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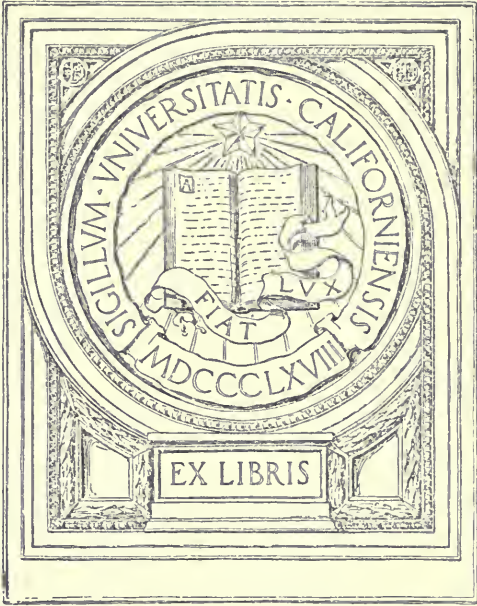
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THE WEST COAST ROAD

THE SOUTHERN LAKES

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INTRODUCTION.

THIS little volume is issued, not as a guide-book, but with a view to giving the seeker after information some idea of the wonders of Nature, the varied character of the magnificent scenery, and the curative properties of the all-healing springs contained within the limits of this too little known country; together with a variety of information useful to travellers.

For more detailed information we must refer our readers to the various guide-books published; for **TIMES AND DAYS OF RUNNING OF TRAINS, COACHES, etc.**, reference should be made to the current time-tables; and for **FARES**, to the current issue of our "Australasian Traveller's Gazette" (published monthly), or to any of our Offices.

With Branch Offices or Agencies in all the principal towns, we are in a position to afford exceptional facilities to our clients, and to relieve them of many of the petty worries connected with travelling; being the recognised agents for the Government and private railways, the principal lines of steamers, and for all the important coach services, guides, etc., we can issue tickets at lowest rates for any tour desired.

The information contained within these pages is corrected to the date of publication, but in a new country changes take place frequently. We shall esteem it a favour if those who use this book will point out any inaccuracies for correction in future editions.

In compiling this little volume, we must acknowledge the valuable assistance received from Mr. Josiah Martin, Dr. Hope Lewis, and others; also, we thank the photographers whose views have been used for the purposes of illustration.

THOS. COOK & SON.

AUCKLAND, November, 1902.

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Railways Shown 


Coach Routes ,, 


Steamer Routes 



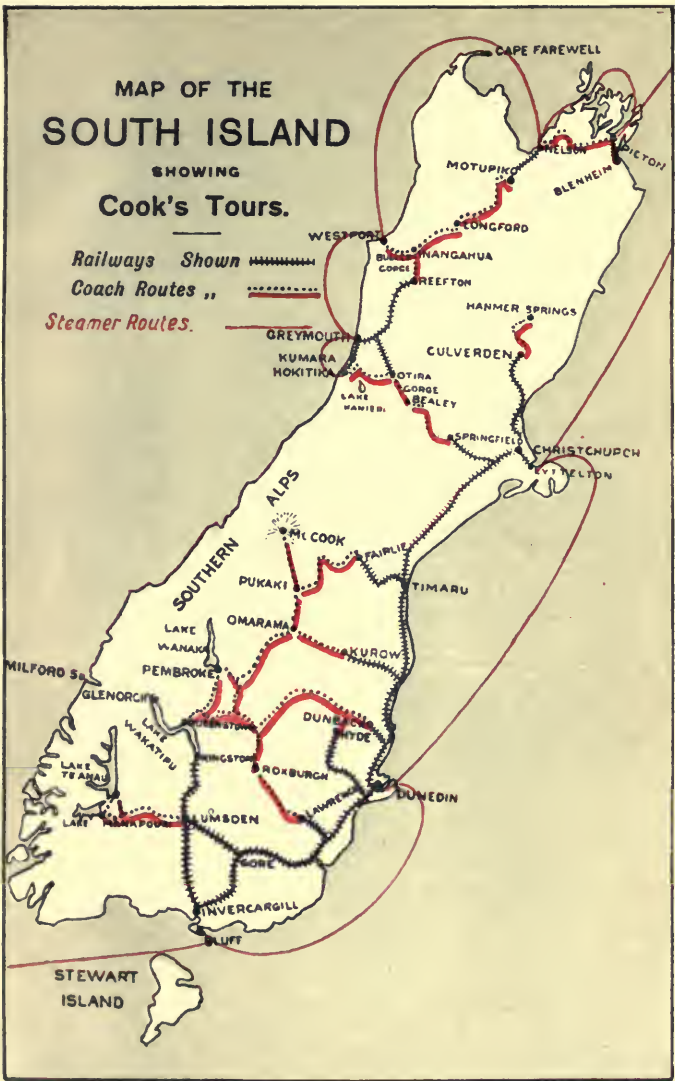
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SHOWING
Cook's Tours.

Railways Shown 

Coach Routes ,, 

Steamer Routes. 



PART I.

NEW ZEALAND.

The climate's delicate, the air most sweet,
Fertile the Isle.

“ WINTER'S TALE,” Act iii., Scene i.

NEW ZEALAND was first visited by the Dutch navigator, Captain Tasman, in the year 1642, but as he never really landed, the honour of discovery undoubtedly belongs to Captain Cook, who first landed on and explored these islands in 1769.

Settlement began in a desultory fashion in the early years of this century, principally by whalers, until in 1832 there were about a hundred white people at the Bay of Islands and Hokianga, besides several smaller settlements at other points along the coast.

In 1840, Captain Hobson, who had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor, arrived, and shortly after concluded the famous “Treaty of Waitangi,” thus re-establishing the sovereignty of Britain over these islands, which had been ceded by the Maoris in October, 1835. This formally made New Zealand a part of the British Empire. Henceforth, settlement progressed steadily, notwithstanding the great hardships and terrible trials resulting from the war with the Maoris, which lasted from 1860 to 1871.

Situated some 1,200 miles distant from Australia, in latitude from $34^{\circ} 25'$ to $41^{\circ} 17'$ South, and between $166^{\circ} 26'$ and $178^{\circ} 36'$ East, New Zealand enjoys a climate varying from one similar to that of Italy in the north, to that of England in the south; its shape, too, has a striking similarity to that of the former country. The colony is mainly comprised of two large islands—the North Island and the Middle or South Island, with Stewart Island, a small island in the extreme south. With a length of 1,100 miles, and an average width of 150 miles, it has an area of some 100,000 square miles, about one-sixth less than that of the British Isles.

External Communication.—New Zealand can now be reached by a variety of routes. Two direct lines of steamers (from 5,000 to 8,000 tons) connect the colony with England; Auckland may be reached in 28 days by the overland route across America; and an excellent service of local steamers connects the colony with Aus-

tralia and the various lines of steamers running between that continent and Europe. All the Anglo-Australian lines issue through tickets to New Zealand at rates very little higher than they do to Australian ports. The passage between Australia and New Zealand occupies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ days, according to steamer.

Character of Scenery.—New Zealand is a mountainous country; to this and the profusion of lakes it undoubtedly owes its great beauty and charm. Though lying so near Australia, it is widely different in its physical features, and the "eternal blue gum," which produces monotony in Australian scenery, is absent, and in its place is a wealth and variety of evergreen foliage which few countries can claim to excel. In the North Island the mountain ranges average from 1,500 to 6,000 feet, and reach greater altitudes in the following volcanic peaks:—Tongariro, slightly active, 6,458 feet; Ngauruhoe, always active, 7,515 feet; Ruapehu, 9,100 feet; and Mount Egmont, 8,300 feet. The most remarkable feature of the North Island, however, is the thermal district, which stretches from Rotorua to Tongariro, a tract of country 120 miles by 20 miles, abounding with every known form of geyser and other thermal phenomena. In the South Island a chain of high mountain peaks runs along the whole length of the West Coast, culminating in a wilderness of ranges which monopolise the whole south-west corner of the colony, large tracts of which remain as yet unexplored. Mount Cook (12,349 feet) is the highest mountain, but is surrounded by many other noble peaks of great altitude, the valleys in the neighbourhood containing stupendous glaciers, some of which are of comparatively easy approach. The Southern lakes are magnificent sheets of water of great extent, but, fortunately, are narrow and surrounded by majestic mountains. The south-western coast is broken up into a network of sounds, similar in some respects, and fully equal in beauty to, if not exceeding, the celebrated fiords of Norway.

The Maoris, whose presence, together with their strange habits, customs, and legendary lore, adds greatly to the interest of a visit to New Zealand, are now almost entirely confined to the North Island. They are undoubtedly a splendid race, although, unfortunately, the type met with along some of the well-worn tourist

routes presents anything but a fair representation. In complexion they are of a rich sienna, with raven black hair and perfect teeth; the men are of good height, well proportioned, and often handsome; the women, although not equal to the men, are by no means bad looking. They are intelligent, and learn quickly, have considerable power of oratory, and have a decided poetical tendency, but unfortunately have a great objection to work, and owing to their communal habits, are not driven to it by necessity. They are a brave (as was proved in the war), merry, happy-go-lucky people, and their cheery salutation, "Ten-a-koe" (that's you), soon becomes familiar to the visitor, as they are not sticklers on the matter of introductions. Visitors may be glad to know that the correct reply to this is the same word if there is but one Maori; "Tena-ko-rua," if two; and "Tena-koutou," if three or more.

Sport.—Good fishing and shooting is obtainable in various parts of the colony. For seasons and other particulars, see special article on this subject in Part II.

The Tourist Season may be considered to commence in November and end with April, but good weather may be depended upon both earlier and later; the winters are never severe, the tourist traffic being maintained all the year round. We would strongly urge upon the travelling public the advisability of arriving in New Zealand earlier than December, if at all possible. From the beginning of November the weather (especially in the North Island) is excellent, and the scenery is at its best, spring having clothed the earth with beauty, and the winter's snow, being still upon the mountains, adds greatly to their charm. The roads are free from dust, and there is ample room in the coaches, on which so much of the travelling is done. Except in the late autumn and winter, the tour should, if possible, be made from north to south, commencing at Auckland, as the scenery is much more impressive and enjoyable when taken in that way. To quote the words of an authority, the author of the "Handy Guide": "By beginning the trip in the north, you pass from the wonders, around which the landscape is frequently but of minor interest, into scenery that increases in grandeur till it culminates with the splendid majesty of the West Coast Sounds;" whereas to commenced at the south is to court an anti-

climax. Travellers should note that, with the exception of Milford Sound, which can be reached overland from Lake Te Anau, the West Coast Sounds can be visited during the month of January only, when the special steamer excursion is made.

Duration of Tour.—Judging it by its size only, travellers are apt to think that the tour of New Zealand can be made in a shorter time than is possible, forgetting that it is a “new” country, and not yet thoroughly opened up by railway—this, indeed, being in itself a charm. The railway, as a rule, does not go where the best scenery exists, so much of the travelling has to be done by coach. Fortunately these services are excellent, the roads good, and their routes embrace scenery that cannot be excelled—if equalled—as witness the Buller and Otira Gorges. In comparing the latter with other gorges, the famous war correspondent, Archibald Forbes, says, “Those in the Alps, the Carpathians, the Balkans, or the Himalayas, are tame and prosaic.” Many consider the Buller even finer than the Otira.

A rapid tour, embracing the best known sights, can be made in five or six weeks, but we would counsel a much longer time being given, say, two months,—in fact, a whole summer can be spent on it with pleasure and advantage; indeed, the Rev. Mr. W. Spottswood Green, in his “High Alps of New Zealand,” writes as follows:—“If one had a dozen summers to spend in New Zealand, I believe they could all be passed in breaking new ground, and in the enjoyment of scenery of the most varied beauty!” In another part of this book (see contents) specimen tours are given, showing what can be accomplished in a visit of long or short duration.

Cost of Travelling.—The hotel accommodation is good, houses numerous, and are to be found even in the most remote parts of the colony, the average charge being 10s. per day. Coach travelling averages about sixpence per mile, and first-class rail travelling 1½d. and less, according to distance. Including actual hotel expenses (without extras), travelling in New Zealand throughout a tour averages about 30s. per day, or travelling tickets only 20s.

Luggage and Clothing.—As so much coaching has to be done, it is necessary that visitors should “travel light,” a Gladstone bag being the most suitable article

of baggage for coach use. For the same reason travellers should always be provided with warm wraps, as the lofty passes are cold even in summer. Heavy baggage can be sent round the coast by steamer to meet one at the various ports at a comparatively small cost. The New Zealand Express Company, who have offices at all the principal ports, can be depended upon for transferring promptly and carefully any luggage travellers cannot take with them.

The Principal Sights, or, to speak more correctly, the best known sights, are as under, and are usually visited in the sequence as here given:—Auckland and its surroundings, Te Aroha, Okoroire, Rotorua and the various side trips; Wairakei and Taupo, thence to Wellington via Tokaanu, Pipiriki, and down the magnificent Wanganui River to Wanganui (or from Taupo to Napier), thence rail to Wellington; steamer across straits to Picton, Nelson, and the coach drive via Buller Gorge, and from Kumara through the Otira Gorge to Springfield and Christchurch; the side trip from Timaru to Mount Cook and back; Dunedin, Lakes Wakatipu, Wanaka, Te Anau, and Manapouri, and last, but not least, the West Coast Sounds. For full particulars see Specimen Tours in latter part of this book.

Other Sights.—There are many other sights, however, which have been hitherto neglected, or only recently opened out, to which we would specially call the attention of the travelling public. The following is a list:—The tour of the peninsula north of Auckland, comprising magnificent coastal and kauri forest scenery; the Waitomo Caves; the Te Aroha Hot Springs; the ascent of Ngaurahoe from Tokaanu; the ascent of Mount Egmont; the coach drive from Stratford to Wangamomona and down the upper reaches of Wanganui River to Pipiriki; Lake Waikare Moana, visited from Wairoa, near Napier; the splendid coach drive from Blenheim to Nelson through the Rai Valley; the Hammer Springs; the lake and mountain scenery around Hokitika; the route from Pukaki (Mt. Cook Road) via Omarama to Pembroke (Lake Wanaka); the route from Te Anau to the Sutherland Falls, said to be the highest falls in the world.

Health Resort.—The opportunities New Zealand offers as a tourist resort are now becoming fairly well

known, but of its much greater importance as a health resort, the world as yet knows practically nothing. Were the cures that its all-healing waters are capable of performing only but half-known, the country could scarce provide the accommodation that would be required for the crowds that would flock to this Sanatorium of Nature. Within the space of a few square miles, there are found examples of the principal medicinal waters known in Europe, and many more that are unique. We would therefore call special attention to the article on "The Thermal Springs," which will be found in Part II.

Customs.—Almost all articles are liable to duty, but passengers' baggage and effects, including only wearing apparel and other personal effects that have been worn by persons arriving in the colony, are admitted free. Examination of passengers' baggage is always enforced.

Railways.—The New Zealand railways are all narrow gauge; the carriages used on the long journeys are made up of compartments, each holding six persons; compartments may be reserved on payment of six fares, or for parties of this number. Trains are not run during the night. Wellington time is kept throughout the colony. No long-distance trains are run on Sundays. One hundred and twelve pounds of luggage is carried free; only small articles, such as hand-bags, are allowed in the carriages. Travellers should see that all luggage put in the van is properly labelled, as otherwise the authorities are not responsible.

Postal and Telegraph.—The postal rates for letters are as follows:—To any part of New Zealand, to all the Australasian colonies, and the United Kingdom, 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

For telegrams the rates are as follows:—Within New Zealand—Ordinary messages, 12 words 6d., and 1d. per extra word. Urgent, 12 words 1s., and 2d. per word extra. The address and signature are counted as part of the message.

Cable rates from New Zealand are as follows:—To the Australian Commonwealth, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per word; to Great Britain and Europe, 3s. 4d. per word; to Cape, 2s. 7d.; to India, 4s. 11d.; to New York, 4s. 4d.; to San Francisco, 4s. 10d. Address and signature is counted as part of message.

A U C K L A N D.

Hotels.—Grand, Star, Central and Albert.

Clubs.—The Northern and Auckland.

Churches.—Anglican—St. Mary's (Parnell), St. Matthew's and St. Paul's; Roman Catholic St. Patrick's Cathedral; Presbyterian—St. Andrew's, &c.; Wesleyan—Pitt Street Church; Congregational—Beresford Street Church; Baptist—The Tabernacle; Hebrew—The Synagogue.

Railway Station.—Queen Street, near Wharf.

Cook's Office.—103, Queen Street.

Baggage Agents.—N.Z. Express Coy., Fort Street.

AUCKLAND, the largest city in New Zealand (population, including suburbs, 67,226), is situated on the shores of Waitemata Harbour, a beautiful stretch of water branching westward from the Hauraki Gulf. The city was founded by Governor Hobson in 1840, and it remained the capital of New Zealand till 1864, when the seat of Government was removed to Wellington. As the visitor enters the harbour, a scene of great beauty meets the eye. On the immediate right are the rounded and fortified hills of the North Shore, rising above the picturesque villas and gardens of the residents of Auckland's marine suburb. On the left, the smoky haze indicates the site of the city, behind which rise several conspicuous volcanic cones. When the city is reached, the foreshore is seen to be lined with mills and factories, while the steamers and shipping at the wharves and in the stream attest to the commercial importance of the port. It is the centre of the kauri gum and timber industry, is the chief port for the trade with the South Pacific Islands, and the port of call for the American steamers.

The suburbs and surrounding country are exceedingly pretty, and several excursions, as quoted in following pages, are well worth taking.

Communication between the various parts of the city and suburbs is kept up by omnibus and electric tramways; sectional penny fares are charged. Hansoms and two-horse carriages are available for hire in the streets at the following rates:—Within a three mile radius of the General Post Office, for first quarter-hour—hansom, 1s. 6d.; two-horse carriage, 2s.; half-hour,

2s. and 2s. 6d.; three-quarter hour, 3s. and 4s.; one hour, 4s. and 5s.; for every quarter-hour afterwards, 1s. and 1s. 3d. If required to go beyond the 3 mile and within the 10 mile limit, the fare is 5s. and 6s. for the first hour, and 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. for each subsequent quarter-hour. Before 8 a.m. and after 8 p.m. half fare additional is chargeable.

The principal objects of interest and excursions worth making in and around the city are as follows:—

The Museum is in Princes Street, and is open (free) to the public between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on week days, and between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. on Sundays. The collection is principally remarkable for its Maori carvings, weapons, and implements, and South Sea Island curios.

CRAIG'S MUSEUM of Polynesian curios, in the same street, is open free to the public from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and until 2 o'clock on Saturdays, and is well worth inspection.

The Art Gallery is situated in the Municipal Buildings, in Wellesley Street, and is open (free) to the public from 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; and between 2.30 and 4.30 p.m. on Sundays. From this opens the **Mackelvie Gallery**, a magnificent collection of paintings and other works of art and vertu—the finest in the colony.

Free Public Library is also in the Municipal Buildings, and is open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on week days, and from 2 to 5 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. on Sundays. It comprises a Reference and Lending Library and a well-stocked reading room, but is principally interesting to visitors owing to the Sir George Grey Collection of manuscripts, early printed books, and autographs, some of which are unique and rare.

Places of Amusement, Etc.—At Abbott's Opera House, Wellesley Street, the City Hall, corner of Queen and Victoria Streets, and His Majesty's Theatre, in Queen Street, there are frequent dramatic and musical entertainments; there are also frequent concerts at the Choral Hall, Symonds Street. The ruling prices of admission are 4s., 3s., 2s., and 1s.

The Swimming Bath in Albert Street is large and well kept. There are also saltwater baths near Freeman's Bay.

Parks.—The city contains two small parks—Albert and Western—which are prettily laid out. More interesting is the Domain, a large tract of ground lying between the city and the suburbs of Parnell and Newmarket. It contains some patches of indigenous bush, intersected by drives and paths. The Cricket Ground is not only the largest, but one of the finest in the colonies. At Cornwall Park, there are exceptionally fine golf links—one of the most beautiful inland courses in the world; tourists passing through Auckland are cordially welcomed.

Mount Eden.—A visit to the summit of this extinct volcano, which lies within three miles from the Post Office, is the excursion *par excellence* of Auckland, so much so, that the inevitable question of "Have you been up Mount Eden?" has become as much a joke against the Aucklanders as "How do you like our harbour?" has against the Sydneyites. Although the mount is some 640 feet in height, there is a good driving road to the top. The view is one of the finest and most extensive in the world. All around may be seen numerous extinct volcanoes, there being over fifty within a radius of five miles, showing what a warm corner of the earth this must have been at some pre-historic date. Auckland, its beautiful suburbs, and its two splendid harbours—Waitemata and Manukau—lie spread out at one's feet, and beyond are the Waitakerei ranges on one side and the Coromandels on the other, while the extinct volcano, Rangitoto, with its triple cone, dominates the landscape seaward. Far out to sea on a clear day one can distinctly trace the bold outlines of the Great Barrier Island, 60 miles away. The mount is also interesting in other points. The crater is an almost perfect amphitheatre, which has occasionally been used for mass meetings of the populace. In olden days Mount Eden was a pah, or Maori stronghold, the remains of the terraced fortifications being plainly visible on its sides. Several interesting legends regarding these days are related of it. Mount Eden buses, starting from Queen Street, pass the foot of the mount, fare 3d.; or a very pleasant drive to the top may be enjoyed, continuing through the pretty suburbs of Epsom and Remuera, and returning through Parnell by Beach Road. Time required, 3 to 4 hours.

The Harbour, the great attraction of Auckland, offers an almost endless variety of water excursions, which we have not space to mention here in detail. Some of these excursions can be made to advantage by steam launch only, which can be hired through Cook's office at reasonable rates. The following make pleasant day trips:—Rangitoto (for the ascent), Motutapu, Riverhead (the head of the harbour), Waiheke, and Turanga Creek (for the Ostrich Farm).

A regular ferry service connects Auckland with the seaside resorts of Northcote, Birkenhead, and Chelsea Sugar Works, each forming a pleasant outing, the last mentioned affording an insight into the interesting process of sugar refining.

Fish are very plentiful, and a capital afternoon's sport can be had at a small cost by a few friends combining and hiring a small steamer through Cook's Office.

North Shore and Lake Takapuna (Lake Hotel).—A day can be pleasantly spent in visiting these pretty marine suburbs. Steamers run to Devonport every half-hour (return fare, 6d.). The view of the harbour from Flagstaff Hill should not be missed. Calliope Dock can also be visited at Devonport. From the wharf at intervals of about an hour a coach leaves for Lake Takapuna, a pleasant drive of three and a-half miles. There is a good hotel on the shores of the lake (where lunch can be had), and the view from the balconies of the house is most extensive. Visitors preferring while in Auckland quiet surroundings to a city hotel will find this a suitable, pleasant place for residence.

Rangitoto, an extinct volcanic island, rising 854 feet, is reached by ferry service, and forms a most enjoyable trip. A well-graded foot-track has been made to the summit, the view from which embraces the whole of the Hauraki Gulf, studded with islands of all shapes and sizes, the coast line broken by picturesque bays, and inlets. Lunch and liquid refreshment should be taken by those making the day excursion.

The Titirangi Ranges and Nihotapu Falls (18 miles).—This is a long but most interesting drive; it is the nearest point at which any large kauri trees may be seen. The falls are grand, and the river glen most beautiful. Time necessary, one day.

Waitakerei Falls and Cascades (20 miles).—

The trip to these falls is considered the best inland excursion about Auckland. The scenery is very fine, and includes some splendid kauri trees, a wealth of ferns, and the magnificent falls, the highest being 350 feet. Under the falls there are some majestic tree ferns, over 100 feet in height. There are two routes,—but that by rail to Swanson, and thence on horseback, will be found the better. Horses should be arranged for on the previous day at COOK'S office. Time necessary, one full day. No tourist should leave Auckland without making one or other of these two trips, as the kauri tree is not to be seen south of Auckland.

The Great Barrier, the largest island in the Hauraki Gulf, is well worth a visit for any one having a day to spare. The steamer leaves Auckland every Wednesday night about eleven o'clock, and at daylight next morning, after calling at two settlements on the south of the island, the steamer threads its way through a beautiful series of outlying islands, crags, and rocks which girt the coast for about ten miles. Then passing through an extremely narrow opening, the harbour of Port Fitzroy is gained. Here a series of wild, romantic hills rise peak behind peak till the highest, Mount Hobson, towers like a lofty pyramid to a height of 2,000 feet. This picturesque harbour is indented by numerous bays and long arms, the steep hills rising on either side compose a charming picture, while the homesteads of the thriving settlers dotted here and there give life and animation to the scene.

This harbour is one of the best of fishing grounds, and as the steamer remains several hours, excellent sport can be enjoyed. Next day the steamer is back again in Auckland, the whole trip occupying only about thirty hours.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS.

These are accepted at 2,500 first-class hotels and are entirely distinct from the Travelling Tickets. They are issued in three series, and are arranged that they may be used as found convenient to the traveller, each coupon being so divided that a portion may be used at one hotel, the remaining portion being still available for the next halting place.

WAIWERA HOT SPRINGS.

Waiwera, a delightful health resort, is situated on the western shore of the Hauraki Gulf, about 24 miles north of Auckland, whence it is accessible both by land and water. The trip by steamer, which is accomplished under three hours, affords some of the most attractive scenery to be obtained in the vicinity of the renowned harbour of Auckland, the extinct volcano of Rangitoto and other high peaks and islands with which the sea is everywhere studded, forming beautiful objects in the landscape. This "Brighton of New Zealand" can also be reached by coach from Devonport (a marine suburb 15 minutes ferry steamer journey from Auckland wharf) the drive occupying about four hours and passing through picturesque country. There is a daily service both by land and sea (see Auckland newspapers for steamer time-table) at a very nominal figure, while the round journey by steamer one way, returning by coach, or *vice versa*, costs also but a few shillings.

The Waiwera Estate, which includes about 800 acres, embraces a large open bay, enclosed by high ranges of hills densely clothed with native trees, while the intervening valley, formed of rich alluvial soil, is intersected by the Waiwera River, which here falls into the sea, and is navigable for small boats a long distance up its course. The accommodation is excellent; a spacious verandah surrounds the hotel, which is situated close to the beach and commands a magnificent view of the Gulf and distant sea.

The Mineral Springs lie within a few feet of sea high water mark, and supplied from them there is a fine swimming bath and private hot mineral baths for both sexes. The waters, when used both internally and externally, are suited to a diversity of complaints. Amusement is afforded by boating, sea and hot spring bathing, fishing, lawn tennis, etc., and pleasant walking and driving can be had in the neighbourhood. For the tourist having a few days at his disposal while in Auckland, and desirous of change and rest, this charming marine resort can be strongly recommended.

WAINGARO HOT SPRINGS.

These springs have but recently become known. They are 16 miles from Ngaruawahia, a picturesque spot on the Waikato railway line, 74 miles south of Auckland. The springs are situated in a progressive pastoral district, and are connected with the Waingaro Hotel, the property and under supervision of Mr. S. Wilson. To those in search of quiet and health, combined with the luxury of a natural hot bath, this rural retreat is a most agreeable resort. A conveyance meets the morning train from Auckland at Ngaruawahia twice weekly, and takes passengers on to Waingaro, returning to the railway station also bi-weekly. Particulars of coach runnings can be had, and arrangements for this trip be made, at COOK'S office, Auckland.

C A M B R I D G E.

Cambridge (Waikato), 101 miles south of Auckland by rail, is the centre of a highly cultivated and prosperous farming district. Situated on high cliffs above the River Waikato, this pretty hamlet is daily increasing in popularity as a health resort. Its dry, bracing, inland climate is a marked change from Auckland's sea coast, and visitors in need of those great restoratives, rest and change, are now largely patronising its comfortable hotels and boarding-houses. Those suffering from pulmonary or chest disorders find great relief, and often complete cure, here. The Government have recently established a convalescents' sanatorium in this district. Riding and driving can be obtained at inexpensive rates. The Lake Grounds, in the heart of the township, are very tastefully laid out, with lawn tennis (asphalt) courts, bowling greens, etc., to which visitors are always welcome. Other places of interest in this district are the Hora Hora Rapids, Whitchall Waterfall, Maungakawa Bush, etc. Game is plentiful; fallow deer can be shot all the year round, and any number of fine heads may be obtained.

THE TOUR OF THE NORTHERN PENINSULA.

THE tour of New Zealand cannot be considered complete which does not include a visit to the beautiful harbours to the North of Auckland—"the classic ground of New Zealand history."

A steamer leaves Auckland once a week in the evening. Next morning at daylight the vessel rounds CAPE BRETT, a remarkable rocky promontory, off which lies Piercy Island, an enormous arched rock, a strange example of Nature's fantastic handiwork. At sunrise the Bay of Islands is crossed, and as the rapidly changing panorama of the archipelago passes before the observer, a series of pictures is exhibited, pictures which in the early morning sunlight are beautiful beyond description. Moturoa, the scene of the massacre of the "Marion de Fresne," and the landing-place of Marsden, the pioneer missionary, are passed, and rounding under the flagstaff hill—celebrated in the history of Heke's war for his persistent attacks upon the flagstaff erected by the British authorities—the vessel approaches the wharf at

Russell, originally a whaling station, and the oldest town in New Zealand. On the opposite shore is WAI-TANGI, the spot where Governor Hobson concluded the celebrated treaty with the Maoris. Here on one side of the river are the ruins of the British Resident's house, and on the other side the TREATY MONUMENT marks the site of the native gathering on that occasion. After a short stay the steamer proceeds up the harbour to

Opuā, a railway and coaling station, and usually remains several hours, which gives time for a trip to the coal mines or for a ride from the landing on the opposite shore to FRENCHMAN'S HILL. From this summit a wide-stretching panorama over the countless islands of the bay is seen, and when flashing in the sunlight these gems of the sea produce a fairy-like scene which will linger long in the memory. A guide and horses can be obtained, and the trip may be done easily in six hours, allowing an hour or more at the top. Leaving in the afternoon, the steamer proceeds to

Whangaroa.—This romantic harbour is usually entered in the evening, and if its towering headlands and narrow straits are seen at moonlight, the effect of their weird, fantastic heights and gloomy recesses will be greatly enhanced. Visitors will here enjoy a scene of singular beauty; the calm, deep waters are landlocked by curious hills; on the south the domed summit of ST. PAUL'S rises above the township, to the west are the battlemented heights of TARATARA and MAUNGANIWIHA, to the north the dome of ST. PETER'S, while towards the sea the rounded heights of PEACH ISLAND and the HAYSTACK stand on either side of the rocky entrance. The top of St. Paul's is easily reached from the wharf, and the glorious view well repays one for the short climb. After a short stay the steamer proceeds to

Mangonui. As there is nothing of special interest to the tourist here, it is better to await at Whangaroa the return of the steamer, on her southern trip next day, and employ the time in exploring Okahumoko Bay, a favourite yachting rendezvous, where the frowning cliffs reach a thousand feet, and assume a variety of curious and fantastic forms; several places of romantic interest, such as the scene of the wreck of the "Boyd," should also be visited. A good boat, with a man to sail her, can be hired at about 10s. per day.

As the steamer leaves the Whangaroa Harbour, the captain will with pleasure point out the various interesting features, such as MOSES BAY, a vista of steep, embattled heights similar to the Kyles of Bute, the MAORI'S HEAD, the TWELVE APOSTLES or SEVEN CHURCHES (according to point of view or fancy), and the DUKE'S HEAD. Next day is spent in Russell Harbour again, and the time may be pleasantly occupied by a trip in the steam launch, a visit to the mines, a climb up FLAGSTAFF HILL, or in a fishing excursion, according to taste. The steamer leaves again in the afternoon, and is back at Auckland early on the fourth morning, the trip thus occupying little more than three days.

At present one of the Northern Co.'s steamers leaves Auckland Monday evenings, arrives Russell early Tuesday morning, leaves same afternoon, and reaches Whangaroa three hours later; leaves at midnight for Mangonui, spending whole of Wednesday there. On

backward trip, it leaves Whangaroa Thursday morning, Russell late in afternoon, arriving in Auckland early on Friday morning.

Hokianga.—A variation of the northern trip can be made by taking the steamer from the Manukau, Auckland's West Coast harbour, to Hokianga, a journey of fourteen hours. If the impressive scenery of the Manukau Heads be passed at sunset, Hokianga Harbour will be entered in the early morning. After calling at Omāpere, the steamer proceeds up the harbour to Onoke, once the residence of Judge Manning, the well-known author of "Old New Zealand." The scenery around this point is truly grand. The steamer stops at

Rawene, which is the commercial centre of the district. The hill just above the hotel here affords a grand view of the harbour. From this point a small steamer can be obtained for excursions to Taiheke and Mangamuku, both rivers affording endless variety of the most picturesque scenery. From Rawene, the steam launch conveys passengers through the "Narrows" to the sawmill and settlement of KŌHUKŌHU, and thence by Maungaungaunga (the first Wesleyan mission station, where, amid tangled briars and enormous willows, is the neglected cemetery which contains the remains of the first Europeans buried in New Zealand) to HOREKE, whence take coach for

Kawakawa, Bay of Islands, a pleasant drive of thirty-eight miles through beautiful country full of memories connected with the Maori war and the early history of the colony. From Kawakawa communication is open by rail to Opuā, connecting with steamer to Auckland, as described in a former paragraph.

Cook's Australasian Sailing List gives full particulars of the sailings and fares of all principal lines of steamers from New Zealand and Australia to Europe, together with useful hints to passengers.

Thos. Cook and Son issue Circular Notes, Letters of Credit, and Drafts at lowest rates of exchange, which are cashable at all principal towns throughout the world.

Whangarei.—Travellers desirous of seeing the kauri tree in all its glory, together with some very fine scenery, will find the trip to this district very enjoyable and satisfactory. A steamer leaves Auckland thrice a week in the evening (Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays), arriving Whangarei about daybreak—an 8½ hours' journey, and returns to Auckland thrice weekly. At Whangarei, horses or conveyances may be taken for excursions to the principal places of interest in the neighbourhood.

By the round trip from Auckland to Whangarei, via the Northern Wairoa, an excellent opportunity is afforded of seeing something of the great kauri forests and the valuable timber and gum industries connected therewith. Starting from Auckland, an early train runs daily to Helensville (33 miles), connecting at that point with the steamer for Dargaville, the centre of operations, situated at the head of the Kaipara Harbour. From Dargaville a launch threads its way for 44 miles up the Wairoa River through scenery almost rivalling that of the famous Wanganui, till the small Maori village of Pukekohe is reached. From Pukekohe, a sixteen miles drive through a pretty fruit-growing district brings the visitor to the township of Whangarei, whence comfortable steamers run thrice weekly to Auckland.

Excursions From Whangarei.

THE GREAT WAIRUA FALL, the Niagara of New Zealand, is a cataract over 300 feet across. It lies about twenty-four miles from Whangarei, and is easily reached on horseback by the Maunu Road, which passes through an excellent farming district, diversified by hill and dale, with some grand views over very beautiful country.

THE KAURI FOREST of Puhipuhi, of great beauty and extent, is situated about twenty miles to the north of Whangarei. Trains leave the town twice daily for HIKURANGI, passing the Kamo coal mines, limestone rocks, hot soda water springs, and the pretty Nova Scotia settlement of Kaurihohore.

From Hikurangi a ride of three or four miles further towards the north-east leads to Aponga section of the Puhipuhi forest, by Foden's track, through one of the

finest forest glades, to the largest kauri tree in the district, which is estimated to be over 5,000 years old. From Whangarei, several shorter excursions may be made to the Whangarei Falls, the Abbey Caves, etc.

KAMO MINERAL SPRINGS.

Kamo.—This small township is four miles from Whangarei by rail, situated in the midst of picturesque limestone formation. Beyond the township are the Sanatorium and Mineral Springs, the latter mostly chalybeate and several effervescent. As drinking waters they possess very valuable properties, acting as a splendid tonic and stimulant to the kidneys and liver. So much so is this the case that KAMO WATER is largely bottled, and is much in demand as a natural soda water.

The Sanatorium property consists of 140 acres, on which there are four natural baths (two swimming baths and two smaller ones) besides private baths artificially heated. The water is pumped into tanks from one of the main springs by means of a Tangye pump connected with a 6-horse-power colonial boiler. In some of the tanks the water is heated by steam forced through copper coils. Pipes from both the hot and the cold water tanks connect with each bath, and thus the bather is able to command water of any temperature he may desire. Of the two natural baths which are in most use, the smaller is the stronger—a bath-house having been built over a very powerful mineral spring which has been dug out and walled in with wood. The swimming bath, which is much larger, is not built over an actual spring, but gets its water through a short covered channel from the same spring that the water for bottling is obtained from, and is artificially heated. The flow of water in and out of this bath (as, indeed, in the smaller one), is so great that almost directly after a person has bathed in it, the bath is refilled with a fresh supply.

The accommodation is good, and a very fine up-to-date hotel, the property of the company which owns the

Sanatorium, has recently been opened to meet the wants of those who prefer a hotel to the quieter method of living catered for at the Sanatorium; indeed, Kamo bids fair to become, when better known, one of the most popular health resorts of the North.

THE WAITOMO CAVES.

THIS splendid range of limestone caves must be included in any list of New Zealand marvels. Situated near HANGATIKI, 120 miles from Auckland, they can be reached by taking train to OTOROHANGA, proceeding thence on horseback, a distance of 10 or 12 miles. At Otorohanga trout fishing and good pheasant shooting is procurable. The better plan is to proceed six miles further by rail to Hangatiki, from which point the caves are only five miles distant, a section that must be walked. For the convenience of passengers desirous of visiting the caves, and to stay overnight, a cottage has been provided at Hangatiki. The caretaker in charge will furnish stretchers and supply hot water at a cost of 1s. for each person; visitors must provide their own food and blankets.

The interior of the caves is beautiful beyond description, the various chambers ranging from cathedral-like caves of immense proportions down to miniature grottos, each one abounding with a variety of stalactite and stalagmite formations, some massive, others fantastic, and many delicate in the extreme, scarcely two formations being alike.

The trip can be combined with that to the Hot Lakes by returning by rail as far as FRANKTON JUNCTION, and there catching the up train for OKOROIRE and ROTORUA.

As the rail, coach, and steamer connections in New Zealand are irregular, and run only certain days in the week, travellers can learn from Thos. Cook and Son the exact time taken over a desired trip, and expense for same (with or without hotels); itineraries also are supplied, giving times of departure and arrival of trains, coaches, etc., and any other information required.

THE HOT LAKES DISTRICT.

THE WONDERLAND OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE central portion of the North Island, south of the isthmus of Auckland, is traversed by a remarkable line of volcanic activity, extending from the mountain region of Ruapehu and Tongariro, through Lake Taupo, across country to the Bay of Plenty, thence to White Island, and in this neighbourhood are situated examples of almost every variety of thermal phenomena in the most curious and interesting forms, and within easy reach.

This region, popularly known as the Hot Lake District (it would be more correctly called the Hot Spring District), is justly celebrated for its unique and wonderful scenery, for its unrivalled and delightful climate, and for the novel opportunities afforded for observing the life and customs of the Maori people. But its world-wide reputation will be supported by the marvellous virtues of its thousand healing springs, and by the luxurious delight of its delicious baths.

The district, which a few years ago might have been considered practically inaccessible, can now be reached by rail from Auckland in a day.

There are four routes to the Hot Lakes from Auckland, each claiming some advantage of its own:—(1) by rail direct; (2) via Okoroire; (3) via Tauranga; (4) via Thames and Te Aroha, or Waihi and Tauranga.

Route I., by rail (171 miles).—The railway passes through some good pastoral country, and the scenery where the line skirts the Waikato River is very pretty. One of the chief attractions of the journey, some 20 miles from Rotorua, is the fine bush scenery on the ranges, with deep gorges clothed with a wealth of fern. The trains leave AUCKLAND and ROTORUA daily, except Sundays, at a convenient hour in the morning, and the journey occupies about 7 hours. The train stops at certain stations, both on the up and down journey, for refreshments, 20 minutes being allowed.

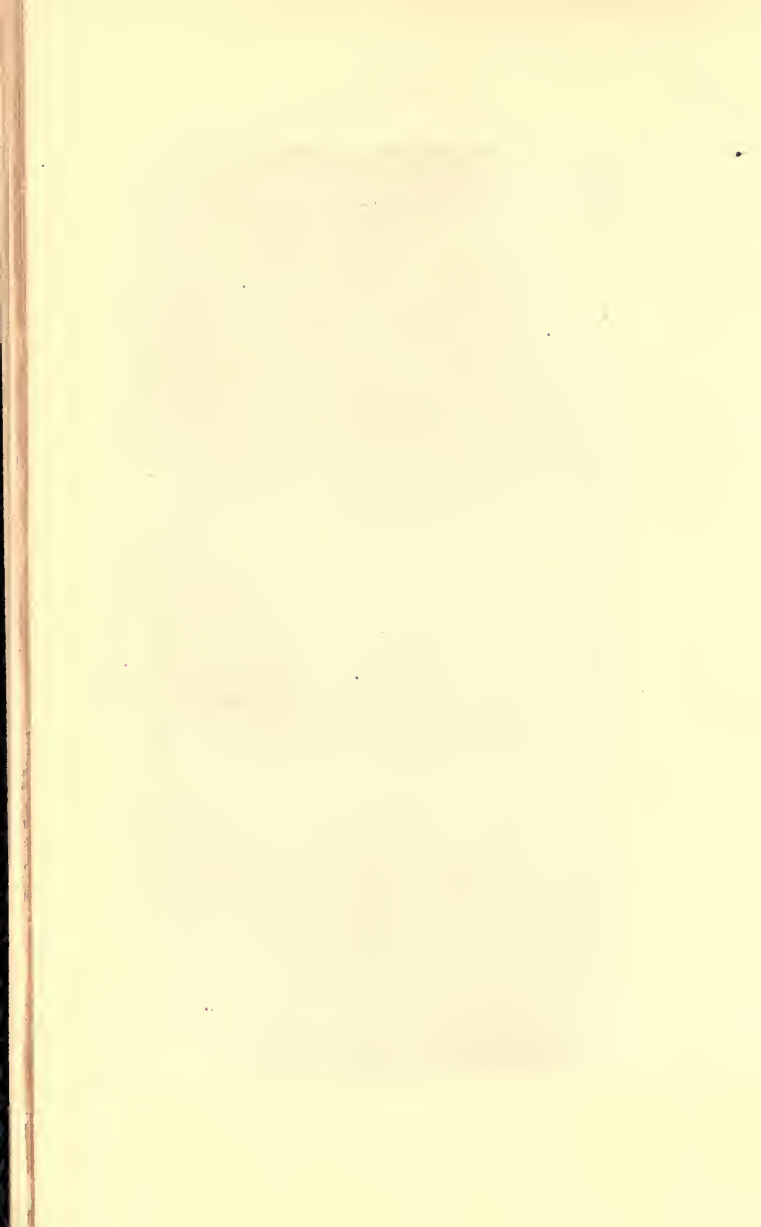
Route II., via Okoroire (Hot Springs Hotel), 131 miles from Auckland, on the Rotorua line. About three



From photo.

OKOROIRE SANATORIUM.

by J. Martin.



miles from the station there are some hot springs, where excellent baths and a good hotel have been erected. A coach meets every train for the free conveyance of visitors to the hotel. The excellence of the baths and the hotel, the recuperative nature of the atmosphere, and the splendid trout fishing obtainable in the numerous streams around, have made this place a favourite resort with New Zealanders, and numbers of tourists break their journey here, continuing by coach or rail through the lovely bush to Rotorua. Those making the return journey from Auckland should go one way by coach. During the summer months an excellent daily service (Sundays included) is run, leaving both ends at 10 a.m., and arriving about 3.30 p.m. in the afternoon; lunch is taken from the hotel and enjoyed in picnic style in the bush. The view overlooking Lake Rotorua, obtained shortly after leaving the bush, is a striking and beautiful one, and as ROTORUA is neared the columns of steam rising on every side announce the travellers' arrival in a veritable "WONDERLAND."

Route III., via Tauranga (130 miles steamer, 40 miles coach).—This is the oldest route. Steamers leave twice weekly for Tauranga in the evening. The steamer is due at TAURANGA about 7 a.m., and the coastal scenery as the harbour is entered is very fine, and well worth getting up early to see.

Tauranga (Tauranga Hotel) is a charming little town situated at the head of the harbour of the same name. As the gate to the Lake district it was a place of great strategic importance in the days of the Maori war, and every spot in the district has its history. The coach leaves twice a week, and the journey occupies about six hours. The round trip via Tauranga by steamer and coach to Rotorua, returning to Auckland by rail all the way, or coach to Okoroire, thence rail to Auckland, can be arranged for any desirous of a varied route.

Route IV., via Thames and Te Aroha.—Steamers run daily to the Thames, an important mining centre, thence daily train service (Sundays excepted) to Te Aroha, Okoroire, and Rotorua. Another route, though rarely taken, is from Thames by rail to Paeroa, thence coach twice weekly to Waihi, Tauranga, and Rotorua.

THAMES-TE AROHA TOUR.

THIS Thames-Te Aroha circular tour is a popular one; from Morrinsville Railway Junction it can be extended to include Rotorua. Steamers leave Auckland daily for the THAMES, a pleasant sail of about four hours up the Hauraki Gulf.

The Thames (Royal Hotel) is the centre of the celebrated goldfields, and the great engineering operations are well worth inspection. The "Big Pump," the Kauaeranga water-race, and one of the great batteries should be visited. If a guide can be procured, the famous Long Drive Tunnel or the Kurunui should be explored, and an "old hand" will show the ground where some of the richest "shots" of gold were discovered. Trains leave daily (Sundays excepted) for Paeroa, Te Aroha, and Rotorua. This route can be well recommended for those wishing to embrace the Auckland Goldfields in a tour to the Hot Lakes.

Paeroa is a wild and romantic mining district, at the junction of the Waitawheta and Ohinemuri streams, which emerge from dark, precipitous gorges on either side, KARANGAHAKE PEAK towering aloft 2,000 feet above the narrow bridge which crosses the stream. Swinging from the craggy peaks, the wire tram brings down boxes of ore from these eerie summits.

Waihi is the centre of an important mining district, famous for its large gold-producing reefs. The bush scenery in the neighbourhood is very fine.

TE AROHA.

TE AROHA is 115 miles south of Auckland City. Its site, on the sloping ground between the Waihou River and the timber-clad range, which rises upwards of 3,000 feet, is naturally beautiful and healthful.

The climate is equable, dry and salubrious; the average rainfall is 55 inches; the mean temperature in the shade is 56° Fahr., and the maximum recorded 89°.

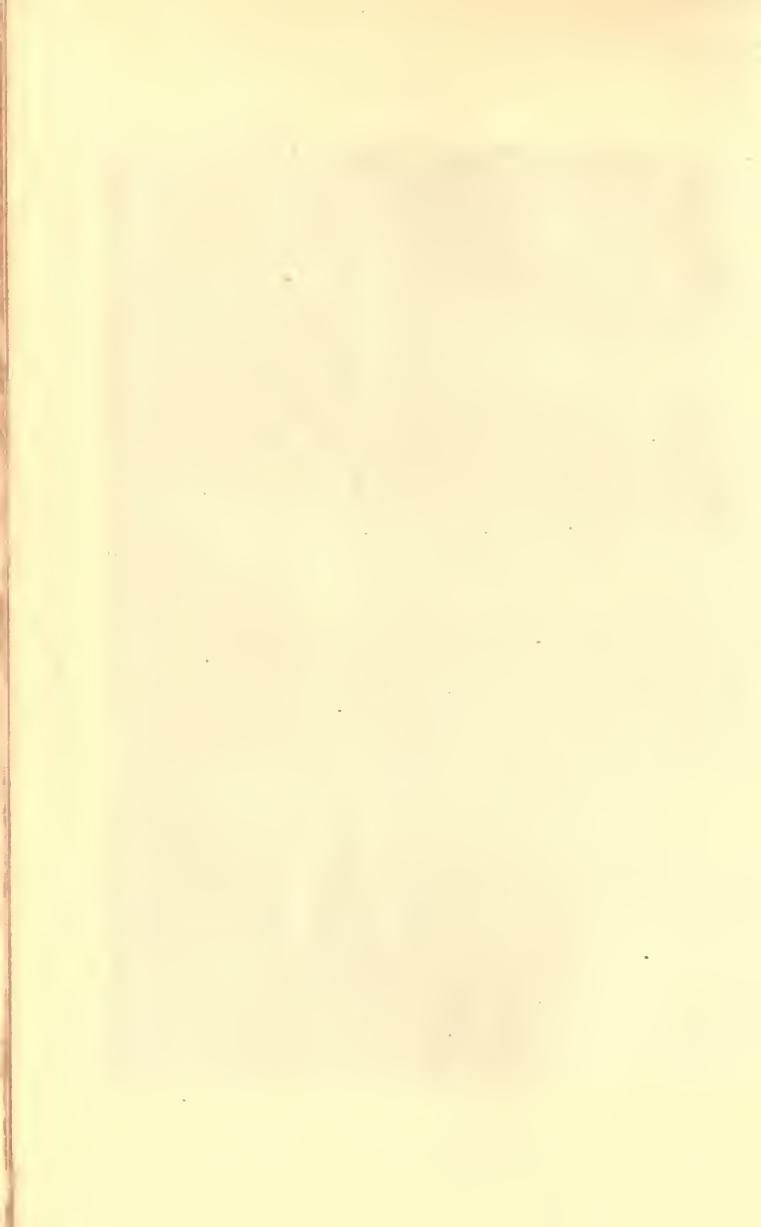
The Hot Springs Domain Grounds, which are 60 acres in extent, are well laid out. They vary in elevation from 100 feet to 1,200 feet above the sea level. The upper portion is covered with native bush, and through this a well graded track, the zigzag, leads to



From photo.

TE AROHIA HOT SPRINGS.

by R. E. Crombie.



the top of the Bald Spur,—the summit of the Domain area—from which point of vantage a grand view of the Thames Valley may be obtained.

The Mineral Springs.—These are twenty-one in number, and are of four kinds, viz.: Alkaline, Acidic, Sulphur, and Magnesia. Five are cold; the temperature of the remaining sixteen varies from 86° to 150° Fahr. The waters are known to be efficacious in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Sciatica, in ailments due to Excess of Acidity, in Disorders of the Urinary Organs, in Eczema and other Skin Diseases, in derangement of the Kidneys, Liver, and Spleen. Some of the springs for drinking purposes are possibly the best in the whole of the Thermal District, being beneficial in cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver ailments, etc.

The Baths.—The various baths are known by their numbers. The private baths are in a handsome building recently erected by the Government, the best of its kind south of the Line, and fitted according to the latest and most approved methods.

There are both male and female attendants, whose services may be made use of by invalids at all times. A duly qualified medical practitioner, subsidised by the Government, resides in the township in close proximity to the Domain office.

The scale of charges at the baths is as follows:—Swimming baths, tickets, 2d. each; Baths Nos. 1, 4, and 6, tickets, 4d. each; No. 2 bath, 6d. each; private baths, 1s. each, or 3s. per half-dozen.

Accommodation (Hotel: Hot Springs).—There is ample provision in the way of accommodation, the boarding-house tariff ranging from 20s. per week upwards, and hotels from 6s. to 8s. per day, and from 35s. to 50s. per week: for the excellent accommodation available at some of the hotels, the charges at Te Aroha are particularly reasonable.

Recreations.—Tennis and bowling courts are found in the Domain Grounds; the Te Aroha Golf Club has good links in the near neighbourhood; rowing boats can be had for the reaches of the Waihou River; roads in all directions are good for riding and driving.

Botanists, geologists, entomologists, and others will find in the range at the back of Te Aroha much to interest them



ROTORUA.

Hotels.—The Grand, Geyser (Whakarewarewa), Lake House, and Palace.

Boarding Houses.—Bathgate House, The Pines.

Churches.—Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic.

Cook's Office (open Summer only).—Hinemoa Street.

The name Rotorua is usually used to cover the joint townships of Ohinemutu and Rotorua, and the Maori Village of Whakarewarewa, the three covering a space of three miles, over which the various hotels and boarding-houses are distributed.

Rotorua is the official centre of the district. It boasts of nicely formed streets, neat houses, enclosed gardens, and flourishing plantations. Here is situated the Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Office, and the Court-house. The Sanatorium Grounds and Gardens are very tastefully laid out and carefully cultivated, with fountains, bowling green, tennis and croquet lawns, arbours, shrubberies, and pleasant shady walks. The township is lighted by electricity, and during the summer evenings the grounds afford a pleasant promenade.

The most remarkable curative springs and baths in the district have been utilised and adapted for the use and enjoyment of invalids and visitors. The Blue Bath (a swimming bath), the Madame Rachel Bath, and the Priest's Bath have gained world-wide renown for the great medicinal value of their waters. Several other springs in the neighbourhood, as the Painkiller, Cameron's Bath, Lobster Bath, etc., are also under the care of the resident physician, and the marvellous cures effected by these springs are an undoubted evidence of their inestimable value in the treatment of the numerous ills and evils of suffering humanity. At the time of the visit to Rotorua in 1901 of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, a new bath-house was opened and called the "Duchess." This is a beautifully arranged swimming bath, with two private baths attached, supplied from the "Rachel" spring, and is much appreciated by those bathing mainly for pleasure. In the centre of the gardens is the now famous group of artificial geysers. By enclosing within the narrow limits of three 6-inch tubes the hot springs which sup-

ply the Blue Bath reservoir, and controlling their discharge by an ingenious contrivance to regulate the return of the cooled water, a series of three intermittent geysers have been established, whose fountains rise to a height of from six to twenty-five feet, and furnish a constant supply of hot water to the baths.

Conveyances to Sights.—Ample provision is made for conveyance of visitors to sights in the district, both by land and water. The Hot Lake Steam Navigation Co. have four well-appointed steamers on the Lakes, while Messrs. Robertson & Co., mail coach proprietors, have one of the largest livery stables in the colony here established as their headquarters. Messrs. T. Cook and Son's booking arrangements are with these companies, and their Rotorua office, open during summer months only, is the recognised central booking office for all trips to the sights.

Ohinemutu, the older portion of the township, is situated on the southern shore of Lake Rotorua. It is celebrated for its steaming streams, lakelets and springs, its bubbling and boiling holes, its thousand hissing, spitting, and spluttering jets, its simmering and stewing mud pits, and for the many curious sights, uncanny noises, and sulphurous odours arising therefrom. The wonderful natural baths in and around Ohinemutu are renowned for their curative properties. The shallow pools, framed in by slabs and stones, and heated by the overflow of some contiguous springs, are open, and are publicly used by the Maoris, at all times, particularly in the early morning and at evening.

Private baths, which are comfortably sheltered and are supplied by natural streams or springs, are provided at the Lake Hotel for the use of the visitors.

Some of the hot springs serve as washing pools for laundry purposes, others are used as boilers for the commune, and are of various capacities, from vast cauldrons capable of boiling a bullock, to tiny pools just large enough to boil an egg. The steam issuing from the numerous fissures is utilised by the Maoris for domestic purposes, and an empty packing case, with the bottom knocked out and a grid substituted placed over the jet and covered with sacks, converts it immediately into an excellent steam oven or digester; slabs of stone are placed here and there over the warmer spots, where the

natives recline to sleep or smoke, rolled in their blankets snug and warm.

Among the novelties of scene which attract the attention of the visitor will be—the curious culinary operations and open-air life of the Maoris—the sports of the children diving for coppers in the lake—the carved house, Tama-te-kapua (the largest native meeting-house in New Zealand)—the long peninsula full of hot holes, some of which bubble up at almost boiling point within a few inches of the cold water of the lake—the burying ground of the tribe—the carved posts, remnants of the sunken pah—the hotbeds for forcing vegetables and fruit—the geysers, playing now and then with delightful uncertainty—and the rude whares or huts of the natives, where visitors are made welcome and gratuities thankfully received.

Whakarewarewa (Geysers Hotel).—The natural wonders of the district are all well represented here, and at about two miles from the post-office, within a limit of a few acres, there is every variety of geysers and hot springs within easy access. The celebrated baths—the Turikore or Spout Bath and Korotiotio or Oil Bath—are situated here. The Maori village lies just across the bridge over the Puarenga Creek. Sophia, the famous guide from the Pink and White Terraces, is usually to be found here, and her stories of the eruption of 1886 add greatly to the interest of a visit to Whakarewarewa. There is a regular 'bus service running between Ohinemutu, Rotorua, and Whakarewarewa at a nominal charge.

Passing the Village Laundry and Bathing Pools the attention will be directed to PAREKOHURU, the great Ngawha and cooking pool, a remarkable circular crater of clear blue water, nearly always at boiling point, and KOROTIOTIO, a furiously boiling broken crater, which supplies the Oil Bath and the open baths of the natives. About a hundred yards further is the geyser plateau, on which is situated the BRAIN POT (a low circular erection standing upon a raised platform of decomposing geyserite, and possessing a curious and interesting history), and the geyser WAIKOROHIII. A few yards nearer the bank of the stream is the great geyser POHUTU, which is supplied by the open reservoir TE HORO, a great well of boiling water, 15 to 20 feet in diameter. The water

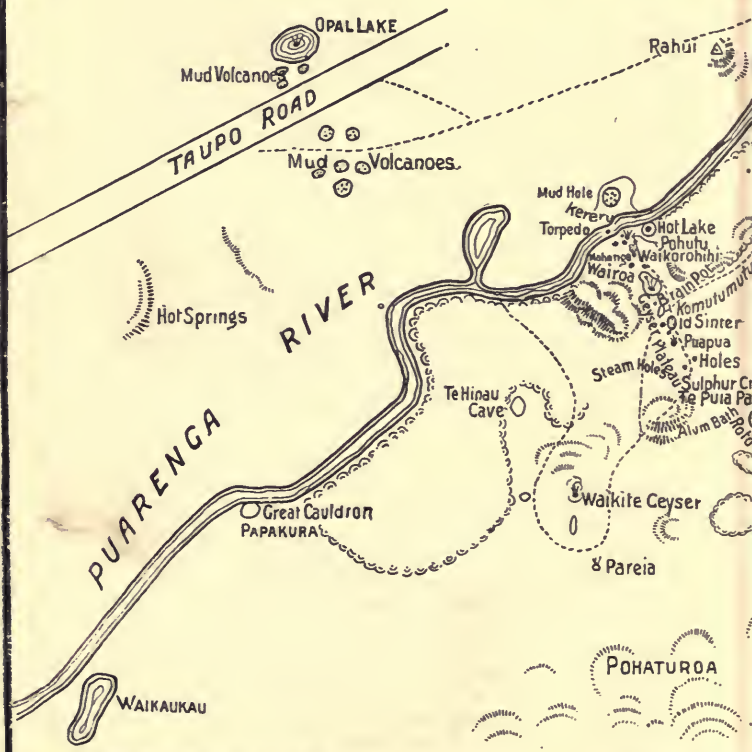
WYKERS EYARBY

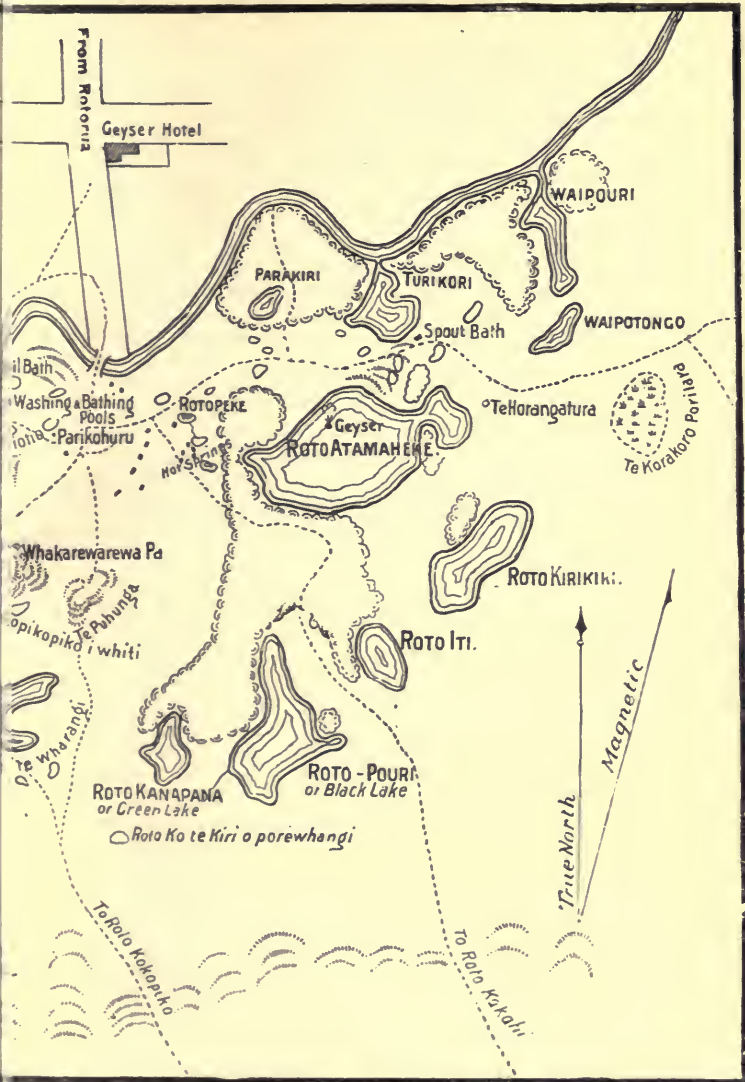
1845

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WHAKAREWAREWA

Scale of Chains







in TE HORO is constantly rising and falling. As it rises it boils furiously, and gives off dense clouds of steam; when nearly full, thousands of large glassy bubbles dance all over its surface, and beautiful fountains of dazzling brilliance play up at intervals to a height of from two to twenty feet; then suddenly and with a tremendous overwhelming rush, Pohutu sends up from its open mouth a tall, steaming column of water, to a height oftentimes reaching one hundred feet. The magnificence of this grand display cannot be expressed in words, and it sometimes maintains its discharge for two or even three hours, although usually less. Immediately under Pohutu, and close to the bed of the creek, is the geyser KERERU, and under the water the TORPEDO keeps up a series of detonations and eruptions. About a hundred yards beyond is the platform and cone of the WAIKITE geyser, at one time the best known in the district. WAIKITE, unfortunately, however, has been silent for some time. The great WAIROA GEYSER is a splendid fountain, which issues at very irregular intervals from an orifice just below the Brain Pot; at favourable opportunities its column is said to rival in height that of Pohutu. At odd times the Government sanction the "soaping" of Wairoa Geyser, when magnificent displays "to order" result. A little below Waikite, and higher up the creek, is the PAKAKURA or GIANT'S CAULDRON, a fierce boiling crater on the bank of the stream. Across the stream and by the side of the Taupo Road, is a series of beautiful MUD VOLCANOES, and a warm opal lake, very curious and interesting; while about a mile from the road is the ARIKA-KAPA-KAPA bath and lake, celebrated for its curative properties.

The phenomena of the geysers is ably dealt with in an article by Josiah Martin, F.G.S., in the second part of this book.

Tikitere is a thermal centre of great interest and importance, directly upon the line of volcanic activity, distant about ten miles from Rotorua, somewhat near the junction of Rotorua and Rotoiti. It can be reached by a good driving road, but the more pleasant route is by steam launch across the lake to TE NGAE, taking HAMURANA *en route*, thence by coach to Tikitere and back to Rotorua. It is a desolate valley of solfataras, mud volcanoes, and boiling springs in furious activity.

and usually canopied by dense clouds of steam. In the centre of the valley lie two boiling lakes, terribly turbulent, separated by a narrow neck of land upon which the spectator may stand and realise the awful activity of the mighty plutonic forces which make the earth tremble and quiver beneath him. This narrow bridge is called the GATES OF HADES. The repulsive odour of the sulphuretted hydrogen is wafted in the dense, hot steam clouds which completely envelop the spectator, and through which the boiling waves on either side can be occasionally discerned. Toward the north, across a fearfully treacherous area, is the INFERNO, a precipitous yawning black pit in which a great mud geyser is tossing and dashing its seething contents with a fury well worthy of its name. Towards the south is a spring of healing waters much patronised by the natives and occasionally by Europeans.

Behind the Inferno is a track leading over the HOT WATER FALLS, where a warm stream leaps in a series of small cascades over the rocky steep. Farther on is another area of desolation, by which a track leads to TERARA, a formidable active mud crater in the side of the hill; and about half-a-mile farther in the direction of Rotoiti is the extensive crater-basin of RUAHINE, at the bottom of which is the Black Lake, a very remarkable area of boiling mud and water, upon which may be seen about ten or twelve mud fountains in intermittent activity, bursting through the glistening surface, tossing up thick, black slime to a height of one to six feet. The valley around is everywhere perforated by steam-holes, and masses of sulphur incrustations are seen on every side.

From the hill above Tikitere a beautiful panorama of the lakes presents itself, and in the hill-side, near the summit, is the GREAT FUMAROLE, a roaring steam-hole, in constant activity.

Half a mile through the bush is ROTOKAWAU, a lovely green lake, a perfect paradise of beauty, and the most complete contrast to the dismal plain that can possibly be imagined. No visitor should fail to visit this spot, as it is easily reached and well worth the short walk from the stopping stage of the coaches. As Tikitere District is native property, a toll is charged of 2s. per passenger, which includes the services of a Maori guide.

Okere Rapids and Tuatea Falls.—The visit to the foregoing is one of the nicest trips in the neighbourhood of Rotorua. The route skirts Lake Rotorua and the western end of Lake Rotoiti, the Rapids being on the outlet of the latter lake. The conveyance can be driven right to the Rapids, and a short walk brings one to the Falls, or passengers can proceed by steam launch within a few minutes' walk of this lovely spot. The Okere Falls have been utilised to supply the power for lighting the Rotorua township—a distance of 13 miles.

Mokoia, easily reached by steam launch from Rotorua, is the celebrated historic island in the centre of the Lake, the island home of the fathers of the tribe, and the seat of the religious ceremonies where the old *tohungas*, or priests, kept sacred the emblems or treasures which they brought from their ancestral home—the legendary Hawaiki. On the shore of Mokoia is the BATH OF HINEMOA, celebrated in legend and song.

Hamurana, on the north-east shore of Rotorua, is a picturesque place of resort, and one of the most attractive sights in the district, where a river of clear, cold water wells up from a chasm in the hillside, thence flowing through groves of willow and cherry trees to the lake. The surroundings of this spring are being improved and laid out in pleasant walks, and this trip, after the weird and awful turmoil of the Wonderland, is a delightful and enchanting change. This trip can be made separately or in connection with Tikitere.

The Three Lakes, forming a chain eastward from Rotorua, offer exceptional attractions as a charming excursion trip, one that should not be missed by anyone having the time. Taking the steam launch from Rotorua, and crossing the lake, the boat enters

Rotoiti by the serpentine Ohau Channel. The shores of Rotoiti are extended by long peninsulas and indented by numerous bays and coves, so that an ever changing panorama is presented in picturesque variety as the little vessel crosses the lake or skirts the shore. On the south, not far from Tikitere, is the MANIPIRUA BATH, a very valuable hot sulphur spring, beautifully sheltered under a high cliff, and so close to the lake that a swim in the clear, cold water can be enjoyed after the bath. On the north is the TAHEKE outlet, rapids, and falls, and the Maketu-Tauranga Road. At

the eastern end the shores are beautifully wooded steep precipitous cliffs, clothed with bush and fern to the water's edge, and, with the dark browed summit of MATAWHAURA rising behind, form a bold and romantic picture. At the extreme east, on a low, shelving beach, is the Maori village, TAPUWAEHARURU, a favourite spot for encampment. A steam launch runs on this lake in connection with that plying on Lake Rotorua.

Rotoehu, a romantic lake with numerous picturesque inlets on its northern shore, is reached across a narrow belt of the most luxurious forest in the country, rivaling in its wealth of beauty the far-famed Tikitapu bush, destroyed by the eruption in '86.

Rotoma is the gem of the series, and can be reached on foot by skirting Rotoehu and crossing the Waitangi ford, where there is a remarkable soda water spring and a most refreshing fountain of chalybeate water. The shores of the lake are broken by long jutting points, clothed with dense foliage, into sheltered, sandy bays. The great charm of Rotoma is the wonderful rich blue of its waters, deepening in tint toward the centre, and perfectly reflecting the rocky banks and overhanging shrubs. The solitude, which now reigns supreme, will be broken by the murmur of many voices, so soon as this delightful retreat becomes more widely known, and a little more accessible to pleasure seekers.

The trip to foot of Lake Rotoiti can be taken by launch, and return the same way, but the preferable plan is to return from Rotoiti to Rotorua by coach, when an opportunity is thus afforded of extending the drive through beautiful bush to Rotoehu, and returning to Rotorua by a winding road skirting the two lakes. A week can well be spent in visiting this delightful resort and exploring the many beauties of the more distant lakes: as yet there are no accommodation houses, so camping is a necessity; arrangements for camping out can be made at Cook's Office in Auckland or Rotorua.

Wairoa.—A visit to the ruins of Wairoa village, caused by the eruption of Tarawera in June, 1886, still attracts interest, and will well repay the visitor. It is one of the most pleasant and popular short side trips of the district; there is an excellent road, and the journey (10 miles) occupies $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours each way, conveyances

leaving Rotorua usually about 10 a.m. During the summer months there are tea rooms at Wairoa, where light refreshments can be had at a reasonable figure.

The road follows the old route to the Terraces, through the once famous Tikitapu Bush, which was destroyed by the mud storm from Tarawera, but which has since triumphed over the disaster and regained much of its former verdant beauty; Tikitapu Lake has nearly recovered its beautiful blue, whitened at time of Eruption by the great avalanches of pumice boulders and dust washed out of the mountain side. Passing the erstwhile Green Lake (Rotokakahi), where the same milky hue prevails, the WAIROA VALLEY is reached, and the new deep chasms opened in the soil attest the depth of the volcanic deposit and drift, and the excavating power of the rainfall.

The ruins of the Wairoa Hotel give startling evidence of the horrors of that fatal night, when the rain of stones and mud buried its unfortunate victims, and drove out so many homeless wanderers. Nature, however, is doing her utmost to hide the scene of desolation under a forest of new growth. Poplars, acacias, and gum trees have taken a new lease of life, and the spread of fern and shrubs, with dense thickets of tupaki, are rapidly effacing the destructive effects of that terrible devastation.

The beautiful WAIROA FALLS, and the picturesque descent to the old landing-place, are still a picture of ruin and disaster, and amid gaunt trunks of dead trees one seems to descend into the valley of desolation.

Waiotapu Valley (Waiotapu Hotel) about 20 miles from Rotorua, is another very popular trip, occupying a day. *En route*, a detour is made via PAREHERU, a vantage point from which a splendid view of the Tarawera craters and the devastated country is obtained.

THE ASHFIELDS are now nearly covered by encroaching fern and grass, but the distant view of Tarawera is very striking, and a good idea is obtained of the widespread desolation caused by the eruption. The enormous craters; the great depth of deposit; the huge rocks hurled forth with the violence of the explosion; the marvellous power of the rain-water in cutting out new ravines, channels, rifts, and streams, can be seen only by

a visit to THE ASHFIELDS, and to every student of Nature, the delights of discovery will more than compensate for the fatigues of travel.

The entrance to WAIOTAPU VALLEY, a few miles across Earthquake Flat from Pareheru, lies between Mounts Kakaramea and Ongaonga, the former a scarred and seamed volcanic cone, steaming at early morning from base to summit, at the foot of which is a green lake largely impregnated with iron, with curious ferruginous incrustations around its margins. The valley extends for miles southward in the direction of Taupo, and is traversed by the New South Road, making a fine coaching road from Rotorua to Wairakei and Taupo, via Waiotapu, where there is a comfortable hotel. Evidences of the thermal action are very numerous, but the principal objects of interest are the SULPHUR FALLS, a pretty little cascade; the GREAT MUD VOLCANO, which rises a few yards from a depression of boiling water and seething mud; the EXPLOSION CRATERS, a number of funnel-shaped pits; the BOILING LAKE, a vast cauldron of deep blue water canopied by dense clouds of steam; the CHAMPAGNE POOL, which effervesces in an extraordinary way when a shovelful of earth or a bough is thrown into it; the NEW TERRACE, a wide, gentle slope of white silicious deposit, descending in rippled gradations from the cauldron, and breaking into a series of small cascades; the PRIMROSE FALLS, named from the tint given by sulphur and silica to the deposit over which the water streams; and the ALUM CLIFFS, a series of bold white glistening bluffs, sparkling with incrustations of alum, which rise with perpendicular face from the shallow pools of warm water. The scenery here is exceedingly picturesque, the effect being heightened by dark clumps of manuka scrub, and the varied tints and colours of the waters. Here are acid lakes adjoining others decidedly alkaline, and pools of brilliant colours close to others dark and muddy. Like Tikitere, the principal sights of this district are on native property, and a toll of 2s. 6d. per passenger is levied, which includes the guiding.

As a side trip from Waiotapu, a visit should be made to the Waikiti Boiling River, where are situated, surrounded by the rarest ferns, the numerous beautiful hot springs described by Hochstetter.

The Government have recently used prison labour in planting trees on a very extensive scale over the whole of this district, in the hope of brightening and improving these exposed and rather desolate surroundings.

Waiotapu can be "done" from Rotorua comfortably in one day, taken as an independent trip; the better plan, however, is to combine with it a visit to that sight *par excellence* of the thermal area, the

Waimangu Geyser (Black Water).—This, the most recent development of thermal activity in the district, was first observed by Messrs. J. A. Pond and Humphrey Haines early in February, 1900, and named by the latter gentleman on a subsequent visit. It is situated about midway in the line of southern craters which terminate the great fissures opened through Rotomahana by the eruption of Tarawera. In the hollow below Pareheru, it occupies the flat between the cliffs of the Echo Lake crater and the hill above the Inferno, an area but recently covered by extensive deposits of mud brought down from the Ashfields by the great water-courses. Waimangu is an explosive crater of remarkable continuity, but very irregular action. The basin measures about 317 by 182 feet, and, at periods of rest, it is nearly full of black muddy water, the surface broken only by an occasional ripple, or enopied by curling clouds of steam.

The eruptions of Waimangu are of four kinds:—(1) Wave-like upheaval, attended by the escape of low pressure steam; (2) geyser displays of beautiful black feathery fountains, averaging about a hundred feet in height, projected in an endless variety of form, above billowy clouds of purest white; (3) eruptions—paroxysmal outbursts of tremendous energy, throwing up to a height of from 100 to 500 feet magnificent cathedral-like masses of black ash, which are instantly wreathed in steam escaping from the ejected material. These astonishing exhibitions of hydro-thermal activity are followed immediately by a wondrously beautiful pillar of cloud which rapidly ascends, sometimes to a height of 5,000 feet. (4) Volcanic explosions, which discharge enormous quantities of earth and stones, often to several hundred feet in height, and in various directions, from the crater basin. The projectiles, in falling, leave a trail of misty steam, like comet tails; sometimes they

explode in mid-air, and fall like the shower from a rocket, which the rapidly rising steam cloud soon envelops. These magnificent displays are the grandest thermal phenomena in the world, and as they seldom give any warning, visitors have to be very cautious in approaching too near the centre of eruption.

Fuller particulars *re* the phenomena of geyser action are given in an article in Part II. by Mr. Josiah Martin, F.G.S.

A walk of about three miles over the ranges brings the tourist to an arm of Lake Rotomahana, whence a rowing boat can be taken to the site of the lost Pink and White Terraces; in the immediate vicinity of these the water on edge of Lake is boiling, and the eerie sensation of rowing across an area of this unique nature can well be imagined. A round trip which will doubtless be popular when facilities are more complete, will be—Rotorua to Wairoa coach, boat across Tarawera, walk across narrow isthmus to Lake Rotomahana, boat to site of lost Terraces, thence from Rotomahana walk to Waimangu Geyser, returning by coach to Rotorua via Waiotapu Valley.

The trip to the Geyser can be taken from Rotorua and back same day, but a better plan is to combine with it Waiotapu, thus making a two days' excursion, and stopping the night at Waiotapu Hotel; if unsuccessful in viewing it "play" the first day, arrangements can be made for visiting the Geyser again the second day on the return journey to Rotorua.

Other Rotorua Trips.—There are several small trips which may be taken in the neighbourhood of Rotorua, such as drives to Ngongotaha Mountain, Fairy Spring, etc., but the foregoing covers all the important places of interest at present open for traffic.

Itineraries are prepared free of charge by Messrs. Cook and Son showing what may be done in any specified time, and at what cost.

Specimen tours are shown, with cost of same, in Cook's Australasian Travellers Gazette published monthly. Quotations given for any trip as desired on application to any of Cook's offices or agencies.

THE WAIRAKEI & TAUPO DISTRICT.

Having exhausted the sights around Rotorua, the traveller naturally makes his way to Wairakei (50 miles) and Taupo (56 miles). Coaches run thrice weekly between Rotorua and this southern thermal district, via Waiotapu; until recently the mail coach travelled on one of these days via Ateamuri, but this place has now a distinct weekly return service from Rotorua.

ATEAMURI (Ateamuri Hotel).—This is a weird spot on the banks of the Waikato, having a wild and rugged grandeur all its own, the striking feature being the wilderness of detached rocks; the largest **POHATUROA**, a solitary pyramid some 800 feet in height, is a remarkable feature in the landscape, and is the subject of an interesting Maori legend.

Orakei-Korako, an extensive thermal district, is 9 miles distant by horse-track from Ateamuri; it is 16 miles from Wairakei, but from this latter point visitors can journey all the way by conveyance. There are some fine terrace formations, and a very pretty and remarkable alum cave: altogether the place is well worthy of a visit by all who can spare a day or more.

WAIRAKEI

(Geyser House Hotel), which, with its delightful and invigorating climate, its famous curative streams and baths, and its great variety of wonderful natural phenomena in constant activity, offers unparalleled attractions as a sanatorium and holiday resort.

The hotel stands in a pretty garden laid out with shrubberies and shady avenues, and is situated close to the banks of the Kiriohinekai, a hot stream which flows from the Blue Lake to the Waikato River, with a temperature ranging from 90deg. to 110deg., forming a most delightful and novel swimming bath in the grounds within a few steps of the hotel. Along its course are several small falls, which form natural baths, where comfortable bath-houses have been provided.

The Geyser Valley is situated about a mile from the hotel, between precipitous banks, ranging from 60 to 100 feet in height, beautifully wooded and carpeted with the choicest ferns and mosses. The numerous hot springs are made apparent by the dense clouds of vapour which are constantly ascending, and by mysterious noises, formed by the rushing of the waters and the escape of the steam. The soil on both banks is very insecure; where it is not actually occupied by boiling or steaming holes, thousands of tiny steam-jets will be found issuing in every direction, many of which are hidden under dense velvety cushions of beautiful moss; patches of bare earth, porous and honeycombed, should be avoided by the traveller, and the utmost caution must be exercised, as appearances are deceitful and treacherous in the extreme.

TE WAIRAKEI, the hot stream, which flows in rapid course over broken rocks through this valley, fed by the numerous hot springs on its banks, opens out into a blue lakelet of great beauty, and flows in a devious course into the Waikato River.

Taking the geysers in the order in which they are usually visited, they are met with as follows:—

THE CHAMPAGNE CAULDRON, or TUHUATAHI.—This is an enormous boiling cauldron. The dense clouds which rise from its basin prevent any close examination from above, but from the side of the hill and from the level of the creek the sight is truly magnificent. The circular basin about 70 feet in diameter is in perpetual ebullition—in some places with bright, clear bubbles like champagne, in others, with sudden upheavals of vast masses of water to a height of six or eight feet, while smaller fountains are constantly playing in different parts of the boiling area. Sometimes the action becomes more violent, and the whole surface is convulsed with foaming billows.

An escarpment of the hill rising about 60 feet, as a wall of black rock, with a fern-clad summit of about 20 feet higher, form a striking background.

A parti-coloured **TERRACE** of very brittle sinter forms the lip, or outer margin of the basin, and extends in rippled gradations to the stream; this is opened by numerous small springs, each of which imparts its own peculiar colour to the deposit; patches of glistening

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WARRICK

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SKETCH

WAIRAKEI

Cream



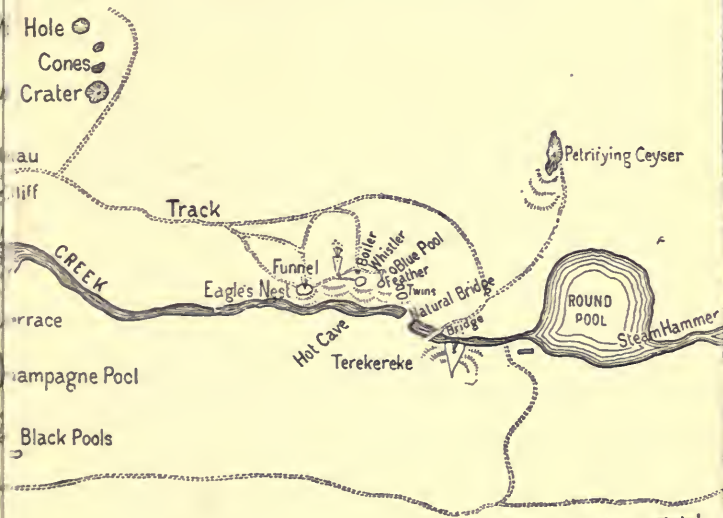
PERIOD OF EACH GEYSER.

<i>Petrifying Geyser</i> ..	2hrs 25ms	<i>Pack Horse</i>	<i>Irregular</i>
<i>Terekereke</i>	Constantly	<i>Great Wairakei</i> ..	8ms
<i>Twins</i>	4½ms	<i>Heron's Nest</i>	<i>Irregular</i>
<i>Funnel</i>	Frequently	<i>Black Geyser</i>	<i>Irregular</i>
<i>Eagle's Nest</i> ..	30ms	<i>Dragon's Mouth</i> ..	5ms
<i>Feather</i>		<i>Goes high every</i> 2hrs.	

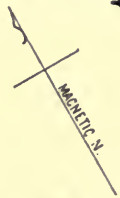
H MAP

GEYSER VALLEY

Martin



← Track from Hotel.



SCALE 100 YDS.



MAP

SEYBER VALLEY



white are, here and there, stained dark red or brown, while other springs form incrustations of the colour of sulphur or of cream.

THE PACK-HORSE MUD GEYSER is a deep crater of lead-coloured mud, excited into activity by the frantic plunges of a pack-horse which accidentally fell into the open pit.

THE GREAT WAIRAKEI.—A short distance higher up the creek is another escarpment, in which is situated the Great Wairakei Geyser. The crater is a deep triangular chasm, opening close under a perpendicular cliff of black rock, streaked with white incrustations. The crater is formed by beautiful spongy masses of light brown sinter. A large incrustated rock, like a canopied arm-chair, forms the apex of the triangle, and at its foot is the narrow outlet. This geyser is very energetic, but intermittent, and of irregular force and volume; at intervals of about eight minutes the water in the crater becomes suddenly and violently agitated; it then rises rapidly, and enormous quantities are spasmodically ejected to a height of from four to fifteen feet—occasional outbursts forming a fountain of 40 feet high—the whole eruption lasting about four minutes, the boiling overflow then rushing through a channel of broken sinter to the creek. The finest view of the eruption is to be seen from the steep bank, just to the right of the crater.

Here the tourist crosses the stream and follows the North bank.

THE DONKEY ENGINE.—In the valley by the bed of the creek, and immediately opposite the Great Wairakei, is a small, regular, intermittent ejector, whose pulsating throb reverberates like the thud of a small steam-engine. It is very difficult of access; but, when standing on the opposite bank, the regular puff of steam and its monotonous vibrations are distinctly heard, and are very striking.

THE FAIRY BATHS are a pretty group of small, hot pools, of various tints, close together, yet all different.

THE DRAGON'S MOUTH is a small opening, apparently full of bright red paint. The geyser is very energetic—boiling, sputtering, and throwing up beautiful feathery fountains, sometimes to a height of ten feet. The discharge falls into a narrow channel, through spongy masses of incrustations, and forms a very pretty series

of small cascades, parti-coloured red, brown, grey and white.

✓ THE LIGHTNING POOL is a small, circular, boiling basin, in whose blue depths the bubbles of steam can be seen to ascend like balls of light, which break in heavy ripples on its surface. The lower portion of this terrace is covered with a pink coralline sinter of exquisite beauty.

✓ THE BLACK GEYSER is a small, circular black basin, with clear, hot water, partly filled with smooth, black incrustated stones, shining like fragments of coal. Around this basin is a jet black deposit. This geyser fountain plays regularly, and the surface of the pool is in a state of constant agitation.

THE WHITE SPRINGS are two large blue basins, and a small lakelet of milky water, containing white clay in suspension, boiling and bubbling constantly, but being at times more violently agitated. The high ground here affords the best view of the great Wairakei.

✓ THE MUD VOLCANOES form an interesting series of great variety. They occur in several large patches of white and grey mud, forming deep cup-shaped craters, steaming cones, and seething pools of various degrees of consistency and colour.

THE OLD TERRACE.—This forms a paved plateau on the higher ground above the creek. It is partially decomposed and overgrown with tangled shrubs. The basin from whose overflow it was formed—a circular pool of thick, white, muddy water, hissing and sputtering at its surface—may be found behind, partially concealed in the scrub. From this terrace the best general view of the cauldron of TUHUATAHI is to be obtained.

THE EAGLE'S NEST.—Concealed among the trees, a few yards farther to the west, is this singularly beautiful geyser cone, rising four or five feet from the ground; it is formed of long sticks, built up like an eagle's nest, incrustated and cemented with snowy-white sinter. An intermittent geyser sends up a feathery fountain at irregular intervals, the deposit upon evaporation frosting the sticks which have collected around the basin.

✓ THE FUNNEL is a large triangular fissure in the black rock. Steam is continually issuing from its mouth, but occasional geyser displays of great volume are accompanied by a loud roaring noise, and a sudden cascade

of hot water falling over a series of broken incrustations in its descent.

✓ **THE BOILERS.**—This is a rock-bound pool, with a background of dark red rock, covered with green, slimy algae, partially separated by a narrow chasm from the rest of the terrace. The water is continually boiling, and spasmodically ejecting a column to the height of six or eight feet. Below this is another opening with white coralline incrustations. The overflow forms a pretty cascade, falling into the creek and forming the western extremity of the terrace.

✓ **THE WHISTLER.**—About six feet behind is a black cavernous mouth, two feet in diameter, through which water is occasionally spouted; this has been called Korowhiti, or the Whistler. In a fissure of black rock, ten feet to the west, is a small water-spout, which appears to act simultaneously with the whistle, at intervals of ten minutes. Directly under the hill above The Whistler, and completely sheltered by scrub, is a bath of boiling water of a delicate pale blue tint, lined with white silica.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FEATHERS is a circular opening of about 12 inches diameter, with a small bridge like a child's arm across the mouth; whence issues suddenly, and without warning, at irregular intervals, a beautiful fountain which takes the form of the Prince of Wales' feathers, frequently throwing its watery plumes on either side 45 or 50 feet, and reaching an elevation of at least 25 feet—this extraordinary display lasting about 30 seconds. As there is nothing whatever in the appearance of this insignificant opening to give the faintest idea of the pent up force below, this part of the terrace should be approached with the greatest caution.

NGA MAHANGA (THE TWINS), a large pear-shaped basin, bordered with irregular spongy rocks of light brown sinter, with a black wall of dark grey rock, partially incrustated in various fantastic forms. The front of the basin forms a lip about four feet above the stream, which the overflow has draped with long, pendant, spongy masses. The basin was originally divided into two portions by a mass of sinter resembling a large Turkey sponge, which produced the effect of two geysers, one playing immediately after the other, hence the name of The Twins; but the dividing mass by some mischance

was broken away, and it now plays as a single geyser only.

THE PETRIFYING GEYSER.—This remarkable spring rises in the steep bank of the hill about forty feet above the level of the creek, and covers every substance that opposes its descent with an exceedingly beautiful incrustation resembling red coral.

The source of the stream is an irregular intermittent geyser, with a small funnel opening in hard, grey rock, and the overflow falls in a succession of red coralline cascades, formed by its own deposits. The glistening stream rippling over the beautiful lace-work of incrustations, and the rich contrast of colour, formed by the warm, red ground, with the overhanging foliage, complete a most delightful series of pictures.

THE STEAM HAMMER.—On the banks of the lakelet, at regular intervals, the thud as of a Titanic forge at work is distinctly heard, followed by heavy reverberations which make the earth vibrate in all directions; at each explosion the visitor looks round in surprise, not unmixed with alarm, to discover the cause; nothing is to be seen, however, but numerous jets of steam issuing from the banks of the stream.

✓ **TE REKEREKE** is a dark, cavernous opening, close to the creek. Some fragments of rock make a rough bridge across the opening, behind which can be seen a deep basin of boiling water. At irregular intervals this throws up a column of water to a height varying from five to ten feet.

These complete the principal sights of the Geyser Valley, but there are many others in the neighbourhood well worth visiting, of which we mention a few.

The Aratiatia Rapids lie in a romantic gorge on the Waikato, about five or six miles below Wairakei, and are visited by conveyance from the hotel. Here the river breaks with impetuous speed through a long narrow channel 50ft. in width, cut in a series of formidable rocky walls, and forming a series of cataracts and rushing rapids, the foaming torrent falling 300 feet in six different falls in a distance of half a mile. From a projecting rock at the lower end of the Rapids the visitor can obtain a magnificent view of the seething waters.

Karapiti (THE GREAT STEAM-HOLE).—About three miles from the hotel, on the hill side, and facing south-



From photo.

ARATEATEA RAPIDS.

by J. Martin.

ward, is the famous FUMAROLE, which forms a striking feature in the landscape for miles around. This great steam-hole, known as the DEVIL'S TRUMPET, is a wonder in itself, and is called by Sir James Hector the safety valve of the Thermal District.

This fine sight can be visited by conveyance from Wairakei Hotel to within about half a mile, which portion has to be taken on foot; on no account should this wonder of wonders be omitted by the traveller.

Wai-ora Valley.—This Valley, also visited from Wairakei Hotel, as a half-day excursion by coach, is remarkable for the variety and beauty of its numerous lakes—red, green and blue seen side by side—and other wonderful features of this nature.

The Huka Falls and Rapids are situated about half-way between Wairakei and Taupo, close to the main road. The Waikato River is here confined for some distance to an extremely narrow chasm between precipitous rocky walls, through which the deep, blue water foams and surges with terrific force, until it breaks with a fearful roar over a steep precipice into the widened river course below. These falls are remarkable rather for their force and the beautiful amethyst blue of the water, than for their height.

From Wairakei, a pleasant drive of six miles, mostly along the bank of the Waikato River, takes the traveller to Taupo.

T A U P O.

Hotels.—The Lake, The Terraces, The Spa.

This small township lies on the shore of the lake of the same name, a magnificent sheet of water, some 25 miles long, with an average width of 15 miles. The first-mentioned hotel is in the township, and the other two about two miles out, each in proximity to thermal springs, where most excellent baths have been erected by the proprietors. The view from the township across the lake is most beautiful on a clear day, dominated as it is by the mountains Tongariro, Ngauruhoe, and Ruapehu, the latter being snow-clad all the year round,

while Ngauruhoe is the only active volcano in New Zealand. The principal sights are as follows:—

THE BLACK TERRACE (situated near Terraces Hotel).—A curious deposit of bronze, green, and black, streaked with white and brown, caused by the admixture of iron with the silica of the hot springs.

THE CROW'S NEST GEYSER.—This is one of the finest geysers in the district, its movements being fairly regular and reliable; it ejects a column of water at an angle to a height of 100 feet and over from a curious formation of rock on the banks of the Waikato River.

SPA SIGHTS.—In addition to the Crow's Nest Geyser, there are many weird and varied sights in the Spa Grounds within a small area, principal of which are the **WITCH'S CAULDRON**, **SATAN'S GLORY**, and **PADDLE WHEEL BEN**.

ROKOKAWA is well worth a visit, forming a most delightful day's trip.

Another fine trip is the ascent of **TAUHARA**, from which is obtained a magnificent view of the mountains and surrounding country right away to the coast. The ascent is easy, and can be made on horseback.

Lake Taupo.—Those who wish to make an excursion to the Western Bays and around the Lake can now make a delightful trip in the fast new steamer "Tongariro" at reasonable rates. The scenery is of the most romantic description. From the Lake a magnificent view is obtained of Ngauruhoe, Tongariro, and Ruapehu. The immense perpendicular cliffs around the Western Bay, rising 1,200 feet out of the Lake, have a weird and romantic effect when viewed from the steamer. Trips can also be made to the Caves in the Bay and the thermal wonders of Tokaanu.

Routes South.—Leaving Taupo, the tourist has the choice of two routes southward—(1) via Tarawera and Napier to Wellington; (2) via Tokaanu, Phipiki and the Wanganui River, or via Ohingaiti, to Wellington. The first is the older and shorter route to Napier and Wellington, but the second, via the Rhine of New Zealand, is decidedly the more interesting, and is now the favourite overland journey to the Empire City.

NAPIER ROUTE.—Following Route I., the coach road lies for some 30 miles over pumice country; but a few miles after leaving the luncheon-house at Rangi-

taiki the forest is entered, and the scenery is excellent all the way to TARAWERA, 44 miles, where a stoppage for the night is made. The country in the immediate vicinity of Tarawera is very pretty, and there are some hot springs and limestone caves in the neighbourhood. The next day's drive is a grand one, the road winding through most beautiful valleys and crossing range after range, from the summits of which magnificent views are obtained; finally, the road follows the valleys of the Kaiwaka Creek and the River Esk—formerly the road followed the river beds, crossing these waters no less than forty-five times, but by a deviation this is now avoided. The last few miles into Napier (45 miles) lie through pastoral country of quite an English-like character. A good coach service runs once a week both ways throughout the year, but special conveyances to suit the requirements of travellers can be ordered through any of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's offices or agencies.

TOKAANU, PIPIRIKI, and WANGANUI ROUTE.

LEAVING Taupo and following Route II., the tourist proceeds by steamer (25 miles) to Tokaanu. This portion of the through journey forms a most interesting and enjoyable change from the coaching. The run across the Lake occupies about 3 hours, affording magnificent and ever-changing views of the mountains across the lake.

Tokaanu (Hotel, Blake's), a small settlement situated on the shores of the lake, at the base of the Kakaramea ranges, is chiefly inhabited by Maoris, and abounds in a variety of hot springs and baths. The baths mostly remain in the primitive form as used by the natives, and so must prove of much interest to the true observer. There are many excursions to be made in the neighbourhood, notably, the ascent of Tongariro, or, for the more ambitious, Ngauruhoe.

Ascent of Tongariro, Ngauruhoe, and Ruapehu.

From Tokaanu to Papakai, where the ASCENT OF TONGARIRO commences, is a distance of 28 miles. The road winds round the pass of Pihanga, an extinct volcano, crosses the Poutu River, which is well stocked with trout, and at 14 miles out reaches Lake Rotoaira. Ten miles further on the native village of Otukou, with its large carved whare is passed before coming to Papa-

kai, where the party will camp for the night. Next morning the ascent commences; the interest is first centred on Ketetahi Sulphur Springs, at a height of 4,800 feet; the beautiful Blue Lake, an extinct crater, is reached at 5,570 feet, from which elevation also a magnificent panoramic view is obtained, overlooking an immense gorge, from the opposite side of which rises the perfect cone of Ngauruhoe, an active volcano. The descent is then made via Te Mare, 4,440 feet, the Mangatitipua stream crossed before reaching Ketetahi and the camping spot at Papakai.

The ASCENT OF NGAURUHOE takes another day; it is 7,515 feet high, and from the top the visitor obtains an unparalleled view of the country on all sides, with Mount Egmont in the distance. On the top of this mountain is the famous crater from which large quantities of steam, sulphur fumes and smoke continually rise. The ascent of both Tongariro and Ngauruhoe requires four days from Tokaanu, while that of Ruapehu is distinctly separate.

The ASCENT OF RUAPEHU, the highest point (8,878 feet) in the North Island, presents no extraordinary difficulties to the mountaineer accustomed to Alpine climbing, and the grandeur of the scenery revealed during the ascent will well repay the traveller. The wonderful crater lake, the extensive snow fields, the remarkable glaciers, and the beautiful ice caves, are some of the sights of special interest.

From this it will be seen that the shortest trip from Tokaanu to include one of these mountains is three days, four days for two mountains, and four or five days if the ascent of all three is desired. Visitors from Tokaanu can either ride or drive to Papakai. Provisions and rugs must be taken, these being obtainable at Tokaanu, but the complete arrangements for the guiding can be made at Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's offices at Wellington or Auckland.

From Tokaanu a regular coach proceeds southwards along the eastern side of the mountains, over a pumice road of ~~the~~ special scenic attractions till the accommodation house is reached at

Waiouru (Accommodation House), 44 miles, where a stay is made for the night. From this point to Pipiriki (32 miles) on the Wanganui River, the scenery



From photo.

ON THE WANGANUI RIVER.

by J. Martin

completely changes in character, being almost entirely through bush, fine views succeeding each other as the road winds along the hillsides and round precipitous bluffs, with the river running hundreds of feet below. From Waiouru there is an alternative route to Wellington via Te Horo and Mangaonoho by coach, thence rail, a two days' journey from Waiouru.

Pipiriki (Accommodation House) is a small settlement of Europeans and Maoris on the banks of the Wanganui River, the coach junction of this overland route. During the summer months a frequent service by Messrs. Hatrick and Co.'s fine river steamers runs to the upper reaches of the river (which portion should on no account be omitted by the tourist), thence down to Wanganui.

The Wanganui River is known as the Rhine of New Zealand, and its beauty and historical interest worthily uphold the appellation. The river flows for the greater part of the 60 miles to Wanganui between beetling cliffs and precipitous banks, clothed with such a wealth of bush as New Zealand only can produce, with here and there a small but beautiful waterfall and many a rapid, and every now and then a Maori village. The river literally abounds with song and story of the Maori war, and even now many of the heights above the river are crowned with the remains of redoubts, monuments of the troublous times when the settlers had to fight for hearth and home. Moutoa Island, 8 miles down, was the scene of a famous battle in 1864 between the friendly natives and the fanatical Hauhaus, the defeat of the latter saving Wanganui from invasion. During the trip, which occupies about seven hours, several stoppages are made at the various Maori villages, and there is usually time for a stroll through the paha while the loading and unloading of cargo is going on.

Upper Reaches of Wanganui River.—The beautiful upper reaches are thus described in Wakefield's "Adventures in New Zealand, 1839-1844."—"From Pipiriki to Tata, a distance of 20 miles, the scenery assumes a new and magnificent character, the river flowing between cliffs 100 to 500 feet in height, fringed with graceful ferns and mosses down to the water's edge, while the wood on the top hangs to the

the precipice from both sides. In this part, the only path to the settlements consists of a rude but strong ladder, consisting of trees and *kareau*, or supple-jack, reaching from the water to the top. Coming suddenly round a sharp bend in the river, you are in a rapid reach about half-a-mile long, beyond which the river again turns to the right. The cliffs increase in height as you advance into the reach, so that the forest trees on their edge seem like feathers; the song of the birds among them is only faintly heard, and the streams which rush over the steep are frittered into the thinnest spray long before they reach the water. Facing you, the cliff is surmounted by a steep hill of the additional height of some 500 or 600 feet, which seems to tower proudly over the trench in which the river flows. Though the river has a considerable descent here, the gradual increase in the height of the cliffs combines with the way in which the strata strike the water-line, to produce a remarkable impression that you are rapidly descending, and in returning towards the sea at the rate of ten miles an hour, you appear to be going uphill at this particular spot."

Pipiriki-Whangamomona-Stratford Route.—Messrs. Hatrick and Co. also run a special weekly steamer from Pipiriki up the River to Pitikituna in connection with coaching service between Whangamomona and Stratford. Leaving in the morning, the Tangarakau mouth (30 miles) is reached, where the night is spent on launch. Next morning the traveller reaches Pitikituna (12 miles) about noon, where horse (ordered in advance from Pipiriki) is taken 14 miles to Whangamomona, and accommodation house here made the stopping place for the second night. From this point a coach proceeds bi-weekly to Stratford (42 miles), where rail connects either to New Plymouth, en route to Auckland, or south to Wellington. The better way at present to take this new and attractive tour is from north to south, as the section from Whangamomona to Pipiriki (down river) can be taken in one day, avoiding necessity of stopping night at Pitikituna, where there is no accommodation. When travelling northwards, horses for section between steamer junction (Pitikituna) and Whangamomona have to be ordered in advance, to meet passengers at Pitikituna.

Complete arrangements for this trip can be made at T. Cook and Son's offices in Auckland or Wellington.

The journey from Stratford or New Plymouth to Wanganui occupies only three days, and in the *vice-versa* direction four or five days, according to connections made.

The route is quite a new and inexpensive one, and to those who desire to deviate from the well-beaten tracks and see the very pick of the Wanganui upper reaches river scenery, this tour is strongly recommended, especially to such as visit Rotorua from Auckland and return to that point, and continue their journey South by steamer to New Plymouth, and rail thence to Wellington. To those wishing to do this Upper River portion as a detour from Pipiriki, on the through Auckland-Wellington overland route, the trip occupies four days—from Saturday morning to Tuesday evening, according to present time-table connections, one day being spent at Whangamomona.

WANGANUI.

Hotels.—The Rutland and Victoria.

Cook's Agency.—Mellsop, Elliott & Co.

Baggage Agency.—N.Z. Express Co., Taupo Quay.

WANGANUI is a pretty little town of some 7,500 inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river about five miles from the mouth, and is the centre of one of the most thriving districts in the colony. An extensive and pleasing view of the town and surrounding country, including Mount Egmont and Ruapehu, can be obtained from St. John's or Flagstaff Hills. There are two interesting monuments, one raised in memory of the friendly natives who fell at Montoa, and another to the soldiers who fell in and around Wanganui during the Maori war. There are also several pretty drives in the neighbourhood, and the Museum is worth a visit.

Those who desire a closer acquaintance with Mount Egmont, and are proceeding South, make this the point from which to take the side trip to New Plymouth and back.

From Wanganui the journey to Wellington (151 miles), is continued by rail, occupying about nine hours by the express.

Palmerston North (Hotels: Royal and Club).—An inland borough town with a population of 6,500, situated about 62 miles from Wanganui, and 88 from Wellington, in the midst of a rich farming district. It is an important railway junction, the Wellington-Manawatu Line and Government Lines from New Plymouth, Napier, Mangaonoho, and Wellington (via Rimutaka) all converging here.

Masterton (Hotel: Club).—If travelling by rail between Napier and Wellington by Government Line, this thriving little inland township of 4,000 inhabitants is passed. Here are the principal trout hatcheries of the New Zealand Acclimatisation Society, from which most of the New Zealand streams are stocked.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

Hotels.—White Hart and Criterion.

Cook's Agency.—W. J. Shaw.

Baggage Agents.—N.Z. Express Co.

THIS is a prettily situated town and port of 4,500 inhabitants, lying at the foot of Mount Egmont (8,260 feet). During the summer months the steamers of the Union and Northern Steam Shipping Companies ply almost daily between this port and Onehunga (Auckland, Manukau Harbour), and on four days each week during the remainder of the year. The Union S.S. Company has also a bi-weekly service between New Plymouth and Wellington.

New Plymouth is also connected with Wellington by daily trains, and this, in conjunction with the steamer service to Onehunga forms the express route between Auckland and Wellington. The town is the centre of the dairy industry, which yearly makes greater and greater strides.

THE RECREATION GROUND is a public garden and sports reserve (about 90 acres) remarkable for its great beauty and good collection of native trees, plants and shrubs, while its lakes abounding in wild ducks, white and black swans, form a charming foreground to the exquisite view of Mount Egmont, which is here obtainable. This mountain is one of the grandest in New Zealand; it is especially impressive, as, like Fuji Yama, the sacred mountain of Japan which it closely resembles, its total

height from the sea level to its summit can be taken in at a single glance.

St. Mary's massive stone church is the oldest of its kind in the colony, and is well worth a visit, the different hatchments erected to the memory of the many Regiments which took part in the native wars in the district claiming more than a passing notice.

There are many interesting drives in the neighbourhood, notably that to PARIHAKA, the largest Maori village in New Zealand; and the numerous rivers in the province abound with trout, affording excellent sport for the votaries of the rod.

Mount Egmont.—The Ascent of the Mountain is, however, *the* great excursion, the time necessary being two or more days. Leaving town, the Mountain House is reached by journey of two stages, the first being a pleasant drive of 15 miles over fairly good roads, to the limit of the Forest Reserve. The second stage, *i.e.*, from the Reserve line to the Mountain House, a distance of four miles, is done at present on horseback, but the road is being so much improved that before long visitors will be able to drive the whole way in a lightly-loaded express.

The Mountain House is a sort of Government hospice, under the control of a local committee, erected for the housing, but not the entertainment, of visitors, who have to take their own blankets and other necessities. The committee have for several years arranged that the caretaker should keep a stock of tinned meats and the necessaries of life, and supply also simple meals at the moderate rate of 1s. 6d. each.

From the Mountain House, which stands at an elevation of 3,200 feet, to the summit of the mountain is two miles, which portion must be done on foot, and should on no account be attempted without a guide, as although not extremely difficult, it is dangerous without such assistance. The view from the top is of course a magnificent one, and of an exceptionally extended range, owing to the absence of other mountains in the immediate neighbourhood. The crater is covered with perpetual snow, under which beautiful ice caves are formed at certain seasons of the year.

The best months in which to visit the mountain are January, February, and March, as during the remainder

of the year the snow lies too thick to admit of the ascent.

Round the Mountain.—Those who have the time should make a tour round the mountain on the coastal side, a journey of a day and a-half. A service of coaches runs three times weekly to OPUNAKE, passing Parihaka, and daily from Opunake to HAWERA, where the railway is again joined. Tourists from Wanganui or Wellington should do this part of the journey in the reverse direction, commencing at Hawera.

Mokau River.—This, though not so grand, is more beautiful than the Wanganui River, and is reached after a very fine drive of a day and a-half.

The steamers going up the river to the Mokau Coal Mines (22 miles) make constant trips, and there are accommodation houses both at Mokau Heads and at the mines.

N A P I E R.

Hotels.—Masonic and Criterion.

Cook's Agency.—Geo. White & Co., Emerson Street.

Baggage Agents.—N.Z. Express Co.

NAPIER is a pleasantly situated seaport of about 9,000 inhabitants, and the principal town of the agricultural and pastoral district of Hawke's Bay, one of the most fertile in the country. Situated on the high ground immediately above the town are the residences of the leading citizens, and an hour or more may be pleasantly spent in a stroll through the winding roads intersecting this part of the town. A trip to the Freezing Works, Woollen Factory, and Water Supply Pumping Station will also prove of interest.

From Napier there is a daily (Sundays excepted) train to Wellington (215 miles), by the Government lines, the journey occupying about 12½ hours. The latter portion of this rail journey (that over the Rimutakas) is remarkable for the steepness of the line, the grade being 1 in 15, to surmount which a third or cogged rail is used. At Woodville (95 miles from Napier) a deviation may be made through the Manawatu Gorge to Palmerston, thence by the Manawatu Company's lines to Wellington.

Waikare Moana.—When the road is completed between Rotorua and Waikare Moana through the Urewera Country, an alternative tourist route will be opened between Napier and Rotorua. Four hours by sea from Napier by small coastal steamer northward, or a day and a-half (70 miles) by weekly coach via Lower Mohaka, and the old settlement of WAIROA, on river of same name, is reached. From Wairoa (Hawke's Bay) a regular coach runs during the summer to Waikare Moana; the accommodation housekeeper here has a boat on this loveliest of lakes for exploring its arms and inlets, which are clothed with magnificent virgin forest to the water's edge. The road extends round the eastern shores of the Lake, but between here and Rotorua there is at present an extent of dense native bush, across difficult country, penetrated by a Maori track negotiable only on foot. The work of opening up this road is being vigorously pushed forward, but at present Waikare Moana can only be readily visited as a detour from Napier. To tourists fond of exploiting new routes, this is probably the most attractive in the colony.

G I S B O R N E.

Hotels.—Masonic.

Cook's Agency.—William Miller.

Baggage Agents.—N.Z. Express Co.

GISBORNE, on the shores of Poverty Bay, is the port for a very fine and extensive agricultural and grazing country, but the harbour is not suitable for berthing vessels of any size. The lofty mountains around have prevented access from other places by land, and it is consequently isolated, benefiting little or nothing from tourist traffic. Within 10 or 12 miles of Gisborne is MATAWHERO, the scene of the horrible Poverty Bay massacre, where many Europeans and friendly natives were slaughtered by Te Kooti on the night of 9th November, 1868.

There is regular connection weekly by coach between Gisborne and Napier, via Tinoroto, Wairoa, and Mohaka. This takes several days, so that communication with the other world is almost exclusively by sea. Steamers of the Union Company call twice weekly in both directions *en route* between Auckland, Napier, and Wellington.

W E L L I N G T O N .

Hotels.—Empire, Occidental, Hotel Cecil, Royal Oak.

Clubs.—Wellington (resident) and Central (non-resident).

Churches.—Anglican—St. Paul's and St. Peter's; Roman Catholic—St. Mary's; Presbyterian—St. John's and St. Andrew's; Wesleyan—Wesley Church; Congregational—Terrace; Baptist—Vivian Street; Hebrew—Terrace Synagogue.

Railway Stations.—Government Station and Manawatu Co.'s, both facing Thorndon Quay, about 10 and 15 minutes' walk, respectively, from Wellington Post Office; Te Aro (Government) Station, central in city.

Cook's Office.—Govt. Life Insurance Building (next G.P.O.)

Baggage Agents.—N.Z. Express Co., Customs Street.

WELLINGTON, the capital or "Empire City" of New Zealand, and the seat of Government, with a population of about 49,500 (with suburbs), is situated at the head of Port Nicholson—a fine harbour, circular in form—one of the safest and most commodious in New Zealand.

Owing to Wellington's central position and fine shipping accommodation, it is usually the first port of call in New Zealand of the direct steamers from England; further, it is the starting point of the overland routes to New Plymouth on the West Coast, and Napier on the East; also for the overland trip via the Wanganui River, the latter being, for Northern-bound travellers, the most popular route to Auckland, via the Hot Lake District.

The recent rapid progress of the capital, hemmed in as it is by the surrounding hills, has necessitated large areas of land being reclaimed from the sea, on parts of which some of the finest buildings are erected. At the Thorndon end of the city is the residence of the Governor of the Colony—a handsome building of the Italian style of architecture; adjoining are the Houses of Parliament, and nearing the busier portion of the town again are the General Government Buildings, which enjoy the distinction of being the largest wooden structure in the world.

Communication.—Tramcars run through the main thoroughfares between Thorndon and Newtown at frequent intervals throughout the day (fare 3d.).

CAB FARES.—A regular tariff for cabs plying in the principal streets is charged from and to certain points in the city, the fares for same varying (according to the

district) from 1s. to 2s. per passenger. Fares by time between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. are as follows:—One-horse carriage, for the first hour, 4s., and for every subsequent quarter-hour, 1s.; two-horse carriage, for the first hour, 5s., and for every subsequent quarter-hour, 1s. 3d.; between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m., additional half-rates may be charged.

The charges for cabs from the wharf and from the Government and Manawatu Railway Stations to the principal thoroughfares of the city vary according to the distance travelled, and time of day engaged—from 1s. to 3s. 6d. in day time, and from 1s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m.

Places of Amusement.—Evening entertainment is provided for in the Opera House (Manners Street), the Theatre Royal, the Exchange Hall (Lambton Quay), and the Choral Hall (Courtenay Place), the ruling prices of admission being 4s., 3s., 2s., and 1s.

The Museum, situated in Museum Street, immediately opposite the entrance to the Government House, and within five minutes' walk of the city, is open (admission free) from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on week days, and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sundays, and is well worthy of a visit. Among other things it contains a unique exhibit in the form of a complete Maori House, with elaborate carvings; New Zealand curios in general are well represented, and a valuable collection of geological specimens.

Free Library, etc.—This, though comparatively a recent addition to the Public Institutions of Wellington, contains a first-class assortment of books.

Public Gardens and Resorts.—A pleasant afternoon may be spent in visiting the BOTANICAL GARDENS; the main entrance is in the Tinakori Road, about half a mile from the principal hotels. These gardens extend over 100 acres of hilly land, originally native bush. From the summit of this domain, an extensive panoramic view of the city and surroundings is obtained. From this point, the visitor should return to the city by cable tram, via the KELBURNE PARK, at present only partly formed.

NEWTOWN PARK, the south terminus of the tramway, forms another recreation ground, while the Basin Reserve, passed *en route* to Newtown, is the principal

cricket field of Wellington; the Athletic Park Grounds are also at the Newtown end. The QUEEN'S (or Wadestown) PARK is at the Thorndon end of the city, and probably Wellington is seen at its best from this picturesque vantage ground with its fine foreground of private gardens, and the panoramic view of sea and city beyond.

THE ESPLANADE, at Thorndon, affords on a fine day a pleasant walk or quiet resort, and the sea baths here situated are probably the best in the colony.

MOUNT VICTORIA.—Those fond of a bracing walk cannot do better than ascend the Signal Station, Mount Victoria, where a full view of the harbour entrance, the Straits, and (on a clear day) the snowy Kaikouras of the South Island, is gained. Descending the hill on its further side, the walk may, with advantage, be continued to the picturesque little township of Kilbirnie, and continuing round the rocky shores of Evan's Bay, past the patent slip and Oriental Bay, the city is again reached, making a delightful morning or afternoon's walk.

Day's Bay.—This is the most popular and attractive of Wellington's seaside resorts. Situated on the eastern side of the harbour, with a beautiful sandy beach and nicely laid out grounds, a commodious pavilion, where luncheon and tea are obtainable, also a large tract of native bush, through which numerous walks have been formed, it is a place well worth visiting. Bathing machines on the beach give an opportunity for a pleasant swim in the clear waters of the bay. A first-class ferry service is run regularly (see daily papers for time-table).

Seatoun, Karaka, and Worsler Bay.—These marine suburbs lie about 5 miles south-east from the city by coach, or may be reached in half an hour by steamer (see daily papers for time-table). They command a view of the approaches to Wellington Harbour, are favourite spots for picnickers, and as residential suburbs for the summer have recently become very popular.

Queen's Drive and Island Bay.—This round drive is one of the most popular half-day trips of the city surroundings, and can be done comfortably in 2½ or 3 hours. It skirts the sea, via Oriental Bay, the "Patent

Slip," and Kilbirnie, and about half-way round, Island Bay is reached, on the shores of Cook's Strait. Here a short stay may be made for refreshments, and the return trip continued by way of the suburb of Newtown.

Lower Hutt (BELLEVUE GARDENS).—Although Lower Hutt may be reached by rail (distance 9 or 10 miles), the drive along the water's edge affords a far more enjoyable full or half day's trip. The grounds, 10 acres in extent, are picturesquely laid out, and the collection of New Zealand and other trees and shrubs is one of the most interesting to be seen in the colony. Good hotel accommodation is provided, and tourists desirous of a quiet English-like country house away from the bustle of, yet fairly close to, the city, will find this a pleasant, homely place to stay at.

Of the city's industries, the visitor, if he should feel interested in such, can inspect, at Petone (between Wellington and the Hutt) Woollen and Freezing Companies' Works.

HUTT VALLEY.—This district is reached by train from the city to the Upper Hutt, Belmont, and Silverstream. or it makes an excellent drive by road, or, indeed, ride by bicycle. At the Tatai, the "Oaks" is a popular stopping place. Throughout the whole of this locality splendid trout fishing can be had in season.

Wainuiomata and Lowry Bay.—These points are situated on the opposite shores of the harbour, and are reached by driving via the Lower Hutt. Lowry Bay is 13 miles distant, and Wainuiomata 20; the latter is the source of the main city water supply, and one of the finest of whole day drives; good trout fishing in season can be had also in this vicinity.

CARRIAGES at lowest available rates, for any of the before-mentioned drives can be arranged for at a few minutes' notice, at Cook and Son's Wellington Office.

The days and hours of running of all trains, coaches, and steamers are omitted throughout this book, as they would quickly become misleading owing to changes. For such information refer to current time-tables, or Thos. Cook and Son's local offices.

SOUTH ISLAND.

LEAVING Wellington, steamer should be taken either for Picton or Nelson, the former for preference. A short run of three hours down the harbour and across Cook Strait, and the beautiful **Queen Charlotte Sound** is entered, when a further two hours' steam lands the traveller at Picton. This Sound, and the others in the neighbourhood, are celebrated for their picturesque beauty, their long reaches and calm depths, making together some of the finest pictures of coastal scenery ever met with. This can be seen to a certain extent from the Union Co.'s steamers running between Wellington, Picton and Nelson, via the **FRENCH PASS**.

Picton (Terminus Hotel) possesses a splendid harbour, and is a most beautifully situated town. From here launches run to small settlements or homesteads situated at the head of the many sheltered arms, and to the picnicker or excursionist seeking camping grounds, these inlets are particularly inviting, affording smooth water boating and excellent fishing. A delightful round trip is by launch from Picton to the Grove, coach to Havelock, via Mahakipawa and Cullensville, thence to Blenheim and rail back to Picton. Eighteen miles of railway connect Picton with

Blenheim (Criterion Hotel), a township of 3,500 inhabitants, in promising agricultural country. From Blenheim the coach leaves thrice weekly for **NELSON** (78 miles), the drive being considered one of the finest in New Zealand. The route lies through the famous Rai Valley, and crosses the range at the Rai Saddle. The scenery is diversified, comprising mountain, stream, valley, and some enchanting views of the Northern Sounds. The road being good, and the coach service excellent, the journey is accomplished with ease and pleasure in one day. From Blenheim, there is also a coach running south to **KAIKOURA** on the coast and on to **WAIJU** and **CULVERDEN**, where rail connects with **CHRISTCHURCH**. This route has little attraction to the tourist as compared with that via Nelson, the Buller and Otira Gorges, and is consequently at present little known.

Those who prefer the sea route can continue by the steamer from Picton, through the celebrated FRENCH PASS—a narrow channel through which the tide rushes at a great pace—to Nelson, and commence their overland journey from that point.

NELSON.

Boarding Establishment.—Warwick House.

Clubs.—Nelson and City.

Baggage Agents.—N.Z. Express Co.

NELSON is a town of some 7,000 inhabitants. Situated at the head of Blind Bay, it nestles at the foot of the hills which surround it on almost every side. It is noted for its beauty and mild climate; the latter being considered by medical men to be amongst the finest in the world, Nelson is much recommended as a place of residence for invalids, especially for those suffering from pulmonary complaints. The city is rather more than a mile distant from the port, communication being kept up by train, bus, and tram. Cabs are also always obtainable.

For those who have the time to enjoy them, there are many pretty walks and drives in the neighbourhood, the roads for miles around being exceptionally good.

From Nelson the tourist usually proceeds south by the West Coast Road, passing thus through the famous Buller and Otira Gorges. Having this object in view it is necessary to proceed by the morning train (Tuesdays and Fridays) to

Motupiko (33 miles), where the coach connects same morning with the train. The route followed by the railway from Nelson to Motupiko passes through the lovely Waimea Plains, the hop gardens which line the track on either side reminding the English traveller of Kent. The railway is at present being extended; when the extension is opened for traffic, the coach will start from a point farther on.

Buller River Scenery.—An excellent coach service runs twice a week between Motupiko and Reefton, connecting at Inangahua with a daily service running between Westport and Reefton. The view from the Hope Saddle summit and during the descent into the Hope

Valley is magnificent, the mountain chains rolling back one behind the other into the infinite distance, varying in height from 5,000 to 8,000 feet, with here and there lofty peaks, many of them snow-clad for the greater part of the year. Once in the valley, the Hope River adds a special charm to the landscape, the scene being specially fine where this river, and again where the Rotorua, joins the Buller, which from this point becomes one's travelling companion all the way to Westport. At **Longford**, a halt is made for the night.

On the second day the journey is continued along the bank of the Buller, amidst most beautiful scenery all the way to **LYELL**, a most remarkably situated township, consisting of one curved street cut out of the hillside. "THE GIANT IN SLUMBER," a remarkable piece of Dame Nature's sculpturing, is in view soon after the start from Longford. At Inangahua Junction the road forks, the left branch leading to Reefton (24 miles), and the right to Westport.

Buller Gorge.—From the Junction to Reefton the scenery is not remarkable, but the section from the Junction to Westport is the finest on the whole trip, and the detour down the **BULLER GORGE** should not on any account be omitted. In several places the road is a mere groove in the face of the cliff, which rises perpendicularly out of the river, covered with a rich mantle of the choicest ferns and greenery. These shrubs in places overhang the road, forming a bower of colour and shade varying at every turn. At one point the road has been cut in the face of a granite rock which rises abruptly from the river some 200 or 300 feet. This is known as the "Hawk's Crag." Before and below is the river, and on one side this perpendicular wall of rock, yet along this groove the coach and four bowls in perfect safety. At Inangahua Junction passengers for Westport change into the coach from Reefton, which meets the Motupiko coach at this point.

Westport (Empire and Grand Hotels), situated at the mouth of the Buller River, is the centre and port of a thriving coal-mining district (population 3,000). Those who make a stay here will find a pleasant and interesting excursion in a trip to Cape Foulwind and the Marble Quarries, or to the Denniston Coal Mines; in the latter case the usual order of things is reversed,



THE TUNNEL, BULLER GORGE, N.Z.
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From photo.

THE TUNNEL, BULLER GORGE.

by J. Martin.

and the coal is taken from the top of a mountain instead of from the bottom of a pit. Leaving Westport, there is a daily coach to Reefton (49 miles). This route again traverses the magnificent scenery of the Buller Gorge as far as Inangahua Junction, whence the scenery to Reefton is pleasant, but not worthy of special remark.

Reefton (Dawson's and Stevenson's Hotels) is the centre of an extensive quartz goldfield. A day may be profitably spent in visiting some of the mines in the neighbourhood.

At Reefton the traveller joins the railway for GREYMOUTH and HOKITIKA, or, in the case of those whose time is limited, the train may be taken from Reefton direct to JACKSON and OTIRA, via STILLWATER Junction, connecting there with the coach for SPRINGFIELD.

Greymouth (Revington's Hotel) is a thriving coastal town of about 4,000 inhabitants. Both Westport and Greymouth are connected with Wellington by a frequent but somewhat unreliable steamer service, and travellers who are pressed for time and particularly wish to see the Otira Gorge, can often save a day or two by taking a steamer to or from one of these ports, provided close connections can be made. From Greymouth the journey is continued by railway to Hokitika.

Hokitika (Empire Hotel), the capital of Westland, is a pleasant little township of 2,000 inhabitants, once of considerable commercial importance, but, alas! its greatness departed with the gold. From the tourists' standpoint, however, it is as interesting as ever, surrounded as it is by some of the grandest mountain and most beautiful lake scenery to be found in a land famous for its scenic resorts. Those giants amongst the mountains—Mount Cook (12,349 feet) and Mount Tasman (11,473 feet) seem to stand as monuments at the end of the principal street, although in reality they are some ninety miles away; the view, too, of the snow-clad ranges obtainable from the fire tower in the township is only equalled by that seen from some Swiss mountain hotel.

Lakes Mahinapua and Kanieri, a visit to which will occupy a day and a-half or two days, are particularly pretty and worthy of a visit. The first is reached by rowing boat, or small launch, from the wharf up

the Mahinapua Creek into the lake. Both creek and lake are remarkable for the most perfect mirror-like reflections, while the bush lying between them and the sea-beach is of tropical luxuriance.

A pretty drive of two hours through the bush brings one to Lake Kanieri, a perfect gem, surrounded by noble mountains. Here a boat and guide are provided for the exploration of the various bays, waterfalls, etc. Complete arrangements are made by Messrs. T. Cook and Son for a visit to these charming lakes, which should be seen without fail by all lovers of the beautiful.

Another grand excursion from Hokitika is that to the FRANCIS JOSEPH GLACIER, 90 miles to the south, but as this necessitates a week's riding trip and camping out, it can only as yet be attempted by robust travellers, who are prepared to "rough it." There are other beautiful lakes in the neighbourhood, notably LAKES MAPOURIKA and IANTHEA, but as yet they are difficult of access.

From Hokitika there are daily train and coach services to Kumara.

Kumara (Rugg's Hotel) is a thriving mining town, the surrounding country being occupied by the largest hydraulic mining system in the world. Immense dams many acres in extent have been constructed away in the mountains, from which the water is carried for miles in great flumes and pipes to the scene of action, where it is projected with terrific force against the "face," washing away tons of earth and stones and changing the whole appearance of the country, making valleys where hills once stood, and creating great mounds of stones where the river once ran. SLUCE MINING, as it is popularly called, stands to-day the most romantic of all forms of gold-mining, and the sight of the man at the nozzle controlling the mighty force of water is one to be remembered. All tourists should, if at all possible, devote a day, or at least half a day, to visiting the mines around Kumara. The road from Hokitika to Kumara lies through deserted gold workings and towns, all having a most desolate appearance, lessened in the case of the former by the wonderful growth of a peculiar red fungus and the ferns with which Nature clothes the ruin wrought by man.



From photo.

WARNOCK'S NOB, OTIRA GORGE.

by J. Ring.

From Kumara an excellent coach service runs through to Springfield twice weekly, via the OTIRA GORGE, and also in the reverse direction. The sight near DILMAN'S TOWN, just beyond Kumara, is a remarkable one. The road is on a high elevation, and away below is the bed of the Teremakan, the river itself a mere blue streak in the distance, having been driven out of its natural channel by the "tailings" from the mines on the other side of the road. The whole flat, many acres in extent, is a perfect network of sluice boxes and sludge channels, and presents a most striking appearance to the stranger. Once away from the mining district an excellent road leads through scenery best described as a series of river beds and magnificent forest avenues, but words fail to describe the beauty of the bush through which the coach passes. From Jackson (26 miles) the road and scenery is of the same character till the long crossing of the Otira River is reached, and the ascent commenced of the famous OTIRA GORGE.

Otira Gorge.—At Otira a stop is made for lunch at Terminus Hotel, and passengers meet who have taken rail direct from Reefton. The accommodation here is very good, and for those who wish to take full advantage of the vigorous mountain air, a stay of several days is recommended. The road up the gorge follows the tortuous course of the mountain torrent, crossing and recrossing it by airy-hung bridges, in many places being cut out of the side of the frowning cliff at a dizzy height above the river, which gurgles and roars in the chasm below. Each turn in the road displays some new grandeur, till the last length of the sensational zig-zag is surmounted, and the ROLLESTON GLACIER away on the right is opened up, glistening in the rays of the evening sun. A little more climbing, and the crest of ARTHUR'S PASS is gained, and the coach is rattling away down the other side of the divide, through country of a totally different description. Up to now the forest land has predominated; now trees are conspicuous by their absence, being only seen in the deep gullies. In a little while the DEVIL'S PUNCH BOWL, with its fine waterfall, is reached, and shortly after the tedious crossing of the Wainakariri River, the coach draws up at the **Bealey**, the halting place for the night for both the east and west-bound coaches, which meet here. Next

day the road passes through sheep country, with the homesteads of the various stations dotted here and there, and presenting little of interest, although the monotony is somewhat relieved by the ever changing panorama of the mountains, shutting in the road on both sides. After a rapid descent of PORTER'S PASS,

Springfield (Springfield Hotel) is reached in time to lunch and catch the afternoon train to Christchurch (44 miles). Stoppages are made at conveniently situated hotels along the road from Kumara, at all of which good meals can be depended upon.

Passengers wishing to avoid any fatigue that might arise out of making the train and coach journey between Christchurch and the Bealey, or *vice versa*, in one day, will find comfortable accommodation at the Springfield hotel.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Hotels.—Coker's, Warner's.

Clubs.—Christchurch, Canterbury, and Federal.

Railway Station.—On South Belt, at foot of Manchester St.

Cook's Agency.—Hopkins, Simpson & Co., Hereford Street.

Baggage Agency.—N Z. Express Co., Manchester St.

CHRISTCHURCH is the second largest town in the colony, having a population of about 57,000, and is, too, the only large town that is not at the same time a sea-port. Its port, Lyttelton, with which it is connected by an efficient railway service, lies some eight miles to the east.

It is popularly known as the "City of the Plains," which describes its position to a nicety. Situated on the banks of the River Avon, which winds about through the city, it reminds one of an English university town, such as Cambridge. The surrounding country, the Canterbury Plains, comprises what is perhaps the richest and most fully-developed land in New Zealand. The town is noted for its parks, gardens, and the charming residences of its citizens; the suburbs are numerous and pretty.

Communication between the various parts of the city and suburbs is kept up by omnibus, horse and steam tramway. Hansoms are available for hire in the streets at the following rates:—By distance—From

Railway Station to any place within the City boundary, 1s. For each additional half-mile beyond the City boundary, 6d. By time—Inside City—For any period up to 15 minutes, 1s. 6d.; for each subsequent 15 minutes or less, 1s.; for each hour, 4s. Outside City boundary—For any time not exceeding an hour, 5s.; for every subsequent 15 minutes or less, 1s.

The principal objects of interest and excursions worth making in and around the city are as follows:—

The Museum, in Antigua Street, is considered the finest in Australasia, and should be visited by all who have time. It is open (free) to the public between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on Wednesdays, and from 2 to 5 p.m. on Sundays.

Parks.—Hagley Park, the Government Domain, and the Botanical Gardens bound the city on the west, and are within easy walking distance of the principal hotels. The hatching ponds of the Acclimatisation Society situated here on the banks of the Avon, which flows through the grounds, are specially interesting. Lancaster Park is the recreation ground where the most important athletic carnivals are held.

Places of Amusement, etc.—At the Theatre Royal, Agricultural Hall, Oddfellows' Hall, and Opera House, there are frequent dramatic and musical entertainments. There are good swimming baths in the town. Sumner and New Brighton, which are reached by tram and steam launch, are very popular with the residents. The River Avon affords very pleasant boating.

Drives.—The principal drives are to Sumner, returning via Opawa, Watson's Road, and East Belt (19½ miles); New Brighton, via Avonside, returning via north side River Avon, and Richmond (12 miles); Papanui, Belfast Freezing Works, Kaiapoi Woollen Factory, and back (24 miles). Arrangements for carriages made at Cook's Agency.

Akaroa (Grange's Family Hotel).—This favourite watering-place for the citizens of Christchurch, situated on the eastern shore of the beautiful Bay of Pakiriki, on Banks Peninsula, some 56 miles to the south-east of the Cathedral City, is rather out of the track of the tourist, but for those who wish to spend some time in this part of the colony, no more delightful place could be selected.

It is reached either by steamer from Lyttelton, or rail, coach, or stean launch from Christchurch.

The Hanmer Springs.—These Springs, more a resort of the invalid than the tourist, are situated ninety-three miles from Christchurch, and are reached by rail to Culverden, thence by coach, the through journey being completed in one day. They are much in demand among residents or visitors of the South, whose time will not permit of a journey to the thermal waters of greater repute in the North Island.

The scenery between Christchurch and Culverden is of an interesting nature, yet presents a striking contrast to that of the Lake and Mount Cook regions. On each side of the line the country is studded with farms, green fields and meadows (reminding one of English scenery), alternating with mills, factories, and manufacturing works of various kinds.

At Hanmer there are a number of Springs, ranging in temperature from 90deg. to 120deg., and possessing curative properties in some ways similar to those of the North Island, but less effective in strength and variety, and more limited in volume. They are especially valuable in cases of rheumatic, skin, or nervous complaints. There are several luxurious baths, supplied with hot and cold water, which have been erected by the Government, and there is also a large swimming bath, with commodious dressing-rooms and every accomodation.

The Springs being 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, the air is beautifully clear, bracing, and invigorating, and visitors cannot fail to observe that ere long this district will become a vast sanatorium, to which sufferers from all manner of diseases will be sent to find the healing waters suited to their need.

At Christchurch, the tourist is on the main trunk line of the South Island, which extends right away to Lake Wakatipu and the Bluff. Unless intending to visit Mount Cook and the Southern Alps, the tourist proceeds from Christchurch to Dunedin in one stage, a ten hours' journey by rail; the former is the better course to adopt.

Travellers to New Zealand will find it a great convenience to have their letters, etc., addressed to Cook and Son's offices where they will be taken care of, or when necessary, re-addressed and forwarded elsewhere to meet the convenience of the traveller.

MOUNT COOK.

SIX hours and a-half in the train over the plains, via Timaru, brings the traveller to

FAIRLIE (Grand and Fairlie Hotels), from which rail terminus a coach leaves for the Hermitage, Mount Cook (90 miles), twice a week, the journey occupying two days each way, the night being spent at PUKAKI, where there is a comfortable accommodation house.

The first part of the journey is not particularly interesting, but as regards the remainder, the following, from the pen of a lady visitor, ably depicts the character of the scenery met with:—

“The next point of interest is Lake Tekapo, which comes into sight on descending a hill-side. This is a lovely sheet of water, of the purest blue, recalling the tints on the Lake of Geneva, and indescribably beautiful, as the rays of a westering sun rested upon it, in sheets of turquoise sheen, deepening into sapphire in the shadows of the mountain. At Simon’s Pass a splendid panorama is revealed. Looking south, the mountains of Otago are seen bathed in purple and gold; at our feet is a fertile plain, watered by the Tekapo and Pukaki as they flow down to form the Waitaki, the boundary of the Canterbury Province. On the right we see the fine group of Ben Ohau, containing a lake of the same name. The road rises a little to Dover’s Pass, on crossing which an exquisite scene bursts upon our view: Lake Pukaki lies before us in calm beauty, the majestic pile of Mount Cook, though really forty miles distant, apparently filling up its northern end. There is no room now to complain of the want of atmospheric effects; the soft, delicate tints of the shadows are as lovely as could be conceived; and Mount Cook (Aorangi) the ‘Cloud in Heaven,’ fully vindicates its claims to be the ruling spirit of this romantic region. By-and-by the great Tasman glacier, winding round the base of Mount Cook and surrounded by the group of its attendant peaks, is seen in all its length; and when, finally, on rounding a grand bluff of rock named Sebastopol, we come in sight of the majestic mass of Mount Sefton, with avalanches thundering down from its snow-cornices through every hour of the night and day, and

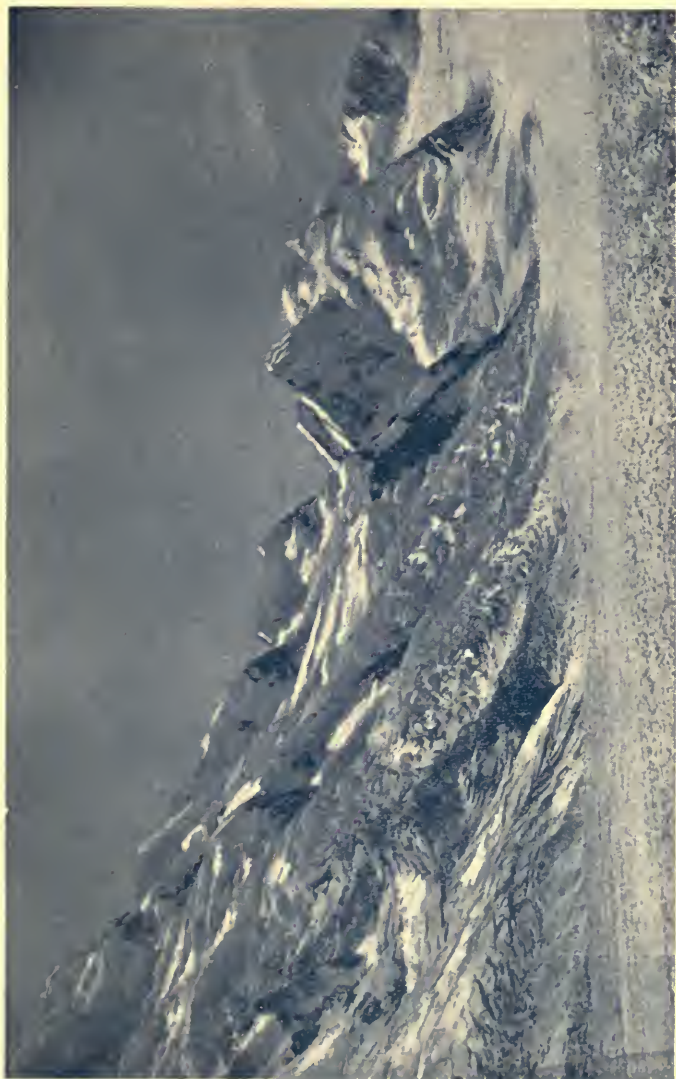
see the 'Hermitage,' nestling against a wooded slope in a broad green vale, we feel indeed that our long journey has led us into Alpine paradise."

The special claim of this place to the Alpine tourist is the easy access to the large glaciers, which run down to within 2,000 feet of the level of the sea.

From the Hermitage, the Hooker and Mueller glaciers are, even for ladies, immediately accessible, as also are near views of the huge ice-cliffs of Mount Sefton, where may frequently be seen huge avalanches forcing up clouds of snow. A view of the great Tasman glacier, the largest of its kind in either hemisphere outside of the Polar regions, would alone repay a visit. There are also a number of other mountains and glaciers, notably the Hochstetter Dome, 11,500 feet; but towering above them all in solemn grandeur, with its pyramid of rock and ice, is Mount Cook, or Aorangi, the Cloud-piercer, 12,349 feet.

One special feature of interest is the marvellous colours produced by the rising and setting sun on the slopes of the vast Alps and on the silent domes of the Mount under frequently-recurring atmospherical conditions. "The gradations of colour have been compared to "streams of rainbow," and "painted windows of a vast cathedral on which the moonlight shone." When these effects are accompanied by the sound of roaring cataracts and avalanches, some faint idea can be formed of the singular advantages such a tour offers to those desirous of a complete change from every-day scenes and vocations.

To the scientific observer abundant sources of interest abound. Professor Von Haast states that "high among the peaks and glaciers of Mount Cook are still going on the powers by which the country was formed—frost, sunshine, torrent, avalanche, and glacier being incessantly at work converting the raw material quarried from mountain scarfs into the floods that swell the Waitaki, and the shingle and soil that make the plains of Canterbury and Otago." Again, "If relief is required from the cloud-piercing mountain, there are dense, dark forests, with beautiful valleys, spreading to the great plains of the Mackenzie country; while the most delicate and sweetest flowers and birds of richest plumage are all within sight and hearing at once."



From photo.

MOUNTS GREEN AND ELIE DE BEAUMONT.

by Burton Bros.

Some time having been spent exploring the many attractions of this Alpine district, the return journey may be made either by the same route to Fairlie Creek, thence train to Dunedin (or Christchurch if journeying northward) or by coach, branching off at Pukaki, via Oamaru, to Kurow, and train to Dunedin, via Oamaru. Special conveyances can also be arranged through any of Cook and Son's offices for the journey between Oamaru and Pembroke (Lake Wanaka), provided sufficient notice be given, and the Cold Lake District be reached via this direct route instead of the rail one via Dunedin. There are no regular coaches running between Pembroke and Oamaru, and this route is consequently not used by tourists as much as it will be when a regular service is established.

D U N E D I N .

Hotels.—Grand, City, Excelsior, and Coffee Palace.

Clubs.—Fernhill and Otago.

Churches.—Anglican—St. Paul's; Presbyterian—First Church and Knox; Wesleyan—Trinity; Roman Catholic—St. Joseph's Cathedral; Congregational—Moray Place; Baptist—Tabernacle; Plymouth Brethren—Choral Hall; Hebrew—Synagogue.

Railway Station.—Ratray and High Streets.

Cook's Office.—95, Princes Street.

Baggage Agents.—N.Z. Express Co., Crawford Street.

DUNEDIN, the chief town of Otago (population, with suburbs, 52,500) is picturesquely situated at the head of an estuary running inland from Port Chalmers, from which it is distant some eight miles. Formerly, steamers of large size could not come farther than the latter port, but now, owing to improved harbour arrangements, and extensive dredging operations, nearly all steamers go right up to the town. Dunedin is admittedly the finest built city in New Zealand, and takes high rank in commercial importance, having at its back a magnificent agricultural, pastoral, and mining country, with extensive woollen, iron, earthenware, leather, and other factories. The city is surrounded by a recreation reserve, called the Town Belt, a walk round which gains for one a most excellent view of the town and surrounding

country. The suburbs are also very fine, and contain some fine residences, especially on the higher levels.

Communication between the various parts of the city and suburbs is kept up by omnibus, horse and cable tramway. A contract for construction of an extensive electric tram service has just been entered into. Hansoms and cabs are available for hire in the streets at the following rates:—By distance—One horse, first half-mile, 1s.; first mile, 1s. 6d.; every additional half-mile, 9d. Two-horse, first half-mile, 1s. 6d.; first mile, 2s.; every additional half-mile, 1s. By time—One horse, 4s. per hour up to third hour, then 3s. per hour. Two horse, 5s. per hour up to third hour, then 4s. per hour. Double fares are charged between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. Sundays and holidays at ordinary rates.

The principal objects of interest and excursions worth making in and around the city are as follows:—

The Museum is in Great King Street, and is open to the public from 12 noon to 4 or 5 p.m. on week days, and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. or 5 p.m. on Sundays; but students and travellers are admitted from 9 a.m. on application to the curator.

Athenaeum and Mechanics' Institute, Octagon.—The reading-rooms are open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. on week days, and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays. Visitors are admitted on application to the librarian.

Places of Amusement, etc.—At Princess Theatre, High and Stafford Streets, there are frequent dramatic and musical entertainments, and concerts at the Garrison and City Halls, Dowling Street, and Choral Hall, Moray Place, the ruling prices of admission being 4s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. for dramatic entertainments and operas, and for concerts 3s., 2s., and 1s.

The Art Gallery is situated in the Museum Buildings, Great King Street. Open daily to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Parks.—Victoria Park is on the west side of the town, between Rattray Street and Mornington.

THE TOWN BELT encircles the city, and the Queen's Drive winds along the ridge of the hills above the town; from these vantage grounds many of the finest views of Dunedin are obtained:

THE BOTANICAL GARDENS are within easy walk, or the tram may be taken to the gate. At Carisbrook, Caledonian, and Northern Recreation Grounds, cricket and football matches and athletic festivals are held.

Nicholls' Creek Waterfall and Leith Valley.—By the majority a trip to this sequestered dell is considered one of the most enjoyable around Dunedin, the distance being about five miles, half of which can be covered in the tram. During the summer months, conveyances leave the Triangle for the Falls at irregular intervals throughout the day.

Waitati and Evansdale, the Peninsula, Brighton, Mosgiel, and Henley form delightful objective points for a day's drive, embracing as they do a variety of pretty and interesting scenery. Arrangements for vehicles can be made at Cook's office.

Taieri Beach is another enjoyable day's outing, the traveller leaving by train for Henley, proceeding thence to the beach by steam launch, returning to town by the same route.

Ocean Beach, St. Clair, Roslyn, Mornington, and Kaikorai Valley are reached by short tram journeys. There are good salt-water swimming baths at St. Clair.

Lawrence, Gabriel's Gully and the **Blue Spur**.—A most enjoyable and interesting trip can be made to these places, the time required being two days. Gabriel's Gully is the site of the first discovery of gold in the colony, and at the Blue Spur probably the greatest gold-slucing and hydraulic elevating works in the Southern Hemisphere can be seen. Dredging for gold is also carried on in this district, and several dredges can be seen at work. The journey is by train, the traveller passing through the magnificently fertile Taieri and Tokomairiro Plains, the scenery *en route* being very pretty.

Thos. Cook & Son issue tickets, and engage accommodation, at any of their offices or agencies for the **West Coast Sounds and South Sea Islands Excursions**. All instructions receive prompt and careful attention.

SOUTHERN LAKES DISTRICT.

From Dunedin the tourist naturally proceeds to the Cold Lakes, to which there is a choice of routes, viz., by rail to LAWRENCE, thence by coach to PEMBROKE (Lake Wanaka), 125 miles, and on to QUEENSTOWN (Lake Wakatipu), 40 miles, or by rail all the way from Dunedin to KINGSTON (Lake Wakatipu). LAKES MANAPOURI and TE ANAU are reached by coach (52 miles) from Lumsden Railway Station, a junction on the line between Dunedin, Kingston, and Invercargill. Tourists arriving at the Bluff can take the rail to any of the points mentioned above, and so make the same connections.

A regular coach service (twice weekly) between LUMSDEN and Lakes Te Anau and Manapouri is maintained from November to end of April. Both routes follow the same road to a junction known as Hillside Creek, where passengers for Manapouri are transferred to the local coach. The general and better plan is to continue to Te Anau, and after taking steamer excursions here, proceed by conveyance, available daily, across to Manapouri, distance about 12 miles. On the return journey to Lumsden, passengers from Manapouri, after a day or two's launch trips on the Lake, are conveyed to Hillside Junction, and there join the mail coach, on its way back from Te Anau. On the forward journey the coach awaits at Lumsden the arrival of the morning train from Invercargill, so that the journey through to either lake may be accomplished in the day.

The grandeur and unrivalled scenery of these southern lakes and the mountains which surround them can be appreciated and understood only when seen. In the past Lakes Te Anau, Manapouri, and Wanaka have been somewhat difficult of access, but now all are readily reached, and each also now possesses a steamer or steam launch, so that the various arms and bays can be visited in safety and comfort. In addition to those here dealt with there are numbers of smaller lakes, which are either of little interest or as yet not opened for traffic. Hurried trips can be made to the principal lakes in a few days, but those will pursue the wisest course who "do" them leisurely and take trips to the



From photo.

THE NARROWS, NORTH FJORD, LAKE TE ANAU.

by Morris.

lesser visited arms. A road connecting Lakes Wakatipu and Te Anau is in process of formation, and when this is completed and regular communication opened, the round trip thus available to these Southern lakes will be without parallel in the colony.

Central Otago Coaching Routes.—The fine and extensive coaching service of Messrs. Craig and Co. opens up the whole of this Central Otago country, there being connections at the present terminal points of railway branches at Dunbach and Wedderburn in addition to that at Lawrence, although the two former are little in demand by the tourist. These coach roads pass through a district dependent mainly upon the mining industry, and in this respect it is interesting, although the greater portion of it cannot boast of any special scenic beauty. The Lakes in this district can be visited with almost equal advantage in any order, and so can be taken according as time-table connections may best suit the traveller.

Lake Te Anau (Lake Te Anau Hotel) lies about seven miles to the north of Manapouri, and is the largest of the lakes, covering 132 square miles. It is 38 miles long, and varies in breadth from one to six miles, its three great arms running out from 10 to 18 miles. Like its neighbour—Manapouri—it is surrounded by mountains covered with dense forest right up to the snow line. In this lake there are countless islands, which add greatly to the beauty. The first view of the lake that is gained from the southern end is very disappointing, but once launched upon its bosom the beauties unfold themselves one by one, and are numerous enough to keep one occupied for days with fresh scenes. With the advent of the new, fast and commodious s.s. "Tawera," visitors may now see all parts of the lake in comfort and safety, and the trip to the head of the lake and return can be made in one day. The scene looking up the Clinton Valley as peak after peak comes into view, together with noble snow-clad mountains rolling back one behind the other until lost in the distance, is one of rare beauty. Amongst other trips that may be mentioned, the Middle Fiord, with its enchanting group of islands at the entrance, or the North Fiord, with its Narrows, form a source of endless enjoyment. At the LAKE HEAD the Government have erected a hut provided

with bunks (for shelter only; blankets, etc., must be taken), but at other places one must sleep on board or camp. The proprietor of the steamer, knowing the requirements, will make all the necessary arrangements. The head of the lake is the starting point for the overland journey to MILFORD SOUND, which trip is dealt with further on in this Handbook.

Lake Manapouri (Murrell's accommodation house) is the most southerly, and probably the most beautiful, of the group. It covers an area of some 50 square miles, delightfully broken up by numerous islands and arms running in all directions, the banks wooded to the water's edge. The lake is entirely surrounded by mountains, the Hunter Range rising some 6,000 feet, and the Spire Peaks over 7,500 feet above the sea level. There is a comfortable accommodation house pleasantly situated at the most accessible part of the lake, and the steam launch "Titiroa" plies regularly to all the chief scenic inlets.

DETOUR TO DEEP COVE, SMITH SOUND.—From the head of Lake Manapouri a delightful and inexpensive detour can be made to Deep Cove, in Smith Sound, where two large and comfortable huts (two rooms in each), stocked with blankets and provisions; have been erected by the Government. A large whaleboat in Deep Cove in readiness for excursions to different points in the Sound is available. The track from Head of Lake to Deep Cove is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and takes about 5 or 6 hours to walk: the saddle is 1,700 feet above sea level, and is not steep; it is quite passable for an ordinary walker, but at present it is hardly advisable for ladies to take the trip. The journey may be made in one day from foot of lake to Deep Cove, one or more days may be spent at the Sound, and one day in return trip to Manapouri. The guide, Mr. R. Murrell, is always available at Manapouri, and complete arrangements can be made at any of T. Cook and Son's offices.

A new route by rail to Otautau, thence coach to Manapouri, will shortly be opened from Invercargill; this will enable tourists to make a round journey to Lumsden, and thus avoid doubling back over the same road.

Lake Wakatipu.—Having for many years been connected with the outer districts by railway, this is the

best known of all the lakes. There are several well-kept hotels on its shores, at different points, and an excellent service of steamers is maintained.

Taking the train to KINGSTON (Lake Wakatipu Hotel)—the terminus of that section of the railway—the traveller will find himself at the south end of the lake, from whence the steamers start. Wakatipu covers an area of 114 square miles, is fifty miles long, and from one to three and a-half miles broad, with ascertained depth of 1,400 feet.

While steaming from Kingston each turn opens up new and delightful vistas of scenery. The mountains surrounding this lake differ from those of Manapouri and Te Anau, rugged, stern and precipitous rocks, almost destitute of vegetation, taking the place of the mountains covered with forests of evergreens.

To the right, where Queenstown comes into view, are the REMARKABLES, a complete chain of jagged, irregular rocks, 7,688 feet high, their peaks covered with snow or enveloped in the clouds.

Queenstown (Eichardt's Hotel and Supreme Court Hotel), called the City of the Lakes, is most picturesquely situated, standing at the elbow nearly midway between Kingston and the Head of the Lake. It is the best known and patronised sanatorium for the invalid in the South Island, the dryness and purity of the atmosphere of the district being peculiarly suited for those suffering from chest diseases, etc. The artist, too, has much here to appreciate, and can always find subjects for the brush.

Four miles from Queenstown by road are the Frankton Rapids, and another four miles brings the tourist to LAKE HAYES, a beautiful sheet of water about a mile square. Passing along the edge of this lake a pleasant drive can be obtained by crossing the Shotover River, passing ARROWTOWN, and thus returning to Queenstown.

Ben Lomond is six miles from Queenstown; tourists fond of a brisk climb should not leave Queenstown without ascending this mountain or Mount Bowen. After passing over Wedge Peak, from which a good view of Wakatipu and Kawarau Valley is obtained, the tourist crosses the "Saddle," when he will see on the right and left hand two high peaks; the former is

Mount Bowen, the latter Ben Lomond. Mount Bowen is easier of ascent, but the view is not so good as that from Ben Lomond. The latter is, indeed, one of the grandest to be obtained in the Southern Hemisphere, and will amply repay the visitor for the fatigue of the climb.

Skippers.—The drive to Maori Point or Skippers Road will be found a most interesting one. The road crosses the Dan O'Connell Range at a height of 4,000 feet, and passes through some very wild and romantic gorge scenery, where nearly two miles of the road had to be excavated from the face of a precipice.

Another very pleasant ride which may be taken is that around the Queenstown Hill *via* Lakes Kirkpatrick and Moke.

Rere Lake.—The steamers during the summer months run cheap excursion trips to the most noted and favourite spots on the shores of Wakatipu, especially to Elfin Bay, whence lovers of nature may enjoy a delightful hour's stroll through a valley of magnificent bush to the shores of Rere Lake, where a scene of surprising beauty bursts on the view—a beautiful sheet of water nestling among the mountains, which are thickly clothed with forest to the water's edge, the snow-capped peaks of the Humboldt Range in the distance enhancing the loveliness of the scene.

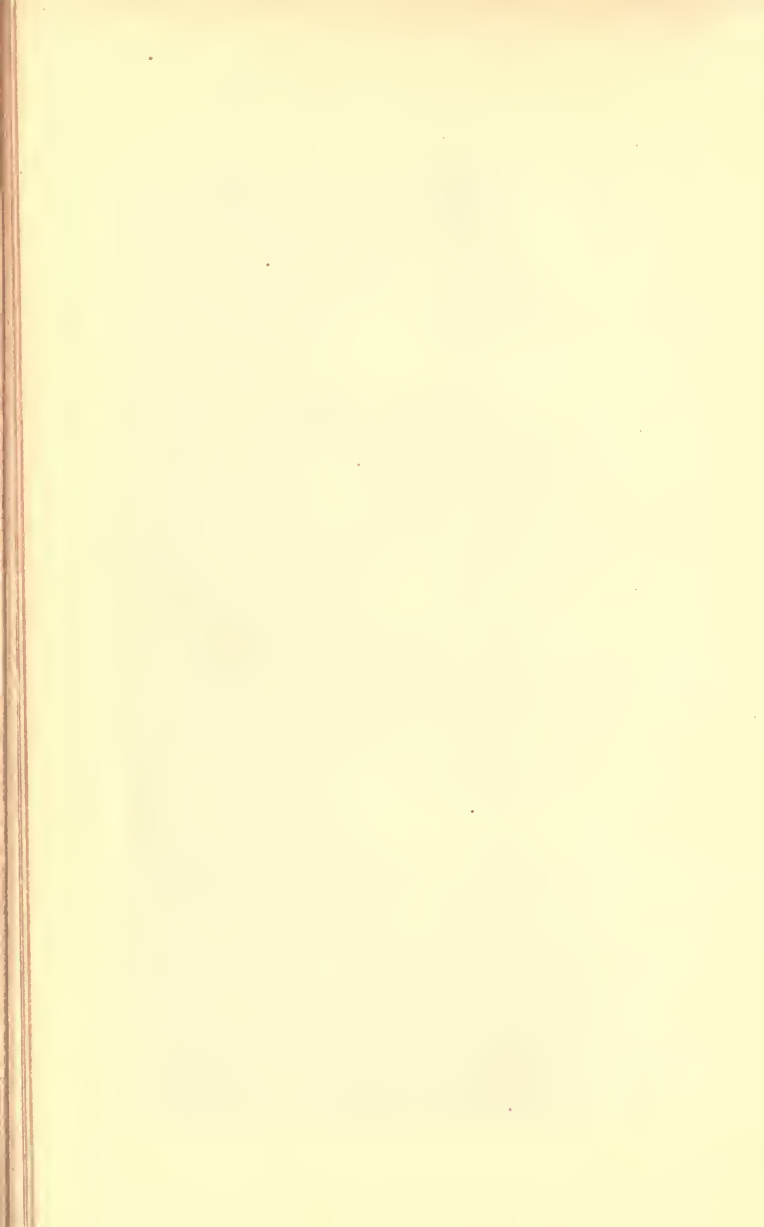
Head of the Lake.—The trip from Queenstown to the Head of the Lake is accomplished by steamer in about three hours. Opposite White Point is Mount Nicholas, 4,827 feet, and farther up, Mount Turnbull, 6,823 feet in height. Then the steamer passes three islands—the only ones in this lake—the largest (Pigeon Island) covered with ferns and native flowering shrubs, being much in favour as a resort for picnic parties. Between Queenstown and the Head of the Lake there are a number of Waterfalls, varying in height and volume, which can be seen while passing in the steamer. Facing the Head of the Lake the scenery is varied and magnificent, a splendid view being obtained of the Richardson Mountains, the Humboldt Ranges, Bald Peak, 5,990 feet, and Mount Bonpland, 8,102 feet, while far behind is Cosmos Peak, 8,000 feet in height, all tipped with white.



From photo.

QUEENSTOWN, LAKE WAKATIPU.

by Morris.



Glenorchy (Hotels, Mt. Earnslaw and Glenorchy) is the terminus of the steamer journey, and the starting point for the excursions which abound at the Head of the Lake. Mr. Harry Birley, of the Mt. Earnslaw Hotel, has made for himself quite a reputation as a guide to the glaciers and mountain peaks, and was the first to scale Mt. Earnslaw.

About eight miles from Glenorchy up the Dart River there is a glacier easy of access. Lake Harris, which is 4,000 feet above the sea level, is eighteen miles from Lake Head; there is a bridle-track for fifteen miles, and the last three miles must be walked.

Routeburn Valley, to as far as the Mountain Hut, about 17 miles, makes an admirable one-day trip; for those who can spare the time, the excursion should be extended to Lake Harris, staying the night at the Mountain Hut.

Diamond Lake and Paradise (Aitken's Accommodation House) lies about 12 miles from Glenorchy, and is a truly lovely spot. Beautiful in itself, it is surrounded by awe-inspiring mountains crowned with snow and glaciers.

Other Excursions.—There are two routes from Glenorchy to the celebrated glaciers of Mount Earnslaw: The easier and more interesting is that up the Rees Valley, the distance being 25 miles, the road skirting the base of the Richardson Range.

A ride or walk of ten miles from Glenorchy will bring the tourist to the top of Mount Alfred, where a grand view of five lakes can be obtained.

Many other excursions, such as the Rees Valley, Lennox Falls, Upper Dart Valley, should not be missed—indeed, weeks can be spent in this neighbourhood seeing Nature in her grandest aspect.

Travellers who have arrived at Queenstown by railway and steamer can vary their route when leaving by proceeding by coach *via* Cromwell to Lawrence (131 miles), and there joining the railway to Dunedin, a two days' journey in all. By this route also, Lake Wanaka can easily be included.

WANAKA.—Lake Wanaka is reached by regular coach from Queenstown twice weekly during the summer months. The distance to PEMBROKE (Russell's Hotel) is forty-two miles direct from Queenstown over

the Crown Range. Twenty miles from Queenstown is "Roaring Meg"; at this place a mass of rock blocks the waters of the Kawarau, which finds an outlet under the rock, forming a sight novel in the extreme.

Wanaka is a very beautiful lake, well wooded, and providing scope for numerous excursions. It contains several small islands, and near the summit of one of these is a small lake covering ten acres, and which is some 500 feet above Lake Wanaka itself, and over 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The s.s. "Theodore" plies daily, as required (Sundays excepted) during the tourist season, November to March, visiting Glenohu, Clutha, and Minarette Bays, Lake McDougall, Manukau Island, and other attractive spots.

From Wanaka the traveller can proceed either *via* Queenstown and Kingston by rail to Dunedin or Invercargill, or the Northern-bound tourist by coach *via* Cromwell to Lawrence, thence by train to Dunedin; or, by special conveyance direct to Mount Cook *via* Omaru and Pukaki, a two days' journey of 133 miles.

I N V E R C A R G I L L.

Hotels.—Southland Club and Albion.

Cook's Agency.—W. B. Scandrett, corner Dee and Esk Sts., and at Bluff.

Baggage Agents.—N.Z. Express Co.

TRAVELLERS arriving in New Zealand at the BLUFF make their way at once to

Invercargill, with which it is connected by railway, distance 18 miles. Invercargill is a thriving town of about 10,000 inhabitants, supported by a fine agricultural and pastoral district. It is a starting point for the celebrated Southern Lakes. The railway runs direct to Kingston, on Lake Wakatipu, passing Lumsden (for Lakes Manapouri and Te Anau) on the way; another line runs north-easterly to Dunedin, a journey of seven and a-half hours.

Those who desire boating and sea-fishing, and can spare a week in the Invercargill district, should take the steamer on Wednesdays for Stewart Island, where some of the most lovely bush and delightful inlets, bays, and islands may be visited.

THE WEST COAST SOUNDS.

THE Union Company's Annual Summer Excursions to the West Coast Sounds, which have been carried out with such great success for the past 20 years, are repeated each season. The steamer usually leaves Dunedin about the middle or end of January for the round trip.

Most of the sea travelling is done in the early morning before breakfast, and as the Sounds are distant a few miles from each other, the vessel is only at sea for an hour or two each day. The remainder of the time is spent sailing up and down in perfectly smooth water, or lying at anchor in the Sounds. A steam launch and a fleet of boats are placed at the disposal of passengers, who can arrange fishing and sketching expeditions, as well as picnics on shore.

A feature of the excursions is the entertainments, such as dances and concerts, given on board each evening. Professional musicians (vocal and instrumental) accompany the excursion for the purpose of contributing to the entertainment of passengers.

Of recent years the discovery of the SUTHERLAND FALLS and other wonders has added greatly to the attractions of Milford Sound. In addition to the Sutherland, there are other splendid waterfalls, such as the BOWEN and STIRLING, while the valleys of the Arthur and the Cleddau at the head of the Sound are famed for the beauty and grandeur of their scenery. Lake Ada, in the latter, lying between Milford Sound and Sutherland Falls, is a lake of extreme beauty. A track has been made to the head of Bowen Falls, thus adding another attraction to this romantic region. Boats have been placed by the Government and the Company on Lake Ada for the use of their passengers and of excursionists proceeding to the Sutherland Falls.

Usually a stay of two days in Milford Sound (Sutherland's Accommodation House) is arranged for, so that the chief points of interest in this wonderful locality can be thoroughly explored, and plenty of time be given for the trip to the Sutherland Falls.

Full particulars of these Sounds Excursions can be had at any of T. Cook and Son's offices, and passages there booked in advance. Early application for berths is recommended.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO THE SOUNDS.

Milford Sound.—The overland route from Te Anau to the Sutherland Falls, the highest in the world (1,904 feet), and on to Milford Sound, is without doubt the finest known stretch of scenery in the whole length and breadth of the land. The Government have done much to make the route practicable by making tracks, and building bridges and huts, the latter being erected at convenient distances apart. The route follows the Clinton Valley, presenting ever-changing views of river, bush, and mountain scenery, and rises by an easy grade of 1,300 feet in the 11 miles to the Government hut at Lake Mintara, a small but beautiful lakelet at the foot of McKinnon's Pass; it then ascends 1,500 feet in a mile and a-quarter (this being the only stiff climb in the journey) to the top of the Saddle, 3,500 feet above sea-level, the view from which point is one of the most magnificent Alpine scenes in the world, and amply repays the trouble to obtain it. The descent to Beech huts is 2,500 in about two and a-half miles, whence it is a mile easy going to Sutherland Falls. Beech huts are twelve miles from Milford, four miles of which is by boat on Lake Ada. The grades are not heavy, and the track is good; this part of the journey occupies about seven hours. Two new huts capable of accommodating about forty people have been erected at Sutherland Falls. At Milford there is a most comfortable accommodation house, kept by Sutherland, the discoverer of the Falls. In close proximity to Milford there is a splendid Ice Fall, and a very beautiful glacier, both of which are of easy access, and well worth a visit, as also is the Bowen Fall, which is close to Sutherland's. Many ladies during last season visited both the falls and Milford; and provided a guide and plenty of time be taken (say four or five days for the return trip from the Head of the Lake), there is no obstacle to prevent anyone "doing" this route.

Guiding.—Our readers are advised not to make the trip without a guide, as without such aid the journey would be extremely fatiguing, and be attended with some danger. In the case of parties starting from

Milford, it is necessary to arrange for the guide to meet them at Milford, as none are obtainable on the spot. Arrangements for guiding can be made at any of Thos. Cook and Son's offices.

In his delightful book, "Camp Life in Fiordland," Mr. W. McHutcheson thus describes this most beautiful region:—"Standing on the vantage ground of the rising valley, and surveying for the first time the whole sweep of the Clinton, we were absolutely struck dumb with amazement. The scene was one of unparalleled grandeur. We found ourselves in a chasm a mile or so wide; on each side stupendous walls of black granite reared their frowning precipices 3,000 feet and 4,000 feet high, while away aloft, still higher, rose mighty snow-capped mountain peaks, whose majestic summits seemed to touch the very sky. . . . A most luxuriant vegetation filled the valley to overflowing, and spread itself over the face of the precipitous cliffs wherever it could find a foothold, and in a thousand places where no foothold at all seemed possible. . . . Yes, truly it was a wondrously wild and really sublime sight which met our eyes. . . .

"Emerging from our avenue we find ourselves almost immediately at the foot of the eighth wonder, the highest known waterfall in the world. Like all other sublime works of Nature, the Sutherland Falls grow upon the beholder as he looks. The longer one stands before the mighty column of descending water the more is he impressed with its majesty and power. . . .

"Ten minutes after we had turned to take our 'last fond look,' I entirely forgot there was such a spot as the Sutherland Falls in existence. The fact is that just about that time a still grander and more noble sight burst into view, and we were for a time oblivious to all else. When we entered the last turn of the avenue to Beech Hut we found ourselves suddenly, and for the first time, really face to face with The Castle Rock, and enjoying an uninterrupted view from the base to summit of that stupendous marvel. . . . Picture for yourselves, if you can, a single shaft of black polished granite, symmetrical as a pyramid, shapely as Cleopatra's Needle, and rising up out of a deep wild gorge without a break or blemish for more than *a mile and a-quarter in vertical height.*"

OFFICES AND AGENCIES

OF

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Telegraphic Address—"COUPON," London.

LONDON BRANCH OFFICES.

CITY OFFICES—99, Gracechurch Street, E.C.; 81, Cheapside, E.C.
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HOTELS—First Avenue, De Keyser's Royal, Langham, Metropole, Victoria, Carlton, and Russell.
STRAND—Forecourt, Charing Cross Terminus, W.C.
EUSTON ROAD—Front of St. Pancras Station, N.W.

PROVINCIAL OFFICES.

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BIRMINGHAM—Stephenson Place, and 64, Corporation Street
BLACKBURN—5, Railway Road
BOLTON—68, Deansgate, and 140, Newport Street
BRADFORD—8, Exchange, Market street
BRIGHTON—50, King's Road
BRISTOL—49, Corn Street
BURNLEY—92, St. James Street
DUBLIN—117, Grafton Street (opposite Trinity College)
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GLASGOW—83, Buchanan Street
HULL—5, Carr Lane
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LEEDS—4, Royal Exchange
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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—109, Grey Street
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OLDHAM—110, Yorkshire Street
ROCHDALE—82, Drake Street
SHEFFIELD—Mark t Place
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SUNDERLAND—269, High St. West
WALSALL—3, Her Majesty's Theatre, Park Street
WOLVERHAMPTON—Victoria Buildings, Lichfield Street

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a **DETROIT**—323, Hammond Buildings
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a **HAMILTON**—11, James Street
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a **NEW HAVEN**—708-705, Chapel St.
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a **PATERSON** (N. J.)—Corner of Ward and Main Streets
PHILADELPHIA—828, Chestnut Street
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a **QUEBEC**—32, St. Louis Street
a **ROCHESTER**—20, State Street
SAN FRANCISCO—621, Market St.
a **ST. JOHN** (N.B.)—97, Prince William Street
a **ST. LOUIS**—9th and Locust Sts.
a **SYRACUSE** (N.Y.)—127, East Washington Street
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a **Worcester**—396, Main Street

Offices and Agencies of THOS. COOK & SON—Continued.

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ALGIERS—3, Boulevard de la Republique
 AMSTERDAM—88, Damrak
 BERGEN (Norway)—(Summer only)
 BRINDISI—Strada Marina
 BRUSSELS—41, Rue de la Madeleine
 BUDAPEST—Vigadoter, 1
 CANNES—3, Rue de la Gare. (Closed from May to November)
 CARLSBAD—Markt. (Summer only)
 CHRISTIANIA—20, Akersgaden (opposite the Storthing). (Summer only)
 COLOGNE—1, Domhof
 FLORENCE—10, Via Tornabuoni
 GENEVA—90, Rue du Rhone
 GENOA—17, Piazza della Meridiana, Via Cairoli
 GIBRALTAR—Waterport St. (corner of Parliament Laue)
 HAMBURG—89, Alsterdamm
 INTERLAKEN—Chalet Jungfran. (Summer only)
 LAUSANNE—16 Place St. Francois. (Summer only)

LUCERNE—Schwaneplatz
 MADRID—Carrera de San Geronimo
 MALTA—908 Strada Reale, Valetta
 MARSEILLES—118 Rue Noailles
 MENTONE—10, Avenue Felix Faure. (Closed from May to November)
 MILAN—7, Via A. Manzoni
 MONTE CARLO—Credit Lyonnais, Avenue des Beaux Arts. (Winter only)
 MONTREUX—Arcades du National, Ron Port
 NAPLES—Piazza de Martiri
 NICE—16, Avenue Massena
 PARIS—1, Place de l'Opera
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PART II.

SHOOTING AND FISHING.

To those in search of sport with rod or gun, New Zealand offers an endless variety, and although space prevents any minute details in this direction, the following brief notes giving the shooting and fishing resorts of the colony may prove useful. The fullest information in detail can be obtained from Government and local handbooks on the subject.

SHOOTING.

Seasons.—The game season throughout New Zealand varies from time to time, according to the ruling of the Acclimatisation Society of each district, the months generally fixed on being May, June and July; enquiries should be made at the different centres from the local secretaries of the Societies, where particulars can also be obtained regarding licenses, fees, etc. No license to carry firearms is required in the colony.

List of Native Game.—Native Game includes all native animals and birds mentioned in the Fourth Schedule to the Animals' Protection Act, and any other native animals and birds which shall be declared to come within the provisions of this Act relating to Native game. The list includes wild duck of any species, Pied Stilt Plover, Wild Geese, Dotterell, Native Pigeon, Teal, Black Stilt Plover, Quail, Swamp Hens. Any of these may be killed during the prescribed season without license, and rabbits may be killed at any time, as they are not protected.

Imported Game and Deer.—The Chinese Pheasant and Californian Quail are the only imported birds which have become thoroughly acclimatised, most of the other importations having disappeared almost entirely from many districts where they had been liberated. Pheasants are numerous in many parts of the North Island, principally near Maori cultivations. Californian Quail are to be found in great numbers all over the North Island,

and the northern parts of the South Island. They afford great sport, lying very close, and rising one after the other to a good pointer or setter.

Shooting in Hot Lake District.—The following are some of the chief resorts in the Hot Lake District where good game shooting can be had:—

DUCKS, Gray: More or less on any waters around Rotorua, especially on Lakes Rotoiti, Kotoehu, and Rotoma; good shooting will be found also nearer Auckland and at Tauranga, Te Puke, Maketu, and Matata. **PIGEONS:** At Mamaku and the same vicinity as above. **PHEASANTS** are plentiful all around Rotorua, within an easy radius and at end of Lake Rotoiti. They are reported abundant at Galatea, Te Puke, Maketu, Tauranga, Matata, etc. **QUAIL**, of the Australian variety, will be found everywhere in this district, and Californian further afield. **HARES:** Anywhere in this resort.

Deer.—It is only within the last seven or eight years that much attention has been paid to the Red Deer in this colony, and, from the large numbers of shed horns of unusually large size that are found from time to time, it seems pretty certain that good heads were plentiful in days gone by. That, of course, would be a natural result of the deer having had twenty-five years' undisturbed possession of good, fertile soil, sown with English grasses, luxuriant native vegetation, and a very temperate climate.

In the Wairarapa district (Wellington), especially those parts where the deer frequent, the land is generally of limestone formation, and to that fact is attributed in a great measure the rapid and large growth of horn which occurs. On the Island of Motutapu, within ten miles of Auckland, may be seen hundreds of Fallow Deer. Sportsmen visiting Auckland, who are fortunate enough to secure an introduction to the owner, are sure of a rare treat if invited to a little deer stalking on the island. In the Waikato district, Cambridge and Okoroire, Fallow Deer are plentiful, and good heads are frequently obtained. At Carnarvon, about a hundred miles from Wellington, Sambur Deer have been liberated, and are reported to be increasing rapidly. At Nelson, in the northern part of the South Island, Red and Fallow Deer are numerous, but the Red Deer antlers do not there attain anything like the same dimen-

sions as in the Wellington district. On the West Coast of the South Island a herd of Fallow Deer has been turned out, and farther South, near Palmerston, a few Axis Deer and some Red Deer are found, while still farther south, Fallow Deer are plentiful in the Tapanui district. On the mountains in Central Otago, near Lakes Wanaka and Hawea, Red Deer are numerous, and good heads are obtained therefrom.

This country is well adapted for deer, and there are hundreds of miles of mountainous land where they could multiply, and would, in the course of years, convert what is now practically waste land into a permanent Paradise for sportsmen.

Guns.—The attention of sportsmen is called to Section 4 of "The Animals' Protection Act Amendment Act, 1889," which reads thus:—"No person shall kill or destroy any game or native game, or shoot at, or attempt to shoot at any game, or native game, with any swivel-gun or punt-gun, or with any instrument other than a shoulder-gun, of which the bore does not exceed the size known as number ten at the muzzle, and the barrel of which does not exceed thirty-six inches in length, or with any gun exceeding ten pounds in weight."

TROUT FISHING.

It is a most remarkable fact that in its native state, New Zealand, with its magnificent country, was practically destitute of animals, and that its magnificent rivers and streams were also, with the exception of a few species of worthless native fish, absolutely barren. Happily the New Zealander can now proudly say, *nous avons change tout cela*. Game of all kinds has been introduced and thriven, but the most successful branch of acclimatisation work has been the introduction of trout. True, the attempt to introduce the salmon has up to the present been fruitless, in spite of large sums of money spent in the attempt; the fish have gone to the sea in large numbers, and in a most healthy condition, but they have not yet returned.

The trout has, however, taken very kindly to his new home at the Antipodes, and most of the rivers of both islands are well stocked with the speckled beauties. Not only has the trout increased and multiplied at an enormous rate, but it has attained a size quite unknown in its native rivers. In Lake Wakatipu trout have been

taken up to 36lb. in weight, while in many of the southern rivers there are fish weighing 30lb. Space does not, however, permit us to attempt to give any adequate idea of New Zealand as the angler's paradise. Mr. Spackman's excellent work is the only attempt to do so, and to the tourist who intends to have three or four months' trouting in New Zealand, it is certainly a good *vade mecum*. The most we can do is to say to the tourist angler, that he will find trout in abundance all through New Zealand, that he will get good fishing in certain well-known districts, but that, roughly speaking, he will get the finer fishing the farther he gets from the ordinary angler's haunts, to the rivers of the back country. Local anglers are always willing to give information about fishing in their district, and such information is always the best.

Good fishing is to be had in most of the southern Otago rivers, of which the best probably are—the Upper Mataura and its tributaries, the Waipahi and the Pomohaka. Clinton is a good centre for the south Otago fishing, for there are a large number of good and well-stocked streams and rivers within easy reach. The Otamete (railway station Mandeville, near Gore), is a perfect trout river, and the proprietor of the land through which it flows wisely allows trout to be taken with fly only. From Dunedin many fine streams can be reached in a few hours. In the north of Otago the Waitaki, within its mile-wide river bed, contains many fish of enormous size; in this river some few years past eleven fish were caught by one rod in a day's fishing which averaged 13½lb. each. In Canterbury, we have a large class of rivers of the Waitaki type, viz., snow rivers with very wide shingly beds. Such are the Opihi, Orari, Rangitata, Rakaia, Ashburton, Selwyn, etc.; in all of these grand sport may be had, but they are fickle rivers; a hot nor'-wester will in a few hours bring the milk-white snow water down from the mountains, and spoil the fishing. In many of these rivers large quantities of splendid trout are caught with the minnow. Temuka is perhaps the best fishing centre for the angler-tourist, for within a radius of a few miles there are half-a-dozen good rivers and streams giving excellent fly fishing and minnow fishing by day or by night. Excellent accommodation is obtainable in Temuka. Seve-

ral streams in the neighbourhood of Nelson are well-stocked. Wellington has, within easy reach by rail, many excellent streams, such as the Wainui, Hutt, and Mangaroa, which have been most liberally stocked with trout.

Large numbers of sportsmen visit the Rangitaiki district, on the Napier-Taupo road, each season, where excellent "catches" are made, the streams being easy of access.

The fishing in the various streams of the Upper Wai-kato and Rotorua is now a source of attraction for its sport, the various rivers being well-stocked with trout of both the Brown and Rainbow species. To a large extent the banks are well cleared, thus enabling the disciples of Izaak Walton to freely exercise their art, and "good catches" are so much in evidence that numbers are visiting these wonderful regions on this account alone. When it is considered that the streams and rivers are almost numberless, and extending over a vast tract of country, it can be easily understood that the fish are rapidly increasing, both in numbers and weight, and it will be many centuries hence before even the possibility of the streams being "fished out" ever presents itself. The fish average from 3 to 6 pounds' weight, and bags of from 25 to 40 pounds are of daily occurrence. Okoroire is in the heart of the fish country, and licenses for half or whole season, also fishing requisites, can be obtained at the hotel. Rotorua and surroundings have of late afforded some excellent sport for fishermen, the local streams abounding in fish. Some very big catches have been made, 2 rods landing 210 fish in nine days at Galatea.

Trout fishing begins generally with October and ends with April, but each society fixes its own season.

Each province in New Zealand has its own Acclimatization Society, but if the visitor takes out a license in any one district, the other societies, as a matter of courtesy, endorse the license for their districts, so that one license will carry the visitor all over New Zealand.

A great deal of money has been spent by the Government, and every effort is being made to improve the "fishing" of New Zealand, so that angling should in a short time become one of the colony's principal attractions.

GEYSERS: THEIR CAUSE AND EFFECT.

By JOSIAH MARTIN, F.G.S.

THE volcanic system of the North Island of New Zealand appears to radiate from the central elevated plateau which culminates in the mountain peaks of Tongariro, Ngauruhoe, and Ruapehu. With the exception of the beautiful isolated cone of Mt. Egmont on the west, nearly all the volcanic rocks, which cover such a large part of the surface of the country, appear to have originated from vents or fissures radiating from the central elevation in a direction between N.E. and N.W., and five well-defined lines of fracture may be traced on which are situated the most important points of eruption, active and extinct.

If the right hand be held palm downwards, the position of the thumb and fingers will indicate approximately the direction of these radial lines. The wrist may be taken to represent the central volcanoes, and the back of the hand the area of Lake Taupo. The thumb will then indicate the range which passes along the west of the Waikato and across the Manukau Heads. The index finger, directed N.W., will denote the line of volcanoes, etc., through the peninsula of North Auckland, including Waiwera, Bay of Islands, and North Cape. The middle finger, pointing N., will show the direction of the Thames and Coromandel Range, including Te Aroha, and extending to the Great Barrier. The ring-finger, pointing N.N.E., the line will include Wai rakei, Wakarewarewa, Rotorua, Tikitere, Rotoiti, to Maketu. The little finger, N.E., will be in line with



From photo.

WAIKITI GEYSER, WHAKAREWAREWA.

by J. Martin.

the most recently active Tarawera fissure, including Tauhara Mountain, Rotokawa, Paeroa, Waiotapu, Rotomahana, Tarawera, Mount Edgecombe to White Island.

These great radial lines are frequently united near their origin by transverse faults or fissures, generally at right angles to their course. Many of the most active geysers and boiling springs are situated on some of these fissures, while other faults are indicated by depressions of greater or less extent.

The geyser district presents within a comparatively small area types of nearly all the various phenomena of thermal activity, upon a gradually ascending scale of magnitude, admirably situated for the purpose of observation and comparison.

The primary cause of these remarkable displays is undoubtedly the proximity, at no great distance from the surface, of large masses of igneous rock, which are slowly parting with that excessive heat which in a previous era has been manifested in the more energetic forms of volcanic activity.

Subterranean streams of water penetrating through the soil, and traversing such a heated region, reappear at the surface as thermal springs. The temperature of the rock, and the resistance offered to the escape of the heated fluid, will determine the character of the spring and the intensity of the eruptive force.

When the force is of low intensity, the eruption forms hot springs, steam jets, or mud volcanoes. When the degree of heat and pressure is increased, the eruption then takes the form of fumaroles, geysers, or explosive outbursts.

Hot Springs.—The extraordinary variety of hot springs which occurs in numerous well-defined areas throughout the district forms three distinct groups—(1) **CONSTANT.**—Springs maintaining a uniform regularity in volume, temperature, and mineral constituents—as the cooking springs at Ohinemutu, and the baths of Rotorna. (2) **PERIODICAL.**—The volume and temperature of these springs vary considerably, according to the direction of the wind or the season of the year. This may be observed at the bathing pools of Tokaanu,

and the Te Koutu pool, Ohinemutu. (3) **INTERMITTENT.**—Springs active at uncertain intervals only, several examples of which occur at Rotorua.

Low Pressure Steam Jets.—Through the soft rocks on the beach at Ohinemutu, and at many other places in the neighbourhood, and also through numerous vents and fissures in the harder rocks in the vicinity, steam is constantly escaping in a number of hissing jets.

These escapes are often utilised by the Maoris for culinary purposes, a steam oven or digester being extemporised by placing a bottomless box over the steam jet, and covering the contents with a sack or cloth; several illustrations of this may be seen at Ohinemutu and Whakarewarewa.

Issuing from below the surface of lakes or pools, these steam jets cause the local increase of temperature observed by bathers on the shores of Rotorua, while in confined areas of basins, escaping steam produces constant effervescence or rapid ebullition, as may be seen in the Champagne Pools of Waiotapu and Wairakei. Breaking through small quantities of water, the steam jet issues with rythmical action and forms a regular pulsator, as at the Donkey Engine, Wairakei, and the Pain Killer Spring, Sulphur Point.

Mud Volcanoes.—The continued escape of steam through soft rocks assists their decomposition into clay of various colours, and around the centre of action will be formed pits, cauldrons, craters, or cones, according to the consistency of the ejected material. Some very fine examples of the various forms may be seen at Whakarewarewa, Waiotapu, and Wairakei.

Fumaroles.—The escape of high-pressure steam through funnel-shaped openings or blow-holes, may be observed at Tikitere, Karapiti, and elsewhere. The first-named forms around its orifice a deposit of sublimed silica, which must have been dissolved and vaporised by the issuing steam in its passage through the rock—an evidence of intense heat combined with very high pressure.

Geysers.—The beautiful and startling displays given by the various geyser fountains never fail to arrest the attention of the visitor, and always stimulate

the wondering enquiry as to the cause of these remarkable outbursts of energy. Upon investigation it is found that these remarkable appearances are only a modification of the phenomena of escaping steam, but under slightly different conditions from those previously described.

When the escape of steam (or super-heated water) is interrupted by an accumulation of cooler water within a tube or reservoir having an external opening more or less directly vertical, the temperature of the water is gradually raised. When near boiling point, the pressure is suddenly relieved by the liberation of bubbles of steam, or by the rise and overflow of the water; the equilibrium being thus destroyed, the imprisoned steam expands rapidly, and, rushing through the tube, carries forward with it a large quantity of hot water, which is ejected by a series of spasmodic impulses in feathery fountains of spray, enveloped in dense clouds of finely diffused vapour.

The intensity of the eruptive force exhibited during geyser action depends upon certain conditions which are now well understood. By a recognised law in physics, water under pressure boils at a higher temperature than in an open vessel, and this pressure increases about one pound per square inch for every two feet of water in the tube, the boiling point being raised in the following proportion:—With 10ft. pressure the boiling point is raised 16° F.; for 20ft. it is 29° F.; for 40ft., 45° F.; 50ft., 54° F.; and at 100ft. the increased pressure will be 50lb., and the boiling point will be about 298° F., or 86° above the normal.

Thus in a geyser reservoir, at a depth of 100ft., the steam will have to accumulate an extra pressure of 50lb. before it is able to lift the column of water in the tube; it will then escape with a tremendous rush, and continue its discharge until all its surplus energy is released. If a geyser tube be nearly vertical and full of boiling water, it is possible to stimulate it into activity by reducing the pressure. This is done naturally, when large bubbles of steam, rising through the water reduce its weight; the same result may be obtained artificially, by adding soap to the alkaline water in the tube; this gradually converts the water into

froth, and so soon as the point is reached when the pressure of the column becomes less than the expansive force of the imprisoned steam, the latter will escape and produce all the phenomena of geyser action, but the duration of the display will be proportionately decreased.

There are three distinct types of geyser action to be observed in this district: (1) **THE INTERMITTENT**, in which the accumulations of steam are liberated with a sudden outburst of activity of very short duration, and at uncertain intervals, "**THE CROW'S NEST**," Taupo; **WAIKITE** and **KERERU**, at Whakarewarewa, being familiar examples. (2) **PERIODICAL**.—**POHUTU**, at Whakarewarewa, the finest geyser in the country, is a very good type of a periodical geyser—its discharge, when not interfered with, occurs at regular periods, and will continue as a beautiful display sometimes for two or even three hours. **WAIKOROHII** is a smaller geyser on the same fissure, and **TE WAIROA** is another splendid example in the same locality, although it has very uncertain periods of activity. (3) **THE EXPLOSIVE**.—With wonderful variety of form, in curiously beautiful situations, Wairakei exhibits numerous examples of explosive geysers. The **GREAT WAIRAKEI** Geyser, which may be considered as a type, has a deep funnel-shaped basin. After a short period of rest, the water rises rapidly with a deep, gurgling roar; then the contents surge in steaming waves; this is followed by a powerful upheaval in the form of a dome, of the whole contents of the basin. From this mass, when relieved from tension, there suddenly flash in various directions, explosive outbursts of steam and spray. After this violent display of energy, the water sinks once more in the basin, or perhaps withdraws into the tube to repeat the same phenomena after an interval of six or eight minutes.

THE TWINS Geyser exhibits similar manifestations, but of more complicated character.

Should the amount of heat at the source of a geyser be reduced, the bubbles of steam would probably escape through the tube into the basin without causing geyser action. This singularly beautiful phenomenon may be observed at the **LIGHTNING POOL**, Wairakei, where the

ascending globes of steam flash like balls of light as they rise from the depths and are absorbed in the cooler water of the basin.

The return of the chilled water into the geyser funnel acts immediately as a check upon its action, and, if the quantity thus flowing in be increased, the geyser will be effectually silenced for a time. If, on the other hand, the influx of cooled water can be checked or controlled, geyser action will be stimulated and increased.

Explosion Craters.—In the Waiotapu Valley there are numerous funnel-shaped craters, which have been caused at different times by sudden explosions of steam breaking through the surface. Equilibrium has been disturbed either by an accumulation of eruptive force, or by the reduction of the power of resistance. The explosion is usually followed by geyser action, and discharges of mud gradually give place to water; the activity then slowly subsides until it is finally extinguished.

The slopes of Mount Kakaramea present numerous examples of a similar character. The outbreak of TARAWERA, an eruption upon a far grander scale, which was followed by the opening of several vast explosion craters along the line of activity, was an exhibition of the terrible effects of volcanic energy, similar in character, but vastly superior, to the displays of thermal activity still to be observed through this remarkable district.

WAIMANGU, the latest manifestation of thermal energy, is an explosive crater, seated upon a fissure of considerable depth, which is supplied by a large volume of water—probably from Rotomahana. The pressure which here accumulates is volcanic in its intensity, and the major explosions have all the appearance and characteristics of miniature volcanic eruptions. The ejected fragments are principally of rhyolitic rock, charged with high pressure steam, which escapes as soon as the resistance of the discharge is overcome, the falling stones leaving behind them a trail like the tail of a comet.

THE THERMAL SPAS OF NEW ZEALAND.

By T. HOPE LEWIS, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.S.A., Lond.,
formerly Govt. Medical Officer, Rotorua Sanatorium.

AMONGST the health resorts of the South Pacific, the Thermal spas of New Zealand stand high in the records of cures accomplished. It is not many years ago that the locality of some waters was known only to the Maoris and a few European surveyors. Now we have easy means of transit, telegraphic communication, comfortable accommodation, bath-houses, and luxuries not dreamt of fifteen years ago at the Spas.

The waters of these spas vary considerably in their composition, as also do the climates of the localities of thermal action. With, therefore, this in mind, it will be advantageous to the intending visitor seeking health to consider which spa will suit his case best, and it is intended in these brief notes to place this matter before the minds of tourists and others.

The mineral waters of the North Island which have been made available for the treatment of disease are as follows:—

Kamo.—Four miles by rail from Whangarei, which is reached by Northern S.S. Co.'s steamers running thrice weekly to and from Auckland—an eight hours' voyage. The Kamo Springs supply a sodio-bi-carbonated water of great value. It is pleasant to the taste, and is indicated as a therapeutic agent in liver complaints and gouty and rheumatic affections. In certain diseases of the digestive organs, Kamo Water is a most efficient remedy, being especially valuable in dyspepsia with acidity and flatulence, chronic gastritis, and enteritis with the local congestions, that so often accompany them. Kamo Waters in liver complaints render the bile more fluid, stimulate the vitality of the liver cells, increase the activity of the capillaries, and impart more elasticity to the whole organ. As a solvent of "red gravel," Kamo Water is most efficient.

Analysis:—Silica, 10.08; alumina, trace; oxide of iron, .28; carbonate of lime, 57.68; carbonate of magnesia, 17.05; bi-carbonate of soda, 38.64; chloride of sodium, 38.01; chloride of potassium, 2.80; sulphates, *nil*; boron, traces; lithium, traces: total solids (grains per gallon), 164.36.

Waiwera.—Thirty miles north of Auckland, situated on the sea beach. Climate similar to Auckland—mild, enervating, warm and pleasant in the summer. There is a powerful escape of weakly alkaline and saline hot water, which is extensively used in baths, and is also taken internally. There is a large hot swimming bath, and a number of private baths, all supplied from the same source. Most comfortable quarters may be had in the large hotel. This spa is suited for the treatment of rheumatic and dyspeptic complaints, and is largely resorted to. Many cases of nervous exhaustion and brain fag have received marked benefit at Waiwera.

Te Aroha is within easy reach of Auckland by train, and in the Domain in the township the hot springs of the locality have been utilised for bathing and drinking purposes. This Domain is a charming spot, thanks to the energy of the Domain Board, and the waters are of the very greatest value in the treatment of gout, some rheumatic affections, most cases of dyspepsia, and some kidney diseases. The character of the water is feebly alkaline, and strongly charged with carbonic acid gas, which is constantly escaping from the springs in large quantities. Taken internally they are amongst the most valuable that we possess, and closely resemble the European mineral springs of Vichy, Ems, and Fachingen. The climate of Te Aroha is bracing, the nights even in midsummer being cool and pleasant.

Okoroire Sanatorium is situated on the Rotorua line of railway, and has now been established some years.

No expense has been spared in making these springs available for bathing, and the visitors comfortable. The two very distinct waters at this spot are of considerable interest and value. One is a ferruginous water, very rich in iron, and is used for drinking and bathing in. It is of much use in rheumatic and dyspeptic disease where a tonic water is needed. The other water is sulphureous, and is used for bathing in. A delightfully

comfortable bath has been made in the actual source of this spring, and a convenient bath-house is attached. Many cases of rheumatism have been much benefited by its use. The two baths combined are capable of effecting great therapeutical results, under skilled advice.

The climate of Okoroire is bracing in the extreme, and in that characteristic is perhaps excelled nowhere. Flagging energy is soon resuscitated under its influence, or appetite marvellously increased.

Rotorua and District.—At and near Rotorua are found specimens of most of the mineral waters known in New Zealand. Years ago the celebrated Priest's Bath was a small hole in the rough pumice formation on the beach of Lake Rotorua, with a manuka breakwind. The bath would just hold four people tightly packed. But few knew of its virtues. It saved poor old Father Mahony many an ache, and, as his was the first reliable cure and he had scraped the hole a little bigger, it was called after him. Now a fine pavilion has been erected over the valuable old spring, and its utility immensely increased. Many a cripple has gone down to the water on crutches, or with two sticks, myself included, and after a short course of bathing made a valuable present of his aids to locomotion to the bathing establishment.

The Priest's Bath is the most valuable that has been brought into general use, and the accommodation afforded for bathing is all that can be desired. From the time of its discovery until now it has steadily and surely won its way into public favour by its wonderful curative properties. The diseases that have been most benefited by its use are gout, rheumatism, sciatica, general debility from climatic and other causes, convalescence from acute diseases, such as rheumatic and typhoid fever, parasitic diseases of the skin, obesity (in conjunction with a carefully conducted diet regimen), liver troubles, such as congestion and sluggishness, some forms of dyspepsia, and certain uterine complaints. It is essentially a very powerful water, and haphazard bathing in it is strongly to be deprecated. Anything like a course of bathing in this water should only be taken under skilled medical advice. It may be described as being a tonic and astringent water, with a

marked alterative action. This latter characteristic is perhaps its most valuable feature, for by it patients are enabled to get rid of the waste products in their systems, which are most objectionable travelling companions. Its stimulant action on the liver is well marked, and it promptly relieves sluggishness of that organ. Much more could be said of this most valuable water, but it would be outside the scope of this brief sketch.

In the same pavilion as the Priest's Bath are found well-appointed baths supplied by a water of an exactly opposite character. The water from the now well-known Madam Rachel spring is brought down in a main to the Government Bath Pavilion, and supplies two large public baths and several private ones. The spring is alkaline-silicious, is the commonest form of mineral water found in the district, and is beautifully soft to the touch. The springs of this character which have been utilised for bathing are Madam Rachel and the Blue Bath at the Government Bathing Establishment. This class of water is used both for drinking and bathing in, and is found beneficial in cases of skin affection, such as psoriasis and eczema, gout and rheumatism, certain forms of dyspepsia, especially the acid form. Used as the douche after the Priest's Bath, it is one of the most valuable agents that Rotorua possesses, and as such has cured some very old-standing cases of sciatica and rheumatism. As a bath for pleasure and luxury it would indeed be difficult to find the equal of the alkaline-silicious waters of Rotorua. The peculiar softness of the water makes a gloss on the skin while bathing. Both the Blue Bath and Rachel are fitted up with douches of varying strengths, suited to different ailments.

In close proximity to the Bath Pavilion are several hot springs of various mineralisations, the most important of which are the HEPATIC or SULPHUREOUS. The representatives of this class of waters are Cameron's Bath, Pain Killer, and the Coffee Pot. They all contain sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphureous acid, and are muddy-looking, uninviting waters, though highly beneficial in the more chronic forms of rheumatism and gout. They can be used with good effect as mud baths, and in this form are often a most valuable

adjunct to treatment. They will be brought into more general use when the bathing accommodation is improved.

As an instance of cases of a general character, and not distinctly rheumatic or gouty, which have been benefited by carefully regulated treatment at Rotorua, may be mentioned that of T.H., who consulted me by the advice of his medical attendant in the South. T.H. had suffered from malaria for fifteen years, with eight years' intermission, and then relapses. He had, just prior to seeing me, suffered from general purpura, with hemorrhage from almost every part of his body—nose, kidneys, bowels, mouth, etc. His circulation had been very bad for two and a-half years, and he was a perfect wreck, physically speaking. After three weeks' use of the Priest's Bath he returned to Auckland, and I think I never saw such a change for the better in so short a time. Some months afterwards I received a letter from him stating that he had not been so well for many years, and that he was amazed that such a short course should have been productive of so much good, which seemed to be of a permanent character.

Whakarewarewa.—At the Maori settlement with the above appalling name, two miles from Rotorua, are some very valuable waters, which, owing to the energy of the proprietors of the Geyser Hotel, situated hard by, have been rendered available for use. The principal baths available for bathing purposes are:—

1. JACK'S BATH, A AND B.—Similar to the Priest's Bath already described.

2. THE OIL BATH.—A very valuable bath, similar in character to Madam Rachel's, but even more glossy.

3. TURIKORE, OR THE SPOUT BATH.—A powerful stimulant chlorinated water, which is used as a douche. There are also private bath-houses attached to this and the Oil Bath, which are reserved for visitors at the Geyser Hotel. The Spout Bath is of the greatest value in all rheumatic and gouty complaints, has an old and well-deserved reputation for curing various skin diseases, and in chronic sciatica and lumbago has worked cures.

The danger of haphazard bathing in hot springs, and of undue exercise in the hot bath, as also the unsuitability of the thermal treatment for certain complaints,

is illustrated by the two following cases: C.D., a young English tourist, with a delicate chest, one of a party of four, was, contrary to advice, persuaded to indulge in the luxury of a hot bath on the Pink Terrace. Though much improved by the sea-voyage from England, the strain on his lungs caused by the bath was so great that he commenced spitting blood while bathing, and his health was thereby seriously impaired. E.F., another English tourist, aged twenty-four, travelling for his health, another case of weak chest, was induced to bathe in the large hot swimming bath at Whakārewarewa. The exertion of swimming in the hot water brought on fainting in one thus affected, and he sank almost within reach of two friends who were bathing with him.

Tikitere.—Some ten miles from Rotorua is Tikitere, the inferno of the district, possessing acidic waters and mud baths. The accommodation here is in a native whare, kept by a European. These waters are of the "strong type," and have cured many cases of chronic rheumatism, and benefited several cases of paralysis. The mud baths here are particularly useful in chronically enlarged joints, but of necessity a prolonged course is essential. They are unsuited for internal administration. There is a very powerful hot douche here, which has been used with much success in lumbago and muscular affections.

The Rotorua district abounds in mineral springs, and only the best known are mentioned in these notes.

Wairakei.—Some fifty miles south of Rotorua is Wairakei, one of the grandest sights of this Wonderland of New Zealand. Here geyser action can be seen in many phases, and excellent waters obtained for thermal bathing. In close proximity to the hotel and home-stead of Wairakei are two very valuable waters, which have proved most successful in the treatment of eczema, gout, rheumatism, sciatica, and obesity. The Maori name of the water is *kiriohinekai*, meaning "a new skin," and was given to the spring on account of its wonderful action in renovating injuries and diseases of the integument. One of the features of this water is the immense quantity that is available for use. Three comfortable baths are made in the stream, with dressing rooms attached, and an immense volume of the

water is conducted as a heavy descending douche into the baths. These hot douches or waterfalls are most valuable adjuncts of treatment in various forms of rheumatism and paralysis, acting by massage or kneading of the affected parts. The second set of baths (2) is situated about ten minutes' walk from the hotel, in the Valley of Wairakei. The water is of a soft and soothing nature, each bath having a good waterfall into its basin, and is principally used in cases of eczema and psoriasis. The climate of this region is bracing and invigorating, and is not surpassed in this respect in New Zealand, being similar to Okoroire, but cooler. Wairakei is 1,350 feet above sea level, and the air is crisp and dry. The locality is well adapted for many chest complaints, as the soil is dry and porous, but hot bathing in these complaints is, as a rule, decidedly inadvisable.

Taupo.—Some six miles from Wairakei is the settlement of Taupo, situated on the shores of the magnificent lake of that name, which has an altitude of 1,250 feet above sea level. There are two sanatoria at Taupo, each of which has baths attached. Both these waters have good records of cures, principally in nervous, rheumatic, and skin cases, and the district is full of interest for both tourists and invalids. The high altitude of this locality is a great motor power in regenerating the vital processes, the air being dry and bracing.

THE SPA nestles in a small ravine, through which flows a hot river, which supplies baths at several temperatures. There are large hot and cold swimming baths, and several private baths attached to the Spa, which are fitted with every convenience. Couches for packing and reclining on after bathing are provided, and are of the greatest service; in fact, for the treatment of many ailments are indispensable. There are special baths for ladies. The capabilities of this Spa are unlimited, as far as the supply of hot water is concerned, for the marked feature of the Taupo Thermal District is the immense volume of hot water that is available. In addition to these baths just mentioned, there are two others some short distance from the hotel—an alum bath at a temperature of 105deg. Fahr., and a sulphur spring, which issues from the base of a

small cliff, and is conducted into a well-appointed bathing-house, with couches, etc. This spring, to my mind, is one of the most valuable in the district, but at present can only be used by patients who can walk about half-a-mile, or who could make arrangements to be carried if unable to walk. It can be used internally with advantage.

TERRACES HOTEL BATHS.—About 4 miles from the latter Spa, overlooking Lake Taupo on its northern shore, and perched at a convenient eminence for the view, is the Terraces Hotel. As a bracing locality this spot stands unequalled, and has attached some very valuable hot springs. Below the hotel, within one hundred yards of the front door, is a small deep valley, through which runs a hot river, giving ample supply for baths unlimited. The Sulphur Bath is fed by a stream at 120 deg. Fahr., which is cooled down to 96deg. or 100deg., as needed, and is used for drinking purposes. The Douche Bath is fed by a hot stream at 104deg., and is much used in muscular rheumatism; it has a fall of four feet. The iron bath, fed at 120deg., is a valuable addition to this Spa, which is eminently suited for those diseases which require invigorating treatment. For be it noted this Taupo district is the highest inland health resort we possess at present, is bracing and stimulating in every way, and is health-giving from these qualities alone, without giving any attention to the valuable mineral waters which appear on all sides.

Hanmer Plains.—The hot springs situated at Hanmer Plains, some 93 miles from Christchurch, are the only thermal waters that have been used for public baths in the South Island, and are each season becoming better known and appreciated. They are reached in one day from Christchurch. There are a number of springs, ranging in temperature from 90deg. to 120deg. They are especially valuable in the treatment of rheumatic, skin and nervous complaints. There are four luxurious baths, supplied with hot and cold water, which have been erected by the Government, also a large swimming bath with commodious dressing-rooms, etc. The climate is bracing, the air being beautifully clear and invigorating; the altitude of the locality is 1,200 feet above sea level.

Conclusion.—The hot springs, therefore, of New Zealand, varying in composition and strength from those strong enough to dissolve a galvanised iron bucket to the mildest saline diuretic, which can be imbibed at the rate of one gallon per diem with impunity, give one a fine field for treatment of disease; but discretion must be observed, and skilled advice sought as to what course of waters should be employed. In some cases a course of two waters proves most beneficial, as is illustrated by the following case:—A.G.S., sugar planter, suffering from sub-acute gout, went to one spa, and was day by day getting worse, till he thought medical advice might be better than haphazard bathing. He was advised to spend fourteen days at another spa, and then go back to the one he had just tried. The result was more beneficial than he ever expected, and the cure a thoroughly satisfactory one to patient and doctor. The treatment by thermal bathing is becoming more and more fixed on a scientific basis, and when we consider that the cases cured are often those which have resisted all other treatment, it speaks well for the medicines which come direct from mother Earth.

Entirely unsuited to acute complaints, there are few chronic diseases in which mineral waters cannot be used with at least some advantage. When thermal treatment is applied in a suitable and methodic manner, the following effects are observed:—Appetite is developed, digestion is effected with greater ease, the skin performs its functions with increased activity, the blood circulates more freely, the glandular secretions are stimulated, the temperature of the body is raised, and the strength is augmented.

Bearing, therefore, all this immense power in mind, it behoves the invalid to use the means to an end in a regulated, and not in a haphazard method.

Owing to the irregular running of Coaches and internal service visitors of limited time should call at once at our office for detailed itinerary to enable tour to be sketched out to suit through connections, and proper allotment of time at each place of interest. This is important, as otherwise it may happen some of the finest sights may have to be skipped.

PROPERTIES OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL BATHS AT ROTORUA.

THE PUPUNITANGA, or "THE PRIEST'S BATH."—The water is strongly acidic and aluminous, depositing flocculent sulphur on the bed and sides of the bath; reaction, acid. It is considered the finest and most curative bath in the Southern Hemisphere. Analysis (in grains per gallon): Sulphate of soda, 19.24gr.; sulphate of potash, traces; sulphate of lime, 7.41gr.; sulphate of magnesia, 3.03gr.; sulphate of alumina, 21.67gr.; sulphate of iron, 1.24gr.; sulphuric acid, 22.12gr.; hydrochloric acid, 3.65gr.; silica, 18.41gr.;—total, 96.77gr.; also, sulphuretted hydrogen, 2.98gr.; and carbonic acid gas, 2.16gr. Temperature: From 98deg. Fahr. to 106deg. Fahr.; average, 99deg. Fahr. Special indications: Gout, dyspepsia, sciatica, skin diseases, disorders of the liver, sexual impotence, cold feet, amenorrhœa, dropsy, and all forms of rheumatism.

WHANGAPIIRO, or "MADAM RACHEL'S BATH."—Analysis (in grains per gallon): Chlorine of sodium, 69.43gr.; chloride of potassium, 3.41 gr.; chloride of lithium, traces; sulphate of soda, 11.80gr.; silicate of soda, 18.21gr.; silicate of lime, 4.24gr.; silicate of magnesia, 1.09gr.; iron and alumina oxides, 2.41gr.; silica, 5.87gr.: total, 116.46gr. in one gallon; also carbonic acid gas, 3.79gr. Temperature: Formerly 174deg. Fahr., but rose to 194deg. Fahr. after eruption in June, 1886. Special indications: Diseases of the skin, especially psoriasis. By internal administration (whereby an increase in the elimination of urea and uric acid is produced) in rheumatism, gout, and certain forms of dyspepsia.

WAIKIRIHOU, or "THE VAUX SPRING," supplying the New Sulphur Baths, commonly known as the "POST-MASTER."—In grains per gallon: Sulphate of soda, 32.87gr.; sulphate of potash, 1.24gr.; sulphate of lime, 4.93gr.; sulphate of magnesia, 1.83gr.; sulphate of alumina, 33.22gr.; iron oxides, 4.42gr.; sulphuric acid (free), 30.32gr.; hydrochloric acid (free), 6.14gr.; silica, 17.61gr.: total, 132.58gr.; sulphuretted hydrogen, 3.02gr. This is the strongest acidic water in the district, and most valuable as a local application to rheu-

matic or injured joints, but for immersion of the whole body, requiring the greatest care and caution. Its action is that of a modified mustard plaster, producing a strong determination of blood to the surface, the redness remaining much longer than that caused by the Priest's Bath. The cause of this will be seen on comparing the amount of free acid in the two waters. It is not a water to be trifled with; and patients with weak hearts or delicate skins will do well to take advice before using it.

At WHAKAREWAREWA, two miles from Rotorua, there are two springs, which have a well-merited reputation.

TURIKORE, or the "SPOUT BATH."—This water is in great repute among the Maoris for the cure of cutaneous diseases, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, and kidney complaints. It is of a sulphurous character, and has a faintly-acid reaction, which changes to alkaline on boiling the water. Analysis: Silicate of soda, 16.32gr.; silicate of lime, 1.61gr.; silicate of magnesia, 1.14gr.; silicate of iron, 0.39gr.; sulphate of soda, 13.47gr.; chloride of potassium, 1.24gr.; chloride of sodium, 53.61gr.; phosphate of alumina, traces: total, 87.78gr. in one gallon. Temperature: 96deg. Fahr. to 120deg. Fahr. Special indications: Cutaneous diseases, lumbago, chronic rheumatism, local palsy of muscles.

KOROTIOTIO, or the "OIL BATH."—This water is alkaline and slightly caustic. Analysis: Mono-silicate of soda, 2.08gr.; mono-silicate of lime, 3.16gr.; mono-silicate of magnesia, 0.76gr.; mono-silicate of iron, 0.85gr.; sulphate of soda, 7.49gr.; chloride of potassium, 1.46gr.; chloride of sodium, 66.34 gr.; chloride of lithium, traces: total, 104.54gr. in one gallon. Temperature: 212deg. Fahr. Special indications: Cutaneous diseases.

Tikitere.—Some ten miles from Rotorua is Tikitere. These waters are of the "strong" type, and have cured many cases of chronic rheumatism, and benefited several cases of paralysis. The mud baths here are particularly useful in chronically-enlarged joints, but of necessity a prolonged course is essential. They are unsuited for internal administration. There is a very powerful hot douche here, which has been used with much success in lumbago and muscular affections.





From phot.

WAIMANGU GEYSER, ROTORUA.

by T. Pringle

SPECIMEN TOURS IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE TOURS given on the following pages represent a few specimen trips by the most popular routes to principal scenic resorts; the estimate of number of days required is based to suit the average tourist, but a much **longer time** is strongly recommended; fares are quoted first-class throughout, independent travel (EXCLUSIVE of Hotel Expenses, which average 10s. per day) in round figures to give some idea of cost, but rates are subject to fluctuation.

These Tours are arranged between the five principal towns or starting points, Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin and Invercargill; according to complete New Zealand trip desired, they may be combined.

Fuller particulars are given in pamphlet "Cook's Tours to New Zealand Scenic Resorts," and in "Australasian Travellers' Gazette" (issued monthly) or at Offices or Agencies.

TOURS FROM AUCKLAND.

1. Auckland to Rotorua and Return.—Auckland rail to Okoroire, coach (or rail) to Rotorua, sights at Whakarewarewa, Waiootapu Valley, Hamurana, and Tikitere, rail back to Auckland. **TIME, FIVE DAYS. COST, about £3.**

2. Auckland steamer to Thames, rail via Paeroa to Te Aroha, rail to Rotorua, same sights as No. 1, returning by coach (or rail) to Okoroire, and rail to Auckland. TIME, SIX DAYS. COST, about £3.

3. Same as 1 and 2, but including more sights at Rotorua—Lakes Rotoiti and Rotoehu, Wairoa, and Waimangu Geyser. TIME, EIGHT OR NINE DAYS. COST, about £5.

4. Auckland to Rotorua, Wairakei, Taupo and Return.—IN ADDITION to Tours 1, 2, or 3, extension by coach from Rotorua, via Waiootapu and Waimangu Geyser to Wairakei and Taupo, including sights, Geyser Valley, Aratiatia Rapids, Karapiti, Huka Falls, Spa, etc. **TIME, EXTRA FIVE OR SIX DAYS. COST, extra, about £3.**

5. Auckland to Rotorua and back, thence New Plymouth and Wanganui River Auckland to Rotorua and return as per tours 1, 2, or 3, thence steamer from Onehunga (Auckland) to New Plymouth, rail to Stratford, coach to Whangamomona, steamer down Upper Reaches of Wanganui River to Pipiriki and Wanganui, rail to Wellington. **TIME from Auckland, FIVE DAYS. COST (exclusive Rotorua) about £5.**

Or, same to New Plymouth, rail to Wanganui, steamer up River to Pipiriki and Upper Reaches and return to Wanganui, rail to Wellington. **TIME from Auckland, FIVE DAYS. COST (exclusive Rotorua) about £4.**

6. Auckland to Wellington, overland via Rotorua, Wairakei and Wanganui River (popular route).—Auckland rail to Okoroire, coach (or rail) to Rotorua, principal sights—Whakarewarewa, Hamurana, Tikitere, Lake Rotoiti and Wairoa, coach via Waimangu Geyser and Waiotapu to Wairakei, Valley sights and on to Taupo, steamer across Lake Taupo to Tokaanu, coach via Waiouru to Pipiriki, Upper Reaches and down Wanganui River to Wanganui, rail to Wellington. TIME, FOURTEEN DAYS. COST, about £11.

TOURS FROM WELLINGTON.

7. Wellington to Christchurch, via Buller and Otira Gorges.—Wellington to Picton, via Queen Charlotte Sound steamer, rail to Blenheim, coach to Nelson, rail Motupiko, and coach via Westport (Buller Gorge) to Reefton, rail to Greymouth and Hokitika (Lakes Mahinapua and Kanieri), rail to Kumara and coach via Otira Gorge to Springfield, rail to Christchurch. TIME, TEN DAYS. COST, about £10.

Or, same as No. 7 to Reefton, rail direct to Otira, coach via Gorge to Springfield and rail to Christchurch. TIME, SEVEN DAYS. COST, about £9.

8. Wellington to Auckland, Overland via Wanganui River and Hot Lakes.—Same as No. 6, but in *vice-versa* direction, covering Wanganui River, Tokaanu, Taupo, Wairakei, and Rotorua Wonderland. TIME, FOURTEEN DAYS. COST, about £11.

9. Wellington to Auckland, Overland via Napier and Hot Lakes—Wellington, rail to Napier, coach to Taupo, Wairakei, sights, thence to Rotorua Wonderland and Auckland. TIME, TWELVE DAYS. COST, about £9.

TOURS FROM CHRISTCHURCH.

10. Christchurch to Dunedin, via Mount Cook.—Christchurch to Fairlie, rail; coach to Mount Cook Hermitage via Pukaki, and return to Fairlie; rail to Dunedin. TIME, SEVEN DAYS. COST, about £5.

Or, same as No. 10, but coach from Pukaki to Kurow, via Omarama; rail to Dunedin. Or from Pukaki coach to Omarama, thence "Special" to Pembroke (Lake Wanaka), and Queenstown (Lake Wakatipu).

11. Christchurch to Wellington, via Otira and Buller Gorges.—Same as Tour 7, but in *vice-versa* direction; covering Otira Gorge, Lakes Kanieri and Mahinapua, Buller Gorge, and Nelson. TIME TEN DAYS. COST, about, £10.

TOURS FROM DUNEDIN.

12. Dunedin to Invercargill (or back to Dunedin), via Lakes Te Anau, Manapouri, and Wakatipu.—Dunedin, rail to Lumsden, coach to Te Anau; trip on Lake; coach to Manapouri and trip on Lake; coach back to Lumsden; rail to Kingston, steamer to Queenstown and head of Lake Wakatipu, and return to Kingston; rail to Invercargill (or Dunedin) **TIME, ELEVEN DAYS, COST, about £10.**

13. Or, Dunedin, rail to Lawrence; coach to Pembroke (Lake Wanaka; coach to Queenstown steamer to head of Lake Wakatipu and down to Kingston; rail to Invercargill (or Dunedin). TIME, FOURTEEN DAYS. COST, about £13.

14. Dunedin to Christchurch, via Mount Cook.—Same as No. 10, but in *vice-versa* direction. Rail to Fairlie; coach to Mount Cook Hermitage and return; rail to Christchurch, or via Kurow and Oamarua to Pukaki; coach to Mount Cook and back to Fairlie; rail to Christchurch. **TIME, EIGHT DAYS. COST, about £5.**

TOURS FROM INVERCARGILL (Bluff).

15. Invercargill to Dunedin, via Lakes Te Anau, Manapouri, and Wakatipu.—Invercargill (or Bluff) to Lumsden, thence as per tour 12 to Lakes Te Anau, Manapouri, and Wakatipu; rail from Kingston to Dunedin. **TIME, ELEVEN DAYS. COST, about £10.**

16. Or, Same as No. 13, in *vice-versa* direction, covering Lakes Te Anau, Manapouri, and Wakatipu, and coach trip from Queenstown via Pembroke (Lake Wanaka) to Lawrence; thence rail to Dunedin. TIME, FOURTEEN DAYS. COST, about £13.

GRAND TOUR.

Auckland to Wellington, Overland via Hot Lake District (Okoroire, Rotorua, Wairakei) and Wanganui River, as per Tour 6; Wellington to Christchurch, via Buller and Otira Gorges (West Coast Road), as per Tour 7; Christchurch to Dunedin, via Mount Cook, as per Tour 10; Dunedin to Invercargill (Bluff) via Lakes Te Anau, Manapouri, and Wakatipu, as per Tour 12.

TIME REQUIRED, FROM SIX TO EIGHT WEEKS. COST, about £36.

All Rates in foregoing Tours Subject to Alteration.

Cook's Tours when booked do not bind the holder in any way whatever; separate tickets are issued for each section, and at any point the tour can be deviated from or given up, unused coupons being exchanged at full value or refunded less ten per cent. at any of our offices. Tickets are good for three months and allow Break of Journey en route.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

BY COACH, RAIL AND SEA.

ROAD.	Mls.	ROAD.	Mls.
NORTH ISLAND.		SOUTH ISLAND.	
Horeke—Kawakawa	35	Blenheim—Nelson	78
Kawakawa—Hukerenni	21	Blenheim—Culverden	163
Devonport—Waiwera	27	Motupiko—Westport	106
Paeroa—Waihi	14	Motupiko—Reefton	98
Waihi—Tauranga	48	Westport—Reefton	49
Tauranga—Rotorua, via Te Puke	56	Otira—Springfield	63
Rotorua—Okoroire	32	Culverden—Hanmer Plains ..	24
Rotorua—Wairakei	50	Fairlie Creek—Pukaki	56
Rotorua—Taupo, via Wairakei	55	Pukaki—Mt. Cook Hermitage	40
Taupo—Napier	98	Pembroke—Queenstown	42
Tokaanu—Waiouru	44	Lawrence—Queenstown	131
Waiouru—Pipiriki	44	Lawrence—Pembroke	190
Waiouru—Mangaonoho	41	Lumsden—Hillside Creek	42
		Hillside Creek—Te Anau	10
		Hillside Creek—Manapouri ..	13
		Manapouri—Te Anau	12
PRINCIPAL RAIL ROUTES.		PRINCIPAL SEA ROUTES.	
Auckland—Rotorua	171	Sydney—Auckland	1281
Auckland—Okoroire Station ..	131	Sydney—Wellington	1239
Auckland—Te Aroha	115	Melbourne—Bluff	1200
Wellington—Napier, via Manawatu	199		
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Wellington—Wanganui	150	Onehunga—New Plymouth	135
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Nelson—Motupiko	31	Auckland—Tauranga	152
Reefton—Otira	80	Auckland—Gisborne	301
Springfield—Christchurch ..	44	Gisborne—Napier	86
Christchurch—Culverden	69	Napier—Wellington	208
Christchurch—Dunedin	230	Wellington—Picton	53
Christchurch—Fairlie, via Timaru	139	Wellington—Nelson (direct) ..	101
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Dunedin—Invercargill	139	Lyttelton—Port Chalmers	190
Dunedin—Kingston	175	Port Chalmers—Bluff	132
Kingston—Invercargill	87		

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN NEW ZEALAND

(Of 2,000 inhabitants and over—Census, March, 1901.)

AUCKLAND	67,226	NELSON	7,010
THAMES	4,009	BLenheim	3,222
GISBORNE	2,737	WESTPORT	2,922
NAPIER	8,774	GREYMOUTH	3,748
HASTINGS	3,650	HOKITIKA	1,946
DANNEVIRKE	2,315	CHRISTCHURCH	57,041
NEW PLYMOUTH	4,405	LYTTELTON	4,023
STRATFORD	2,027	ASHBURTON	2,322
HAWERA	2,131	TIMARU	6,424
WANGANUI	7,329	OAMARU	4,836
FELLDING	2,298	DUNEDIN	52,390
PALMERSTON NORTH	6,534	PORT CHALMERS	2,056
MASTERTON	3,949	GORE	2,354
WELLINGTON (Capital) ..	49,344	INVERCARGILL	9,953

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NEW ZEALAND TO LONDON, calling at *Rio de Janeiro (or *Monte Video), *Teneriffe and Plymouth.

*Calling at these ports sometimes omitted.

AVOIDING THE HEAT OF THE RED SEA.

NAME.	TONS.	NAME.	TONS.
AOTEA	6,364	MATATUA	3,322
ATHENIC (Twin-Screw) ..	12,284	PAKEHA	4,331
DELPHIC (Twin-Screw) ..	8,273	RANGATIRA	4,045
GOTHIC (Twin-Screw) ..	7,755	TOKOMARU	6,238
KARAMEA	5,563	WAIWERA	6,237
KUMARA	6,084	CORINTHIC (Twin-Screw) ..	12,234
MAMARI	3,583	IONIC (Twin-Screw)	12,234
MAORI	5,817		

The Passenger Steamers are of exceptional speed, and are all of the highest class. They are fitted with every modern improvement and appliances for the safety, comfort and convenience of passengers, and are subdivided into numerous water-tight compartments, thereby ensuring great safety. By means of the patent refrigerators on board, fresh meat, fish, game, butter, milk, fruit, vegetables, and other provisions are available throughout the voyage.

FIRST SALOONS, SMOKING ROOMS, AND STATE ROOMS.—These are luxuriously furnished with every requisite for comfort and convenience. The Saloon table is most liberally supplied with provisions of the finest quality, including fresh meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, fruit, bread, butter, milk, etc.

SECOND SALOON—Passengers in this class have superior cabins, including bedding, towels, napery, etc., and a liberal table is provided with a daily supply of fresh meat, vegetables, bread, butter, milk, and other provisions of the best quality.

THIRD CLASS.—These passengers have comfortable and well-ventilated accommodation provided, which is kept clean by the Company's servants. Bedding, cabin and table furnishings, etc., are supplied free to all passengers.

Each Passenger Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon (whose services are free), and also experienced Stewards and Stewardesses.

Head Office : 34 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.

Agencies at all New Zealand and Australian Ports.

....THE....

New Zealand Shipping Company's

ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

Homewards—
via Cape
Horn, Monte
Video, Rio de
Janeiro, Tene-
riffe and Ply-
mouth.



Outwards—
via Plymouth,
Teneriffe,
Cape Town &
Hobart
(transhipping
for Australia).

The Company has the following magnificent Steamers, fitted with all the latest requirements for the conveyance of passengers, besides a large fleet of Cargo Steamers.

STEAMERS.	TONS REGISTER.	HORSE POWER.	COMMANDERS.
RIMUTAKA*....	7765	4000	H. E. GREENSTREET
RUAPEHU * ..	7705	4000	F. E. MAYOSS
TONGARIRO * ..	7661	4000	I. A. SUTCLIFFE
PAPAROA*.....	6563	4000	R. JAGGARD
TURAKINA*....	7700	4000	—
PAPANUI	6582	4000	F. FORBES
WHAKATANE..	5715	3500	R. C. CLIFFORD
WAKANUI.....	5706	3500	J. W. CROUCHER
RAKAIA	5628	3500	E. T. SMITH
WAIMATE	5610	3500	J. J. HAMON

* Twin Screw.

These steamers are time-tabled to leave either end EVERY FOURTH THURSDAY, and the length of passage is about forty-two days homewards, and forty-five outwards.

Full particulars of PASSAGE RATES, etc.,
can be had on application to any of the Com-
pany's Offices and Agencies throughout New
Zealand and Australia, or at

138, LEADENHALL ST., London, E.C.

UNION STEAM SHIP CO. OF N.Z., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE : DUNEDIN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS
THROUGHOUT THE COLONIES AND SOUTH
SEA ISLANDS.

REGULAR SERVICES OF THE COMPANY

The following are the regular services carried on by the
steamers of the UNION LINE :—

NEW ZEALAND COASTAL.

There is almost daily communication between the principal Ports.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Weekly from New Zealand to Melbourne, *via* Hobart, and *vice versa*.
Weekly from New Zealand to Sydney, *via* Cook Strait, and *vice versa*.
Weekly from New Zealand to Sydney, *via* Auckland, and *vice versa*.

AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

Twice weekly from Melbourne to Launceston, and *vice versa*.
Weekly from Melbourne to Hobart, and *vice versa*.
Twice weekly from Melbourne to N. W. Ports and Strahan, and *vice versa*.
Fortnightly from Sydney to Launceston, *via* Eden, and *vice versa*.
Every Ten Days from Sydney to Hobart, and *vice versa*.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

The services to these interesting Islands are maintained by steamers possessing all the features that make tropical voyaging enjoyable—modern accommodation, deck cabins, specially designed ventilation, electric light, etc. Steamers leave every four weeks as follows ; from Sydney *via* Fiji, Samoa, and Tonga to Auckland; from Auckland *via* Tonga, Samoa, and Fiji to Sydney; from Auckland to Suva and Levuka and back; from Auckland to Rarotonga and Tahiti and back. In Fiji a steamer is employed under agreement with the Government of the colony, maintaining regular communication between all parts of the group, and in Tahiti another steamer is stationed which under contract with the French Colonial Government runs regularly between Papeete and the Tuamotus, Marquesas, Leeward, Austral and Gambier Islands.

TO ALL PARTS OF AMERICA AND EUROPE.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE.

Union Steamship Company of N.Z. Ltd., Managing Agents.

The steamers of this Line leave Sydney every four weeks for Vancouver *via* Brisbane, Suva (Fiji,) Honolulu, and Victoria (B.C.) in conjunction with the **Canadian Pacific Railway Company**. Undoubtedly the most interesting route to America and Europe. Overland scenery unrivalled by any other route. Choice of ways across Pacific and America and of Atlantic Mail Lines from Canada or United States Ports. Liberal break of journey privileges. Passengers from New Zealand have option of joining mail steamers at Sydney or Suva. Reduced Fares.

The Company issues each month a Pocket Guide, which gives all particulars with regard to fares, dates of steamers' sailings and other information and which can be had *gratis* at any of its Branches and Agencies.

NORTHERN

Steam Ship Co., Ltd.

AUCKLAND.

THE steamers of this Company trade regularly to all ports north of Auckland and south as far as the East Cape. Travellers desiring to reach the Hot Lakes by way of Tauranga can book by the Company's well-appointed s.s. "**CLANSMAN**," which leaves Auckland every Friday evening during the summer months. On arrival at Tauranga on Saturday morning a coach is in readiness, and Rotorua is reached about five o'clock same evening.

Now that railway communication has been opened to the Thames, visitors to the Hot Springs at Te Aroha will find it very pleasant to travel to the Thames by the Company's splendid paddle steamer "**WAKATERE**," and thence by train to Te Aroha. The sea journey only occupies four hours and that by railway two hours. The route may be slightly varied by taking steamer to Paeroa and thence by rail.

On the West Coast the fine new s.s. "**NGAPUHI**" leaves the Manukau for New Plymouth every Sunday and Wednesday, connecting with express train arriving in Wellington on Monday and Thursday evenings. The accommodation for passengers on this vessel is of the highest class.

The Dates of Sailing of the Company's Steamers are advertised
in the Auckland daily papers.

FOR RATES OF PASSAGE AND ALL PARTICULARS

APPLY AT THE

HEAD OFFICE: QUAY ST., AUCKLAND.

CHARLES RANSON, Manager.

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TOURIST EXCURSION TICKETS (First Class)

Are issued daily (Sundays excepted) throughout the year, as under:—

- (a) Available over lines of BOTH ISLANDS for SIX WEEKS from date of issue £8.
- (b) Available over NORTH ISLAND lines for FOUR WEEKS from date of issue £5.
- (c) Available over MIDDLE ISLAND lines for FOUR WEEKS from date of issue £6.

These tickets are available over Government lines only, and are obtainable as follows:—*a* and *b* at Auckland, Onehunga, Rotorua, Thames, Napier, Hastings, Woodville, Masterton, Wanganui, New Plymouth, and Wellington: *a* and *c* at Lyttelton, Christchurch, Ashburton, Timaru, Oamaru, Palmerston, Port Chalmers, Dunedin, Mosgiel, Milton, Lawrence, Clinton, Invercargill, and Bluff Railway Stations.

Tourist Excursion Tickets may be extended for any period not exceeding four weeks on payment of an extension fee of £1 10s. per week, or portion of a week, on application to the Station Master at any of the above-mentioned Stations before the expiration of the original ticket.

THERMAL SPRINGS OF THE NORTH ISLAND.

ROTORUA HOT LAKES, WAITOMO CAVES, TE AROHA AND OKOROIRE HOT SPRINGS.

ROUND-TRIP EXCURSION TICKETS are issued throughout the year, as under:—

1. From **AUCKLAND** to **THAMES** by rail, Thames to Auckland by steamer, or *vice versa*.
ROUND TRIP: First Class, 24s. 6d.; Second Class, 18s. 6d.
2. From **AUCKLAND** to **ROTORUA**, thence to Thames by rail, Thames to Auckland by steamer, or *vice versa*.
ROUND TRIP: First Class, 41s. 6d.; Second Class, 30s.
3. **AUCKLAND** to **HANGATIKI**, Hangatiki to Rotorua, and Rotorua to Thames by rail, Thames to Auckland by steamer, or *vice versa*.

ROUND TRIP: First Class, 50s. 6d.; Second Class, 35s. 9d.

These tickets are available for three months from date of issue.

The journey may be broken at any station at which the train is timed to stop after travelling ten miles from the original starting station, provided the specified time for which the tickets are available is not exceeded.

For convenience of railway-passengers desirous of visiting the Waitomo Caves, and to stay over night, a cottage with a caretaker in charge has been provided at Hangatiki. The caretaker will provide hot water and furnish stretchers at a charge of 1s. for each person. Visitors require to provide their own food and blankets.

Continued on next page.

**NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS—Contd.
HANMER PLAINS HOT SPRINGS.**

Through Booking by Rail and Coach to the Springs.

RETURN Excursion Tickets to Hanmer Plains, available for return for three months, will be issued daily throughout the year from Invercargill and Dunedin, and from Christchurch, Papanui, and Kaiapoi daily, between 1st October and 30th April (and thereafter thrice weekly, viz., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays).

Return through Fare (by rail and coach), First Class:— From Christchurch and Papanui, £1 10 0; From Kaiapoi, £1 8 0; From Dunedin, £4 2 6; From Invercargill, £5 15 0. :

THE SOUTHERN ALPS. *The Ice-Region
of New Zealand.*

And AORANGI, "The Cloud-piercer."

THROUGH BOOKING TO MOUNT COOK.

RETURN Excursion Tickets for the through journey by rail to Fairlie, thence by coach to Mount Cook Hermitage, returning *via* Kurow or Fairlie, or by rail to Kurow, thence by coach to Mount Cook Hermitage, returning *via* Fairlie, will be issued between the 1st November and 31st March, available for return for three months (subject to the coach portion of the journey being completed on or before 30th April).

Return Fares (including Coach-fares):— From Dunedin First Class, £5 5 0; Second Class, £4 12 6; From Christchurch First Class, £4 15 0; Second Class, £4 7 6.

The Grandeur of the Scenery of this District has No Parallel outside the Polar Regions.

THE COLD LAKES and the GLACIAL DISTRICT of OTAGO:

WAKATIPU, WANAKA, HAWEA, MANAPOURI, TE ANAU, SUTHERLAND FALLS, ETC.

Return Excursion Tickets, available for three months, will be issued between 1st November and 31st March, as under:—

TO KINGSTON, LAKE WAKATIPU.

(including saloon steamer passage, Kingston to Queenstown and back.)

	From	1st. Class		2nd. Class	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Christchurch (round trip <i>via</i> Waimea Line and Invercargill)	5	7 6	3	15 0
Dunedin (<i>via</i> Waimea Line only)	2	5 0	1	13 6
Dunedin (round trip <i>via</i> Waimea Line and Invercargill)	2	12 6	2	0 0
Invercargill (<i>via</i> Kingston Line only)	1	6 6	1	0 0
Invercargill (<i>via</i> either Kingston or Gore and Waimea Line)	1	12 6	1	3 6

TO PEMBROKE, LAKE WANAKA.

(including saloon steamer passage, Kingston to Queenstown and back, and coach, Queenstown to Pembroke and back.)

From Dunedin (*via* Waimea Line only) **67s. 6d.** (first class).

The journey may be broken at any station at which the train is timed to stop after travelling twenty-five miles from the original starting station, provided the specified time for which the tickets are available is not exceeded.

Te Aroha . . .

**THE
FAMOUS
HEALTH
RESORT**



scenery. All in search of health should visit **TE AROHA**, for its famous

Situated on the Waihou River, at foot of a magnificent range of mountains over 3,000 feet in height, is 115 miles from Auckland.

Daily communication with Auckland by rail direct, or by steamer to Thames or Paeroa, thence by rail. For those run down by business worry or those in failing health, **TE AROHA** offers unrivalled facilities for recuperating, as there are ample opportunities for enjoyment in boating, cycling, driving and riding amidst beautiful and diversified

Hot Mineral Baths and Drinking Waters



give it the premier position among watering places. The popularity of the baths is evidenced by the fact that over 35,000 baths (nearly 100 daily) were taken last year.

The baths are effective in rheumatic and kindred complaints. Mineral waters (hot and cold) are supplied free, and are beneficial for indigestion and liver complaints.

Sir James Hector has analysed the waters, and reports them as being equal to those of Vichy, Ems, Aix-le-Bains and other Continental Spas.

MALE AND FEMALE ATTENDANTS.

RESIDENT DOCTOR.

Excellent and ample Hotel and Boarding House Accommodation for Tourists and Invalids.

Write to the Secretary of Hot Springs Domain Board, Te Aroha, for Descriptive Pamphlet.

New Zealand ! New Zealand !

The Scenic Masterpiece of Nature.

THE WONDERLAND OF THE WORLD !

THE SANATORIUM OF THE EARTH !

THE HOME OF THE MAORI ! THE DEERSTALKERS' DELIGHT !

THE ANGLERS' PARADISE ! THE TOURISTS' ELYSIUM !

Visit This Wondrous Land of Thermal Activity.

VISIT TE AROHA! Enjoy its hot baths and drink its health-giving mineral waters. **VISIT ROTORUA,** the Sanatorium of the World. Its natural hot mineral waters cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Obesity, Liver Troubles, Uterine Complaints, Nervous Disorders, Skin Diseases, and other kindred ailments. **A. S. WOHLMANN, M.D., B.S. (Honours),** London; **M.R.C.P.,** London; **L.R.C.S.,** England, the eminent Specialist, late of Bath, England, resides at the Government Spa and may be consulted. Rotorua is a thousand feet above sea level. It has a splendid climate, good drainage, a pure water supply, electric light, excellent hotels and boarding houses, and Government Baths.

Visit the Thermal Wonders of Tikitere, Whakarewarewa, Tarawera, Rotomahana, Waiotapu, Wairakei, Taupo, etc., etc.

Visit the famous Buller and Otira Gorges.

Visit the **WANGANUI RIVER,** its loveliness is beyond compare. Visit **HANMER HOT SPRINGS** (Government Baths and Hotel).

Visit New Zealand !

See its Lovely, Picture que Lakes, its Magnificent Waterfalls and Rivers. Visit its Great Fiords and Sounds. Climb its towering mountains, majestic in their immensity, and hoary with perpetual snow. Visit the Government "Hermitage Hotel," Southern Alps, under the shadow of the cloud-piercing Aorangi (Mt. Cook), 12,349. (Thos. Cook and Son's Coupons accepted.)

Visit the home of the Tattooed Maori Warriors and their handsome, dusky daughters. Visit this wonderful country, with its endless variety of beautiful and magnificent scenery, which charms the senses, inspires the imagination, and challenges comparison. Stalk its thousands of Wild Red Deer and Fallow Buck. Whip its rippling streams, teeming with Rainbow, Loch Leven and Brown Trout.

Visit New Zealand for Pure Air, Pure Water, and a Temperate Climate;—The Holiday Resort for the brain-weary and jaded man of business. The Ideal Home for the man of leisure.

Four days from Australia. Seventeen days from San Francisco. Twenty-six days from London.

Trains, Coaches, Steamer—everywhere. Comfortable Hotels, Cheap Tariffs. Full information regarding New Zealand supplied free by the Head Office of the Tourist and Health Resorts Department, Brandon Street, Wellington, or at the Branch Offices, Auckland, Rotorua, Christchurch, Dunedin and Invercargill.

Travellers may have their Correspondence addressed c/o the Tourist Offices, as above. Free use of Directories, Telegraphic Code Books, and Writing materials. Photographic Dark Rooms provided free at the Head Office, Wellington, and at Rotorua.

Cable Address: "MAORILAND."

Minister in Charge of the Tourist and Health Resorts Departments:—**THE HON. SIR JOSEPH WARD, K.C.M.G.**

Superintendent:—**T. E. DONNE, Wellington, N.Z.**

... THE ...

Waiwera * Hot * Springs

HOTEL AND SANATORIUM

Stands Unrivalled as a HEALTH or PLEASURE RESORT, and has Special Advantages for either TOURISTS or INVALIDS.

Famed for its Medicinal Hot Water Springs & Baths

Excellent Sea Bathing, Boating, Fishing and Shooting.

LAWN TENNIS, &c.

Official Report of Analysis of a Sample of the Waiwera Mineral Waters, made at the request of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby.

ANALYSIS.

	Gra. per gal.		Gra. per gal.
Chloride of Sodium ..	116.715	Bicarbonate of Lime ..	10.692
Chloride of Potassium ..	.091	Bicarbonate of Magnesia ..	.954
Chloride of Lithium ..	Traces	Bicarbonate of Iron ..	.686
Iodide of Magnesium ..	Traces	Alumina	Traces
Sulphate of Soda ..	.383	Silica	2.464
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	87.573	Total	219.558

"This water is similar to several of the famous Continental waters—for instance, Vichy (in France) and Fachingen (in Nassau), both of which are largely used medicinally." (Signed) W. SKEY.

TERMS—8s. per day, 42s. per week, and upwards.

Also several COTTAGES, furnished or unfurnished, at Low Rates.

DAILY COMMUNICATION WITH AUCKLAND BY COACH OR STEAMER.

The Hotel is connected with Auckland by Telephone, and Telegraph and Post Offices adjoin.

For fuller particulars apply to

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 22, SHORTLAND STREET.

COOK'S COUPONS ACCEPTED.



From photo,

WAIWERA, NEAR AUCKLAND.

by J. Martin.

Telephone
Nos.

246

AND

284



Telephone
Nos.

246

AND

284

... THE ...

Devonport Steam Ferry Co.

(LIMITED).

The Company runs Ferry Services to **DEVONPORT, NORTHCOTE, BIRKENHEAD** and **CHELSEA** Districts, steamers leaving at short intervals daily from 6.30 a.m. to 11.40 p.m. Also a daily service to **ST. HELIER'S BAY**, and during the Summer months Excursions to the various Beauty Spots of the Waitemata Harbour. Steamers or Steam Launch on Hire for Fishing Trips and Excursions of every description.

FARES, NORTHCOTE AND DEVONPORT SERVICES:

FAMILY TICKETS (sons 21 years of age and over not included)—Yearly, £5; Monthly, 15s.; Weekly, 4s.

GENTLEMEN—Weekly, 2s.; Monthly, 8s.; Quarterly, 22s. 6d.; Half-yearly, £2; Yearly, £8.

LADIES—Weekly, 1s. 6d.

APPRENTICES AND SCHOOL CHILDREN—Weekly, 1s.

DAILY RETURN, 6d. **SINGLE TICKET**, 4d.

CHILDREN under 12, 3d.

Cards of two dozen Single Tickets, 4s.

Weekly tickets date from Monday in each week; and Monthly tickets from 1st of month.

VISITORS TO AUCKLAND

SHOULD TAKE A TRIP TO

DEVONPORT— $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's steam from Auckland. The most delightful suburb of Auckland. The well-known Calliope Dock (the largest in the Colonies) is situated at Devonport.

LAKE TAKAPUNA— $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's steam direct from Auckland, or steamer to Devonport and coach to Lake. A lovely spot. Magnificent and charming scenery. Visit the Lake if you can.

RANGITOTO ISLAND, at entrance of Harbour— $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's steam. View from the summit (980 feet) unrivalled. Good path to top. The most advantageous position for viewing Auckland City, Harbour and Gnlf.

ST. HELIER'S BAY, on South shore of Harbour—About 35 minutes' steam. An attractive spot, having a splendid beach and choice surroundings.

NORTHCOTE, BIRKENHEAD, and CHELSEA Districts—Steamers every half-hour. Return fare, 6d.

FISHING—During the Summer months, trips every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, as notified in daily papers, or steamers for hire for private parties at short notice. Splendid sport.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY: QUAY ST.

(Close to Queen Street Wharf).

ALEX. ALISON, Manager.



STAR HOTEL

ALBERT STREET

TELEPHONE 35.

AUCKLAND, N.Z.

Headquarters of

ENGLISH and AMERICAN TOURISTS.




IMPORTANT.—During the busy season
(December to April) Australian
Visitors should cable for Rooms

SPECIAL CODE ADDRESS: STAROSTY.

C. CLARKE, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons Accepted.

 **READ, MARK, LEARN,** and Inwardly Digest the Contents of this Notice, so as to thoroughly impress upon your memory the fact, that at....

Craig's Museum & Curiosity Shop

(Three doors above the Auckland Museum
and opposite the Grand Hotel),

PRINCES ST., AUCKLAND.

You will find the Largest, Cheapest, and Most Varied Collector of **FERNS, SHELLS, CORAL,** and **CURIOS** to examine and choose from in all the Australian Colonies. Do not forget, but call, see, and be convinced.

NEW ZEALAND FERNS.—Mounted or Unmounted, in Sets, Books, or Boxes, from 25 to 140 varieties.

SHELLS.—2,000 named varieties to select from; or in boxes, containing from 25 up to 1,000 varieties, in pairs, named.

CORALS.—75 named varieties to choose from.

KAURI GUM.—Rough, Polished, and made into Ornaments.

CURIOSITIES.—It would be impossible to enumerate in an advertisement, but there are Spears, Clubs, Bows, Arrows, Calabashes, Pottery, Kits, Baskets, Mats, Tappa Cloth, Shell Money, Combs, Masks, Kava Bowls, Cups, Food Dishes, Aprons (Full Dresses), Paddles, Canoes, Human Hair Belts, Charms, Bracelets, Earrings, Teeth Necklaces, Lime Boxes, Stone Axes, Knives, Drums, Pearl Fish Hooks, Nose Flutes, Pipes, Fans, Hats, Belts, Shields, Boomerangs, Waddies, Etc.

MAORI CURIOSITIES AND CARVINGS.—There are large quantities of all kinds too numerous to individualise, but well worth visiting the Establishment to look at. Over 200 pieces of Maori Carving in stock alone. Maori Kits, Korowais, Piu Piu, and Mats. Vegetable Caterpillars singly, per dozen, or hundred.

MAKE NOTE OF THE ADDRESS—

ERIC CRAIG,
PRINCES STREET, AUCKLAND.

HAYWARD & CO.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

Outfitters,

276, QUEEN ST.,

AUCKLAND,

FOR VALUES IN

UNDERCLOTHING

READY-MADE

GLOVES

SKIRTS

HOSIERY

BLOUSES

RIBBONS

COSTUMES

LACES

JACKETS

Between Savings Bank and Wellesley St.

CASEMENT AICKIN & SONS

LAND, ESTATE, and GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENTS,

26, SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND, N.Z.

All business connected with Landed Property undertaken. Properties Surveyed, Subdivided, Sold or Purchased by arrangement. Estates managed, and Rents and Interest collected for residents or absentees.

Money invested and Loans negotiated.

Reliable Valuations made for Investors or others. An extended experience in valuing property (for the N.Z. Government as well as for private persons), together with 43 years' acquaintance with the district, is a guarantee of trustworthiness in this respect.

Applications for information or advice, or inquiries for any special class of property, will be immediately attended to, and all necessary particulars mailed free.

We invite correspondence, which will be regarded as confidential, and we shall spare no effort to conduct successfully and satisfactorily all business entrusted to our care.

Reference: National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd.

PHOTO. APPARATUS

OF ALL KINDS.

DRY PLATES—the most Reliable, most Perfect, the Cheapest—
CHEMICALS, VARNISHES, SENSITIZED PAPERS and
every Requisite at

J. L. HOLLAND & SONS

(SUCCESSORS TO BROOMHALL & Co.),

PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK IMPORTERS

55 and 57 VICTORIA STREET,

(JUST ABOVE SARGOOD)

AUCKLAND.

Printing, Re-touching, Developing and Enlarging for the
Trade and others.

Kodak Films Carefully Developed.

Well-appointed DARK ROOMS free to Tourists.
Price List on application.

Established 1864.

Established 1864.

H. L. POSSENNISKIE

Merchant Tailor  Habit Maker

Corner of
Victoria Arcade,

SHORTLAND ST., AUCKLAND.

NEXT G.P.O.

Has on hand a Large Variety of English, Scotch, Con-
tinental and Colonial Goods of the very best Quality
and Patterns. All Orders entrusted to his care can be
relied upon to be promptly executed, and can be de-
pendent upon for

FIT, STYLE AND FINISH.

Established 1864.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Established 1864.

The P. & A. Photographic

AND

Fine Art Supply Stores,

ALFRED JONES & CO.,

QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND. TELEPHONE 1175.

Agents for Taylor, Taylor and Hobson, and Cooke Lenses.

Eastman's Kodaks and Films.

Cameras, Lenses, Plates, Papers and Sundries.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOGRAPHERS

DEVELOPING
ENLARGING
RETOUCHING

Art Pictures and Picture Framing.

TELEPHONE 963.

P.O. BOX 287.



ALBERT HOTEL

QUEEN STREET

AUCKLAND

N.Z.



**A FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL
AND TOURIST HOTEL.**

ARTHUR BACH, Proprietor.

COOK'S COUPONS ACCEPTED.

Imperial Hotel

QUEEN and FORT STREETS,

TELEPHONE No. 420.

AUCKLAND, N.Z.

This well-known and favourite Hotel is in close proximity to the Railway Station and Wharves, thereby offering great facility to the travelling public.

The bedrooms are well and comfortably furnished, and the fittings and accommodation throughout are all that can be desired for families and visitors.

The Wines and Spirits are all of the choicest and best brands.

Tariff, 8s. per day; 50s. per week.

Well provided with Fire Escapes. . .

M. J. PEARCE, Proprietress.

SHIRT and COLLAR CRITICS

Always look to the

“Zealandia” Brand

For NOVELTIES.

LATEST—WANDERER SHIRT for Tourists.

SPECIALTY—Shirts and Collars made to measure
or pattern.

To be had of all DRAPERS and MERCERS in New Zealand.

TOURISTS in Search of HEALTH
Should VISIT

Kamo HOTEL and SANATORIUM

4 Miles from
WHANGAREI, Auckland,

The KAMO Mineral Springs

Are acknowledged to be the best possible remedy for
Dyspepsia, with acidity and flatulence, liver and kidney
complaints, etc. As **Drinking Waters** they are
without a rival.

(See reading matter in this book, page 26).

HOW TO GET THERE!

The Northern S.S. Co.'s Steamers leave Auckland
every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for
Whangarei and arrive at daybreak the following
mornings: thence frequent rail service 4 miles to KAMO.

FARE: AUCKLAND TO KAMO AND
RETURN (Saloon and 1st Rail.) **25s.**

THE HOTEL has just been completed and is an UP-TO-
DATE Establishment, providing every convenience
and comfort.

TERMS: per day, 8s.; per week, 42s.

THE SANATORIUM provides all the ease and comforts
of a Home, with good table, etc.

Terms: per day, 6s.; per week, 35s.

For Full Particulars apply to . .

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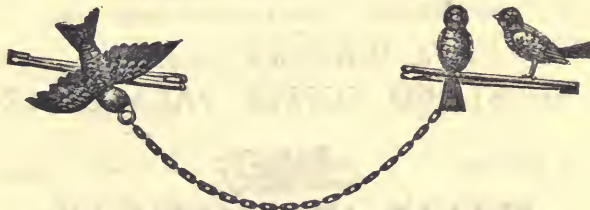
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(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

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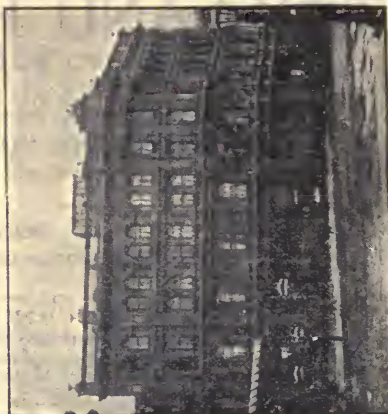
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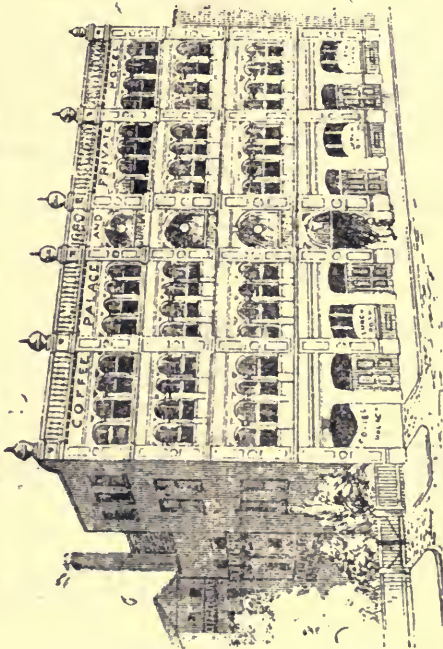
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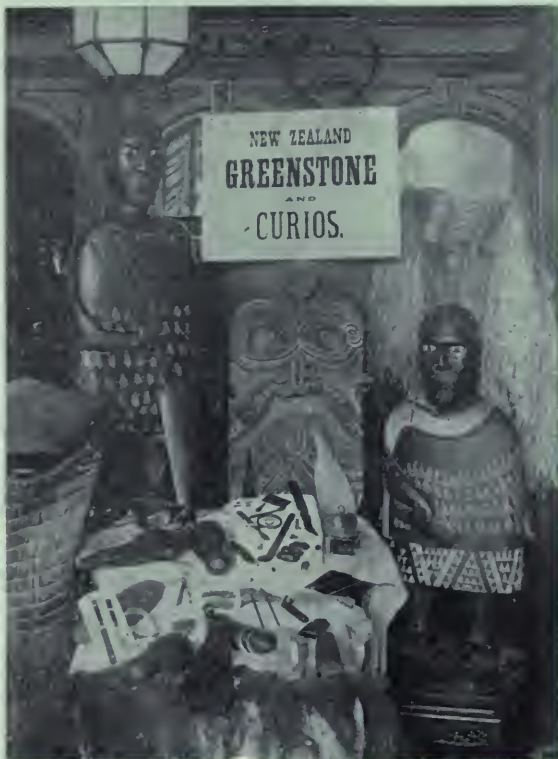
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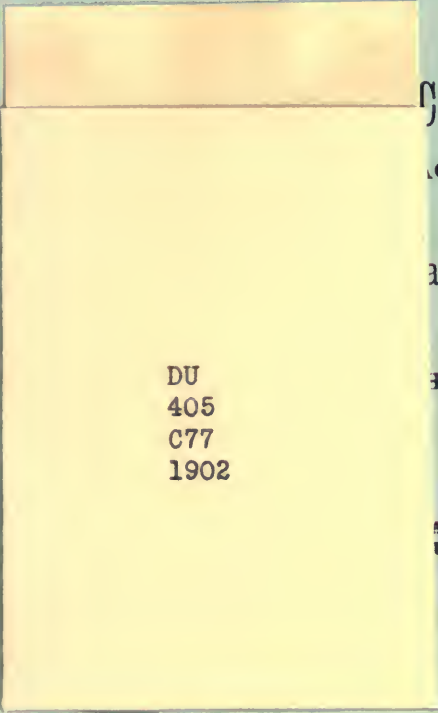


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