

GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO
FOOD COMMISSION

FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
TO THE GOVERNOR OF
PORTO RICO

MAY, 1917, TO JUNE 30, 1918

SAN JUAN, P. R.
BUREAU OF SUPPLIES, PRINTING, AND TRANSPORTATION
1918

COMMISSIONERS.

ALBERT E. LEE,
President.

JOHN M. TURNER,
Vice-President and Treasurer.

LUIS SANCHEZ MORALES.

N. A. WALCOTT.

MANUEL CAMUNAS.

Executive Secretary, E. M. Vassallo.

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Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

**FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FOOD COMMISSION TO
THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.**

August 1, 1918.

THE HONORABLE,
THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: A preliminary report on the activities incident to the organization and initial problems of the Food Commission was submitted to the Governor of Porto Rico on September 6, 1917, partly for the purpose of placing before the Governor such information as he might wish to transmit to the Legislature, then in session, and partly to show the manner in which this work had been organized, and outline the work it planned for the immediate future, so that the authorities and the public at large, could have an opportunity to make suggestions tending to make the functions of the Food Commission as thorough and far-reaching as consistent with the purpose for which it had been created.

Such report was necessarily in the form of a general statement, and it only contained such matters as had been actually completed, or on which information could be given of progress attained. It may not, therefore, be amiss at this time, and the Food Commission has so ordered, that a complete recapitulation of the work accomplished during the first year of its existence be prepared and respectfully submitted to the Governor, so that matters which were contained in the preliminary report will be covered anew in this the FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FOOD COMMISSION TO THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

GENERAL REMARKS.

On April 12, 1917, a joint resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, received the Governor's approval, so that six days after the entry of the United States into the great World War,

Porto Rico had taken steps to provide against contingencies by appropriate legislation, which gave to a Food Commission, under the Governor's supervision, unusual powers with which to meet the emergencies in providing for the food supply of its inhabitants that such a state of war was bound to develop.

Before the struggle was a month old, the Governor had appointed the five Commissioners in accordance with the law, and on May 5, 1917, Messrs. Antonio R. Barceló, John M. Turner, Luis Sánchez Morales, Nathaniel A. Walcott and Albert E. Lee met in session in a temporary office, ceded by the "Comisión Económica" on the top floor of the Intendencia Building.

At this first meeting Mr. Barceló, who had introduced the joint resolution in the Executive Council, was elected President and Mr. John M. Turner, Treasurer, his bond having been fixed at \$50,000.

Daily sessions were held until the preliminary organization was completed by the appointment of Mr. E. M. Vassallo, as Secretary, and committees on municipal affairs, fuel, agriculture, publicity and transportation, under the chairmanship of Messrs. Barceló, Turner, Walcott, Sánchez Morales and Lee, respectively. This organization has been maintained to date with the following exception:

Mr. Barceló found that his duties in the Senate, to which he was elected in July, 1917, and of which he became President on August 13, did not permit his continuing as a member and President of the Food Commission. He, therefore, resigned on August 30, and his resignation was accepted by the Governor on October 1, Mr. Manuel Camuñas having been appointed by the Governor on October 1, to succeed him. Mr. Lee, was elected President on October 2, 1917.

The absence of statistics on which to base estimates, made a hasty survey of the supplies of foodstuffs available, necessary, and through the effective co-operation of the Insular Police it was found that the stocks of the principal commodities on the Island then amounted, approximately, to the following quantities in all ports and including the fifteen largest towns in the Island:

**STOCK IN FIRST AND SECOND HANDS IN FIFTEEN PRINCIPAL CITIES
AND TOWNS IN PORTO RICO ON MAY 9, 1917.**

Rice	pounds..	14, 536, 700
Flour	bags..	13, 294
Lard	pounds..	1, 008, 182
Salt fish	do..	312, 483
Pork	do..	678, 753
Condensed milk	cases..	1, 209

With these figures as a basis and the customs statistics (see Tables I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII at the end of this report) to determine the annual consumption of the Island, it was estimated that the stock of rice was sufficient for about six weeks, while there was flour on hand for less than three weeks. Further investigation of conditions through hearings, at which merchants and brokers were questioned, elicited the fact that, although on all articles a steady supply could be expected to arrive weekly by the regular steamers, the rice situation was really alarming and, as the annual per capita consumption of rice is about 150 pounds, needed immediate attention.

The Food Commission almost immediately after its formation, publicly announced its programme as follows:

(1) To make public the desire of the Food Commission to obtain the co-operation of the merchants in general, in order that the Commission might not be compelled to take coercive measures to put the law into effect;

(2) To carry on an active propaganda throughout the Island to stimulate the cultivation of native products, as the best means for averting the probable crisis arising from scarcity of food in the market, because of the war, in which campaign the Commission had the aid of the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Insular Department of Education; and,

(3) To encourage the propaganda by means of the daily press, informing the public of the powers vested in the Commission, and the need which this Commission had of the co-operation of all classes of society in order to assure success.

COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

The rice situation as above outlined, placed the Commission in the dilemma of coming to some agreement with the wholesale merchants, such as would assure a continued supply of rice and other foodstuffs, or, failing in this, to enter the market and provide the supply of as large a part as its resources permitted.

These resources are limited by law to one million dollars, and as such a sum would, in the event that a large share of the merchandising of the Island's supply should fall to the Commission, equal an allowance of about ninety cents per capita, special arrangements must be made, or this sum would be totally inadequate to properly care for the situation.

The Food Commission also realized that the entire commercial structure of the Island with its credit system was necessary and

could not be upset without grave consequences, and it therefore endeavored to dispel any feeling of distrust which the merchants might have or uncertainty as to the attitude it would assume.

Four days after holding its first meeting a plan was submitted to a representative delegation of the Insular Chamber of Commerce, which it was thought would prove to the business community how highly the Food Commission valued its co-operation. It was proposed to enter into voluntary agreements with such wholesalers as cared to accept the plan, whereby these merchants would make their purchases of such foodstuffs as might be agreed upon, in complete accord with the Commission, on a guarantee by it, as to a percentage of profit to be fixed by mutual agreement, and variable for each article on the usual normal profit, for which guarantee a small commission was to be paid by the merchants accepting the plan. The commission was intended for the formation of a fund which, after covering the general expenses of supervision, could be applied to reimbursing such losses as might occur under the plan. The merchants that accepted the proposition would be agents of the Food Commission, and all market information available on the controlled foodstuffs was to be mutually exchanged confidentially, for the purpose of assuring intelligent purchasing at the lowest possible cost.

For the purpose of assuring a minimum supply at all times, one of the conditions of this agreement was, that each agent would hold a reserve of such foodstuffs to be sold only on instructions from the Food Commission.

The minor details of the general plan outlined was left for discussion by a committee of the merchants and the Food Commission.

For some reason unknown to the Food Commission, this plan was flatly turned down, without even entering into any discussion as to its merits, and the Food Commission was urged by the Insular Chamber of Commerce to enter the market and make its own purchases of foodstuffs freely.

Meanwhile speculation was rife in the Island, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of a number of the most important business firms to maintain prices within the high range which the rise in the American market appeared to justify. There was a tendency to make unusual shipments of foodstuffs to the neighboring islands, and in order to prevent a depletion of the stocks on hand, the Commission, on May 11, issued its first Resolution, by the terms of which, no foodstuffs specified therein could be exported from Porto Rico, except with the written consent of the Food Commission.

There was some question as to the legality of this measure, but

the stand taken by the Commission was that under paragraph 6 of section 3 of the Food Law, it had the right and "power to take over the stock of any or all dealers, producers or growers by paying them the reasonable value thereof," and that this gave the Commission an option to purchase all foodstuffs on the Island, so that unless it were consulted before shipments were made, it could not properly exercise this power.

The Customs authorities have at all times cooperated with the Food Commission, and the most cordial relations have always existed between the offices, and when the War Trade Board, at the request of the United States Food Administration, ruled that all export licenses of foodstuffs must be approved by the Food Commission, the provisions of the above-mentioned Resolution were given the fullest authority.

It may be well to say, however, that at no time has any action of the Food Commission been seriously questioned, as the state of war has brought about a realization that the circumstances required unusual measures.

On May 15, the first Resolution fixing prices was adopted, and by it, prices at which rice, flour and condensed milk could be sold at retail, were fixed.

A proviso that any actual losses which should be caused by this Resolution would be reimbursed by the Commission, proved the fairness of the prices fixed, since only one claim was actually substantiated which amounted to \$4.24.

The financial arrangements required by the attitude of the trade are touched upon elsewhere in this report, and the immediate entry of the Food Commission into the merchandising of foodstuffs, was initiated as follows:

About two or three months prior to the appointment of the Food Commission, a sharp rise in the price of rice had taken place; in fact, this rise was equal to over 100 per cent of the former prices. On rice in the Island an unusual profit had been realized by the merchants which aggregated over \$500,000 above the regular profits of the trade, and represented the rise in value in the markets of production.

Offers of rice were very limited, as dealers in the North were holding for a still higher range of values, while buyers here were expecting a reaction, and not buying. No order had been placed for nearly two months, and as brokers would only submit their offers "subject to confirmation" by their principals, it was evident that the speculators in the North would feel the market, and not sell until

they could ascertain how high buyers in the Island could afford to go. As the rice crop had been over for some time, and the new crop would not be available for shipment to Porto Rico for over four months, there was a real cause for concern, and the Food Commission found itself facing a rice shortage with a bull market, the limit of which had not been reached, and the handling of this situation required special tact.

It was the aim of the Commission then to prevent a further rise in price, to purchase a supply which would serve in an emergency and to try, if possible, by careful manipulating to reduce the prevailing price.

To carry out this programme it was decided to discourage large independent purchases in the American market, to endeavor to purchase Asiatic rice, and to pick up such American rice as would be offered on a firm basis, and not on the prevailing custom of "subject to confirmation" by sellers.

Offers of Asiatic rice were requested through the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and brokers were invited in a casual way to submit offers of all foodstuffs on a firm basis and regardless of quantity. This was done to prevent creating the appearance of a large demand in the United States markets, as if bids had been asked for say 50,000 bags of rice, and five or six brokers had cabled the inquiry, it would possibly have had the effect of appearing for a quantity five or six times what was really needed.

The lack of orders from the trade was beginning to be felt in New Orleans and other Southern markets, and the Food Commission was anxious to buy without disturbing these conditions so that the rise in prices could be arrested while supplies could be obtained in the most favorable circumstances.

Several offers were made, but these being for lots of rice already on the Island, the Commission was not interested. Finally, one firm in San Juan made a firm offer on behalf of rice millers in Houston, Texas, and based on samples selected by the Commission which represented three types of rice. A counter-offer was made by the Commission which was accepted, and thus 50,000 pockets of rice were purchased. On delivery, however, about 9,000 of these were rejected as under grade.

The retail prices of rice having been fixed in the meantime, and a reserve having been purchased by the Commission as stated, the effect was to bring about a reduction in the prevailing prices, which even reflected in the New Orleans and other Southern markets and, as usual with an unstable market, buyers were reluctant to purchase,

so that the needed supplies were not assured, though prices here had been stabilized.

Then came the transaction which has been unique in the experience of food control. Through the Bureau of Insular Affairs and by the co-operation of Governor General Harrison of the Philippine Islands, a former German steamer was placed at the disposal of the Food Commission, and the purchase of 7,000 tons of Saigon rice was arranged for. It was intended that this cargo should be loaded at Saigon, and proceed to Porto Rico via the Panama Canal, coaling in Japan, San Francisco and the Canal, and it was calculated that the ship would arrive in Porto Rico early in August, just about the time when the supplies on hand would be exhausted. The terms on which the ship was turned over to the Commission, which was to pay only the expenses of the voyage and the insurance on the hull, and the original cost of the rice, greatly reduced by the manner in which arrangements were made to finance the cargo and for its purchase and shipment, made the prospective cost of the rice, landed in San Juan, duty paid, not over \$3.54 per 100 pounds, or less than half the prevailing price for American rice at the time. There was a further advantage in that this price would yield customs duties accruing to the Porto Rico Government amounting to \$140,000 at the rate of one cent per pound, so that at any price at which it were decided to market the rice on its arrival, there was the prospect of a handsome profit to the Food Commission and the general Government, and consumers would also be benefited.

So unusual were these circumstances that the Commission gave out officiously a recommendation to the trade to be cautious in its purchases of rice before the new crop was available, although it was impossible to give out any particulars of the purchase, as the matter must be dealt with confidentially to prevent the enemy from obtaining information as to the movement of the vessel.

The military need of secrecy was emphasized when the Navy Department requisitioned the steamer, replaced 2,000 tons of rice by coal, and used her as a tender to a flotilla which was sent, via Suez, to European waters. It is well to state that the few employees of the Food Commission and of the Governor's and the Executive Secretary's Offices who were necessarily acquainted with all these circumstances, maintained such absolute secrecy that it was only late in November, when all the other particulars of the transaction were given out, that the deal became known.

The change in the routing of this cargo placed the prospective date of arrival of the steamer at least a month later than originally

intended, and the question of supplies in the meanwhile became a pressing matter. The market in New Orleans had responded to the action of the Food Commission by a decline of over one dollar per pocket, and while other purchases had meanwhile been made by the Commission, it was obliged to hold these supplies as a reserve. Some ill-wishers of the Food Commission are said to have felt rather elated at the prospective loss it would have to face by the decline in prices, and although these conditions were discussed from all angles by the Commission, it was decided to hold its stocks until supplies on hand should be exhausted, and then to sell at a price which would about cover cost. It was confidently expected that the Commission, would lose \$50,000 on its first large transaction, but the Commission, in full possession of all the facts, was equally confident of its own judgment.

So carefully had every detail been studied out that, almost to a day, the call on the rice reserve held by the Commission was started. In a week, one-half the stocks held had been marketed, and in view of the lack of news as to the cargo from Saigon it became necessary to restrict sales.

In these circumstances, news was received that the steamer was at a southern European port, and that owing to the long time the rice had been on board on a voyage through the hottest belt in the world, it was possible that weevils had invaded the cargo. A recommendation for authority to sell the cargo in Europe was added. In view of this information, and of the fact that even were the vessel then ordered to Porto Rico, it would arrive at about the time when the new domestic crop was available, and it would have to pass through the submarine danger zone with consequent risk of loss, and that in the event of loss the insurance was based upon the cost of the cargo with a narrow margin while the replacement value was twice as great, it was decided to authorize the sale of the cargo, provided the replacement value could be obtained.

Negotiations proceeded very slowly, and in order to secure a new supply of rice immediately, the sale was accomplished, and Mr. Lee, proceeded to Washington, accompanied by the rice expert of the Food Commission, Mr. Cabanillas.

The sale was finally made to the Italian Government, and yielded a net profit of over half a million dollars. (See Liquidation as shown in table "A.") To Major General Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, is due the success of this transaction, which he handled in the ablest manner for the Commission.

The trip of Mr. Lee and Mr. Cabanillas included New Orleans,

Beaumont (Texas), Houston (Texas), and San Francisco (California). In each of these places purchases of rice were made. At the latter city these purchases included some lots of Asiatic rice and a full cargo of California rice to be shipped on a steamer then under construction, which was chartered by the Commission for this voyage.

Mr. Lee also arranged for financing these purchases through a bank in San Francisco and a bank in New York, in terms that were most favorable to the Commission. The whole question of finance is dealt with under another head.

The total volume of the mercantile transactions of the Commission during the first year of its existence is given in the financial statement prepared by the Auditor of Porto Rico which appears as an appendix at the end of this report, and in the remarks on the various items of this statement which are made elsewhere.

The merchandising of food articles includes 16,908,196 pounds of rice, 3,657,760 pounds of wheat flour, 55,468 pounds of corn meal and 8,653 cans of charcoal. These figures do not include the Saigon rice cargo to which reference has been made.

FINANCES.

In the appendix hereto, there will be found a financial report prepared by the Auditor of Porto Rico, which covers the period from the 5th of May, 1917, to the 30th of April, 1918, when it was decided to close the first balance sheet of the Food Commission. As this statement comprises the first year of the work of the Food Commission, and as it would be necessary to make another audit to bring these figures to the end of the fiscal year, it has been decided to present the statement as it stands, rather than have another audit which would only comprise two additional months.

The members of the Commission, being mostly business men, at the very start of its activities submitted to the Governor that, although wishing to have its finances and bookkeeping along the lines established by the Government to assure a perfect audit of all its accounts, the work should be simplified and brought more in line with the practice of large corporations. The Governor recommended an interview with the Auditor, and at this conference Judge Bonner offered every facility to simplify the accounting and secure an absolute supervision of every item. The co-operation of the Auditor's Department to attain this end has been most successful, as will be seen by the report above referred to.

At its first meeting the Food Commission decided that the provision in the law for the issuance of bonds not to exceed one million dollars for the financing of its activities was not necessary at the moment, as it felt confident to be able to raise the requisite funds on notes. Mr. Turner was requested to make the necessary arrangements with the local banks, and their co-operation was so decisive that throughout the year all funds have been provided by these banks on notes signed by the Governor, the interest on which has been payable monthly at the rate of four per cent per annum. The principal is payable on any interest-due date, so that the Commission has had no concern in the matter of finances. All the money needed has been available on terms that are not only extremely favorable under prevailing conditions in this Island, but at a rate that cannot at present be equalled by any institution. Loans on these terms have aggregated \$1,185,000 to April 30, 1918, and \$735,000 of this amount has been repaid to the banks, leaving nine notes of \$50,000 each outstanding on that date, or a total indebtedness of \$450,000 (See Table "B".)

The heavy charges for interest appearing in the financial statement of the year have been caused by the long time between the financing of the cargo of Saigon rice and the date on which the funds became again available; but the arrangements made last October in New York and San Francisco, by which interest is credited on daily balances, not only reduced the charge for interest but places the present finances of the Commission on a very favorable basis. To such an extent have these conditions improved that, even at times when it is able to pay off its notes, it has preferred to allow them to remain unpaid and have the funds available for any unexpected emergency. As its funds have been reinforced by the profit realized on the Saigon rice, its daily balances have been large, and money has been drawing interest while awaiting disbursement against credits opened by the banks; so that the interest charges for the coming year should be greatly reduced, while the facilities of the Commission have been trebled.

The arrangements made with banks in New York and San Francisco are the usual commercial-credit transactions. These banks open irrevocable credits in favor of sellers of merchandise to the Commission, and pay the amounts due on these credits as they become due and against shipping documents. The Commission arranges to have funds available on deposit with the banks about the time the credits become payable, but it is allowed interest on its balances at

.2½ per cent. The commission for those credits is one-eighth of one per cent on the sums actually paid by the banks.

There are other banking facilities which have grown out of the relations which the Commission has been able to establish, that are a great aid in securing low prices, and the most favorable terms in all its commercial transactions.

It has been a matter of congratulation that the expenses of the Commission have been more than covered by its commercial activities, and that the \$500,000 realized on the Saigon rice have been kept intact, with the exception of about \$8,000, but even this is a saving of about \$15,000, as with the Governor's consent the Commission had voted \$40,000 for agricultural propaganda from the funds realized on the rice cargo, of which, as will be seen by the Auditor's statement, about \$23,000 had been spent to April 30. The actual results from a financial point of view have been \$608,539.35 gross, but since \$34,850.36 have been contributed to the Insular Treasury in the form of custom duties which would not have been paid in, except by insisting on the shipment of the rice in bond to this Island, the actual gross cash received by the Island is \$643,389.71. Of this sum, expenses, duties and the cost of operation of the Commission have amounted to \$115,555.68, so that the net result in cash to the Government has been \$527,834.03. Indirect results are more difficult to measure in dollars and cents, but taking a single item, rice, prices have been maintained at about two cents below the retail price in Louisiana, from where most of the rice consumed in the Island is received, so that even on the basis of six months reduction in the retail price of rice it means \$1,500,000 saving to the consumer.

The prices on several important articles of daily consumption in the Island have been reduced through the large production of foodstuffs here, so that it is reasonable to consider that a large saving has been effected to consumers. Comparison with articles that are uncontrolled, will lead to a better realization of the saving effected on foodstuffs.

Of course, the Federal Laws have, during the first four months of this year, greatly helped to attain this end, as the profits of wholesalers, principally, have been regulated under the Food Administration Rules, while the Commission has been able to reach retailers through the fixing of retail prices.

It may be well to say that the majority of the members of the Food Commission are averse to fixing prices where any other method can be used to attain the end of maintaining a reasonable range

of prices, yet, even with these views, it has found that no other method could be used at present.

Mistakes, of course, have been made, but every effort to correct these mistakes, as soon as discovered, has been used, and in the fixing of prices the Commission has tried to be absolutely fair to the public and to the dealers.

AGRICULTURAL PROPAGANDA.

A report from Mr. Walcott's Committee is hereto attached, and from the data it contains, some idea of the enormous work done in this line can be obtained. The Committee, as originally appointed, consisted of Mr. Walcott as Chairman, with Mr. Camuñas, Dr. D. W. May and Mr. H. C. Hendricksen.

Mr. Hendricksen being in charge of the Federal Agricultural Extension Work on the Island, was later placed in charge of the field force, as organized when a fusion was made of the activities of the Federal with the Insular authorities as represented by the Department of Education and the Food Commission. The latter, with the Governor's consent, agreed to contribute a fund of not to exceed \$40,000 for the expenses of one year to September, 1918, which, together with the Federal appropriation of \$10,000 and the agricultural teachers of the Department of Education, have been evolved into a combination, which, it is hoped, has done and is doing work that will have a permanent effect on the future development of Porto Rico towards becoming largely a self-sustaining country.

Thirty-five agricultural agents have been assigned throughout the Island, ten of which were detailed by the Department of Education, and an active and personal propaganda has been maintained by them with the results that appear from the report of this Committee.

The distribution of seeds through the municipal authorities and through the agents of the Agricultural Committee of the Food Commission assumed quite important proportions. The greater part of these seeds have been sold to planters, who pay for the seed at stated periods, dependent on the length of time needed for the particular crop. The value of the seeds handled through the municipal officers has been \$14,999.34, of which, to date, \$416.31 have so far been reimbursed, leaving \$13,683.03 outstanding. In addition, the Agricultural Committee purchased seeds to the value of \$7,864.14, as shown by its report, representing about 42 tons of various classes.

Of the results of the work of the agricultural agents it will be seen that up to April 30, 1918, the acreage planted, amounted to 334,725 acres, while on that date there were 94,355 acres pledged for spring planting, an acreage which has since been greatly exceeded.

According to the Treasurer of Porto Rico's report for the year 1916-17, the number of acres planted to minor crops was 102,575 acres, with an average value of \$28.85 per acre, so that the increase represents 300 per cent of what was then planted.

In addition, 22,871 home gardens and 1,410 school gardens had been planted.

Great impetus has been given to this work by the formation of Agricultural Committees for propaganda throughout the Island, and the interest has been maintained by holding agricultural meetings in the rural districts. Of the committees, 1,135 were organized, and 1,455 meetings were held to April 30, 1918. There are figures however, that are more eloquent in showing the results of this propaganda.

By reference to the statistics contained in the appendix to this report, it will be seen that from May, 1916, to April, 1917, there were received from the United States in Porto Rico 239,859 bushels (13,432,104 pounds) of beans and dried peas, while for the corresponding months of 1917 to 1918 the receipts were only 182,490 bushels (10,219,440 pounds), and although the difference in values is against the period from May, 1917, to April, 1918, by about \$2,780, this further brings out the saving, as the average price for the 1916-1917 period was about \$2.47 per 100 pounds lower than for the following year; so that a saving of 3,212,664 pounds, at the price prevailing in 1917 to 1918, would mean about \$793,850.

In the same period for the years 1916 to 1917, beans and peas were imported from foreign countries to the value of \$84,227, and in 1917-1918, \$131,169 were imported; while the exports to foreign countries and shipments to the United States of beans and peas in 1916-17 were valued at \$9,353, and in the same period from 1917-18 they were valued at \$44,806.

Considering that the statistics comprise beans, peas and *garbanzos* and that we have only produced beans, a great saving is evident.

The effect of corn production is also evident in the statistics, where we find a saving in the importation of 45,337 barrels of corn meal in favor of the 1917-1918 period, notwithstanding the fact that in the last four months of this period the use of corn meal as a wheat substitute was general.

The value of corn and cornmeal received from foreign countries in 1916-1917 was \$13,515, and in the 1917-1918 period \$70,675, while the value of shipments from Porto Rico has been, respectively, \$2,526 in 1916-17 and \$33,677 in 1917-18.

Comparisons with other products are difficult, as these are the two principal articles of import that we have been raising ourselves, and the effectiveness of the agricultural propaganda may be gauged by these results, even though the figures contained in the report of the Agricultural Committee are sufficiently explicit.

As an evidence of the increased interest in all matters of production, it may be well to mention the discussion in favor of suppressing what was called the second crop of tobacco. There are many arguments pro and con, but the patriotic view of increasing foodstuffs prevailed generally, and hundreds of tobacco planters voluntarily dispensed with this second crop, and planted their tobacco lands with beans, corn and other products.

Another matter in which results were evident was the propaganda in favor of increasing the number of corn mills. A power mill was installed by the Food Commission, at which any corn brought in was ground free of charge. Within two months some 200 mills had been installed throughout the Island, and the conservation of the increased corn crop was better assured.

The closest co-operation has been secured between the Agricultural Division of the Food Commission and the Educational Division of the United States Food Administration, so that the work of propaganda is made easier.

MARKET DIVISION.

The Food Commission, impressed by the lack of facilities for the free distribution of local produce, owing to municipal regulations governing peddlers and a tendency of growers to dispose of the produce to these peddlers, decided to make an experiment by erecting a free market and by inducing the sale of produce in this market, as far as possible, direct from producers to consumers.

The district of Puerta de Tierra was selected for the building of this market, because it contains a larger proportion of population engaged in manual labor, and needed especially a place where it might purchase its foodstuffs at as low a price as possible.

This district was believed to be the best for a thorough trying out of the plan, and it was hoped that its benefits, if successful, would be reaching the class of people most in need of protection against overcharge in food.

The building was erected in a central location at a cost of about \$2,000 and has just begun to be used. It is too soon to express an opinion on results, except to say that the public is favoring the idea and that the Commission expects to have a fair chance to study the problem and, if successful, to extend these benefits further.

The City Council of San Juan has offered a lot on the "Paseo de la Princesa" for the erection of a market place in the Marina district, and the matter is now in abeyance until the results of the experiment at Puerta de Tierra can be gauged.

There is a general demand from other towns for similar markets, but the Food Commission is giving the whole question of the marketing of local produce a comprehensive study, taking all circumstances into account as they actually exist, and no steps will be taken until all information on the subject has been carefully weighed.

The main question is to foster direct sales from producer to consumer, and the elimination of middlemen where no actual service is performed.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

When it was learned that the training of our drafted men was to be in Porto Rico and the site for the cantonment had been definitely settled, the Food Commission became quite concerned about the effect that the feeding of such a large number of men would have on the local supply of garden produce and vegetables in San Juan. Estimates were made, not only of the demand for such produce to be used in the feeding of the drafted men, but also on the floating population which it expected would be attracted to San Juan.

An active propaganda was started throughout all the towns and districts from which San Juan usually derives its supplies of this produce, with some success, but after a great deal of consideration of the matter, it was decided to start a farm that would contribute some additional source of supply.

The Agricultural Division was asked to select a site, and after inspecting several parcels of land it decided in favor of a place on the outskirts of Aibonito, which had several points in its favor, such as altitude, climate, suitable soil, a limited amount of irrigation and access to a good road. Its drawback was its distance from San Juan, which was the market principally to be supplied, yet it was believed that these products could always be disposed of in the adjacent towns, and that even Ponce could be reached at a reasonable cost of transportation.

A lease of the land was made and work was started by planting, in addition to patches of corn, beans, bananas and plantains, 38 acres in Irish potatoes and experimental plots of cabbage, cucumbers, melons, okra, carrots, peas, egg plant, wax beans, tomatoes, peppers and other garden truck.

This farm is intended more as an object lesson than as a money-making venture.

PUBLICITY.

A publicity committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Luis Sánchez Morales, of which Mr. José Labrador, Dr. Gómez Brioso, Mr. Eugenio Astol, Mr. Harwood Hull and Mr. Abelardo de la Haba were members. This Committee, in addition to securing the active co-operation of the press, submitted a number of suggestions which proved most valuable.

At present, most of the publicity work is done in active co-operation with the Educational Division of the United States Food Administration.

This division, formerly known as the Publicity Division, was organized by Mr. Hiram C. Fisk, who patriotically volunteered for the work. Much of the success in bringing our people to a full realization that each man, woman and child could do something personally towards "winning the war," is due to the highly efficient work of Mr. Fisk. His assistant, Mr. F. J. Rodil, succeeded him as Chief of the Division, and he has ably conducted the Educational Division since April, 1918.

FUEL.

The United States Fuel Administration has no representative in the Island, and the matter of the fuel supply of Porto Rico, although causing great concern to the Food Commission, has not been regulated, as in the case of food. The scarcity of charcoal, which constitutes our principal fuel, is making this a matter of greater importance daily.

The use of coal gas is restricted to two cities, San Juan and Ponce, while the tonnage situation makes the cost of coal for this purpose a real problem.

Almost one of the first matters confronting the Food Commission, when it was organized, was a shortage of coal which threatened to close down the two gas plants on the Island. In San Juan, where there were more than 3,000 users, it was a problem how to replace gas with charcoal, electricity or kerosene. There were no facilities

immediately available, but through the co-operation of the Governor and the military authorities it was possible to seize a cargo of coal then on an enemy prize, formerly the British S. S. *Farn*. This coal was appraised and turned over to the Gas Company, the proceeds having been placed in a bank, subject to the order of the Governor for account of the rightful owners. Sufficient coal was left in the ship to carry her to a northern port.

Complaints have been received of high prices charged for charcoal, and the Commission has from time to time made purchases of this fuel for sale in an endeavor to regulate the price.

In one of the investigations started to ascertain the real causes of the shortage, in addition to the well-known fact that wooded lands are being depleted on the Island, it was discovered that large tobacco growers were using charcoal for maintaining an even temperature in their *ranchos*. One company, the largest and only important user on the Island, informed the Commission that it had then on hand about \$20,000 worth of charcoal and that it used last year a similar quantity.

The Commission appealed to this company to try some other fuel, but it was found that experiments proved that charcoal was the only fuel suitable for the purpose. An agreement was then made with this company for it to import the charcoal from the neighboring islands.

Under "Regulation" will be found further remarks in connection with the Food Commission's activities concerning fuel as regards kerosene and gasoline.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

During the visit of the Chairman of the Food Commission to Washington, last fall, in connection with the sale of the cargo of Saigon rice, he called on Mr. Hoover, at the request of the Food Commission, with the Resident Commissioner for Porto Rico, for the purpose of submitting to the Federal Government the interest of the Food Commission in the regulation of prices on rice, and to ascertain how the Food Control Act and the shipping situation would affect Porto Rico.

Mr. Hoover suggested the appointment of Mr. Lee as Federal Food Administrator for the Island, provided the Governor would so recommend. This offer was at first declined with the suggestion that the appointment be made in the name of the Food Commission. This was found impracticable, and it was then suggested by Mr. Lee that the President of the Food Commission be appointed,

thus assuring continuity in office. After consultation with Mr. Halliwell, Chief of the States Administration Division, Mr. Hoover insisted that the appointment must be personal, and upon recommendation by the Governor of Porto Rico to the President, Mr. Lee was appointed.

The national work was started about the middle of November last, and it has proved of the greatest convenience that both the Federal and Insular activities have been concentrated into one office.

The public has had the advantage of practically a uniform and cohesive interpretation of the laws, and even though the Federal Act and the Insular Law do not in any way conflict, their application has been simplified and one has complemented the other.

It has been most satisfactory to the members of the Food Commission to be able to co-ordinate their activities with the national work, and it has been the aim of both offices to so blend all work that the public has hardly been made aware of where insular work ended and national work began, and vice-versa. Every member of the Food Commission is a member of the United States Food Administration in some capacity, and while many of the employees of the Food Commission are also volunteer workers in the National Administration, the employees of the latter are able to render valuable services to the Food Commission.

A division of these activities would have been very unfortunate, and might have led to conflict of authority and perhaps friction, which would certainly tend to lessen the effectiveness of both organizations, and the public at large would have suffered.

A duplication of work has been avoided, so that expense is reduced for both offices with an increase in efficiency. In fact, the national work has been so closely connected with the insular organization that this report will necessarily contain matters which, strictly speaking, appertain to the United States Food Administration, and no effort will be made to classify them separately, since both have the same end in view—the increased production and conservation of food, the prevention of waste and speculation, the regulation and stabilizing of prices, the transportation of supplies under proper supervision and the elimination of the unnecessary handling of food-stuffs which adds to their cost with no corresponding service. It must, however, be borne in mind that the two laws are essentially different, in that the Porto Rico Food Commission was created, primarily, to assure a food supply for this Island by increasing

production and assuring transportation for foodstuffs, and the National Food Administration was intended, principally, for the purpose of providing a supply of foodstuffs for the allies.

Circumstances have extended the scope of both organizations in their efforts to carry out the purposes for which each was created.

In the matter of regulation and enforcement the methods are quite distinct. The Food Commission relies on the courts to deal with violations of its ordinances or resolutions, while the National Administration has a direct control over violators through its licensing system, leaving only very gross violations of the Food Control Act to be dealt with by the courts.

The Federal Food Administrator began investigations of violations in April, 1918, and to June 30 had dealt with cases as follows:

Cases Acted on.

1918 MONTH	Cases started	Violations punished	Filed as unimportant	Closed for lack of proof	Pending at end of month
April.....	112	5	18	14	75
May.....	69	15	17	23	89
June.....	15	2	22	10	70
Totals.....	196	22	57	47	.....

The violators punished contributed \$2,300 to the Red Cross, \$100 to the Army work of the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus, \$1,260.53 to local charitable institutions, and over \$500 was ordered refunded to dealers who had been overcharged in violation of the rules. One retailer was made to donate his stock of flour to a local charity, and was prohibited from dealing in flour until after August 1, 1918. One baker, in addition to contributing to the Red Cross, had his license revoked for six months. One bakery was closed for three days, another bakery was closed and its owner prohibited from applying for a license for one month, and another was thus punished for six months. The stock of flour of these two bakers was donated to a local charity. One bakery was closed for a week for using substitutes in smaller quantities than provided in the rules, and was further made to donate his stock of flour to a charitable institution. One wholesaler was closed for three days, in addition to making a large donation for charitable purposes.

These violations punished are classified as follows: For profiteering and violation of the general rules, 17, and for violations of the rules governing bakeries, 5.

The Baking Division, organized under Doctor Narciso Dobal, who volunteered his services, has endeavored to improve on the quality of "Victory Bread."

Experiments were made with many substitutes and conferences held with leading bakers, after which recipes were published and questions were answered.

The work of Dr. Dobal has been highly appreciated by the Commission.

The absence of Miss Grace Ferguson, head of the Home Economics Division, although it has delayed results, promises for the coming year a new feature of conservation that will be far reaching. Miss Ferguson's work in the public schools is too well known to need comment, and through her connection with the Department of Education she will reach thousands of housewives in a practical demonstration of what can be done to improve methods of cooking, to eliminate waste, and in the preparation of an economical ration that is scientifically balanced and tasteful.

The work will be extended in this division by frequent exhibits and practical propaganda, along the lines the work is carried on in the States.

OFFICE BUILDING.

As stated in the general remarks on the organization of the Food Commission, its first meetings were held in the office of the "Comisión Económica," on the top floor of the Intendencia Building, from whence it was moved to quarters in the "Diputación" building.

In accordance with the arrangements made by the Commissioner of the Interior, these quarters were to be remodeled for the purpose of housing all the divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Labor in one building. This rendered necessary the moving out of the offices of the Food Commission, and difficulty was encountered in securing suitable quarters.

When it was found that there were no suitable offices in any Government building, efforts were made to obtain accommodation in a private building to be rented for the purpose, but this was a difficult matter as no building could at the moment be rented.

Learning that the Masonic Temple was for sale, and considering the price of \$30,000 that was being asked, reasonable, the Governor's approval to its purchase was requested. For some time the Governor hesitated until, on May 6, 1918, while the Commission was holding the first session of the second year of its existence, the Governor announced that he would approve the purchase of the

Masonic Temple, in view of all the circumstances of the case and considering the Commission's immediate need of proper quarters. It may be well to add that an appraisal of the building made by the Commissioner of the Interior, justified the price, even exclusive of the value of the land, which is well worth several thousand dollars more, and the Commission feels that when its work is ended this building will be found to be a good addition to the fine buildings belonging to the Insular Government.

On July 1, 1918, the Commission moved into its new home.

REGULATION.

The law provides that the Food Commission shall have power to determine the prices at which all articles of food may be sold by private parties, and in exercising these powers the Food Commission has from time to time passed resolutions which have been enforced by the Courts. Copies of these resolutions, as adopted to June 30, 1918, are appended to this report, and the Commission believes that a better understanding of its policy will be arrived at by commenting briefly on the reasons which led to their adoption.

In making these comments it may be more convenient to group the resolutions by subjects where this is possible.

Exports.

As will be seen in the remarks under "Commercial Transactions," the first step taken by the Commission in the matter of regulation was the Resolution of May 11, 1917, prohibiting exports of certain foodstuffs.

Rice, Flour and Condensed Milk.

The first measure to fix prices was adopted on May 15, 1917, (Resolution No. 2), fixing maximum prices for the sale, at retail, of rice, flour and condensed milk. The circumstances which led to its adoption have already been mentioned. On May 22, 1917, Resolution No. 4, was adopted amending the above, by granting an increase of one cent in the prices of rice, flour and condensed milk, on retail sales, in rural districts and in the Islands of Culebra and Vieques. The reasons for this are obvious; it was intended to be fair to the small retailers in isolated districts, against a loss in the sale of their stocks, on which transportation and distribution expenses had been higher than the average in larger centers of population.

The purchase of a large lot of rice by the Commission, the receipts of flour from new-crop wheat and a disposition to restrict shipments of condensed milk to the Island led to the repeal of the said resolution on June 7, but a temporary classification of rice and a fixing of prices on this article, up to June 24, were included in the new Resolution No. 5. The purchase of the Saigon cargo of rice referred to elsewhere in this report, and a belief that it could control prices by carrying a reserve stock, left all fixing of prices on rice free from June 24 to December 10, 1917.

However, in order to keep thoroughly informed of local market conditions, and to be in a position of preventing needless losses to the trade through excessive purchases of rice, at a time when the Commission was expecting a heavy shipment, led to the adoption of Resolution No. 6, on June 21, 1917. This called for reports from buyers and sellers giving particulars of all transactions in rice.

The measure was misinterpreted by the trade and was considered inquisitorial, while certain people even expressed the belief that the Commission desired the information to protect itself against losses on its purchases of rice through advance knowledge of market conditions.

At the request of a Committee of the Insular Chamber of Commerce, the resolution was repealed on June 29 by Resolution No. 7.

Being unable, for military reasons, to give out information as to the purchase of a cargo of rice in Saigon, as already explained, the Commission, however, urged caution in purchasing rice before the new crop became available.

The views of the Commission were sustained by the facts, as the price of rice was maintained stable until September, when the stock of the rice of the Food Commission was exhausted, and a wild flurry of prices ensued, which called for prompt action by the Commission as soon as supplies became available from arrivals of new crop rice. From December 10, 1917, to May 20, 1918, the retail prices of rice were maintained by Resolution No. 17, at 8, 9, and 10 cents per pound for the three grades in which rice had been classified by the Food Commission, to wit: the whole grain, mixed (but not less than 50 per cent whole grain) and screenings (including rice with less than 50 per cent whole grain). Resolution No. 38 of May 13, 1918, provided that from and after May 20, 1918, the maximum retail prices for the three grades of rice were fixed at 9, 10 and 11 cents, respectively. This resolution is still in force.

This increase in price was brought about by the rise in the American markets, caused by the unprecedented demand for rice by the American people in the North, due to the inclusion of rice and rice flour in the list of wheat substitutes. So great has been this demand in the North that the importation of three million pockets of Asiatic rice has been licensed by the War Trade Board at the request of the United States Food Administration, from May 1 to September 1, 1918, to fill the deficit in the domestic supply.

Though the rise in prices in the southern markets had caused a reduction in receipts of rice in the Island, the Food Commission did not allow an increase in the retail prices until, according to statistics available, the stock of cheaper rice had been pretty well exhausted, when it was not only fair but absolutely necessary, in order to secure new supplies, that the increase be authorized.

Profiteering by wholesalers who held lots of cheap rices, which under the Federal Rules must be sold within the lawful margin of profits, was controlled by the punishment of violators, through the United States Food Administration.

Fresh Milk.

The next article to be controlled was fresh milk. It may be well to state that no article of food has given and continues to give more concern to the Food Commission than milk. The situation has been and continues to be governed by a scarcity caused by the planting of the best pasturage lands to sugar cane, and a general degeneration of the herds. It has been proved that a fair average production of many dairies is three quarts per day per animal, while the most favorable returns seldom exceed an average of four quarts. The only solution to this problem seems to be a restocking by first-class specimens brought from other countries, but the difficulties attendant on a wholesale improvement in the cattle industry, at a time when the whole world is facing a crisis in transportation and in every order of life, are magnified considerably. It is a well-known fact that, even with systematic planning and under normal conditions, the dairy industry cannot be developed in less than from three to four years, so that the Food Commission has had to content itself with taking such measures as circumstances demanded urgently, while preparing a comprehensive plan for the future.

In May, 1917, just at the season of the year when the production of milk begins to increase rapidly, the Commission found prices prevailing which varied considerably according to locality, but ranged from 10 cents to 24 cents per quart. Hearings were held at which

dairymen and dealers in fresh milk were asked to give evidence, and the problem was considered.

On May 18, 1917, Resolution No. 3 was adopted, and by this resolution the maximum price of milk throughout the Island was fixed at 12 cents per quart, at the milk stands, from and after the 21st of May, 1917.

In San Juan, where the milk problem is an ever present bug-bear, the result of this action was most unfavorable. Although against the Law of Weights and Measures, it was customary to sell milk by the old Spanish *cuartillo*, equal to about three-fourths of the American quart, which was the legal standard. The price at the milk stands when the resolution was adopted was 16 cents per *cuartillo*, and a few days before the price was fixed, some shops had reduced their price to 14 and even to 12 cents; the new price, therefore, not only cut the price from 16 cents to 12 cents, but increased the then standard measure by a third.

That a mistake had been made was evident, yet so unreliable was the information which had been given at the hearings, and so many tricks were resorted to by a few unscrupulous producers to evade the price fixed, that the Commission decided to allow the price to stand unchanged, during the period of high milk production. The result, as far as San Juan was concerned, increased deliveries by the producers from house to house, at a charge for delivery that in some cases was as high as the legal price at the milk stands, these producers obtaining as high as 24 cents for their milk, while a large number of milk stands began deliveries at charges varying from four to six cents per quart, in addition to the legal price of 12 cents for the milk. This withdrew a large quantity of milk from the public sale at the milk stands, and caused much hardship among the poorer classes, for whose particular benefit the resolution had been intended.

When the production of milk began to dwindle, Resolution No. 3 was repealed, in respect to San Juan, by Resolution No. 8, of the 21st of August, 1917. On August 29, 1917, Resolution No. 9 was adopted, fixing the price of milk from September 1, 1917, at 16 cents per quart in San Juan and Caguas, 15 cents per quart in Río Piedras and Bayamón and 14 cents per quart as a maximum in any other town of the Island. These prices were for milk retailed at a dairy, milk shop or delivered; the only exception that was made was for places where milk was consumed within the establishment.

It was later found that some dairies were turning a part of their milk into cheese, and obtaining such a high price for the cheese that a

large quantity of milk was thus diverted from the regular consumers. This led to the fixing of the price of fresh cheese manufactured on the Island, by Resolution No. 19, of December 12, 1917, at 40 cents per pound at retail. Even though this was a reduction of almost 80 per cent from the prices then prevailing in certain sections, it was proved that this price yielded returns in excess of those produced by the sale of the milk, and in response to complaints which came in from all over the Island, in which all classes participated, the price for the sale of cheese was reduced, from January 21, 1918, to 25 cents per pound, by Resolution No. 23 of January 17, 1918.

At this price a return was obtained from the conversion into cheese of any surplus milk, or milk accidentally soured, since it was better business to market the fresh milk than to convert it into cheese.

Many dairymen and even some mayors of towns, had claimed that one of the principal causes for the high price of milk was the expense required by the sanitary regulations for the proper equipment of a dairy, and that these regulations added considerably to the cost of transporting the milk.

The matter was referred to the proper authorities, but without success, as the Commissioner of Sanitation felt that he lacked the authority to suspend any rule. Finally, the Governor's assistance was requested, and on December 26, 1917, the Insular Board of Health adopted what were called emergency regulations, by which the Commissioner of Health was authorized to suspend such regulations with the approval of the Insular Board of Health, and upon the request of the Food Commission, when it was believed that this would assist in increasing food production. The measure was approved by the Executive Council on January 2, 1918, and was duly promulgated by the Governor on January 8, by Administrative Bulletin No. 134.

On January 12 a formal request was made by the Food Commission to the Commissioner of Health, in accordance with said ruling, for the suspension of certain regulations.

On January 23, at a meeting of the Insular Board of Health, the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Commission were invited to appear, and the matter was thoroughly discussed, the result of the hearing being a modification of the rules to conform with the request of the Commission on almost every point.

The public health was safeguarded, and by a frank discussion of the matter the thorough co-operation of the sanitary authorities was secured.

The result expected from the change was that small cattle owners could market their product under reasonable conditions of cleanliness and sanitary precautions, but without having to go to any large expense.

At that season of the year it was difficult to appreciate any immediate increase, and the Commission, without waiting for the Insular Board of Health to take this action, was forced to adopt radical measures, in view of the urgency of the case, and to relieve actual suffering by children and by the sick, especially among the poorer classes in the larger cities, particularly in San Juan.

This led to the adoption of Resolution No. 22 on January 16, 1918, prohibiting the sale of fresh milk in any form in hotels, restaurants, clubs and other public places. This prohibition included the use of fresh milk in the production of ice creams, milk shakes, creams, coffee and milk and custards, in such places, so that all public eating and refreshment places in towns where the retail price of milk was over 12 cents per quart must use condensed or evaporated milk.

Relief was immediate, and the supply of fresh milk for domestic use throughout the Island was ample, even though the season of production was at its lowest ebb.

So well was this measure received by public opinion that at the urgent request of the mayors of many towns, where milk was selling at 12 cents, and where consequently the prohibition of its sale in public eating and refreshment places was not applicable, a resolution, No. 25, was passed on January 30, extending this measure to all towns and cities where milk was sold at 12 cents or more per quart.

After this period the policy of the Food Commission, as to fixing the price of milk, changed, and the local conditions of each municipality were given consideration, regardless of the problem as affecting the whole Island, and each town was consulted and a price fixed, as requested by a resolution adopted by the municipal council. All these changes in price were embodied in Resolution No. 27 of February 6, 1918, where a complete schedule of prices is fixed as follows: A price of 6 cents per quart was fixed for the Island of Culebra, 8 cents per quart for seven towns, 9 cents for one town, Quebradillas, 10 cents for eighteen towns, 11 cents for three towns, 12 cents for thirty-four towns, 14 cents for five towns, 15 cents for four towns and 16 cents per quart for Río Piedras, San Juan and San Lorenzo. This practice has since been followed and changes

made locally, at the request of the local authorities, with the exception of San Juan, where the municipal council has left the matter to the Food Commission, and declined to express any opinion thereon.

A legal quibble by which a violator of Resolution No. 25 was acquitted, led to a correction of an error in the wording, by Resolution 36 of May 13, 1918, in which the sale and serving of fresh milk in the public places was included in the prohibitions enumerated in the former resolution.

The latest resolution on milk was adopted on June 15, 1918, by Resolution No. 40, effective from June 19, by which the price of milk in San Juan was fixed at 12 cents per quart at the milk stands and 14 cents per quart for home deliveries.

This measure was adopted, after a special committee, consisting of Mr. Sánchez Morales (later represented by Mr. Walcott) and Messrs. Abelardo de la Haba and Ernesto López Díaz, had given due consideration to the matter of milk supply for San Juan. Among other matters contained in its report to the Commission, the committee divides the periods of supply into a maximum period from May to August, a medium period from September to December, and a minimum period from January to April. It recommended a scale of prices at retail for each period as follows: 12 cents for the period of maximum production of milk, 14 cents for the medium, and 16 cents for the minimum.

It may have been due to the coincidence of the "dengue" epidemic, which caused an enormous demand for milk about the time the resolution was adopted, as it is said that an average of 8,000 cases were under treatment for a while, and that a milk diet was one of the first medical prescriptions, but the fact remains that just before the adoption of the resolution there was a surplus of between three and four thousand quarts daily at the shops, and immediately the price was reduced, these shops had a supply inadequate to the demand, and the pitiful scenes of a year ago were repeated at the milk stands, when police protection was necessary to organize the distribution of milk.

The Commission has consulted with the Department of Health as to the practicability of classifying milk according to its butter-fat content, and this phase of the matter will be studied for the double purpose of protecting those producers who are improving their herds, and giving the consumer the privilege of paying for milk on its value as a foodstuff, and not having a fixed price regardless of what it is receiving in exchange for its money.

The milk problem will continue to have the best attention of the Food Commission, as the solution is as distant as ever, and no permanent relief can be obtained until the production is fostered to a point where the supply exceeds the demand.

Hotels and public places with dairies for their own use, consisting of cattle especially introduced into the Island for the purpose, are allowed to serve milk in any town.

The Food Commission will encourage and assist in the introduction of good milk cattle into the Island, as far as its resources may permit, and following the formulation of a definite and comprehensive plan, that will promise permanent relief in the assurance of a supply of pure milk.

While some Holstein-Friesian cows on the Island have been giving a daily yield of as high as 30 quarts, and a fair average yield for crossed native and Jersey cattle is 10 quarts, the average yield, as stated before, is very low. By increasing the yield per cow through improved breeding, a smaller number of cattle will be needed to supply the Island with milk, so that less pasturage land will feed our milk herds.

The success of cattlemen in acclimating imported cattle has been discouraging, yet at least one important cattle raiser has been able to raise some very fine specimens and has made them immune to tick infection.

As will be seen by the report of the Agricultural Committee, an active propaganda for the eradication of ticks has been started. It has been shown that it is possible by systematic dipping of cattle that a country can be freed from this pest. The matter is sufficiently important for legislative action, yet the Commission is trying by its propaganda to bring the truth before the cattle owners in hopes that at least a fair start can be made by private initiative in building dipping tanks.

Another matter in connection with the milk supply has been the proposed introduction of goats of good breeds for crossing with the native stock. It is believed that in this manner a large number of milch goats of high quality could be gradually distributed throughout the country which would yield a sufficient supply of milk to relieve some of the demand for cow's milk.

It is also hoped, if the plan is successful, that these goats will be owned by poorer dwellers in rural districts, and that the value of this milk as an increase in their food supply may be quite important.

There are difficulties of many kinds to be overcome, and so far it has been impossible to obtain any specimens to start the experiment, but the Commission is still hoping to succeed in this attempt.

Bread.

The regulation of the sale of bread was not attempted until October, when by Resolution No. 10 of the 9th of said month, it was provided that from and after the 15th of October, 1917, the maximum price at which bread or rolls should be sold in seaport towns and those along a public-service railroad was fixed at 10 cents at the bakery or 12 cents per pound at stores or delivered. The price at all other towns was fixed at 11 cents per pound at the bakery and 12 cents delivered or at stores. The bakers were relieved of the custom of taking back unsold bread, but at the same time they were obliged to sell at the bakery in any quantity to such purchasers as called for bread or rolls.

The new crop wheat flour had, according to ancient practice, been sold to bakers and dealers on the Island for delivery in weekly or monthly lots covering a long period. Prices had declined in the North, and this flour sold ahead was arriving and was being paid for at prices considerably in excess of the ruling market price.

The immediate circumstances which led to the fixing of prices for the sale of bread were, that a complaint was received from the Mayor of Ponce that the price of bread was 16 cents per pound. A conference with Mayor Yordán Dávila led to his being empowered to hold a hearing in Ponce on behalf of the Food Commission, to investigate costs of bread manufacture, and in the event that collusion among the bakers were discovered to obtain evidence which would form the basis for a criminal prosecution.

He was further authorized to inform the bakers that unless a fair price were agreed to, the Food Commission would commandeer all the bakeries in Ponce and arrange to manufacture bread and distribute it.

At the same time an investigation was started in San Juan, and although the bakers at Ponce agreed with the Mayor to voluntarily reduce their prices to 10 cents per pound it was found that, on the whole, the prices as fixed in the resolution were remunerative to all modern bakeries where the average amount daily manufactured was in excess of five bags.

While it is generally known, and even though it is a criminal offense under the statutes, that there are a number of bakeries on the Island which are rented to competitors who have thus secured a

monopoly in a town or in a section of a town, it has not been possible, apparently, to bring such violators of the law to punishment, as there are many ways of evading the law. The fact remains that the number of bakeries that are closed is large throughout the Island, and although the Commission is not in favor of having them opened, as it believes that there are still too many bakeries working, the Commission feels that, in fixing the price for bread, it must, in the public interest, disregard the costs of manufacture prevailing in the smaller establishments. These costs are excessive, since the overhead expenses must be borne by a small daily output. It would seem desirable that bakeries unable to work at least 10 bags of flour per day at a profit, should be discouraged. Competition of many small bakers in localities unable to support them has resulted in higher prices, as in the end one side concluded that it was better to pay the other a high "rental" for its bakery, and as soon as this unhealthy competition was eliminated prices were increased, and the public paid the "rental" many times over.

The Commission knows that the prices it has fixed for bread, at the then prevailing costs of flour, have been unremunerative to a majority of the bakers, but it knows of some cases where "silent" bakeries, that had been rented to competitors, have been turned over to their owners and this item of expense eliminated.

When the Federal Food Laws became generally applied here, the Commission had to consider a slight revision of its rulings to make them coincide with the Federal Law, with the local Law on Weights and Measures, with the Sanitation regulations and with the customs of the people.

Resolution No. 24 of the 17th of January, 1918, was adopted for the purpose, and the reduction in the cost of flour was also a reason for amending Resolution No. 10. The new measure fixed the price of a pound loaf, or of multiples of one pound, at 9 cents per pound at the bakery in towns connected by rail or seaports, and at 10 cents at other towns. The price of 10 cents per pound was fixed for rolls of from one to three ounces, even though joined together, for sales at the bakery in railroad and seaport towns, and 11 cents per pound at other towns. For bread sold at stores or delivered the prices were fixed at 11 and 12 cents, respectively, for pound loaves or rolls, regardless of the class of towns.

Wheatless Days.

The seriousness of the wheat situation throughout the world, and the recommendation of the United States Food Administration, led

to the adoption of Resolution No 16, on December 8, 1918, declaring Wednesdays as wheatless days; and on February 6, 1918, Mondays were also declared to be wheatless days by Resolution No. 28.

On February 19, by Resolution No. 32, the manufacture of wheat products was prohibited from noon on the day preceding a wheatless day until 10 p. m. of the wheatless day. This measure was adopted to prevent, as far as possible, the purchase of a sufficient quantity of bread on the day preceding a wheatless day for use on such days, in violation of the spirit of the regulation.

As in the case of milk, it was necessary to adopt a resolution (No. 37) correcting an error, when it was found that a violator escaped punishment through a technicality.

Meat.

The meat problem of Porto Rico is more complicated than would appear at first sight, although at the bottom of the trouble, the same causes which have been pointed out in regard to milk apply to meat, with the additional demand for cattle for agricultural purposes which, while not lessening the supply of beef cattle, tends considerably to raise its price.

The meat consumed on the Island is very poor in quality, as there is no cattle raised primarily for beef purposes. Old overworked oxen, fattened in some cases, but generally in their naturally poor condition, heifers unsuited for breeding purposes, oxen with horns broken that render them unfit for the yoke, and old cows that are unproductive, constitute the basis of this supply. The high prices which have prevailed and the low wages of the mass of the people have made beef an article of luxury, while in quality it is detestable, except in the smaller towns, where only a small head is killed once or twice a week. From a cattle country with a breed of cattle that was known throughout the West Indies, to which islands large quantities were exported annually, Porto Rico is facing a situation of having to import its meat supply, unless some action is taken promptly. The British garrison in St. Lucia and other islands was formerly supplied with beef from Porto Rican cattle, and in the Quartermaster's bids it was specified that this quality of beef must be supplied.

Large shipments were sent to Cuba and Santo Domingo, and formed the nucleus of the present cattle supply of said islands.

The rise in the price of lands and the extension of sugar cane and other products has left only inferior pastures for the support of our cattle, with the exception of a few localities on the south coast.

The cattle business and the meat supply of the Island are surrounded by a number of drawbacks, which not only increase the price but also tend to decrease the supply. It is claimed, for instance, by some prominent cattle raisers that whereas sugar lands are taxed and the crop is not, pasture lands are taxed as well as the cattle raised on them. They consider that the cattle is really the "crop" of such lands and should be tax free. They further claim that when they kill this cattle for meat there are a series of petty taxes which increase the cost considerably—a tax for using the municipal abattoir, a tax for selling the meat in the municipal market place, a tax of one cent per pound and other charges of a similar nature. From time immemorial a small clique has formed around each municipality, that controls the supply of fresh meat, and when outsiders try to invade their territory competition of a ruinous nature is started, which discourages any repetition of the attempt.

The methods adopted by these cliques are varied, but accomplish their purpose. In most cities and towns the markets are municipal property, and charges are made for the use of space in same, which originally were intended to cover the interest on the investment. The demand for space as the cities grew increased until by leasing the markets they actually became a considerable source of revenue to the municipal funds. It is well to say that an attempt to protect the public was made by inserting in the lease the maximum rates to be charged for the different stalls, yet it has been found that, at least in one case, a lessee was found willing to pay a very high rental and confessed that he made a loss, yet year after year he would outbid all competitors for the leasing of the market place. As lessee he controlled the meat stalls, and as that was his principal business he was able to recoup any loss made on the rental by eliminating competitors.

The Food Commission is strongly opposed to the leasing of market places while the present circumstances of food shortage and high prices exist, yet it is but fair to say that the municipalities have no way of compensating for the income which this rental yields.

The municipal councils and the Legislature, even the Food Commission, have tried to correct this situation by legislation and ordinances, which have been unsuccessful, or have succeeded in a small measure only.

The result of all this has been a small meat consumption, in reality a decreasing meat consumption is evidenced by the fact that the city of Ponce, with double the population of the years which

preceded the American occupation, is consuming less meat at present than in the period preceding the Spanish-American War.

This condition exists throughout the whole Island, although not to so marked a degree in San Juan.

Federal legislation prevents the importation of cattle from foreign countries, owing to quarantine and inspection restrictions, and the Food Commission has been vainly trying, with the active co-operation of the Governor and of the Resident Commissioner for Porto Rico in Washington, to have these restrictions modified by Congress. It believes that the importation of cattle would only be necessary for a short time, and that the cattle industry would in the end be improved, while the supply of meat would not only be increased, but cheapened.

After considerable correspondence by the Governor, and repeated efforts by the Resident Commissioner for Porto Rico in Washington, the Attorney for the Department of Agriculture rendered an opinion that commerce between Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States was now interstate, and that therefore importation of cattle might be made here from these islands without objection.

To prevent the possibility of introducing cattle diseases into this Island, it was decided to handle the matter as between the Naval Government of said islands and the Governor of Porto Rico, who appointed the Food Commission and the Department of Sanitation to supervise such importations, and arrangements were made for inspecting a trial lot purchased by the Commission.

The cattle was received and sold for slaughter, but cattle raisers in the islands were not satisfied with the price the Commission considered convenient and no further shipments were made. The Commission then arranged to facilitate direct dealings between the cattle raisers and local interests, and one shipment of 50 head of cattle was made to Ponce, the understanding being that up to 25 per cent of work cattle would be allowed on each shipment, the balance to be for slaughtering purposes.

When this business was started the cattle raisers in the islands were facing a heavy loss due to the drought which prevailed for several months, but as rains started about the time the first shipment was made they have been attempting to secure even higher prices for their cattle than local raisers are getting.

In any case, the supply in these islands is too small to affect our local market to any marked degree.

The Legislature at its last session passed a law which the Commission believed would tend to improve the situation locally, but

results so far show that the cliques above referred to, continue to control.

An experiment made by the Food Commission in loaning the Municipality of Juncos \$1,000 for the purpose of providing the town with meat, while encouraging, in that the regular dealer made a considerable reduction in his price by an agreement with the municipal authorities rather than have them start in their experiment, has otherwise been inconclusive.

Loans of a similar character have been made by the Commission to the municipalities of Vieques and Arroyo, the result being still to be seen. In the local handling of these situations, the personality of the mayor counts for much, and in the three towns mentioned the *alcaldes* have given proof of their public-spiritedness, so that it is hoped that a fair chance offers to test the matter of supplying the town directly by municipal service.

On November 14, Resolution No. 11 was adopted, fixing the maximum price of fresh meat in San Juan at 42 cents per kilogram for meat with 25 per cent of bone. Complaints continued to come from all over the Island of rising prices, scarcity of cattle and general dissatisfaction with the outlook, as cows were being killed in great numbers, owing to the high price of work animals, so that after several hearings at which contradictory evidence was given by the different interests, the Commission, in order to have the matter fairly under discussion, and trying to get at the best method of attaining the end, adopted Resolution No. 14, on December 1, 1917, by which the slaughtering of female cattle was restricted to one for every five head of male cattle slaughtered in each locality.

This raised a storm of protest on one side and of approval on the other, but the Commission was able to ascertain from the discussion which followed, that its ends could be gained without such a radical measure; so on January 4, 1918, it repealed this resolution by passing another under No. 21, by which only female cattle unsuited for breeding purposes could be slaughtered, and each town must pass on the cattle killed through its veterinarian and a delegate of the mayor.

A further rise in the price of cattle, and the fact that the municipality was empowered to act in the matter by the late law of the Legislature, joined to a refusal of the meat suppliers to continue furnishing meat in San Juan at the price fixed, caused the repeal of Resolution No. 11, on February 6, 1918, by Resolution No. 26. No further regulation of meat prices has been made.

Meatless Days.

Following the recommendation of the United States Food Administration, the Commission had requested the mayors of all towns and cities to fix a meatless day in their municipalities. By general consent Friday was selected, but was not very generally observed, so that on December 3, 1917, Resolution No. 15 was adopted, fixing Tuesday as a meatless day by ordinance. The change was made to have the same day as had been selected by the United States Food Administration. The scarcity of meat in the Island has not warranted the withdrawal of this resolution, which is now faithfully observed.

Salt Fish.

As an instance of the methods adopted by the Commission, to obtain for the public the benefit of a reduction in price of foodstuffs, whenever possible, the circumstances which led to the adoption of Resolution No. 12 are typical. The imports of salt fish in the month of September had exceeded by over a million pounds the normal amount, and as this is a perishable article the holders were experiencing not only a loss in the prices they were obtaining, but they were also facing a positive loss by the spoiling of a large quantity of their stock, due to climatic action.

Application was made to the Food Commission by a large wholesaler for approval of an export license for a part of his stocks, and this was denied. Representations having been made that the holding of the fish here would not increase our supply, since it would spoil before there was a market for it, led the Commission to further investigate all the facts.

The wholesaler was informed that the Commission did not feel that it could allow the fish to be exported, as this amount of relief on the pressure made by the excessive stock would result in increased prices. It was finally agreed to allow the fish to be exported and that the wholesaler would sell the balance of his stock of fish, and of four cargoes then on the way, at the then prevailing price, and to assure the benefit of this price to the consumer, the retail price of salted or dried pollock, hake and cod was fixed throughout the Island at 11 cents per pound in towns connected by rail and sea-ports and at 12 cents per pound elsewhere. This was done by Resolution No. 12 of November 21, 1917, and when stocks were again normal and the cargoes in question had arrived and been sold the Commission withdrew these prices by Resolution No. 18 of December

12, 1917. As the retail prices at the time the Resolution of November 21 was adopted were from 14 to 18 cents, the public was given the benefit of a substantial reduction while the special conditions of the market prevailed, and the trade was re-established on its normal basis as soon as these conditions had ceased.

Fresh Fish.

Local prices of fresh fish have been gradually increasing, due in part to meatless days and in part to a short supply, and the Commission was obliged on December 1, 1917, to adopt Resolution No. 13, fixing the retail price of fresh fish in San Juan at a maximum of 15 cents per pound.

On February 18, 1918, it became necessary to amend the above resolution by another, No. 30, by which fresh fish was classified into two groups, according to quality and size, and the prices for each group fixed, respectively, at 18 cents and 14 cents per pound. A reclassification was made by Resolution No. 34, on March 5, 1918.

Corn and Corn Meal.

Resolution No. 31 of February 18, 1918, fixing prices for the sale of corn and corn flour was suspended before it reached the public, owing to representations made by the Agricultural Division to the Commission in connection with securing a supply of the best seed obtainable. It was not found advisable or convenient later to fix these prices and the Resolution was cancelled.

List of Prices.

Resolution No. 35 of April 15, 1918, provides for the posting of the maximum prices at which dealers sell foodstuffs in a prominent place in their place of business. There were some strenuous protests, but it was decided to give the plan a thorough test, its object being in the nature of avoiding overcharges and facilitating the gathering of reports on prevailing prices.

Sugar.

Late in the sugar season of 1917, efforts were made by the Food Commission to encourage the production of washed sugars for local use to do away with the refined sugar. Its object was not only to cheapen the article to the consumer, but to retain in the Island, money that was sent out to pay for refined sugar and to save tonnage

used in transporting the raw sugar North and then to bring back again the same sugars refined.

At that time it was too late to obtain results, as the crop was nearly finished, and sugar *centrals* claimed that their juices were not suited to manufacture a good grade of washed sugar.

When the present crop started, however, and the restrictions in its shipments were known, due to inadequate transportation facilities, there was a decided inducement to produce a high grade of sugar, since it could be readily turned into cash, instead of having to be stored for shipment throughout a ten months period from February 1, 1918, with consequent losses in weight and polarization, storage and insurance expenses and loss in interest.

Those *centrals* that were able to produce a good grade of washed sugar began early in the season to do so, and gradually improved their output until there was placed on the market a product that, to all practical purposes, displaced refined sugar. A sample of washed sugar that had been dried in a granulator was submitted to this office, which was not only quite white in color but polarized at 99.6°.

Based upon the price fixed in the North for raw sugars, the Food Commission, on January 4, 1918, after several hearings at which producers and dealers gave evidence, adopted Resolution No. 20, fixing the retail prices of five grades of sugar at 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 cents per pound.

The United States Food Administration rules for the sale of sugar at wholesale had meanwhile been fixed, and it was thought fair to revise these prices to conform with said rules, so that the retailer would be allowed the margin of profit fixed by the Federal rules; and on February 18, 1918, Resolution No. 29 repealed Resolution No. 20 and fixed retail prices of sugar throughout the Island at 6, 7, 7½, 8 and 10 cents per pound, according to grade. Immediately after this resolution was published, representations were made to the Commission that about 110,000 pounds of refined sugar had been bought in the United States and had arrived, and as the buyers had based their purchase on the retail prices fixed by Resolution No. 20, the Commission thought it only fair to allow them to dispose of this small amount, suspending by Resolution No. 33 of February 26, 1918, for thirty days the price of 8 cents per pound for granulated sugar and allowing this grade to be retailed at 9 cents per pound for stocks actually on hand and as stated above, for a period not to exceed thirty days.

The prices have been maintained without complaint throughout the season.

Sinking of the S. S. "Carolina."

On June 2, 1918, the sinking of the S. S. *Carolina* by an enemy submarine brought to Porto Rico a full realization of the fact that we were vitally concerned in the war. This steamer, with passengers on board, was sunk within 100 miles from Sandy Hook, and several lives were lost. At the same time another steamer with sugar from Porto Rico was sunk, the S. S. *Texel*, and for several days reports were received of ships sunk on the American coast, which, though of slight importance to the final outcome of the war, created a certain uneasiness as to assuring a supply of foodstuffs in the Island. The Food Commission had been several times concerned about the effect of just such an emergency, and had not only prepared for action, if the emergency should arise, but had, through its constant propaganda, obtained a large increase in local crops. In November, 1917, the possibility of such a contingency had caused considerable uneasiness to the members of the Commission, as stocks on the Island at that time were at the lowest ebb, but, coming when it did, the Commission felt reasonably sure of being able to take care of the situation, provided hoarding was not resorted to by merchants and consumers.

The Governor held a conference with the authorities immediately he received news of the sinking of the *Carolina*, and Mr. Turner, as acting Chairman of the Food Commission in Mr. Lee's absence, attended. The telegraph service of the Insular Government was placed at the disposal of the Commission for three hours, and the news was kept secret until this time had elapsed. Mr. Turner called a meeting and immediate action was taken.

In each town the mayor was appointed as agent for the Food Commission, and the sale of foodstuffs in quantities exceeding the normal purchases of consumers for a day was prohibited. Wholesalers were required to have their sales approved as to quantity by the mayors of their respective towns, who were to exercise their discretion in these approvals to guard against hoarding. Later, consumers were allowed to purchase a week's supply, provided this had been their practice, and the sale was approved by the mayor.

Within three hours the entire stock of foodstuffs on the Island was under the absolute control of the Commission, sales were regulated, and profiteering and hoarding were avoided.

The stock of foodstuffs in wholesalers' hands on June 5, 1918, was:

Rice	pounds	18, 733, 222 ¹
Sugar	do	18, 023, 538
Starch	do	1, 118, 568
Oil	do	286, 633
Codfish	do	509, 020
Onions	do	23, 685
Peas	do	43, 361
Kidney peas	do	29, 359
Native green peas	do	132, 960
Chick peas	do	188, 031
Choice chick peas	do	132, 065
Crackers	do	94, 959
Wheat flour	do	1, 322, 640
Cornmeal	do	1, 006, 876
Beans	do	3, 167, 242
Oats	do	83, 055
Ham	do	277, 624
Milk	cans	1, 057, 506
Coffee	pounds	1, 589, 849
Corn	do	1, 291, 237
Lard	do	1, 655, 957
Butter	do	64, 509
Herrings	do	175, 914
Mortadella	do	243, 588
Potatoes	do	126, 806
Pork	do	570, 465
Jerked beef	do	26, 824
Alimentary paste	do	89, 222
Cheese	do	7, 591

The enormous labor this plan entailed may be gauged by the fact that during the first week the plan was in effect over 40,000 permits had been issued for sales of foodstuffs.

Telegrams sent and received by the office of the Food Commission exceeded 170,000 words in June.

Gasoline and Kerosene.

In a few days it was found that gasoline and kerosene were being hoarded by private parties, and that the price had risen from 48 cents per gallon to as high as 90 cents per gallon, and the Commission was forced to act at once, which it did on June 11, when, by Resolution No. 39, a maximum price of 55 cents per gallon on railroad towns and 56 cents at other places were fixed for gasoline, and the

¹ There were 25,000 pockets additional of rice, belonging to the Food Commission not included in the foregoing list.

maximum prices for kerosene were fixed at \$2.50 per case of 10 gallons on coast and railroad towns and \$2.55 at interior towns. Sales were restricted to the regular customers of each dealer, and the sale in quantities in excess of daily requirements were subject to approval by the Food Commission. A recommendation was inserted that cars and motor boats be not used for pleasure purposes.

Owing to the difference in the cost of transportation it was found necessary on June 13, to make the price of gasoline 55 cents per gallon plus cost of transportation, and the price of kerosene \$2.65 per case plus transportation charges.

The receipt of large supplies of gasoline and kerosene made these measures unnecessary after June 19, when, by Resolution No. 41, the prices and restrictions were withdrawn.

The right of the Commission to fix the prices of fuel was therefore established, and the Attorney General rendered a written opinion interpreting the law as including fuel (and consequently gasoline) with foodstuffs in the matter of regulation.

Although the Commission had acted on this assumption early in its activities, as will be seen by reference further in this report to the matter under a special heading, there was some doubt as to the full intent of the law, and it is now satisfied that it can act for the protection of the public in the control of an article which is just as vital as any foodstuff, and the cost of which is reflected on the cost of foodstuffs most directly, as its use is rapidly assuming importance in transportation and agriculture on the Island.

Price Control.

From the first week in July, 1917, a systematic compilation of retail prices throughout the Island was started. The Insular Police chiefs have sent in weekly the list of prices in their districts for sixty-four articles of prime necessity. These have been tabulated by municipal districts, and where differences were noted that needed explanation the attention of mayors was called to the fact.

In this manner many high ranges of prices in a given locality have been reduced to a fair average.

Where the overcharge was reported on an article for which the price had been fixed, the police were asked to make a further investigation and, if the circumstances warranted, to file complaints with the Courts.

For purposes of comparison retail prices prevailing on the mainland have been included in Tables X and XI of the appendix, and it may be interesting to note that our local prices have been in many

cases lower than those which have prevailed in the North, even on articles produced there, which have had heavy transportation and distribution charges in bringing them to the Island.

While the local retail prices represent the weekly average for the 76 municipal divisions of the Island, it is fair to say that, in the larger cities, prices on certain products have been in a large measure above these averages.

Enforcement.

The insular courts have dealt with 205 cases of violations of the resolutions of the Food Commission, of which 160 have resulted in convictions and 45 in acquittals. Punishments have ranged from fines of \$1 to \$10 and costs, with alternative prison sentences of from one to ten days. In one case, one day imprisonment was imposed. The courts of Carolina and Río Piedras report no cases for violation of the Food Law. The Food Commission has, however, relied largely on the force of public opinion for the enforcement of its regulations.

In conclusion on the subject of regulation, it may be well to refer to the action of the Federal Food Administrator under the National Law, as the United States Food Administration has greatly helped in giving the Food Commission a better control of violators than would have been possible if dependent on the enforcement of its own resolutions. These matters are covered under a separate chapter.

FISHERIES.

It is generally conceded that the waters surrounding Porto Rico teem with good fish, and the Commission took up the matter of encouraging an increase in the sale of fish with the greatest interest.

These efforts have met with little success, and the scarcity of fresh fish has led to the fixing of prices for its sale in the city of San Juan.

The bulk of the supply for San Juan comes from the waters near Culebra, Fajardo and Humacao, whence it is transported by motor trucks, refrigerated. One refrigerating plant has been installed in San Juan to preserve the catch until sold, but the quantity brought in is small, and therefore prices have been maintained too high to make fish an article of general consumption.

One fisherman claims that the public idea of a superabundance of fish in our waters is exaggerated, or that sharks and other predatory fish are responsible for the small catch.

The Commission, however, has arrived at the conclusion that there is a lack of knowledge of the business, and that there are too few fishermen who make fishing their regular business. It has, therefore, been endeavoring to obtain the assistance of the Bureau of Fisheries, through the Resident Commissioner for Porto Rico at Washington, who has presented a Bill to Congress bearing on the subject.

That fish abound in the waters of the east, west and south coasts is unquestionable, and further efforts will be made to induce competent fishermen to develop our fisheries on a commercial basis.

It is a curious fact that our people receive from other countries, preserved fish to the value of over \$2,000,000 annually, and yet fresh fish is only consumed in coast towns to any great extent.

PERSONNEL.

Being unfettered by a budget of expenditures, and unrestricted as to the compensation it thought proper to assign to its employees, the Food Commission has been able to secure the services of the best and most efficient employees available. All appointments under the law must be submitted to the Governor for approval, and in no case has the Governor made any objection, either as to the individual proposed or to the salary fixed by the Commission.

There was great difficulty at first in obtaining the services of suitable men, as the demand for efficient men was not only active in the Government circles, but also in business offices. In many cases men were secured only by offering them higher pay than they were at the time receiving, but in every instance this increase was justified.

The merits of the individual were the only consideration, and while those that did not measure up to the standard set had their services promptly dispensed with, all those who exceeded expectations received due recognition by promotion. This has resulted in the formation of a personnel that is not only loyal and enthusiastic for its work, but that works while there is work to be done, regardless of regular office hours.

It may be well to say, however, that salaries have been maintained on the same basis as in other Government offices for similar work, yet the personal work of many of the Commissioners, which is given without any compensation, tends to reduce the cost in general.

The Food Commission takes great pleasure in recognizing the efficient and loyal aid it has received from all its personnel.

PORTO RICAN PRODUCERS COMMITTEE.

The United States Food Administration and the Shipping Board appointed a Joint Committee on Transportation for the West Indies, to which was entrusted the movement of all sugars from the West Indies to the United States. This Committee appointed sub-committees for Cuba, Porto Rico and other islands, and Porto Rico was represented by the Porto Rican Producers Committee, composed of the Federal Food Administrator and Messrs. John Farr and F. Dillingham, Mr. Lee having been elected Chairman. The activities of this committee brought to the offices of the Food Commission all shippers of produce from Porto Rico seeking relief in a situation of great scarcity of tonnage. Although the matter was foreign to the Food Commission, the fact that its Chairman had a voice in the distribution of tonnage, brought a class of people directly in contact with its general work.

The general plan was to move the sugar crop in ten months from February first, 1918, and required storage and other arrangements by planters. In addition to sugar, other produce, such as fruit, tobacco, ore, cocoanuts, etc., must be provided for, and for a time much difficulty was experienced in the proper distribution of the available tonnage. The details of this work would take up too much space, and it is thought that the plan outlined for the coming year will correct the deficiencies which have been discovered in the method used this year.

The shipments of sugar handled through the Porto Rican Producers Committee to June 30, 1918, were 281,144 bags of 312 pounds shipped prior to January 31, and 1,513,945 bags from February 1 to June 30, 1918. Up to July 16, when a revision of the figures was made, 193,276 bags of 312 pounds had been sold for local use, and as the total crop amounts to 2,966,791 bags, there remained for local use and for shipment a total of 978,426 bags.

Fruit shipments were handled, at first, through a committee appointed by the Chairman of the Porto Rican Producers Committee, from nominees of a mass meeting of fruit growers, and composed of Mr. W. H. Hill, Captain E. B. Lessesne and Mr. S. A. Davidson. There was much dissatisfaction with the distribution made, but thorough investigation proved that this committee had acted in perfect good faith and absolute impartiality, and that the principal cause of complaint arose from an unprecedented demand for so-called wild fruit, while allotments were being made, based on the shipments of each port for the preceding year. There was a disposition to cut

down the excess shipments of wild fruit, as the rot was very high, and tonnage was taken up by this inferior fruit that, on its arrival in New York, had to be reloaded and dumped at sea.

The railroad situation in the North, and the loss through frost in Florida, together with a preference for oranges over grape-fruit during the sugar scarcity, caused the big demand for oranges.

It was found later that applications for space were being padded, and that even some applications were being made by shippers having no fruit to ship, and that allotments made to such parties had been sold to others really needing the space. With regular growers, it was easy to trace any irregularity, and, in justice, it may be said that there was little, if any, disposition among such, to any trickery, but with dealers who had come down specially attracted by the peculiar orange situation, and those buying their fruit throughout the country and then selling to packers at the ports, it was very difficult to properly deal with them, until the Federal Food Administrator began to classify the fruit shippers into growers who needed no license, and dealers subject to license.

Towards the latter part of the season, the distribution of tonnage for fruit shipments was made by a space committee, and on the allotments made by this committee a local committee for each port dealt with the local distribution.

Although all the gentlemen who served on these committees did good work, it will be recognized by all that the personal work of Captain Lessesne deserves special mention. Mr. Hill, who happened to be in New York and Washington at a particularly fortunate moment, also rendered good service to the fruit growers when they most needed assistance.

As a matter of statistics, the movement of fruit for the season is given at the end of this report. (See Tables VIII and IX).

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Efforts are being made to increase the production of eggs and improve the stock of poultry on the Island. Several plans were discussed, and finally an arrangement has been made with the College of Agriculture of the University of Porto Rico, whereby the Food Commission is advancing funds for the purchase of selected stock which will be cared for at the expense of the College and the cost of the poultry will be refunded from the sale of settings of eggs.

An attempt will thus be made to distribute the eggs from this poultry throughout the Island for the purpose of gradually improving the stock and increasing the available poultry for egg production.

Further efforts will be made to increase the sources of distribution, as soon as arrangements can be concluded with reliable institutions of a similar character.

NITRATE OF SODA.

Through the efforts of the Food Commission, steps were taken in Washington which placed Porto Rican farmers on a par with the continental farmers in obtaining a supply of this fertilizer ingredient at cost, through the National Government.

That this advantage has not been made use of by our farmers, may be due to a lack of knowledge as to the steps to be taken to secure their supply or possibly to later restrictions in the use of nitrates by Government orders, and the Commission begs to refer any one interested in obtaining a supply, to the Department of Agriculture and Labor of Porto Rico for further particulars.

CO-OPERATION.

In emergency measures such as the control of food, success must be dependent on public co-operation and on sympathetic response by a vast majority of those who must make sacrifices to the end in view.

It is, therefore, to such that any credit is due and the Food Commission here wishes to express its heartfelt appreciation of the wonderful spirit shown by all classes in furthering its work. This spirit has been most marked in the poorer classes, where sacrifice was really pitiful, as their problem was rather to increase their diet, than to make changes which might mean its reduction, by substituting the meager ration to which they were accustomed, by other articles of food.

When the Food Commission began its work, with no precedents to guide it and with everything to learn, there was a tendency on the part of the public to expect too much from its labors. On the one hand, a portion of the public blamed it for going too slow, while others were afraid its actions would be too radical and that business would soon be paralyzed.

At that time Porto Rico was undergoing changes which in other countries take years, and which circumstances forced on this people within a few months and in many cases just a few days. American citizenship, so unexplainably delayed, had been granted, and this was followed by a general election, which decided in favor of total prohibition; by the draft, and by the reorganization of its political structure. The war had brought prosperity, and as yet none of

the sacrifices which follow in the wake of a state of war had been experienced. Under these circumstances the Food Commission was called to act, and for the first few months the measures adopted led usually to adverse criticism throughout the Island, which feeling gradually changed to an attitude of co-operation, as it was realized that its measures were intended for the improvement of general conditions.

The pledge card campaign of the United States Food Administration was the first real appeal to the public to join in doing something individually to win the war, and by an intense period of active propaganda, extending the matters which had already been undertaken by the Food Commission, the whole Island was aroused, and the enthusiasm displayed was not confined to any particular section or class.

The United States Food Administration had organized committees in each town under the chairmanship of the *alcaldes*, and the other members of these committees were nominated by the *alcalde*, subject to the following requirements: The vice-chairman must be a man generally respected and of the highest standing in the town, and the other members must comprise at least two women, one labor leader of standing, one merchant or manufacturer, one farmer or cattle raiser, a municipal doctor and the school supervisor or a school principal.

The nominees proved to have been selected very carefully and fairly, so that the credit for the organization should be given to the mayors.

The work of these committees was placed under the direction of an executive committee, of which Mr. J. W. Blanco was elected chairman, and, after proper preparations, the local committees were met at centrally located towns by special committees sent out by the Executive Committee, which gave final instructions on the work. At these meetings volunteer speakers aroused enthusiasm by patriotic addresses.

An especial appeal was made to women, and a tremendous response was at once apparent. The earnest and enthusiastic help of our women culminated in a grand public parade on Washington's Birthday in San Juan, in which about one hundred and fifty women from several towns marched, wearing the housewives' uniform of the Food Administration.

The parade was made up entirely for the propaganda of the patriotic principles involved in food conservation and production, and it was estimated that there were about 6,000 people in line.

To mention some of the ladies to whose personal effort the success of the Pledge Card Campaign was due would make up a list too long, since it covers the whole Island, but as the women did such a large share of this work, and as it is estimated that in the direct work of propaganda there were engaged nearly 10,000 persons, it will be understood that the mention of even a hundred names would be invidious.

The same may be applied to the speakers, as among them were included every brilliant speaker on the Island.

The result of this campaign was the pledging of over 137,000 families throughout the Island to work along the lines set forth by the National Administration, and since that time a complete understanding has existed between the public and the Food Commission.

The Press.

A potent factor in the success of this movement was the press, and it is fair to say that, without the valuable co-operation of the newspapers, it would have been impossible to carry out the campaign successfully. An attitude of indifference was changed to one of hearty co-operation and of constructive criticism, which was highly appreciated by the Food Commission and greatly assisted it in its work.

The Insular Police.

The great assistance rendered by the Insular Police has been repeatedly recognized by the Commission, and these services have been given so cheerfully and in such diverse ways, that the Commission wishes once more to acknowledge its indebtedness.

The Courts of Justice.

The insular courts have also been of assistance in the sympathetic enforcement of the resolutions of the Food Commission, and a report on the cases dealt with is given in the section on regulation.

The Trade.

The merchants, as a whole, have assisted in the work, although at times there has been a feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty manifest. The attitude outlined elsewhere in this report, at the time the Food Commission was organized, gradually wore off, and although many have quite realized the need of measures of an emergency nature, and are doing their best to co-operate, there are others who

seem to show a feeling of resentment at being interfered with. As only foodstuffs are being controlled, there is a feeling that those engaged in other lines are having things their own way, while dealers in foodstuffs are being regulated.

The year preceding the establishment of the Food Commission was one of unusually large profits in practically every line of business, and it is usually hard to have to change methods of such long standing and substitute a routine plan of dealing where the elements of speculation are not permitted. It had been a practice of many years to purchase rice at the beginning of the season and sell such lots as were kept in storage at a large advance, when the crop had been marketed, and although it has been proved that, with the exception of the spring of 1917, when large profits were realized, the usual profits averaged very low, all being subject to the same rules as to purchasing supplies for only 60 days, and consequently free from a speculation that was purely competitive, the actual results for a year would work out on a safer basis. A continual pretense has been made that the Food Administration rules were intended for the Continental United States and could not be applied here, yet results have proved that the rules were generally applicable, and that in such cases where their application was inadvisable, the Federal Food Administrator's recommendation for a special ruling was accepted in Washington.

The Food Commission hopes that after the readjustment to present conditions has been completed, the co-operation of the merchants will be more real and effective. It has been waiting for this change to solicit a more active participation of the merchants, not only in an advisory capacity, but for compelling those that hold aloof to assist in the work actively.

The system of credits is really at the bottom of all the trouble with the merchants. There are too many firms engaged in business, and this fact not only makes the cost of distribution higher, but limits profits to such an extent that the returns are unsatisfactory. Despite all the efforts of the Food Commission to sell direct to retailers, it has been found that there are very few who can pay cash, and they prefer to buy from the wholesalers on credit at a price which is usually too high to permit of a reasonable profit, while the wholesalers are obliged to charge a higher price to cover losses through failures among a large percentage of the small retailers.

Through the requirement of the Food Administration that licensees must render monthly reports, many have begun to take an active interest in the returns from their business, through detail that was

unknown prior to this accounting, and they can now trace their profits, and above all, their losses, by articles, where formerly only a fair average at the end of the year was satisfactory. There was no way of tracing pilferage or losses through omitting charges. It is to be hoped that a better knowledge of the minor details of their business, and the limitation of profits under the Federal Law will drive wholesalers to a complete reorganization of the system of doing business, so that quicker cash will be available on their sales of food-stuffs. The wholesalers have gradually been required by the changed conditions of trade throughout the world to become more and more cash purchasers, and there is no reason why they should continue selling on an absurd credit basis to the retail trade.

The retail trade has been restricted to too small profits on certain staples, as these are based on the high prices they must pay for goods bought on credit, and on sales too small in volume to stand overhead expenses. It must not be thought that the overhead expenses are high in volume, as it is a fact that the cost of operation in Porto Rico is exceedingly low, yet in relation to sales, these expenses absorb a larger part of what should be clear profits. Fewer retail stores with more working capital, cash purchasing and modern methods of accounting would be a boon, not only to the trade in general, but to the public as well.

These remarks should be construed as intended in a spirit of constructive criticism, since their purpose is only intended to bring out an actual state of things well known to the trade but which should be corrected. It would seem that the present emergency circumstances are most appropriate to force business into business methods, by establishing a system of cash sales or sales against negotiable paper.

The Labor Organizations.

Labor organizations have been most appreciative of the work of the Food Commission, and the propaganda bulletins have reached a large number through the courtesy of the readers in the tobacco factories. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, endorsed this work, and it is estimated that 15,000 persons were reached through this means.

Unorganized labor has also shown its sympathy for the work in many ways, especially by personal suggestions and comments to the Commissioners.

Religious Organizations.

The churches took up the propaganda as had never been the case with any matter not directly connected with the faith, and the effect of their efforts was most apparent and very highly appreciated.

The same may be said of the spiritualistic societies and the societies of Christian Endeavor.

The Rt. Rev. William A. Jones, Bishop of Porto Rico (R. C.), at the request of the Federal Food Administrator, took an active and most helpful part in the propaganda for food conservation and production.

During the Food Pledge Card Campaign a pastoral was issued, and later a circular, which was also signed by the Federal Food Administrator, was sent to all the Roman Catholic parish priests.

The Rt. Rev. Chas. B. Colmore (P. E.), Bishop of Porto Rico, preached several sermons on food-conservation work, and his eloquent appeal reached a wide circle.

Every church in the Island and every denomination gave its assistance to the work. A special message from Mr. Hoover was read in all the churches.

The Masonic Organizations.

The Masonic bodies gave assistance, and greatly encouraged the work of saving food and of increasing its production.

Many resolutions were adopted by the several lodges, in which co-operation was pledged, and this attitude was reflected throughout the community.

The Department of Education and Public Schools.

The co-operation given by the Department of Education has been referred to elsewhere, but it was of such importance and reached such a large proportion of the population most susceptible to such propaganda that it must be made permanent while the Food Commission and United States Food Administration exist.

For this cordial relationship not only Dr. Paul G. Miller and his able assistants are to be thanked, but the Food Commission desires to make its appreciation extensive to every teacher and every school child on the Island.

Our women had a chance to show their sympathy with public-spirited movements, and responded as only a few ever thought likely. In every walk of life was found a realization of the need of sacrifice, and the work was taken up with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Governor.

The Food Commission wishes to thank Governor Yager for his decided and cordial assistance. The Governor has backed every move of the Food Commission, and has been consulted as to all matters of importance. He has been in close touch with the work, and his advice and co-operation have been invaluable. Through his good efforts were assured the assistance of the Bureau of Insular Affairs and of the Resident Commissioner at Washington in matters of importance, some of which have been mentioned elsewhere in this report.

Bureau of Insular Affairs.

To the able assistance of General Frank McIntyre reference has been made, and to the co-operation of Col. (now Brig. Gen.) Walcutt the Food Commission is equally indebted.

Resident Commissioner for Porto Rico at Washington.

Judge Félix Córdova Dávila has ably co-operated with the Commission in many matters.

The Food Commission has always found him ready to help, and well equipped to carry his efforts to a successful end, where the difficulties were not practically unsurmountable.

Auditor of Porto Rico.

Full acknowledgment is due, and has been made elsewhere in this report, to the assistance received from the Auditor in establishing a practical, simple and effective system of accounting, while allowing "red tape" to be cut where it was unessential.

Collector of Customs.

Mention has been made elsewhere in this report, of the assistance and support given by the Collector of Customs to many measures of the Food Commission, and his co-operation has been so effective that the Commission here wishes to express to him its thanks.

Banks in Porto Rico.

In mentioning the methods of financing its activities, this report contains particulars as to the credit arrangements made with the local banks, and it is with pride that the Commission recognizes the assistance given by them in patriotically giving it facilities that have enabled it to carry on its work under such favorable terms.

Treasurer of Porto Rico.

For meeting the views of the Commission in the matter of finances and assisting it in carrying out its plans for securing funds on the most advantageous terms, the Commission is indebted to the Treasurer of Porto Rico, who has greatly facilitated its work in this manner.

The Ex-President of the Food Commission.

Finally, although losing the valuable advice of Mr. Antonio R. Barceló, as a member of the Commission and its first President, it should be stated that he has always continued in sympathy with the work of the Food Commission and has rendered it most decided co-operation in the Press and in the Legislature.

ACTUAL RESULTS.

A recapitulation of the actual results obtained by the Food Commission during the first year of its existence may be summed up as follows:

The fostering of a spirit of conservation of foodstuffs in line with the work done on the mainland.

The material increase in the production of foodstuffs throughout the Island, not only tending to economic independence and increased local wealth, but also to a saving of tonnage.

Contributing to a saving in wheat flour for use by the allies which may be measured as follows: 1,400,000 pounds of bread and biscuits and about 50,000 barrels of flour.

An illustration of the way flour has been saved may be had from the fact that from January to March the reports of 190 users showed a total consumption of 49,964 bags of flour, while in the following three months 266 users reported 42,536 bags of flour used, a saving of 7,428 bags of flour, notwithstanding that a greater number of reports were considered in the latter period.

A saving in the retail price of bread, milk, rice, beans, corn and corn meal, sugar, and perhaps other articles, which may well run over two millions of dollars.

A saving of over 100 head of cattle per week through the "meatless day."

And all has been accomplished not only without a cent of cost

to The People of Porto Rico, but at a profit up to this date of half a million dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT E. LEE,
President.

JOHN M. TURNER,
Vice-Pres. and Treasurer.

N. A. WALCOTT,
Member.

LUIS SÁNCHEZ MORALES,
Member.

MANUEL CAMUÑAS,
Member.

E. M. VASSALLO,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF PORTO RICO.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF PORTO RICO,

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *May 29, 1918.*

THE HONORABLE THE FOOD COMMISSION,
(*Through the Auditor of Porto Rico*),
San Juan, Porto Rico.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the verbal request of your Vice-President and Treasurer, and in compliance with my duties as accountant of the Commission, I have made an examination of the accounting records and financial operations of the Commission, for the period from May 17, 1917, to April 30, 1918, and have the honor to submit my report thereon, comprising three pages of comments and the following exhibits and schedules:

Exhibit I.—Cash reconciliation statement as of April 30, 1918.

Exhibit I—Schedule "A".—Statement of cash on hand in the American Colonial Bank, as of April 30, 1918.

Exhibit I—Schedule "B".—Statement of cash on hand in Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico, as of April 30, 1918.

Exhibit I—Schedule "B-1".—List of outstanding checks in Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico, as of April 30, 1918.

Exhibit I—Schedule "C".—Statement of cash on hand in Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico, as of April 30, 1918.

Exhibit I—Schedule "D".—Statement of cash on hand in the Royal Bank of Canada, as of April 30, 1918.

Exhibit I—Schedule "E".—Statement of cash on hand in the National City Bank, New York, as of April 30, 1918.

Exhibit I—Schedule "F".—Statement of cash on hand in the Wells Fargo National Bank, San Francisco, Cal., as of April 30, 1918.

Exhibit II.—Trial Balance as of April 30, 1918.

Exhibit III.—Statement showing result of operation for the year ending April 30, 1918.

Exhibit IV.—Balance sheet at the close of business, April 30, 1918.

Exhibit IV—Schedule "A".—Statement of amounts advanced to municipalities as agents of the Commission for the purpose of purchasing seeds to be sold to the farmers at cost, as of April 30, 1918.

Exhibit IV—Schedule "B".—Inventories as of April 30, 1918.

Exhibit V.—Trial balance as of May 1, 1918.

Respectfully,

J. A. E. RODRÍGUEZ,
Chief, Division of Audits.

COMMENTS ON AUDIT.

The result of this audit will be commented in detail under the general heading appearing below.

Work Done.

This audit covers the period from May 17, 1917, to April 30, 1918, which latter date is considered as the closing date of the year's business.

The duplicate receipts issued by the Treasurer were checked into the cashbook and found to agree in every case.

The vouchers, some 1,700 of them, paid by the Treasurer were likewise checked into the cashbook and found correct, with the single exception of one voucher which was missing, but duplicates of originals thereof were obtained to the entire satisfaction of the examiner.

All the entries for the period were analyzed and a check made of all the accounts in the general ledger.

Exhibit I.

This exhibit shows the cash available as of April 30, 1918, to be \$759,529.79 distributed among the depositaries shown thereon.

All the passbooks of the banks in San Juan were balanced and the net balance brought up to date as per the outstanding checks shown in the various schedules attached to this exhibit.

The balances shown in the various banks in the States were checked by means of the last statement sent down.

To the balance shown herein should be added \$50 kept by the bookkeeper as petty cash, \$600.92 in the hands of Special Disbursing Officer P. C. Adams, and \$2,015.69 in the hands of General McIntyre in Washington.

Exhibit II.

This exhibit shows a trial balance as of April 30, of the accounts kept by the Commission before the adjusting entries for the closing of the books were made.

Exhibit III.

This exhibit shows the operating account and the loss-and-gain account as affected by the closing entries. In the former we see that the Commission, during the year under review, transacted over

one and a half million dollars worth of business, a fact which in itself speaks for the work which must have been done by all connected with the activities of the Commission.

This account also shows the operating cost during the year to have been, \$1,075,538.01 as the cost of goods sold and \$114,723.69 as operating expenses, giving us a net gain as the result of this account of \$489,931.62.

Among the items listed as expenses are noted the following which call for special comments:

Custom Duties.—This account represents the duty paid by the Commission on rice imported from the far East. This item could have been charged to the cost of goods sold "stock"; but it has been thought advisable to place it here for the following reasons: As soon as this item should be charged to any other account, the importance thereof is lost sight of. While the amount shown, \$34,850.36, appears as an expense of the Commission, it should be considered as a net gain for The People of Porto Rico, of which the Commission is a part, as the amount paid went directly into the cash account of the Government.

Expenses, Market Division.—This account represents the cost of operating the farm which the Commission has leased in Aibonito since the month of March, 1918.

Expense, Sub-Committee of Agriculture.—This account represents the expense in carrying on the propaganda for agricultural development. Herein are included the salaries of some 35 traveling men for the purpose of giving instruction to the agriculturists all over the Island as to the crops most needed and the best way to raise them.

The loss-and-gain account, after all the adjusting entries have been made, shows a net gain for the period of \$492,983.67, which has been carried to the capital account of the Commission.

Exhibit IV.

This exhibit shows the actual mercantile condition of the Commission as of April 30, 1918. The assets show a total of \$943,246.68, with known liabilities of only \$450,263.01, leaving a *surplus* of \$492,983.67, which has been carried to the capital account of the Commission.

Exhibit V.

This exhibit shows a trial balance of the general ledger as of May first after all the accounts for the year had been properly balanced.

GENERAL.

Before closing this report I wish to express my satisfaction of the progress made by the Commission and the manner in which all its activities have been carried out.

I have no criticism to make as what few errors and discrepancies have been noted were corrected at once by the bookkeeper, Mr. Monclova, and it is to his credit that his books have been found in the very best of condition.

The benefits accruing to the Island as a result of the activities of the Commission should not be measured alone by the half million dollars (\$492,983.67) profits made by the Commission during the year; because when we take into consideration the fact that living expenses are less in Porto Rico than in the other neighboring islands we must give credit to the Commission for at least a part of such benefit which if measured in dollars and cents would amount to no less than another half a million dollars.

FOOD COMMISSION

Period from May 17, 1917, to April 30, 1918.

CASH RECONCILIATION STATEMENT AS OF APRIL 30, 1918.

Cash balance as per cash book on April 30, 1918-----	\$759,529.79
Cash available in the American Colonial Bank as per Schedule "A"-----	\$105,208.63
Cash available in Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico as per Schedule "B"-----	13,685.99
Cash available in Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico as per Schedule "C"-----	18,769.30
Cash available in the Royal Bank of Canada as per Schedule "D"-----	38,815.22
Cash in the National City Bank of New York as per Schedule "E"-----	254,308.58
Cash in Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank, San Fran- cisco, Cal., as per Schedule "F"-----	309,277.01
Cash in transit to the Royal Bank of Canada on April 30, 1918-----	19,465.06
Totals-----	\$759,529.79 \$759,529.79

EXHIBIT I.

FOOD COMMISSION.

FOOD COMMISSION

Period from May 17, 1917, to April 30, 1918.

STATEMENT OF CASH ON HAND IN THE AMERICAN COLONIAL BANK.

Cash balance in the American Colonial Bank, as per statement dated
April 30, 1918..... \$105,399.88

Less outstanding checks:

Check No.	Amount.
339.....	\$12.27
342.....	12.32
407.....	166.66
	<hr/> 191.25

Balance available on April 30, 1918..... \$105,208.63

EXHIBIT I—Schedule "A".

FOOD COMMISSION

Period from May 17, 1917, to April 30, 1918.

STATEMENT OF CASH ON HAND IN BANCO COMERCIAL DE PUERTO RICO.

Cash balance in Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico, as per pass book
balanced April 29, 1918..... \$23,698.65

Less outstanding checks, as per attached list, Schedule "B-1"..... 10,012.66

Balance available on April 30, 1918..... \$13,685.99

EXHIBIT I—Schedule "B".

FOOD COMMISSION

Period from May 17, 1917, to April 30, 1918.

LIST OF OUTSTANDING CHECKS IN BANCO COMERCIAL DE PUERTO RICO AS OF APRIL 30, 1918.

Check No. and date.	Amount.	Check No. and date.	Amount.
279439, Nov. 28, 1917.....	\$60.00	8956, April 4, 1918.....	\$10.00
204304, March 15, 1918.....	21.85	8964, April 4, 1918.....	27.50
204306, March 15, 1918.....	500.00	8973, April 4, 1918.....	30.56
204408, March 28, 1918.....	6.25	8989, April 6, 1918.....	7.00
8935, April 3, 1918.....	8.00	9018, April 11, 1918.....	33.00

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Check No. and date	Amount.	Check No. and date.	Amount.
9023, April 11, 1918----	\$37. 15	17132, April 30, 1918---	\$225. 00
9063, April 13, 1918----	5. 00	17133, April 30, 1918---	150. 00
9078, April 16, 1918----	11. 84	17134, April 30, 1918---	115. 00
9079, April 16, 1918----	2. 42	17135, April 30, 1918---	100. 00
9081, April 16, 1918----	8. 00	17136, April 30, 1918---	100. 00
9088, April 17, 1918----	82. 50	17137, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
9093, April 18, 1918----	22. 12	17138, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
9095, April 18, 1918----	23. 00	17139, April 30, 1918---	40. 00
9099, April 18, 1918----	17. 50	17140, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
9100, April 18, 1918----	22. 50	17141, April 30, 1918---	45. 00
9105, April 18, 1918----	25. 50	17142, April 30, 1918---	50. 00
9106, April 18, 1918----	26. 00	17143, April 30, 1918---	166. 66
9108, April 18, 1918----	23. 50	17144, April 30, 1918---	100. 00
9113, April 18, 1918----	15. 50	17145, April 30, 1918---	100. 00
9117, April 19, 1918----	20. 75	17146, April 30, 1918---	100. 00
9119, April 19, 1918----	22. 83	17147, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
9120, April 19, 1918----	23. 50	17148, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
9132, April 20, 1918----	17. 00	17149, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
9135, April 20, 1918----	20. 00	17150, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
9136, April 20, 1918----	40. 50	17151, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
9137, April 20, 1918----	50. 00	17152, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17096, April 23, 1918---	. 75	17153, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17097, April 23, 1918---	32. 25	17154, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17098, April 24, 1918---	14. 50	17155, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17100, April 24, 1918---	14. 25	17156, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17101, April 24, 1918---	2. 00	17157, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17104, April 24, 1918---	105. 10	17158, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17105, April 24, 1918---	8. 00	17159, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17108, April 24, 1918---	1. 24	17160, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17110, April 24, 1918---	25. 98	17161, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17111, April 24, 1918---	47. 98	17162, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17112, April 25, 1918---	134. 00	17163, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17113, April 25, 1918---	29. 92	17164, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17114, April 25, 1918---	9. 00	17165, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17115, April 25, 1918---	7. 00	17166, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17116, April 25, 1918---	83. 46	17167, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17117, April 25, 1918---	26. 26	17168, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17118, April 25, 1918---	2. 50	17169, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17119, April 26, 1918---	16. 36	17170, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17120, April 26, 1918---	14. 00	17171, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17121, April 26, 1918---	2. 50	17172, April 30, 1918---	60. 00
17122, April 26, 1918---	18. 24	17173, April 29, 1918---	1. 80
17124, April 26, 1918---	42. 00	17175, April 29, 1918---	. 79
17125, April 26, 1918---	10. 00	17176, April 29, 1918---	88. 85
17129, April 26, 1918---	114. 75	17177, April 29, 1918---	15. 00
17131, April 30, 1918---	250. 00	17178, April 29, 1918---	40. 64

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Check No. and date.	Amount.	Check No. and date	Amount.
17179, April 29, 1918---	\$2.80	17229, April 30, 1918---	\$54.25
17180, April 29, 1918---	2.58	17230, April 30, 1918---	20.50
17181, April 29, 1918---	63.55	17231, April 30, 1918---	15.01
17182, April 29, 1918---	12.38	17232, April 30, 1918---	15.50
17183, April 29, 1918---	152.15	17233, April 30, 1918---	16.50
17184, April 29, 1918---	30.38	17234, April 30, 1918---	22.00
17185, April 29, 1918---	10.48	17235, April 30, 1918---	16.50
17186, April 29, 1918---	725.00	17236, April 30, 1918---	19.75
17187, April 30, 1918---	10.00	17237, April 30, 1918---	15.52
17188, April 30, 1918---	26.00	17238, April 30, 1918---	21.00
17189, April 30, 1918---	4.30	17239, April 30, 1918---	21.25
17190, April 30, 1918---	10.00	17240, April 30, 1918---	24.80
17191, April 30, 1918---	6.28	17241, April 30, 1918---	24.72
17192, April 30, 1918---	153.27	17242, April 30, 1918---	73.75
17193, April 30, 1918---	2.92	17243, April 30, 1918---	24.50
17194, April 30, 1918---	363.56	17245, April 30, 1918---	67.75
17195, April 30, 1918---	31.75	17396, April 30, 1918---	22.50
17196, April 30, 1918---	211.27	17397, April 30, 1918---	13.75
17197, April 30, 1918---	4.56	17398, April 30, 1918---	17.00
17198, April 30, 1918---	48.94	17399, April 30, 1918---	23.50
17199, April 30, 1918---	6.67	17400, April 30, 1918---	19.86
17200, April 30, 1918---	25.74	17401, April 30, 1918---	21.70
17201, April 30, 1918---	17.50	17402, April 30, 1918---	36.55
17202, April 30, 1918---	3.00	17403, April 30, 1918---	.50
17203, April 30, 1918---	195.00	17404, April 30, 1918---	129.19
17204, April 30, 1918---	169.75	17405, April 30, 1918---	135.87
17205, April 30, 1918---	7.00	17406, April 30, 1918---	114.75
17206, April 30, 1918---	15.75	17407, April 30, 1918---	20.40
17207, April 30, 1918---	32.75	17408, April 30, 1918---	14.20
17208, April 30, 1918---	7.35	17409, April 30, 1918---	5.00
17209, April 30, 1918---	3.59	17410, April 30, 1918---	217.35
17210, April 30, 1918---	28.80	17411, April 30, 1918---	5.00
17212, April 30, 1918---	30.00	17412, April 30, 1918---	30.45
17214, April 30, 1918---	150.00	17413, April 30, 1918---	5.00
17215, April 30, 1918---	33.00	17414, April 30, 1918---	2.15
17216, April 30, 1918---	12.25	17415, April 30, 1918---	58.78
17217, April 30, 1918---	25.00	17416, April 30, 1918---	18.33
17218, April 30, 1918---	22.75	17417, April 30, 1918---	50.00
17220, April 30, 1918---	17.00	17418, April 30, 1918---	47.30
17222, April 30, 1918---	27.59	17419, April 30, 1918---	16.00
17223, April 30, 1918---	22.50	17420, April 30, 1918---	9.36
17224, April 30, 1918---	6.25	17422, April 30, 1918---	170.52
17225, April 30, 1918---	24.42	17423, April 30, 1918---	153.24
17226, April 30, 1918---	15.48		
17228, April 30, 1918---	17.70	Total-----	\$10,012.66

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FOOD COMMISSION

Period from May 17, 1917, to April 30, 1918.

STATEMENT OF CASH ON HAND IN BANCO TERRITORIAL Y AGRICOLA
DE PUERTO RICO.

Cash balance in Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico, as per
pass book balanced April 30, 1918----- \$19,654.92
Less outstanding checks:

Check No.	Amount.
245730-----	\$225.00
245753-----	60.00
245758-----	60.00
245779-----	102.24
245780-----	27.00
245781-----	31.00
245782-----	34.50
245783-----	16.13
245786-----	60.25
245788-----	269.50
	<hr/> 885.62

Balance available on April 30, 1918----- \$18,769.30

EXHIBIT I—Schedule “C”.

FOOD COMMISSION

Period from May 17, 1917, to April 30, 1918.

STATEMENT OF CASH ON HAND IN THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Cash balance in the Royal Bank of Canada, as per pass book balanced
April 30, 1918----- \$38,875.22
Less outstanding checks:
Check No. 283010----- 60.00

Balance available on April 30, 1918----- \$38,815.22

EXHIBIT I—Schedule “D”.

FOOD COMMISSION.

FOOD COMMISSION

Period from May 17, 1917, to April 30, 1918.

STATEMENT OF CASH ON HAND IN THE NATIONAL CITY BANK,
NEW YORK.

Cash balance in the National City Bank of New York, as per statement dated March 30, 1918-----	\$106,993.58
Endorsement of draft on Kountze Bros. of New York-----	100,000.00
Endorsement of drafts No. 3, No. 2 and No. 1 on Armour & Co....	7,315.00
Endorsement of draft on Kountze Bros. of New York-----	100,000.00
Endorsement of draft on the National City Bank of New York---	100,000.00
Endorsement of draft on Muller Schall & Co., of New York-----	100,000.00
<hr/>	
Total in bank and in transit-----	\$514,308.58
Less outstanding drafts:	
Draft No. 5 and cable order in favor of Wells Fargo National Bank dated April 23, 1918-----	\$200,000.00
Draft No. 6 in favor of Wells Fargo National Bank dated April 23, 1918-----	60,000.00
<hr/>	
	260,000.00
<hr/>	
Balance available on April 30, 1918-----	\$254,308.58

EXHIBIT I—Schedule "E".

FOOD COMMISSION

Period from May 17, 1917, to April 30, 1918.

STATEMENT OF CASH ON HAND IN THE WELLS FARGO NEVADA
NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Cash balance in the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank, San Francisco, Cal., as per statement dated April 30, 1918-----	\$249,277.01
Deposit in transit:	
Draft No. 6 on the National City Bank of New York, dated April 23, 1918-----	60,000.00
<hr/>	
Balance available on April 30, 1918-----	\$309,277.01

EXHIBIT I—Schedule "F".

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FOOD COMMISSION

TRIAL BALANCE AS OF APRIL 30, 1918.

Accrued interest payable -----		\$263.01
Freight, cartage and express -----	\$16.12	
Bills payable -----		450,000.00
Cash -----	759,529.79	
Unexpendable property (inventory at cost) -----	2,249.15	
Expenses -----	4,404.93	
Postage, telegraph and telephone -----	3,280.99	
Sub-Committee of Agriculture -----	23,184.65	
Salaries -----	17,846.79	
Stock (inventory at cost, \$154,920) -----		449,735.31
Interest on notes -----	16,085.42	
Traveling expenses, wages and per diems -----	4,536.37	
Seeds account (inventory at cost, \$578.73) -----	1,063.29	
Petty cash -----	50.00	
Claim account -----	4.24	
Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation -----	3,451.52	
Rentals -----	793.32	
Director of Agriculture, St. Croix -----	3.45	
Depreciation of unexpendable property -----	160.23	
Reserve for depreciation of unexpendable property -----		160.23
Accrued insurance -----	7,347.34	
Advances to municipalities, seeds account -----	13,683.03	
Advances to municipalities, meat account -----	500.00	
Loss and gain -----	343.19	
Interest and discount -----		3,418.49
Exchange -----		465.55
Military Government of Santo Domingo -----	334.40	
Custom duties -----	34,850.36	
P. C. Adams, special disbursing officer -----	600.92	
Market Division -----	2,217.17	
Advance to Federal Food Administrator -----	1,564.73	
Frank McIntyre -----	2,015.69	
Kansas Milling Company -----	11.90	
Tyrell Rice Milling Company -----	7.75	
Helm and Company -----	375.60	
New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company -----	804.01	
Joaquín Díaz, Yauco -----	637.50	
Market Division, crops and seeds (inventory at cost) -----	552.65	
Market Division, unexpendable property (inventory at cost) -----	1,551.61	
Reserve for depreciation of unexpendable property, Market Division -----		15.52

\$904,058.11 \$904,058.11

FOOD COMMISSION.

FOOD COMMISSION

STATEMENT SHOWING RESULT OF OPERATION FOR THE YEAR
ENDING APRIL 30, 1918.

OPERATING ACCOUNT.

By sales during the year-----		\$1,680,193.32
To cost of goods sold-----		1,075,538.01
		<hr/>
Gross profits from sales-----		\$604,655.31
To expenses as follows:		
Salaries-----	\$17,846.79	
Postage, telegraph and telephone-----	3,280.99	
Freight, cartage and express-----	16.12	
Traveling expenses, wages and per diems-----	4,536.37	
Rentals-----	793.32	
Interest on notes-----	16,085.42	
Accrued insurance (paid)-----	7,347.34	
Custom duties-----	34,850.36	
Expenses, Market Division-----	2,217.17	
Expenses, Sub-Committee of Agriculture-----	23,184.65	
Depreciation, office furniture and fixtures (1 per cent per month)-----	160.23	
Miscellaneous expenses-----	4,404.93	
	<hr/>	114,723.69
Net gain from operation to loss and gain below-----		<hr/> \$489,931.62

LOSS AND GAIN ACCOUNT.

By net gain from operation-----		\$489,931.62
By interest and discount-----		3,418.49
By exchange-----		465.55
		<hr/>
		\$493,815.66
To claim account-----	\$4.24	
To seeds account-----	484.56	
To sundries-----	343.19	
	<hr/>	831.99
Net profits for the year-----		<hr/> \$492,983.67
To Food Commission, capital account-----	\$492,983.67	

\$492,983.67 \$492,983.67

EXHIBIT III.

FOOD COMMISSION

BALANCE SHEET AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 30, 1918.

ASSETS.

CASH:

In banks and in transit (see Exhibit I)	\$759,529.79	
In office (petty cash)	50.00	
In hands of P. C. Adama, Special Disbursement Officer	600.92	
In hands of General Frank McIntyre	2,015.69	
		<u>\$762,196.40</u>

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:

Bureau of Supplies, Printing and Transportation ..	\$3,451.52	
Director of Agriculture, St. Croix	3.45	
Advances to municipalities, seeds account	13,683.03	
Advances to municipalities, meat account	500.00	
Military Government of Santo Domingo	334.40	
Advances to Federal Food Administrator	1,564.73	
Kansas Milling Company	11.90	
Tyrell Rice Milling Company	7.75	
Helm & Company	375.60	
New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company	804.01	
Joaquín Díaz, Yauco	637.50	
		<u>21,373.89</u>

INVENTORIES:

Stock (see Exhibit IV, Schedule "B")	\$154,920.00	
Seeds Account (see Exhibit IV, Schedule "B") ..	578.73	
Office furniture and fixtures	\$2,249.15	
Less reserve for depreciation	160.23	
		<u>2,088.92</u>
Market Division, implements, tools, etc. \$1,551.61		
Less reserve for depreciation	15.52	
		<u>1,536.09</u>
Market Division, crops and seeds	552.65	
		<u>159,676.39</u>
		<u>\$943,246.68</u>

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Accrued interest payable	\$263.01	
Bills payable	450,000.00	
Food Commission capital account	492,983.67	
		<u>\$943,246.68</u>

FOOD COMMISSION.

FOOD COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS ADVANCED TO MUNICIPALITIES AS AGENTS OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE PURPOSE OF PURCHASING SEEDS TO BE SOLD TO THE FARMERS AT COST, AS OF APRIL 30, 1918.

Municipality.	Amount advanced.
Adjuntas	\$1,823.51
Aguas Buenas	19.50
Aibonito	546.06
Añasco	290.24
Arecibo	256.50
Arroyo	526.23
Barranquitas	72.75
Barros	254.76
Cabo Rojo	63.75
Caguas	14.00
Camuy	392.20
Carolina	662.12
Cayey	942.63
Cidra	70.00
Coamo	52.00
Corozal	50.05
Guayama	68.25
Guayanilla	10.00
Gurabo	45.50
Hatillo	31.00
Juncos	15.00
Lares	367.26
Las Marías	241.87
Mayagüez	140.00
Moca	735.86
Morovis	339.23
Patillas	104.88
Ponce	203.50
Quebradillas	145.17
San Germán	99.50
San Sebastián	2,754.69
Santa Isabel	9.25
Utua	1,491.29
Vega Baja	6.37
Villalba	67.50
Yauco	770.61
Total	\$13,683.03

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FOOD COMMISSION

INVENTORIES AS OF APRIL 30, 1918.

STOCK INVENTORY.

Bulkhead Shed Warehouse, San Juan:

8,207 sacks Saigon Rice, at \$17-----	\$139,519.00
1,990 sacks California (CSC2) rice, at \$7.40)-----	14,726.00
Lumber in stock -----	200.00
	<hr/> \$154,445.00

Ponce Warehouse:

25 sacks Saigon rice, at \$17-----	425.00
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Mayagüez Warehouse:

Lumber in stock -----	50.00
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Total of stock inventory -----	\$154,920.00
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SEEDS INVENTORY.

Fruit Exchange Warehouse, San Juan:

2 bags peanuts, 175 pounds, at 11 cents-----	\$19.25
2 bags Soudan grass, 210 pounds, at 40 cents-----	84.00
22.5 bags red beans, 2,250 pounds, at 14 cents-----	315.00
2.5 bags corn, 250 pounds, at 5.5 cents-----	13.75
¾ bag castor beans, 135 pounds, at 12 cents-----	16.20
Seeds in transit—	

To G. S. Swanson-----	\$11.00
To Southern Fruit Co -----	9.00
To Dr. Martha F. Caul -----	28.68
	<hr/> 48.68

\$496.88*Coamo Warehouse:*

White beans, 798.5 pounds, at \$10.25 hwt-----	81.85
--	-------

Total of seeds inventory -----	\$578.73
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FOOD COMMISSION.

FOOD COMMISSION

Period from May 17, 1917, to April 30, 1918.

TRIAL BALANCE AS OF MAY 1, 1918.

Bills payable		\$450,000.00
Cash	\$759,529.79	
Petty cash	50.00	
Director of Agriculture, St. Croix	3.45	
Reserve for depreciation of unexpendable property		160.23
Advance to municipalities, meat account	500.00	
Military Government of Santo Domingo	334.40	
Accrued interest payable		263.01
Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation	3,451.52	
P. C. Adams, Special Disbursement Officer	600.92	
Advance to municipalities, seeds account	13,683.03	
Unexpendable property	2,249.15	
Advance to Federal Food Administrator	1,564.73	
Seeds account	578.73	
Stock	154,920.00	
General Frank McIntyre	2,015.69	
Kansas Milling Company	11.90	
Tyrell Rice Milling Company	7.75	
Helm & Company	375.60	
New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company	804.01	
Joaquín Díaz, Yauco	637.50	
Market Division, crops and seeds	552.65	
Market Division, unexpendable property	1,551.61	
Reserve for depreciation of unexpendable property, Market Division		15.52
Food Commission, capital account		492,983.67

\$943,422.43 \$943,422.43

EXHIBIT V.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

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Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE "A".

LIQUIDATION OF COST AND PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF CARGO OF
RICE BOUGHT AT SAIGON AND SOLD IN NAPLES FOR ACCOUNT
OF THE FOOD COMMISSION OF PORTO RICO.

Invoice value paid through the Philippine National Bank.....	\$200,305.11
Paid to the American Consul at Naples expenses in unloading and insurance.....	\$18,750.00
Less refund for incomplete voyage.....	6,250.00
	<u>12,500.00</u>
Paid Peabody, Slosson & Smith for marine insurance on hull and cargo.....	\$10,500.00
Less refund for incomplete voyage.....	900.00
	<u>9,600.00</u>
Paid to the Philippine Government for expenses in connection with purchase and loading of rice.....	9,637.80
Paid to the American Consul at Naples expenses in unloading and inspecting cargo.....	484.31
Traveling expenses in connection with purchase of rice to replace the above cargo.....	<u>1,991.29</u>
Total cost.....	<u>\$234,518.51</u>
Net profit.....	<u>500,656.68</u>
Total amount received from the Italian Government.....	<u>\$735,175.19</u>

FOOD COMMISSION.
Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE "B",

STATEMENT OF NOTES SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNOR DURING THE
 FISCAL YEAR 1917-18 AND THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN PAID UP.

		Debit.	Credit.
May	17, 1917, One note, American Colonial Bank-----		\$50,000
June	11, 1917, Three notes, Banco Comercial de P. R.--		150,000
June	2, 1917, Six notes, American Colonial Bank-----		285,000
July	11, 1917, Three notes, Banco Terr. y Agrícola-----		150,000
Aug.	31, 1917, Payment of one note, Am. Col. Bank----	\$50,000	
Sept.	27, 1917, One note, Banco Comercial de P. R.-----	50,000	
Sept.	27, 1917, One note, Banco Territorial y Agrícola-----	50,000	
Nov.	21, 1917, Five notes, Royal Bank of Canada-----		250,000
Nov.	27, 1917, Payment of one note, Bk. Com. de P. R.-----	50,000	
Nov.	27, 1917, Payment of one note, Bk. Terr. y Agr.-----	50,000	
Nov.	30, 1917, Payment of two notes, Am. Col. Bank-----	100,000	
Dec.	26, 1917, Payment of one note, Bk. Com. de P. R.-----	50,000	
Jan.	2, 1918, Payment of two notes, American Colo- nial Bank (\$35,000, \$50,000)-----	85,000	
Feb.	25, 1918, Payment of one note, Bk. Terr. y Agr.-----	50,000	
March	1, 1918, Payment of one note, Am. Col. Bank-----	50,000	
March	11, 1918, Payment of two notes, Royal Bk. Can.-----	100,000	
April	11, 1918, Payment of one note, Royal Bank Can.-----	50,000	
April	23, 1918, Two notes, Banco Comercial de P. R.-----		100,000
April	23, 1918, Two notes, Banco Territorial y Agr.-----		100,000
April	23, 1918, Two notes, American Colonial Bank-----		100,000
	Balance-----	450,000	
		<hr/>	
		\$1,185,000	\$1,185,000
		<hr/>	
	Balance, unpaid, April 30, 1918-----		\$450,000

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL WORK FROM MAY 9 TO AUGUST 31, 1917.

The first meeting of the Committee on Agriculture was held May 9, 1917, and a temporary organization was formed. During the next five weeks, information relating to food crops was obtained by correspondence and personal visits to nearly all the municipalities on the Island, and after that, field work was undertaken.

Staff.

The first agricultural agent was appointed June 18, and by July 1, the staff consisted of one man paid by the Federal Government, besides Mr. Henricksen, and 43 men paid by the Commission, together with two clerks. The men were practically all school teachers, and most of them were appointed to work during the vacation in the districts where they lived, at a salary of \$30 per month.

Scope of Work.

The object of the agricultural work being to increase and to maintain the food supply of the Island, the field agents were instructed to devote themselves to that task. The general rules laid down were: URGE PROTECTION, GIVE INSTRUCTIONS AND OBTAIN DATA.

In the matter of urging it was found that the great majority of the country people were willing and anxious to do their part in helping to win the war. Some could not see their way clear to plant any more than they had planted, although they had plenty of idle land. Others could not, for one reason or another, plant anything at all. There were many hundreds of those, but through correspondence and repeated visits of the field agents, ways were suggested and means found by which thousands of acres were planted. Although the field agents, were by no means expert agriculturists, they, all of them, had a far better knowledge than the average Porto Rican small farmer. For that reason the instruction given at personal visits to individual farmers, and in lectures at meetings in the rural districts, was of great value to the people.

In the matter of obtaining data we found great opposition on account of the fact that the country people were very suspicious of any and all government agents. It was feared that the Government had some sinister designs, such as increasing taxation. For that reason, as well as by reason of the immensity of the task itself, the first fairly reliable crop statistics were finished by September 1 as planned. It was found necessary to hire special men to help the regular agents during the last week in August, but even with that help the statistics were not finished until September 15. As shown in Table No. 1, in planting up to September 15, 1917, of the ten food crops reported upon, totaled 137,273 acres.

Equalizing Distribution.

It was found at the very beginning that the prices on food crops were very much higher in some places than in others, and the agricultural agents were furnished with information on that matter every week. It soon became apparent, however, that this Commission had to render direct assistance, especially in supplying seeds, and the seeds actually handled amounted to 11,212 pounds. This seed, with the exception of a limited amount, was bought on the Island in districts where there was not a shortage, the sales price being in all cases merely cost plus transportation.

AGRICULTURAL WORK FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1917, TO APRIL 30, 1918.

The agricultural agents mentioned above, were all employees of the Department of Education, and working for a small salary during the summer vacation. But as the results were so encouraging, it was decided to organize a Department of Agriculture of the Food Commission, which organization was perfected, and the work continued without interruption.

Staff.

In order to avoid the overlapping of work and a waste of money, the new organization was made to include not alone the Food Commission and the Federal Agricultural Extension Department, but also the Educational Department, which was at that time the only other department doing agricultural extension work on the Island. Twenty-five men were engaged by the Food Commission and placed in as many different school districts. The Department of Education had on its teaching staff ten agricultural teachers in charge of agricultural work in ten separate school districts, making thirty-five men

in all. In this scheme of co-operation these special teachers of agriculture became partly responsible to the Food Commission through this department, and the entire staff of rural teachers became collaborators. On the other hand, the twenty-five men paid by this Commission became agricultural teachers, partly responsible to the Department of Education through the school supervisors of the districts where they were placed.

The Federal Agricultural Extension Department furnished one man, Mr. Henry C. Henricksen, to continue in charge of the work, and another man, Mr. Félix Reina, who became agricultural lecturer. An additional agricultural lecturer was paid by this Commission.

Expenditures September 1, 1917, to April 30, 1918.

Office Expenses:

Salaries	\$1,254.62	
Supplies, printing and postage.....	888.63	
		\$2,143.25

Field expenses:

Salaries	\$12,196.66	
Traveling expenses	8,801.99	
		20,998.65

Total.....		\$23,141.90
------------	--	-------------

Scope of Work.

With the experience gained during the two months previous to September 1, it was possible to organize the work on a permanent basis from the very beginning. Plans were outlined and mimeographed and report cards in sizes to fit standard filing cases were printed. Charts and lectures were prepared and a meeting was called to be held in the Carnegie Library in San Juan. The meeting continued for three days and was attended by the entire staff. The work, its object and how to do it was explained and discussed; lectures were delivered by members of the Food Commission and by officers of the Agricultural Department, and every one had a clear idea of the work before leaving the meeting. The following is a detailed statement of different kinds of work, the records of which we have on file.

Agricultural Committees.

Instructions were given to the agricultural agents to start their work by holding meetings in all rural districts and asking the people

to organize at least one agricultural committee in each *barrio*. That was done and a number of committees were organized at once. In some districts it required several months to perfect the organizations, and as a matter of fact some *barrios* are yet to be organized, whereas in other *barrios* there may be as many as three committees.

It has not been possible to conduct a direct correspondence with each separate committee, and so far most of the information we have about this part of the work has come through the agricultural agents. As soon as we receive the report card stating that a new committee has been formed in a certain municipality, giving the name of the *barrio* and the names of the officers, we issue a nicely engraved certificate which is then usually posted in the local school house, or whichever other meeting place the committee may have.

The work of these organizations has been of inestimable value to this Commission. Through them it has been possible to hold interesting and instructive agricultural meetings, to conduct experiment and demonstration work, and to gather statistical data, which it would otherwise have been difficult to get. However, the greatest value of this organization work has been and will be, in the future, along the line of community welfare and co-operative efforts similar to what we find in other countries.

We cannot in this report give a detailed statement of the work of the different committees, but we may mention a few examples.

One central committee representing a municipality collected a lot of seed (beans and corn) for free distribution among the poorer planters of the community. In another place a committee of ladies collected money with which to buy garden seeds that were distributed among the children of the municipality. In a great number of cases landowners and those who own no land have met on common ground in committee meeting, and agreed upon ways and means for planting an additional acreage of land.

While this is being written, a president of a committee in a rural district reports that on April 27 a meeting was held by this committee, in which it was decided to do away with all gambling in the *barrio*. Those who know the baneful effects of cockfighting and other kinds of gambling in Porto Rico will realize what it means when the rural population takes such a stand.

In several communities the problem of stealing is being solved by the local committees. We know that, in spite of the laws of the Island, and without criticizing those who enforce the law, this par-

ticular problem is very serious. Not more so than it is in other islands in the West Indies, but in view of the difficulties encountered in some islands, even with laws much more stringent than those of Porto Rico, it is evident that the problem will never be solved until it is solved by the people themselves.

In view of the fact that the organization of agricultural committees is the beginning of agricultural co-operation, there is almost an unlimited scope for future activity. But as it is not the object of this report to outline what has been done, we shall merely mention that the distribution of thousands of dollars' worth of seeds on credit, through the mayors, has been greatly facilitated by the local organizations. Also in a few cases farm implements have been obtained by farmers and neighbors on the co-operative plan.

Agricultural Meetings.

The value of agricultural meetings has already been mentioned. So called parents' meetings have been held during the last few years under the auspices of the Department of Education, and the meetings held this year have been in line with those, except that agriculture has usually been the chief topic, and, of course, the work in general has been greatly extended.

The success of these meetings has by no means been due entirely to the effort of the agricultural agents alone. The school supervisors have in many districts been the prime movers, and in practically all districts the school teachers, as well as prominent people of the town, have taken active part. The two traveling lecturers have been moving from place to place constantly, but it has, of course, not been possible to fill all demands, especially as most of the meetings are held on Saturdays and Sundays.

To help the agricultural agents and other speakers at the meetings, lectures were prepared in this office, mimeographed, and sent out in large enough quantities to supply the demand.

Besides those lectures all the agricultural agents, school supervisors, and a number of rural teachers were furnished with a full set of bulletins from each of the Experiment Stations in Porto Rico, as well as a set of 60 Farmers' Bulletins of those best adapted to Porto Rican conditions. The latter were obtained through the courtesy of Judge Félix Córdova Dávila, Resident Commissioner for Porto Rico in the National Capitol.

Recommendations.

All of this material has furnished enough topics for the meetings so far, but the time has arrived where the people are not satisfied with being told; they want to see. That is natural. In the States, trains and automobile trucks are fitted up with exhibits of crops, live stock, machinery, charts, pictures, etc., and taken from town to town. That we must do here also, in order to make our extension work more efficient. We have some charts and also a couple of lanterns with a limited number of slides belonging to the Federal Department of Agriculture, but we need the actual material and means to move it. Undoubtedly the railroad company will furnish a car, and a lot of implements can be obtained free from dealers. Improved live stock can be borrowed, and all in all, the cost should not be very great.

Demonstration Plots.

The farmer as a class, regardless of nationality, is skeptical. He is usually willing to take advice, but he will not act upon it, unless he knows that it is good advice. He cannot know except he is shown; for that reason demonstration plays such an important rôle in agricultural extension work. Our demonstration plots have been cultivated by farmers, and this department has, as a rule, done nothing more than give advice through the agricultural agents. For that reason it will readily be understood that the value of the work in a certain locality has been dependent in a large measure upon the capability of the agent.

The work in general has been along the following lines: How to improve worn-out land by growing legumes as a cover crop. How to obtain larger yields by certain preparation of the soil. The difference between good and poor cultivation. The value of manure and compost, and how to make the latter. The right and the wrong way of planting the different crops. The value of seed selection. How to prepare the products for storage and how to store them.

Experiment Plots.

It was not the intention of this department to conduct scientific experiments, neither has it been possible to do so, but it has been possible to try out a number of different crops in different parts of the Island, and the data obtained will serve as a foundation for further investigation.

Potatoes.

The Federal Experiment Station paid for 10 barrels of seed potatoes, which were distributed among the agricultural agents, with instructions for planting and cultivating. The object was to find out which are the districts best adapted to potatoes.

The seed used in this experiment was bought from a local merchant. It was out of a lot of potatoes coming from Spain, and although these potatoes were not of a known variety, we took for granted that they would succeed as well or even better than known varieties from the States. That proved to be a mistake, however, for the reports show a uniformly poor yield.

We tried to buy seed potatoes of well-known early varieties in the States, but did not succeed on account of the congestion of traffic during the winter. Those who planted potatoes seem to have used whatever tubers could be obtained in the market. For that reason there is no data on varieties, but it is interesting that the American-grown seed gave uniformly good result.

The data on acreage planted this season is not complete, but it appears to be upwards of a thousand acres.

The yields reported are very variable. We have from some districts reports showing an average of 2,000 pounds per acre, from others 4,000 pounds, and we have even reports of 10,000 pounds. It would appear from our data that in good mellow soil, well prepared and well fertilized, satisfactory yield can be obtained.

As to localities, we have data from all over the Island, lowland as well as highland, showing that potatoes can be grown during the winter months. The question of best localities, as well as that of the most favorable time for planting, has not been definitely determined. November, December, January and February seem to be good planting months for all districts, provided the weather is favorable. On the coastal plains, planting earlier or later seems to be a failure. Whether or not it can be made a success in the mountains during the same months, we do not know.

Further work along this line should be pushed vigorously. It should be ascertained which varieties are most suitable, and the best time for planting in the different districts. The indications are that Porto Rico cannot alone produce enough potatoes for home consumption, but she can also compete with Cuba in shipping potatoes to the States during the winter months.

Soya Beans.

Seeds were distributed for trials in all districts and several hundred pounds sold. The results were uniformly good, and it may be stated that the soya bean will grow in Porto Rico and yield as much and usually more than the red or white bean commonly grown.

Black Venezuelan Beans.

Seeds of that bean were distributed free, through the courtesy of Messrs. Lluberas Hermanos, of Guayanilla. The results show a yield considerably larger than of the red and white beans, but the complaints are that people will not pay as high price for the blacks as for the others. This, however, seems to be due entirely to the color, for the quality is very good.

Pinto Beans.

A hundred pounds of the famous pinto beans, that thrives so well in the arid southwest in the States, were used for experiment purposes. The results are inconclusive, but the trials are being continued.

Varieties of Beans.

Neither the public in general nor the Experiment Station workers have realized that there is such a large number of bean types on the Island. We have a collection of beans that is extremely interesting, and the data on yields shows conclusively that there are some very much more profitable to grow than others. It has been well demonstrated that a good plant breeder in co-operation with the Extension Department would have a fair chance of improving our beans as well as other food crops in a very short time.

Corn.

A half ton of selected corn was distributed free through the courtesy of Llinás & Company, of Yauco. This company also supplied most of the corn seed handled by this Commission, and they seem to be the only dealers who have so far gone to the trouble of selecting the seed and keeping it in perfect condition for many months.

A ton of white Venezuelan corn, slightly damaged, was given to us for free distribution by Frank S. Soler, of San Juan, and the results indicate that it can be grown successfully here.

Several hundred ears of corn were selected in the Cabo Rojo-Lajas district and distributed for experimental purpose, but we have not yet received the data on the result of that work. It is absolutely certain that systematic selection will produce excellent results in a very short time.

Onions.

According to our data there were 566 acres of onions planted this season, as per the following table:

ONIONS HARVESTED DURING SEASON OF 1917 TO 1918.

Municipality.	Acres.
Aguadilla -----	18
Arecibo -----	12
Camuy -----	45
Carolina -----	29
Dorado -----	3
Hatillo -----	99
Isabela -----	214
Lajas -----	5
Loíza -----	41
Manatí -----	25
Quebradillas -----	37
Río Grande -----	10
San Sebastián -----	4
Toa Baja -----	5
Vega Baja -----	19
Total -----	566

There seems to be no complaints regarding yields, although the figures given are very variable. The varieties grown are the so-called Bermuda. The Mediterranean varieties have been tried and have been found to be not successful. The seeds of the Bermuda onion grown in Porto Rico came from the Canary Islands, but on account of the high price and often poor quality experiments are now being made with California seed. Also experiments are being made to show whether or not we can produce the seed here.

The only real complaint of the onion growers, is that the price is too low when they want to sell their crop. That is due to the fact that they have not yet learned how to cure the bulbs and how to keep them. Neither do the growers cull and sort the bulbs, and usually they ship in bags.

All of those problems we have worked with, and by continuing there is no question but what they can be solved. In fact, the problems are solved; it is merely a question of disseminating the knowledge in such manner that the farmers may derive immediate benefit from it.

Peanuts.

Seeds have been bought in the States and distributed for experimental purpose. Also some has been sold and the cultivation has been encouraged, as much as it has been possible to do so. This crop has been grown for years in some districts, but scarcely at all in other districts. We have no reliable data on yields nor on varieties, although the indication is that the so-called Spanish peanut is the best variety for Porto Rico.

Sudan Grass.

This is a forage grass of recent introduction in the States. It has been tried here for about two years, and seed was bought to supply the demand of many who wanted to try it. Its value is supposed to be greatest in the dryer districts, but the data is not conclusive.

Castor Beans.

In line with what is being done in the States to encourage the production of castor beans during the war, we imported seed from Santo Domingo and sent out circulars to planters. About 400 acres have been planted to date, and the acreage will be greatly extended as soon as more seed can be obtained.

Miscellaneous Crops.

There was a general belief a generation since, that certain crops could not be grown in Porto Rico, and that there was no use in trying to grow them. It has been suggested that the belief was kept up by those who had an interest in supplying these food articles, but whether that is so or not it is time to find out what can or cannot be produced.

The garden pea thrives extremely well in Barros. Garlic is produced in small quantities in the Fajardo-Luquillo district and also in the Toa Alta and Vega Alta district.

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Garbanzos are grown frequently in school gardens, and the quality produced is good. These are but a few of the products now imported from abroad that may possibly be grown here, if somebody would take enough interest in the matter.

Recommendations.

From the experience gained, we conclude that practical field demonstrations are very much needed, and we strongly recommend the extension of this work. There is a great mass of accumulated knowledge relating to tropical agriculture, but it will take long for the average Porto Rican farmer to avail himself of it, if he is to get it from books only.

The cost of field demonstration work should not be very great. The land can usually be obtained free for a number of years through co-operation with the municipality, and products will more than pay for the labor. But there will be the salary of a man who can, however, attend to several plots in neighboring municipalities. Also there will be implements, seeds, fertilizers and many other items to pay for, but if the manager is practical, which he must be or the work is valueless, the cost will be small compared with what the Island will realize in increased production, and eventually in increased land value.

Seed Distribution.

Garden seeds produced in the States can always be obtained in Porto Rico, and the quality is, as a rule, good, for there is some commercial competition. The allotment of Congressional seeds was given to this department for distribution by Judge Córdova Dávila, the Resident Commissioner for Porto Rico in Washington, D. C. Also a thousand packages of seeds were also given by Sucesores de Blanes, of Mayagüez, and distributed free.

Farm seeds cannot always be obtained, for no one makes a specialty of handling them. Seeds of rice, beans and corn are always obtained from merchants who handle those grains for consumption, but of course in such cases, selected seeds cannot be obtained and the germination is frequently poor. But aside from that, seeds can frequently not be obtained at planting time except at excessively high prices. The reason is that grains are difficult to keep in this climate without specially made storage tanks, and farmers who have no such tanks and no money with which to buy them, prefer to sell their grains at harvesting time, even though they have to pay much higher prices later.

As stated at the beginning of this report, this Commission was called upon to render direct aid, and what has actually been accomplished is of some magnitude, considering that the work has been performed as a side issue by the regular staff.

SEEDS HANDLED BY THE FOOD COMMISSION DURING THE YEAR ENDED
APRIL 30, 1918.

	Pounds.
Red beans.....	33,211
Black beans.....	1,100
White beans.....	13,016
Castor beans.....	1,100
Soya beans.....	2,400
Kaffir corn.....	1,000
White corn.....	2,750
Selected corn.....	16,540
Cowpeas.....	6,000
Peanuts.....	800
Sudan grass.....	500
Yautias.....	6,000
Total.....	84,417
To seeds bought.....	\$7,864.14
By seeds sold.....	\$6,800.85
By stock on hand April 30.....	578.73
By seeds for experiment and demonstration purposes.....	125.22
Loss by spoiling, shipping, etc.....	359.34
	\$7,864.14 \$7,864.14

As shown in the above statement, some seeds were used for demonstration purpose. Some were imported by special demand from planters, but on account of the long time before the shipments reached here the best planting season was over and some of the seeds lost germination by being kept in stock too long. All of the seeds bought were sold at purchase price, and as there is always a loss in shipping and handling, the transaction resulted in a loss. However, the service has resulted in thousands of acres of land being planted, because we have been able to supply seeds in many cases at prices five to six cents lower than the regular market price.

The production of food crops (*frutos menores*) in Porto Rico is, under normal conditions, distinctly a small farmer's business, and of course it is equally so under war conditions, although many of the larger planters are helping. The small planters, who usually rent the land they cultivate, are frequently poor, and it has been necessary to render financial aid to enable them to plant. While such

aid was often given by the landowners, this Commission was usually called upon to supply the seed on credit. This was arranged with the municipal authorities, who became responsible for the money loaned and who gave out the seeds against contracts signed by such planters as were recommended by our agricultural agents and the local organizations. The amount of money actually loaned out in that way amounts to \$14,099.34, as detailed in Table No. 2, Column II, and we have so far had no report of a planter being unable or unwilling to pay back the loan.

Home Gardens.

The home garden is partly an educational effort. The Department of Education has been advocating the movement for some time, and it has come almost entirely through the schools. The development has been especially strong this year, because of the work of the agricultural agents, and it is worth mentioning here because the home gardens have supplied a very considerable amount of food. With some extra effort it will be possible to extend this work, and we believe that it will be profitable to do so. In the city of Ponce the school children have what they call war gardens. They have about 500 such gardens which are supposed to be in places that were not cultivated until this year.

The data on home gardens given in Table No. 2, column No. 6, is of no great statistical value, for the size of such gardens vary from a few square feet to an acre in extent. But it illustrates in some measure the extent of the activity.

School Gardens.

While the school garden is entirely an educational measure and part of the regular work of the Department of Education, we mention it because the agricultural agents have helped to make it a success this year. Also it is of considerable importance from the standpoint of food production, as we are aware of many instances where the school garden has at times been practically the only source of a regular supply of vegetables for a town, also frequently school gardens supply plants for home gardens, and in that way help to stimulate production. In connection with that, it is also worth mentioning that the sale of these products is an important matter in itself. We have reports showing that in places the sale of vegetables cover all expenses for seed, tools and hired labor, and the surplus money, which is in some cases considerable, has been devoted

to the purchase of War Saving Stamps. If school gardens can teach the children the value of saving, the work is doubly valuable and the Department of Education should be highly complimented.

Crop Statistics.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, the crop report issued in September 1917, gives the first statistical data that was ever collected on this Island, of the crops mentioned. It has, of course, been necessary for this Commission to have such a data, and the work has been continued, as shown in Table No. 3. The first couple of months we encountered many difficulties that could not have been overcome so easily if it had not been for the valuable co-operation of the ever-willing rural school teacher. The backwoods farmer was by no means willing to believe that the Government did not want to take something away from him. But of all public institutions, the school comes closest to the people, and it was possible to get results through the schools where any other agency would have failed. That particular obstacle has now been removed, and it will in the future be possible to gather statistics through the local committees. But at best a crop statistical services here is a different problem compared with what it is in the North. We have here twelve months of planting and harvesting, and for that reason it is continuous work the year round. Another difficulty is that crops here are not usually planted one by one, but often two and sometimes three together. For that reason the data is not always correct. Also there are such an innumerable lot of small plots, which makes it so much more difficult than when there are large fields.

However, the statistical work has been a great stimulus to crop production, and while we do not claim that the data is absolutely correct, we know that it is as accurate as could be expected under these circumstances, and a solid foundation, on which to continue, has been laid.

We are not at this time reporting on any but the ten so-called "*frutos menores*." We are, however, gathering statistics also of the *frutos mayores*, as well as miscellaneous crops, but as the data is not complete we prefer to report on the rest at a later date, reporting now only the number of coconut plants, bananas and plantains and their present average production. (Table No. 4.)

Live Stock.

In the latter part of December of 1917, and in January of this year a very complete statistic of live stock was obtained. A detailed

report of that is given in Table No. 5, and the data is self-explanatory.

There has been much agitation during the year about the importation of cattle for breeding and cattle for slaughtering; goats for milk; hogs, chickens, etc. This has all been carefully considered, and investigations have been made as to where any of these animals could be obtained. To begin with, it was found that no live stock, except poultry, could be imported from foreign countries except under health regulations which could not be readily complied with.

Through the efforts of the War Department, Washington, D. C., and the Resident Commissioner to the United States, Hon. Félix Córdova Dávila, the importation of cattle for slaughter has been arranged with the Virgin Islands, and although no cattle has (at the time this report is made) been imported, it is the intention of the Department of Agriculture to do so, and with the object in view of reducing the cost of beef throughout the Island. Arrangements are also now being made to bring in pure-bred poultry, of which eggs will be sold to the people of Porto Rico at reasonable rates for breeding purpose only.

Pure-bred milch goats have been very difficult to obtain and the price is at present very high, but we have not given up hope of being able to buy a few.

Belgian hares will also be brought in very soon and sold at cost.

Tick Eradication.

One of the greatest drawbacks to stock in Porto Rico is the presence of the cattle tick. As it is well known that any isolated region can be freed from that pest in the limited time of six months, and as the methods are well known, this department has made a special effort to disseminate that knowledge. A large illustrated poster was widely distributed over the Island, and a special lecture on ticks was sent out. Later, when an agricultural conference was held in Mayagüez, a committee was appointed to outline a suitable scheme for exterminating the tick in Porto Rico. Mr. Henry C. Henricksen, director of this department, is chairman of that committee, and he reports that all the necessary data is now at hand, such as wholesale cost of chemicals, etc., and very shortly the committee will be ready to report.

Special Efforts to Increase Production.

In the middle of February pledge cards were sent out to all

agents, together with blank forms to be filled in at agricultural meetings. This was intended to stimulate planting during March and April. The lists received have been tabulated, and the figures are given in Table No. 2, column No. 10. Another means for stimulating the agricultural work was the distribution of service buttons to those school children and small farmers that were most active in the propaganda. Twenty-five thousand such buttons were distributed and the result has been most gratifying.

The catch phrase of this department, "There is no place for idle land nor for the idle man in Porto Rico," has been aptly translated into Spanish, and it has been used to very good effect.

It has not been possible to push the children's club work, such as poultry clubs, corn clubs, pigs club, etc., but that will very soon be taken up as a special feature, as will also the city garden work where that is not yet developed.

Agricultural exhibitions have been arranged for in most districts, and this Commission has granted prizes, hoping in that way to increase the supply as well as to stimulate the effort to produce a better quality.

Publications.

As mentioned before in this report, publications of various kinds have been furnished to the agricultural agents, teachers and other co-operators. Three series of these publications have been issued in mimeographed form, *viz*: lectures, circulars and charts.

LECTURES WITH LECTURE CHARTS.

- No. 1.—Feed Your Soil if You Want it to Feed You.
- No. 2.—Increased Production.
- No. 3.—Gardening.
- No. 4.—Seed Selection.
- No. 5.—Potatoes.
- No. 6.—Bat Guano as a Fertilizer.
- No. 7.—Kill that Tick.

CIRCULARS.

- No. 1.—Storage of Grains.
- No. 2.—Sudan Grass.
- No. 3.—Velvet Beans.
- No. 4.—Peanut Butter.
- No. 5.—Soya Beans.

SPECIAL CHARTS.

- No. 1.—Imports, 1917.
No. 2.—Exports, 1917.
No. 3.—Planting Table.

POSTERS.

- An Appeal to Farmers—by President Wilson.
The Mission of the Farmer—by David F. Houston, Secretary of
Agriculture.
Attention Farmers.
Kill that Tick.

Market Division.

For the purpose of increasing the supply of garden-truck, in order that the requirements of the Cantonement would not be too great a drain on the city of San Juan, this department has urged its agents throughout the Island to encourage the farmer to plant garden truck as well as staple food crops.

It has been found that, while most farmers are willing and ready to assist, most of the lands are not suitable for this purpose, principally on account of lack of water, therefore this department leased, a farm of more than two hundred and fifty acres near the city of Aibonito, installed an irrigation system, and has already begun on an extensive scale the planting of all kinds of garden truck.

Market places for the sale of farm products of all kinds will shortly be erected in locations decided to be the best for the purpose and where the farmer can bring his products to be sold directly to the consumer.

Summary.

The organization of this department, as it is today, is the result of a gradual development. The temporary organization, lasting until September 1, 1917, was so successful, that the more permanent work could be continued without interruption. The scope of the work may be summed up in the rules formulated for the guidance of the agricultural agents: URGE PRODUCTION, GIVE INSTRUCTION, AND OBTAIN DATA.

The production of food crops has been greatly increased. Much idle land has been planted, and many people have been induced to plant who, for one reason or another, did not plant before. The slogan "THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR IDLE LAND NOR FOR THE IDLE MAN IN PORTO RICO" is now well known in the rural districts.

An idea of the amount of instruction given, may be gained by referring to meetings held, demonstration plots, gardens, etc., and the data obtained has been tabulated. Table No. 2 of this report gives a detailed statement of results obtained. It shows that 72 municipalities out of the 75 on the Island, not counting San Juan, have been covered by our field service with 35 agricultural agents, and further—

Agricultural committees formed	1,135
Agricultural meetings held	1,453
Demonstration plots	489
Home gardens	22,871
School gardens	1,410
Acreage of food crops planted during the year	334,725
Seeds supplied on credit through the municipalities	\$14,099.34

Table No. 4 shows the live-stock statistics with a total of 325,758 head of horned stock, 72,259 head of horses and mules, 102,336 head of hogs, 49,127 head of goats, and 976,048 head of poultry.

Tables Nos. 1 and 3 give a detailed statement of acres planted. How much of that acreage is due to the effort of this department we have no means of ascertaining, for there is no statistical data to compare with. It may be pertinent, however, to take one item—that of beans, for instance—and compare the production now with the import of the last couple of years.

The import of beans for the year ending June 30, 1916, was 6,696 tons, and for the year ending June 30, 1917, 7,480 tons. These figures include beans, peas, *garbanzos*, etc.

The production of beans and peas planted during the seven and a half months previous to May 1, 1918, should amount to about 13,000 tons, or approximately twice as much as the annual import.

TABLE No. 1—AGRICULTURE.

ACREAGE OF FOOD CROPS PLANTED BEFORE SEPTEMBER 15, 1917.

MUNICIPALITIES	Red Beans	White Beans	Peas (Pigeon)	Pigeon Peas (Gandules)	Corn	Rice	Sweet Potato	Yautia	Cassava	Yams	Total
Adjuntas	195	339	16	233	111	77	263	188	53	4	1,479
Aguada	4	4	26	776	24	112	246	187	60	85	1,524
Aguadilla	94	761	297	526	1,039	600	388	127	702	157	4,101
Aguas Buenas	413	81	52	156	1,020	600	678	423	55	51	3,529
Albionito	462	92	37	822	276	287	750	78	8	8	2,184
Añasco	90	320	555	33	556	114	775	160	119	10	1,967
Arecibo	45	50	20	75	40	8	94	8	12	3	88
Arroyo	118	40	8	248	688	511	108	164	19	60	1,726
Barceloneta	316	178	5	24	108	641	670	404	94	137	2,425
Barranquitas	18	19	85	238	861	255	354	244	75	1	1,327
Barros	67	62	18	84	583	549	586	166	1	1	2,838
Bayamón	100	644	270	250	333	80	726	240	179	126	2,116
Cabo Rojo	93	145	8	30	269	211	591	199	30	13	2,948
Caguas	110	30	19	101	611	287	444	83	30	10	1,589
Camuy	5	105	1	82	101	105	165	135	1	8	1,993
Carolina	8	609	101	564	144	688	296	1	42	25	679
Cayey	348	144	13	1,257	133	163	106	1	187	1	2,489
Ceiba	388	95	15	86	1,200	510	1,170	190	60	22	1,988
Ciales	123	135	27	21	179	324	646	110	38	25	2,433
Cidra	2	14	8	17	10	40	8	40	7	1	3,471
Coamo	3	14	8	17	62	40	119	40	7	1	20
Comerio	75	68	124	108	66	150	20	8	2	2	311
Corozal	109	144	360	326	81	79	32	60	5	5	621
Culebra	76	99	4	239	26	35	24	13	2	2	1,191
Dorado	117	81	120	852	156	134	77	13	40	1	508
Fajardo	45	386	369	261	17	408	98	78	40	1	1,587
Guánica	9	18	63	18	24	15	1	1	17	1	1,785
Guayama	21	102	17	71	846	319	408	123	119	36	1,663
Guayanilla	261	982	1,778	406	2,126	67	789	153	222	245	7,129
Guaynabo	101	210	8	2	82	17	73	20	4	4	517
Gurabo	841	301	66	105	1,178	48	252	200	86	95	2,672
Hatillo	149	150	141	20	200	88	226	44	3	4	1,025
Hornigueros	25	565	195	7,125	22	51	118	118	15	2	8,008
Humacao	64	626	27	218	246	152	1,080	204	18	86	2,664
Isabela	43	83	30	30	150	215	138	204	18	86	1,216
Jayuya	135	70	20	10	150	215	138	204	18	86	1,216
Juana Díaz	27	32	1	21	86	43	105	22	10	52	398
Juncos	94	153	105	13	145	4	85	68	25	53	545
Lajas	120	80	2	2	110	60	165	6	29	80	716
Lares	6	1	3	238	83	30	140	106	600	400	4,225
Las Marias	300	200	150	600	725	250	500	95	7	7	1,185
Las Piedras	25	80	18	14	217	144	585	135	76	33	1,130
Loíza	8	232	38	97	224	51	236	106	72	1	2,268
Luquillo	10	27	3	25	550	560	915	70	50	1	1,126
Manatí	232	40	10	875	380	100	145	97	205	130	2,306
Maricao	45	321	8	685	911	100	319	415	413	448	4,050
Maunabo	270	481	243	175	780	33	458	181	171	113	3,233
Mayagüez	142	937	1	819	626	37	403	95	64	54	2,099
Moca	8	35	12	61	318	555	579	641	137	25	2,372
Morovis	6	22	20	5	72	8	20	20	8	5	186
Naguabo	78	54	86	206	568	39	144	40	59	21	1,245
Naranjito	36	25	110	569	255	89	175	88	89	61	1,497
Patillas	495	396	505	1,366	750	800	855	365	65	50	4,386
Peñuelas	848	16	1	1	811	296	1,194	506	621	175	5,833
Ponce	35	4	4	4	227	37	105	70	10	3	495
Quebradillas	155	185	134	38	230	70	510	220	28	99	32
Rincón	204	282	16	212	202	213	3,544	238	146	6	1,436
Rio Grande	62	199	67	130	541	60	383	155	35	68	5,274
Rio Piedras	95	179	60	105	20	244	136	34	48	53	867
Sabana Grande	40	60	60	105	895	244	136	34	88	42	1,416
Salinas	127	238	16	191	191	205	447	158	135	17	1,215
San Germán	17	62	5	963	183	229	229	79	135	17	8,454
San Lorenzo	174	128	32	1,564	87,031	12,075	28,746	9,997	5,781	3,425	137,273
San Sebastián	7,701	12,493	6,515	13,559	87,031	12,075	28,746	9,997	5,781	3,425	137,273
Santa Isabel	7,701	12,493	6,515	13,559	87,031	12,075	28,746	9,997	5,781	3,425	137,273
Toa Alta	7,701	12,493	6,515	13,559	87,031	12,075	28,746	9,997	5,781	3,425	137,273
Toa Baja	7,701	12,493	6,515	13,559	87,031	12,075	28,746	9,997	5,781	3,425	137,273
Trujillo Alto	7,701	12,493	6,515	13,559	87,031	12,075	28,746	9,997	5,781	3,425	137,273
Utuado	7,701	12,493	6,515	13,559	87,031	12,075	28,746	9,997	5,781	3,425	137,273
Vega Alta	7,701	12,493	6,515	13,559	87,031	12,075	28,746	9,997	5,781	3,425	137,273
Vega Baja	7,701	12,493	6,515	13,559	87,031	12,075	28,746	9,997	5,781	3,425	137,273
Vieques	7,701	12,493	6,515	13,559	87,031	12,075	28,746	9,997	5,781	3,425	137,273
Villalba	7,701	12,493	6,515	13,559	87,031	12,075	28,746	9,997	5,781	3,425	137,273
Yabucoa	7,701	12,493	6,515	13,559	87,031	12,075	28,746	9,997	5,781	3,425	137,273
Yauco	7,701	12,493	6,515	13,559	87,031	12,075	28,746	9,997	5,781	3,425	137,273
Total	7,701	12,493	6,515	13,559	87,031	12,075	28,746	9,997	5,781	3,425	137,273

TABLE NO. 3—AGRICULTURE.

**ACREAGE OF FOODSTUFFS PLANTED FROM SEPTEMBER 15, 1917,
TO APRIL, 30, 1918.**

MUNICIPALITIES	Red Beans	White Beans	Peas (virgin)	Pigeon Peas (Candiles)	Corn	Rice	Sweet Potato	Yautias	Cassava	Yams	Total
Adjuntas.....	836	896	20	161	604	63	300	338	55	28	3,296
Aguada.....	416	448	238	401	291	85	178	315	171	189	2,702
Aguadilla.....	548	981	428	405	1,363	2	880	181	1,530	384	6,715
Agua Buenas.....	288	147	21	53	405	133	221	150	32	14	1,484
Albionito.....	481	122	1	26	430	125	236	258	8	4	1,691
Añasco.....	814	254	99	149	476	131	234	357	220	187	2,921
Arecibo.....	689	1,012	456	114	1,840	14	1,801	387	139	76	5,528
Arroyo.....	462	72	8	54	211	14	189	23	41	32	1,106
Barceloneta.....	196	199	78	32	154		314	72	38	25	1,108
Barraquitas.....	370	119	5	17	395	62	197	181	17	4	1,367
Barros.....	469	240	5	44	648	35	57	122	30	47	1,697
Bayamón.....	212	288	72	288	319	121	625	236	336	126	2,622
Cabo Rojo.....	1,470	76	260	314	2,541	95	530	5	118	5	5,414
Caguas.....	479	250	31	85	781	147	442	171	10	2	2,398
Camuy.....	383	978	198	100	488	14	561	123	160	97	3,102
Carolina.....	810	424	30	119	426	89	743	180	117	55	3,043
Cayey.....	853	103	1	32	897	140	492	52	5	6	2,561
Ceiba.....	52	205	15	16	70	15	158	80	21	10	342
Clares.....	340	510	56	20	338	9	263	122	8	2	1,668
Cidra.....	496	36	2	10	460	119	250	55	6		1,434
Coamo.....	851	530	34	141	1,513	160	371	243	92	24	3,959
Comerio.....	585	171	42	112	885	64	365	152	44	13	2,434
Corozal.....	152	428	53	26	866	125	260	163	46	19	2,113
Culebra.....											
Dorado.....	47	134	23	40	69	9	148	62	21	38	561
Fajardo.....	47	198	2	9	86	14	132	49	17	1	555
Guánica.....	130	92	183	154	1,212	3	82	4	47	2	1,909
Guayama.....	483	217	20	246	235	35	408	64	88	58	1,854
Guayanilla.....	542	297	2	351	740		43	61	99	5	2,140
Guaynabo.....	154	140	13	385	210	10	945	330	324	247	2,758
Gurabo.....	268	139	29	38	334	26	255	144	15	21	1,287
Hatillo.....	446	970	223	119	618	10	624	98	183	14	3,305
Hormigueros.....	480	85	62	133	155	4	193	125	39	147	1,425
Humacao.....	292	458	62	64	349	486	646	117	324	135	2,962
Isabela.....	822	1,652	1,015	514	1,738	13	1,584	217	303	242	8,100
Jayuya.....	536	530	29	73	370	15	157	192	45	16	1,968
Juana Díaz.....	565	552	189	138	1,227	127	303	58	124	78	3,361
Luncos.....	256	153	72	25	157	42	296	78	10	1	1,085
Lajas.....	1,056	138	178	198	1,249	39	213	14	54		3,139
Lares.....	868	1,376	70	550	1,156	139	797	481	161	233	5,831
Las Marias.....	825	407	135	430	854	180	226	439	106	215	3,817
Las Piedras.....	199	346	74	99	321	450	336	197	34	77	2,433
Lolza.....	218	276	56	70	281	87	427	166	158	36	1,775
Luquillo.....	14	44	5	18	33	31	500	139	28	1	813
Manatí.....	352	468	182	73	268	21	583	91	40	84	2,102
Maricao.....	354	304	39	164	311	33	76	114	32	68	1,395
Mannabo.....	156	82	5	40	214	196	176	87	10	55	1,021
Mayaguez.....	992	294	161	650	491	135	802	502	252	637	4,916
Moca.....	496	951	82	481	868	83	247	351	309	318	4,198
Morovis.....	338	461	52	55	351	85	445	155	45	22	2,009
Naguabo.....	156	542	158	63	425	146	701	347	110	24	2,672
Naranjito.....	83	291	36	108	516	36	212	133	77	26	1,516
Patillas.....	330	253	9	57	267	67	295	96	33	68	1,478
Peñuelas.....	244	429	4	295	669	5	72	33	104	19	1,855
Ponce.....	1,740	1,050	180	714	2,092	316	580	496	685	371	8,231
Quebradillas.....	366	509	66	115	315	11	336	60	81	117	1,970
Rincón.....	483	142	32	308	387	15	118	177	63	111	1,836
Río Grande.....	304	307	98	92	313	204	510	246	89	35	2,198
Río Piedras.....	98	131	31	40	111	55	211	141	56	32	905
Sabana Grande.....	536	419	58	512	1,211	2	144	46	105	24	3,057
Salinas.....											
San Germán.....	1,175	639	195	604	836	12	284	220	75	174	4,214
San Lorenzo.....	168	152	155	90	397	214	316	127	18	32	1,953
San Sebastián.....	983	2,275	85	509	1,623	187	896	833	490	315	7,896
Santa Isabel.....											
Toa Alta.....	42	395	76	45	264	25	462	225	87	19	1,642
Toa Baja.....	37	134	42	12	3	5	3	41	41	8	325
Trujillo Alto.....	217	149	45	155	253	29	283	159	80	35	1,405
Ututo.....	1,902	1,506	474	612	1,589	272	1,493	728	388	293	8,062
Vega Alta.....	57	292	29	14	164	2	166	61	10	14	719
Vega Baja.....	179	495	170	80	210	28	628	170	52	27	2,033
Vieques.....	47	42	38	31	136	1	137	2	26	2	464
Villalba.....	187	353	25	68	551	77	136	76	59	66	1,599
Yabucoa.....	739	457	90	92	794	558	1,025	281	173	58	4,252
Yauco.....	1,509	978	251	2,481	2,268	236	700	298	378	100	9,142
Total.....	34,151	31,011	7,464	14,888	45,134	6,534	29,563	13,287	9,408	6,022	197,452

TABLE No. 4—AGRICULTURE.
COCONUTS, BANANA AND PLANTAIN STATISTICS, JUNE 18, 1918.

Municipalities	Coconuts				Bananas			Plátanos		
	Number of Coconuts Bearing	Young Coco-nut Trees	Yield per Tree (Nuts)	Number of Bananas	Varieties	Bunches per 100 Plants	Size of Bunches (Bananas)	Number of Plants	Varieties	Bunches per 100 Plants
Adjuntas.....	52	10	36	1,814,400	Mafafo, Montecristo, Morado, Gigante, Niño, Enano, Manzano	100	80-200	292,050	Congo, Enano.	75
Aguada.....	22,970	18,153	35	12,000	Guarán, Enano, Chamaluco.....	80	80	2,500	Plátano del País	80
Aguadilla.....	28,610	42,020	60	151,500	Enano, Mafafo, Manzano.....	100	90	355,675	Martinica	80
Aguas Buenas.....	164	79	40	805,200	Gigante, Dátil, Enano, Manzano.....	92	70	167,000	Congo, del País	80
Albionito.....				652,500	Malango, Enano, Gigante, Dátil, Morado	75	50	12,500	Hartón, Congo	75
Añasco.....	11,153	6,241	33	1,278,220	Guarán, Morado, Chamaluco, Bolo	75	80	36,866	Plátano del País	80
Arcebo.....	20,250	3,100	100	290,000	Morado, Niño, Guarán.....	100	65	10,000		100
Arroyo.....	21,193	3,246	80	11,450	Gigante, Enano, Malango.....	20	40	12,000	Congo	60
Barceloneta.....	10,000	1,500	90	30,000	Guarán, Chamaluco, Niño.....	80	80	90,000	Hartón, Congo	75
Barranquitas.....				412,500	Malango, Enano, Gigante, Dátil, Morado	75	50			
Barros.....	27	16	14	5,010,000	Mafafo	10	25	1,012,500	Plátano	8
Bayamón.....	85,091	45,957	45	11,600	Enano, Chamaluco, Mafafo.....	110	90	8,075	Congo	95
Cabo Rojo.....	668	490	45	133,500	Malango, Gigante, Dátil, Manzano.....	100	80	37,500		100
Caguas.....	2,850	3,500	40	250,000	Gigante, Niño, Enano, Vinagre.....	70	75	20,000	Plátano del País	80
Camuy.....	12,179	24,762	45	57,832	Mafafo, Enano, Dátil.....	150	65	14,387	Congo	75
Carolina.....	73	96	30	1,855,037	Mafafo, Enano, Dátil, Rayo, Manzano, Gigante	75	80	9,125	Hartón, Congo, Enano	80
Cayeay.....					Malango, Enano, Manzano, Maní, Gigante	80	80	11,014	Blanco, Congo.....	80
Ceiba.....	2,997	1,927	95	16,103	Gigante, Niño, Morado, Mafafo.....	80	80	302,467	Hartón, Congo, Maricongo.	52
Chiles.....	125	133	80	1,295,800	Gigante, Enano, Dátil, Rayo, Mafafo, Manzano	75	90	8,514	Hartón, Maricongo, Enano	75
Cidra.....	13	24	30	849,547	Gigante, Enano, Dátil, Rayo, Mafafo, Manzano	75	90	8,514		
Coamo.....	160	60	25	500,000	Gigante, Enano, Dátil, Malango.....	75	45	60,000	Congo, Jamaica, Dominicana	70
Comerio.....	108	56	35	476,400	Gigante, Enano, Malango, Dátil.....	90	70	15,500	Congo	60
Culebra.....	1,200	700	65	500,000	Mafafo, Gigante.....	80	80	70,000	Congo, Maricongo, Dominicana	75
Dorado.....	45,735	14,432	160	7,775	Chamaluco, Gigante, Morado.....	70	50	785	Congo, Enano.	70
Fajardo.....	9,355	8,372	100	17,467	Chamaluco, Enano, Maní, Gigante	85	60	9,067	Blanco, Enano.	75

Forward.....

TABLE NO. 4—Continued.
COCONUTS, BANANA AND PLANTAIN STATISTICS, JUNE 18, 1918—Continued.

Municipalities	Coconuts			Bananas			Plátanos		
	Number of Coconuts Bearing	Young Coco-nut Trees not Bearing	Yield per Tree (Nuts)	Number of Bananas	Varieties	Bunches per 100 Plants	Size of Bunches	Number of Plants	Varieties
<i>Brought Forward</i>									
Guánica	3,995	3,245	45	325	Gigante, Niño	60	75	192	
Guayama	9,375	732	80	117,500	Malango, Enano, Gigante, Morado	30	60	1,000	
Guayanilla	4,500	10,000	125	180,000	Martínico, Gigante, Enano	140	75	43,500	
Guaynabo	723	972	48	62,500	Mafá, Datil, Gigante	75	80	20,800	
Hatillo	3,480	2,500	40	185,000	Gigante, Enano, Mafá	70	75	12,000	Congo, Harlan, Enano
Hormigueros	22,610	22,212	55	71,500	Mafá, Enano, Gigante, Pifa	100	90	13,000	Johnson
Humacao	104	12	50	1,001,250	Gigante, Niño, Mafá, Enano	100	90	192,500	Congo, Enano
Isabela	3,101	1,047	80	799,800	Montecristo, Morado, Manzano	95	80	199,950	Congo, Maricao
Jayuya	1,057	2,476	56	58,705	Martínico, Mafá	75	90	17,800	Congo
Juana Díaz	20,150	6,170	25	3,635	Enano, Mafá	110	95	2,873	Congo
Lajas	509	481	40	3,887,600	Montecristo, Gigante, Verdino, Pifante	23	80	303,271	Maricao, Congo, Enano, Trescientos
Las Marias	37	14	45	2,969,375	Gigante, de Rosa, Colorados	80	80	18,745	Bobo, Congo
Las Piedras	576	302	45	80,000	Mafá, de Pifa, Enano, Gigante	100	90	10,000	Johnson
Loiza	125,540	9,000	60	80,000	Enano, Quintenio, Gigante	80	75	20,000	Congo, Enano
Lugaillo	25,158	14,504	110	15,102	Chamaluco, Enano, Datil, Gigante	90	80	6,859	Blanco, Enano
Madrid	8,436	11,000	90	88,500	Guarán Chamaluco, Niño	80	65	7,000	Congo
Maricao	24	9	70	1,380,625	Gigante de Rosa, Colorados	80	80	6,250	Bobo, Congo
Manabo	953	700	65	3,200	Malango de Pifa, Morado, Gigante	100	75	1,000	
Mayaguez	22,674	10,908	65	500,000	Chamaluco, Gigante, Enano, Manabo, de Rosa, Morado	50	90	40,000	Congo, Trescientos
Moca	100	800	30	407,000	Gigante, Enano, Guarán, Niño, Mafá, Manzano	85	85	75,000	Musa, Sapiente, Martinica
Moravia	500	1,500	60	600,000	Gigante, Mafá	80	70	58,554	Maricao, Congo, Dominicana
Naguabo	5,492	5,250	70	19,500	Mafá, Gigante, de Pifa	90	65	6,000	Johnson
Narajito	239	103	40	452,400	Gigante, Malango, Manzano, Datil	85	55	44,750	Congo
Patillas	13,150	967	85	55,650	Enano, Gigante, Malango, Morado	45	70		

	3,100	1,500	120	342	140	75	14,000	80
Peñuelas.....	5,506	2,198	45	3,698,615	75	80	312,500	80
Ponce.....							Congo, Largo	
Quebradillas.....	10,170	5,583	30	18,500	80	75	1,300	75
Rincón.....	38,250	4,500	60	92,324	80	60	35,000	85
Rio Grande.....	19,681	21,547	125	75,000	95	60	42,500	90
Rio Piedras.....	1,159	198	60	261,000	5	70	4,375	4
Sabana Grande.....	2,000	5,000	60	60,000	150	30	600	50
Salinas.....	5,534	2,486	75	678,000	7	80	7,600	10
San Germán.....	650	375	40	680	100	75	Congo, Maritongo, Legítimo	100
San Lorenzo.....	468	387	47	2,200,000	22	65	285,000	80
San Sebastián.....							Congo, Maritongo, Tresciento	
Santa Isabel.....	2,500	2,000	60	8,000	150	45	200	80
Toa Alta.....	3,250	280	140	35,985	75	40	1,245	75
Toa Baja.....	35,982	12,345	160	3,900	70	50	Congo, Enano	70
Trujillo Alto.....	5,828	2,689	100	63,750	95	55	46,875	70
Utuado.....	200		48	3,323,024	70	130	2,894,902	60
Vega Alta.....	7,890	825	150	45,550	85	40	9,675	85
Vega Baja.....	14,000	12,780	90	24,000	80	75	6,000	75
Vieques.....	7,528	31,051	75	14,992	75	60	3,235	75
Villalba.....	64		101	888,800	90	50	242,150	45
Yabucoa.....	4,300	700	60	5,000	100	75	1,000	100
Yauco.....	2,290	640	40	418,110	75	70	48,554	65
			Average		Average	Average	Comunes, Congo, Enano	Average
			68		81	71	7,617,397	72
Total.....	736,091	417,019		41,514,806				

FOOD COMMISSION.

TABLE NO. 5—AGRICULTURE.

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS TAKEN IN JANUARY, 1918.

MUNICIPALITIES	Cows	Oxen	Calves	Total Horned Stock	Horses	Mules	Total Horses and Mules	Pigs	Poultry	Goats
Adjuntas.....	692	459	987	2,138	1,298	120	1,413	3,740	29,960	250
Aguada.....	546	1,275	583	2,404	548	43	591	1,250	13,729	812
Aguadilla.....	5,041	5,880	4,264	15,185	3,428	119	3,547	8,597	34,087	4,024
Agua Buenas.....	1,232	684	1,205	3,121	661	20	681	1,658	11,936	359
Aibonito.....	1,647	780	610	3,037	540	57	597	1,373	11,667	228
Añasco.....	574	247	515	1,336	520	42	562	1,099	12,843	905
Arecibo.....	2,879	3,446	2,064	8,419	2,017	940	2,957	3,019	16,700	1,858
Arroyo.....	293	1,260	206	1,759	330	2	332	451	7,050	342
Barceloneta.....	416	671	421	1,508	802	10	812	359	2,990	301
Barranquitas.....	653	322	552	1,527	564	10	574	655	8,622	289
Barros.....	2,141	751	1,188	4,080	885	198	1,083	1,690	29,316	384
Bayamón.....	2,728	1,882	2,616	7,226	733	10	743	1,433	10,660	580
Cabo Rojo.....	5,868	3,271	5,427	14,566	1,512	85	1,597	1,792	9,666	746
Caguas.....	2,096	3,634	2,029	7,759	1,314	113	1,427	812	15,232	522
Camuy.....	1,253	1,769	1,448	4,470	717	78	795	2,279	35,241	988
Carolina.....	3,808	1,621	3,929	9,358	989	31	1,020	1,308	8,885	1,039
Cayey.....	1,419	1,656	1,129	4,204	699	425	1,124	649	20,404	600
Ceiba.....	429	1,614	911	2,954	322	46	368	223	2,936	264
Ciales.....	700	664	496	1,860	760	973	1,733	586	4,500	237
Cidra.....	869	881	574	2,274	519	66	575	811	14,881	233
Coamo.....	3,386	3,173	5,222	11,781	2,268	878	3,146	3,018	26,500	1,012
Comerio.....	1,073	780	5,680	3,483	537	72	609	1,202	11,816	235
Corozal.....	1,524	1,184	1,218	3,926	857	87	944	1,486	11,248	355
Culebra.....		864	1,251	3,304	294	13	307	675	8,920	404
Dorado.....	1,489		8,111	598	84	682	238	5,092		4,564
Fajardo.....	666	6,925	520	2,499	95	139	234	28	280	900
Guánica.....	153	2,960	386							
Guayama.....		1,947	509	2,549	467	119	586	1,741	6,967	350
Guayanilla.....	693	1,547	1,310	4,360	708		708	918	9,967	583
Guaynabo.....	1,493	2,005	1,230	4,922	901	186	1,086	1,442	16,357	624
Gurabo.....	1,687	1,608	1,619	4,915	666	9	675	1,906	36,987	746
Hatillo.....	1,725	1,165	218	1,720	708	87	795	847	7,606	335
Hormigueros.....	337	1,165	218	1,720	708	87	795	847	7,606	335
Humacao.....	2,004	2,690	2,176	6,872	1,666	24	1,690	1,330	14,822	605
Isabela.....	1,336	1,535	1,594	4,465	870	9	879	1,353	15,074	548
Jayuya.....	444	258	590	1,292	75	58	133	900	7,229	375
Juana Díaz.....	1,488	1,026	1,072	3,586	634	187	821	656	6,156	686
Juncos.....	997	2,103	698	3,798	508	148	656	2,669	21,290	2,011
Lajas.....	4,856	3,300	3,229	11,385	1,812	84	1,896	2,669	31,157	673
Lares.....	994	414	557	1,965	894	416	1,220	2,762	5,691	194
Las Marias.....	313	98	296	707	425	253	678	1,699	12,392	476
Las Piedras.....	1,812	2,306	1,576	5,694		49	1,841	869	26,508	521
Loizullo.....	2,390	2,376	2,025	6,791	1,792	17	1,809	879	3,752	441
Luquillo.....	636	1,949	441	3,026	280	39	319	712	7,832	655
Manatí.....	1,268	1,237	969	3,464	725	39	764	165	3,234	89
Maricao.....	156	49	128	333	234	180	414	165	3,911	248
Maunabo.....	168	1,090	139	1,397	181	4	185	249	8,948	1,315
Mayagüez.....	1,171	1,597	794	3,472	1,124	332	1,456	2,215	26,948	686
Moca.....	1,828	2,710	1,530	6,068	3,598	204	3,802	6,642	19,607	418
Morovis.....	1,096	669	755	2,520	518	101	619	1,042	6,298	18
Naguabo.....	2,670	5,759	4,230	12,659	2,085		2,085	2,311	12,314	238
Naranjito.....	1,025	670	1,086	2,781	541	3	544	880	10,433	616
Patillas.....	820	1,881	732	3,433	842	29	871	1,434	17,380	554
Peñuelas.....	486	1,463	703	2,652	573	72	644	2,868	18,317	1,072
Ponce.....	2,795	4,299	1,513	8,607	2,909	833	3,742	1,496	14,017	677
Quebradillas.....	651	697	778	2,126	417	27	444	862	2,269	671
Rincón.....	318	550	306	1,174	244		244	959	8,477	685
Río Grande.....	4,020	3,680	2,801	10,501	1,824	13	1,837	806	18,644	442
Río Piedras.....	1,551	1,795	1,214	4,560	976	9	985	436	7,962	613
Sabana Grande.....	2,024	2,551	1,420	5,995	549	22	571	1,490	11,051	1,031
Salinas.....										
San Germán.....	1,819	2,482	1,300	5,601	1,115	68	1,183	3,269	20,348	338
San Lorenzo.....	1,657	1,386	1,101	4,144	775	35	810	1,072	15,102	1,304
San Sebastián.....	2,204	1,230	1,747	5,181	1,534	135	1,669	4,380	34,725	410
Santa Isabel.....										
Toa Alta.....	1,135	885	1,715	3,735	529		529	470	8,600	240
Toa Baja.....	1,245	1,055	2,990	5,290	215	5	220	225	4,900	351
Trujillo Alto.....	958	976	707	2,641	515		515	674	8,656	971
Utua.....	2,994	1,284	1,485	5,763	2,169	404	2,573	3,150	27,699	338
Vega Alta.....	915	1,285	1,145	3,345	319	7	326	892	5,725	608
Vega Baja.....	878	1,007	609	2,494	509	90	599	573	6,772	592
Villalba.....	1,190	2,892	952	5,034	846	7	853	311	4,633	390
Vieques.....	650	375	643	1,668	421	177	598	328	3,831	1,165
Yabucoa.....	2,184	2,130	1,579	5,892	979	24	1,003	1,129	12,752	574
Yauco.....	1,219	1,314	1,153	3,716	911		1,157	1,360	13,487	
Total.....	107,453	123,259	95,046	325,758	62,964	9,305	72,269	102,336	976,084	49,127

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE I.

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF FOODSTUFFS RECEIVED FROM
UNITED STATES PORTS INTO PORTO RICO FROM MAY, 1916, TO
APRIL, 1918**

BREAD AND BISCUITS (POUNDS).

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	270,404	\$26,899	550,056	\$59,903
June	188,570	19,845	483,883	59,290
July	449,901	44,182	453,901	50,193
August	286,110	28,569	420,876	45,791
September	417,595	40,856	588,773	60,573
October	453,882	46,146	567,990	61,745
November	725,474	70,251	223,639	28,305
December	760,932	79,185	156,479	19,746
	1917		1918	
January	529,160	53,253	276,619	36,293
February	305,080	31,145	24,720	3,099
March	419,991	43,114	7,859	1,333
April	583,593	56,439	156,910	25,609
	5,390,602	\$539,884	3,911,705	\$451,880

CORN MEAL (POUNDS).

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	5,107	\$17,426	5,693	\$41,641
June	6,586	24,939	9,974	83,214
July	9,266	37,234	2,976	24,715
August	3,344	13,339	1,556	14,953
September	5,199	22,972	2,953	24,795
October	5,102	25,081	1,756	16,036
November	5,919	29,794	650	5,248
December	7,288	37,789	80	732
	1917		1918	
January	2,280	11,787	26	285
February	2,825	14,397	23	240
March	12,871	66,070	939	9,897
April	8,568	59,754	2,492	24,658
	74,455	\$360,582	29,118	\$246,414

FOOD COMMISSION.

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE I—Continued.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF FOODSTUFFS RECEIVED FROM
UNITED STATES PORTS INTO PORTO RICO FROM MAY, 1916, TO
APRIL, 1918—Continued.

OATS (BUSHELS).				
	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	22,207	\$12,530	24,059	\$19,741
June	23,314	12,470	6,574	5,281
July	12,948	6,972	2,710	2,369
August	15,515	8,420	1,174	1,041
September	16,146	9,234	28,831	21,810
October	21,326	12,425	37,115	28,216
November	20,414	12,477	13,852	10,771
December	14,819	9,392	6,767	5,475
	1917		1918	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
January	8,241	5,527	500	575
February	10,797	8,423	4,481	4,433
March	29,871	20,842	9,114	10,494
April	20,195	17,607	5,434	6,487
	215,793	\$136,319	140,611	\$116,693

PREPARATIONS OF OATS FOR TABLE FOOD.

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May		\$7,582		\$8,469
June		7,139		9,496
July		5,765		10,714
August		5,320		10,785
September		5,861		8,028
October		4,935		32,216
November		11,225		16,321
December		11,488		8,145
	1917		1918	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
January		10,086		5,221
February		7,966		10,052
March		5,388		16,633
April		7,197		12,384
		\$89,952		\$148,464

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE I—Continued.

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF FOODSTUFFS RECEIVED FROM
UNITED STATES PORTS INTO PORTO RICO FROM MAY, 1916, TO
APRIL, 1918—Continued.**

RICE (POUNDS).				
	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	9,224,794	\$388,256	12,899,825	\$771,643
June	10,492,900	407,556	9,384,617	590,177
July	8,444,100	315,538	4,299,556	265,947
August	4,584,246	188,192	3,425,819	236,774
September	7,090,580	275,927	6,799,837	490,794
October	10,721,504	416,702	15,655,945	1,083,862
November	22,656,163	883,731	18,730,875	1,413,833
December	25,250,880	1,019,166	24,934,039	1,824,024
	1917		1918	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
January	18,391,385	707,777	15,191,341	1,040,282
February	13,524,000	528,994	8,256,186	600,034
March	10,184,685	395,945	7,214,524	509,791
April	11,674,604	493,330	10,012,259	757,896
	152,239,841	\$6,021,114	136,805,023	\$9,585,077
(WHEAT FLOUR (BARRELS)).				
	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	24,478	\$143,212	30,768	\$347,326
June	41,134	206,901	7,979	106,562
July	25,916	140,750	13,810	163,852
August	19,936	131,445	17,393	208,940
September	14,340	96,890	63,201	710,182
October	23,619	171,894	56,637	682,414
November	40,238	342,907	34,410	384,400
December	49,571	440,099	32,151	374,589
	1917		1918	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
January	34,589	307,323	11,389	128,294
February	24,876	224,529	4,986	56,038
March	17,920	173,424	6,572	69,996
April	20,764	202,852	14,832	155,229
	337,381	\$2,582,226	294,128	\$3,387,822

FOOD COMMISSION.

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE I—Continued.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF FOODSTUFFS RECEIVED FROM
UNITED STATES PORTS INTO PORTO RICO FROM MAY, 1916, TO
APRIL, 1918—Continued.

ALL OTHER BREADSTUFFS

[illegible]

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE, PREPARED OR MANUFACTURED (EXCEPT CONFECTIONERY).

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May		\$9,795		\$5,527
June		7,183		4,770
July		3,638		4,751
August.....		6,096		623
September		11,918		4,198
October		6,293		9,624
November....		5,603		7,553
December		8,446		4,009
		1917		1918
January.....		7,688		1,675
February		15,378		3,655
March.....		15,889		7,469
April		8,591		7,601
		\$106,518		61,450

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE I—Continued.

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF FOODSTUFFS RECEIVED FROM
UNITED STATES PORTS INTO PORTO RICO FROM MAY, 1916, TO
APRIL, 1918—Continued.**

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONERY.				
	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May		\$14,551		\$35,133
June		13,842		20,719
July		15,043		14,917
August		9,889		17,686
September		8,852		15,524
October		15,304		27,792
November		27,939		21,848
December		27,923		28,529
	1917		1918	
January		25,198		6,629
February		22,184		9,817
March		29,361		18,416
April		30,101		29,217
		\$240,187		\$246,227

FISH DRIED, SMOKED OR CURED (POUNDS).

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	822,589	\$52,294	802,437	\$79,965
June	334,869	19,880	217,108	20,715
July	510,378	38,468	959,981	91,180
August	536,538	39,783	920,079	78,790
September	478,914	33,803	1,954,423	177,150
October	1,128,292	85,030	878,811	88,810
November	705,426	56,573	157,024	13,710
December	393,181	25,663	473,756	42,622
	1917		1918	
January	560,949	39,771	904,362	94,274
February	1,102,526	80,523	234,234	37,490
March	1,587,590	123,502	1,620,632	187,147
April	840,447	70,862	1,538,774	175,214
	9,001,699	\$666,152	10,661,621	\$1,087,067

Government of Porto Rico
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TABLE I—Continued.

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF FOODSTUFFS RECEIVED FROM
UNITED STATES PORTS INTO PORTO RICO FROM MAY, 1916, TO
APRIL, 1918—Continued.**

SALMON, CANNED (POUNDS)				
	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	81,924	\$5,767	33,036	\$4,891
June	23,582	1,620	2,158	335
July	92,574	6,043	2,023	305
August	71,074	5,436	4,281	583
September	48,981	3,669	910	105
October	34,876	2,817	1,418	260
November	171,614	12,384	66,958	9,975
December	209,703	14,763	22,381	3,098
	1917		1918	
January.	15,248	1,289	44,844	5,945
February	165,028	13,499	36,718	5,623
March	13,081	1,607	39,220	6,271
April	23,987	3,694	29,113	5,083
	951,672	\$72,588	283,060	\$42,474

ALL OTHER FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May		\$2,073		\$2,179
June		2,592		2,945
July		2,096		3,095
August		3,712		3,798
September		2,033		9,001
October		502		4,126
November		4,343		5,111
December		5,364		10,933
	1917		1918	
January.		2,086		13,669
February		2,586		16,565
March		6,591		45,279
April		4,114		53,747
		\$38,092		\$170,448

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE I—Continued.

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF FOODSTUFFS RECEIVED FROM
UNITED STATES PORTS INTO PORTO RICO FROM MAY, 1916, TO
APRIL, 1918—Continued.**

BEEF, CANNED (POUNDS).				
	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	4,242	\$946	4,354	\$978
June	1,234	224	1,343	446
July	1,850	419	81	32
August	1,095	35	3,622	1,213
September	1,427	379	1,119	366
October	1,737	420	6,054	2,148
November	2,111	576	3,804	1,325
December	5,493	1,550	2,192	702
	1917		1918	
January	3,102	901	780	288
February	913	183	2,564	842
March	795	183	3,139	1,074
April	6,548	1,794	11,847	3,532
	29,548	\$7,610	40,899	\$12,946

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED (POUNDS).

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	2,225	\$327	1,638	\$375
June	1,350	158	900	180
July	1,950	222	250	30
August	700	80		
September	650	88	550	85
October	450	71	1,751	249
November	195	26	2,792	455
December	1,500	213	450	85
	1917		1918	
January	1,950	268	696	\$118
February			1,192	197
March	2,033	330	1,100	196
April	3,431	544	1,426	305
	16,433	2,327	12,745	\$2,320

FOOD COMMISSION.

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE I—Continued.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF FOODSTUFFS RECEIVED FROM
UNITED STATES PORTS INTO PORTO RICO FROM MAY, 1916, TO
APRIL, 1918—Continued.

BACON (POUNDS).				
	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	8,664	\$1,403	21,085	\$4,606
June	6,958	1,192	3,743	1,181
July	23,009	3,278	4,178	1,211
August.....	3,641	700	2,949	957
September	12,787	2,418	3,955	1,250
October	10,456	2,066	2,528	920
November.....	31,269	4,573	4,557	1,982
December	13,149	2,436	46,484	10,928
	1917		1918	
January.....	8,348	1,337	14,054	3,066
February	74,659	11,719	5,555	3,405
March.....	5,588	11,257	6,367	2,117
April	9,967	2,455	6,064	2,029
	208,495	\$134,834	119,519	\$33,652

HAMS AND SHOULDERS CURED (POUNDS).

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	308,264	\$40,667	478,287	\$101,812
June	288,599	41,833	225,939	49,782
July	167,468	23,871	45,623	11,077
August.....	263,563	40,383	77,631	16,842
September	475,113	72,030	265,199	56,750
October	229,336	35,176	435,346	94,455
November.....	334,035	52,674	125,865	30,357
December	394,081	64,239	244,121	63,878
	1917		1918	
January.....	211,101	33,631	72,460	18,071
February	217,086	34,642	202,330	50,218
March.....	277,395	50,099	490,167	121,142
April	490,517	94,592	427,091	102,400
	3,656,558	\$583,837	3,090,059	\$716,784

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE I—Continued.

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF FOODSTUFFS RECEIVED FROM
UNITED STATES PORTS INTO PORTO RICO FROM MAY, 1916, TO
APRIL, 1918—Continued.**

LARD (POUNDS).

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	503,509	\$71,758	612,616	\$158,149
June	409,739	63,177	287,936	72,233
July	233,701	24,320	206,189	49,406
August	188,150	27,318	48,874	12,250
September	88,401	13,042	114,093	28,592
October	161,862	27,308	201,916	46,928
November	316,460	57,635	202,363	54,610
December	730,670	137,491	329,261	92,338
	1917		1918	
January	280,939	51,680	166,563	45,902
February	174,816	31,931	122,736	35,036
March	204,638	40,116	250,640	65,331
April	344,982	70,278	215,745	63,429
	3,637,867	616,054	2,758,932	\$724,204

PORK, CANNED (POUNDS).

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	11,825	\$1,495	5,170	\$905
June	7,554	885	1,224	363
July	2,992	400	1,970	420
August	961	138	.....	.....
September	479	100	115	61
October	996	219	8,001	1,531
November	59	15	1,534	344
December	1,696	294	3,577	429
	1917		1918	
January	1,140	212	.....	.....
February	200	22	41	18
March	245	36	.....	.....
April	10,306	1,531	3,163	691
	38,453	\$5,347	24,795	\$4,852

FOOD COMMISSION.

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE I—Continued.

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF FOODSTUFFS RECEIVED FROM
UNITED STATES PORTS INTO PORTO RICO FROM MAY, 1916, TO
APRIL, 1918—Continued.**

PORK, PICKLED (POUNDS)				
	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	1,390,300	\$147,539	1,142,632	\$208,818
June	920,013	99,297	700,119	126,388
July	133,395	13,934	135,105	26,448
August	361,056	37,364	164,200	32,716
September	564,255	67,700	558,200	116,749
October	719,784	89,710	1,229,970	261,225
November	1,373,120	169,888	1,092,370	249,867
December	743,675	102,512	623,402	139,599
	1917		1918	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
January	753,602	116,316	235,006	50,997
February	615,200	88,630	92,386	21,087
March	594,689	95,753	244,700	73,372
April	1,070,398	163,721	424,350	101,101
	9,239,487	\$1,192,364	6,642,440	\$1,408,107

LARD COMPOUNDS AND OTHER SUBSTITUTES FOR LARD (POUNDS).

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	669,452	\$84,056	1,058,704	\$184,409
June	540,330	67,194	686,381	124,909
July	315,708	39,412	68,952	12,023
August	426,800	49,393	235,560	40,210
September	470,215	53,760	477,146	81,708
October	289,008	35,332	823,250	152,750
November	773,055	110,349	531,414	107,439
December	717,965	106,459	248,439	49,912
	1917		1918	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
January	801,956	116,599	93,232	18,097
February	494,655	69,764	329,971	78,091
March	619,216	90,975	801,293	182,652
April	1,080,689	161,766	968,414	223,200
	7,199,049	\$985,059	6,322,756	\$1,255,400

Government of Porto Rico

FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE I—Continued.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF FOODSTUFFS RECEIVED FROM
UNITED STATES PORTS INTO PORTO RICO FROM MAY, 1916, TO
APRIL, 1918—Continued.

SAUSAGE (POUNDS).				
	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	74,123	\$15,036	214,326	\$49,756
June	77,851	17,587	86,354	20,570
July	92,259	15,558	32,955	9,145
August	64,473	12,446	74,815	19,683
September	78,822	15,501	89,911	22,787
October	49,976	10,213	174,683	46,169
November	109,218	21,900	50,308	13,658
December	174,259	39,178	52,548	14,318
	1917		1918	
January	120,096	27,009	26,179	7,456
February	56,933	12,750	87,164	25,151
March	173,578	41,658	173,580	50,695
April	182,893	40,264	162,251	44,209
	1,254,481	\$269,100	1,225,074	\$323,417

ALL OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS, CANNED.

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May		\$9,103		\$8,023
June		2,312		4,835
July		2,759		1,226
August		3,087		610
September		2,790		3,915
October		1,560		11,160
November		3,329		8,881
December		4,472		15,767
	1917		1918	
January		8,308		1,727
February		2,129		3,510
March		3,601		12,688
April		7,423		13,875
		50,873		\$86,217

FOOD COMMISSION.

Government of Porto Rico
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TABLE I—Continued.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF FOODSTUFFS RECEIVED FROM
UNITED STATES PORTS INTO PORTO RICO FROM MAY, 1916, TO
APRIL, 1918—Continued.

ALL OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS.				
	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May		\$4,972		\$11,933
June		5,161		10,507
July		6,229		3,263
August		7,741		7,485
September		8,496		11,470
October		5,654		9,919
November		9,098		13,857
December		8,477		5,924
	1917		1918	
January		11,868		9,158
February		6,768		8,663
March		11,483		15,738
April		13,287		27,410
		99,234		\$135,327

BUTTER (POUNDS).

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	132,443	\$19,863	84,670	\$16,456
June	85,080	12,862	74,616	14,449
July	74,972	12,737	56,642	11,079
August	20,919	4,447	82,931	14,707
September	43,359	6,939	70,143	16,362
October	27,444	5,736	110,030	21,109
November	46,452	8,818	117,056	21,942
December	75,217	12,163	93,959	19,563
	1917		1918	
January	65,005	12,550	56,736	11,556
February	70,030	13,522	78,927	18,223
March	147,740	21,561	98,347	23,010
April	152,284	25,710	61,228	14,076
	940,945	\$156,908	985,285	\$202,532

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE I—Continued.

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF FOODSTUFFS RECEIVED FROM
UNITED STATES PORTS INTO PORTO RICO FROM MAY, 1916, TO
APRIL, 1918—Continued.**

CHEESE (POUNDS).				
	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	129,010	\$24,958	62,061	\$16,781
June	91,136	17,120	73,385	18,070
July	104,936	19,000	112,047	27,216
August	91,140	16,386	103,147	27,533
September	69,174	13,803	57,811	16,200
October	42,010	8,798	56,897	16,036
November	78,602	17,883	53,414	16,036
December	70,171	17,581	92,383	25,323
	1917		1918	
January	56,412	14,173	68,421	19,610
February	73,885	18,736	90,505	25,283
March	115,827	30,691	197,513	58,244
April	84,101	22,448	122,813	36,842
	1,006,404	\$221,577	1,090,397	\$303,999

MILK, CONDENSED (POUNDS).

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	301,236	\$26,813	421,642	\$47,271
June	296,490	26,045	325,315	44,077
July	146,935	13,288	54,873	7,114
August	56,423	5,818	55,539	7,254
September	128,591	13,470	224,233	29,021
October	57,537	5,947	485,855	62,965
November	110,681	11,254	321,428	50,329
December	199,208	19,730	315,059	47,547
	1917		1918	
January	146,235	15,335	199,236	32,066
February	209,231	22,690	188,435	30,363
March	365,717	40,197	437,710	72,406
April	272,377	44,283	448,603	71,072
	2,390,661	\$244,870	3,477,928	\$501,485

FOOD COMMISSION.

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE I—Continued.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF FOODSTUFFS RECEIVED FROM
UNITED STATES PORTS INTO PORTO RICO FROM MAY, 1916, TO
APRIL, 1918—Continued.

COTTONSEED OIL (POUNDS).				
	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	42,862	\$6,375	54,275	\$11,256
June	23,492	3,356	24,245	4,150
July	4,595	641	25,017	4,590
August	1,880	268	3,263	546
September	4,756	638	111,494	20,277
October	138	17	128,225	23,266
November	2,564	365	25,839	4,822
December	4,021	586	6,758	1,569
	1917		1918	
January	5,472	811	6,858	\$1,458
February	5,003	735	103	30
March	35,966	5,474	3,555	566
April	20,142	3,261	1,423	346
	150,891	\$22,527	391,055	\$72,876

ALL OTHER VEGETABLE OILS.

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May		\$4,884		\$1,914
June		5,506		778
July		5,440		1,278
August		2,619		3,732
September		1,867		2,206
October		908		2,361
November		1,154		1,552
December		2,043		663
	1917		1918	
January		1,419		149
February		1,816		1,921
March		3,999		5,650
April		2,795		9,838
		\$33,950		\$32,042

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE I—Continued.

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF FOODSTUFFS RECEIVED FROM
UNITED STATES PORTS INTO PORTO RICO FROM MAY, 1916, TO
APRIL, 1918—Continued.**

SUGAR, REFINED.				
	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	1,028,103	\$80,993	255,831	\$20,648
June	90,119	5,977	835,677	65,966
July	485,633	38,556	1,213,089	95,775
August	1,390,658	106,750	648,025	52,781
September	2,162,769	144,716	379,473	35,951
October	924,727	61,694	159,375	14,045
November	617,192	44,373	226,806	16,509
December	676,297	43,046	252,053	19,460
	1917		1918	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
January	267,178	17,808	.....	.....
February	154,530	11,008	110,362	8,363
March	854,990	62,023	1,697	136
April	706,414	53,942	1,785	146
	9,358,610	\$670,885	4,084,173	\$329,780

FRUIT AND NUTS—TOTAL (POUNDS).

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	\$7,711	.....	\$6,380
June	6,931	.....	11,268
July	10,069	.....	16,880
August	7,103	.....	6,035
September	14,678	.....	11,770
October	14,224	.....	20,948
November	27,648	.....	26,016
December	34,366	.....	28,070
	1917		1918	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
January	11,415	.....	28,036
February	18,003	.....	29,561
March	5,899	.....	19,155
April	4,962	.....	20,512
	\$163,009	.....	\$224,631

FOOD COMMISSION.

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE I—Continued.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF FOODSTUFFS RECEIVED FROM
UNITED STATES PORTS INTO PORTO RICO FROM MAY, 1916, TO
APRIL, 1918—Continued.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS (BUSHELS).

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	21,403	\$68,526	4,350	\$26,528
June	11,440	38,756	176	550
July	5,220	22,005	522	4,444
August	13,658	60,822	7,789	49,929
September	25,107	94,067	20,331	110,595
October	9,937	38,484	17,975	77,902
November	14,520	60,465	13,724	70,323
December	43,694	192,898	7,704	43,314
	1917		1918	
January	24,742	103,036	6,459	34,718
February	16,967	81,873	14,882	91,783
March	27,336	128,854	34,585	227,394
April	25,835	154,490	53,993	309,576
	239,859	\$1,044,276	182,490	\$1,047,056

ONIONS.

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	2,811	\$4,903	475	\$1,519
June	237	487	1,278	2,008
July	240	501	519	1,003
August	499	804	4,212	7,024
September	1,565	2,447	6,805	11,530
October	1,654	2,739	8,460	16,078
November	1,953	3,728	5,406	11,423
December	1,185	2,620	3,703	6,629
	1917		1918	
January	415	912	6,969	13,386
February	159	702	4,896	8,055
March	138	603	440	825
April	71	330	460	748
	10,927	20,776	43,628	\$80,228

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE I—Continued.

**COMPARATIVES STATISTICS OF FOODSTUFFS RECEIVED FROM
UNITED STATES PORTS INTO PORTO RICO FROM MAY, 1916, TO
APRIL, 1918—Continued.**

POTATOES (EXCEPT SWEET POTATOES) (BUSHELS).				
	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May	16,882	\$16,083	6,331	\$15,579
June	17,087	17,005	13,625	38,334
July	31,342	23,994	14,778	18,570
August	15,627	13,155	13,194	14,946
September	20,842	20,701	24,172	27,354
October	19,960	25,775	27,434	29,796
November	21,089	32,596	18,920	29,647
December	16,972	26,847	22,014	30,048
	1917		1918	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
January	14,357	25,426	14,945	20,235
February	18,333	42,447	26,992	39,391
March	19,285	49,723	29,537	33,980
April	12,696	30,316	19,236	20,435
	224,472	\$324,068	231,178	\$318,315

VEGETABLES, CANNED.

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May		\$6,613		\$3,545
June		4,681		3,307
July		5,999		2,558
August		3,768		5,111
September		7,152		3,432
October		4,987		5,318
November		15,715		3,435
December		14,180		5,449
	1917		1918	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
January		6,481		3,595
February		5,184		3,390
March		6,400		4,270
April		3,848		3,131
		\$85,008		\$46,541

FOOD COMMISSION.

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE I—Continued.

**COMPARATIVES STATISTICS OF FOODSTUFFS RECEIVED FROM
UNITED STATES PORTS INTO PORTO RICO FROM MAY, 1916, TO
APRIL, 1918—Continued.**

ALL OTHER (INCLUDING PICKLES AND SAUCES).

	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
May		\$243		\$299
June		480		412
July		464		341
August		419		457
September		555		474
October		562		688
November		1,045		638
December		1,773		1,210
	1917		1918	
January		1,373		921
February		986		719
March		632		564
April		349		770
		\$8,881		\$7,493

TABLE II.

FOODSTUFFS IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES INTO PORTO RICO, MAY, 1916, TO APRIL, 1917.

Total, \$1,709,992.

	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	April	Total
Salt.....	361	19		3		4		299	506	426	1,355	2,852	5,835
Cocoanut Oil.....													
Milk Fr. and Con.....	10,780	24,000	21,943	5,562	3,512	135	224		11,814	1,103	2,500		81,593
Meat Fr. all Oth.....		164	68	861				82	74				442
Meat, Prep Pres.....	2,822	1,175	580	1,312	1,278	158	4,304	1,573	1,242	1,765	97	5,616	21,922
Nuts-all other.....								760	297				1,057
Fruits all other.....													
Shrimps and other Shellfish.....	328	526	528	1,660	112	827	368	444	960	518	290	145	6,731
Fresh Fish except Pt. or Pres. All other.....				4									4
Shellfish, Fish Cured.....													61
Mackerel.....													21,496
Herring.....	4,493	420	9,378	484	3,611	1,031	2,351	1,150	594	2,737	360	1,887	806,016
Cod, Haddock, Hake.....	77,541	31,146	62,279	71,773	80,485	50,889	104,261	83,366	47,543	89,817	13,455	93,491	8,485
Cocoa, or Cacao Crude.....	309	309	1,240		309	1,585	571	372		371		2,438	
Farinaceous Subsgo Ta-pioca.....				4	1			22					27
Corn.....	468	3,054	880	1,929	111	1,397	2,162	2,004		1,335		175	13,515
Bread and Bisc.....	1,760	84	613	289	1,988	607	1,891	553	980	468	549	930	10,662
Fibers-Nt. Sh.....			28				1,948	1,033	496			928	3,833
Almonds Shelled.....	224	295	852	112	73		463	963	1,324	169	138	76	4,709
Almonds nt. Shld.....						509							509
Fruits-all other.....								68	5	25			98
Fruits Pres.....	876	790	824	724	536	714	3,042	3,064	2,121	826	3,358	506	17,381
Raisins and other.....													
Dried Grapes.....	2	2					82	207	607	337	378		1,556
Olive.....	1,260	1,801	50	1,129	1,123	654	1,862	611	972	1,246	793	131	11,622
Grapes.....						1,268	665	133	5				2,061
Figs.....	1	5	69	759	879	319	71				16		2,103
Dates.....							282	139	85				16
Fish-all other.....				8									514
Fish except Shellfish.....	546	83	1,656	3,537	1,462	1,728	668	2,597	2,503	5,888	895	716	22,277
Pct. in O, etc.....	1,005	4,563	13,145	24,405	32,403	16,634	10,190	22,108	13,859	2,362	5,003		145,687
Vegetables Nat. St.....	1,264	3,716	1,243	805	1,787	324	495	1,145	3,784	551	1,841	597	17,552
Cocoa and Choc. Prep.....								180	20			108	
Rice-cleaned.....	275	505	171	28	60								1,297

Forward.

TABLE III.

FOODSTUFFS IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES INTO PORTO RICO, MAY, 1917, TO APRIL, 1918.

Total, \$1,846,714.

	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	Apr.	Total
Salt.....	117	39	107		650	563	37	879			1,906		4,298
Cocoanut Oil.....								5					5
Milk Fr. and Cond.....									226				226
Meat Products all other.....	67					107		29	42				245
Meats Prep. or Preserved.....	1,991	1,909		2,552	4,214	12,604	12,588	21,908	18,395				76,281
Bacon and Hams.....													
Nuts all other.....								1,549					1,549
Fruits all other.....													
Shrimps and other Shell-fish.....	711	1,070	695	193	13	87		66	251	5			3,091
Fresh Fish except Shell-fish, Fish Cured or Preserved, all other.....													
Mackerel.....						328							328
Herring.....	191	82				20							20
Cod, Haddock, Hake.....	73,363	37,264	1,213	23,085	20,817	3,682	2,457	6,160	8,556	5,783	3,248	6,853	37,012
Cocoa, or Cacao Crude.....	100	894	494		899	94,593	112,288	98,203	115,003	88,213	32,175	73,655	769,872
Farinaceous Substago Tapioca, etc.....	69					741	494		3,042	772	215	155,469	163,120
Corn.....	6,694	4,408	81	273	881	14,884	11,801	11,937	2,761	1,141	3,779	12,035	69
Bread and Biscuit.....	1,311	197		137	311	447	302	1,263	742				70,678
Fibberts not Shld.....					27			2,542					4,710
Almonds, Shelled.....	694	432			465		202	1,589					2,669
Almonds, not Shelled.....				25									3,582
Fruits all other.....								101	47				26
Fruits Preserved.....	1,920	3,959	1,531	1,100	1,180	4,985	2,191	3,917	1,845	880		868	148
Raising and other.....							185	277	71				24,326
Dried Grapes.....													553
Olives.....	1,879	2,379	218	1,865	440	1,039	1,166	971	682	1,069			11,728
Grapes.....						2,011	1,988	227	589				4,837
Figs.....	16	188			9		2,402	574	437	89		22	3,721
Dates.....						21	40	2	11				74
Fish all other.....													
Fish except Shellfish.....	2,306	16	550	2,341	960	2,450			125	37			8,785
Pck. in Oil.....	1,445	295	405		825	343	2	277	592	8,845	25,755	59,911	3,684
Cocoa and Choc. Prep. etc.....													
Rice, Cleaned.....	416												94,927

Forward.....

TABLE IV.

FOODSTUFFS EXPORTED FROM PORTO RICO TO UNITED STATES, MAY, 1916, TO APRIL, 1917.

(A) Domestic articles.....	\$58,447,674
(B) Foreign articles	14,080
	<u>\$58,461,754</u>

	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	April	Total
Sugar.....	7,765,266	7,846,752	6,732,781	2,278,911	375,405	639,988	254,321	313,413	3,877,723	6,425,915	6,426,019	10,418,279	53,354,478
Molasses.....	1,995,776	1,077,605	146,783	97,659	81,603	75,462	74,090	71,380	73,440	584	185,177	196,750	1,247,211
Annatto.....	9,366	1,078			532	37			188	29,415	51,205	21,495	113,316
Tallow.....	3,564	1,196	139	539	452	963					836	1,021	6,909
Honey.....	11,538	5,943	4,080	8,695	23,588	7,037	3,714	1,305	686	2,151	6,446	5,020	78,232
Copra.....			160		624	230	715				800	700	5,140
Cocoanuts.....	40,524	49,753	27,977	42,003	57,120	41,729	67,045	40,267	18,008	14,815	19,411	43,207	461,859
Guava Jelly.....	2,605	2,730	637	55	76	48					289		6,440
Canned Pineapples.....	15,834	58,890	42,530	4,424	5,407		2,504	1,298	15,257	18,079	3,878	840	135,105
Pineapples.....	439,161	212,962	36,470	42,151	16,960	2,347	11,294	19,620	15,257		35,171	222,177	1,071,619
Oranges.....	14,348	2,269	1,392	500	73,160	181,002	257,796	115,056	170,836	89,421	77,214	41,695	1,024,719
Mangos.....	4	5	11										20
Limes.....		207	598	316	320	106							1,547
Lemon.....	25	2	54	376	583	145	4	180				25	1,394
Grape Fruit.....	13,675	916	524	1,501	24,968	78,900	185,811	130,229	130,466	127,305	144,022	99,186	937,475
Citrons.....	138	104		252	756		325	8			40		1,595
Bananas.....	5				5	30							21
Alligator Peas.....			20	39	5								94
Cocoa.....											28		28
Vegetables.....										110	115		225
Cucumbers.....									79			65	254
Preserved Fruits.....													\$58,447,674
Beans.....												6,730	6,730
Filberts.....							220	152					572
Codfish.....							966	105	5,707				6,778
Pease.....													\$14,080

(B) FOREIGN ARTICLES

TABLE VI.
FOODSTUFFS EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, MAY, 1916, TO APRIL, 1917.

(A) Domestic articles.....	\$352,366
(B) Foreign articles.....	47,388
Total.....	\$399,754

(A) DOMESTIC ARTICLES

ARTICLES	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	April	Total
Pickled (Ex. Salmon).....											24		24
All other (dried) Smoked or Cured.....												34	34
Cod, Haddock, Hake or Pollack.....				183		71		309		467	303	1,039	2,372
All other breadstuff.....				870	10	1,867	376		1,530	416	2,214	490	7,773
Wheat flour.....						150			751	8,139	24,901	8,514	42,453
Wheat.....											6		6
Rye.....										114		440	554
Rye flour.....													
Rice.....	2,139	1,052	6,400	460	3,239	3,850	162	6,629	7,652	14,378	7,938	33,230	87,129
All other Cereal Prep.....													
Oatmeal and Rolled oats.....												50	78
Oats.....										28	54	43	169
Cornmeal and Corn flour.....										72	726	937	2,432
Corn.....										769	64		94
Bread and Biscuits.....		685								1,267	393	803	3,128
Bran and Middlings.....													
Barley.....						65							14
Herring.....										448	5	9	448
Peaches all other.....											18	18	549
Canned prepared fruits.....					20		132	155		2,486	467	47	3,307
All other fruits.....	6				100		40	16	24	9	101	5	301
Raisins and other Dried.....													
Grapes.....								22		5	13		40
Prunes dried.....								8	7	2	10		27
Pears green or ripe.....							28	23	90	154	85	70	452
Peaches dried.....								6	100	545	190		982
Oranges.....	31				60								86
Lemons.....													86
Berries.....				86									86
Appricots dried.....													5
Apples green or ripe.....							28	35	45	79	35		292
Apples dried.....													5
All other Fish and Fish Products.....											30	275	305

Canned Fish (Except Salmon and Shellfish)	47				42				
Salmon all other									
Salmon pickled					108				
Salmon canned									
Pork pickle									
Pork fresh									
Pork canned									
Neutral lard									
Lard				155					
Ham and Shoulder Cured									
Bacon									
Tallow Beef	282								
Oleomargarine imitation				1,461					
Butter									
Beef pickle and other cured									
Beef fresh									
Beef canned									
Hois									
Honey									
All other Nuts	718			1,053					
Nuts peanuts									
All other Pres. Fruits.	4			8					
Onions	677			96					
Sugar Refined	808								
Syrup									
Molasses	7,705			2,447					
Spices									
Salt	1,600			30					
Potatoes				85					
Milk Cond. Evaporated				123					
Cheese									
Butter									
Other Meat Products	14								
Canned									
Sausage Canned									
Steering from Animal Fat									
Sausages Castings									
Sausages all others									
Poultry and Game									
Meat (Canned except)									
Lard Comp and other									
Subs. for Lard									
Cotton Seed Oil									
Corn Oil									
Eggs									
Neats									

Forward.

Forward.

TABLE VII.
FOODSTUFFS EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, MAY, 1917, TO APRIL, 1918.

	(A) DOMESTIC ARTICLES												Total
	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	April	
Dried Apples.....	109	51	61		96	18	12						190
Canned Fish.....	104	267			31	153	11		1,351	1,429			3,471
Other Salmon.....	14	431		26	21	23	330						525
Canned Salmon.....	78	136	118		313	140							823
Other Dried Fish.....	57	118	396		430	594	118						864
Herring.....	59	255	315		953	1,330	3,714	8,040	676		283		1,761
Cod, Haddock, Hake.....	208	757	1,214		840	398	1,351	880					16,529
Confectionery.....	992	1,026	239		257	78	1,637		969				4,752
Cocoa and Choc. (Prep.).....	9,037	7,801	1,478	1,787	137	639	863	433	2,369		46		21,337
Other Breadstuffs.....	1,190	253	548		9,352	7,633	12,276		63,531	23,817	3,961		8,373
Wheat Flour.....	17,885	32,283	20,089	583	12,043	6,441	1,576	57,635	11,019	30,344	375		191,480
Rice.....	3,890	188	3,425		45								137,006
Breadstuffs Prep.....	119	83	40			81							357
Oats.....	689	94	89	39	73		36						976
Oatmeal.....	65	14	37	12	73		36						237
Corn.....	1,259	6,874	5,597		4,260	3,421							12,266
Cornmeal.....	350	262	1,569		9,948	135			1,001	2			8,786
Bread and Biscuits.....	899	857	4,736	34	411	71	176	571					278
Other Sausage.....	120	137	21										535
Canned Sausage.....	115	6	106		104	188	6						3,146
Lard Compound.....	255	981	576		473	1,057			49				2,433
Pickled Pork.....	881	184	345		693	500							2,807
Lard.....	72	347	736		345	977	270			110			309
Canned Pork.....	2	163	16		1								4,196
Canned Hams.....	633	2,472	38		72	278	27						1,473
Bacon.....	371	2,845					5			2,494			13,697
Tallow.....	1,866	81	550		1,871	1,506	2,969	66					986
Oleomargarine.....	81	110	145		45	8			8				886
Other Press. Fruits.....	253	31	173		8					8			1,140
Canned Fruits.....	116	264	341		20	64							2,555
Other Fruits.....	11	77	54		44	637	1,440						2,555
Raisins.....			2		2		119		42				251
Total.....													\$768,785
													30,391
													\$799,176

Forward.

TABLE VII—Continued.

FOODSTUFFS EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, MAY, 1917, TO APRIL, 1918—Continued.

(A) DOMESTIC ARTICLES—Continued

	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	April	Total
<i>Brought Forward...</i>													
Prunes.....	77	34	6										150
Pears, Green or Ripe.....	62	5							258	79			3,576
Green Apples.....	55		84			6	2,104	978	802	108			1,558
Spices.....		78	135		39	46	343	15			7		310
Rye Flour.....	735	169	702		104	285					330		1,409
Canned Beef.....	282	92	25		57		315						1,223
Pickled Beef.....	135	72	105		735	1,730	245	110	215	45	42		3,389
Other Vegetables.....	607	1,250	838		333	308	326	451	352	22	150		4,625
Potatoes.....	313	112	128		1	8	86	44		2			694
Pickles and Sauces.....	185	381	189		1	783	936	342	764	1,311	1,842		6,761
Onions.....	956	4,731	6,753	5,753	861	36							19,095
Beans.....	847	71	1,284	14,302	19	21,153	2,301	267	32	1,421	509		42,926
Refined Sugar.....	941		2,188		3,125	628	102,226			1,112			106,108
Molasses.....													1,146
Salt.....	2	19	8		5	119	20				24		247
Condensed Milk.....	1,407	330	111	176	945	310	139						2,946
Cheese.....	186	661	455		1,135	153	47		238				6,633
Butter.....	719	1,421	2,808		1,271	183							2,209
Other Meat Products.....	187	12	1,367		1	2							1,170
Canned Meat Products.....	386	22	241	154	208	18	141				3		1,738
Green Fruits or Ripe.....									273	174			58
Oleomargarine.....													71,737
Honey.....					32	36	53,387						35
Dried Fruits.....					9,000	8,750							32
Fresh Beef.....			21		9	26	3			2			88
Tomatoes Canned.....			62		34	132	6	116		111			1,103
Dried Peas.....			798		1								85
Fresh Pork.....			85										1,100
Pickle Beef.....		626	105		369		690	104	781	33	182		12,347
Other Nuts.....	479	474	232		7,786	1,586							863
Peanut.....		54	325		282	202							321
Dried Peaches.....		279											911
Oranges.....		471											1,352
Canned Vegetables.....	391	306	111	169	78	255			148	75	15		1
Lemons.....									25	17			56
Other Fish.....		6			50								

TABLE VIII.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Porto Rico Producers Committee (Fruit Section)

**STATEMENT OF FRUIT SHIPMENTS FROM PORTO RICO TO CONTI-
 NENTAL UNITED STATES, JULY 1, 1917, TO JUNE 30, 1918.**

Period of July 1, 1917, to January 29, 1918. (Not controlled by Porto Rico Producers Committee.)

Port	Grapefruit	Oranges	Lemons	Pineapples	Totals
San Juan.....	300,310	66,902		50,516	417,728
Mayagüez.....	2,056	200,146	516	92	202,810
Ponce.....	565	71,628			71,993
Aguadilla.....	963	90,386			91,349
	303,894	429,062	516	50,608	788,880

Period of January 30 to June 30, 1918. (Controlled by Porto Rico Producers Committee.)

Port	Grapefruit	Oranges	Lemons	Pineapples	Totals
San Juan.....	229,199	47,017		247,290	523,506
Mayagüez.....	268	65,541	50	717	66,576
Ponce.....		66,964			66,964
Aguadilla (1).....					
	229,467	179,522	50	248,007	657,046

Grand Total..... 1,440,926

TOTAL APPLICATIONS PASSED ON BY THE COMMITTEE FROM JANUARY 30 TO JUNE 30, 1918.

Mayagüez ²	640 applications for	409,471 boxes fruit.
San Juan.....	3,495 applications for	999,597 boxes fruit.
Ponce.....	201 applications for	183,453 boxes fruit.
Totals.....	4,336 applications for	1,592,521 boxes fruit.
Total boxes fruit shipped.....		657,046

RECAPITULATION.

Total boxes shipped during fiscal year 1917-1918.

San Juan.....	941,234
Mayagüez.....	269,386
Ponce.....	138,957
Aguadilla.....	91,349
Total.....	1,440,926

¹ Shipped via Mayagüez after January 30, 1918.

² Mayagüez and Aguadilla.

TABLE IX.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Porto Rico Producers Committee (Fruit Section)

DETAIL OF FRUIT SHIPMENTS FROM PORTO RICO TO CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES ON ALLOTMENTS MADE BY PORTO RICO PRODUCERS COMMITTEE (FRUIT SECTION), JANUARY 30 TO JUNE 30, 1918.

1918 Date	Ship	Island Shipment	San Juan			Totals	Total Monthly
			Grapefruit	Oranges	Pines		
Jan. 30	Coamo	12,350	9,824	7,339	3,461	32,874	32,874
Feb. 6	Brazos	13,677	13,207	6,144	3,182	26,210	
9	Caracas				16	16	
12	Anna	3,073				3,073	
13	Carolina	11,399	11,077	5,704	2,637	20,817	
20	Coamo	10,071	10,327	5,369	1,861	27,628	
27	Brazos	13,392	17,294	5,740	1,191	37,617	
		51,612	51,906	22,957	8,887		135,261
Mar. 2	Helen	200				200	
6	Carolina	9,304	15,844	2,704	1,576	29,428	
9	Caracas		30			30	
13	Coamo	5,062	16,749	3,689	2,469	28,569	
16	Cornelia	340		1,465		1,805	
21	Brazos	11,003	20,075	1,716	4,933	37,427	
23	Philadelphia		2,934	1,019	245	4,198	
23	Helen	7,381		477		7,858	
27	Carolina	5,209	14,479	913	8,013	28,614	
30	Zulia	1,210				1,210	
		40,339	70,111	11,983	16,936		139,369
Apr. 2	Coamo	6,955	8,261	1,400	10,768	27,384	
5	Joan Kilberg	305	215	305		825	
8	Cornelia	198				198	
10	Brazos	8,326	7,749	555	17,343	33,973	
13	Caracas		1,889	9	4,222	6,120	
13	Hugh Payne		7,000			7,000	
15	Helen	225	2,245		5,598	8,068	
17	Carolina	3,715	4,304	891	16,302	25,302	
24	Coamo	3,634	1,085	110	24,462	29,201	
27	Philadelphia		8,819	269	82	9,170	
		23,358	41,567	3,539	78,567		147,381
May 1	Hercules		5,416	300	4,851	10,567	
1	Woudrichen	3,022	6,883		44	9,949	
1	Brazos		405		16,039	16,444	
8	Carolina	1,520	18		19,907	21,440	
11	Caracas		7,743		419	8,162	
12	Helen	140	15,892	497	1,931	18,460	
15	Coamo	653	294	273	24,098	25,318	
22	Brazos	369	10,423	1	21,714	32,507	
25	Philadelphia		1,500			1,500	
29	Carolina	149	3,638	127	19,657	23,571	
		5,853	52,212	1,198	108,660		167,923
June 9	Caracas		245		1,644	1,889	
9	Coamo	128	2,152		11,381	13,661	
13	Brazos		1,183	1	17,454	18,638	
		128	3,580	1	30,479		34,188

TOTAL SHIPPED JANUARY 30 TO JUNE 30, 1918.

San Juan:	Boxes.
Pineapples	247,290
Grapefruit	229,199
Oranges	47,017
Island shipments	133,540
Grand total	657,046

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

TABLE X.

COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND PORTO RICO FROM JULY, 1917, TO
JUNE, 1918.

ARTICLES	Unit.	1917												1918											
		July		August		September		October		November		December		January		February		March		April		May		June	
		U. S.	P. R.	U. S.	P. R.	U. S.	P. R.	U. S.	P. R.	U. S.	P. R.	U. S.	P. R.	U. S.	P. R.	U. S.	P. R.	U. S.	P. R.	U. S.	P. R.	U. S.	P. R.	U. S.	P. R.
Shoat Steak	Lb.	327	...	399	...	393	...	330	...	317	...	320	...	327	...	334	...	338	...	366	...	...	...	...	...
Round Steak	"	306	...	308	...	296	...	309	...	296	...	300	...	306	...	314	...	318	...	345	...	...	...	...	...
Rib Roast	"	357	...	355	...	359	...	357	...	350	...	353	...	258	...	263	...	268	...	293	...	...	...	...	...
Chuck Roast	"	219	...	217	...	218	...	218	...	212	...	215	...	221	...	227	...	232	...	255	...	...	...	...	...
Plate Beef	"	165	...	172	...	163	...	165	...	163	...	164	...	172	...	177	...	182	...	191	...	...	...	...	...
Pork Chops	"	316	...	314	...	309	...	308	...	305	...	308	...	343	...	336	...	337	...	356	...	...	...	...	...
Ham	"	395	...	395	...	397	...	395	...	395	...	395	...	436	...	436	...	441	...	446	...	...	...	...	...
Lard	"	274	...	277	...	293	...	314	...	326	...	310	...	329	...	317	...	332	...	351	...	...	...	...	...
Eggs	Dogen	430	...	460	...	525	...	371	...	368	...	365	...	674	...	611	...	443	...	373	...	...	...	...	...
Milk	Qt.	111	...	114	...	118	...	104	...	108	...	131	...	134	...	116	...	115	...	132	...	...	...	...	...
Bread	Lb.	088	...	091	...	088	...	088	...	088	...	083	...	083	...	083	...	084	...	086	...	...	...	...	...
Flour	"	031	...	084	...	073	...	082	...	094	...	097	...	086	...	086	...	085	...	085	...	...	...	...	...
Corn Meal	"	039	...	066	...	062	...	069	...	062	...	067	...	070	...	070	...	069	...	072	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	"	106	...	106	...	108	...	111	...	108	...	114	...	109	...	118	...	120	...	098	...	...	...	...	...
Potatoes	"	045	...	045	...	045	...	031	...	033	...	031	...	032	...	032	...	025	...	053	...	...	...	...	...
Onions	"	051	...	089	...	046	...	049	...	038	...	031	...	030	...	049	...	097	...	033	...	...	...	...	...
Beans navy	"	196	...	195	...	188	...	189	...	196	...	188	...	121	...	181	...	123	...	180	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	"	091	...	109	...	198	...	097	...	086	...	094	...	086	...	106	...	092	...	084	...	...	...	...	...

N. B.—United States prices are those compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor for the 15th of each month. Porto Rico prices are the average for 76 towns on the nearest corresponding date.

¹ Prices of meat in Porto Rico based on the best grade available. It is usually sold 75 per cent meat and 25 per cent bone.

² Porto Rico prices are for fresh pork.

³ United States prices are for 16 ounce-loaf weight of dough. Porto Rico price for 1 pound of bread.

⁴ Porto Rico rice prices are for best quality.

⁵ Porto Rico prices for sugar from July to January are for imported granulated, while local granulated was available from February to June.

^{6,7} Figures for May and June on the mainland not yet available.

TABLE XI.

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF LOCAL PRODUCE AND OF SIMILAR IMPORTED ARTICLES IN PORTO RICO FROM JULY TO JUNE, 1918, BASED ON REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE 76 TOWNS IN THE ISLAND.

ON WEEK ENDING ON—

Articles	Unit	July 7, 1917	July 21, 1917	August 4, 1917	August 18, 1917	September 1, 1917	September 15, 1917	September 29, 1917	October 13, 1917	October 27, 1917	November 10, 1917	November 24, 1917	December 8, 1917	December 22, 1917	January 5, 1918	January 19, 1918	February 2, 1918	February 16, 1918	March 2, 1918	March 16, 1918	March 30, 1918	April 13, 1918	April 27, 1918	May 11, 1918	May 25, 1918	June 8, 1918	June 22, 1918
Beans, Native white...	Lb.	110	105	105	113	126	132	136	136	134	130	128	123	123	119	128	123	123	126	136	146	152	150	143	130	123	118
Imported white...	"	117	118	114	118	119	123	132	135	135	136	128	128	135	129	130	129	128	130	136	144	149	150	143	130	123	118
" Native red...	"	117	114	115	127	135	138	146	146	143	141	135	134	136	134	135	127	141	141	147	155	158	156	146	130	122	119
" Imported red...	"	137	131	137	132	138	143	148	148	143	137	140	137	139	142	139	137	141	145	147	153	159	158	152	147	143	143
" Native black...	"	101	993	994	996	987	988	983	983	980	100	105	94	100	990	100	998	113	108	125	106	100	995	110	130	112	112
Frijoles, Native...	"	982	979	979	980	982	984	983	982	980	987	984	981	981	980	976	977	975	977	982	984	994	103	114	102	110	108
Imported...	"	999	988	991	986	987	986	986	986	986	986	986	986	986	986	986	986	986	986	986	986	986	986	986	986	986	986
Gandules, Native...	"	974	972	972	972	972	972	972	972	972	972	972	972	972	972	972	972	972	972	972	972	972	972	972	972	972	972
Corn, Native...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
Imported...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
Corn Meal, Native...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
Imported...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
Sugar Muscavado...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
Centrifugal...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
Washed...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
Onions, Native...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
Imported...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
Potatoes, Native...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
Imported...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
Sweet Potatoes, Native...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
Yams...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
Plantains...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
Bananas...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
Rice...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
first grade, imported...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
second...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
third...	"	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
Charcoal, Native...	Tin	127	124	121	128	133	134	136	138	127	130	140	145	125	141	145	144	143	143	147	154	149	149	149	148	143	141

Government of Porto Rico
FOOD COMMISSION

RESOLUTIONS OF THE FOOD COMMISSION.

RESOLUTION No. 1.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved April 12, 1917, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION

**TO PROHIBIT IN PORTO RICO THE CONSIGNMENT, SALE OR SHIPMENT
ABROAD OF CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS.**

WHEREAS, The stock of certain foodstuffs in Porto Rico is gradually being reduced by reason of the very limited imports of same;

WHEREAS, From an investigation made in this Island of the available stock of said foodstuffs it appears that the said stock will scarcely fill the requirements for two months;

WHEREAS, The domestic production is not sufficient to supply the shortage of imported goods, and many of these cannot be obtained in this country and are absolutely necessary;

WHEREAS, As a consequence of the higher prices which the necessities of life command abroad, exports of same are being made to other markets, thereby not only causing a reduction of the stock in this Island but also enhancing the prices, by reason of the demand and the panic that such situation is likely to cause;

WHEREAS, It is one of the duties of this Commission to forestall by all means the grave crisis of a famine in this Island;

NOW, THEREFORE, *Be it resolved by the Food Commission:*

Section 1.—Hereafter the following commodities shall not be sold or shipped abroad, without the express authority of the Food Commission: Rice, beans, cod-fish, wheat flour, corn meal, condensed milk, hams, bacon, lard, edible oils, chick-peas, onions, potatoes, taniers, yams, sweet potatoes, plantains, salmon and fish of all kinds, meats of all kinds, soup paste, cheese, butter, red pepper, eggs, vegetables, cattle and swine.

Section 2.—Any person, corporation or company selling, consigning or shipping abroad any of the hereinbefore-mentioned foodstuffs, without the express authority of the Commission, shall be prosecuted and punished in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the law.

Section 3.—This Resolution will be in force and effect immediately after its publication.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, May 11, 1917.

RESOLUTION No. 2.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved April 12, 1917, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION

TO ESTABLISH THE MAXIMUM WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN PORTO RICO OF RICE, WHEAT FLOUR AND CONDENSED MILK.

Section 1.—The Food Commission, after having duly investigated the amount of the available stock and the conditions of the market at home and abroad, hereby sets forth the maximum prices following at which rice, wheat flour and condensed milk shall be sold in Porto Rico.

Rice, extra fancy, known as First Japan, First Honduras and special grades -----	9	cents per pound.
Rice, seconds or fair grades, known as Second Japan, Second Honduras, partly broken and in general all fair grades -----	8	cents per pound.
Rice, low grade Japan; second head (broken) and in general all grades known as thirds, or lower grades -----	7	cents per pound.
Wheat flour, fancy or first grade -----	8	cents per pound.
Wheat flour, second grade -----	7½	cents per pound.
Condensed Milk, "Eagle" brand or similar (15-ounce cans) -----	18	cents per can.
Condensed Milk, "Milkmaid" brand or similar (14½-ounce cans) -----	18	cents per can.
Condensed Milk, "Magnolia" brand, or similar (12-ounce cans) -----	15	cents per can.
(14½-ounce cans) -----	16	cents per can.

Section 2.—Importers shall sell to retailers the above-mentioned articles at figures not exceeding the prices stated, with not less than ten per cent discount as a margin for the gross profit that the latter may obtain on the retail sales.

Section 3.—The Food Commission shall indemnify any importer for any loss that he may experience when selling the above food commodities at the prices stated, provided he can show to the satisfaction of the Commission that the average price paid for his stock of such goods or purchases undelivered at this date, exceed the figures at which importers shall sell same.

Section 4.—Any merchant affected by this provision, shall file, within ten days of the publication of this Resolution, a sworn specific statement showing all his stock on hand and on the way, setting forth the purchase prices, copies of the original invoices, name of the agent through whom the transaction has been closed, names of steamers carrying the goods, and in general any information and details that the Commission should require to satisfy itself of the true original price of any article on which a claim of indemnity is made by the importer thus affected; *Provided*, That if the claim is not filed with the Commission, with the required information, within the time specified, the right to indemnity herein provided for shall be construed to have been waived.

Section 5.—Any person or company required by the Commission to furnish information under oath, who shall furnish same knowing it to be false, simulated or otherwise altered, shall be prosecuted for perjury by the district attorneys of the Government and punished in accordance with the provisions of the Penal Code of Porto Rico.

Section 6.—Any person or company failing to comply with the provisions of this Resolution, shall be guilty of misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or imprisonment for not more than two months.

Section 7.—The Commission reserves the right either to make good the difference in price on any article purchased previous to the 16th day of May, 1917, at a higher figure than that set forth for the sale of same, or to take over said article at the original cost price, plus the usual invoice charges, transportation to the store or warehouse where the article is stored and whatever reasonable profit may be fixed by the Commission.

Section 8.—Whenever the Commission shall see fit, will take charge of any stock, in the hands of any person or merchant, in whole or in part, should said person or merchant at any given time refuse to help the Commission to supply any community being at any time in need of any of the articles hereinbefore mentioned; and the price to be paid by the Commission in such cases shall be the retail price set forth by this Resolution, less ten per cent discount.

Section 9.—All purchases of any of the articles above mentioned made after the 16th day of May, 1917, shall be reported to the Food Commission to designate from time to time new prices for the sale of same.

Section 10.—This Resolution shall take effect from and after the 17th day of May, 1917.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, May 15, 1917.

RESOLUTION No. 3.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved on the 12th day of April, 1917, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION

ESTABLISHING THE MAXIMUM PRICE AT WHICH FRESH MILK SHALL BE RETAILED IN PORTO RICO.

Section 1.—The Food Commission, after thoroughly investigating all conditions relating to the production of fresh milk in Porto Rico, hereby establishes the following maximum prices for the sale of said product in the Island of Porto Rico.

For each legal quart of fresh milk sold at retail at any
milk stand in the Island ----- 12 cents.

For each pint (half of one legal quart) of fresh milk
sold at any milk stand in the Island ----- 6 cents.

For each half-pint (one-fourth of one legal quart) of
fresh milk sold at any milk stand in the Island ---- 3 cents.

Section 2.—Producers, cattlemen, owners of stands or any person dealing in

fresh milk of domestic production, shall not sell this article at higher prices than those set forth in this Resolution.

Section 3.—Any person, company or corporation handling or dealing in fresh milk of domestic production who shall violate the provisions of this Resolution shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars or imprisoned not more than two months.

Section 4.—This Resolution shall take effect from and after Monday the 21st day of May, 1917.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *May 18, 1917.*

RESOLUTION No. 4.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved the 12th day of April 1917, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION

ALLOWING THE SALE IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS OF PORTO RICO OF RICE, WHEAT FLOUR AND CONDENSED MILK AT AN ADVANCE OF ONE CENT ABOVE THE PRICES SET FORTH IN RESOLUTION OF THIS COMMISSION DATED THE 15TH OF MAY, 1917.

Section 1.—After consideration by this Commission of the conditions of the small stores situated in the rural districts of the Island of Porto Rico, the Resolution dated May 15, 1917, "To establish the maximum wholesale and retail prices in Porto Rico for rice, wheat flour and condensed milk," is hereby amended to the effect that merchants doing business in the rural zones of the Island of Porto Rico, and at one kilometer at least from any village, may sell the articles enumerated in the said Resolution at an advance of one cent above the maximum prices fixed therein.

Section 2.—For the purpose of this Resolution, the whole municipal districts of Culebra and Vieques shall be considered as rural zones.

Section 3.—This Resolution shall take effect at once.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *May 22, 1917.*

RESOLUTION No. 5.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved the 12th day of April, 1917, after due consideration of the present conditions of the domestic and foreign markets, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION

TO REPEAL THE PREVIOUS RESOLUTIONS OF THIS COMMISSION DATED MAY 15 AND 22, AND ESTABLISHING THE MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF RICE IN THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

Section 1.—The Resolution of this Food Commission, adopted on the 15th day of May 1917, "To establish the maximum wholesale and retail prices in

Porto Rico of rice, wheat flour and condensed milk," and the Resolution of this Commission adopted under date of the 22d of May, 1917, "Allowing the sale in the rural districts of Porto Rico of rice, wheat flour, and condensed milk at an advance of one cent above the prices set forth in Resolution of this Commission dated the 15th of May, 1917," are hereby repealed.

Section 2.—From the date of the promulgation of this Resolution to the 24th day of June, 1917, the following maximum prices shall govern the sales of rice at retail, in the towns and villages of San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Aguadilla, Arecibo, Arroyo and Guayama.

Rice, Choice, Japan, Blue Rose or Honduras	
Whole-----	10 cents per pound.
Rice, Japan, Blue Rose or Honduras, good	
grade and color, with some proportion of	
broken -----	9 cents per pound.
Rice, Japan, Blue Rose or Honduras, fair	
grades, partly broken-----	8 cents per pound.
Rice, low grades, and screenings-----	7 cents per pound.

Section 3.—In all other towns and rural districts of this Island, rice of the grades mentioned in the preceding section may be sold at an advance of one cents per pound above the established price.

Section 4.—Grades known as "Fancy," "Valencia" and other special grades do not fall within the provisions of this Resolution and may be sold at conventional figures between retailer and consumer.

Section 5.—This Resolution shall take effect immediately after promulgation and shall have no legal effect on and after the said 24th day of June, 1917.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *June 7, 1917.*

RESOLUTION No. 6.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved the 12th day of April, 1917, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION.

Section 1.—From this date all imports of rice to be made or intended to be made in Porto Rico, either by purchase already effected or to be effected, on consignment or otherwise, shall be reported in writing to the Food Commission within forty-eight hours after closing the transaction. This report, to be furnished both by the purchaser and the seller separately, shall contain the following information: Name and address of the seller; name and address of the mill; name and address of the purchaser; the grade of the rice; brand or standard of same; price and conditions of the transaction; date of the deal and date of shipment.

Section 2.—The steamship companies in Porto Rico, whose vessels shall from this date bring rice from the United States or any other country shall within forty-eight hours after the arrival of their steamers or other vessels, report to

the Food Commission the name of the vessel or steamer, the number of bags of rice for each importer, its mark, place of shipment, consignee and destination in the Island of Porto Rico where it will be unloaded.

Section 3.—This Resolution shall take effect immediately after its promulgation.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *June 21, 1917.*

RESOLUTION No. 7.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved on the 12th day of April, 1917, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, From the information gathered by the Food Commission it appears that with the present stock of rice now in Porto Rico and the amount now on its way here there will be enough for the requirements of the inhabitants until the end of the coming month of October, when rice of the new crop will be available; and

WHEREAS, The Food Commission now has rice in stock and also on the way here, which it is offering for sale at reasonable prices:

NOW, THEREFORE, *Be it resolved by the Food Commission:*

1. To publicly recommend to the importers to exercise all due caution in future purchases of rice, with the object of providing against an undue and excessive accumulation of the article, which would entail unnecessary losses.
2. To publicly offer for sale the rice purchased by this Commission, now on hand and also that on the way here at reasonable prices.
3. To invite the co-operation of the merchants in general in order to overcome the present situation, and
4. To repeal, as is hereby repealed, Resolution No. 6 of this Food Commission, under date of the 21st day of June, 1917, providing for information to be furnished in connection with purchasing, selling and unloading of rice in the Island of Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *June 29, 1917.*

RESOLUTION No. 8.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved the 12th day of April, 1917, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION.

Section 1.—Resolution No. 3 of this Food Commission, "Establishing the maximum price at which fresh milk shall be retailed in Porto Rico," promulgated under date of the 18th of May, 1917, is hereby repealed as regards the

Municipality of San Juan, being hereby confirmed in all its parts and remaining in full force and effect for all other towns of the Island of Porto Rico.

Section 2.—This Resolution shall take effect from the date of its promulgation.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *August 21, 1917.*

RESOLUTION No. 9.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved the 12th day of April, 1917, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION

TO REPEAL RESOLUTIONS NOS. 3 AND 8, DATED RESPECTIVELY MAY 18, 1917, AND AUGUST 21, 1917, REFERRING TO THE SALE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF FRESH MILK AND ESTABLISHING NEW MAXIMUM PRICES FOR THE SALE OF FRESH MILK IN THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO

Section 1.—Resolutions Nos. 3 and 8, promulgated by this Food Commission on the 18th day of May, 1917, and on the 21st day of August, 1917, respectively, and relating to the price for the sale of fresh milk of domestic production, are hereby repealed.

Section 2.—Fresh milk of domestic production shall not be sold hereafter at more than sixteen cents per legal quart in the cities, wards and suburbs of the municipalities of San Juan and Caguas; nor at more than fifteen cents per legal quart in the municipalities of Río Piedras and Bayamón, including the village of Cataño; nor at more than fourteen cents in the municipality of Vieques; nor at more than twelve cents per legal quart in all other municipalities of this Island.

Section 3.—The above prices shall apply to any fresh milk sold at any cattle ranch, milk stand, or any place fit as such, including "coffeehouses" and cafés, whenever the product is not actually consumed therein and no owner of a cattle ranch, dairy, milk stand, "coffeehouse" or person dealing in fresh milk, shall charge any additional or extra price for transportation or delivery of milk to residence of customers. It shall be considered unlawful to charge any additional amount for any reason whatsoever on the prices hereinbefore stipulated for the sale of fresh milk.

Section 4.—Pasteurized milk or otherwise specially prepared by scientific process requiring the actual use of machinery, etc., shall not be affected by the provisions of this Resolution.

Section 5.—Any person, company or corporation handling or dealing in fresh milk of domestic production, who shall violate the provisions of this Resolution, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars or imprisoned not more than two months.

Section 6.—Any Resolution or part thereof in conflict with this Resolution is hereby repealed.

Section 7.—This Resolution shall take effect on and from the first day in September in the year 1917.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *August 29, 1917.*

RESOLUTION No. 10.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved the 12th day of April, 1917, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION.

Section 1.—All bread of the usual kinds, generally known as "water bread," "fresh bread" or "kneaded bread," manufactured in Porto Rico, shall be sold at any bakery, at wholesale or retail, at no more than 10 cents per pound, in any municipality of this Island, having railroad connection of a public nature, or wherever by reason of favorable conditions it is usual to make transportation of supplies for the market by sea.

Section 2.—In towns not having railroad connections of a public nature extending from the main track, or wherever it is not feasible or customary to use the sea for loading or unloading of supplies shipped by steamers or schooners, bread generally known as "water bread," "fresh bread" or "kneaded bread" shall be sold at a price not to exceed 11 cents per pound, whenever the sale is made at the bakery.

Section 3.—It shall be unlawful for any owner, agent or person in charge of a bakery to refuse selling bread therein to any person applying for it and tendering payment thereof at the respective prices per pound mentioned in the above preceding sections.

Section 4.—Bread of any of the above-mentioned classes shall not be retailed at the stores, groceries or inns of any municipality of this Island, nor delivered at residences or sold on the streets by vendors or bakery agents at more than 12 cents per pound.

Section 5.—Bakers are hereby released of the obligation of making allowances to merchants or vendors, at the current price, for bread of the previous day, known as "stale bread."

Section 6.—Members of the Insular Police force and municipal authorities shall enforce this Resolution, not only as regards the price charged for bread, but also in regard to the weight of same which shall conform to the regulations of the Bureau of Weights and Measures of the Government of Porto Rico.

Section 7.—Every infraction of this Resolution shall be prosecuted and any offender shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars or imprisoned not more than two months.

Section 8.—This Resolution shall take effect from and after Monday, the 15th day of October, 1917.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *October 9, 1917.*

RESOLUTION No. 11.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10

of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved the 12th day of April, 1917, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION

TO ESTABLISH THE MAXIMUM PRICE FOR THE SALE OF MEAT IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SAN JUAN.

Section 1.—Fresh meat offered for sale in the city of San Juan and suburbs or wards thereof, shall not be sold at more than 42 cents per kilogram at retail.

Section 2.—The practice of classifying meat for sale, as has been done heretofore in San Juan, is hereby abolished in the interest of the people, and all meat, also known as "beef" sold hereafter in this municipality, shall be in the proportion of three-quarters of a pound of boneless meat to every quarter of a pound of bones.

Section 3.—Officers of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, municipal authorities and members of the Insular Police force as well as citizens in general are urged to see that this Resolution is enforced, not only as regards the sale price of meat, but also in regard to the weight and proportions of same as above stated.

Section 4.—This Resolution shall take effect from and after Saturday the 17th day of November, 1917.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *November 14, 1917.*

RESOLUTION No. 12.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved April 12, 1917, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION

TO ESTABLISH THE MAXIMUM PRICE FOR THE SALE OF CODFISH (CURRENT QUALITY), POLLOCK AND HADDOCK IN PORTO RICO.

Section 1.—Codfish, of current class, haddock and pollock imported or to be imported into Porto Rico, shall not be sold at retail at a price exceeding eleven cents per pound in towns having railroad connections of a public nature, or where by reason of favorable conditions transportation of supplies for the market is usually made by sea.

Section 2.—In towns where there is no railroad connection for public service, derived from the main track, or wherever it is not feasible or customary to load or unload supplies by steamers or schooners, codfish of current quality, haddock and pollock shall be sold at retail at a price not to exceed twelve cents per pound.

Section 3.—Every infraction of this Resolution shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars or by imprisonment for not more than two months.

Section 4.—This Resolution shall take effect from and after Friday the 23d of November, 1917.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *November 21, 1917.*

RESOLUTION No. 13.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved April 12, 1917, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION

TO REGULATE THE SALE OF FISH IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SAN JUAN.

Section 1.—All fresh or refrigerated fish sold in the city of San Juan and its suburbs, shall sell from this date at a maximum price of fifteen (15) cents per pound.

Section 2.—Violations of this Resolution shall be punished in accordance with the law.

Section 3.—This Resolution shall take effect and shall be in force immediately.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *December 1, 1917.*

RESOLUTION No. 14.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved April 12, 1917, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION

TO RESTRICT THE SLAUGHTERING OF FEMALE CATTLE IN PORTO RICO.

WHEREAS, The scarcity of cattle in this Island is not now a menace but a serious economical problem that must be met by adequate measures under the impending circumstances; and

WHEREAS, The import of cattle from foreign countries is an apparent failure, not only because of the requirements of federal legislation, which we are unable to change, but because the scarcity of cattle appears in itself to be general everywhere; and

WHEREAS, If it is desirable that the production of meat and of the now scant quantity of milk in this Island be encouraged to any degree, the slaughtering of female cattle should by reason of the present scarcity be restricted; and

WHEREAS, Any steps taken in this direction, even if affecting some individuals, should be welcome and observed because of the benefit to be derived therefrom, especially so when by reason of the war and the uncertainty of its duration, the scarcity of food, especially of meat and milk, has become a universal question;

NOW, THEREFORE, *Be it resolved by the Food Commission of Porto Rico:*

Section 1.—The slaughtering of female cattle in every municipality of Porto Rico is prohibited in any proportion other than one female to every five male heads.

Section 2.—The municipal authorities and the local health officers shall see to it that this Resolution is enforced.

FOOD COMMISSION.

Section 3.—Any person, corporation, company or association slaughtering or permitting to slaughter cattle in any proportion other than above stated, to wit: one female to every five male heads, in every municipality, shall be prosecuted in accordance with the law.

Section 4.—This Resolution shall take effect from Monday, the 3d day in December, 1917, on which date the slaughtering of male cattle shall be made as herein ordered.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *December 1, 1917.*

RESOLUTION No. 15.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved April 12, 1917, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION

DESIGNATING TUESDAYS INSTEAD OF FRIDAYS AS MEATLESS DAYS IN PORTO RICO.

WHEREAS, By reason of the scarcity of cattle this Food Commission has recommended that one day of each week be a meatless day, and this practice has been generally observed on Fridays in most of the towns of this Island; and

WHEREAS, It is deemed convenient that in all territories belonging to the United States uniformity shall prevail in all decisions relating to the conservation of food; and

WHEREAS, The changing of the "meatless day" shall not affect anyone in particular in matters of business or habits; and

WHEREAS, "Meatless day" as properly known in the United States is observed on Tuesdays;

NOW, THEREFORE, *Be it resolved by the Food Commission:*

Section 1.—That every Tuesday shall be a meatless day all over the Island of Porto Rico.

Section 2.—That no meat of any kind, except fowl, shall be sold in Porto Rico on Tuesdays, nor served on said days at any hotel, restaurant, boarding-place, club or other public place whatever.

Section 3.—The municipal authorities shall see to it that this Resolution is enforced, specially in preventing the slaughtering of cattle on Monday afternoons for sale the following day.

Section 4.—Any person, company, corporation or association selling or permitting to sell or serve publicly on Tuesdays meat of any breed of cattle in any form, shall be prosecuted and punished according to law.

Section 5.—This Resolution shall go into effect from and after Tuesday, the 11th day in December, 1917.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *December 3, 1917.*

RESOLUTION No. 16.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved April 12, 1917, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION**TO ESTABLISH A "WHEATLESS DAY."**

WHEREAS, According to official information received from the United States Food Administration the shortage of wheat is an impending menace that should be met by all available means; and

WHEREAS, The total surplus of the wheat crop of 1917 has been already exported to allied nations for war needs; and

WHEREAS, The Allied nations rely for their supply of wheat flour on what the American people can save by different means; and

WHEREAS, The principle followed for the saving of food in the United States is to abstain one day in each week from the use of bread or any food product in the manufacture of which, wheat flour is used; and Wednesday has been the day thus set and known as "Wheatless Day"; and

WHEREAS, Wheat flour for the manufacture of bread may be substituted to advantage by the use of corn meal which is plentiful in Porto Rico and the United States proper, and the export of which to allied countries is impracticable because it deteriorates in transit; and

WHEREAS, Restrictive measures of this nature should be adopted that will be applicable to persons whose spirit of co-operation is not willingly contributed to the service of our country at war;

NOW, THEREFORE, *Be it resolved by the Food Commission:*

Section 1.—Every Wednesday shall be a "wheatless day" in the Island of Porto Rico.

Section 2.—No bread, crackers, sweets or other food products in the manufacture of which wheat flour is used, shall be offered for sale or served on Wednesdays at any hotel, boarding-place, restaurant or other public place.

Section 3.—All violations of this Resolution shall be prosecuted and punished according to law.

Section 4.—This Resolution shall take effect from and after Wednesday the 12th day of December, 1917, which day likewise all successive Wednesdays while this Resolution is in force, shall be known as "Wheatless Days."

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *December 8, 1917.*

RESOLUTION No. 17.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10

of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved April 12, 1917, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION

TO ESTABLISH THE MAXIMUM PRICES FOR THE SALE OF RICE.

Section 1.—For the purpose of the sale of rice at retail in any town, village or rural district in the Island of Porto Rico, the following maximum prices are hereby established:

For one pound of rice with "absolutely whole" grains.	10 cents.
For one pound of rice with grains mixed in a proportion of not less than 50 per cent whole.	9 cents.
For one pound of rice mixed in a smaller proportion of whole grains than above stated, or broken rice.	8 cents.

Section 2.—The quality or standard of the rice shall be determined by agreement between the seller and the purchaser; for the purposes of this Resolution, rice, as described in section 1, shall be considered as first, second and third quality, respectively.

Section 3.—Any person, firm, corporation or association selling rice at higher figures than those respectively provided for in section 1, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this Resolution and shall be fined not more than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars or imprisoned not more than two (2) months.

Section 4.—This Resolution shall take effect immediately after being promulgated.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *December 10, 1917.*

RESOLUTION No. 18.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved April 12, 1917, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION

TO REPEAL RESOLUTION No. 12 OF NOVEMBER 21, 1917.

Section 1.—Resolution No. 12, adopted November 21, 1917, "To establish the maximum prices for the sale of codfish, haddock and pollock in Porto Rico" is hereby repealed.

Section 2.—This Resolution shall have legal effect and shall become effective immediately after its promulgation.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *December 12, 1917.*

RESOLUTION No. 19.

The Food Commission, established by Joint Resolution No. 10

of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved April 12, 1917, has adopted the following—

RESOLUTION

TO ESTABLISH THE MAXIMUM PRICE FOR THE SALE AT RETAIL OF DOMESTIC CHEESE. KNOWN AS "DEL PAIS," "DE PRENSA," "DE PUÑO," "DE HOJAS," ETC.

WHEREAS, The shortage of fresh milk is such that radical measures are advisable in order to increase and encourage its production, and

WHEREAS, After a thorough investigation it appears that there is, in some localities, an over-production of fresh milk, which with the existing ways of communication and relative transportation facilities, could be properly shipped to other localities where there is a shortage of it, but is instead turned out into cheese, because of the high price now prevailing for this product, which practice is detrimental to children and sick people for whose diet milk is indispensable; and

WHEREAS, In determining the maximum price for the sale of cheese of domestic production, it is proper to take into consideration the value of milk accidentally curdled and incidental expenses, or the value of milk the transportation of which to market is too costly or impossible, while the value of milk purposely curdled and which could otherwise have been brought to market, under favorable conditions, should not be considered.

NOW, THEREFORE, *Be it resolved:*

Section 1.—All cheese made in Porto Rico, and known as "del país," "de prensa," "de puño," "de hojas," etc., and offered for sale therein, shall be sold at retail, by actual weight, at a price not to exceed forty (40) cents per pound.

Section 2.—Any natural or juridical person offering for sale, or actually selling any kind of cheese made in Porto Rico, at a price in excess of the one hereby established, shall be prosecuted and punished in accordance with the law.

Section 3.—This Resolution shall have legal effect and shall be in force from and after Monday the 24th of December, 1917.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *December 12, 1917.*

RESOLUTION No. 20.

The Food Commission, created by Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved April 12, 1917, has passed the following—

RESOLUTION

FIXING THE MAXIMUM PRICE FOR THE SALE OF SUGAR AT RETAIL IN PORTO RICO.

Section 1.—Any sugar of the classes hereinafter described or similar thereto, which may be sold in Porto Rico, at retail, in any public establishment while this Resolution is in force, shall be sold at the following maximum prices: