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CHINESE STAMPS FOR CHINESE RELIEF FUND

A few sets of the old Nanking local postage stamps are available in Honolulu and very few elsewhere in the world, for Walter C. Weedon has secured all the remainders left in the Nanking postoffice, after the plates were destroyed, from F. E. Meigs, former postmaster there, who is now the president of the Union Christian University of Nanking, which has been reported destroyed in the recent fighting. At present the students have gathered at Shanghai, where they are pursuing their studies with Mr. Meigs. Mr. Weedon has just received from Mr. Meigs a number of sets of these stamps including the rare imperforated one of the set, and he proposes to sell them at \$2.50 a set, one half of the proceeds to be donated to the relief fund for refugees in Shanghai, to be distributed through James Wertz, former United States commissioner for the distribution of the famine fund in China. There are sixteen stamps in the set of the issue of 1896 and 1897.

FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIARIES HAVE YEAR OF IMPORTANT WORK AHEAD OF THEM

Glenwood Small Farmers Cook Fodder Over Steam Cracks of Volcano.

Utilization of every blade of grass and the trunk of every tree is a point aimed at by the Glenwood small farmers in their preparation to clear lands in that neighborhood for agriculture, according to Dr. E. V. Wilcox, special agent in charge of the Hawaii Agricultural Station of the federal government, who has returned recently from a visit to the Big Island.

It has been found that pigs and cattle turned into the areas ready for clearing dispose of everything except the ferns, fattening themselves in the process of aiding their owners make ready for more valuable crops. It has recently been discovered, however, that stripped of its outer surfaces, the core of the tree fern makes an ideal fodder for the pigs and the small farmers of the district, now organized in the ideal small farming community of the islands, make general use of the plant in this way.

Doctor Wilcox brought back specimens of this core and the chemist of the station is now working on an analysis of them, the figures on a part of which were laid before the director yesterday. The results have been unexpected and gratifying. It has been found that over twenty-five per cent consists of starch and sugar, the exact figures being: Water, 69.1; starch, 20.93; sugar, 4.21; protein, 1.12.

These cores are being fed to the pigs, sometimes raw and often cooked, the farmers using an ingenious method in many cases to render them a little more digestible for their stock. Miles away from the crater of Kilauea there are big steam cracks in the earth all more or less supposed to be connected with the center of volcanic activity that is at present raising the lava in the pit of Halemauau to the surface. Over these, the stripped cores are being placed and steam-cooked, the cracks serving every purpose of the ordinary fire.

"I suppose this is the only place in the world where you can see this thing," said Doctor Wilcox, yesterday. "These cracks are hot, too. Put your hand down one of them and you usually take it out again very quickly."

It is possible that upon the completion of the analysis of the tree fern cores some experiments will be made to find commercial uses for them.

Clearing Much Land.
The settlement of small farmers at Glenwood are working to make the rain sodden country of that district yield profits and are succeeding, contrary to the expectations of the pessimists of a few years ago.

"There are immense tracts of land around Glenwood that can be used if we only learn how to use them," says Doctor Wilcox and the efforts of the agricultural subdivision that has been established there will be directed towards finding out just what use they can be put to.

The rain presents the only difficulty, it seems, to the country throughout being the most fertile in the Territory but with a rainfall often exceeding 300 inches a year, the best of intentions are usually drowned out. The fascination of the country and the apparent richness of the soil has been enough to hold the settlers and their efforts seem about to be crowned with success.

Experiments are being carried on in under-draining the soil and various means are being tried out. The drains are being little considered owing to the difficulty of getting the tiles there but wooden box drains sunk under the soil and running in parallel twenty or thirty feet apart seem to be doing the work well.

Brush under-drains, sunk under the earth, and covered, are also proving practicable and much of the water is being carried out of the earth by both these means. Dynamiting has proved to be another means, opening cracks down through which the water sinks leaving the soil fairly dry.

Meanwhile dairying and pig raising are going on apace. The introduction of the pig to Glenwood meant the utilization of many other native forest plants that would have otherwise to be thrown away upon being cleared off the land.

The wild bananas have proved an unexpected and fairly fattening source of food. The cows eat the entire plant, trunk, leaves and all and seem to relish it and when they have done their part of the work the pigs root the stumps up and finish the job. The high altitudes are not conducive to good banana raising and such plants that do bear produce only skimpy bunches.

The principal aim of the Hawaii Agricultural Station of the federal government is aiding and promoting small farming and an increased and more varied production is meeting with much success on the island of Hawaii, the two subdivisions there, at Hilo and Glenwood, meeting with much cooperation and attaining good results.

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Hilo Substation in Invaluable Work Bettering the Taro Supply.

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Taro is at present, and probably will be for some time, receiving the most attention from Superintendent Clowes who directs the two Big Island stations. The different methods of propagation are being inquired into and the different sizes, ages, etc., at which the setting out should be done are being looked into.

The great differences in weights in the bulbs have been noted with interest and judicious selection and other assets of modern agriculture are fast producing a taro that will be much more valuable than the commercial kinds now planted.

One of the interesting things that have been discovered is that an increased spacing between the plants is resulting in an increased yield per acre, paradoxical as such may seem. The fact remains, however, that the so-called dry land taro gives a heavier yield per acre when so planted than it does when planted closer together as is usually the case. Larger tubers result and this, with a much lessened waste, contribute to the increased total weight. Since these experiments were started it has been found possible to take \$300 per acre a year out of the land even with the twelve-month taro.

Glenwood Agriculture.

The thousand dollars a year pledged by private individuals for five years in support of the experimental station at Glenwood and the territorial funds also secured for the same, seem to have been splendidly invested. The station is now in the center of the farming community that is showing Hawaii what can be done with small farming, even where conditions, in some respects, are as adverse as they are in that rain-drenched country.

Superintendent Clowes is devoting himself largely to improving the standard of butter that is being produced at Glenwood since the first agricultural crops failed and the farmers resorted to dairying until another paying crop could be found. The result has been a greatly higher standard of butter, manufactured by the best economic methods. Hilo itself supplies the market and according to present reports the small farmers are taxed to supply this demand. Good living, profits, as a matter of course, result.

The first crops of celery which did so well seem to have been had prophets for a disease invaded the fields which, it was found, could not be fought successfully and the celery as a crop, was given up.

The question of fodder for the succeeding milch cows then arose and much attention is now being paid to raising crops suitable for this purpose. Meanwhile many of the farmers are raising figs on the side.

The honohono, the flat-leaved plant that is so common throughout the Territory is proving to be a good fodder and seems to like the wet country. The farmers are cultivating large fields of it and by proper fertilizing are talking of enormous crops. The cattle like it and while it is not the best fodder that could be secured it is considered a good substitute.

The introduction of leguminous crops is also being attempted and the horse-bean and the pigeon-pea have proved fairly successful. One or two varieties of corn are also being experimented with and the success of the colony in general seems to be assured.

INSPECTORS MAKE ANOTHER BIG HAUL

Thanks to the keen eyes of customs officer Muldoon Uncle Sam is just seven hundred and fifty dollars richer than he was prior to the departure of the Chiyo Maru from the Alakea wharf yesterday morning. When the Chiyo Maru left port she came very near breaking up a nice little buoy, tied to a ten pound tin that once contained ground coffee, but when found by the customs house officers was neatly packed with thirteen tins of unstamped opium, intended to aid in the dreams of many slant eyed Celestials.

The tin was thrown over board from the Chiyo Maru the night before and the aforesaid sharp eyes of Muldoon spotted the half of a keg head used for a buoy. He said nothing but watched. Nor did he watch in vain. Pretty soon a Japanese rowing a boat, came snatching around. Whether or not he saw the watching officer is not known, but at all events he made off rapidly. In the morning the buoy and its treasure was hauled ashore. The collector has appointed men to work on the case, but as yet no clue has been obtained.

A theory last the Chinese lovers of the drug have laid aside their objections to Japanese aid and have called on their fellow orientals to help them to the air pipe is being bruted about on the water front.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Maui Raising Rubber Under Better Conditions Than the Mexican Plantations.

Doctor Wilcox is very enthusiastic over the Maui rubber situation, being personally interested through the experimental work of the subdivision in the Hana rubber district. The latter is now cooperating with the rubber growers in attempting to raise the value of the production per acre by planting crops between the trees of the rubber plantation.

"There are some mighty interesting results being attained in rubber down there," said Doctor Wilcox, yesterday, "and in the first place they have a mighty good grade of rubber to start with."

Manager W. A. Anderson of the Nabiku Rubber Company, after considerable experimentation has succeeded in devising a method of tapping which is said to be one of the best yet introduced in the islands. By each laborer is able to gather five pounds of rubber a day, which Doctor Wilcox says is better than is done on the great Mexican rubber plantations at present. The device consists of a method of pricking by which the sap runs down to the base of the tree, the workmen gathering it in the morning at the same time as the new incisions are made in other parts of the tree.

Run through two mangles and through spraying processes which remove the dirt, it comes out in a clean white sheet of first grade rubber that speaks well for the success of the Maui plantations.

The central experimental station in Makiki is now engaged in making analysis of the Maui rubber, a work to which little attention has been paid heretofore.

Extra Crops.

The agricultural subdivision at Hana is now working eagerly on such crops that can be successfully grown between the trees and attention has been devoted to awa, tobacco, broom corn, Indian corn, and others.

Bananas do excellently between the trees, states Doctor Wilcox, but it will be little use introducing them to the rubber plantations as an extra crop until the United Fruit Company "gets in" to the territory with its banana carrying facilities. At the present time there are little means of transporting the fruit to Honolulu for reshipment to the mainland as the inter-island boats have no conveniences for handling them and the fruit would, it is thought, be shaken to pieces.

PENSACOLA GUNBOAT NOW IN SCRAP PILE

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The gunboat Pensacola, a veteran of the Civil War and for several years receiving ship at the San Francisco Naval Training Station, today was stricken from the Navy register. The St. Louis, now at Puget Sound Navy Yard, will take her place.

The Pensacola was built in Pensacola in 1858 and was in the fighting of the lower Mississippi River, under command of Admiral Farragut. She succeeded in passing Forts Jackson and St. Phillips and participated in the battle of New Orleans, April 25, 1862. The following day her men lowered the Confederate and raised the Union colors on the New Orleans Mint. She remained as receiving ship at the New Orleans Naval Station throughout the Civil War.

CAPTAIN SHIPLEY DEAD.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Captain John H. Shipley, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy at Tokio, died from apoplexy in that city today, according to a cablegram received at the State Department.

Captain Shipley was born in Iowa City, Iowa, graduated from the Naval Academy and was Flag Lieutenant on the Lancaster at the naval base, Key West, during the Spanish-American War.

CHAMPION IS BACK.

NEW YORK, December 22.—Champion Jack Johnson arrived from England today, weighing 223 pounds, he said, and declaring that he will fight for a purse of \$30,000.

ESTRADA IS DEAD.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, December 22.—General Estrada, former president, is dead.

\$3,000,000 PEARL HARBOR DREDGING CONTRACT COMES TO AN END TODAY

The three-year contract of the Hawaiian Dredging Company for the dredging of Pearl Harbor channel and basin, comes to a close today, with the work practically completed, the value being in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000. The vast work was undertaken by the Hawaiian Dredging Company, when it was known that the work would be beset with difficulties, particularly that part over the bar, where much of the work had to be done in the open sea.

The work will be nearly finished today, and this is remarkable, owing to the peculiar nature of the work, the length of the waterway and the vast amount of material that had to be taken out of the channelway, the digging off of coral promontories, and the cutting away of shoals and parts of islands. The Pearl Harbor waterway has been fashioned into a nearly straight channel, which has already been navigated by ships-of-war, notably the United States flagship California, whose entrance to Pearl Harbor on December 14 was spectacular.

Teaching the Kauai Portuguese Homesteaders to Make More Profits.

Problems different from those in the other island confront the federal agricultural experimentalists at their subdivision at Homestead, Kauai, where it has become necessary to teach the homesteaders, most of whom are Portuguese, to make profits out of small parcels of land. There are larger holdings in Kapaa where homesteaders are also getting the benefit of this work and it is possible that if there had been any homesteaders there when the station was established it would have been constructed at that place.

Garden vegetables are consequently receiving most of the attention from the Kauai subdivision and onions, tomatoes, potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, some pineapples, and other smaller vegetables are being worked with, with the idea of improving yield and quality in order that the homesteader may make the most possible out of his land.

One of the important tasks ahead of the homesteaders is that of teaching the homesteaders the best methods of fighting insect pests and those other details of scientific gardening and agriculture which have been so developed in late years and which are now such an important factor in economic farming.

Work is also being done in budding, and peaches, particularly, receive a good deal of attention. Mangoes and avocados are being worked on.

On This Island.

There is one subdivision on this island, at Waipio, that is doing much work in line with that performed by those on the other islands in the group. Cotton receives much attention here and probably experiment work in this new and important crop is being carried on more extensively here than at the other stations. Pruning methods is one of the subjects of the extensive experiments undertaken, the presence of the boll worm making it essential to the success of the crop.

It is also desired to introduce leguminous crops to this district and the right kind is now being sought for with the intention of planting it extensively for the benefit of the soil, as well as for other uses.

ISLAND BUSINESS HALTS AT CAPITOL

By Ernest G. Walker.
(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, December 11.—Business of local Hawaiian interest halts at the Capitol. The lawmakers are absorbed in other matters. The attendance of Hawaiian visitors and sojourners is none the less quite large. There is Col. Sam Parker, for instance, looming prominently in the corridors of the Capitol and of the downtown hotels, carrying the proxy of the national committee from Hawaii in his inside pocket. The committee meets tomorrow and Colonel Sam has a vote upon all the troubling questions that will come up there for consideration.

Prince Kuhio, C. W. Aahford, and William Wolters were a trio in the throngs at the Capitol today. Mr. Wolters is hastening back from Europe to look after property interests in Hawaii that have been endangered in his absence. He says that his health is better than when he started away for Europe.

The Delegate and the several members of his party, who came with him from Honolulu just before the session of congress convened, have moved from the Congress Hall Hotel to the Dewey Hotel, which is farther uptown. The Prince has lived at the Dewey for several seasons.

Col. Harold Sewall, of Bath, Maine, once consul general to Honolulu, is in town today along with numerous other prominent Republicans. He asked with much interest after affairs in Hawaii.

MORE GO THAN COME.

NEW YORK, December 22.—Immigration statistics given out here show that arrivals during the year have been thirty per cent lower than the record of departures.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping cough is not dangerous when the cough is kept loose and expectation easy by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has been used in many epidemics of this disease with perfect success. For sale all dealers—Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

LYMAN AND NURSES ARE SENTENCED TO PRISON

SAN FRANCISCO, December 23.—John Grant Lyman, the convicted swindler in connection with alleged Panama lands, was sentenced in the superior court here yesterday to eighteen months in the penitentiary. G. M. Courtright and the hospital nurse, McNeill, who assisted in the escape of Lyman from the hospital, were each sentenced to six months in jail.

IRWIN ACCEPTS A CHAIRMANSHIP

Already Negotiating With Frisco Fair Officials for the Hawaii Site.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The Board of Commissioners for the Territory of Hawaii, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, yesterday received the gratifying news that William G. Irwin, Captain Matsuo, Wallace Alexander, George Rolph and E. M. Walsh, who had been selected by the commission as a special site committee to negotiate with the San Francisco exposition commissioners, had accepted the appointments, with Mr. Irwin as chairman.

Chairman Irwin has written the territorial board that he immediately called a meeting of the above named gentlemen and they all agreed to serve on the committee, and he stated he had also notified Charles C. Moore, president of the exposition commission of the organization of the committee, and requested a meeting with the fair officials.

"I would say, however, in this connection that before we are able to confer intelligently with the directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition," writes Chairman Irwin, "it will be necessary for our committee to be placed in the possession of some facts as to the number of square feet required, the nature of the buildings which are to be erected, and other data concerning the Hawaiian exhibit, for it will naturally depend upon this information as to the position of the site on the fair grounds which the directors here will be willing to grant us."

WHO SHALL TAMP THE PIPE TRENCHES?

A question, in which taxpayers are keenly interested, was directed by President Spalding of the chamber of commerce, to the board of supervisors at the Thursday night conference of the board with a special committee representing the commercial organization. It is yet unanswered. Mr. Spalding asked Supervisor Murray if he could give any idea who was responsible for the failure of the Territory, after laying water pipes, and the gas company, after laying its mains, to properly tamp the trenches. He called attention to the fact that streets all over the city are crowded with sunken trenches which, after once being filled and tamped, are left without further attention, apparently, on the part of the Territory, the city or the gas company.

Mr. Murray rather hesitated in his reply and did not give an exact answer. The matter has been brought up time and again in various boards of supervisors and has never yet been definitely settled. Although the Territory and the gas company are supposed to so fill the trenches that when the dirt sinks it will be flush with the street surface, there is hardly an instance where such trenches do not present a gutter formation, thereby starting street deterioration.

The city has apparently, failed to compel the gas company, or the Territory, to go over the trenches again and bring them up to grade. It is believed that the chamber of commerce committee will make a recommendation to the board that a definite rule of action be placed upon the records whereby all such trenches shall be brought to the required grade within a reasonable time after having been first filled.

KORFAN COLLECTED MONEY TOO LATE

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
Judge Monsarrat found himself unable to fathom the mysteries of a Korean row yesterday morning when he was compelled to discharge You Un Nam and Kim Dal Hyun. These two gentlemen were up for assault on Kang Joo III, a fellow countryman who told such a curious tale that the judge did not feel able to hang a conviction on it. Kang Joo III testified that he had gone to the others' room at eleven o'clock on the night of December 17 to collect one dollar and seventy cents he says they owe him. In spite of the hour he chose he said he was absolutely sober. His demand for the cash met with an inhospitable reception and according to his story, the two defendants threw the lamp at him after considerably blowing out the light. It hit him on the head and cut it and he beat a retreat.

The defendants testified that they were asleep when the invasion occurred; that they were sober, but that the complaining witness was drunk; that upon being refused the money he kicked the lamp over and then went out and locked the door on the outside while his friend went for the police.

Officer Fred Wright testified that he