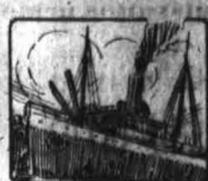




Read News of the World



COLLEGE STUDENTS INSPECTED MILLS

Future Managers From College of Hawaii Visit Aiea and Waipahu

Mill Improvements Are Planned At Oahu—Field Improvements At Honolulu

Oahu Sugar Company has built over ten miles of new permanent railway and will be ready to care for a bumper crop in 1917 and 1918. The new fields soon to be planted will bring yields up to 45,000 tons. The advertiser visited the plantation last week in company with five embryonic plantation managers, sugar technology students at the College of Hawaii, and inspected mill and fields.

P. Messchaert, chief engineer at Waipahu, acted as guide. The party of students followed the case into the mill via the automatic unloader and switching device and watched each step in the process until at last the finished raw sugar, bagged, marked, and weighed is loaded into cars, and starts on its long journey to the refinery, up the Hudson or on the shores of San Francisco Bay.

Mill Simple and Compact

The mill in its arrangement gives a first impression of simplicity and compactness. The plantation has really outgrown its mill capacity and is producing more cane than can be economically handled in the present plant.

Mr. Messchaert and assistants are planned which will bring up the balance between the engineering and agricultural branches. The mill is short on power, the boilers and engine being below the standard of maximum requirement. What they have is so constrained that the minimum labor force is employed and in this particular Oahu mill is in advance of many of its neighbors and competitors.

Re Improvements Planned

The engine and boiler capacity of the plant will be increased and a Searby shredder installed. Mr. Messchaert said the combination of shredder and grooved rollers has made cane milling purely a question of mechanics.

The shredder first tears the cane into a uniform, finely divided mass which feeds into the first mill in an evenly distributed, homogeneous blanket. Then it is simply a matter of alternately wetting a sponge and squeezing it dry. This can be done three times, or six, it is only a question of having enough power to do the squeezing and enough steam to evaporate the maceration water, he stated.

There are many special features about this mill that are attractive, especially that stated above, economy of arrangement to save labor. It is one of the cleanest and coolest mills in Hawaii. There is no leakage or waste in any part of the factory, the best possible use being made of every pound of steam and every unit of power.

The Fields Inspected

After inspecting the factory a trip was made to "Field A," where a fine stand of D 1135 was being harvested. This cane is one of the best of the early maturing new varieties, being characterized by high sucrose content and solid juice purity. It somewhat resembles Lahaina in that regard. The canes are small, very leafy and very sweet, so while cane per acre is low, sucrose per ton of cane is higher than in some of the other varieties. Then, too, D 1135 is resistant to Lahaina disease and takes rather kindly to irrigation with brackish water.

Great Work At Aiea

Honolulu plantation mill was visited next. This is a very old mill and gives the impression of being overcrowded with machinery. As a matter of fact the work done has been highly satisfactory to the shareholders, which in the end is the real test. Honolulu has been a money maker.

The Searby shredder was of course the chief point of interest to those in the party. Extraction has jumped from ninety-five, point something, to ninety-eight, point something, in the few weeks since the shredder started work on the new crop, and it is not yet tamped up to the full capacity. Starting at forty tons per hour the speed has gradually been increased and the machinery is now taking care of fifty tons.

The Ramsay Carrier

The Ramsay intermediate carrier is doing great work supplementary to the shredder. A suggestion made after watching the way this carrier forces the feed was that perhaps some inventor may some day carry this idea farther to perfection and devise forced feed for a two-roller mill. E. Kopke said at the last mill engineers convention that according to the theory of mechanics a two-roller mill is all that is needed for perfect extraction. The impossibility of making a two-roller outfit take the blanket in what has come to be the use of three rollers.

Honolulu plantation is the only one in Hawaii making white sugar. Very nearly a third of the 1914 output was sold here, a part of it going into general consumption and the balance used by the pineapple canneries.

Stripping To Be Resumed

Manager James Gibb said the 1916

ARTESIAN LEVEL IS RAPIDLY RISING

The artesian level has risen thirty inches in the last seven weeks in George H. Robertson's well at his Punahou residence, and is over three feet higher now than it was five months ago, he stated yesterday. "Last summer the under-ground water-table was just fifteen feet lower than it was when I bored the well about twenty-two or twenty-three years ago. The recent rise of three feet proves what I have always contended, that the water we get along the coast is what has fallen as rain on the mountainous backbone of the island.

Wells in the Bath-tub

"The water stood at about the same level for several years after the bore was first put down. Then a lot of wells were sunk below Punahou and towards Moulili. They just punched too many holes in the bath-tub and the water all ran out," Mr. Robertson explained. "The water level fell down and stayed there.

"This is a regular old-fashioned winter, just like what we always had up to thirty years ago. The rains used to begin in November and then keep would follow kona until the north-east trade winds commenced to blow in February and the weather got settled again. If the weather runs in cycles as they say it does perhaps it is swinging back into the old style again."

The Sugar Ships

The Oahu left San Francisco yesterday. She is scheduled to arrive January 26, and will sail for New York, via Magellan, on February 5, with 8400 tons of sugar. The Panamanian is having pickles too. After cruising back and forth between Kahului and Kona, she is seeking quiet waters and a chance to load sugar her agents have ordered her to Hilo.

After taking her quota of Hawaii sugar there the Panamanian may come back for the Maui shipments. The planters hope that this delay will take her through the canal, but no one desires mention it for fear of starting another slide. Sugar ships can't be intercepted by wireless for about three weeks after leaving Hawaii and their direction changed if there is any chance of sneaking them through the isthmian gateway.

Kona Coffee Conditions

The coffee crop is distressingly small this year and Kona is correspondingly blue. John P. Curtis of Kailua reports, "There was a big crop of ripe coffee on the trees when the first storm came along in November. The wind stripped the trees and blew coffee leaves and small branches off on to the ground. Fortunately the second storm avoided the coffee district. There was a good deal of rain and a very heavy flash of lightning which has set well. Mr. Curtis stated, and there is every indication of a heavy crop in 1916.

The 1916 coffee season will be as early as that of 1915 was late. There is usually a second flush the latter part of this month or in February, following the later rains. The trees have taken the rain during 1915, especially in the Houloula section and may therefore be expected to make up for it with an exceptionally heavy yield this year. The Kailua and Honaunau crop was almost up to the average but in all other parts of North and South Kona yields have been very poor.

Solitaire Plantations

Five plantations are cropping only Lahaina cane, Kahaia, Maui Agricultural, Olowalu, Pioneer and Waianae, while five are cultivating only the yellow variety. These are Lihue, Hilo, Onomea, Hakalua, Kilauea, Honou, Waiakae, Pepeekeu and Kaeleku. One other variety, Rose Bamboo, comprises ninety-three per cent of the crop grown by one plantation, Hinchinson Sugar Company, in Kauai.

Olaia Is Grinding

Olaia Sugar Company commenced harvesting its 1916 crop Monday. Only eight rains have fallen for a couple of months and field work is well in hand. Reports from Olaia yesterday stated that abundant rains are falling and the winds have changed around to the north.

crop will outturn about the same as last year. He has tried leaving between the cane rows and an improvement in field conditions has already been noted. This season he plans to resume stripping, early in the year, so that at least a part of the trash will be disintegrated, when harvest time comes. Then it is necessary on account of labor conditions to burn the fields before cutting the harvest will be in the soil where the fire cannot take it away. Will Bury Trash

Another change to be begun this year is to bury a part of the trash by plowing it under in the cane rows. "It is only by getting organic matter into the soil that the level of permanent fertility can be raised," Mr. Gibb said. The true reason for going on to the agricultural side is often difficult to identify but there is abundant proof that the average yearly yield can be steadily increased by the application of scientific principles to cultivation. Mr. Gibb plans to carry on the combined trashing and burning for a number of years with this end in view, to gradually increase the permanent fertility of the land. He is using lime wherever a large quantity of organic material goes into the soil.

PRINSEN-GEERLIGS ON WORLD'S STORAGE

Cuba and United States Must Make Up Europe's Under-supply

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, December 20.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Europe needs in the coming year 2,500,000 tons of sugar from overseas, according to an address delivered before the Indian Society of The Hague by Dr. H. C. Prinsen-Geerligs. The speaker explained in detail the effect of the war on the sugar position in the different European countries, pointing out that France had been the chief sufferer, since almost the whole of the sugar-producing parts of that country are in the hands of the Germans; the consequence of which was that large shipments had to be made from the United States and Cuba.

Germany Has Enough

In both Germany and Austria the production in the past year had been normal. In peace times, Germany exported about a million tons annually, and she now consumes all her surplus production at home, largely as food for cattle and as raw material for the extraction of yeast and spirits. Moreover, the Belgian yield has been seized for the use of the German armies, and for the civilian population of the occupied parts of northern France.

On the whole, during the past year, sugar prices in the producing countries of Europe have not advanced materially, except in the cases of France, and of Great Britain, whose government, immediately after Germany had prohibited the exportation of sugar, had bought 1,500,000 tons of the commodity at high prices.

French Three-Quarters Shy

As regards the coming year, the sugar production in France, the speaker said, is estimated at only 150,000 tons, or less than one-quarter of the normal consumption. Germany, on the other hand, of the Belgian crop, cannot produce more than barely sufficient to cover her people's needs; hence the persistent enquiries for cattle fodder containing sugar.

Germany can, however, also draw up on Austria, which is estimated at a million tons, of which nothing is available for export, except, perhaps, to Germany. Russia will have a poor crop, and will therefore have also nothing for exportation.

America Has Advantage

On balance, the speaker alone will need to import 1,800,000 tons, and France over 600,000 tons. All other European countries show a steadily increasing sugar consumption, and according to Dr. Geerligs, there will be a bare half million tons available for export from all countries east of Suez.

Europe, therefore, has to look for her main supplies to the United States, Cuba and the Antilles; but even taking into account the exportable surplus from both North and South America, there will still be a deficit of roughly 500,000 tons. Should the war drag on for a long time, the deficit in sugar production is certain to be reduced considerably, to the great benefit of the cane sugar-producing countries overseas.

The 1915 Average Price

A. M. Nowell, Manager of the Sugar Factors Company, has figured the average selling price of Hawaiian sugar during the calendar year ending December 31 at 6.628 cents of 32.76 per ton. According to Willett & Gray it was 6.642 cents per pound or \$62.81 per ton.

This difference in averages amount to eight cents per ton, is probably due, Mr. Nowell said, to the fact that Willett & Gray, take their figures from the broader basis of all sales of all raw sugars while the Hawaiian price basis is estimated from averages of sales above a certain limit. According to the terms of the Sugar Factors contract the daily Hawaiian basis price is fixed by Nevins and Callaghan, one of the leading sugar brokerage concerns at New York.

Rain Does Crops Good

The rainfall was very heavy all over the island. H. Backfield and Company report three inches at Waipahu, and Castle & Cooke, 2.8 inches at Ewa. Waianae only had seven-hundredths of an inch up to Monday morning and then it broke loose and there was over an inch an hour. Very heavy rains fell at Waikua all day yesterday. At Ewa there has been over nine inches this month.

T. H. Petrie said that in the long run this storm is going to do the plantations a lot of good. It has put a stop to the grinding and has delayed field work, but it is freshening the soil, washing out salt accumulations, and raising the level of the artesian supply. No damage has been reported from any of the plantations on this island.

Wetter Than Cuba

R. L. Naggle, the photographer, said yesterday that this rain is much worse than the Santiago, Cuba, rainy season. Mr. Nagle spent several years on the sugar plantations around Chaparra and remembers an" one occasion when it rained thirty-six hours. In the normal Cuban growing season it rains two to four hours every afternoon with bright sunshine and not much wind between showers, a climate very much like the Kona, Hawaii, summer.

A NEW SUGAR JOURNAL ENTERS THE FIELD

Willett's Sugar Bulletin, No. 1—Vol. I, dated January 1, 1916, edited by Morriek P. Willett of New York, is a new medium for the dissemination of sugar news and statistics.

The first issue gives a tabulated resume showing consumption of sugar in the United States from 1907 to 1914, with a forecast for 1915. Another table gives the receipts at Atlantic Ports during 1915. Other tables give the weekly quotations on raw sugar and fine granulated from 1908 to 1915; quotations for the week ending December 31, 1915; average quotations by months, in cents per pound, net cash, for raw and granulated, 1911 to 1915; and sales at American ports of raw and refined during the ten days ending December 31, 1915.

Up To The Minute

This editorial for word Mr. Willett pronounced "an important table" on the first page of each number. The Bulletin will be published every Saturday.

The reading matter besides market reviews will contain summaries of crop conditions and special attention will be given to reporting the names of new companies and the progress of old ones. These features will not all be started at once but as soon as practical. It is not intended to engage in either brokerage or speculative business unless it should prove unprofitable to conduct a trade paper, such as I desire, without these adjuncts. Mr. Willett says. The Bulletin is full of meat and ought to fill a long felt want in the trade.

Refinery At Savannah

According to Willett & Gray, Mr. Henry Oxnard, and his brothers are considering the establishment of a cane sugar refinery at Savannah, Ga. When the plans materialize the Adeline factory in Louisiana is to be dismantled and the apparatus largely transferred to Savannah. The property of the new corporation consists of some 2,000 acres, well located, with a large river frontage and considerable timber land suitable for the manufacture of barrels and for furnace requirements. The proposed capacity is stated to us to be 250,000 barrels per day, which is a total and export trade is expected to absorb.

Kohala Drought Breaks

Incoming passengers on the Island Steamers report heavy rains in Kohala, eight inches having been the twenty-four hour record last Thursday at the south end of the district. Mail advices to Castle & Cooke placed the rainfall at Kohala Sugar Company, at six inches, Saturday to Monday last week. The manager reported no damage done. "It is still very cold," he said, "with unusually heavy snowfall on Haleakala." The mill has not started grinding.

Philippine Islands

Our cable reports no exports during December to the United States, but 350,000 tons to England and 1,600 tons to Asiatic ports. About 18,000 tons have been shipped to the United Kingdom out of this crop, with 84,000 tons to America and the balance about 106,000 tons to Asiatic ports. These still remain 8000 tons short for the United States Atlantic ports, and which shipments are now quite long overdue.

Refined Has Been Quiet and Unchanged

At the basis of 5.95c, but the tone of the market is generally easier, and some adjustment in prices nearer the basis of raw conditions is expected. No large business has been done for export as far as we can learn, but there has been a steady business from all parts of the world and we estimate a decrease of 3,911,531 tons, an increase of 46,704 tons from 1914, or 1.082 per cent, against an increase of 17,688 tons, or 0.473 per cent for 1914, against 2,890 per cent average yearly increase for 30 years.

Domestic Producers Were Lucky

The domestic sugar industry was the chief gainer, especially the beet growers, in the business of the usual declining market when beet sugar advanced on the market in the autumn, an advancing trend was experienced from October 4 to December 2 and the beet factories took good advantage of this and sold large quantities, and at very favorable prices, 144,959 tons more domestic beet sugar being consumed in 1915 than in 1914.

Consumption Rises Here and in Europe

While World's Production Has Been Curtailed By Great War

Willett & Gray Give Statistics In Review of Sugar Business For 1915.

Sales of raw sugar at New York during the week ending January 6 amounted to about 150,000 bags over half of it Porto Rican at a liberal discount below Cubas, all about or for January delivery.

Willett & Gray in their weekly report state that stocks in the United States and Cuba together were 142,000 tons, against 139,673 tons last week and 235,332 tons last year, a decrease of 92,332 tons from last year.

Cuba and Porto Rico

In the raw sugar trading most of the business in Cuba was placed with operators, while the refiners bought chiefly of Porto Rico sugars, in which two or three lots in prompt positions sold at 4.35c and later at 4.33c. Cuba sugars in prompt positions sold at 4.35c and 4.33c.

Based on these sales the market quotation for nearby positions, as we go to press, shows a decline of one point on Cubas and twelve points on Porto Rico from that at the close last week.

Cuba Exports

New crop receipts for the week ending January 1 are 37,000 tons, against 24,000 tons last year, and old crop exports are 28,905 tons, against 27,157 tons, 251 tons, together 27,157 tons, of which, according to Mr. Himey, 1000 tons are for Europe. This leaves the new crop stock 42,000 tons and the stock of old crop sugars 475 tons on January 3 with 109 Centrals grinding, against 79 and 119 at corresponding dates for the two previous years.

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WASHOUTS AGAIN AT PAHALA MILL

C. Brewer & Company received a wireless call from W. G. Ogg, manager of Hawaiian Agricultural stating that the rain gauge at Pahala mill registered seven and a half inches down pour for the twenty-four hours to noon yesterday. There has been more than this at the higher levels, the mountain dunes are again washed out, and the mill has stopped grinding.

Earlier letter advices from Mr. Ogg reported yesterday reported a heavy northerly gale blowing, a very unusual event for Kau, George H. Robertson stated. The flume washed out in this storm are the ones which had just been installed, replacing those washed out in the November flood. The plantations will be put to further heavy expenditures by this storm. Arrangements are already being made to ship lumber to Kau to repair the damage.

Onomea Is Grinding

Onomea Sugar Company commenced grinding January 14. Honouliuli will start on the new crop the end of this week and Pepeekeu about the end of January.

Cane sugars has occurred this year, principally because of such a large part of last year's crop having been carried over to this year. The refiners, however, did not receive as much Louisiana sugars as usual, as a large quantity went direct to the trade in the plantation states, accounting for the large figure of 133,423 tons consumed without refining.

Exports Were Heavy

The Atlantic Ports refiners had an increased total millings tonnage over last year, due to the large export business with Europe, the details of which are large quantities of Cuban raws were used for the manufacture of refined for export this year, as mentioned above, and this may be attributed to a large extent to the increased competition of domestic beet sugar.

Consumption of Foreign Sugars

Through New Orleans was less than usual, being interfered with by the closing of the refineries at that port part of the time by legal complications.

Imports Declined

Although the 1915 Cuba crop outturned practically the same as the 1914 crop, the importations into this country were slightly less, because of the larger shipments of Cubas to European countries this year than last. The United States consumption of Cuba sugars was even less than the imports, where this result has never been obtained before at this season of the year. Our special cable gives the December, 1915, production as 84,849 tons, against 54,576 tons produced in December, 1914. Weather during the week has been favorable, and our latest advices report 123 Centrals grinding.

Philippine Islands

Our cable reports no exports during December to the United States, but 350,000 tons to England and 1,600 tons to Asiatic ports. About 18,000 tons have been shipped to the United Kingdom out of this crop, with 84,000 tons to America and the balance about 106,000 tons to Asiatic ports. These still remain 8000 tons short for the United States Atlantic ports, and which shipments are now quite long overdue.

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Harbor To Be Enlarged By Dredging

Quarantine Wharf Will Be Moved About 300 Feet Back of Present Site

Honolulu harbor will be made more commodious by work which the federal government will begin soon. The Quarantine wharf will be moved back approximately 300 feet and dredging will be done to give thirty-five feet of water up to the established line, on which wharf will be rebuilt.

Herbert Cohen, superintendent of construction on the new federal building at Hilo, has been in Honolulu several days inspecting work, and while here began preparing specifications for tearing down the wharf and rebuilding it on the new site. Mr. Cohen said yesterday that he expected work to begin in three or four months. Bids should be asked within two months, he said.

Money Is Available

For removing and rebuilding the wharf the last congress appropriated \$22,000. The wharf will be moved, as stated, about 300 feet back of and parallel to its present location. The new end being then, as now, on the gangway to Quarantine Island.

Before the dock can be rebuilt, the government engineers will have to start their dredging so the line at the new site will have been established. It is expected that bids for this dredging will be asked soon.

With this work done, there will be thirty-five feet of water all the way across the harbor to the new wharf site. There is only about thirty-two feet of water at Quarantine now. The thirty-five-foot depth, in a basin of about 100 feet mounds of the new end will be extended approximately 410 feet toward Sand Island. An immediate result will be to give a larger turning basin.

Dredging in Two Sections

Dredging work on the plan as first being divided into two sections, the first section is dredging in front of the Quarantine wharf, and the second is for the removal of the shallow point at Sand Island where the Tove Kison Kauiha complained his big fish had straggled on the 15th of last month. This year will be removed, the sand being about 200,000 cubic yards, it is estimated.

Mr. Cohen inspected the new vault at the postoffice and painting at the custom house and approved both. Roof construction on the Hilo building is going forward, he said, and the building probably will be ready for occupancy next Christmas.

SANTA FE RAILROAD TO OPEN OFFICE HERE

Advices Received From Portland Verify Report of Branch

H. F. Vernon, who for six years has been in charge of the Santa Fe Railroad's general office in Portland, Oregon, has been ordered by his road to take over the office which it is proposed to open in this city, and according to advices from the mainland, he and his family will soon be on their way to Honolulu.

He is to leave San Francisco on January 26, and will open his new office here February 1.

The office here will be a general one, handling both freight and passenger business. H. H. Francisco, formerly agent of the Santa Fe at Los Angeles, has been ordered to Portland to succeed Mr. Vernon.

ECKARDT RETURNS BUT SHOWS NO IMPROVEMENT

J. F. Eckardt, who resigned several months ago as superintendent of The Queen's Hospital in order to seek special medical treatment in New York City, returned yesterday in the Wilhelmina from the mainland. He was taken aboard at San Francisco in a stretcher and remained in his room the whole trip, in charge of trained nurses, who accompanied him. On arrival yesterday, he was brought ashore in a stretcher and removed to his home. Mr. Eckardt's condition is reported very serious.

EIGHT WOMEN BEGIN COURSE FOR NURSES

The new college for trained nurses has started its first three-year course with eight members. They are Miss Lillian Gordon, Miss Agnes Schumann, Miss Finella Miles, Miss Margaret Davenport and Miss Francis Van Gieson of Honolulu, and Miss Mollie Thomas, Mrs. Laura H. Hills and Miss Nellie Campbell of Waialua.

AT 74 OWES FINE HEAD OF HAIR TO CUTICURA

Itching, Scaling Scalp Humor was Making It All Fall Out—Two Doctors Could Not Stop the Trouble—Niece Advised Using Cuticura

CURED HER SCALP AND MADE HAIR GROW AGAIN

"My mother used to have a very bad humor on her head which the doctors called an eczema, and it itched and bled different doctors. Her hair was very sore and her hair nearly all fell out in spite of what the doctors said. One day her niece came in and told her she was speaking of her hair which was falling out and the doctors said it was Cuticura. She said, 'Why don't you try Cuticura?' and she used Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Cream, and in six months the itching, burning and scaling of her head was over and her hair began growing. Today she looks very much like the fine head of hair she has for an old lady seventy-four years old."

"In regard to my own case, mine was an eczema, itching, burning, it was in my feet. As soon as the ointment was on my feet, the itching and burning came my feet would bleed and burn and then they would crack and bleed. I tried Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Cream. I did for four or five weeks and my feet were as smooth as anyone's. Elizabeth Dunham, Hiram, Mo., Sept. 20, 1905."