February, and March, 1903, are here presented. The statistical and general information pertain to the calendar year 1902 unless otherwise stated.

For courtesies and assistance rendered acknowledgments are given to the following persons: Hon. Charles Hartzell, secretary of state; Hon. James S. Harlan, judge-advocate; Hon. John R. Garrison, auditor; Hon. A. R. Cruzen, collector of customs and deputies; F. D. Griffith, of the auditor's office; Messrs. Fritze Lundt & Co., of San Juan and Mayaguez; and the French Transatlantic Steamship Company.

IMPORTATIONS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS.

Porto Rico is divided into seven districts, the population of each, by the census of 1899, being as follows:

Aguadilla.....	99,645
Arecibo.....	162,308
Bayamon.....	160,046
Guyama.....	111,986
Humacao.....	88,501
Mayaguez.....	127,566
Ponce.....	203,191
Total.....	953,243

The values of fishery products imported into Porto Rico during the past ten years, with the duties paid, are shown in the following table. The amounts given for 1899 to 1902 are in United States money,

but for 1893 to 1897 are in the fluctuating Spanish currency, which averaged in value about 60 cents on the dollar:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.	Duty.	Year.	Pounds.	Value.	Duty.
1893	21,901,407	\$1,325,070	\$87,677	1898 ^a			
1894	26,046,061	1,649,601	94,834	1899	17,867,619	\$634,559	\$43,246
1895	30,339,922	1,987,676	122,087	1900	11,934,589	397,648	38,869
1896	29,128,693	1,815,010	117,497	1901	14,145,017	537,645	80,993
1897	34,165,983	2,123,931	139,661	1902	16,757,923	641,409	97,914

^a Data for 1898 are not attainable, on account of the war.

This table shows a large decrease in the importations of fishery products during the past four years. This is partly, perhaps chiefly, accounted for by the great destruction of property and loss of life caused by the hurricane of August 8, 1899. The coffee districts of the western and southern parts of the island, which are the largest consumers of imported fishery products, were the heaviest sufferers from the hurricane. Under the most favorable conditions recovery from such disaster is necessarily slow, as several years are required for the planting and maturing of coffee trees. The very low prices for coffee discouraged planters and prevented capitalists from advancing financial aid to the impoverished native coffee-planters. In the opinion of some the generally improved conditions in the island have enabled the people to buy better food, hence the decrease in importations of dried fish. Labor of all kinds, city and country, has been in steady demand at increased wages over those received under Spanish rule. With increased incomes a more varied food is said to be in demand at the expense of fish products, which for many years furnished so important a part of the diet of the natives. The decrease in fishery imports has probably been in part from both causes. As time restores the devastated sections to normal conditions, with continued prosperity, the demand for fish products may equal that of former years.

Trade conditions in receiving and handling fish products show few changes. Of the imports 90 per cent are dry fish and 10 per cent pickled, smoked, and canned. The proportion of dry fish is about 90 per cent cod, 7 per cent haddock, and 3 per cent hake. Boneless fish have been received in small shipments. Besides being more expensive, these products have usually been imperfectly cured, and are therefore not received with favor, and future shipments are not encouraged.

Canned sardines from Europe are quite largely used, the imports in 1902 being valued at \$12,094, while those from the United States amounted to only \$2,185.

All dry fish intended for this market should be thoroughly and well cured and dried. The best keeping season is said to be January, February, and March. The largest demand for dry and pickled fish is from October to February, inclusive.

Since the occupation of the island by the United States several of the custom-houses under Spanish rule have been discontinued. At

present the chief office remains at San Juan. Mr. A. R. Cruzen is collector of customs for the entire island, with branch offices in charge of deputy collectors at the following ports: Ponce, Mayagüez, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Arroyo, Humacao, and Fajardo. The fishery imports at San Juan, Ponce, and Mayagüez will be referred to in some detail. The five remaining ports of entry, with several ports of less size and note, are quite large receivers of fish, most of which is drawn from the three first-mentioned, very few goods being imported direct.

A large amount of fish donated as relief supplies for sufferers by the hurricane of 1899 was admitted duty free during 1899 and 1900.

Since July 1, 1901, all fishery products from the United States (except bonded imported fish) have been admitted free of duty, those from foreign countries being subject to the following duties:

Duties on fishery products. (Approved May 23, 1902; revised to July 1, 1902.)

Duty free: Lobsters, canned or uncanned, shrimp and other shellfish, and turtles. *Dutiable:* Anchovies, sardines, sprats, brislings, sardells or sardellen, packed in oil or otherwise. In bottles, jars, tin boxes or cans, containing 7½ cubic inches or less, 1½ cents per package; containing more than 7½ cubic inches and no more than 21 cubic inches, 2½ cents per package; containing more than 33 and not more than 70 cubic inches, 10 cents per package.

Fish (except shellfish) in tin packages or packages containing less than one-half barrel: Herring, mackerel, salmon, and other fish, 30 per cent; caviar, 20 per cent.

	Cents per lb.		Cents per lb.
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock:		Mackerel, fresh, pickled, or salted...	1
Dried, smoked, salted, or pickled,		Salmon, fresh, pickled, or salted.....	1
fresh frozen or packed in ice	¾	Alewives, smoked or salted	¾
Halibut, fresh, pickled, or salted	1	Other fish, dried or smoked, pickled	
Halibut, dried or smoked.....	¾	or salted, fresh frozen or packed in ice	¾
Herring, dried or smoked.....	¾	Fresh-water fish, not specially pro-	
Herring, pickled or salted.....	½	vided for.....	¼
Herring, fresh.....	½	Fish, skinned or boned	1½

SAN JUAN.

San Juan, the capital city, is credited by the last census with 19,487 population, the district of San Juan having 32,048. The city is one of the leading ports of entry for fishery products, a large portion of which on arrival are at once reshipped on local steamers or by sail to the numerous seaports of the island to which they are consigned. Several commission houses are large receivers of fishery products, the business in 1902, as compared with 1897, the last year of Spanish rule, showing an increase of 567,416 pounds and a decrease in value of \$75,853, the decrease in value being chiefly due to the change from Spanish silver to United States money.

The fishery importations for 1897 and 1902, were as follows:

From—	1897.		1902.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
British North American provinces	4,929,328	\$280,588	3,328,959	\$116,178
United States.....	270,955	16,458	2,377,801	103,163
Spain.....	4,863	287	56,380	9,956
France.....			4,850	865
Germany.....			4,572	318
Total	5,205,146	306,333	5,772,562	230,480

MAYAGÜEZ.

The city of Mayagüez ranks third, with a population of 15,187. The district of Mayagüez has a population of 127,566. This district suffered severely from the hurricane of 1899. The importations of fishery products received at this port in 1897 and 1902 were as follows:

Country from which exported.	1897.		1902.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
British North American provinces	4,929,328	\$290,588	947,560	\$32,418
United States	270,955	16,458	420,192	16,199
Spain	4,863	287	125	24
France.....			550	132
Total.....	5,205,146	306,333	1,368,427	48,773

Besides the direct imports here shown, quite a large amount of fishery products from the United States was received in 1902 by local steamers from San Juan.

The fishery products are handled by Fritze Lundt & Co., Morales, Gonzales & Co., Sabater & Co., and Bravo & Co. The wholesale prices of fish at the date visited, February 16, 1903, were as follows: Codfish, 5¼ cents per pound; haddock, 4¼; hake, 3; pollock, 3; split herring, \$6 per barrel; smoked herring, 20 cents a box.

Average wholesale values per pound of dry cod at Mayagüez (expressed in cents).

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1899	4¼	5¼	4¼	4¼	5	5¼	5¼	4¼	5¼	5¼	4¼	4¼
1900	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	5¼	6¼	5¼
1901	4¼	6¼	6¼	5¼	5¼	6¼	6	6¼	6¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1902	5	5¼	5	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	5¼	6	4¼	5

Hake, haddock, and pollock meet with only a small demand; split herring in moderate request; round herring, alewives, and boneless fish are not desirable. Quite an amount of canned fishery products of various kinds is imported from Europe, sardines predominating. With the exception of canned salmon, canned fish from the United States is seldom seen.

PONCE.

In the number of inhabitants and the amount of fishery products handled the city and district of Ponce largely lead any other section of Porto Rico. The last census reports the city with 27,952, and the district 203,191 inhabitants.

The Spanish records show the total amount of fishery imports received at Ponce in 1897 as 17,289,196 pounds, of a value in Spanish silver of \$1,030,854, on which the duties amounted to \$72,332. In

1902 the total direct imports amounted to 8,377,680 pounds, valued at \$330,074 in United States money, on which the duty was \$56,008.

The imports from the United States in 1902 being admitted free accounts in part for the decrease in duties. The large decrease in direct imports in 1902 is due partly to the fact that the receipts were entered at the San Juan custom-house and forwarded from that port by local steamers, which was not the case in 1897.

The following quotations of values and notes on the market are of interest:

Feb. 10, 1903.—Total receipts of the past two weeks, 285 tierces, 79 drums, and 42 boxes of cod; 80 tierces of haddock, 8 of pollock, and 2 of hake. Last sales, cod 5½ cents, haddock 4½ cents, and split herring \$6 per barrel.

Feb. 24.—Receipts past two weeks, 619 tierces and 100 boxes of cod, 90 tierces of haddock, 253 barrels of herring. Sales of cod 5½ cents, haddock 4½ cents, and split herring \$5.50 per barrel. The demand just at present for cod is anything but satisfactory, and the explanation we offer is the low prices which our planters are receiving for our Porto Rico coffee, owing to the unsatisfactory situation of this article in the world's markets, and for this reason merchants and planters in the interior are buying only what they require for immediate consumption; therefore sales of round lots, such as were formerly effected, are nowadays quite out of the question.

THE DOMESTIC FISHERIES OF PORTO RICO.

Although there are many species of excellent food-fishes native to Porto Rican waters, none of them are canned, dried, smoked, or pickled. The local demand is good, yet poorly supplied with fresh fish at high prices. Whether fish can be well cured in the trying climate of the Tropics remains to be demonstrated. If some of the fine food-fishes now found are in ample abundance after supplying the local demand, they could be sent to northern markets quicker and cheaper than is now possible with fresh fish from the Pacific coast, from which shipments are made every year in increased quantities. The profitable canning of the spiny lobster, which is quite plentiful on the south side and eastern end of Porto Rico, is also a possibility.

Oysters of good flavor and small size are quite plentiful in the lagoons and arms of the sea at several places on the south side of the island; also in the waters of San Juan Harbor. At the latter place the sea wall is covered with small oysters ½ to 1½ inches in length. On the south side of the island they are usually attached to the roots and lower branches of the mangrove trees at the shore. The largest of the oysters compare with 2-year-old seed of Virginia waters, but are very poor and quite salty. No oysters are planted, nor is any attention given to their improvement or cultivation. Occasionally a few are gathered and peddled at 10 cents a dozen through the streets of the cities.

The few fishermen at most of the numerous ports are satisfied with small incomes derived from a small amount of labor. Many of the men combine a little fishing with work on the plantations, lightering

of vessels, and other work. During the past few years a steady demand for labor on shore at increased wages has induced the most enterprising of the fishermen to give more time to shore work at the expense of the fisheries.

The only boats employed in the fisheries of Porto Rico are small open sail or row boats, and these are used only when the weather conditions are favorable.

The total consumption of fish-food products in Porto Rico during 1902 and the average amount per capita were as follows:

Kind.	Lbs.	Average pounds per capita.
Imported, cured	20,503,507	21½
Local catch of fresh fish	2,169,770	2¼

SAN JUAN.

The city of San Juan is but poorly supplied with fresh fish, sold from two stalls in the city market and to a small extent by street vendors, who carry their stock on their shoulders suspended from a pole, a small pair of scales completing the outfit. The market prices for undressed fish range from 8 to 12 cents a pound, the fishermen receiving an average of 5 cents a pound.

The local fishermen of 1902 numbered 25, having 10 small boats. Their aggregate catch amounted to 120,000 pounds, valued at \$6,000. This catch was all by hook and line and most of it from the waters of San Juan Harbor, the species being the same as those taken by the neighboring fishermen of Palo Seco, which furnishes the chief supply to the citizens of San Juan.

PALO SECO.

This small fishing village is at the mouth of Bayamon River, nearly opposite the city of San Juan and the entrance to its harbor. During 1902 the fishermen numbered 80, with some \$6,000 invested in boats and fishing gear. Their catch amounted to 280,000 pounds, valued at \$16,800. They appear satisfied with a small income which might be largely increased by working more continuously. Of the 80 fishermen, the number daily engaged in fishing is said not to average over 20. The catch is in the waters of the harbor, and, at times, by trawls, hand lines, and trolling a few miles outside of the harbor, and is marketed at San Juan. This is one of the few places where fish are sold by weight, averaging the fishermen 6 cents a pound gross. Fish are fairly abundant at all seasons.

The fishing apparatus consists of haul-seines of 125 to 150 fathoms each, drift gill-nets 150 fathoms each, trawls with 150 hooks each, and hand lines with 3 or 4 hooks each, used in deep water. Fish pots have been discontinued.

The leading species taken by the several forms of apparatus are as follows:

Trolling: Spanish mackerel, king-fish, barracuda, hound-fish, gray snapper, dog snapper, schoolmaster, red grouper, Nassau grouper.

Cast-nets: Leather-jack, sardines, robalo, mullet, eels, pargo prieto, lane snapper.

Weirs: Sardines, pargo, picuda, jurel, liza, robalo, mullet, mojarra.

Haul-seine: Lane snapper, moon-fish, trunk-fish, toro, barracuda, hound-fish, mero, mullet, pargo prieto, balaju, robalo, leather-jack, sardines, mutton-fish, spade-fish, margate, runner, pompano, red goat, yellow goat; red snapper, dog snapper, gray snapper, schoolmaster.

Trawl: Margate, yellow-tail, red snapper, dog snapper, parrot-fish, mutton-fish.

Hook and line: Candil, toro, pargo prieto, yellow-tail, robalo, cabra mora, red goat, yellow goat, chopo amarilla, mero, lane snapper, cherna, margate, red snapper, dog snapper, schoolmaster.

ARECIBO.

Arecibo is located on the northwestern end of the island near the mouth of the Rio Grande. The city is credited with a population of 8,008, the district of Arecibo having 162,308. Quite a large amount of imported fish is used. The fresh-fish business is conducted by 50 fishermen who divide their time between fishing and work on the sugar plantations, an average of 25 men being engaged in fishing during the year when the conditions are favorable.

Fish are reported to be fairly abundant, yet the aggregate catch for 1902 amounted to only 75,000 pounds, which could have been greatly increased had the needed energy been shown. The catch is all disposed of locally by peddlers, who sell nearly everything by the bunch, averaging 5 cents a pound for undressed fish. A few large fish, among them the mero, are taken by hooks in deep water. These are cut up and sold for 6 to 8 cents a pound. Many cast-nets are also used. Bow hooks and lines have 2 to 4 hooks attached to short snoods, which are fastened near the end of the two long lines that are attached to the bow. These lines are as long as 150 fathoms and are fished 2 to 3 miles from shore in 50 to 150 fathoms of water during the summer; there is no hook-and-line fishing during the winter on account of rough water. These hook-and-line fishermen usually begin the day's work at 4 in the morning and leave off about noon. Fish-pots are used in and near the mouth of the Rio Grande during the high waters of May, June, July, and August. Haul-seines are more or less used at all seasons, from the beaches adjoining the city.

Sardines are taken by haul-seines during June, July, and August. The greater part of the seine catch is the jurel, which are most plentiful during November, December, and January, their weight being from 1 to 20 pounds.

Candil or squirrel-fish are taken by hook and line in 50 fathoms of water, but are not plentiful. Spanish mackerel are taken by trolling and by seines at all seasons, but most plentifully during June and July. A few pompano are taken by seines. The following are taken by hook and line: Cabra mora, in 3 to 70 fathoms; cherna or red

grouper, weight 15 to 30 pounds; cabrilla, but few caught; pargo prieto, plentiful in 10 to 25 fathoms of water; toro are taken by hooks near the rocks in from 3 to 10 fathoms; mero by line with a single hook in deep water, weight 10 to 20 pounds; mullet are seined.

Small wooden box-pots are set in and near the mouth of the river, their catch being chiefly the common eel of small size. Eels are also taken with hook and line, and are sold in bunches of about 2½ pounds at 15 cents a bunch.

Commercial fishing of the Rio Grande is of small extent, being confined to the season of high water, at which time the river is fished at the mouth and for a short distance above. A little fishing is done higher up the river by the natives for family use.

AGUADILLA.

The city of Aguadilla has a population of 6,425, the district of the same name having 99,645.

Fishing is carried on at all seasons, when the weather is favorable, by 50 fishermen, who have \$10,000 invested in boats and fishing apparatus. In 1902 the catch amounted to 160,000 pounds, valued at \$10,310. This was largely disposed of by peddlers in filling a local demand from the city and near-by sugar plantations, any surplus finding a ready market in Mayaguez. The average prices received for the common species is 6 cents per pound. Spanish mackerel, kingfish, red snapper, and a few others of the best species bring 8 to 10 cents a pound for undressed fish.

The most important apparatus is the haul-seine, 100 fathoms in length and 15 to 20 feet deep, 2 to 3 inch mesh in the wings and ¾ inch in the bunt. The seines are hauled on the beach in front of the city by 8 to 12 men. The catch is chiefly made during March and April. Of the species taken in seines, scad are the most plentiful, as high as a ton or more having been taken at a single haul. Salmonete are quite plentiful. A few Spanish mackerel of small size, 1 to 2 pounds, are taken; also a few flying robin.

Next in amount to the catch by seines is that by the bow-rigged hook and line. These are used as far as 4 miles from shore in 5 to 100 fathoms of water. Of the numerous species taken, the following are the most important: Runner, or *Caranx crysos*, very plentiful in 8 to 9 fathoms of water; catalufa and toro, plentiful in 6 to 7 fathoms; a few cabrilla or red-hind in 20 to 25 fathoms (by hook and line only); gray snapper, not plentiful; schoolmaster and red snapper, weighing from 2 to 25 pounds, are plentiful in 10 to 12 fathoms; yellow-tail of 1 to 2 pounds, plentiful in 50 fathoms (only taken by bow-hooks and lines); margate of 1 to 3 pounds, plentiful in 150 fathoms of water; moon-fish, 2 to 3 pounds, in 25 fathoms.

Fish-pots made of woven bamboo splints are used at all seasons, and are anchored without bait near the mouth of the Culebrinas River,

and up the same for about 2 miles. The native name of these fish-pots is "nasa." Of the numerous species taken in pots the following are noted: Salmonete, plentiful; lane snapper, of 1½ to 2 pounds; red parrot, of 3 to 4 pounds; mud-fish or old wife, of 5 to 6 pounds, are plentiful; blue parrot, 2 pounds; spade-fish, 1 to 1½ pounds; rock-beauty; palmoneta, of 3 to 6 pounds, are plentiful; mariposa, ½ to 1 pound; medico or barbero, ½ to 1 pound; old-wife (*Balistes vetula*), average weight 2 pounds. When sold in the market the skins of this fish are taken off and bring 2 or 3 cents a dozen, being dried and used for polishing or scouring. Spotted trunk-fish of 2 to 3 pounds are here sold for food; gobies (*Dormitator maculatus*) weighing ½ pound are taken in 4 fathoms, only by pots; spiny lobsters (*Palinurus interruptus*), occasionally taken in pots, are not much used by the natives. Outside the river, about 2 miles from shore, pots are fished in 5 to 6 fathoms. In the river pots are more or less fished at all seasons. Hooks and lines are also used in the river by 12 men having 6 boats. Their catch comprises the following, which are reported plentiful: Eels, big-eyed herring, bony-fish, and robalo.

Trawls are set as far as 3 miles from shore in 85 fathoms, 75 hooks on each trawl, the following species being taken: A few pompano in 50 fathoms; cabra mora, plentiful in 5 to 7 fathoms near shore, in deep water some weighing over 50 pounds are reported to be taken; cherna or Nassau grouper, plentiful in 5 to 6 fathoms; red grouper in 10 fathoms; catalufa; toro, plentiful; gray snapper, scarce, taken in 25 fathoms; dog snapper, a few from 7 fathoms; schoolmaster, not plentiful, 8 fathoms; red snapper, plentiful; mutton-fish; pargo, from 1 to 10 pounds, plentiful, taken only by trawl; pluma (*Calamus bajonado*), plentiful in 25 to 30 fathoms, average weight 4 to 10 pounds, taken here only by trawls.

Cast nets are used near the shore in the surf, no boats being used. Their catch consists chiefly of sardines and mullet, which are plentiful.

Trolling hooks and lines are used as the fishermen visit and return from the offshore fishing grounds, the following species being then taken: Spanish mackerel of 5 to 10 pounds; king-fish of 20 to 30 pounds, plentiful; also bonito of 15 to 20 pounds.

MAYAGUEZ.

The large city market at Mayaguez has at most seasons a greater abundance and larger variety of fresh fish than is elsewhere found on the island, yet the supply seldom, if ever, fills the steady demand. In addition to the fish furnished by the few local fishermen, small amounts are received from Aguadilla by rail and sail, and from the few fishermen of several near-by places north and south of the city. Fish are most plentiful during the winter months, but there is more or less fishing all through the year. The one fish stall of the city market handles about 150,000 pounds of fish a year, 50,000 pounds

additional being sold through the streets by peddlers. Fresh fish, as sold in the market, average 8 to 10 cents a pound, undressed, with very small changes in prices of species or for seasons.

The market officials and fish handlers report very little, if any, change in the amount of receipts, prices, or abundance of the several species during the past four years. No record is kept of the receipts or sales, the aggregate for the year being from estimates of market officials and dealers. Of the numerous species at times found in the market, the following are the most common at all seasons: Salmonete, or red and yellow goat-fish, lane snapper, mullet, sardines, Spanish mackerel, king-fish, runner, grouper, scad, and snappers.

The following shows the catch by different forms of apparatus:

Haul seines (chinchorro): Leather-jack, runner, barbudo, and casabe, all very plentiful; pompano, Nassau grouper, red hind, red grouper, lane snapper, and jurel.

Trolling hook and line: Colirubia, picuda, jurel, green parrot, madregal, Spanish mackerel, and king-fish, the last two chiefly during December, January, February, and March; a few during other months.

Pots: Runner and margate, very plentiful; corocoro, Nassau grouper, red hind, red grouper, gray snapper, dog snapper, schoolmaster, red snapper, lane snapper, pluma, squirrel-fish, scarce; spiny lobsters, of 3 to 4 pounds weight, fairly plentiful, pots often having from 3 to 10 lobsters each at a single lift.

Cast nets: Sardines and balaju.

Trawl: Runner, mero cabrilla, red hind, red grouper; schoolmaster, mutton-fish, red snapper, and lane snapper.

Randal (line with 3 to 4 snoods near its end, one hook on each snood): Runner, cabra mora, Nassau grouper, red hind, red grouper, gray snapper, dog snapper, mutton-fish, lane snapper, and pluma.

MONA ISLAND.

Mona Island, about 25 miles southwest from Mayaguez, is at times visited by fishermen from Aguadilla and Mayaguez for fish and hawk-bill or tortoise-shell turtle. Fish are reported plentiful about the island, though but little fishing is done. The chief attraction for fishermen and others from more distant sections of the main island is the turtle fishery. Turtles are found during May, June, and July, but are never numerous. The hawkbill turtles weigh 25 to 75 pounds each; the shells from 5 to 10 pounds. During 1902, 700 pounds of the shells were sold at Mayaguez at an average of \$3 per pound, and the turtle meat at 6 to 7 cents a pound.

AÑASCO, SABINATA, AND ALGARROBO.

These three fishing settlements are a few miles north of Mayaguez. The amount of their fish business is small, and the species taken are the same as those taken by the fishermen of Mayaguez. This section of the island suffered much from the hurricane; many of the fishermen, having lost boats and fishing apparatus, gave up the business.

BOCA DE JOYUDA.

Eight miles south from Mayaguez a few fishermen live in a grove of cocoa palms that borders the beach. Their work is varied by fishing at times and extracting cocoa oil from the products of the trees at

their doors. The men report fish fairly plentiful, and of the following species and weights, in pounds: Red grouper, 10 to 50; toro, 1; pargo, 5 to 30; dog snapper, 2 to 20; schoolmaster, 5 to 15; red snapper, 5 to 30; mutton-fish, 1 to 20; lane snapper, 1 to 4; margate-fish, 1 to 6; red parrot, 1 to 5; blue parrot, 1 to 5; rock beauty, 1 to 2; mariposa, 1; spotted trunk-fish, 1 to 5.

PORTO REAL.

This small settlement, near the southwestern end of Porto Rico, well represents the fisheries by its 30 fishermen who make it their entire business. Their catch during 1902 amounted to 175,000 pounds, all of which was sold fresh. The harbor is small and shallow but ample for their small draft boats. In this vicinity many species of food-fishes are quite plentiful, particularly during January, February, and March, at which time they are nearer land and the weather is most favorable. After March the fish draw away from the shore into deeper water, when the sea becomes too rough for the small boats.

Haul-seines were formerly used but have been discontinued. The bulk of the catch is now taken by pots that are anchored and buoyed in from 1 to 13 fathoms, no bait being used.

Pots are, as a rule, set singly, but occasionally in trawls, or a number are connected by a line. One trawl with 80 hooks is used in 7 to 8 fathoms. Trolling is chiefly carried on as the men go to and from the pots and trawls.

Fishing is done in the early hours of the day, pots and trawls being visited only once. The catch is then removed to the wells on their boats, the pots replaced, and hooks rebaited. On reaching the home harbor any fish not at once disposed of are removed to floating fish-cars and kept alive until such time as needed.

Buyers from Mayaguez visit Porto Real and purchase the bulk of the catch, paying 2½ cents a pound; the remainder of the catch is sold locally, at the village of Cabo Rojo, and at the sugar plantations of the vicinity. From the latter 4 to 5 cents a pound is received.

Spiny lobsters are scarce and of small size, ½ to 2 pounds each. They are taken in 10 to 15 fathoms of water and sold at the same price as the fish.

Spanish mackerel are fairly plentiful, those taken near shore averaging 1 to 3 pounds; 5 to 10 miles from shore larger sizes are found, the largest seen being 8 to 10 pounds. The mackerel and the king-fish are caught with trolling hook and line.

Hawksbill or tortoise-shell turtle are taken by hand on the beaches of Salinas and Mona Island, and by turtle gill-nets set off the same, each net having attached a wooden decoy turtle. This is said to attract the turtle and also helps buoy up the net. Turtles are reported scarce, the total catch of 1902 by the fishermen of Porto Real being 10 by hand and 12 by nets. The turtles weigh from 40 to 100 pounds each, having

an average of 5 pounds of clear shell. The fishermen receive \$3 a pound for shells and 3 to 6 cents a pound for the meat of the turtles.

The fishermen keep no record of their catch by species, but report most of the several species plentiful. Very many fish too small to be marketed are caught. These are given away to the poor and nothing is wasted.

The following species are reported as being taken by the apparatus named:

Pots or nasa: Red goat, yellow goat, lane snapper, rock hind, Nassau grouper, red hind, red grouper, red snapper, gray snapper, mutton-fish, pluma, loro colorado, blue parrot, candil, margaté, spade-fish, rock beauty, blue angel, trunk-fish (little esteemed), lobsters (scarce).

Cast nets: Sardines, scad, chopá amarilla.

Trawl (palangra): Runner, cabra mora, grouper, red hind, red grouper, gray snapper, dog snapper, schoolmaster, red snapper, mutton-fish.

Trolling: Spanish mackerel, pluma, zapatero or leather-jack, runner, schoolmaster, yellow-tail, lane snapper.

PONCE.

The district of Ponce is bordered on the south by the Caribbean Sea for some 40 miles, about half the water front of the south side of the island. The long stretch of water front back to the foothills and mountains is largely engaged in sugar culture, back of which the mountainous district is engaged in coffee and tobacco raising. The fisheries are represented by a large variety of fine food-fishes that the fishermen report as quite plentiful. No fish are dried, smoked, or pickled. Fresh fish are in demand at the several cities and villages, and at plantations, and prices are quite high. The business is apparently capable of being largely increased to the benefit of producer and consumer. The fisheries are represented, from west to east, by a few fishermen at the following places: Guanica, Guayanilla, Ponce, Isabel, and Salinas, the total being 110 men.

Guanica has 20 fishermen who dispose of their fish to a local demand and at the city of Yauco. The 14 fishermen of Guayanilla also sell at Yauco and to their own neighborhood.

Ponce has 40 men who fish more or less, about half of the number depending on the fisheries for a living; the remainder divide their time between fishing and other work on shore. Their catch is disposed of at the city market and by street peddlers.

Isabel has 22 fishermen who sell their catch near home and at Coamo by peddling.

The 14 fishermen of Salinas find a market near home and at Guayama:

The fishermen of the several places mentioned fish more or less at all seasons of the year. The catch is made in the waters of the home harbors and for 4 to 6 miles out. Fish are most plentiful near shore during January, February, and March.

Two-thirds of the catch is made by the use of pots that are anchored without bait and visited once a day.

The following species comprise the bulk of the catch by pots at the several fishing stations of the district of Ponce:

Pots: Squirrel-fish, zapatero, red goat, yellow goat, rock hind, red hind, red grouper, toro, gray snapper, red snapper, mutton-fish, yellow-tail, margate, pluma, red parrot, blue parrot, spade-fish, rock beauty, blue angel, medico, trunk-fish.

Hand seine: Runner, pompano, red hind, red grouper, lane snapper, casabe, barbudo, sardines, and Spanish mackerel.

Trolling hook and line: Spanish mackerel, king-fish, barracuda, yellow-tail, rock hind, red hind, red grouper, schoolmaster, mutton-fish, red snapper, lane snapper.

Cast-nets: Sardines, pompauo, jurel, cutlas-fish.

Trawl: Cabra mora, Nassau grouper, red hind, dog snapper, schoolmaster, red snapper, mutton-fish, lane snapper.

Hand hook and line: Madregal, red grouper, pargo prieto, dog snapper, gray snapper, lane snapper, mutton-fish, pluma, runner, mero, Nassau grouper, red hind.

Spiny lobsters of 1 to 5 pounds each are taken in pots, but apparently are not very abundant. They are sold at same price as the fresh fish, or an average of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound.

Tortoise-shell turtles, weighing 20 to 100 pounds, are taken off the beaches of the main shore and the island of "Caja de Muertos," off the southeastern shore of Ponce, and other small islands. The catch is made by hand as the turtles come on shore to lay their eggs. Not over 400 pounds of shell are taken by the fishermen of the district.

Market fishery of Ponce.—The fisheries are represented in the large city market of Ponce by one fish stand, which poorly supplies the city demand for fresh fish. No account of the amount of sales is kept. The dealer and market official reported it as being about 200 pounds a day, or some 75,000 pounds a year. On visiting it February 20, about 200 pounds comprised the stock, which represented the following 14 species: Spanish mackerel, king-fish, runner, cabra mora, Nassau grouper, toro, margate, blue tang, medico, squirrel-fish, cabrilla, lane snapper, blue parrot, and file-fish. The fish are sold undressed, usually by the bunch instead of weight, averaging 8 to 10 cents a pound for fresh fish or spiny lobsters. A few small shell oysters arrive from Guayanilla in old kerosene tins, the fishermen receiving 20 cents a can for them. About 4,000 pounds of crawfish annually come from Portuguese or Dangerous River. These are taken by dip nets and bring at the market 8 to 10 cents a pound. Besides the 200 pounds of fish daily sold at the market, about half as much more is sold at the playa or landing and surrounding country by peddlers.

ARROYO.

This port has a population of 2,757, a custom-house, several stores that handle considerable dry fish, most of which comes from the larger cities, with occasional direct importations. The home fisheries are represented by 60 men who follow fishing, plantation, and other work. This is about the same number of fishermen as in 1899, though they fish less, work on shore being more plentiful and attractive.

Fish are reported fairly plentiful. When engaged in fishing, men leave the port at 4 a. m., returning about 8 a. m. of the same day, and as a rule do no more fishing that day. The catch is sold from half a

dozen rough tables at the shore landing in front of the village. The local demand is poorly supplied, much of the time there being no fresh fish for several days, as was the case at the time of the writer's visit.

The boats are of small size, rough and strong, home-built. Sail or row boats, even the largest and best, do not venture over 3 or 4 miles from shore. No wells are in the boats, no ice or salt is used, and the catch must be disposed of at once on landing. If the catch is larger than needed for local use, it is peddled on the sugar plantations. Sales are usually by the bunch, single fish, or strips of the largest, which are cut up, the price averaging about 6 cents a pound, all species being sold at the same price. About four months of the year are lost to the fisheries from weather that is unfavorable for the small boats used, but would not prevent a New England fisherman, with good equipment, from fishing.

Hawksbill turtles, once plentiful, are now scarce, only 30 being taken during 1902. This small catch was made during January and February, one net being used on the coral reefs, and by hand as the turtles were found on the shore.

Spiny lobsters, weighing from 1 to 3 and 4 pounds, are taken quite plentifully in pots set in about 6 fathoms of water and also on the coral reefs at night, when a torch and forked stick are used. The torch attracts the lobsters, and the forked stick pokes them out from holes and impales them when emerging; or when found on the reefs they can be picked up by hand. Lobster pots are baited with refuse fish, either fresh or spoiled, of any kind. The runner, when taken in pots, will soon kill itself if not removed; moray, both black and olive, from 2 to 40 pounds, are plentiful at all times. Over two-thirds of the fresh-fish catch is by unbaited pots anchored in 3 to 6 fathoms if near the shore, and in 8 to 15 fathoms when 2 or 3 miles from land.

The following species are taken by the apparatus named, the average weight of many species being given:

Pots: Candil; red goat; yellow goat; zapatero, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pound; runner, 1 to 20 pounds; pompano, 1 to 3 pounds; cabra mora, 1 to 3 pounds; Nassau grouper, 1 to 6; cabrilla, 1 to 3; gray snapper, 1 to 6; dog snapper, 1 to 6; schoolmaster, 1 to 3; red snapper, 4 to 5; mutton-fish, 1 to 3; lane snapper, 1 to 2; yellow-tail, 1 to 2; margate, 2 to 5; boca colorado, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; chopo amarilla, 1 pound; red parrot, 1 to 10; old wife, 1 to 6; spade-fish 2 to 10; blue angel, 1 to 5; file-fish, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6; trunk-fish (scarce); puffer (not eaten); capitan or hog-fish (4 to 20 pounds).

Single hook and line: Cabra mora, 1 to 3 pounds; cabrilla, 3 to 30; red grouper, 20 to 50 pounds, in from 6 to 40 fathoms of water, are taken from July to October; gray snapper, 8 to 20; dog snapper, 8 to 20; schoolmaster, 5 to 20; red snapper, 10 to 20; yellow-tail, 2 to 3 pounds.

Trolling hook and line: King-fish, 10 to 60 pounds; Spanish mackerel, 1 to 10; red grouper, 20 to 50; gray snapper, 8 to 20; pompano, 5 to 10; cabra mora, 2 to 3; Nassau grouper, 5 to 70; gray snapper; dog snapper; schoolmaster; barracuda.

Haul seine: Zapatero, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; runner; pompano; Nassau grouper; mutton-fish; lane snapper; robalo, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 pounds; Spanish mackerel; mullet, 1 to 3 pounds.

Cast nets: Sardines, mullet, robalo. These nets are here used only for taking bait.

Gill nets: Only 2 species reported, the balaju and hound-fish. The latter, weighing 5 to 8 pounds, are plentiful, but are not sold for food.

Row hook and line (used in 40 to 60 fathoms): Catalufa, yellow-tail.

Trawls (seldom used): Yellow-tail, red snapper, cabrilla, Nassau grouper.

JOBOS HARBOR.

This small and quite good harbor is a few miles west of Arroyo. A few fishermen operate in the near-by waters on each side of the bay. The apparatus used and species taken are similar to those previously reported from Arroyo. The catch is disposed of at the city of Guayama and the surrounding sugar plantations; at the former to dealers at an average of 5 cents a pound; when peddled out at the plantations, 8 to 12 cents a pound is received. Not much system is used in disposing of the catch, sales being by the bunch, piece, single fish, or the lot. The catch is chiefly made by pots that are used inside of the bay. Haul seines are fished occasionally, but the rough water on the outside beaches interferes with their use. The fishermen divide their time between fishing and work on the sugar plantations.

Fish are reported of an average abundance both in the bay and the outside waters. Spiny lobsters are reported quite plentiful but are little cared for. Small-sized oysters are quite plentiful in the lagoons of the vicinity but receive very little attention.

The Guamani River, that has its outlet not far from Jobos Bay, is at times fished by the inhabitants living near its banks for their own use. Eels are plentiful in the river and are taken as needed by eel pots.

HUMACAO.

The district of Humacao, at the eastern end of Porto Rico, is credited with a population of 88,501; the city of Humacao with 4,428. The latter is 5 miles inland from the playa or landing at which is located the custom-house, several stores, and a small settlement of fishermen. The waters of this region are quite well supplied with a large number of species of fine food-fishes. Dry and pickled fish are received from the dealers of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez. The fishermen and dealers find a good market for all fishery products at the city of Humacao and at the numerous large sugar plantations of the vicinity. This section of the island suffered severely by the hurricane of 1899, the local fishing business being almost ruined. Many fishermen and their families lost their lives, and all lost their fishing boats and fishing gear. Sugar plantations were for the time ruined and all business paralyzed.

The fishermen receive an average of 5 cents a pound for their catch. About one-third of the time is lost from the water being too rough for their small boats. The men appear satisfied with their small earnings that give them an average of \$125 a year, an amount that could be more than doubled with more energy given to the business. Only small sailboats with 3 men each and rowboats with 2 men are used. Most of the catch is by pots that are seldom baited. Hooks lines, and nets are but little used. All fishing is near shore, the extreme distance being some 4 miles.

Spiny lobsters of 1 to 6 pounds weight are quite plentiful. They are taken by pots, and at night they are taken on coral reefs of the neighboring islands by hand, a torch and forked stick only being used.

Fish pots are anchored in 2 to 10 fathoms of water from near shore out to a distance of 4 miles.

The catch by apparatus includes the following species:

Pots: Red goat, runner, Nassau grouper, red hind, red grouper, catalufa, gray snapper, dog snapper, candil, schoolmaster, red snapper, lane snapper, margate, pluma, boca colorado or red-mouth fish, red parrot, capitan, spiny lobster, yellow goat, rock beauty, yellow-spotted eel, old wife, spade-fish, blue parrot, mariposa, medico, trunk-fish, moray, and file-fish.

Hook and line: Schoolmaster, pargo prieto, red grouper, red hind, rock hind, Nassau grouper, gray snapper, dog snapper, red snapper, mutton-fish, lane snapper, chopamarilla.

Cast nets: Sardines, balaju.

Haul seine: Mutton-fish, lane snapper, pluma, trunk-fish, barracuda, mullet, balaju, hound-fish, soap-fish, moray, eagle ray, Spanish mackerel (small size), king-fish of small size, zapatero, runner, pompano, Nassau grouper, gray snapper, dog snapper, schoolmaster, red snapper.

Trotting: Spanish mackerel, barracuda, king-fish.

HUCARES.

This small town is 4 miles north of Humacao. A long sandy beach, bordered by cocoa and royal palms and settled by scattering homes of fishermen, connects the two ports. The total catch by the fishermen during 1902 was stated to be 80,000 pounds, consisting of the same species previously mentioned as caught by men of Humacao.

Fish are most plentiful during the winter months, and are disposed of fresh at Humacao, Hucares, and neighboring plantations. The catch is mainly by fishing pots. Two haul seines are at times used from the beach. Cast nets and hooks are also used to a limited extent.

GUAYANES.

The small harbor of Guayanes is about 8 miles south of Humacao. The river Guayanes, that is formed from several small mountain streams, enters the harbor. Near the mouth of the river a half dozen fishermen reside and use one haul seine and 20 fish pots in the fisheries. Their catch comprises the usual species of the section and finds a market in the vicinity.

FAJARDO.

The city of Fajardo, with 3,414 inhabitants, is 2 miles inland from the playa or landing, at the northeastern end of the island. This section has many natural advantages in connection with the fisheries, which in time will be more appreciated. The surrounding country is an important sugar-raising district, with numerous villages and towns, of which Fajardo is the largest. At the playa is located the custom-house, a few stores, and quite a little settlement of fishermen. The harbor contains several small islands that afford a shelter to the small boats of the fishermen. The surrounding waters are well supplied

with a large variety of fine food-fishes, much more so than at any other fishing station. The catch is all disposed of fresh; no salt or ice is used. The small amount of ice received from San Juan is sold to hotels and a few families at 5 cents a pound. Quite an amount of dry salt-cod and some pickled fish are received via San Juan from the United States and Canada. There appears to be an opening for the catch and cure of some of the local species (including the spiny lobster) that would in a measure take the place of imported fish.

Spanish mackerel and king-fish are plentiful from December to May, but especially during January and February. Albacore or frigate mackerel are found in large schools during February, March, April, and May, after which they are not seen during the remainder of the year. They weigh from 15 to 20 pounds and are taken by seines and by trolling. Red snapper are plentiful; pompano are taken weighing 1 to 10 pounds. Numerous other fine table fish, but unknown in the markets of the United States, will be found in the list of species of food-fish taken by the various appliances. The list, while not complete, comprises most of the leading species taken in these waters.

Spiny lobsters are reported as very plentiful, their weight being from 1 to 10 pounds, those taken in pots being the smaller size. The largest are found on the coral reefs and are taken at night by hand, a torch and forked stick being used. The lobsters, seeing the light, do not move, permitting themselves to be picked up by hand. When hidden in holes they are poked out with the sticks and secured. Most of the lobster catch is secured at night by hand.

Oysters of small size and good quality are quite plentiful on the roots and lower branches of the trees bordering the lagoons near the Fajardo light-house and off Ceiba. A few oysters are taken and sold locally at about 1 cent a dozen.

Clams are found at the mouth of the Fajardo River but not used.

Of the 80 men of Fajardo that follow fishing more or less about 40 give nearly half their time to the sugar plantations. The fishing-grounds being more protected from rough seas by the several islands, less time is lost from rough water than at most places. The catch is all sold fresh to fill the local demand at Fajardo and vicinity. Prices average about 3 cents a pound for all species except Spanish mackerel and king-fish, which average 5 cents a pound.

After the volcanic eruptions at Martinique quite heavy showers of ashes fell in this vicinity, after which many small-sized fishes were found dead along the beaches.

Quite an important part of the revenue of some of the fishermen is from the sale of tortoise shell from the hawksbill turtles taken by them. The turtles are taken on and near the beaches of Mona, Vieques, and Culebra islands and those of the main shore. The catch is made from November to May, when the females come ashore to deposit their eggs in the sandy beaches, when they are taken by hand; the males

are said to remain a short distance offshore from the beach and await the return of the females; here they are taken by gill nets.

The nets are from 10 to 12 yards in length and of 10-inch square mesh, each having a wooden decoy turtle attached. Turtles taken weigh from 30 to 100 pounds, occasionally more. The average weight of shell that is saved is $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, for which the men received \$3 a pound during 1902. The total amount of shells taken in this vicinity is reported as follows: By fishermen of Fajardo, 400 pounds; Culebra Island, 800 pounds; Vieques Island, 80 pounds; a total of 1,380 pounds, most of which was disposed of at Fajardo. Turtles are reported not very plentiful, and the fishermen pursue them with little energy; having taken and sold a few pounds, they are content to remain ashore and rest so long as any money is left.

Fajardo River is to a small extent fished for the first 6 or 7 miles up from its mouth by the citizens of the vicinity. The catch is chiefly a small-sized fish known as "dajao" (*Agomostomus monticola*) that is taken in small seines. Land crabs are quite plentiful along and in the banks bordering the river. The natives living along the river banks take the crabs from their holes in the bank during the dry season by digging them out. During the wet season the crabs are found above ground and are then caught by hand, a torch being used.

The proportion of the catch by fishing apparatus at Fajardo is approximately five-eighths by seine, one-eighth by hook and line, and one-fourth by fish pots, but a small amount is also taken by cast nets. All boats and nets are made by the fishermen. Seines are 125 to 150 fathoms long, with a bag in the center; mesh one-half inch in the center and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in the wings. Pots are not baited, but anchored in 2 to 12 fathoms in the harbor and around the neighboring islands. The boats are small, rough, and strong, without wells; none large enough to have custom-house register. Those with sails have cat or sloop rig. The apparatus employed, with the species taken, given somewhat in the order of their importance, are as follows:

Fish pots: Candil; red goat, plentiful; yellow goat, scarce; runner or jurel, 5 to 10 pounds (in large schools during February, March, and April); cabra mora; Nassau grouper; red hind; red grouper; toro; pargo prieto; dog snapper; schoolmaster; red snapper; mutton-fish; lane snapper; yellow-tail; margate; porgy; pluma; loro colorado; oldwife; blue parrot; spade-fish; mariposa, one-fourth pound; rock beauty, 1 to 2 pounds; blue angel, 2 pounds; medico, 1 pound; trunk-fish, 1 to 4 pounds; file-fish, 3 pounds; chopá amarilla, 1 pound.

Haul seines: Mullet, red goat, Spanish mackerel of small size, king-fish, zapatero, scad, runner, bony-fish, pompano, Nassau grouper, pargo prieto, dog snapper, schoolmaster, red snapper, mutton-fish, tarpon, lane snapper, yellow-tail, margate, porgy, pluma, chopá amarilla, balaju, and hound-fish.

Hand lines: Candil; red goat; Spanish mackerel, 2 to 10 pounds; king-fish, 10 to 40 pounds; runner; cabra mora; Nassau grouper; red hind; toro; red grouper, 5 to 100 pounds; pargo prieto, 5 to 30 pounds; dog snapper, 5 to 20 pounds; schoolmaster; red snapper; mutton-fish; lane snapper; margate; yellow-tail; pluma, 2 to 8 pounds; chopá amarilla, 1 pound; red goat, 5 to 8 pounds; blue parrot, 3 to 8; trunk-fish, 1 to 4; robalo, 5 to 25 pounds; and balaju, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pound.

Trolling hook and lines: Bonito; hound-fish; frigate mackerel; tarpon; Spanish mackerel, 2 to 10 pounds; king-fish, 10 to 40 pounds; barracuda, 5 to 40 pounds.

Cast nets: Zapatero; scad; robalo; pompano; sardines, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound; banana-fish, 5 to 15 pounds; mullet; big-eyed herring.

CEIBA.

The village of Ceiba is 5 miles south from Fajardo and 2 miles inland from the water front and fishing-camp. The 15 fishermen take three-fourths of their catch by pots and one-fourth by cast-nets. The men divide their work between fishing and work on shore at the sugar plantations. Their catch meets with a ready local demand.

The manatee is occasionally taken off the beach near Ceiba. A few are taken each year, usually by means of haul seines. The weight is said to run from 500 to 1,200 pounds. The flesh is highly prized and resembles beef in flavor.

LUQUILLO.

Luquillo, near the eastern end of the island, is one of the very few places on the north side of Porto Rico in which the fisheries are represented. Eight men make a small catch with pots and cast-nets. A ready home demand exists for all fish taken.

VIEQUES ISLAND.

Of the several islands belonging to Porto Rico, Vieques is the largest in size and population. It is 17 miles long by 5 miles at its greatest width, its western end being 11 miles from the eastern shore of Porto Rico. The island has several thousand population, with many quite large sugar plantations. The fisheries are represented by a few fishermen on the north and south sides of the island who find a ready local demand for their catch. Fish are plentiful in the near-by waters, yet receive but little attention, dry cod imported from far distant waters being more in demand than fresh fish taken in their own home waters.

CULEBRA ISLAND.

This island has no fishery business of importance. A few fishermen supply the few hundred inhabitants with fresh fish at times. Some fish pots are used and some attention is given to the turtle fishery, the latter furnishing 800 pounds of tortoise shells in 1902. The turtle-shell catch was sold at Fajardo at \$3 per pound.

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Table showing the fishermen, boats, and apparatus employed in the fisheries of Porto Rico in 1902.

Locality.	Fisher- men.	Boats.		Cast nets.		Fish pots.		Hooks and lines.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Value.
Aguadilla.....	50	25	\$690	30	\$120	50	\$200	\$180
Algarrobo.....	15	8	310			28	35	10
Arecibo.....	50	20	695	30	120	50	25	52
Añasco.....	8	3	150					12
Arroyo.....	60	30	1,400	4	20	300	900	73
Boca de Joyuda.....	10	4	80			12	24	10
Boqueron.....	20	13	500	20	80	100	150	60
Ceiba.....	15	6	500	5	20	30	90	
Culebra (island).....	12	8	500			25	75	6
Fajardo.....	80	25	2,190	4	32	100	300	76
Guayanilla.....	14	7	280	2	8	20	60	32
Guanica.....	20	9	435	3	12	40	120	30
Guayanes.....	6	4	210			20	50	
Hucares.....	32	13	660	2	8	104	260	26
Humacao.....	25	10	525	2	8	80	200	18
Isabel.....	22	10	775	3	12	30	90	52
Las Morecas.....	20	7	315	12	48	150	525	18
Luquillo.....	8	2	150	3	12	18	54	
Mayaguez.....	20	14	465	6	36	25	45	58
Palo Seco.....	80	40	2,000	25	100			88
Ponce.....	40	27	2,530	6	24	210	630	85
Patillas Bay.....	25	17	770	6	24	200	700	50
Puerto Real.....	30	20	606	9	36	100	150	9
Puerto de Jobos.....	12	8	450	4	16	75	225	20
Salinas.....	14	14	560	3	12	16	48	34
San Juan.....	25	10	500					45
Vieques (island).....	35	15	525	4	16	125	375	
Total.....	748	369	18,771	183	764	1,908	5,331	1,039

Locality.	Haul seines.			Gill nets.			Weirs.		Total invest- ment.
	No.	Length (feet).	Value.	No.	Length (feet).	Value.	No.	Value.	
Aguadilla.....	6	3,600	\$750						\$1,940
Algarrobo.....	2	450	65						420
Arecibo.....	3	1,800	375						1,287
Añasco.....	1	360	40						202
Arroyo.....	2	780	175	1	480	\$15			2,583
Boca de Joyuda.....	1	480	75						189
Boqueron.....									790
Ceiba.....									610
Culebra (island).....				50	1,800	125			706
Fajardo.....	4	3,300	1,200	50	1,800	125			3,923
Guayanilla.....	3	1,200	375						755
Guanica.....	2	900	250						847
Guayanes.....	1	400	125						885
Hucares.....	2	420	160						1,114
Humacao.....	1	480	100						851
Isabel.....	2	1,000	250						1,179
Las Morecas.....	2	600	150						1,056
Luquillo.....									216
Mayaguez.....	3	1,800	375						974
Palo Seco.....	15	7,500	2,250	20	18,000	1,500	4	\$400	6,338
Ponce.....	3	1,200	375						3,644
Patillas Bay.....	3	1,050	175						1,719
Puerto Real.....				2	75	16			817
Puerto de Jobos.....	2	900	200						911
Salinas.....	1	400	125						779
San Juan.....									545
Vieques (island).....	1	500	125	10	360	25			1,066
Total.....	60	29,120	7,715	133	22,515	1,806	4	400	35,826

Table showing the amount and value of the fishery products taken by the various forms of apparatus used in the fisheries of Porto Rico in 1902.

Localities.	Fish pots.		Haul seines.		Hooks and lines.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Aguadilla.....	15,000	\$900	60,000	\$3,750	73,000	\$4,910
Algarrobo.....	9,000	450	31,500	1,575	12,000	600
Arecibo.....	7,000	350	37,500	1,875	22,500	1,125
Añasco.....	4,000		20,000	1,000	8,000	400
Arroyo.....	40,000	2,400		420	16,000	960
Boca de Joyuda.....	5,000	150	36,500	1,095	3,000	90
Boqueron.....	53,200	1,596			29,800	894
Ceiba.....	22,500	900				
Culebra (island).....	12,000	480			3,000	120
Fajardo.....	39,600	1,386	99,000	2,465	19,800	693
Guayanilla.....	15,460	695	8,330	375	12,116	549
Guanica.....	30,920	1,391	5,653	254	11,360	511
Guayanes.....	10,000	500	5,000	250		
Hucares.....	50,060	2,500	20,000	1,000	8,000	400
Humacao.....	43,000	2,150	10,000	500	7,500	375
Isabel.....	23,190	1,043	5,553	250	19,840	893
Las Marias.....	25,000	1,250	8,000	400	6,000	300
Luquillo.....	12,000	600				
Mayaguez.....	7,500	375	50,700	2,535	28,000	1,400
Palo Seco.....			175,000	10,500	30,000	1,800
Ponce.....	162,481	7,312	8,230	370	28,615	1,283
Patillas Bay.....	30,000	1,800	12,000	720	15,000	900
Puerto Real.....	87,500	2,625			62,350	1,871
Puerto de Jobos.....	15,000	750	6,000	300	4,000	200
Salinas.....	12,368	656	2,775	125	12,786	575
San Juan.....					120,000	6,000
Vieques (island).....	50,000	2,000	20,000	800		
Total.....	777,719	34,169	628,741	30,559	552,567	26,849

Localities.	Cast nets.		Gill nets.		Weirs.		Total.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Aguadilla.....	12,000	\$750					160,000	\$10,310
Algarrobo.....							52,500	2,625
Arecibo.....	8,000	400					75,000	3,750
Añasco.....							28,000	1,400
Arroyo.....	2,000	120	a 150	\$450			65,150	4,350
Boca de Joyuda.....							44,600	1,335
Boqueron.....	50,000	1,500					133,000	3,990
Ceiba.....	7,500	300					30,000	1,200
Culebra (island).....			a 800	2,400			15,800	3,000
Fajardo.....			a 400	1,200			158,800	5,744
Guayanilla.....	338	38					36,744	1,657
Guanica.....	1,257	56					49,190	2,212
Guayanes.....							15,000	750
Hucares.....	2,000	100					40,000	4,000
Humacao.....	2,000	100					62,500	3,125
Isabel.....	1,200	54					49,783	2,240
Las Marias.....	4,000	200					43,000	2,150
Luquillo.....	3,000	150					15,000	750
Mayaguez.....	2,000	100	a 140	420			88,340	4,830
Palo Seco.....	20,000	1,200	40,000	2,400	15,000	\$900	280,000	16,800
Ponce.....	2,514	113					201,740	9,078
Patillas Bay.....	3,000	180					60,000	3,600
Puerto Real.....	25,150	755					175,000	5,251
Puerto de Jobos.....	1,400	70					26,400	1,320
Salinas.....	1,314	59					29,243	1,315
San Juan.....	5,000	200					125,000	6,200
Vieques (island).....			a 80	240			70,080	3,040
Total.....	154,173	6,446	41,570	7,110	15,000	900	2,169,770	106,022

a Represents the amount and value of hawksbill-turtle shells.

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Table showing the amount, value, and duty of fishery imports from the United States to Porto Rico during the years 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902.

Description.	Aguadilla.			Arecibo.			Arroyo.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.
1899.									
Dry, pickled, smoked, canned fish, etc				77,466	\$2,343	\$239.69	900	\$25	\$2.30
1900.									
Cod	68,995	\$2,470	Free.						
Herring, smoked	4,137	131	\$31.79						
Mackerel, pickled	979	60	9.79						
Cod oil				125	23	3.00			
Total	74,111	2,661	41.58	125	23	3.00			
1901.									
Cod				4,500	150	Free.	28,765	1,317	Free.
1902.									
Alewives, pickled	4,000	115	Free.				9,000	170	Free.
Cod	36,240	1,449	Free.	66,512	2,534	Free.	41,496	1,722	Free.
Hake							3,465	140	Free.
Herring, pickled							22,000	410	Free.
Herring, smoked	2,500	50	Free.	7,000	143	Free.			
Mackerel, pickled	1,000	105	Free.						
Salmon, pickled				1,000	51	Free.			
Cod oil				1,926	495	Free.			
Total	43,740	1,719	Free.	76,438	3,226	Free.	75,961	2,442	Free.

Description.	Fajardo.			Humacao.			Mayaguez.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.
1899.									
Dry, pickled, smoked, canned fish, etc				46,891	\$1,404	\$136.70	667,941	\$25,745	\$1,800.00
1900.									
Cod							33,250	1,086	Free.
Herring, smoked							1,000	13	.75
Mackerel, pickled							200	14	2.00
Shrimp, canned							120	29	Free.
Total							34,570	1,142	2.75
1901.									
Cod							46,237	2,154	Free.
Herring, pickled							12,000	400	Free.
Mackerel, pickled							1,625	55	Free.
Total							59,862	2,609	Free.
1902.									
Alewives, pickled							15,000	290	Free.
Cod	7,500	\$375	Free.				325,678	14,173	Free.
Herring, pickled	16,680	320	Free.				34,308	779	Free.
Herring, smoked	6,100	122	Free.				17,012	455	Free.
Salmon, pickled	200	14	Free.						
Salmon, canned							2,944	187	Free.
Fish guano							25,250	315	Free.
Total	29,480	831	Free.				420,192	16,199	Free.

Table showing the amount, value, and duty of fishery imports from the United States to Porto Rico during the years 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902—Continued.

Description.	Ponce.			San Juan.			Total.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.
1899.									
Dry, pickled, smoked, canned fish, etc	778,211	\$19,692	\$1,672.74	3,108,282	\$103,533	\$6,262.00	4,679,691	\$152,742	\$10,103.43
1900.									
Alewives, pickled				5,000	100	Free.	5,000	100	Free.
Cod	558,376	20,985	Free.	1,764,732	61,509	Free.	2,425,353	86,050	Free.
Hake	39,160	1,293	293.62	18,560	569	139.20	57,710	1,852	432.82
Herring, pickled	3,240	115	16.20	161,975	2,276	551.96	165,215	2,391	568.16
Herring, smoked	4,780	106	21.73	64,401	1,669	388.98	74,318	1,919	443.25
Mackerel, pickled	6,080	313	60.80	26,166	1,466	224.42	33,425	1,853	297.01
Mackerel, canned	278	21	5.56	2,238	235	43.51	2,516	256	49.07
Salmon, pickled	630	48	6.30	39,501	1,943	488.93	40,131	1,991	495.23
Salmon, canned	33	2	.35	952	44	23.95	985	46	24.30
Sardines				520	62	13.34	520	62	13.34
Shrimp, canned	250	50	Free.	330	97	Free.	700	176	Free.
Cod oil	76	10	1.50	2,833	221	44.70	3,033	254	49.20
Fish in tins	540	130	39.00	230	50	15.00	770	180	54.00
Lobsters, canned	132	25	Free.	30	10	Free.	162	35	Free.
Shellfish				300	88	Free.	300	88	Free.
Whale oil				100	14	.48	100	14	.48
Total	613,564	23,088	445.06	2,087,868	70,353	1,934.47	2,810,238	97,267	2,426.86
1901.									
Alewives, pickled				3,800	76	Free.	3,800	76	Free.
Cod	11,121	663	Free.	1,564,250	57,183	Free.	1,654,873	61,467	Free.
Haddock	14,412	536	Free.	111,020	4,561	Free.	125,432	5,097	Free.
Hake				62,370	1,940	Free.	62,370	1,940	Free.
Herring, pickled	285,802	4,592	Free.	740,051	15,989	Free.	1,037,553	20,981	Free.
Herring, smoked	2,080	54	Free.	44,481	1,364	Free.	46,561	1,418	Free.
Mackerel, pickled	7,700	189	Free.	68,398	4,198	Free.	77,728	4,442	Free.
Pollock				13,280	699	Free.	13,280	699	Free.
Salmon, pickled	1,200	50	Free.	18,550	968	Free.	19,750	1,018	Free.
Salmon, canned	117	13	Free.	750	93	Free.	867	106	Free.
Sardines	700	40	Free.	745	105	Free.	1,445	145	Free.
Shrimp, canned				30	6	Free.	30	6	Free.
Sword-fish				1,200	60	Free.	1,200	60	Free.
Fish in tins				400	75	Free.	400	75	Free.
Lobsters, canned				100	10	Free.	100	10	Free.
Oysters, canned				1,210	174	Free.	1,210	174	Free.
Total	323,132	6,137	Free.	2,630,635	87,501	Free.	3,046,894	97,714	Free.
1902.									
Alewives, pickled	45,000	775	Free.	68,500	1,248	Free.	141,500	2,598	Free.
Cod	397,713	18,340	Free.	1,686,882	81,647	Free.	2,562,021	120,240	Free.
Haddock	53,905	1,962	Free.	15,000	553	Free.	68,905	2,615	Free.
Hake	13,862	399	Free.	10,000	321	Free.	27,327	860	Free.
Herring, pickled	121,034	2,184	Free.	357,500	8,629	Free.	550,522	12,322	Free.
Herring, smoked	83,650	2,164	Free.	125,198	4,178	Free.	241,460	7,112	Free.
Mackerel, pickled	5,400	150	Free.	41,652	1,712	Free.	48,452	1,967	Free.
Pollock	9,700	375	Free.	16,600	520	Free.	26,200	895	Free.
Salmon, pickled	4,158	215	Free.	27,784	1,264	Free.	33,142	1,547	Free.
Salmon, canned	10,480	598	Free.	21,236	2,194	Free.	34,660	2,979	Free.
Shad				2,185	99	Free.	2,185	99	Free.
Sardines	580	82	Free.	1,940	158	Free.	2,520	240	Free.
Cod oil				1,282	322	Free.	3,208	817	Free.
Lobsters, canned				50	10	Free.	50	10	Free.
Oysters, canned	900	44	Free.	2,092	208	Free.	2,992	252	Free.
Fish guano							26,260	315	Free.
Total	746,382	27,288	Free.	2,877,801	103,163	Free.	3,769,994	154,868	Free.

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Table showing the amount, value, and duty of fishery imports from the British North American provinces to Porto Rico during the years 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.

Description.	Aguadilla.			Arecibo.			Arroyo.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.
1899.									
Dry, pickled, smoked, canned fish, etc.				1,554,415	\$55,576	\$3,536.69			
1900.									
Cod.....	113,540	\$3,819	\$859.05	110,400	4,235	828.00			
Herring, pickled.....	13,700	260	68.00	16,000	283	75.00			
Mackerel, pickled.....	400	45	4.00	2,000	75	20.00			
Total.....	127,640	4,124	931.05	127,400	4,573	923.00			
1901.									
Cod.....	298,091	12,162	2,297.55	986,060	51,822	7,642.30			
Herring, pickled.....	26,300	478	131.50	87,600	1,831	438.00			
Herring, smoked.....				1,300	45	9.75			
Mackerel, pickled.....	5,800	198	58.00	3,500	138	35.00			
Total.....	330,191	12,838	2,487.05	1,078,460	53,836	8,125.05			
1902.									
Cod.....				814,167	19,870	6,098.75			
Haddock.....				9,000	255	67.50			
Herring, pickled.....	15,068	319	76.34	160,200	3,081	801.00			
Herring, smoked.....				3,350	97	29.19	10,800	\$189	\$81.00
Mackerel, pickled.....				900	20	9.00			
Fish in tins.....				150	33	9.90			
Total.....	15,068	319	75.34	987,767	23,356	7,015.34	10,800	189	81.00

Description.	Mayaguez.			Ponce.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.
1899.						
Dry, pickled, smoked, canned fish, etc.	399,610	\$8,661	\$796.00	9,022,923	\$332,964	\$21,053.11
1900.						
Cod.....	142,675	4,581	1,070.08	5,250,646	175,124	15,103.86
Haddock.....				69,652	1,788	160.36
Herring, pickled.....	59,166	803	295.43	382,249	6,332	1,500.45
Herring, smoked.....				32,152	1,080	166.75
Mackerel, pickled.....	220	5	2.20	14,659	450	144.75
Pollock.....				2,288	75	5.20
Total.....	202,081	5,394	1,367.71	5,751,646	184,849	17,081.37
1901.						
Cod.....	214,908	9,105	1,627.50	5,208,608	217,950	38,748.20
Haddock.....				58,982	2,029	442.00
Herring, pickled.....	12,967	611	65.27	891,792	19,107	4,446.02
Herring, smoked.....				97,250	2,096	660.16
Mackerel, pickled.....	2,800	110	28.00	122,027	5,165	1,219.95
Salmon, pickled.....				6,300	330	63.00
Lobsters, canned.....				20	6	Free.
Total.....	230,675	9,726	1,720.77	6,384,979	246,683	45,579.33
1902.						
Cod.....	759,709	28,119	5,774.75	6,506,594	270,670	48,800.56
Haddock.....				30,251	1,047	226.90
Herring, pickled.....	185,251	3,840	926.29	1,043,698	26,134	5,153.61
Herring, smoked.....				9,000	180	63.75
Mackerel, pickled.....	600	14	6.00	17,345	705	173.46
Salmon, pickled.....				192	5	1.92
Fish in tins.....	2,000	445	133.50	5,400	1,022	306.60
Total.....	947,560	32,418	6,840.54	7,612,483	299,763	54,726.79

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Table showing the amount, value, and duty of fishery imports from the British North American provinces to Porto Rico during the years 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902—Continued.

Description.	San Juan.			Total.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.
1899.						
Dry, pickled, smoked, canned fish, etc.....	1,759,265	\$59,803	\$4,437.00	12,736,213	\$457,004	\$29,822.80
1900.						
Cod.....	2,673,640	98,304	13,704.56	8,290,901	281,063	31,565.55
Haddock.....	14,850	487	111.38	84,602	2,275	271.74
Herring, pickled.....	172,299	3,000	525.21	642,434	10,668	2,464.09
Herring, smoked.....	21,240	435	111.00	53,392	1,515	277.75
Mackerel, pickled.....	4,464	112	44.64	21,743	687	215.59
Pollock.....				2,288	75	5.20
Salmon, pickled.....	886	51	8.86	886	51	8.86
Total.....	2,887,379	97,389	14,505.65	9,096,146	296,329	34,808.78
1901.						
Alewives, pickled.....	980	15	7.00	980	15	7.00
Cod.....	2,662,945	101,486	18,627.81	9,370,612	392,625	68,943.36
Cusk.....	2,250	15	3.00	2,250	15	3.00
Haddock.....	36,351	1,239	273.00	95,333	3,268	715.00
Hake.....	14,969	497	112.00	14,969	497	112.00
Herring, pickled.....	266,805	6,205	1,332.25	1,285,464	28,132	6,413.04
Herring, smoked.....	12,750	379	113.70	111,300	2,520	783.61
Mackerel, pickled.....	39,887	1,326	399.00	174,014	6,987	1,739.95
Salmon, pickled.....	330	15	3.00	6,630	345	66.00
Lobsters, canned.....				20	6	Free.
Total.....	3,037,267	111,177	20,870.76	11,061,572	434,260	78,782.96
1902.						
Cod.....	2,932,096	107,321	20,930.74	11,012,566	425,980	81,604.80
Haddock.....				39,254	1,302	294.40
Herring, pickled.....	380,155	7,895	1,920.81	1,784,372	41,269	8,877.05
Herring, smoked.....				23,150	466	173.94
Mackerel, pickled.....	14,708	600	147.03	33,553	1,299	335.48
Salmon, pickled.....				192	5	1.92
Fish in tins.....	2,000	402	120.60	9,550	1,902	570.60
Total.....	3,328,959	116,178	23,119.18	12,902,637	472,223	91,858.19

Table showing quantity, value, and duty of fishery imports from Italy to Porto Rico in 1899, 1901, and 1902.

District.	Year.	Products.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.
Arecibo.....	1901	Fish in tins.....	100	\$10	\$4.00
Ponce.....	1899	Dry, pickled, smoked, canned fish, etc.....	2,233	643	9.48
	1902	Fish sounds.....	110	29	Free.
San Juan.....	1899	Dry, pickled, smoked, canned fish, etc.....	113	19	3.00

Table showing quantity, value, and duty of fishery imports from England, Cuba, and Norway to Porto Rico in 1899 and 1900.

Whence imported.	Products.	Year.	San Juan.		
			Lbs.	Value.	Duty.
England.....	Dry, pickled, smoked, canned fish, etc.....	1899	43,230	\$1,941	\$190.00
Do.....	Cod.....	1900	450	21	3.38
Cuba.....	Dry, pickled, smoked, canned fish, etc.....	1899	960	28	2.00
Norway.....	do.....	1899	2,619	384	13.00

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Table showing the amount, value, and duty of fishery imports from Germany to Porto Rico during the years 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902.

Description.	Mayaguez.			Ponce.			San Juan.			Total.		
	Lbs.	Val.	Duty.	Lbs.	Val.	Duty.	Lbs.	Val.	Duty.	Lbs.	Val.	Duty.
1899.												
Dry, pickled, smoked, canned fish, etc.	1,741	\$64	\$10				12,398	\$878	\$31.10	14,139	\$942	\$31.20
1900.												
Cod							8,045	541	48.86	8,045	541	48.86
1901.												
Cod							10,575	755	152.69	10,575	755	152.69
Salmon, canned							150	25	7.50	150	25	7.50
Sardines							2,000	379	202.50	2,000	379	202.50
Fish in tins				50	\$5	\$1.50	700	136	40.80	750	141	42.30
Total				50	5	1.50	13,425	1,295	403.49	13,475	1,300	404.99
1902.												
Cod							4,572	318	40.33	4,572	318	40.33

Table showing the amount, value, and duty of fishery imports from Spain to Porto Rico during the years 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.

Description.	Arecibo.			Humaçao.			Mayaguez.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.
1899.									
Dry, pickled, smoked, canned fish, etc.	14,616	\$615	\$92.34	100	\$13	\$2.00			
1902.									
Fish in tins							125	\$24	\$7.20

Description.	Ponce.			San Juan.			Total.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.
1899.									
Dry, pickled, smoked, canned fish, etc.	39,374	\$2,541	\$289.85	290,984	\$15,125	\$2,445.00	345,074	\$18,294	\$2,829.19
1900.									
Cod	44	2	.10	1,500	109	11.25	1,544	111	11.35
Devil-fish	354	26	4.00				354	26	4.00
Herring, pickled				1,587	59	7.93	1,587	59	7.93
Sardines				10,650	1,936	1,236.44	10,650	1,936	1,236.44
Fish in tins				3,350	857	257.10	3,350	857	257.10
Fish sounds	61	29	.14				61	29	.14
Oysters, canned				300	58	Free.	300	58	Free.
Total	469	57	4.24	17,387	3,019	1,512.72	17,846	3,076	1,516.96
1901.									
Cod	400	32	5.00	369	39	6.07	769	71	11.07
Herring, pickled				217	9	1.62	217	9	1.62
Sardines	4,060	716	301.20	9,800	2,079	1,017.17	13,860	2,795	1,318.37
Shrimp, canned	30	5	Free.				30	5	Free.
Fish in tins				2,900	631	199.20	2,900	631	199.20
Total	4,490	753	306.20	13,286	2,758	1,224.06	17,776	3,511	1,630.26
1902.									
Mackerel, pickled				1,000	30	10.00	1,000	30	10.00
Sardines	13,900	2,408	1,256.50	49,900	8,850	4,320.42	63,800	11,258	5,576.92
Shrimp, canned	4,225	472	Free.	2,300	439	Free.	6,525	911	Free.
Fish in tins	80	19	5.70	3,180	637	191.10	3,385	680	204.00
Total	18,205	2,899	1,262.20	56,380	9,956	4,521.52	74,710	12,879	5,790.92

Table showing the amount, value, and duty of fishery imports from France to Porto Rico during the years 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.

Year.	Description	Mayaguez.			Ponce.		
		Lbs.	Value.	Duty.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.
1899	Dry, pickled, smoked, canned fish, etc.				30,038	\$1,193	\$182.00
1900	Herring, pickled				57	5	1.00
	Sardines	120	\$20	\$4.50	417	76	18.97
	Total	120	20	4.50	474	81	19.97
1901	Sardines				650	104	28.75
	Fish in tins				200	34	10.20
	Total				850	138	38.95
1902	Sardines	550	132	20.80	500	95	18.69

Year.	Description.	San Juan.			Total.		
		Lbs.	Value.	Duty.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.
1899	Dry, pickled, smoked, canned fish, etc.	13,309	\$1,369	\$60.00	43,347	\$2,562	\$242.00
1900	Herring, pickled				57	5	1.00
	Sardines	1,270	213	40.15	1,807	309	63.62
	Total	1,270	213	40.15	1,864	314	64.62
1901	Sardines	4,350	712	231.85	5,000	816	260.60
	Fish in tins				200	34	10.20
	Total	4,350	712	231.85	5,200	850	270.80
1902	Sardines	3,550	609	108.62	4,600	836	148.11
	Fish in tins	1,300	256	76.80	1,300	256	76.80
	Total	4,850	865	185.42	5,900	1,092	224.91

Table showing the quantity, value, and duty paid on fishery products imported into Porto Rico during 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902.

Year.	Foreign Importations.			Domestic Importations.			Total Importations.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.	Lbs.	Value.	Duty.
1899.....	13,187,928	\$481,817	\$33,142.67	4,679,691	\$152,742	\$10,103.43	17,867,619	\$634,559	\$43,246.10
1900.....	9,124,351	300,281	36,442.60	2,810,238	97,267	2,426.86	11,934,589	397,548	38,869.46
1901.....	11,098,123	439,931	80,993.01	3,046,894	97,714		14,145,017	537,645	80,993.01
1902.....	12,987,929	486,541	97,914.35	769,094	154,868		16,757,923	641,409	97,914.35