MAUNA KEA SHOWS SIGNS OF ANCIENT GLACIAL SCOURING

Professor Bryan Returns To Hilo With Story of Discovery At Summit

Details of the discovery of traces o ancient glacial action on Mauna Ke by Prof. William A. Bryan of the Col lege of Hawaii have been received her by mail from Hilo, supplementing radi reports. W

Professor Bryan was accompanied b Lieut. George R. Meyer, U. S. A., Fo Kamehameha, who returned to Hono lulu in the Mauna Kea Saturday morn ing. The professor and Mrs. Bryan wi remain on Hawaii for about two weeks making collections of marine shells.

Having started from Kukaiau plar tation, on the Hamakua coast, July 7 with a Hawaiian guide and four horses the Bryan party reached Wainu lake near the 13,825-foot summit of Maun Kea, at six o'clock that evening, an made camp there. They went all th way on horseback, which is more diffi cult on Mauna Loa and altogether im possible by the new Mauna Loa trai by way of the Puu Uloula resthouse.

Climbers Almost Exhausted

At this tremendous height on Maun Kea it was very cold, and there wa difficulty in breathing in the rarified at mosphere, so that the least exertion lef the climbers almost exhausted. But b Saturday morning they had become ac customed to the air and started on thei explorations.

When Professor Bryan reached Hil last Monday he was sunburned an frostbitten, for where they camped an wandered for two days there are a this time, in July, great banks of snow five feet thick, as well as ice ridges an ice caves. Speaking of his trip Prof Bryan said, in an interview to the Hil Tribune:

"Although the northeast side of Ma una Kea is the hardest side on which t make the ascent, we chose that side fo the reason that no competent observer, as far as I can find out, has ever gone up that way to make a reliable report and it is only owing to this fact that I can attribute to other geologist the fail ure to record that practically the en tire summit of the mountain, and es pecially on the northeast and northern sides, shows abundant and unmistakable evidence of erosion by extensive gla ciers.

"I should estimate that altogether there are at least fifty square miles o land scoured by glaciers there, leaving everywhere the characteristic marking left by mountain glaciers. I secured a abundance of geological specimens prov ing the glacial action there.

So far as is known this is the firs report of glaciation on the Island of Hawaii, or the territory, and probably in the Pacific. It appears that once there was a glacial ice-cap from which the glacier flowed, even as far down, or the north, as the line of vegetation.

Bedrock Scoured in Lines

"There are a number of places where the bedrock is scored in parallel lines for more than 100 feet. In some places the hard basaltic rocks, with which the glacier was shod, have been left in place mounted on the scoured bed of the an cient ice-stream when the glacier dis appeared, showing the instruments used by the glacier in gouging out these cha racteristic grooves and scratches left by all moving glaciers.

"When did this happen? Well, the geological and topographic evidence in dicates that the period of glaciation an tedates the eruption of the majority of the larger cinder cones that form the summit of Mauna Kea, for in places these cinder cones cover the bed of the ancient glacier.

"This geological proof is an evidence of the great antiquity of this mountain and also presupposes a difference in the climate then and now, although now, in July, the ice and snow up there is thick and in January, 1909, the snow came down to the 6,000 feet elevation."

One of World's Sights

Professor Bryan and his companion not only brought down many geological specimens of great value, but obtained a splendid collection of photographs Professor Bryan describes the sigh from the top of Mauna Kea as one of the most wonderful in the world.

Standing on the summit of this high est mountain in the Pacific Ocean the whole world seems to lie at one's feet. The ocean appears to be a solid plain of dark turquois, while distant Haleakala on Maui stands out with a distinctness which is striking. Directly below extends the miles on miles of the bright green sugar cane, and all roun are other mountains, those only 5,000 feet or a little more in height, looking almost like ant-hills.

But to the south looms majestic Mauna Loa, the sister mountain to Mauna Kea, and only a few feet lower, where is still an active crater, Mokoweowco that occasionally bursts forth. Then past the buttresses of Mauna Loa is seen the low-lying Kilauea, the ever-active Volcano, and above the fiery pit of Halemaumau the fumes and smoke can be distinctly seen.

While crossing a snow and ice field near the crest of Mauna Kea the horse on which Lieutenant Meyer was riding fell and began sliding down hill. It was a narrow escape for him, but his only hurt was when the horse threw back its head and struck the officer in the face, bruising him somewhat.

Professor Bryan says he is convinced that this northern part of the Island of Hawaii, especially in Kohala, is an ancient a part of the group as Kauai. He is delighted with his trip and his discoveries. The party went up the northeast flank of the mountain and descended by the northern side over what is known as the Nau trail.

The final accounts of the administrator of the estate of Mary J. Alexander were referred yesterday by Judge Whitney to Huron K. Ashford as master.

CUBANS NEGLECTING MEMORIAL OF MAINE

Havana Papers Urging Speedy Action On Construction of Long Planned Monument

(By The Associated Press.)

HAVANA, July 17.—Attention is again being called to the long-continued neglect of the Cuban government to proceed with the erection of the Memorial of the Maine.

Many months ago the two ten-inch guns, the turret plates, the anchor chain and a quantity of shells from the battleship were removed from the rubbish dock where they had lain for four years and were piled in a heap in a rough vacant space on the outskirts of the city proper. It was announced that the Memorial, of which these relics were to form a part, was to be erected on that site. Later the Secretary of Public Works decided that the site was unsuitable but no other one appears to have been selected or to be contemplated.

Havana papers suggest editorially that, as Cuba appears to be indifferent to the raising of the Memorial, the best disposition that can be made of the relics is to carry them out to sea and reverently bury them in the waters of the Gulf at the spot where the Maine ended her "Last Voyage."

BRITISH MUST PAY OWN PASSAGE HOME

Britain Not Offering Assistance To Would-Be Soldiers

Though Great Britain now is under a compulsory military service law, she is not at present seeking to enforce the enlistment of her qualified subjects who are not in England. Consequently she is not yet offering assistance to any who desire to return home and join the colors. Such is the gist of an official statement issued Saturday by E. L. S. Gordon, British consul at Honolulu. Gordon writes:

"As there is some uncertainty as to the effect on British subjects abroad of the military service act of 1916 bringing into force compulsory service in the United Kingdom, will you kindly give publicity to the following:

"By the terms of the military service act now in force in Great Britain all British subjects between the ages of eighteen and forty-one years, who were ordinarily resident in Great Britain on the 15 August, 1915, are liable to military service. The war office does not, however, at present intend to enforce the provisions of the act in respect of those British subjects now abroad so far as they may be liable to service. Any British subject returning to Great Britain must therefore do so at his own risk and expense, and cannot be granted financial or other assistance by British officials for the purpose of enabling him to return."

BREVITIES

(From Saturday Advertiser.)

The German reception for Pastor G. Schafhirt and Pastor Hoermann has been postponed to July 25 at half-past eight o'clock.

Charles M. Hite was appointed master to examine the final accounts of the administrator of the estate of Barnard Liebman. The appointment was made by Judge Whitney yesterday.

George A. Davis, as administrator of the estate of the late Augustus E. Murphy, yesterday reported in the circuit court. The administrator charges himself with $216.65 and asks to be allowed five dollars.

Charged with heedless driving, Francis Abel was arraigned in the police court yesterday morning. He was arrested on a warrant sworn to by William J. Alexander who was run over July 7 by a machine driven by young Abel and injured.

Business in the federal district court has come almost to a halt now on account of the extensive repairs being made to the building. It will be several weeks before the repairs are completed, but the bulk of the interior work should be finished within a few days.

(From Sunday Advertiser)

Charged with first degree robbery, Pedro Puentes entered a plea of not guilty yesterday in the circuit court, as did Takahama Matsujima, charged with assault.

A plea of not guilty was made by Mateo Lawas yesterday in the circuit court to a charge of embezzlement. He was indicted by the grand jury. His bail was fixed at $250.

John August entered a plea of not guilty yesterday when he was brought before Judge Ashford of the circuit court. He is under indictment for assault on a 14-year-old girl.

The case of the Territory against S. Kanemura, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, was nolle prossed in the circuit court yesterday morning. City Attorney Brown stated that the defendant had not committed an assault.

Yee Wai Park, accused of stealing two typewriters from the commercial department of McKinley High School, secured a week's continuance for making his plea to the charge. This was granted him yesterday when he appeared before Judge Ashford of the circuit court.

Tokio Calls Dr. Scudder

By a unanimous vote, members of the Tokio Union Church decided recently to call as permanent pastor of the church, one of the foremost American clergymen, Dr. Doremus Scudder of this city according to advices from Japan. The meeting at which this decision was reached was held in the Ginza Methodist Church of Tokio, and attended by a large number of the Christian workers. The recommendation of the committee on church organization and pastor that Doctor Scudder be called was presented by Dr. William Imbrie, chairman of the committee, and unanimously approved.

A report from the same committee, covering the work done in getting subscriptions for the church on the new basis, was read by J. Merle Davis, secretary of the committee. This showed that while the amount raised is still about 500 yen short of the sum required, it is certain that the balance will shortly be forthcoming from sources not yet heard from.

Doctor Scudder Notified

Doctor Scudder, to whom a cablegram telling of the decision of the church was sent immediately after the meeting, has been a leading member of Honolulu for fourteen years, first as superintendent of the Hawaiian Mission Board, and since 1907 as pastor of Central Union Church, which has grown from a membership of 700 to 1,700 during his pastorate.

Doctor Scudder's career was practically begun as a Christian worker in Japan. Soon after finishing his education, which he received at Yale, Union Theological Seminary and Northwestern University, where he received an M. D., Doctor Scudder went out to Japan. He was ordained a minister of the Congregationalist Church at Kobe in 1885, and was stationed at Niigata from 1885 to 1889. He is a great admirer of Japan and the Japanese, and while in Honolulu has been keenly interested in mission work among the Japanese here.

In Tokio it is believed to be practically certain that he will accept the call to the Tokio pastorate. It is felt there that the congregation will be fortunate in securing a man of Doctor Scudder's calibre, who, in addition to his other merits, is thoroughly acquainted with conditions in Japan.

For some years he has been in charge of a magazine, "The Friend," which aims to promote better understanding between Japan and the United States.

Mrs. Scudder Talented

Mrs. Scudder, who of course will accompany her husband to Japan if he accepts the call, is a woman of unusual gifts.

Mr. Davis, in presenting the financial report of the committee in charge, dwelt on the large share of the financial burden that is being assumed by laymen, principally business men of Tokio. About two-fifths of the amount pledged has come from laymen, forty of whom have contributed. Missionaries are responsible for the rest of the fund subscribed. The total pledged now is 3,513 yen, out of a necessary 4,000 yen, or $2000. The balance, the committee is sure, will be forthcoming shortly. The contributions have ranged from 200 yen or $100 a year down. There has been one 200 yen contribution, four of 100 yen, seventeen of 50 yen, one of 40, five of 30, thirty of 25, fifteen of 20, fifteen of 15 and forty pledges below 15 yen. There have been 130 contributors. Of the total, 1,580 yen has been given by laymen; the balance by missionaries.

Besides the 4,000 yen to be raised in Tokio, 2,000 yen or $1000, will be given by the interdenominational committee in pastoral supply in foreign countries. This committee has its headquarters in New York and Dr. Robert E. Speer, is the chairman.

The 6000 yen or $3000 raised from these sources will be disbursed as follows: for pastor's salary, 3,600 yen or $1800; church rent, 720 yen; manse rent, 900 yen; organ rent, 60 yen; organist, 50 yen; incidentals, 200 yen; and allowances for Doctor Scudder's transportation from Honolulu will bring the total up to 6,000 yen.

Is Expected In October

Doctor Scudder is expected to reach Japan, should he accept, in October or November, and at that time the Union Church, on the new basis, will be started. The Church will have regular Sunday morning and evening services, weekly prayer meeting, and all the features for work on a basis of broader organization than heretofore. Dr. Scudder has been called for a period of three years. The recommendation of the committee, which was presented by Doctor Imbrie and approved by the trustees was as follows:

"Resolved, that the committee appointed to report on the question of securing a permanent pastor for the Tokio Union Church be authorized to extend a call to Dr. Doremus Scudder of Honolulu to assume the pastorate for three years, provided that the Interdenominational Committee of New York pledges a grant of 2,000 yen annually for three years and agrees to meet one-half of the traveling expenses."

The grant from the New York Committee is assured.

JAPANESE IS ACCUSED OF ILLICIT DISTILLING

Under arrest for illicit distilling of liquor, a Japanese named Otani will be brought here from Kauai by the next steamer. He was arrested by Sheriff Rice on the authority of Marshal Smiddy. An officer from the marshal's office was going to Kauai to make this arrest, but on account of the premature announcement of the issuance of the warrant, Marshal Smiddy decided to wireless Sheriff Rice to make the arrest himself.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA

Overeating, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturnances promptly. For sale by all dealers. Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

HOMESTEADERS ON HAWAII ORGANIZE

Form Protective Association To Encourage All Small Farmers of Island Territory

The Homesteaders' Protective Association is the name of a new concern, the organization of which was perfected on the island of Hawaii July 9. It is intended, the promoters claim, to encourage commercial undertakings among the small farmers of the islands, to promote beneficial relations between them and the plantations and to assist members in finding market for their agricultural products.

The Association is organized with an initial capitalization of $100,000, divided into a thousand shares having a par value of $100 each. A hundred and seven shares have been subscribed by sixty-three members to date. Those favoring the concern assert its scope will be extended to all the islands of the group, all homesteaders being encouraged to join.

Among the objects it is designed to have are the following: To promote methods to assist homesteaders and agriculturalists whereby financial advancements may be made to them either by the association or other agencies; to act as agents, representatives, factors and attorneys, in matters requiring contracts and understandings between homesteaders and agriculturalists and plantations, milling companies and agents; to enlighten them concerning economic conditions governing the sugar and other industries; to establish in Hawaii and other places marketing agencies, and to erect warehouses at Hilo and elsewhere for storage of products.

M. A. Silva was chosen president of the Association; Benjamin da Rosa, vice-president; Ernest Vieira, secretary; M. de T. Spinola, treasurer.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA WILL ABANDON ITS BASE

Magazine Island To Be Depot For Storage of Ammunition

The work of building temporary repair shops, for assisting the general overhauling of submarines, is being rushed to completion at the naval base, in Magazine Island, Pearl Harbor. The structures will not be permanent. It is understood that in the proposed extension plans of the naval station which have not been made public, it has been planned to abandon Magazine Island as a permanent submarine base, in which event the island will be utilized as a storehouse for ammunition. With the arrival of the crusier St Louis further work on the new naval base will be begun. Docks for the quartering of submarines and torpedo boats will be laid out, and a set of buildings, which will be used for workshops and officers' and men's quarters, will be erected on the new site. No definite time has been set for the completion of the new plans, but according to Admiral Clifford J. Boush it will be about two years before the work is completed.

General work of repairing the submarines of the flotilla will be complete next week, when the divers will take up their regular routine drills.

EDNA MAYO WANTS ISLE FOR 'THE RETURN OF EVE'

Secretary Taylor of Promotion Committee Offers Her Niihau

"Wanted—An island. Must be in good condition and uninhabited. Write wire or phone Edna Mayo."

This want ad appeared in an eastern publication recently. It was inserted, presumably, by Edna Mayo, the well known motion picture actress. She further stated that the island was desired as the scenic background for he proposed feature film "The Return of Eve."

In answer A. P. Taylor, secretary of the promotion committee, has written a long, chatty letter to the movie star offering her the island she is looking for. The island Taylor has selected is Niihau. And if Niihau were blessed with human understanding and modesty it certainly would blush at the nice things the promotion man tells Miss Mayo about it.

In the advertisement the actress says she seeks a nice, gentle island, minus cannibals and summer boarders in particular. Niihau possesses all these attributes and then some. Taylor promises that neither she nor the camera man will be disturbed; moreover, that while the celebrated picture is in the making she and her companions will be fed upon such luscious tropical delicacies as alligator pears, papaias, bananas, pineapples, mangoes, et cetera, et cetera.

SUGAR ON KAUAI

The following sugar, by bags and plantations, is reported by the Kinau as awaiting shipment on Kauai:

Kekaha	1500
Gay & Robinson	12000
Hawaiian Sugar	40123
McBryde	26028
Koloa	22204
Kilauea	2500
Maku	63000
Lihue	1000

S-28

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION

Wholesale Only. July 14, 1916.

BUTTER AND EGGS		**POULTRY**	
Island butter, lb cartons	.30 to .40	Broilers, lb (2 to 3 lbs.)	.35 to .40
Eggs, select doz.	.50	Young roosters, lb.	.33 to .35
Eggs, No. 1, doz.	.47	Hens, lb.	.25 to .27
Eggs, No. 2, doz.	.25 to .40	Turkeys, lb	.40
Eggs, duck	.30	Ducks, Muscovy, lb.	.27 to .29
VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE		Ducks, Pekin, lb.	.27 to .29
Beans, string, green, lb.	.02 to .03	Ducks, Hawn., doz.	6.50 to 7.00
Beans, string, wax, lb.	.03 to .04	Peanuts, small, lb	.04
Beans, Lima in pod, lb.	.03½	Peanuts, large, lb.	.02
Beans dry—		Green peppers, Bell, lb.	.05 to .06
Beans, Maui Red, cwt.	5.25 to 5.50	Green peppers, Chili, lb.	.04 to .05
Beans, calico, cwt.	4.50	Potatoes, Isl., Irish (none in mkt.)	
Beans, small white, cwt.	6.00 to 6.50	Potatoes, Isl. Irish, new, lb.	.02½
Beets, doz. bunches	.30	Potatoes, sweet, cwt.	1.00 to 1.50
Carrots, doz bunches	.40	Onions, Bermuda	.04 to .05
Cabbage, cwt.	2.00 to 2.50	Taro, cwt.	.50 to .75
Corn, sweet, 100 ears	2.00 to 2.25	Taro, bunch	.15
Corn, Haw., sm. yel.	39.00 to 41.00	Tomatoes, lb.	.01½ to .02
Corn, Haw., lg. yel.	35.00 to 39.00	Green peas, lb.	.08 to .10
Rice, Japanese seed, cwt.	3.70	Strawberries, lb.	.30 to .40
Rice, Hawn., cwt.	4.00	Pumpkins, lb.	.01¼ to .01¾
FRUIT			
Alligator pears, doz.	.20 to .75	Limes, 100	.60 to 1.00
Bananas, bunch, Chinese	.20 to .50	Pineapples, cwt.	1.00
Bananas, bunch, Cooking	1.00 to 1.25	Watermelons, lb.	.02 to .03
Breadfruit, doz. (none in market)		Pohas, lb	.08 to .10
Figs, 100	.80	Papaias, lb.	.00¾ to .01
Grapes, Isabella, lb.	.05 to .06	Strawberries, lb.	.15 to .20
LIVESTOCK			

(Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed).

Hogs, up to 150 lbs. .10 to .11 Hogs, 150 lbs. and over .09 to .10

DRESSED MEATS			
Beef, lb.	.10½ to .12	Mutton, lb	.14 to .15
Veal, lb	.12 to .13	Pork, lb	.15 to .17
HIDES (Wet-salted)			
Steer, No. 1, lb.	.15½	Goat, white, each	.10 to .30
Steer, No. 2, lb.	.14½	Sheep, each	.10 to .20
Kips, lb.	.15½		
FEED			
Corn, sm. yel., ton	44.00	Oats, ton	41.00
Corn, large yel., ton	43.00 to 44.00	Wheat, ton	45.00
Corn, cracked, ton	44.00 to 45.00	Middlings, ton	43.00
Bran, ton	37.00	Hay, wheat, ton	28.50 to 33.00
Barley, ton	37.00	Hay, Alfalfa, ton	28.50 to 30.00
Scratch food, ton	47.00	Alfalfa meal, ton	27.50 to 28.00

The following are quotations on feed, f.o.b. Honolulu:

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is S. S. E. S. Letter address: Honolulu, P. O. box 1237. Salesroom, Waikiki corner Maunakea and Queen streets. Telephone 1840. Wireless address, TERMARK.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Island eggs are scarcer this week and the price has advanced.

The market is well supplied with poultry but prices are steady at last weeks quotations.

Vegetables are not as plentiful as they were last week and several articles have advanced in price. There is a good market now for cabbage, Irish potatoes and yellow corn. A few farmers who are sending potatoes and corn to the market are getting the best prices in years. The sooner they can get all of their crop to the market the better it will be for the price is sure to drop as soon as the strike in San Francisco is settled. The market is particularly good for sweet potatoes and producers having them on hand should ship at once.

Alligator pears are plentiful and cheap and large shipments will probably arrive by the Mauna Loa today. Chinese bananas are a drug on the market due to lack of shipping facilities and are being sold for as low as 15 cents a bunch. Figs and grapes are plentiful with prices low. The lime market is practically bare, very small shipments having arrived during the past month. The height of the watermelon season seems to have been reached and the price has advanced slightly.

There has been no change in the live stock, dressed meat or hide markets and feed quotations are the same as last week.

The retail vegetable and butcher departments are showing very satisfactory increases and as soon as all the equipment is in working order it is expected that the sales will be more than doubled. It is found that these two departments are helping considerable to sell the produce received on consignment.

A. T. LONGLEY.

Honolulu, T. H., July 14, 1916.

PARASITES MAY AID IN MELON GROWING

E. M. Ehrhorn Turns Loose Supply To Big Island Residents

E. M. Ehrhorn has given to residents of the Big Island the hope that they may be able again to grow watermelons, muskmelons and cantaloupes in prisine abundance. He placed in the gardens of Hilo last week a colony of 125 parasites which prey upon the melon fly, the insect which has nearly driven melon culture from the islands.

These are the descendants of four melon fly parasites brought from India a year or more ago by David Fullaway. These and their progeny were transferred to Kona, Hawaii, by Superintendent Ehrhorn, of the government nursery, and there encouraged to propagate.

The colony has thrived and now distribution of the parasites among the different sections of the island group has started.

Westgate Writes Reports

Director J. M. Westgate of the experiment station has been writing annual reports to the Governor and the secretary of agriculture, but the last one will go out on the Manoa Tuesday. After that the staff will get back down to the routine of doing something to help the farmers.

THEFT OF AUTOMOBILES PENALIZED IN MILITARY

The Hawaiian department makes clear its determination to stamp out the practise of joyriding in borrowed cars, which has already landed three private soldiers in the guardhouse and will mean a dishonorable discharge for them at the end of their term.

The trio are Privates H. C. Burnett, E. Caperton and C. A. Fresnel, all of Company C, Second Infantry. They were tried by a court-martial for taking a car belonging to the Territory and using it for a joy ride around the Island.

BEAN CROP SHORT AND PRICES SOAR

Beans have gone sky high, especially the small white or navy bean which has become almost a luxury during the last few months.

Michigan grows more beans than any other State but the Michigan crop has been sold short, down to the last ton. Ten cents a pound is the price now being offered in the wholesale markets at Chicago, with nary a bean in sight to fill orders.

The explanation given is "war orders," bean exports having been unusually heavy. California is quite a bean State but does not compare with Michigan. Normal prices at this season are usually around three cents. From present indications beans would be a good crop for Hawaiian farmers to plant to make a quick turn. They have to be graded and hand-picked like coffee but if prices remain at their present level there is a good margin in the business, even with seed at ten cents or more.

Fire-Fighting Tool

A new fire-fighting tool has been invented by a forest ranger in California which consists of an interchangeable hoe and rake. It is said to be the best tool of the sort yet devised.

MARKETING DIVISION SALES HAVE DOUBLED EXCEEDING $127,000

The sales and total business done by the Territorial marketing division during the twelve months ending June 30 have run over $127,000. Superintendent A. T. Longley stated yesterday. Produce consigned by small farmers sold for over $76,000. The remaining $50,000 represents pineapple crates and other packing materials, goods sold through the retail department, and seeds, feed and agricultural supplies purchased by the division for the farmers.

The business of the year has slightly more than doubled over the preceding twelve months.

MEAT PRODUCTION IS FALLING DOWN

United States Imports Almost As Much As It Exports In Normal Times

Meat Supply Bears Important Relation To Cost of Living

That meat production has not kept pace with the increase in population and that its failure to do so, combined with increased cost of production and diminished purchasing power of the money unit, has contributed to higher prices not only in the United States but all over the world is stated in Part I of the exhaustive report on the meat situation in the preparation of which specialists of the U. S. department of agriculture have been engaged for some time.

This country, it is said, is participating in a world-wide movement and it is not expected that the situation will undergo any radical change in the immediate future. On the other hand, it is believed that there will be a gradual growth and expansion in the world's production of beef, mutton, and pork which may or may not equal the rate of increase of the meat-eating population.

In America this gradual expansion appears to have begun already. Between 1907 and 1913 there was a marked decline in the number of cattle in the country but in the last two years this has not only stopped but has given way to a perceptible increase. The estimated number on farms and ranges on January 1, 1916, 61,441,000, is, however, still much below the corresponding figure for 1907, 72,534,000.

Hogs Are Increasing

With the exception of temporary checks due to losses from hog cholera, there has been in recent years a persistent increase in the production of swine. On January 1, 1916, the number in the country was estimated at 68,000,000 as compared with 58,200,000 in April, 1910. On the other hand, the number of sheep declined during this period from 52,500,000 in 1910 to 49,200,000 in 1916. As the decrease, however, is not sufficient to offset the increase in cattle and swine, it may be said that the total production of meat in the United States is increasing but that this increase is not yet proportionate to the growth in population.

The available supply of meat would be much greater if it were not for the enormous losses caused by disease and exposure. Since 1900 it is estimated that from 1,100,000 to 1,475,000 cattle have died each year from disease and from 600,000 to 1,500,000 from exposure. With sheep, the losses from disease have been about the same, but from exposure much larger.

With swine the relative prevalence of hog cholera is perhaps the determining factor in the annual loss. In 1894 this was as low as 2,200,000, but in 1914 it amounted to 7,000,000. If these 7,000,000 hogs had been saved, it is said, they would have produced enough meat to furnish every family in the United States with 40 pounds of pork.

We Eat Most Meat

Despite these facts the United States remains the greatest meat eating as well as the greatest meat producing nation in the world. Approximately twice as much meat is consumed in this country as in Germany before the war and the total normal consumption in Russia, Great Britain and France is less than in Germany. The per capita consumption is also far greater in this country than anywhere else with the exception of Australia and New Zealand.

Exports now consist largely of pork and pork products and these are derived to a great extent from corn. In the fiscal years 1914 and 1915 we imported more fresh, chilled, and frozen beef and mutton than we exported, and more beef of all descriptions was imported in 1914, than was exported. In his limited respect we have joined the great majority. Practically the whole of the world's export trade in meat is maintained by nine countries—Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Mexico, under normal conditions, New Zealand, the United States and Uruguay.

JUDGE QUINN SETTLES ANCIENT LAND TANGLE

Judge Clem Quinn, of the fourth circuit court at Hilo, gave a decision last week whereby the deed to several acres of good cane land at Twelve Mile, Olaa, is awarded to Kahuokainui Umuiwi. The case had been pending many months. Umuiwi brought suit against John Umuiwi and Charles E. King for specific performance of duty. John Umuiwi had deeded eleven acres to King, despite an agreement whereby half of the acreage was to go to Kahuokainui. Judge Quinn ordered that the agreement be fulfilled.

EWA WILL HARVEST 31,000 TONS OF CANE

Because the new varieties have turned out just as good as Lahaina cane used to be before the mysterious "Lahaina disease" began to get in its work, and because 1916 weather conditions have been ideal for the ripening crop, Ewa Plantation Company will harvest a good 2000 tons more than the January and May estimates. The revised estimate calls for 31,000 tons.

The French wine harvest of 1915 amounted to 18,100,790 hectoliters, compared with 56,134,159 hectoliters in 1914.