

THE FIRST FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Wahiawa Colonists Prepare for Future.

JARED SMITH THE FIRST PRESIDENT

Colony Now Has Promise of Water and Hopes to Feed Honolulu Market.

SMALL farming in Hawaii was given a decided impetus at an enthusiastic meeting of Wahiawa colonists Saturday evening at which the "Farmers' Institute of Hawaii" was formally launched. Jared G. Smith, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station was unanimously elected President, and he is empowered to appoint committees who will arrange further institutes to be held in all parts of the Territory. An interesting feature of the meeting was the reading of a letter from Governor Sanford B. Dole, warmly commending the efforts of the small farmer and saying that the future of the islands depended upon the growth of a farming class in these islands, though predicting that this growth must of necessity be slow.

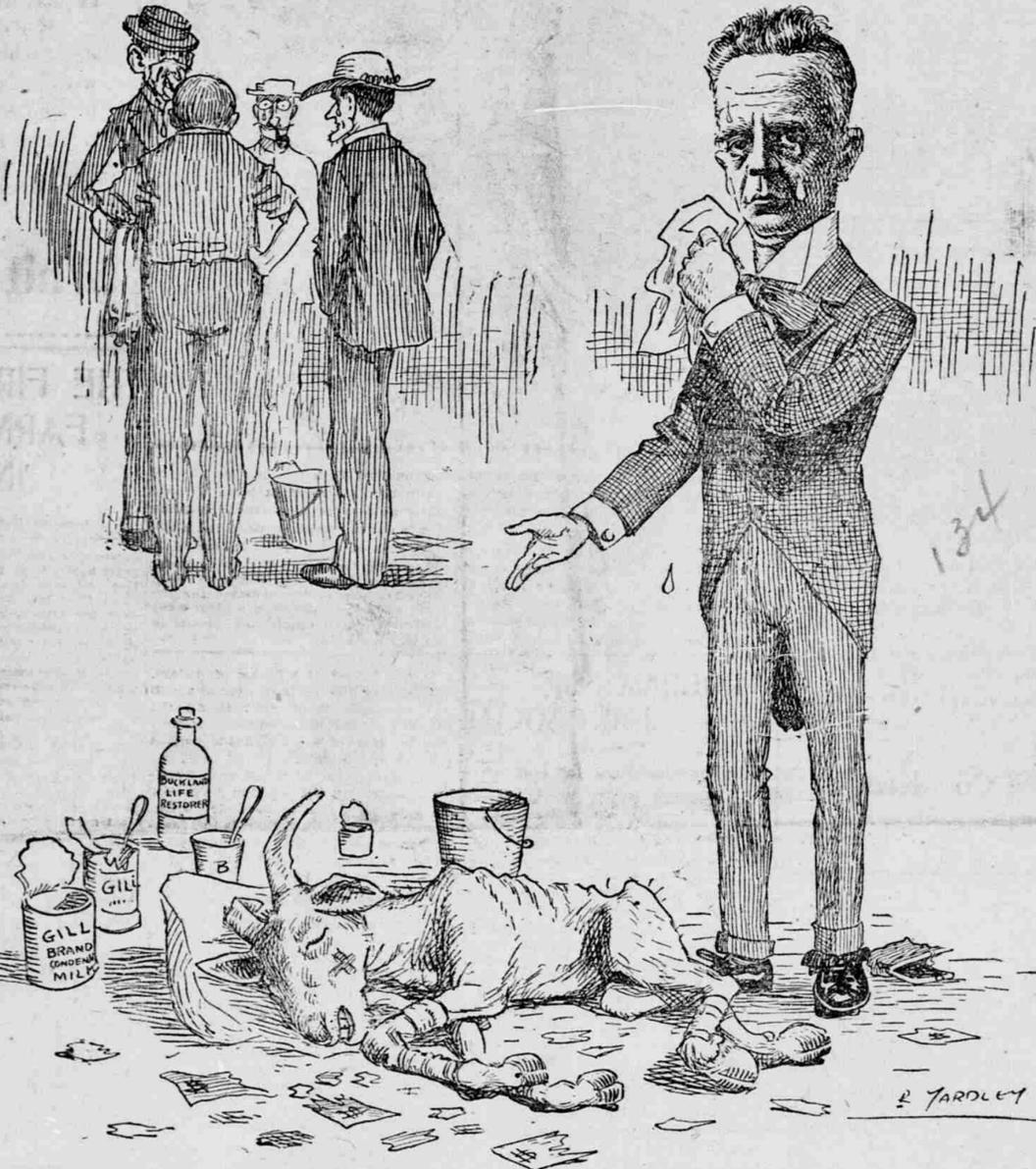
VISIT TO THE COLONY.

The following Honolulu people drove out to the Wahiawa colony Friday and Saturday: Mr. T. F. Sedgwick, assistant director of agriculture, and Mrs. Sedgwick, D. L. Van Dine, Professor Higgins, Mr. Krauss and Mr. Austin. Saturday the members of the party were shown over the district by Byron O. Clark and others of the farmers of the community, and were both surprised and pleased at the success which has already been attending the efforts of the California colonists. Up to the present time the Wahiawa farmers have been laboring under a great disadvantage, namely, the lack of water, and have been entirely dependent upon rainfall, there being no irrigation. Now, however, very satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Wahiawa Agricultural Co., by which the farmers of Wahiawa will secure all the water needed, and the greatest difficulty will then be done away with. In two weeks time they expect to have water in abundance for every purpose, and at less expense than any farming community in the Territory.

The colonists have also had to contend with the acidity or rawness of the soil, and it has cost in the neighborhood of fifteen dollars per acre to put it into condition for successful cultivation. The great distance from their market with accompanying bad roads is also a serious drawback, but if grazing was done, particularly in two of the worst gulches between Wahiawa and Honolulu, it would be a great help towards marketing their produce in this city. The ravages of insects is also a great problem; the methods which prove effective in other countries being of little practical use in Hawaii owing to climatic conditions. Years ago the tract now occupied by the Wahiawa colony was a great sandal wood forest, and as late as 1874 it was still covered with these trees. Up to the time the colony took possession it had been used as a stock ranch, and it required a great deal of time and labor to clear the land for planting. If the farmers receive the proper encouragement in Honolulu they will attempt to supply the entire market with fresh vegetables. The one trouble in the past has been that their supply of produce could not be continuous because of the lack of water, but the irrigation problem is now solved, and there will be no further difficulty on that score. Because of the limited market each man will be forced into special farming, and this is already being done to some extent.

The alligator pear is doing well and the peach trees are also in fine condi-

THE END OF A FOND DREAM.



Old Billy's dead, that hungry goat, I ne'er shall see him more.

He left me little but my coat, This side the Golden Shore.

GOV. DOLE ENCOURAGES FARMING AT WAHIAWA

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.
TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

HONOLULU, Jan. 24, 1902.

To the Farmers' Institute, Gentlemen:

It is with great pleasure that I have learned of your intention to organize a Farmers' Institute upon a permanent basis. It is an enterprise which, if perseveringly conducted, cannot fail to be of great benefit to the farming interests of the Territory in distinction from sugar planting interests. Your success will doubtless stimulate the formation of similar associations in other parts of the islands.

I notice in the newspapers some doubt expressed as to the practicability of profitable farming in the Territory. I have no doubt on the subject; and it is by such organizations as farmers' institutes, intelligently and enthusiastically carried on, that the success of diversified agriculture will be most effectively promoted.

I recognize the probability that general farming here must develop slowly. Individuals here and there will succeed because of intelligent and skillful cultivation of the soil and a careful study of the markets. Farmers' institutes will promote such cultivation and such study of the markets amongst the whole farming fraternity.

I need hardly remind you of the extent to which our political future depends upon the growth of a farming class in these islands, living on, and making their living from their farms. If we fail in this, and the agricultural work in the Territory shall be confined to large estates cultivated by a floating element of cheap laborers having no interest in the soil, the prospect of building up a citizen population of a conservative and intelligent character will be poor indeed.

I wish to call your attention to the intention of the Government to hold an exhibition of agricultural, horticultural and floral products in the month of July of this year, and to invite your members to compete in such exhibition.

I wish your enterprise all success.

Very sincerely,
SANFORD B. DOLE.

formal or have too many officers, but it was better to have less machinery and more practical exchange of views. All that is needed is a place where all could come together and relate their experiences, and give every farmer the benefit of both failures and successes. He wanted all the farmers to take part and to help organize the head of the farmers' institutes, and hoped that the first branch would be formed at Wahiawa.

The Farmers' Institute which will be at the head of all branches in the Territory was then organized by the election of the following officers:
President—Jared G. Smith.
Vice-President—T. F. Sedgwick.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. L. Van Dine.

Mr. Smith was unable to be present because of his attendance at another agricultural meeting and his regrets were presented by Mr. Sedgwick. He has, however, consented to serve as President. By vote, the President was empowered to appoint all committees required in the organization of further institutes. It is intended to form branches in all parts of the Territory, and this work will be taken up immediately by Mr. Smith.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR DOLE.

The letter written by Governor Dole was read at the meeting by Mrs. T. F. Sedgwick, and his expression of confidence in the small farmer was heartily received. A vote of thanks was tendered and the Governor was elected an honorary member.

FORAGE CROPS.

The paper prepared by Jared G. Smith on "Forage Crops" and read by Mr. Van Dine was a very welcome addition to the interest of the program. Mr. Smith dwelt upon the importance of forage plants to agriculture and the extension of their cultivation. He said that the clover plant was the best for this purpose. He sketched very entertainingly the history of various forage plants, saying that the alfalfa was cultivated by the Romans at least two hundred years before the commencement of the Christian era. He referred also to their feeding value, the comparison of rations, the use of fodders in rations and its fertilizing values. The point of decadence in the agriculture of a country is marked by the

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LEPER IS CURED BY TUA-TUA

Juice of Shrub at Experiment Station.

EXTRACT PREPARED BY DR. C. E. CAMP

Treatment of a Diseased Boy in Tahiti Was a Complete Success.

FROM far off Tahiti news has come that a native leprosy boy is being cured of his disease with the juices of the anti-leprosy shrub, the tua-tua, the extract having been taken from plants brought from South America to Honolulu, and propagated in the experiment station at Makiki. The simple announcement that a cure has been effected, is backed up by the heartfelt protestations of gratitude from the father and mother of the boy to those who were instrumental in making him whole again. It is due to Dr. C. E. Camp, of this city, formerly on the staff of the Honolulu Board of Health, and Miss Teura Henry, a teacher in the public schools, who was once a resident of Papeete, Tahiti, that the treatment was begun on the boy less than a year ago.

More than two years ago Dr. W. H. Maxwell, the former director of the Hawaiian Planters' Experimental Station, received from Frederick Coville, the botanist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, twenty-five living tua-tua, or anti-leprosy shrubs. They were planted in the experimental station grounds, and thrived in this climate. The Department of Agriculture originally received the plants from Venezuela, whence they came with the assurance that the juices from the odd plant had been used to treat leprosy there with success. The medical staff of the local Board of Health made an extract from the plants. Lepers were treated at the Kalia receiving station, and much progress was noted by Dr. Camp, who supervised the experiments. Just when he seemed to arrive at a critical stage in the proceeding, there was an interruption by the removal of the patients to Molokai, where they were out of his reach.

Miss Henry told to an Advertiser reporter yesterday evening the story of the success of the treatment of the Tahitian boy. She also told of the clamorous requests which the natives of that country had made for the extract that they, too, might be cleansed of the taint. She was enthusiastic over the latest news she had received from Tahiti, but desired above all else that Dr. Camp should be given full credit for what had been accomplished.

"My attention was first called to the tua-tua plant," said Miss Henry, "by reading of it in the Advertiser. It struck me then that the priest who had taken the trouble to give such explicit details of a cure effected and known to him, and send the same on to the authorities at Washington, was sincere. I believed that there was a possibility of tua-tua curing persons afflicted with the dread disease, and I went to Mr. Haughts at the Government Nursery to ask for some of the branches and seeds. I was told to go to the experimental station of the Hawaiian Planters' Association. There I was informed that Dr. Camp could prepare the extract necessary for the experiments. I saw him, and he kindly consented to make a quantity of it for me to send to Papeete. I got some branches, seeds and roots, and Dr. Camp told me how to treat them. Under his direction I pounded the leaves and seeds and became a young branches until they became a young pulp. The extract was a sort of gum-pulp. This I gave to Dr. Camp, who boiled it, and the liquid thus derived was placed in alcohol, sealed up in a tight bottle and then steeped. It is a thin liquid, and evaporates quickly when exposed to the air. It is of a very beautiful green hue, and gives off a purifying odor that makes one almost feel that it will cleanse whatever it touches.

"My sister, Mrs. Walker, who resides in Papeete, had written me of a young

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