



**IT HITS THE SPOT**

**MACFARLANE & Co., LTD.**  
Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

**B. F. Ehlers & Co.'s Important Announcement of their Sale of Fine Silks**

We have been preparing for this sale for many weeks; now it is ready to begin Thursday morning, September 1st, at 10 o'clock. It will make the early part of September days long to be remembered among wearers of desirable silks. Prices are such as will keep a continual stream of buyers at the silk counter.

Plain Japanese Silk, 50 pieces, different shades,.....	at 25c.
Colored Taffetas, 75c. qualities.....	at 25c.
Colored Taffetas, \$1.00 qualities.....	at 35c.
One lot of figured, striped, and dotted Foulard silks, regular \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1.00 qualities.....	at 25c.
Plain Surah silks, \$1.00 quality.....	at 25c.
Peau de crepe and Foulard Illusions, \$1.25 and \$1.00 qualities during sale.....	at 75c. a yard
White Taffetas, 75c. qualities.....	at 55c.
White Taffetas, \$1.00 qualities.....	at 75c.
Colored Surah silks, regular 90c.....	at 50c.
Black Taffeta, width 36 inches \$2.00 quality.....	at \$1.25
Black extra-fine Swiss Taffeta 2.25 ".....	at 1.50
Black "Sterling" guaranteed Taffeta 1.50 ".....	at 1.10
Black Moire Silk 1.50 ".....	at 1.00
Black Moire Silk 2.00 ".....	at 1.25
Black Armure Silk 1.50 ".....	at 1.10
Black Armure Silk 2.00 ".....	at 1.50
Black Peau de Soie 1.25 ".....	at 1.00
Black Peau de Soie 1.50 ".....	at 1.10
Black Peau de Soie 2.00 ".....	at 1.50
Black Peau de Cygne, width 20ins. 1.50 ".....	at 1.10
Black Peau de Cygne, width 20ins. 1.50 ".....	at 1.10
Black Gros Grain Silk 1.50 ".....	at 1.25
Black Gros Grain Silk 2.00 ".....	at 1.50
Black Brocaded Silks 2.00 ".....	at 1.50
Black Brocaded Gros Grain, double width 4.00 ".....	at 2.25
Black Brocaded Satins, single width 3.00 ".....	at 2.00
Black Brocaded Satins, single width 1.25 ".....	at .50
Black Brocaded Moire, single width 1.50 ".....	at .75
Black dotted Crepe de Chine, heavy 2.50 ".....	at 1.50
Cream dotted Crepe de Chine, heavy 2.50 ".....	at 1.50
Black striped Grenadines, double width \$1.50 quality.....	at .75
Black striped Grenadines, double width 2.50 ".....	at 1.25
Black Grenadines, white figures or dots 3.50 ".....	at 2.00
Black Grenadines, white figures or dots 5.00 ".....	at 2.50
White Grenadines, black figures or dots 3.50 ".....	at 2.00
One lot of fancy silk reduced to.....	25c. a yard
Colored silk plush \$1.50 quality.....	at \$1.00

**Ehlers Fort Street.**

**Good Printing**

Always

**A Profitable Investment**

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**The Hawaiian Gazette Co.**

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Art Printing and Engraving

65 S. King St.

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**HAWAIIAN FORESTRY**

**Expect Forester Hall's Opinions After Seeing.**

The following is from Wm. A. Hall's report on the forests of Hawaii:

The government's course is plainly to seek such management of the forests as will secure the greatest productiveness of the commercial interests concerned. The plantations need an increased and regular water supply. But the system of protection must not be extended so far that its damage to the ranches will outweigh its benefits to the plantations. Each local problem will have to be worked out fairly and squarely, with due consideration of all the interests at stake.

**GOVERNMENT FOREST WORK IN THE PAST.**

Hitherto the government has given attention principally to the question of forest planting rather than to the preservation of the native forests. In 1882 an appropriation of \$12,000 was made for forest work for the biennial period; later legislatures have continued this appropriation. A nursery was established and many trees have since been grown, some of which have been distributed for planting on private lands, some of which the government itself has planted.

As a result of the government's planting there has been developed on the slope of Mount Tantalus, facing Honolulu, a fine forest of eucalypts and other trees, covering several hundred acres. More recently a considerable part of the Nuuanu valley, which forms the watershed for the water system of Honolulu, has also been planted. Although portions of these are handsome examples of planted forests and are rightly highly appreciated by the people of the Islands, it may fairly be questioned whether they have been profitable, considering their cost. It is certain that they have in no considerable degree compensated for the loss of the native forests during the past twenty years, and it is equally certain that no amount of planting which the government can afford to do can compensate for these losses under present conditions.

The problem must be solved by first protecting the native forests from the forces which are working their destruction, so that as far as possible nature may accomplish their reproduction, and then by judicious planting in those places where the forest is unable to replace itself.

**PROPOSED FOREST SERVICE.**

The people of Hawaii almost unanimously favor the immediate institution of a system which will protect and restore the mountain forests. Guided by this emphatic sentiment, the last legislature passed a bill creating a forest service, and outlining to some extent a forest policy. Under the law the responsibility of the service rests on a nonsalaried board of agriculture and forestry, whose duty it is to gather and publish information concerning the forests of the Islands, to provide for the introduction, propagation, and planting of useful forest trees, to establish forest reserves so far as necessary for the protection, extension, and utilization of the forests and the safeguarding of the sources of water supply, and to protect the forest reserves from damage by cattle and other agencies.

The board is authorized to appoint a superintendent of forestry, who is to be a trained forester, and under the direction of the board is to have immediate charge of all forest work. The superintendent of forestry is to have such paid assistants and rangers as the board may find necessary for handling matters connected with the forests and forest reserves.

The board is also to appoint in each district one or more consulting foresters, who are to serve without pay and advise with the board concerning forest matters in their districts.

A biennial appropriation of approximately \$28,000 per year has been made to carry the law into effect.

The board of agriculture and forestry has invited the Bureau of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture to assume an advisory position in connection with its future policy. On the nomination of the Bureau a trained forester has been appointed as superintendent of forestry, and has already entered upon his work. Appointments of assistant foresters and rangers are being made as rapidly as the needs of the service require.

**FUTURE POLICY.**

No attempt can be made here to do more than point out the main principles which must govern the future policy of the Islands in the maintenance of a forestry system. These are as follows:

**FOREST RESERVES.**

Nothing less will be effective toward the preservation of the Hawaiian forests than a carefully worked out system of forest reserves, which will include practically all of the mountain forests previously mentioned, as well as some potential forest land which has been denuded. This reserve system should be established as soon as possible, beginning probably in Kula, Hamakua, and Kohala, since in those districts there is greatest immediate need of protection. The Territorial government owns most of the land which should go into the reserves, but the government land largely held by individuals or companies under leases, some of which will not expire for a number of years. The leases of many important tracts are willing to relinquish the forest land to the government in exchange for reasonable extension of leases or for new leases on other lands. Almost all of the reserves will also need to include some land held in fee simple by individuals or companies. Here, again, the only solution of the question is by the govern-

ment exchanging with the private owners.

It is evident that each reserve will have to be made, a part at a time, as satisfactory exchanges can be made, both in leased and owned lands. The possibility of such exchanges is entirely dependent upon the cooperation of the government with the individuals interested. Good results will be accomplished only when both parties fully understand the importance of the proposed reserve, and enter into negotiation solely to secure fair and equitable exchanges.

As soon as a reserve is formed, all cattle should be driven out and the portions which are accessible to cattle should be fenced. Those wild cattle which can not be driven out should be shot. An effective ranger service should be put into effect to keep stock and fire out of the reserved forest. As soon as practicable, on each reserve men should be employed to hunt down and exterminate the wild goats.

**PLANTING.**

With the reserves well protected, the forest will replace itself on many of the damaged areas, as reproduction under some conditions takes place rapidly. Where the forest will not replace itself, planting will be necessary, and can be done with direct profit to the Islands if commercially valuable species are made use of and are planted in the right situation. Conditions prevailing at 5,000 to 6,000 feet in Kula, Hamakua, and Kau strongly indicate that Pacific coast species, such as redwood and red fir, would do exceedingly well. Eucalyptus, Monterey cypress, Casuarina, Grevillea, and several other trees have already shown their adaptability for these situations. It is especially important to find trees suited to these and higher elevations, because the native forest is often deficient at such elevations, although the land is good forest land and can never be used for other purposes. In some situations it may be desirable to plant species bearing edible fruit, such as the alligator pear and breadfruit.

For the present, forest planting should wait on the formation of the reserves. Forests already planted on Mount Tantalus and in Nuuanu Valley should be cared for, and the nursery should be maintained, but no extension of planting or of the nursery should be attempted until the reserve system is fairly under way.

**LUMBERING.**

As soon as practicable, an examination should be made of the koa forest on the east slopes of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, to determine whether or not it is feasible to build a road to it and locate a sawmill in it for the purpose of lumbering the mature trees. Some of the koa is without doubt very fine, and would form a source of revenue to the Territory, to which it belongs, if it could be got out without great expense. The law provides that any moneys which shall accrue from such products shall be held available as a special fund for the preservation, extension, and utilization of forests and forest reserves, in the same manner as moneys appropriated by the legislature. This makes it desirable as soon as possible to make the forest revenue producing, so far as this is compatible with its preservation for other useful purposes. It is believed that the situation and composition of the koa forest is such that the removal of the mature trees could be accomplished without damage either to reproduction or to water supply.

**CLEARING.**

The law makes it mandatory upon the board of agriculture and forestry to pass upon the disposition of any public land, not including roads and city lots. All leases and sales of forest land, carrying the right to cut timber or clear the land, must therefore be approved by the board. Since the clearing of land for the extension of canefields and for homesteads is at the present time making irreparable inroads upon the virgin forest in important localities, it is of special consequence for the board to act with the greatest caution on all permits to clear land. The only safe attitude for the board to take under present conditions is to assume that all the Government's forests should remain intact, and it should recede from this position only in those individual cases where the contrary is plainly proved.

**EXTERMINATION OF INSECT PESTS.**

The effective work which has been done by the entomological service of the Islands toward the extermination of certain kinds of injurious insects suggests the possibility of ridding the forests of some of the insects which are devastating them, and furnishes ground for the recommendation that the board, in connection with its entomologists, take the matter into consideration.

**ASSISTANCE TO LANDOWNERS.**

Throughout the Islands there is great interest on the part of both individual and corporate landowners in the development and preservation of forests. And yet the individual is often at a loss to know what trees to plant for his situation—where to get them, how to plant successfully, and how to care for the planted or native forest. This is information which only the trained forester can give. For lack of it some landowners have made no effort in forest work; others have worked with meager results.

It should be a part of the forest policy to give assistance to landowners as the need requires. Studies should be made on the ground to determine what trees to plant and what methods to adopt, both in the establishment and in the care of woodlands. In many cases it will be beneficial, if not necessary, to assist in procuring seeds and plants, especially those which have to be procured outside of the Islands. In so far as the Government nursery is made use of for the production of trees for planting on private lands, the trees should be of valuable economic kinds, and where distributions are made from the nursery the planting should be done under the supervision of the superintendent of forestry.

**COOPERATION WITH THE BUREAU OF FORESTRY.**

The close relation existing between the forest service of the Islands and the Federal Bureau of Forestry can be maintained with direct benefit to each.

**Muslin Sale of the Year UNDERGARMENTS**

AT ABSOLUTE COST.

August days have been slow: We intend to give vim to September by beginning with a cost sale of ladies' and misses' muslin underwear.

Cost here means the absolute invoice price—no percentage added for expenses.

See the goods themselves in the windows and on the counter. Prices plainly marked. Women are the best judges of values and these goods will stand the closest scrutiny.

Garments all well made from good material—liberal seams—new.

A complete line on sale beginning Thursday, September 1st.

**A. BLOM.** Progress Block Fort Street.

**WHITE ROCK WATER**

FOR SALE AT ALL FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AND RESORTS. AWARDED HIGHEST PRIZE FOR MERIT AT WORLDS FAIR, 1900.

AWARDED HIGHEST PRIZE FOR MERIT AT WORLDS FAIR, 1900.

FOR SALE AT ALL FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AND RESORTS.

**W. C. PEACOCK & CO., LTD.** SOLE AGENTS.

**Danderine GREW THIS HAIR**

And we can PROVE IT.

If you want your hair to grow THICK and LONG

**DANDERINE** is the remedy you will be obliged to use. We have a standing offer to wager \$1,000 that it is the only

**HAIR TONIC** on the market to-day that will positively stop and cure Falling Hair and make

**HAIR GROW** Average growth 1 1/4 in. per month for twenty consecutive months.

By permission we herewith reproduce photograph of Miss Sarah MacComb, a lady who has lived in Chicago all her life and is well known in the city, especially on the South Side. Her hair before she commenced the use of Danderine would not reach below her waist, while now it touches the floor when she stands erect. This remarkable growth is the result of using Danderine, the grandest of all hair and scalp tonics, regularly as a dressing.

**It Grows Her Hair New Life** and will do the same for you if you give it a fair trial. Danderine puts new life and vigor in both the hair and scalp. It makes the hair fluffy, silky, and there seems to be no limit to the growth it will produce. There is no other that can be compared to it, as it is founded on new ideas altogether.

**SHE IS WILLING TO SWEAR TO IT.**

By request of Miss MacComb we reproduce the following letter.

KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen—I am having so many inquiries regarding the ad. that you are now running showing my picture, that I am sending you this letter for the benefit of the public that you may reproduce it, and I will state under oath if you so desire that I used Danderine for twenty consecutive months and the average growth of my hair was one and one-fourth inches per month, making a total of twenty three inches in twenty months. You are at liberty to use this letter underneath my picture, and by so doing will save me the trouble of answering the large number of inquiries which I am receiving daily. Sincerely, SARAH MACCOMB, Chicago, Feb. 9, 1904.

**NOW at all druggists in three sizes, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.**

**FREE** To show how quickly Danderine acts we will send a large sample free by return mail to anyone who sends this advertisement to the Knowlton Danderine Co., Chicago, with their name and address and ten cents in silver or stamps to pay postage.

It will strengthen the insular service to have the advice and support of the Bureau in dealing with the problems which it will have to meet. On the other hand, such cooperation will enable the Bureau to keep in as close touch with the forest administration of these important islands as it can with forest affairs in the different States.