

TO INVITE JAP FLEET

HILO, February 1.—A mass meeting attended by most of the Japanese of Hilo was held at Moohau Park last Tuesday night. The object of the meeting was to take steps toward securing a visit to Hilo of the Japanese training ships that are expected at the islands in the near future. A committee of seven was appointed, which met Wednesday night at Salvation Army barracks. Two petitions were drawn up in proper form, the government being very exacting in this regard; one for the Consul at Honolulu and one for the Minister of the Navy at Tokio, M. Saito; and these were forwarded by last Kinaiu mail. S. Sato, who is interested in the movement, said that since the news was received a few days ago that the warships would be in the islands, inquiries had poured in as to their coming to Hilo and that should they come all the Japanese in the island would want to see them. The vessels coming are the cruisers Matsushima, Itsukushima and Hashidate, and are under Vice-Admiral H. Shimamura, who saw service in the recent war as general of staff under Admiral Togo.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The sixty-fourth meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Trade of Hilo was held in the Board rooms last Friday, J. A. Scott in the chair and A. Lindsay acting as secretary.

The secretary read the resignation of J. W. Mason as president on account of his intended absence from the Territory for some time. The Board refused to act upon the document and it was tabled.

A communication was read from Delegate Kalaniana'ole asking the Board to communicate with Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, relative to soil surveys here and the assignment of a tobacco expert to the Territory. It was decided to make the meetings of the committee open to representatives of the press and to have the regular meetings more of a public character than in the past.

The following committees were appointed by the chair to serve during the coming year: Local Improvements, A. Lindsay and C. Castendyck. Federal Improvements, E. N. Holmes. Advertising, C. E. Wright. Legislative, J. T. Moir. Transportation, D. E. Metzger. Agriculture, L. Turner. Varied Industries, L. A. Andrews.

KOA TIMBER INDUSTRY.

The Bishop estate, which owns the Volcano of Kilauea and a large area of country thereabout, has set aside a five thousand acre strip of timber land adjoining the district of Oiaa for a permanent forest reserve, acting in cooperation with the Territorial government in the latter's policy of setting aside such reserves. Of the remainder, a large tract is under lease to O. T. Shipman and is used by him as a cattle ranch. Five thousand acres of remaining timber has been bonded to A. Richley of this city. A company is in the process of organization to mill this timber. Last week Geo. T. Thiel of Honolulu was in Hilo and up to the volcano on the business of investigating the proposition. L. A. Andrews has been employed to cruise the timber, make estimates and advise as to methods of handling the timber, etc., and, with Mr. Richley, has been busy at the work. The timber is koa, whose value is well known. These heavy forests are among our island's valuable assets. The timber will probably be sawed up by mills in the forest and the lumber shipped out by the Hilo railroad.

BURNS CONCERT.

Burns night was celebrated in Hilo by a very fine concert, attended by an audience crowding Spreckels' hall. R. Forbes furnished music on the bagpipes as the opening number and again for Miss Annie Chalmers for dancing the Highland fling. Other numbers were: "The Highlandman's Toast," song by A. Forsythe; "The Standard on the Braes o' Mar," song by Otis English; "A Pair of Lunatics," sketch by Mrs. Curtis and Mr. Champion; piano solo, Chopin's Nocturne Op., by Miss Jeanie Chalmers; "My Nannie's Awa," song by Mrs. Louise Hapai, with "Bonnie Sweet Bessie" as an encore; "Afton Water," song by Miss Kuulei Hapai, with "Comin' Through the Rye" as an encore; address, by Rev. C. H. Shields; instrumental trio—"Beethoven's" "Larghetto from second symphony"—by Mrs. R. T. Moses (violin), Carl S. Smith (cello) and Mrs. J. T. Lewis (piano); vocal duet—"Bonnie Jean"—by Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Louise Hapai; song—"Gae Bring Me a Pint o' Wine"—by G. P. Lillicoe, with "My Love She's but a Lassie Yet" as an encore; vocal quartet—"Annie Laurie"—by J. Wheelock Marsh (tenor), W. H. Beers (tenor), G. A. Cool (baritone) and Otis English (bass); recitation—"At the Concert"—by Mrs. Curtis. A dance followed the concert.

ITEMS.

The Tribune says the letter of Captain William Matson to Collector E. R. Stackable of Honolulu, regarding the steamer for the Honolulu business, does not refer to the proposal which Mr. McCandless put before the Honolulu Merchants' Association, but is an entirely different proposition. Mr. Matson already has a steamer purchased for the San Francisco-Hilo-Honolulu run, now being overhauled at San Francisco, fitted with oil burners, etc., preparatory to putting it into commission.

Tom Cook is to be appointed the representative of the Public Works Department in Hilo when Mr. Gere leaves.

Allan Herbert, a Honolulu kamaaina, is in town.

Some miscreants visited the courts of the Hilo Tennis Club some time during Tuesday night and destroyed

property of considerable value besides carrying for some distance outside the grounds the lockers of the members. After doing the damage at the courts they went to the residence of J. W. Mason and threw one of the outhouses over into the school lot.

Bishop Hamilton and Rev. J. W. Wadman of the M. E. church, after a day's stay in Hilo, went to the volcano.

E. E. Richards was around with the usual subscription list for the support of the Hilo Library and Free Reading Room on Tuesday and raised about \$900, with more promised.

Charles Howell, for the past five years engineer at Pepeekeo, has tendered his resignation and been succeeded by Frank Dunn, lately on Maui. Mr. Howell was first an engineer at Pepeekeo during the time Afong had the plantation, in fact this is the third time he has resigned and left the place and twice he returned. Mr. Dunn, who succeeds him, was with the Honolulu Iron Works when C. C. Kennedy was in the same employ. Mr. Howell is undecided as to his next location, but it will be either the Philippines or Cuba.

Judge Dole and Clerk Hatch of the Federal Court arrived on the Kinaiu for the purpose of going through the formality of opening and closing the court. Judge Dole has gone over to Eben Low's for a fortnight.

The portion of the road near Dolloway's Half-way House, on the Kau side of the volcano, has been accepted by the government after many annoying delays.

Reconstruction of St. Joseph's Catholic church on Bridge street is progressing. Owing to the moving back of the building a few feet and the rearranging of the positions of the two towers, or rather the spires replacing them, account will have to be taken of the changes in navigation charts and instructions, because heretofore bearings have been taken by navigators upon the tower of the Hall church as seen looking between the Catholic church towers.

According to M. Sato, a prominent local Japanese, the Japanese government has modified its law which permitted only 100 of its citizens to leave by any one steamer for America, and increased the number to 500. His government looks with disfavor upon emigration to the mainland, and, he thinks, increasing the number permitted to come is coupled with a requirement to stay in Hawaii for a stated term of years.

Word has been received by friends in this city of a dinner party given in Washington, D. C., on January 11, to former residents of Hilo. Those present are understood to have been: Mrs. Furnace, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. Wm. A. Rodenberg, Mrs. Dr. Hayes and Prof. Henshaw.

Pleasant street from Waiianuene to the rock crusher is being opened and improved by Supervisor N. K. Lyman. Mr. Lyman is given credit for having made a good showing for work done on the county roads.

Mrs. C. C. Kennedy and Master Bruce Kennedy are expected to arrive in Hilo by the next Enterprise from their trip to the Eastern States.

HAWAII'S DELEGATION IN SAN FRANCISCO

A delegation of prominent business and professional men of Hawaii arrived here on Friday, en route to Washington to urge Congress to enact a law, in obedience to a suggestion contained in the President's message, for the financial relief of the Territory.

President Roosevelt, in his message, pointed out that the taxes of Hawaii were entirely too high, and suggested, as a measure of relief, that 75 per cent of the moneys collected by the Federal Government in the shape of customs and internal revenue duties be set aside for educational and public buildings, harbor improvements and defense.

This suggestion in the President's message met with a spontaneous response in Hawaii. The commercial bodies took the matter up without delay, and the delegation which arrived here yesterday is directed and empowered to urge upon Congress legislation along the lines suggested.

The six delegates now here, who were named by the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of Honolulu, are: G. W. Smith, president of the Merchants' Association; J. R. Galt, manager of the Hawaiian Trust Company and a brother-in-law of Governor Carter; M. P. Robinson, a capitalist of Honolulu; E. A. McInery, a merchant of Honolulu; D. H. Case, a lawyer of Maui, and A. B. Loebenstein, a surveyor of Hilo. The visitors are guests at the St. Francis.

The visiting delegates say that if Congress carries out the suggestions of the President the territory will be materially relieved of much financial difficulty. The average annual income from the collection of customs and internal revenue taxes in the Territory approximates \$1,000,000. Based on these figures, the President's proposition would mean the setting aside of about \$750,000 of Federal money for territorial improvements.—S. F. Chronicle.

FARMERS WILL OPEN EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTS

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

At the annual meeting of the Farmers' Institute yesterday, the question of the formation of a Produce Exchange to facilitate the marketing of the products of the soil grown in these islands, and so give an impetus to the most practical kind to diversified agriculture, was taken up and received very favorable consideration. The subject will be at once considered by the Board of Directors of the Institute, and it is expected that material results will soon come from this consideration. Also a most interesting letter was read from the delegate in Congress.

The first session of the annual meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Kamehameha school, and the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Jared Smith, president; Wm. Weirich, Jr., vice president; F. G. Krauss, secretary-treasurer; and W. W. Hall, Alexander Crow and Prof. P. L. Horne, directors.

Following the election of officers there was a demonstration of manufacture and spraying with kerosene emulsion to kill scale and bugs on plants conducted by D. L. Van Dine, and a like demonstration of the manufacture and use of the Bordeaux mixture for killing fungus growths, conducted by J. E. Higgins. Following this, the members of the Institute inspected the stock farm and dairy and gardens of the Kamehameha schools, finding much to interest them there.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the institute, which was public, was held in one of the school rooms in the Museum building, at Kamehameha, and was attended by many persons who are interested in agriculture. All the prominent agriculturists of Oahu, excepting the sugar men, were there, besides many whose interest is merely that of the looker-on. The meeting opened with some excellent music by the Kamehameha boys' Glee and Mandolin Clubs, after which Principal Horne welcomed the Institute and those present to the schools, speaking of the increased interest that had been shown in scientific farming in the last decade, and of the work that the Farmers' Institute had already done for Hawaii. He spoke, also, of the work being done at Kamehameha in the way of farming, spoke of it proudly because from that work substantial results had come. He said that an apary would be added to the school's possessions this year, and a henry, and that it had a splendidly stocked dairy and the model pigpen on the island.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S RESPONSE.

Speaking in response to the address of welcome, and delivering his annual address, President Jared Smith said: "The year 1905 has been a very successful one for the Farmers' Institute of Hawaii. I have been pleased to note a constantly increasing interest in the side of agriculture for which this organization stands—diversification as opposed to, or in contrast with, a one-sided industry. There is undoubtedly now greater confidence in the ability of our people to produce from the land a variety of products. We are beginning to see the possibilities of great things coming out of minor industries.

In other words, I note on every hand a willingness to help when the question of trying to do impossible things comes to the front. This change in sentiment, a sort of conversion from the position of opposition to one of tolerance, if not of active assistance, is a most striking feature of the year's progress. Four years ago, when the Farmers' Institute made its first beginning, to dub a man a "small farmer" was no compliment. I note today general sympathy with the movement, and a change of front on the part of many people and interests who, when I came here to establish an experiment station five years ago, were, at least, passively hostile to this innovation.

For this change of attitude the Farmers' Institute and other similar organizations, such as the Hilo Agricultural Society, the Live Stock Breeders' Association, the Poultrymen's Association, are largely responsible.

Increase in the membership of this Institute and increase in the number of organizations formed along collateral lines, indicate a constant widening of the field. Within another five years I hope to see flourishing societies on every island of the group devoted to the interests of bee-keeping, coffee, tobacco, pineapples, bananas, vanilla, sisal, cotton, grapes, as well as marketing associations to bring more intimately together those whose interests should be in common.

It is the aim of the Farmers' Institute to supply a common ground on which both scientist and farmer can stand, each to learn from the other.

Most of our scientific men lack practical experience, and many farmers lack scientific knowledge. Each have their theories. Keep the two apart and the theories are liable to run to seed, which when planted produce strange products. I often think that the scientist gets more from the farmer than he ever gives. Most farmers will agree with me on this point. This institute is intended to be a common battleground, where every man can speak his mind. We are all working for the same end—the betterment of the conditions of life, and whatever tends toward increase of the prosperity and general affairs of Hawaii. I sincerely hope that good things accomplished in 1905 will be far overshadowed by the achievements of 1906.

LETTER FROM KUHO.

Music from the Mandolin Club followed the President's address, and then Secretary Krauss read the fol-

lowing letter from the delegate in Congress which, it was explained, should have come up at the afternoon business session:

January 4, 1906.
The Farmers' Institute, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Sirs: Desiring to further all proper efforts for the diversification of the industries of our Territory, I have had a consultation with Secretary James Wilson of the Department of Agriculture in regard to securing soil surveys of at least a part of each island in the group.

The Secretary has promised to give favorable consideration to the subject, and added that if he decided that he would also follow it up by sending a tobacco expert to assist in establishing that industry.

I accordingly have the honor to request that your organization draft and forward to the Secretary of Agriculture a formal request or petition, asking that soil surveys be made in the Territory of Hawaii, and that a tobacco expert be assigned to make a special study of our local conditions and assist in getting the tobacco industry established on a sound basis.

Hoping that you may send such resolutions to Secretary Wilson by an early steamer, I am, very truly yours,
J. KALANIANA'OLE,
Delegate to Congress.

USE OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Prof. U. Thompson was then introduced, and read the following paper on "The Use of Agricultural Colleges": "The Agricultural Colleges belong to the people. Then the people should use them as freely as they use their horses or their farms. If you ask how these colleges can be used, I can at least tell how some people are using them. And no doubt, other ways will be developed, as the people realize their value.

The first way is for young men and women to go to these colleges and take the course in agriculture. While East, I heard of two cases that will serve as illustrations. A farmer in Central New York was in debt for his farm. He had tilled long hours each day for years; but the mortgage was immovable. When the son had grown to young manhood, he decided to take the course in agriculture at Cornell. The father supplied him with same money, which increased the mortgage, and the son worked extra time at college for additional funds to pay his expenses. He spent his vacations at home working reforms in the way of fruit growing and better dairy stock and methods. When he had completed his course, he returned to the farm and took the helm. In three years he cleared the farm of the mortgage.

The second case was of another farmer who was even more unfortunate than the farmer mentioned, for, work as he would, the mortgage grew, year by year. When he died the farm was sold to satisfy the mortgage. There was a small amount left over. The daughter took this money and went to Cornell. She worked extra time for money to help pay her expenses and finally graduated from the Agricultural Department. Then she rented the farm her father had lost and began fruit growing. Today, she owns the farm.

These are only isolated cases. But throughout the country you see results of like training in orchards and stock and production. You hear much about scientific farming, but can not help realizing that with most of the older farmers, these terms mean very little. You also realize that the younger farmers appreciate what is being done at the Experiment Stations; and many of the boys will know what the Agricultural Colleges are doing,—what scientific farming really means.

Second—Farmers can use the Agricultural Colleges by sending problems directly to the professor interested. The California farmers are using the Agricultural Department of their university, for all it is worth. Hundreds of soil specimens are sent in to be analyzed,—so many specimens that the old methods of analyzing soils had to be abandoned, and a short method is now in use, by which a chemist can determine from 8 to 12 specimens a day, with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes. Pests of all kinds swarm about the entomologist; seeds that won't grow and seeds that are not pure find their way to the seed specialist; and when crops fail to be produced in sufficient quantities to satisfy the farmer, he invites the agriculturalist to come and see what the matter is. And the agriculturalist goes. Not simply because he is a servant of the state, but because he is interested in whatever interests the farmer. The experts are kept alive and progressive. Dr. Hilgard says that when he has a problem he can't solve, he goes to the farmer. The farmer has the facts which Dr. Hilgard with his trained mind can put together and make science of. The farmer of today may not get relief in all his problems; but he gets enough relief to keep hope alive in the children, and the grandchildren will reap the benefit from the questions the farmers of today are asking the scientists.

Third—The people can use the Agricultural Colleges, through the Experiment Stations, through the new Industrial High Schools that are being developed, through the nature study that is growing in importance, and through the model farms that are coming. The Agricultural Colleges will train a vast army of young men and women for work in the Experiment Stations, in the Industrial High Schools, in nature study and for the model farms.

The work of the Experiment Stations is so well known that I need not say anything about them.

The Industrial High Schools are of so recent development that I venture some explanation. These schools are located in the country, and in the villages and country towns. They are in response to a demand from the farmers. There will be class-room work and laboratory work, shop work and farm work. The courses will lead to the professions, to business, the sciences, the trades and to the farms. In short, these schools are intended to do for each industry what the Manual Training High Schools are doing for the trades.

There is a growing appreciation of elementary work in the sciences, nature study, some call it, and a demand for trained teachers to do this work as it should be done. The Chicago Normal School has just arranged for training teachers for this work, on a new basis which probably puts it in the lead of other institutions. Now comes the question as to whether the Agricultural Colleges will long permit a normal school graduate to rank higher than the college graduates.

I found the United States Agricultural Experiment Station men very sensitive about model farms. But I am willing to risk my reputation as a prophet on the statement that the model farm will be the next step in agricultural development. And here are my reasons: A large percentage of farmers can not translate the college bulletins and the experiment station bulletins into farm language and farm practice. This must be done for them. And the place where it is done will be the model farm. And if agriculture continues to develop as we hope to see it develop, the model farm will continue to be an advantage even to the college-bred men. Just as a hospital is an advantage to physicians who wish to keep abreast of their profession. The business of the agricultural colleges should be to develop the science of agriculture and so it will always be in advance of the agricultural stations. And the stations will always be in advance of the model farm. And the model farm will be in advance of the great majority of the farmers, translating the work of the colleges and stations into farm practice.

The day for individual effort is almost gone. No greater misfortune, not even the misfortunes of war, has come to the human race than that of individual effort, and this is especially true in agriculture. Through the ages each farmer has been obliged to fight his own battles with pests and soil and climate conditions. What waste of wealth this system has wrought. What waste of energy it has caused. What slavery it has entailed on successive generations. What desertions from the land it is responsible for. What congested misery in cities it has produced. No, the day for individual effort is fast passing away. Collective effort is the new order.

In concentration of capital and labor and management, and in commercial botany, entomology, chemistry and cultivation of the soil the planters of these islands have set an example for the world. What the planters' experiment station is to the individual planter, the model farm will be to the small farmer. All classes of men are interested, whether they know it or not. Greater production and better products mean as much to the business man and the professional man as to the farmer. It is simply a matter of all men knowing this on the one hand, and that the agricultural colleges are the source from which must come the science of agriculture on the other hand; and then all men will demand more agricultural colleges, better equipment for them, and fuller service from them.

This all men are learning with an intensity of purpose that no thoughtful man can misunderstand or fail to appreciate.

SISAL AND ITS PRODUCTS.

There was a song from the Glee Club, and then Mr. Wm. Weirich, Jr., delivered a most interesting lecture on sisal and other commercial fibres, showing samples of the products from various parts of the world. Mr. Weirich began his talk with a short sketch of the history of sisal. It was first used, he said, as nearly as could be learned, in 1600 for hauling great stones. It was taken—the plant and not the fibre, from Yucatan, where it first came into use, to Florida in 1836, and from Florida was brought to the Hawaiian Islands in 1893. A peculiar difference, as shown by the speaker's samples of the plant, was that the sisal from Yucatan was spiny along the edges, and of smaller leaf than the Hawaiian. This gave the island product the double advantage that it was easier to handle, so that laborers could work in it with less trouble, and it had also a longer fibre, which increased its commercial value. On the other hand, the life of the Hawaiian plant was only from eight to ten years, while the Yucatan lives from sixteen to twenty.

Mr. Weirich said that he was now engaged, with the great Burbank, in an effort to produce a longer-lived sisal with the advantages of the Hawaiian product as to lack of spines and the longer leaf. He said it was remarkable, in this connection, that all the young plants had the spines on the edges, but that in Hawaii these fell off as they grew older.

Continuing his address, Mr. Weirich corrected a popular error by saying that it was not true that stony and arid lands were best adapted for the growth of sisal. On the contrary, while sisal would grow and thrive on stony and arid lands, it grew and thrived better on rich lands that were better watered. The object was to produce a long, clean, white fibre, with some strength. That was what the cordage men wanted. The sisal grown on the richer lands, with more rainfall, gave the longer, cleaner, whiter fibre. And Mr. Weirich showed samples to prove what he said.

The long leaf varieties were better, because they not only produced a longer fibre, but took no more labor in handling than the short leaf kinds. As

PRIZES FOR BIG PARADE

As Washington's Birthday looms up the interest in the Floral Parade increases and the committee in charge now looks to a most successful outcome. The auto owners are planning the decorations for their machines, carriage owners are studying designs and Pa-u riders are trying horses. The Promotion Committee, in whose office the details are being worked out, is thoroughly alive to the matter, and at a luncheon given at the Hawaiian Hotel yesterday by A. Gartley, vice-chairman of the Promotion Committee, and in general charge of the special committee's work, the general plans for the parade were outlined.

Mr. Gartley's guests were A. A. Young, Walter F. Dillingham, A. M. Brown, Frank Andrade and A. F. Judd. Gerrit Wilder, a member of the committee, is absent from the city.

The committee decided to award only blue ribbons for first prizes and red ribbons for second prizes in all classes. Mr. McCandless has charge of the classification of automobiles as follows:

Motor cars, runabouts and intermediate machines. Each class will have two prizes.

Entries made with A. A. Young or Secretary Wood of the Promotion Committee.

Carriages have been classified, with prizes to be awarded, as follows:

Best six-in-hand; best four-in-hand; best tandem; best pony, or juvenile, turnout; best trap; best decorated surrey, driven by span or in single.

Entries for carriages can be made to A. F. Judd or Secretary Wood.

Pa-u riders will be looked upon as a special feature of the parade. Such riders have not been seen in Honolulu for many years. It has been decided to offer prizes as follows:

Best lady Pa-u rider, \$25; second best, \$15; third best, \$10; fourth best, \$5.

Best juvenile girl Pa-u rider, \$5; best juvenile boy rider, \$5; second prizes in each class, \$2.50.

Best appearing cowboy, \$20.

Blue ribbon for best appearing lady rider and blue ribbon for best appearing lady rider in other than Pa-u costume.

Blue ribbon for best appearing couple.

Best original character subject on horseback, \$5.

Mrs. George R. Carter, wife of the Governor, will present the prizes to the winners. Queen Liliuokalani has been given a special invitation to be present as the guest of honor and she has accepted. The judges in the various divisions have been grouped as follows:

Automobiles—Mrs. F. M. Swansy, Mrs. E. Faxon Bishop, Mrs. Cecil Brown, Mrs. R. C. Van Vleet, Mrs. R. de B. Lazard.

Carriages—Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. Samuel Parker, Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. W. M. Giffard.

Pa-u riders—Mrs. Helen Noonan, Mrs. H. W. Lyon, Mrs. C. H. Holloway, Mrs. Eben Low, Mrs. Helen Holt.

The plans call for the assembling of autos and other vehicles around Thomas Square. The horseback riders will assemble within the square. The judges will occupy positions facing King street. The autos and carriages will be inspected standing and afterwards in motion, and the Pa-u and other mounted riders will be reviewed only while in motion.

Supervisor Lucas assures the committee that he has in mind the coming parade and will have Waikiki road in proper shape for use on that day.

The parade will be re-formed again in Kapiolani Park and will be reviewed from the old race-track grandstand. Mr. Gartley, Marston Campbell and Roscoe Perkins will study the landscape at the park meantime, with a view to selecting the best background for the panoramic photographs which are to be taken of all divisions.

Sheriff A. M. Brown will be grand marshal of the Floral Parade, and Frank Andrade is in charge of the Pa-u riders; A. A. Young of the autos and A. F. Judd of the carriages.

YUCATAN JEALOUS.

Mr. Weirich explained the process of getting the sisal fibre from the leaf by machinery, and showed samples of rope and paper and mattress stuffing made from sisal, the paper and mattress stuffing being from the waste that the decorticating machine did not save. He said that the best fibre was made from sisal by hand, and that in Yucatan hammocks made from this class of fibre sold for their weight in silver. The people of Yucatan, however, were very jealous of their industry, and it was almost impossible to get plants from them. They would sell them before shipment, so that they would not grow. Heat was the greatest enemy the sisal had. Here in Hawaii there were no pests that harmed it, although they had a beetle in Yucatan that killed the plants. The speaker explained the remarkable fecundity of the sisal, one plant producing between 2000 and 3000 young ones from its bloom stock, besides any number of suckers each year.

In conclusion, Mr. Weirich exhibited a number of fibres from the agave Americana, the malina and the sanseveria, which latter would produce a fabric as fine as the celebrated pina cloth of Manila, and showed samples also of Manila hemp fibre, and fibres of diverse sorts from all parts of the world, demonstrating that there was room in Hawaii for the development along the lines of his talk of a most important industry.