

1914.  
NEW ZEALAND.

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TOURIST AND HEALTH RESORTS DEPARTMENT

(ANNUAL REPORT OF THE),

BY THE MINISTER OF TOURIST AND HEALTH RESORTS. HON. R. HEATON RHODES.

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*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

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The MINISTER IN CHARGE OF TOURIST AND HEALTH RESORTS DEPARTMENT to His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

MY LORD,—

Wellington, 25th June, 1914.

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the report of the Department of Tourist and Health Resorts for the year ended 31st March, 1914.

I have, &c.,

R. HEATON RHODES,  
Minister for Tourist and Health Resorts.

His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER OF TOURIST AND HEALTH RESORTS.

SIR,—

Wellington, 20th June, 1914.

I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the year ended 31st March, 1914.

I have, &c.,

B. M. WILSON,  
General Manager.

The Hon. R. Heaton Rhodes, Minister for Tourist and Health Resorts.

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In view of the outbreak of smallpox and the industrial unrest during the early part of last season, and the fact that there was no Easter traffic in the past financial year, it was reasonable to expect that the financial returns at the various resorts under the control of the Tourist Department should fail to maintain the high standard reached last season. I am pleased to be able to report, however, that in spite of these drawbacks the actual revenue shows a slight increase over the previous year. The actual figures are: 1912-13, £29,711; 1913-14, £30,107, an increase of £396, which may, I think, be regarded as satisfactory proof of the growing popularity of our tourist resorts and of the value of the work of the Department.

The principal places under the control of the Department—Rotorua, Mount Cook district, and Waitomo Caves—have all been well patronized throughout the season, and at Mount Cook and Waitomo the accommodation has been at times taxed to the utmost. The manner in which the managers of these resorts grappled with the difficulties which sometimes arose owing to an unexpected influx of visitors reflects great credit on their general administration. At Waitomo, in one instance, over seventy people arrived in one day and required to be accommodated. Not thirty of them had advised the manager of their intended arrival. A sixpenny telegram appears very desirable in the circumstances, and would be the means of avoiding much disappointment.

The following statement gives in detail the revenue at the different resorts during the past two years and the financial position of each place:—

RECEIPTS FOR DEPARTMENT OF TOURIST AND HEALTH RESORTS, FINANCIAL YEARS 1912-13 AND 1913-14.

	1912-13. £	1913-14. £
<b>Te Aroha—</b>		
Bath fees and towel-hire ... ..	1,055	936
Tennis-players, library, fees, &c. ... ..	245	202
Tea-house ... ..	159	121
Miscellaneous ... ..	69	80
	<hr/> 1,528	<hr/> 1,339
<b>Rotorua—</b>		
Sanatorium fees ... ..	2,000	2,020
Out-patients' fees ... ..	474	407
Bath fees and towel-hire ... ..	2,733	2,414
Dry massage and electrical treatment... ..	705	632
Water-supply ... ..	1,431	1,540
Electric-light charges ... ..	2,827	3,237
Tennis-players, &c. ... ..	411	424
Round-trip: Launch fares, guiding fees, &c. ... ..	3,032	2,957
Pump-room ... ..	60	32
Tea-house ... ..	217	...
Sale of mineral waters ... ..	170	172
Launch licenses, wharfages, &c. ... ..	48	54
Sulphur royalties ... ..	215	177
Sale of tea-house furniture ... ..	126	...
Sales of old electrical plant ... ..	...	224
Rents ... ..	360	461
Miscellaneous ... ..	81	177
	<hr/> 14,890	<hr/> 14,928
Acclimatization district receipts ... ..	1,086	1,261
	<hr/> 15,976	<hr/> 16,189
<b>Waitomo Caves—</b>		
Accommodation fees, guiding, &c. ... ..	2,871	3,775
<b>Morere Hot Springs—</b>		
Bath fees, &c. ... ..	13	8
<b>Hanmer Springs—</b>		
Sanatorium fees ... ..	1,248	1,218
Bath fees and towel-hire ... ..	527	449
Tennis-players, &c. ... ..	72	82
Tea-house ... ..	171	156
Water-supply ... ..	93	85
Rents ... ..	82	71
Miscellaneous ... ..	106	27
	<hr/> 2,299	<hr/> 2,088
<b>Hermitage—</b>		
Accommodation and guiding fees, &c. ... ..	2,676	2,853
<b>Queenstown Park—</b>		
Bowls, &c. ... ..	84	81
<b>Lake Te Anau—</b>		
Steamer fares, &c. ... ..	647	486
<b>Glade House and Milford Track—</b>		
Accommodation fees, guiding fees, &c. ... ..	925	721
<b>Head Office—</b>		
Sale of pamphlets, photos, &c. ... ..	223	133
Advertising ... ..	249	185
Rents ... ..	344	219
Commission on passenger bookings ... ..	1,791	1,962
Miscellaneous ... ..	85	68
	<hr/> 2,692	<hr/> 2,567
<b>Grand totals</b> ... ..	<hr/> <u>£29,711</u>	<hr/> <u>£30,107</u>

## SCHEDULE SHOWING FINANCIAL POSITION AT EACH RESORT.

Resort.	Year 1912-13.				Year 1913-14.			
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.
Te Aroha .. .. .	£ 1,528	£ 2,342	£ 814	..	£ 1,339	£ 2,574	£ 1,235	..
Rotorua .. .. .	14,890	18,188	3,298	..	14,928	19,253	4,325	..
Rotorua Acclimatization District	1,086	957	..	129	1,261	645	..	616
Waitomo Caves .. ..	2,871	2,345	..	526	3,775	2,408	..	1,367
Hanmer Springs .. ..	2,299	4,029	1,730	..	2,088	3,929	1,841	..
Hermitage, Mount Cook ..	2,676	2,323	..	353	2,853	2,928	75	..
Te Anau and Manapouri steamers, Glade House and Milford Track	1,571	2,420	849	..	1,207	2,387	1,180	..
Queenstown .. .. .	84	481	397	..	81	515	434	..

NOTE.—No allowance is made in these figures for interest on capital expenditure or for depreciation of plant or buildings.

The expenditure during the year amounted to £48,462, against £45,934 for the previous year, an increase of £2,528.

Following the usual custom I give a brief summary of the operations of the Department in the various places under its control.

#### ROTORUA SANATORIUM AND BATHS.

The revenue at the principal resort of the Department shows a slight decrease from the previous year, being £464 short of the amount for that period, the actual figures being £5,677, against £6,141. This falling-off may be accounted for principally by the shortage of visitors from Australia, due to the causes previously mentioned. The Australian public have always been great patrons of the thermal district, and the smallpox epidemic affecting the traffic struck Rotorua particularly hard. Another contributing cause was the absence in England during the greater part of the year of the Balneologist, Dr. A. S. Wohlmann. This necessarily affected the out-patient "private" practice, which is largely a personal matter, and cannot be handed intact from one man to another. During the last three months, however, the business at the baths has more than returned to its normal level. Advantage was taken of Dr. Wohlmann's visit to Europe to purchase many of the latest and best electrical appliances in order to thoroughly equip the baths in this respect. In Dr. Wohlmann's report (attached) will be found a description of the new electrical apparatus purchased by him for installation at the baths.

#### ROTORUA WATER-SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, AND POWER SYSTEMS.

The receipts for electrical energy supplied to consumers amounted to £3,237, against £2,827 for the previous year, being an increase of £410. During the year exceptional progress has been made in the electrical branch, the number of lights connected to the mains being higher than in any year since the inception of the service. Further, the large number of domestic appliances connected with the system is exceedingly satisfactory, and in itself this service makes a fair load on the day running. There has been an increase of ninety-three new consumers, while fifty-eight consumers have added to their installations, making a total of 777 lights.

In the past twelve months forty-seven new connections have been made to the water-supply system.

In Fenton Street 363 ft. of the 16 in. wooden water main has been replaced with iron pipes, and the work was carried out without interruption to the water-supply. Similar substitution as regards 462 ft. of 6 in. mains was carried out in the basement of the main bath-buildings.

During the year it has become more than ever apparent that the wooden pipes originally laid down have not proved a success, probably owing to the chemical action of the Rotorua soil, and a great deal of trouble has been experienced through bursts and leaks. Provision requires to be made for the replacement of the wooden mains by iron or steel pipes. An exhaustive report has been made on the matter by the Electrical Engineer (Mr. D. E. Beal), and an engineer of the Public Works Department is at present also investigating the matter. The cost will naturally be large, but the work is of such importance that the expenditure must be faced if a water-supply commensurate with the growing importance of the town is to be maintained.

The new pump-motors in connection with the drainage system have proved satisfactory. During the year twenty-four premises have been connected with the main sewers, and this increase has necessitated the 6 in. sewer at the eastern end of Eruera Street being extended about 320 ft. in order to allow some of the new houses to be connected.

#### ROTORUA GARDENS AND RESERVES.

The Rotorua gardens and reserves have received the usual attention during the year, and in the former a considerable portion of the main drive has been metalled, greatly improving the entrance to the grounds and bath-building.

The bowling-grounds were in very good order throughout the year, and the grass tennis-courts were in good average condition. In order to improve the grass tennis-courts, which are in constant use during the season, soil is being obtained from near Auckland for top-dressing, and, although this is an expensive method of improvement, it will have to be continued for several seasons before any considerable improvement will result, as only very light dressings can be given each year.

During the year the officer acting as Government Tourist Agent at Rotorua was transferred to the Department's Sydney office, and the position vacated was amalgamated with that of Resident Officer. The duties of the combined position have been performed by the latter officer from the 8th December, 1913.

#### TE AROHA.

The total revenue received amounted to £1,339, as against £1,528 for the year ending 1913. The shrinkage is principally in bath fees, players' fees, and tea-house receipts, and is no doubt due to the causes mentioned earlier in my report. The general work of the whole institution, baths, domains, &c., has been carried on as usual with perfectly satisfactory results.

#### HELENSVILLE.

Though the hot springs in this district are not under the control of the Department it has a great interest in them. The springs are of very great medicinal value, and the local body (under whose control they are) has every reason to be pleased with the patronage extended by the people of Auckland and the surrounding district. A scheme of proper development is now engaging the attention of the Department, and the Balneologist (Dr. Wohlmann) has made an exhaustive report on the best method of adequately utilizing the springs.

#### WAITOMO CAVES.

The Waitomo and other caves in the vicinity have been well patronized, showing a total revenue of £3,775, against £2,871 for 1913, an increase of £904. These caves were particularly well patronized at Christmas and New Year, and great difficulty was experienced in meeting the demands for accommodation. During the year the Hangatiki-Waitomo Road was considerably improved, and this will, no doubt, increase the number of visitors during the winter months, as formerly the house was practically inaccessible in winter-time owing to the bad state of the road. The exceptional influx of visitors was met by the erection of a number of commodious tents, which answered satisfactorily; but the necessity of further extending the present accommodation is becoming very urgent.

#### TE PUIA HOT SPRINGS.

An officer was sent to report on these springs, and as a result of his recommendations the Department will probably proceed at an early date with the erection of a new bath-house.

#### \*MORERE.

The traffic to Morere has largely increased, and the erection by the Department of a new bath-house has been justified. The proprietor of the hotel at this resort has recently added an additional twenty-two rooms to his establishment to meet the growing traffic.

#### WAIKAREMOANA.

The accommodation-house at this scenic resort is satisfactorily conducted by the lessees. The fishing and shooting are reported to be up to the usual standard. The preservation of the native bush on the shores of the lake is a matter that will probably engage the attention of the Government at an early date.

#### NELSON AND WESTLAND.

The traffic over the popular route Nelson to Westland and across to Christchurch either by way of the Otira Gorge or by the Copland Pass to the Hermitage has been very considerable, and these most interesting trips, which can be broken by a pleasant stay in the Nelson district, are growing in popularity. The Nelson Advancement Society, formed on the lines of that in Dunedin, has done good work in bringing the attractions of the district before the public, and its work should be the means of a largely increased traffic in the future.

#### HANMER SPRINGS.

The receipts total £2,088, as against £2,299 for the previous year, a decrease of £211. The latter portion of the season has, however, been a particularly busy one, and during the year 267 patients were admitted to the institution—mainly rheumatic and nervous cases—which under the mineral-water, electric, and massage treatment have derived great benefit. The hot mineral water-supply has proved excellent, and the new hot swimming-pool a great attraction.

The condition of the gardens and plantations has been very good, and many striking changes and improvements have been made. All the buildings have been kept in order, and the various playing-grounds have received careful attention.

#### HERMITAGE, MOUNT COOK.

The receipts for visitors for board, residence, guiding, &c., amounted to £2,853, against £2,676 for the previous year, an increase of £177. Of the 539 visitors during the season, 173 came from overseas, an indication of the growing popularity of the Dominion's alpine attractions to those in other countries.

During the year the Public Works Department handed over the new hostel, and full use was made of it during the last three months. Though the new building is a very commodious one, containing fifty bedrooms, and capable of accommodating, at a pinch, a large number of visitors, it will be, in my opinion, in a very short while far too small for the requirements of the traffic. Nearly every visitor to the district goes away so impressed with its manifold beauties and attrac-



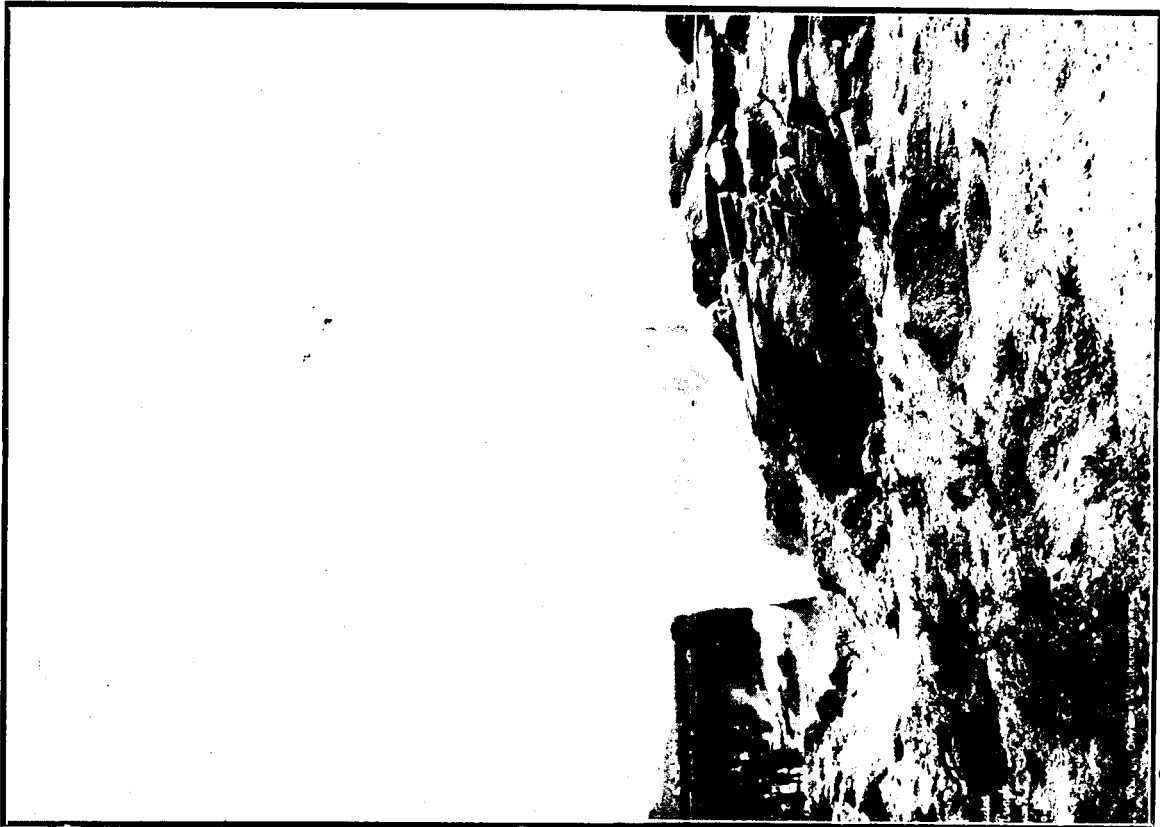
WIKAKIWAHUA, ROTORUA.



HENEHOA'S BATH, MOKOA, ROTORUA.



THE INFERNO, TIKITEBE.



WAIROA GEYSER, WAIKAREWAREWA.



TAKA TE KAPLA (MEETING HOUSE), ROTORUA.



WASHING DAY, OHINEMUTU.

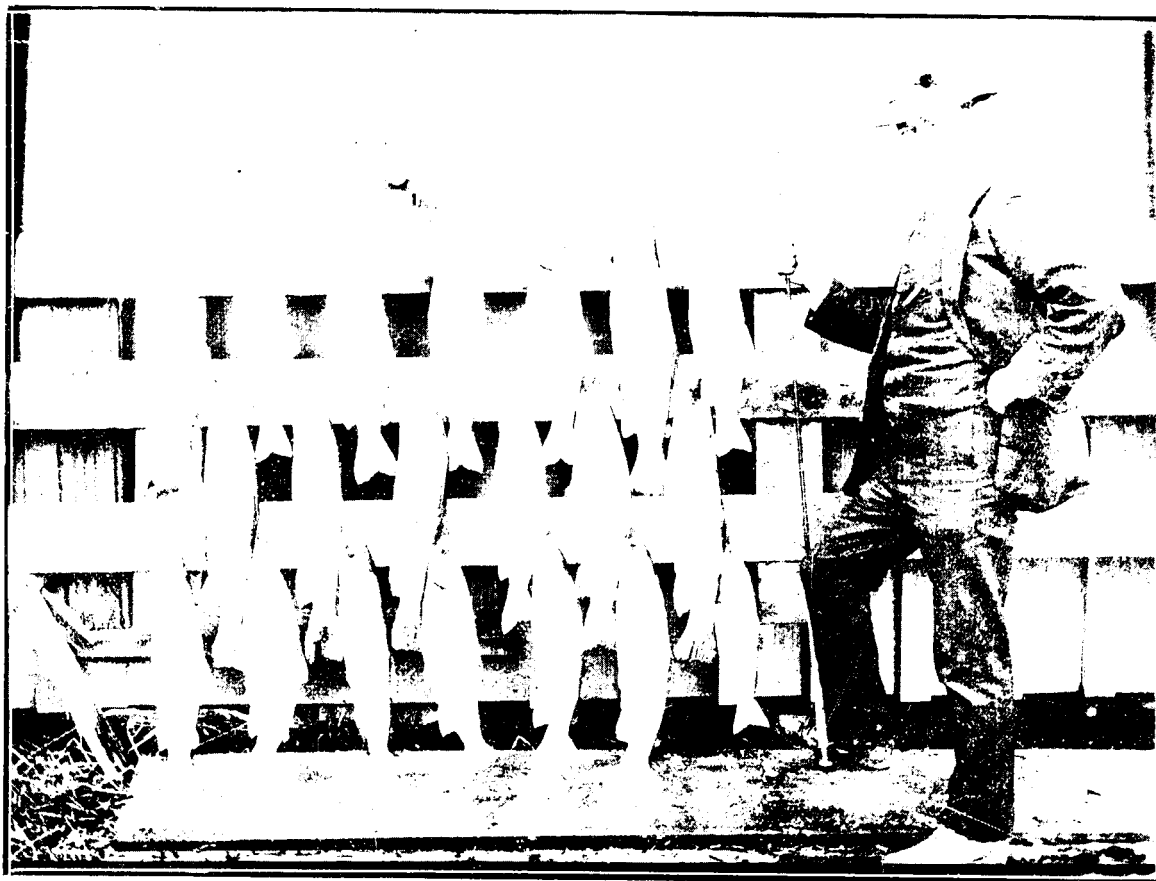


THE ST. LOUIS RIVER, CALIFORNIA



ARAPAHO RIVER, WYOMING





TARAWERA TROUPE. A DAY'S CATCH



MOKAI FALLS, WAIKAREMOANA.



W. 11. 2.



SC. 11. 2. W. 11. 2.



MOUNT EDMOND, TARANAKI.



PELOUS RIVER, NELSON DISTRICT.



NELSON DISTRICT.



LAKE KANIERI, WESTLAND.

tions as to become an enthusiastic advertising medium, and though before and at the time of the transfer to the new building the accommodation was sorely taxed, complaints of discomfort were almost unheard.

The rivers between Fairlie and the Hermitage are now all bridged, and a large number of people have taken advantage of this improvement to travel through in their own motor-cars. The service of the Mount Cook Motor Company has been maintained in a state of great efficiency throughout the season, and the trip from Fairlie to Hermitage and thence through to Dunedin via the Cold Lakes District and Queenstown has proved a very popular one. I append hereto several photographs of the new hostel, giving some indication of the structure and surroundings. Plans are now being prepared of a general scheme to properly lay out the grounds, and I hope to have this work put in hand at an early date. The hostel is undoubtedly an improvement which was urgently needed, and from reports I have received visitors are well pleased with the comfort it affords.

During the season Mr. H. Otto Frind, A.C.C., spent some months at the Hermitage making a number of new ascents and visiting parts of the district which had been little visited before. Mr. Frind took a large series of photographs, and, through his courtesy, I am enabled to reproduce herewith an exceedingly fine selection of views, many of which are taken from new viewpoints, and will prove of great interest. The thanks of the Department and lovers of alpine scenery and sports are due to Mr. Frind for placing his photographs at the disposal of the Department for reproduction.

A large number of climbers, both New Zealand and oversea, have visited the district during the season, and the following particulars of their achievements are supplied by the Chief Guide, Mr. P. Graham. There being at present no recognized alpine club in New Zealand, the particulars are included for the purpose of record should such an institution be revived:—

On the 4th December Dr. Ingles, of Dunedin, accompanied by D. Thomson and J. Richmond, made the ascent of Mount Elie de Beaumont (10,200 ft.) by the south face, and through the broken ice of the Von Lendenfeldt Glacier, from Malte Brun Hut.

On the 10th December Dr. Ingles, with Thomson, made the first traverse of Mount Mabel (6,858 ft.) and Mount Rosa (6,997 ft.), ascending the west face from the Hooker side until they reached the main *arête*, which was followed, traversing over both peaks, and going as far as the Ball Pass, then following that route down and back to the Hooker Hut.

On the 15th January Mrs. Lindon, of Hobart, also made the traverse of Mounts Mabel and Rosa from the Hooker Hut.

After accompanying Mr. and Miss Chambers and Miss B. Holdsworth as far as Graham's Saddle, on their way to the West Coast, on the 10th January, Mrs. P. Graham, with P. Graham, made the first ascent of Mount Rudolf (9,300 ft.) by the main north-east *arête* from Graham's Saddle, returning by the same route.

On the 21st January Mr. Sloman and Professor Robinson, of Sydney, with P. Graham, made the ascent of the Mount Malte Brun (10,421 ft.) by the western *arête* from Malte Brun Hut, and descended the same way.

On the 25th January Miss K. Gerard, of Christchurch, and Mrs. P. Graham, with D. Thomson and F. Milne, made the ascent of the Footstool (9,073 ft.) from the Sefton bivouac, ascending and descending the same way.

On the 28th January Mr. H. Chambers and Miss B. Holdsworth, with P. Graham, made the first ascent and traverse of the east summit of Delimma Peak (8,350 ft.) from the Hooker Glacier north of Raureka Peak, ascending by the eastern face to the divide, and then on to the eastern *arête*, traversing the north face to the col between both peaks, reaching the summit by western *arête*, descending by eastern *arête*.

From the 20th to 27th January a party consisting of Lieutenant G. Dennistoun, Messrs. J. R. Dennistoun, and S. L. King, A.C., with guide J. Richmond, made the first journey by a high-level route from the head of the Rangitata River to the Hermitage, via the Godley, Classen, Murchison, and Tasman Glaciers.

On the 8th February Messrs. Franz Malcher and Jules Malcher made the first ascent and traverse of an unnamed peak (7,542 ft.) on the Malte Brun Range from the Ball Hut. Crossing the Tasman Glacier they ascended by the main south-west *arête* to the summit, and descended by the western face.

On the 8th January Mr. S. L. King, with D. Thomson, made the ascent of Mount Darwin (9,715 ft.) by a new route, ascending by the north-west face to the main south-west *arête*, which was then followed to the summit. A few days later Mr. Franz Malcher, D.O.E.A.V., also made the ascent of Mount Darwin by practically the same route, his brother and Mr. P. Ranfit accompanying him part of the way.

On the 9th February Mr. S. L. King, A.C., with D. Thomson, climbed the Aiguille Rouge (9,731 ft.) by the north-west *arête* from the head of the Beetham Glacier, descending by the north-east face and rejoining their route on the Beetham Glacier, thence back to the Malte Brun Hut.

On the 11th February Mr. H. O. Frind, A.C.C., with Conrad Kain and P. Graham, made the first ascent of Maungama (8,335 ft.) by rocks of Ngaromata Waterfalls on to Ngakanohi Glacier, following the glacier for its full length, and thence by the south-east snow *arête* to the summit.

On the 14th February Mr. S. L. King, A.C., with D. Thomson and P. Graham, made an attempt on Mount Sefton by Zurbriegen's route, but owing to bad weather and the broken nature of the Huddleston Glacier the party had to return.

On the 21st February Messrs. Franz Malcher, D.O.E.A.V., Jules Malcher, and P. Ranfit made the ascent of the Footstool (9,073 ft.) by the main divide from the Copland Pass and north-east *arête*, descending by Fyfe's route to the Hermitage.

On the 22nd February Mr. S. L. King, A.C., with D. Thomson and J. Richmond, made the ascent of Mount Cook (12,349 ft.) by the Linda Glacier (Green's route) from the Haast bivouac.

On the 22nd February Mr. H. O. Frind, A.C.C., with Conrad Kain and W. Brass, made the traverse of the high peak of Mount Cook, ascending by Earle's route from the Hooker side, and descending by Green's route, on the Tasman side, to the Haast bivouac.

On the 1st March Dr. E. Teichmann and A. Graham made the first ascent of Mount Spencer (9,167 ft.) from the Alma bivouac over *névé* of the Franz Josef Glacier to the col north of Mount Spencer and up main north-east *arête* to summit, descending the same way.

On the 7th March Mr. S. Turner, F.R.G.S., with P. Graham, made the first ascent of Mount Isabel (8,518 ft.) from the Hermitage up the Mueller Valley from Kea Point, ascending the Ngakanohi Glacier to the col between Maungama and Mount Eric, ascending Mount Eric and traversing the main divide to summit of Mount Isabel, descending the same way.

On the 11th March Mr. S. Turner, F.R.G.S., with P. Graham and F. Milne, made the first ascent of Mount Hopkins (8,790 ft.). The party left the Hermitage on the evening of the 9th, and camped near the head of the Mueller Glacier; next day crossed Barron's Saddle and descended into the Dobson Valley, traversing round under Hour-glass Glacier and the eastern rock precipices of Mount Hopkins, and bivouacking at an altitude of 5,000 ft.; next day descending steep rock face to the divide, and then following the main south *arête* to the summit; descending the same way.

On the 23rd March Mr. S. Turner, F.R.G.S., with P. Graham, made the first ascent of Mount Burns (8,984 ft.) from a bivouac at the head of the Mueller, making the ascent by the south buttress and south-east face to the main divide west of Bernard Pass, and thence by the main north-east *arête* to the summit. The same day the same party made the first ascent of Vampire Peak (8,600 ft.), ascending from the col east of Bernard Pass, traversing a snow slope to the north-west *arête*, which was followed to the summit.

On the 22nd March Mr. H. O. Frind, A.C.C., with Conrad Kain and R. Young, made the ascent of Mount Sefton (10,350 ft.) by a new route from the Mueller-Green rock bivouac up the rocks on the east face of Mount Thomson, then across the snow of the hanging glacier and east face of low peak of Shark's Teeth on to Douglas col, across snow and rock slopes west of Mount Brunner, down a chimney on to the Douglas Glacier and up to west ridge and west snow face of high peak to the summit, descending by the same way. The party spent the night out on the rocks west of the divide under Mount Brunner, descending to the Hermitage the next day.

On the 27th March Mr. S. Turner, F.R.G.S., with P. Graham and F. Milne, made the ascent of the third peak of Mount Cook (11,787 ft.) by a new route from the high Cook bivouac, traversing across the snow slopes of Empress Glacier under the middle peak, and gaining the north-west *arête* of the third peak, which was followed to the top rocks of the west *arête*, then by final snow slopes to top. The descent was made by the same route.

On the 26th March Miss Edith Hamlyn and Mr. E. Day, with Conrad Kain, made the ascent and traverse of Lane Peak (about 8,000 ft.) by the main south *arête*, descending by the north *arête*. The same party on the same day also made the first ascent of an unnamed peak (7,600 ft.) north of Lane Peak. The ascent was made by the main south *arête*, the descent by the same way. This peak has been named "Edith Peak."

On the 27th March T. C. Fyfe and Conrad Kain made the first ascent and traverse of Raureka Peak (8,000 ft.), ascending the east rock face from the end of Hooker track to the south *arête*, thence to top, and descending by north *arête*. On the same day they also made the ascent and traverse of the east peak (8,350 ft.) and first ascent of west summit of Delimma Peaks (8,400 ft.), ascending by the east face and *arête* over east peak and along main ridge to west peak, descending the same way.

Mr. H. O. Frind, of Canada, who was accompanied by Conrad Kain (the Canadian Alpine Club Chief Guide), made a considerable number of first and other ascents during their stay at the Hermitage, principally at the head of the Murchison and Mueller glacier systems. Follows a list of the journeys made by them:—

#### *Murchison Valley.*

On the 7th January, first ascent and traverse of the two peaks of Mount Hutton (North Peak, 9,275 ft., and South Peak, 9,297 ft.).

On the 7th March, first ascent of Mount Mannering (8,704 ft.).

On the 8th March, first ascent and traverse of an unnamed peak (8,286 ft.), which Mr. Frind named "Mount Richmond"; also on the same day he ascended and traversed unnamed peak (8,157 ft.), which he named "The Anthill."

On the 9th March, first ascent of unnamed peak (8,552 ft.), naming it "Mount Conrad"; also on the same day the party climbed to the top of a col (7,750 ft.) south of Mount Conrad, leading from the Murchison Valley into the south fork of an unnamed creek running due east into the Godley River, about four miles below terminal face of the Classen Glacier. They have named this col "Godley Pass."

On the 10th March, first ascent and traverse of Mount Ackland (8,294 ft.), and also an unnamed peak (8,064 ft.) which was named "Mount King."

#### *Mueller Valley.*

On the 7th February they made the first ascent of a peak (8,646 ft.) which was first considered unnamed, and which they named "Mount Frind," but I have since noticed that in an illustration appearing in the Lands and Survey report of 1894-95, and also in a pamphlet of a lecture by Dr. J. M. Bell, Director of the Geological Survey of New Zealand, and again in the "New Zealand Alpine Journal," this peak is referred to as "Mount Thomson," after the first Surveyor-General of Southland.

On the 16th February they made the first ascent and traverse of an unnamed peak (7,654 ft.) which they named "The Scissors," and also on the same day ascended and traversed Mount Montgomery (7,661 ft.), in addition, traversing the Watchtower, a small peak north of Montgomery.

On the 16th February they made the first ascent of Mount Bannie (8,300 ft.).

On the 17th February they ascended and traversed a peak (7,654 ft.) which they named "Mount Darby," and also traversed Mount Sealey by the west *arête*, and descended by the chimney on the north-east face.

During the season five parties made the traverse of Mount Annette (7,351 ft.) by the Sebastopol Ridge, returning to the Hermitage by the Sealey Range, making a most interesting round trip. Four crossings of the Ball Pass were also made; and excursions to the Tasman, Hooker, Mueller, and Stocking Glaciers, Sebastopol, and other points of interest were well patronized.

Owing to the increased popularity and improved conditions of South Westland and its glaciers a number of parties crossed over the Copland Pass from the Westland side to the Hermitage, and other parties from the Hermitage crossed into Westland, several doing the round trip by crossing Graham's Saddle from Malte Brun Hut to the Franz Josef Glacier, and returning to the Hermitage via Copland, or *vice versa*.

It is with deep regret that I have to refer to the first fatal alpine tragedy which has occurred in the vicinity of the Hermitage, and which resulted in loss of Mr. S. L. King, A.C., of England, and two of the senior guides, D. Thompson and J. Richmond.

After making their successful ascent of Mount Cook on the 22nd February, and when descending the Linda Glacier on the return to their bivouac, the party was overwhelmed by a huge avalanche off the divide north of Mount Dampier. A strong search party was formed and a thorough search made. Richmond's body was eventually found, but those of Mr. King and Thomson still remain buried in the Linda Glacier, and all hope of their recovery had to be abandoned.

Guide Graham in his report says, "I shall not dwell on the long, tedious, and weary hours put in by the search party, and the sad duty which was performed by the guiding staff and their willing helpers in bringing in the remains of their lost comrade. I wish, however, to take this opportunity, on behalf of the staff and myself, to express our grateful appreciation and thanks to all those who gave such helpful assistance at the time, and also to those who sent messages of sympathy in such a sad and trying experience."

Having been at the Hermitage at the time, I would like also to place on record my appreciation of the work of the rescue party, and the extraordinary hardships endured by them. Graham was at the Hooker Hut when at midnight news of the non-arrival of Mr. King's party was received, and he immediately started back through a dreadful storm to the Hermitage—seven miles—every foot a struggle with the elements—and formed a search party, consisting of himself, Guides Brass and Milne, and Conrad Kain, who had just crossed over Mount Cook, but making nothing of his fatigue, joined the rescue party. At the bivouac the guides were joined by two other climbers—Messrs. Turner and Dennistoun—and the thanks of the Department are due also to these gentlemen for the untiring way in which they assisted in the search and the dreary work of transporting the body of J. Richmond to the Hermitage.

#### TE ANAU—MILFORD TRACK.

The revenue from this track is disappointing at first glance, but after taking into consideration the various events of the year, including the counter attraction of the Auckland Exhibition, the decrease is easily explained. Early in the season, also, a heavy flood swept away the approaches to the Mararoa Bridge, preventing motor-cars going through from Lumsden to Te Anau, and, until repairs were effected, the traffic was naturally detrimentally affected. Including steamer fares on Lake Te Anau, the total revenue amounted to £1,207, a decrease of £364 on the previous year.

At the commencement of the season the whole of the drainpipes at Glade House were taken up and new ones put down, and minor repairs and improvements made to the house. The track, which suffered considerably during the winter months, was put in first-class order, and at a point three miles and a half from Glade House, where the Clinton River had completely washed the track away, it was necessary to blast a path through solid rock.

The Arthur River Bridge was washed away during the year, but has been replaced by a much stronger structure, and the track is now in splendid order. I look forward with great confidence to an increased traffic over this route, which is undoubtedly one of great beauty and interest. The district is now so easily accessible, by train and motor-car, from Dunedin or Invercargill, and is of such surpassing grandeur, that it is certain to command a largely increased number of visitors year by year. No pains have been spared by the Government in improving the track, and the accommodation-houses are in charge of experienced people.

During the year a cairn was erected on the top of Mackinnon's Pass in memory of its discoverer, the late Quintin Mackinnon. The work, which was most arduous, was carried out by the track staff, assisted by a stonemason. No one without a knowledge of the country can properly appreciate the difficulty of transporting a marble slab weighing 9 cwt. to the top of the Pass, 4,500 ft.; but this was accomplished without a mishap by members of the guiding staff.

The work of the Otago Advancement Society in booming the attractions of the lakes district has been of great value in augmenting the traffic to the different resorts, and the Department has been glad to co-operate with the society in furthering its efforts. With the increased interest taken in the development of the scenic resorts of this districts and its unrivalled beauties, it is safe to predict a heavy traffic during the coming season should there be no deterrent as had to be contended with in the past year.

#### WAKATIPU—TE ANAU TRACK.

The Wakatipu—Te Anau Track has been fairly well patronized during the year, and I am pleased to report that Messrs. Graves and Talbot, accompanied by the District Surveyor at Otautau, and one of the guides from the Hermitage, Mount Cook, made a successful exploration of the direct route from Lake Wakatipu to Milford Sound, discovered by Messrs. Graves and Talbot three years ago.

It is hoped that next season a considerable amount of work will be done in opening up this track, and that the erection of sleeping-huts at suitable points will enable the round trip from Te Anau to Milford and thence to Lake Wakatipu to be made without difficulty.

## AGENCIES AND PASSENGER-BOOKINGS.

The business done in booking passengers again shows a substantial increase, which is gratifying considering the adverse happenings during the early part of the season, which involved a practical cessation of all travelling for a period of nearly two months. The business done during the four years that the system has been in operation is shown below, and it will be seen that in that time it has almost doubled. The booking system is now so complete that passengers can be booked from and to any place in the Dominion, or from Sydney or Melbourne to any part of New Zealand.

That the convenience to passengers has been appreciated is amply evidenced by the number of persons who each time they travel call at the Department's agencies to take out the tickets for their journey, and to obtain expert advice as to the best way to spend their time. In this connection the public have realized that the Department has as much, if not more, to offer the passengers whose means are limited as to the tourist, to whom neither time nor money is of primary importance, and the advice of the agents has resulted in many persons with limited means and vacations being able to make the best possible use of their opportunities for travelling in search of health and pleasure.

The total business done during the past four years is:—

Year.	£
1910-11	24,062
1911-12	32,245
1912-13	37,622
1913-14	44,251

## SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE AGENCIES.

Owing to the smallpox epidemic these two agencies have suffered considerably, but I am confident that much of their work will bring good results during the coming season. The total bookings at the Sydney Agency were £3,015, compared with £2,146 for 1912-13; Melbourne, £2,491, as against £2,192. The commissions on passenger-booking amounted to £133 and £110 respectively. During the year the total expenditure by the Department for Sydney Agency amounted to £1,368, and Melbourne £777, made up as follows:—

	Sydney.	Melbourne.
	£	£
Rent	800	257
Salaries	301	369
Miscellaneous	267	151
	<hr/> £1,368	<hr/> £777

In appraising the value of the work of these officers, it must be borne in mind that they are practically the representatives in New South Wales and Victoria of the whole of the Government departments of New Zealand. Their energies are not confined to tourist matters only, and their services are very largely availed of by the Customs, Agriculture, and Immigration Departments. The honorary agencies of the Department in Brisbane, Adelaide, and Vancouver have all been fairly busy, and have been kept thoroughly equipped with our latest pamphlets and photographic matter.

## ADVERTISING.

The booking system and the various tourist and health resorts in the Dominion have been well advertised by the medium of newspapers, magazines, picture-theatre programmes, and various other suitable means both in the Dominion and overseas. The total amount expended by the Department in this direction last year was £1,382. In addition to this, advantage was taken of the Auckland Exhibition to make a display advertising the tourist resorts of the Dominion, and an expenditure of £685 was incurred there. For its display at the Exhibition the Department was awarded a first-class certificate, and the authorities have expressed themselves as eminently satisfied with the display and the assistance rendered by the officers of the Department. The main steamship lines have been kept supplied with numerous publications, and in the case of the San Francisco and Vancouver lines the demand for literature among the passengers has been very heavy. There has been a continued demand for lantern-slides from all parts of the world, and this in itself is a good indication of the interest taken in the Dominion by residents of other countries. During the year 3,000 copies of the Baeyertz Guide to New Zealand, published by Mr. C. N. Baeyertz, have been distributed in all parts of the world, and all the other publications of the Department have been widely circulated. The Department's Itinerary of Travel has been printed and circulated to the number of 11,000. Several other publications are now in course of preparation for use at the San Francisco Exhibition, and it is proposed to ask for an increased vote during the coming session in order to pursue a vigorous policy of advertising the scenic attractions of the Dominion in Australia and other parts of the world.

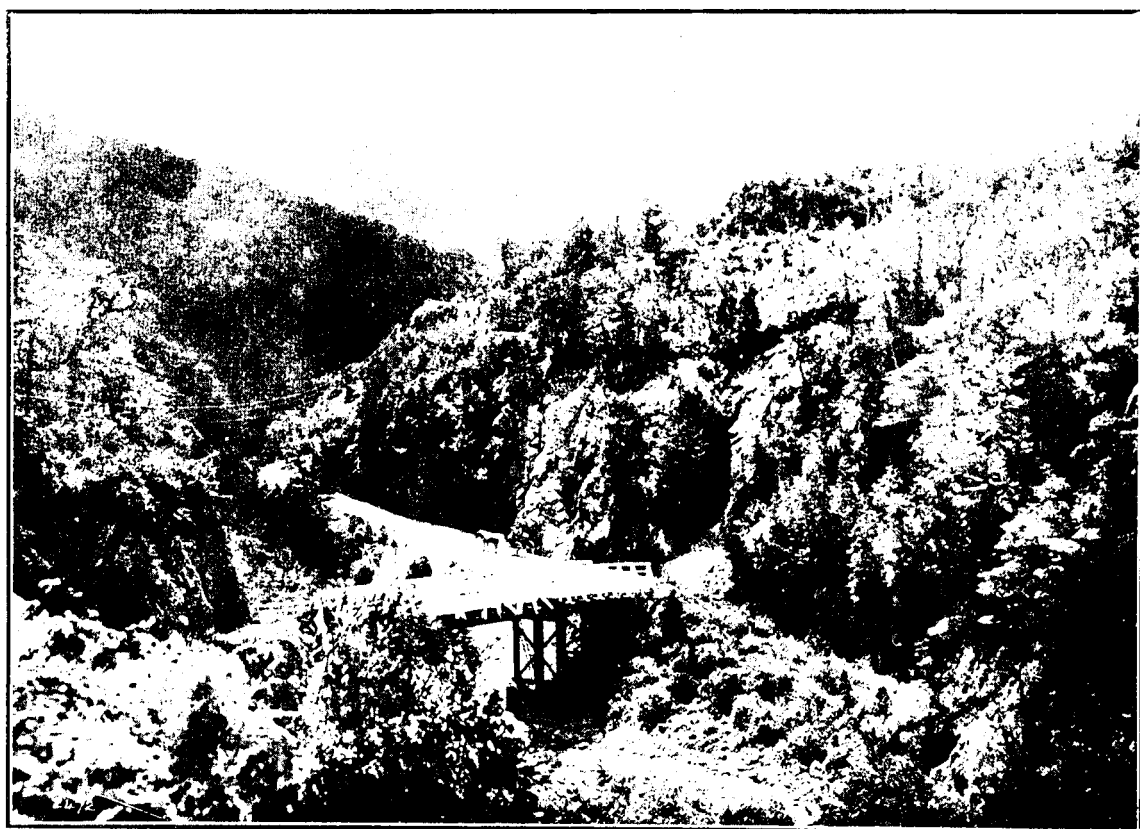
## ACCLIMATIZATION AND SPORT.

During the year the Department of Internal Affairs assumed control of all fresh-water fisheries, and in conjunction with this it took over the curing and sale of trout at Rotorua and Taupo. The Conservator of Fish and Game was also transferred to the Department of Internal Affairs, and the control of acclimatization matters was vested in the Tourist Agent from 1st July, 1913.





MAHINAPIA, WESTLAND



WHITE BRIDGE, OTERA GORGE



BEAR LAKE, WAKATUPE DISTRICT.



425 Queenstown, and the

QUEENSTOWN AND THE REPAIRABLES, WAKATUPE DISTRICT.



WEST-ARCTIC LAKE, ALASKA.



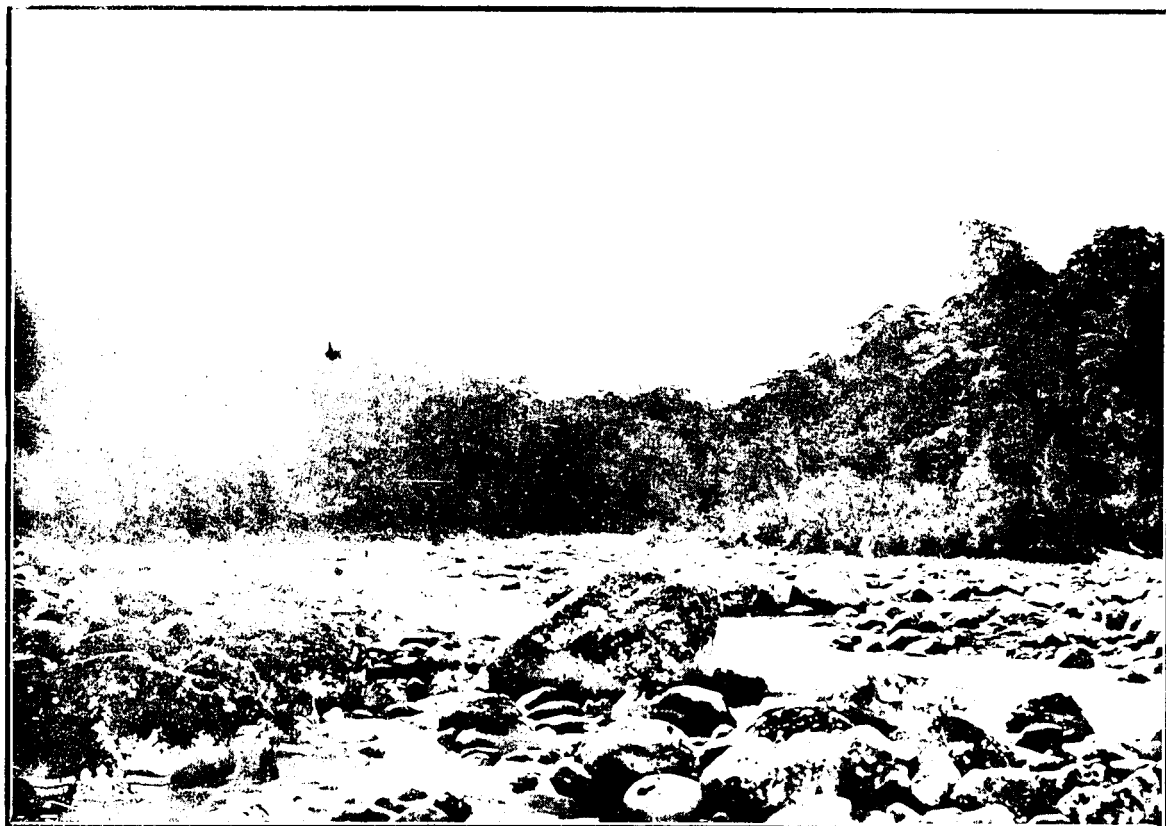
PENINSULA, LAKE WAXAKA.



11-10 West



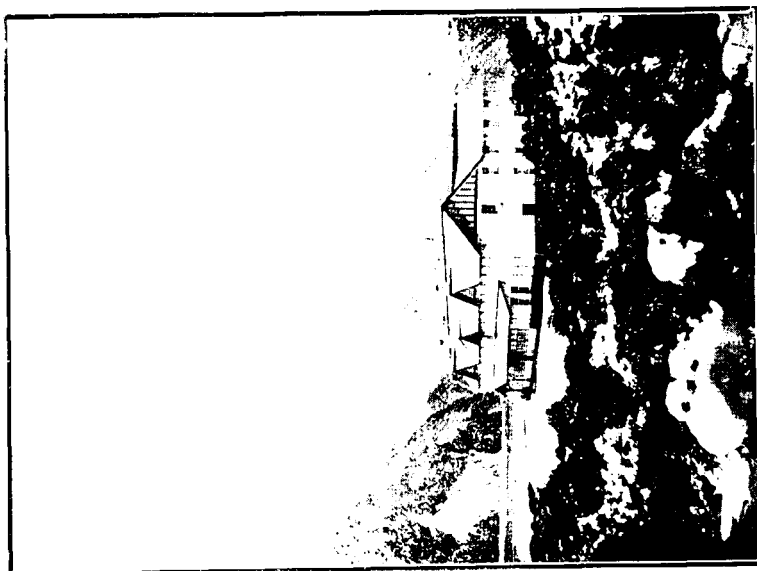
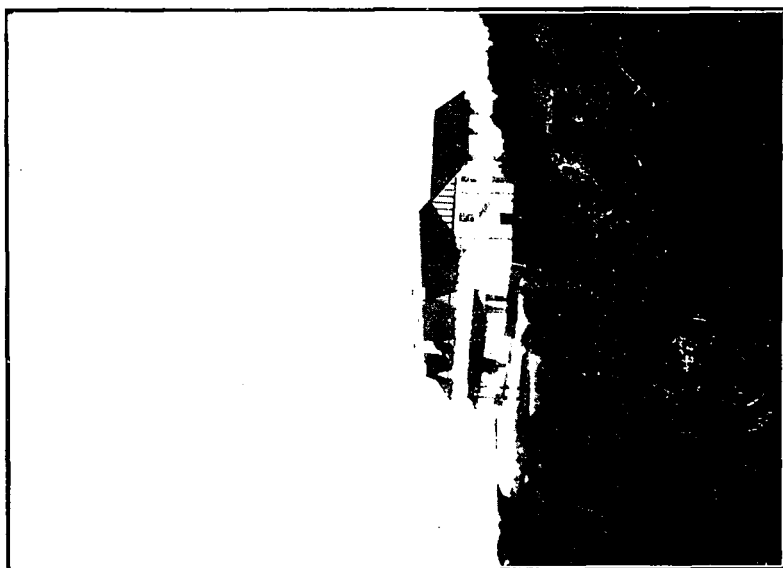
11-10-1 Lake To Anan



MOJO, TROPIC, CAYMAN, VENEZUELA, AMERICA



MOJO, TROPIC, CAYMAN, VENEZUELA, SOUTH OF MCKINLEY PASS



NEW HOSTEL AT HEMMELTOWN, MOUNT COOK.



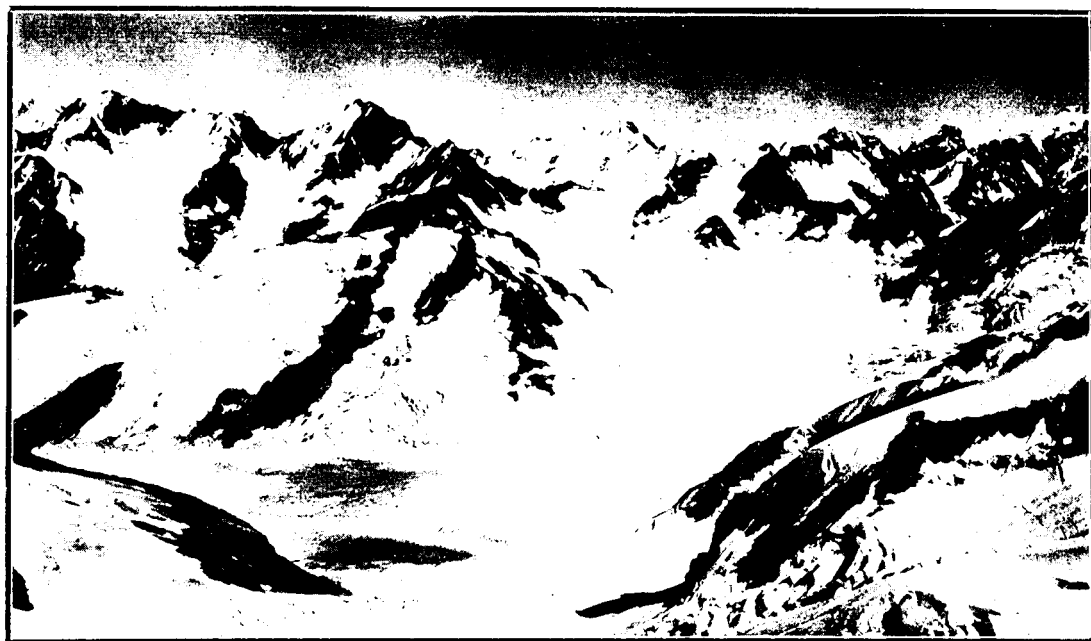
JUNCTION OF GOLF AND COLUMBIAN RIVERS, 100 S. OF GOLF, ARIZONA



ALONG COLUMBIAN



MOUNTS CONRAD, SIBBALD, AND EREBUS, AND GODLEY PASS, FROM SUMMIT OF HAECREL PEAK.



HAMILTON, HAECREL, ANNAN, MINARETS, TASMAN SADDLE, AYLMER, HOCHSTETTER DOME, ELIE DE BEAUMONT, AND MOUNT COOPER, FROM SUMMIT OF MOUNT ACLAND.



During the year 320,000 trout-ova were distributed in the Rotorua Acclimatization District. A permanent Ranger has been appointed, and commenced his duties in January last. Several convictions for poaching offences have been secured.

I am pleased to report that His Royal Highness the Emperor of Austria again presented the Government with three chamois from his private herd. One of the beasts, however, died on the way to the Dominion and the remaining two are being held in captivity until they are sufficiently acclimatized to be liberated. Eight deer calves were allotted to the Department from the Paraparaumu Game Farm, and were liberated at different points in the Rotorua Acclimatization District.

The trout-fishing has been good, and a large number of oversea sportsmen have visited the Rotorua and Taupo districts, securing excellent results. It is a fairly general opinion that the trout-fishing in Lakes Rotorua and Taupo has improved considerably since last season.

#### REPORT OF THE BALNEOLOGIST, ROTORUA.

Dr. Wohlmann reports as follows:—

I beg to submit my report for the year ended 31st March, 1914.

In 1912 I was granted twelve months' special leave, and returned to New Zealand in November, 1913. During my absence the establishment was managed by Dr. Scott, the Maori out-patients being attended to by Dr. Baxter. Owing to the smallpox epidemic a considerable portion of Dr. Scott's time was occupied by Public Health duties, and the revenue from the purely balneological side will be seen to have suffered a corresponding diminution. As was only natural, the out-patient "private" practice suffered most, as private practice is largely a personal matter, and cannot be handed intact from one man to another. The strike, too, interfered with the prosperity of the spa, more especially by interfering with the Australian traffic. Since my return, however, the balneological work has been heavier than I have ever known it, and business at the baths has quite returned to its former level.

Owing to long domestic illness, I was unable to see much of the continental health resorts, or to attend the Congress in Berlin, as appointed by the Government; but I took the opportunity of making a prolonged and close investigation of the principal English spas, and of inquiring into the latest methods and apparatus of modern balneology and electro-therapeutics. I had also the opportunity of conferring with many of the leading British and continental balneologists, and am particularly indebted to Dr. Saubermann, who came over especially from Berlin to discuss with me the question of radio-activity in mineral waters. Dr. Saubermann is an acknowledged authority on this subject, and he was good enough to give me much useful information that I could hardly have obtained otherwise, except at the cost of much time and labour.

Comparing the British and New Zealand spas, I could not help being struck by the immense superiority in raw material that we possess in New Zealand, and especially at Rotorua, over the Home spas, and hardly knew whether to be pleased or disappointed to find how little new there was of undoubted value in the way of equipment to be found in the English spas which was yet lacking in Rotorua.

Great improvement has been made, especially at Harrogate, in the way of catering for the amusement and relaxation of visitors, and advertising is more scientifically thorough than it used to be; baths are brighter and more spick and span with metal and tile work than is possible here, where everything is speedily tarnished by potent fumes; but from the point of view of efficiency of medical treatment pure and simple, the establishment at Rotorua has little to fear in comparison with any in the Old Country.

After very careful investigation, and rejecting what was in favour for the moment merely because it was new, I selected several apparatus for treatments which seemed to me to be assured of permanent value, and much of this is now here waiting to be put up during the winter in readiness for next season. The principal forms of treatment selected are: (1.) A universal orthopaedic apparatus for the active or passive movement of any joint. (2.) The Bergonié apparatus for the treatment of obesity, constipation, gout, and various diseases of defective metabolism. (3.) The Plombières douche for the treatment of intestinal toxæmia and the secondary joint diseases arising therefrom. (4.) Certain minor improvements for our existing X-ray apparatus, though I am afraid that nothing short of a complete new and more modern outfit will make this really satisfactory. (5.) I also purchased certain scientific apparatus, notably an electroscope for the measurement of the radio-activity of mineral waters.

I went carefully into the question of the utility of the internal administration of artificially radio-active waters, and after much inquiring, both at various spas and in London, was driven to the conclusion that such water is a valuable adjunct to bath treatment in a great variety of diseases. As the weak point of Rotorua as a spa is its poverty in potable mineral waters, I recommended the purchase of a small plant, suitable for the treatment of about thirty patients a day, at a cost of £250. The initial cost is high owing to the price of radium, but the upkeep is nil, and the material is to all intents and purposes everlasting. The consideration of the purchase of this plant was deferred. My report on the subject and recommendation to the High Commissioner will have been forwarded to you.

*Book on Mineral Waters.*—Before leaving for England I had written a book giving detailed information about all the known springs and spas of New Zealand, and as this was still incom-

plete in the printer's hands, I was enabled on my return to revise the letterpress and bring it up to date. I have received from medical men in all parts of the world numerous requests for definite information about the New Zealand springs. This information can now be supplied, at any rate in large measure, and I believe that a growing interest in the unique waters of this country will be excited. At the same time, medical men practicing in New Zealand will have brought to their notice a valuable therapeutic weapon for coping with chronic disease, of which many of them are at present hardly sufficiently aware.

*The Sanatorium.*—The demand for beds at the Sanatorium, especially on the women's side, has for some years past been steadily outgrowing the accommodation. During the past twelve years the facilities for treatment and the number and variety of treatments have been steadily extended; also the number of beds on the male side has been considerably increased; but what may be termed the social or domestic side of the institution has remained absolutely at a standstill. The dining-room is now hardly large enough to accommodate the patients, and will certainly need extension at no distant date, while the sitting-rooms are wholly inadequate in size, especially on the men's side, and are depressingly poorly furnished and dingy. In a separate report I have formulated a scheme to provide bright, sunny, cheerful sitting-rooms, including two "open-air rooms," together with more beds and more modern and sanitary lavatory-accommodation. With every year I have become more impressed with the importance of fresh air and sunshine in the treatment of disease, and especially of chronic disease, and the site and aspect of the Sanatorium invite an extension of treatment on these lines. The domestic servants' quarters, too, are wholly inadequate for the increased household of patients and nurses. In the scheme already mentioned provision is made for extra servants' bedrooms.

*The Hospital.*—The Rotorua Cottage Hospital was opened soon after I left for England. It was exceedingly badly needed, and, although larger than originally designed, the accommodation is already proving unequal to the demands made upon it.

*The Isolation Hospital,* though under my care, is in charge of the Hospitals Department. It, together with the operative work at the Cottage Hospital, entails a considerable amount of extra work on the staff. I may say that my responsibilities in connection with the three hospitals have been more than doubled during the last few years.

*The Nurses' Home,* built about the time I left, has already proved to be too small for the greatly increased staff, and will certainly need enlarging in the near future if it is to provide both for the Hospital and the Sanatorium. I would suggest a bungalow annexe to afford a quiet sleeping-place during the daytime for the night nurses.

*The Maori Epidemic.*—Of this I can only speak at second-hand, but the amount of work devolving thereby on the Acting-Balneologist may be gauged by the fact that he performed 2,800 vaccinations, a large proportion of which necessitated long journeys into the back country.

*The Baths.*—Work is proceeding steadily and with a minimum of friction, and my thanks are due to the staff for the manner in which they have carried out their duties. The sphere of action of the new and old baths is now clearly defined, and one is a necessary complement of the other. At the new baths are carried out all treatments requiring skilled attendants or special apparatus; the old baths are suitable for many cases which would receive little benefit at the new. I find both establishments invaluable, and use both for appropriate cases. The old pavilion baths, however, are growing very dilapidated, and I fear that their reconstruction cannot be put off much longer.

*The Laundry.*—The additional hospital, and the consequent additional staff and patients, have increased the work at the laundry also. The improved machinery now being installed should, however, lighten the labour of the workers here.

*Other Spas.*—I have been unable since my return to visit any springs outside Rotorua, but will inspect Hanmer and Te Aroha during the coming winter, when I hope also to make a special physical examination of several other springs, especially in the North Auckland district.

*Statistics.*—The following figures will give some indication of the amount of work put through during the year. The receipts, owing to a diminished income at the baths and from private patients, are considerably below previous years, but this I believe to be due wholly to temporary causes, as already explained; the Sanatorium receipts are higher than ever.

The association of Rotorua with tourist traffic is so firmly rooted in the public mind that I think that, in many quarters, it is hardly realized even yet to what an extent it is not merely a tourist resort but a hospital, and a great hospital, for the cure of disease which would otherwise have to go untreated.

And I would record here my deliberate opinion, after visiting many spas in many lands, that I have seen no spa where more downright honest balneological work is put through, or where the patient of moderate means is better catered for.

*In-patients treated in the Sanatorium during the Year ending 31st March, 1914.*

Better	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Much better	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Very much better, or cured	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
No better	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining in	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	190

*Hospital Patients for the Year ending 31st March, 1914.*

Maori	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	166
Anaesthetics	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Major operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

*Isolation Hospital, from July, 1913, to 31st March, 1914.*

Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	15
Maori out-patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800

## REPORT OF RESIDENT OFFICER ON TOWN OF ROTORUA.

The Resident Officer (Mr. W. Hill) reports as follows on the municipal administration of the Town of Rotorua:—

## FINANCE.

There is nothing in the General Account calling for any special mention, the revenue and the expenditure being normal. I attach copy of annual statement of accounts.

## PUBLIC WORKS AND GENERAL.

During the year the sum of £3,349 has been expended in improving and maintaining the footpaths, streets, roads, culverts, and bridges within the town.

*Footpaths.*—A considerable portion of the asphalted footpaths which had worn out were renewed, a total length of 35½ chains having been so dealt with. In addition to this portions of the existing paths were faced with tar and sand.

850 ft. of concrete kerbing and channelling were laid down, and 594 ft. of concrete kerbing only, the latter to complete the Sanatorium frontage in Hinemaru Street.

Eight new ferro-concrete and seven wooden culverts were constructed during the year, the latter being in localities where the traffic did not warrant the more expensive style of culvert being supplied.

*Streets and Roads.*—In the inner area and on the Whakarewarewa Road a considerable amount of metalling was done; local metal (from Kawaha Point and the Hemo Gorge) and imported 2½ in. metal (from Te Aroha and Te Kuiti) were used, the extent of streets dealt with being 120 chains with local metal and 140 chains with imported metal. The absence of a good class of road-metal in the district makes our street maintenance very expensive, as the local metal is only fit for bottoming or for application to suburban roads where the traffic is not so heavy. The thinning-out of the double line of gum-trees on the eastern side of the Whakarewarewa Road, thus allowing freer access to the sun and the wind, was of great advantage in more speedily drying the road while the wet weather lasted. Many more of these trees could be cut down to the further advantage of the road.

Some of the earth and pumice roads in the outlying suburban districts, such as the Taupo Road, Ranolf Street South, and Malfroy Street West, which have had very little attention for years, were in a bad condition, having become dished in the centre, and badly cut by the storm-water. An arrangement with the County Council was entered into whereby we got the use of their large road-grader, plough, and teams, and some 436 chains of these roads were formed and graded at prices varying according to the work required, the average cost being 2s. 6d. per chain.

In addition to the foregoing, the usual coatings of pumice were given to all the earth roads and footpaths in and around the town.

A system of underground pipes for carrying off the storm-water during heavy rains is very much needed, particularly in Tutanekai, Fenton, and Eruera Streets. Under present conditions, during a heavy downpour the shallow water-tables and culverts cannot cope with the body of water, which accumulates rapidly, spreads over footpaths and streets, and does great damage to them. In addition to this great quantities of pumice and sand are washed into the lake, which tends to silt up the foreshore in an unsightly manner.

During the year a single-horse watering-cart, with a capacity of 250 gallons, and supplied with a rotary sprinkler, was purchased and put into use in the inner area. Apart from the

resultant benefit from its use as compared with a hydrant we were forced to greatly curtail the use of the latter, on account of the serious interference with the water-pressure at the bath-pumps caused by the continuous use of the hydrant.

At Ohinemutu two new roads were formed—viz., Tunohopo and Ariariterangi Streets, a total length of 10 chains.

At Whakarewarewa, as indicated in last report, we have experienced considerable difficulty in maintaining the roads within the village, on account of subsidences due to the thermal activity. The main road to the Spout Bath is especially troublesome.

FIRE-PREVENTION.

The station and firebell tower was completed and formally taken over in June, 1913. The personnel of the Fire Board has been partially changed through the departure from the district of Messrs. J. R. Raw and W. R. Blow. These gentlemen have been replaced by Messrs. D. Gardner (elected Chairman) and F. Goodson respectively.

The Board's levy on the Town Account for the current year was £184 5s. 6d., to meet which a rate of 3d. per pound was struck on the value of improvements.

HOSPITAL AND CHARITABLE AID.

The levy made on the Town Account by the Waikato Hospital and Charitable Aid Board for year ending 31st March, 1913, amounted to £187 19s. 1d., which was met by a rate of 16d. per pound struck on the capital value.

PROGRESS OF THE TOWN.

During the year forty-four permits were issued, for new buildings and alterations of existing ones, of a total value of £10,615. The total rateable (capital) value of the town is £482,430.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, ROTORUA TOWN ACCOUNT, 1902-14.

The revenue amounted to £4,526, as against £4,334 for the previous year, and the expenditure amounted to £4,488, as against £4,694. Full details of the work carried out are given in the attached report of the Resident Officer, and the following tables give the detailed revenue and expenditure of the town since its incorporation:—

Revenue.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Crown rents ..	1,198	2,016	1,940	1,976	1,870	1,618	2,277	1,945	1,883	1,748	1,944	1,699	1,811
Bath fees ..	474	869	1,269	1,442	1,203	1,324	1,294	1,492	1,719	1,519	1,325	1,227	1,314
Nightsoil fees ..	279	374	411	512	517	513	950	590	379	415	354	339	343
Publicans' licenses ..	168	169	165	184	186	189	182	189	186	188	186	186	201
General licenses ..	38	93	81	124	169	128	189	203	141	169	189	207	212
Library fees ..	21	23	34	70	62	58	81	85	81	123	114	117	102
Pound fees ..	29	28	31	77	39	47	50	78	50	75	80	80	93
Dog-registration ..	14	14	22	47	36	29	34	22	32	29	52	41	47
Contributions to works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	43	182	26	180	113
Hospital Account ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	7	2	2
Sundries ..	15	34	22	15	25	57	93	121	130	131	235	256	288
Total revenue ..	2,236	3,620	3,975	4,447	4,107	3,963	5,150	4,756	4,644	4,678	4,512	4,334	4,526

The expenditure was as follows:—

Expenditure.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Works ..	1,160	2,797	2,710	3,195	3,429	2,723	4,240	2,538	2,708	3,171	2,957	3,466	3,349
Nightsoil ..	269	363	314	412	394	417	485	462	394	375	356	380	289
Fire-prevention ..	..	..	39	153	4	151	154	117	102	72	79	27	..
Isolation Hospital, main- tenance ..	..	..	56	46	17	38	92	356	211	141	35	38	..
Licensing expenses ..	11	15	39	20	17	37	22	..	98	23	25	21	23
Library ..	13	26	104	62	50	170	110	151	112	115	114	113	109
Pound ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	24	30	26	24	27	61	50
Street-lighting ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	158	158	158	144	170
Insurance ..	..	13	19	20	20	18	23	51	35	30	32	39	42
Salaries ..	192	334	337	335	374	334	337	328	427	458	336	264	300
Office expenses ..	52	55	47	102	64	170	157	122	64	62	24	47	28
Sundries ..	105	104	43	102	126	70	189	58	39	19	166	94	128
Total expenditure ..	1,802	3,707	3,708	4,447	4,500	4,128	5,833	4,249	4,374	4,648	4,309	4,694	4,488



*Statement of Balances.*

Accounts.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Balances.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General Account	.. Cr.	232	4	7				Credits—						
Separate Account No. 2	.. Cr.	70	1	9				Rotorua Town Account]	289	2	11			
Separate Account No. 3	.. Cr.	50	1	4				Less unrepresented cheques	5	0	0			
					352	7	8					284	2	11
Separate Account No. 1	.. Dr.		4	16	2			Cemetery Account	..	..	..	50	1	4
								Cash in hand	..	..	..	13	7	3
					£347	11	6					£347	11	6

27th April, 1914.

WM. HILL,  
Resident Officer, Rotorua.

*Statement of Assets and Liabilities.*

<i>Assets.</i>		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	<i>Liabilities.</i>		£	s.	d.
General Account—Bank ..	289	2	11								Outstanding accounts ..	167	3	2
Cemetery Account—Bank ..	50	1	4								Outstanding cheque—General Account ..	5	0	0
Cash in hand ..	13	7	3											
							352	11	6					
Outstanding Accounts—														
Kerbing and channelling ..	16	17	4											
Explosives ..	0	15	6											
Rents—														
Boatshed compartments..	13	8	1											
Real property (sections)..	11	15	6											
Explosive-magazines ..	1	5	0											
Isolation Hospital fees ..	30	11	0											
Nightsoil fees ..	213	7	10											
Library — Rent of room,														
Waiariki Land Board ..	7	10	0											
							295	10	3					
Outstanding rates—														
Hospital and charitable aid,														
1913-14 ..	49	9	9											
Hospital and charitable aid,														
arrears ..	4	7	2											
Fire-prevention, 1913-14 ..	77	14	2											
Fire-prevention, arrears ..	2	9	9											
10 per cent. penalty ..	1	0	4											
							135	1	2					
Estimated—														
Library building and furni-														
ture ..	800	0	0											
Nightsoil depot, buildings,														
and plant ..	170	0	0											
Pound cottage ..	170	0	0											
General working plant ..	480	0	0											
Rowing Club shed ..	500	0	0											
Fencing, &c., Marine Parade	125	0	0											
Fencing, &c., gravel-pit re-														
serve ..	42	0	0											
Office furniture and plant ..	170	0	0											
Cemetery chapel ..	140	0	0											
Benzene-magazine ..	90	0	0											
							2,687	0	0					
							£3,470	2	11					
												£172	3	2

27th April, 1914.

WM. HILL.  
Resident Officer, Rotorua.

### REPORT OF THE TOURIST AGENT, ROTORUA.

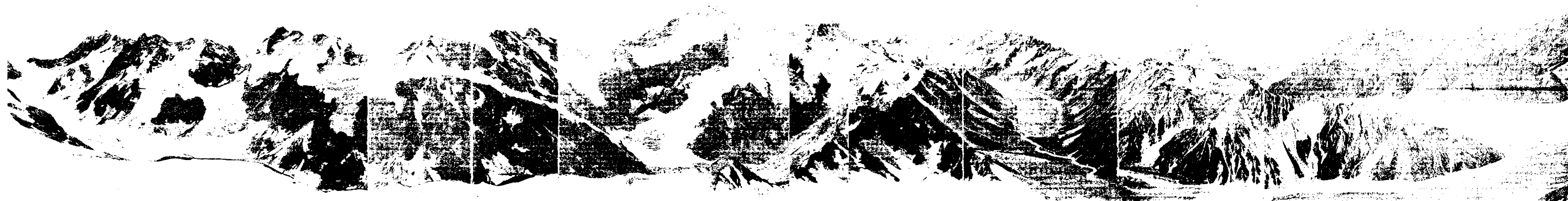
The Tourist Agent at Rotorua (Mr. William Hill) reports as follows:—

## BUILDINGS AND BATHS.

During the year the buildings belonging to the Department were maintained in good order, the necessary repairs and improvements being effected. The Sanatorium has had its shingle roof removed and a new galvanized-iron roof laid and various improvements added, the chief of which was an auxiliary electric cooker to facilitate the preparation of foods required for invalids when the main (coal) range was either fully occupied or not alight.

## WATER-SUPPLY.

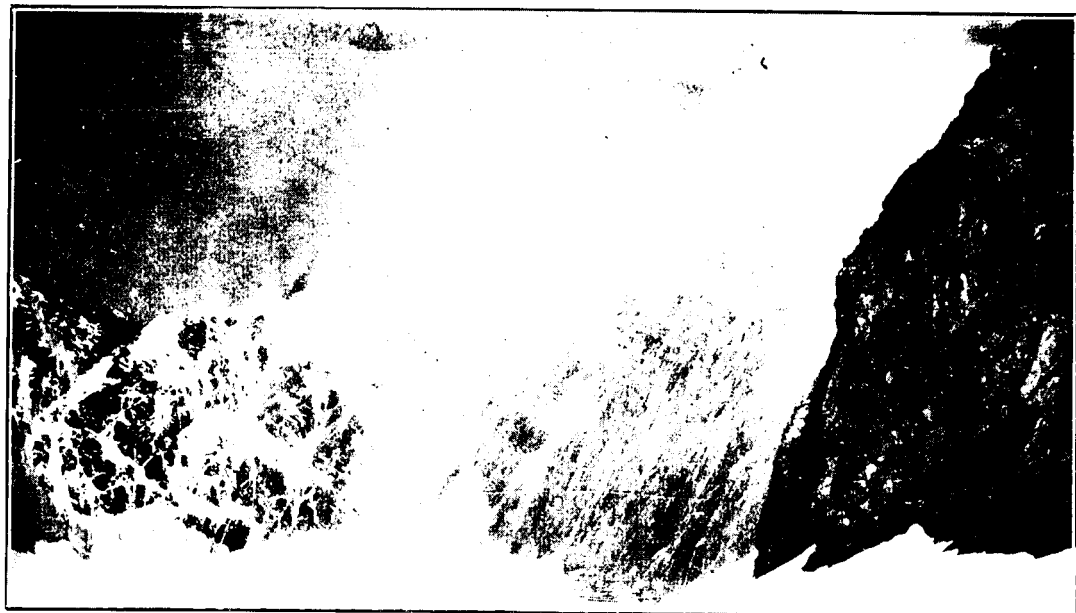
During the year forty-seven new consumers have been connected to the mains, and, as most of them have been in the suburbs, these connections involved the laying of considerable lengths of piping.



23. PANORAMIC VIEW OF SOUTHERN ALPS, INCLUDING TASMAN AND HOOKER GLACIERS, MOUNTS COOK, SEELON, AND OTHERS.







ROCK-AVALANCHE, OFF MOUNT COOK, NEAR GREEN'S COLLOID.



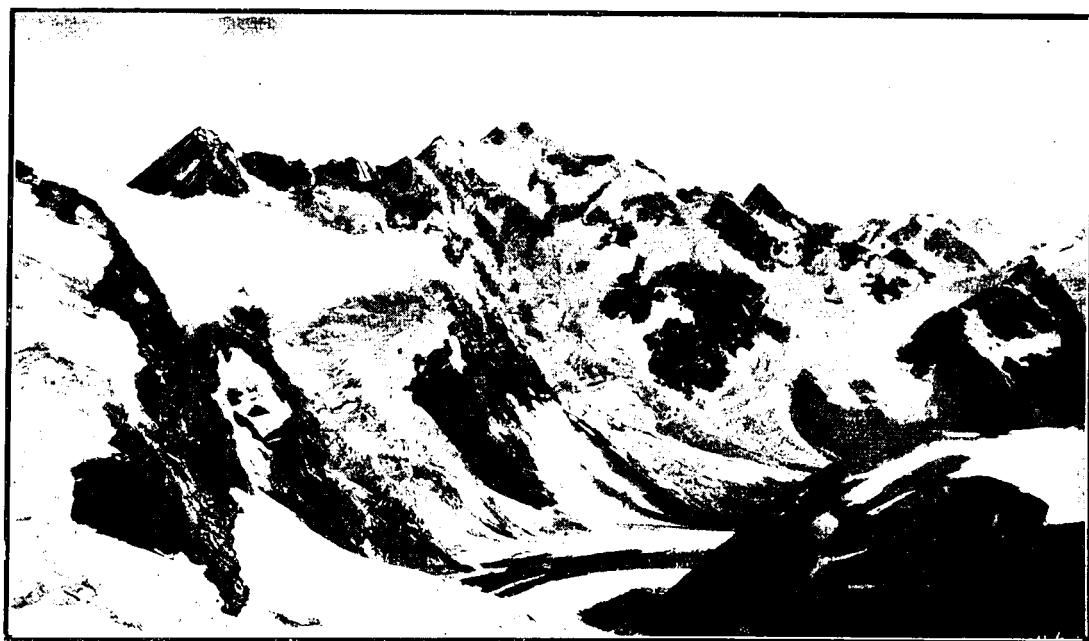
MURCHISON GLACIER AND RIVER, SEALY AND MALLE BRUN RANGES, FROM SUMMIT OF MOUNT KING.



SECOND PEAK OF MOUNT SETON, FROM HIGHEST PEAK, LOOKING SOUTH.



MOUNT ACLAND, GODLEY GLACIER, AND MOUNT D'ARCHAIC, FROM SUMMIT OF MOUNT RICHMOND.



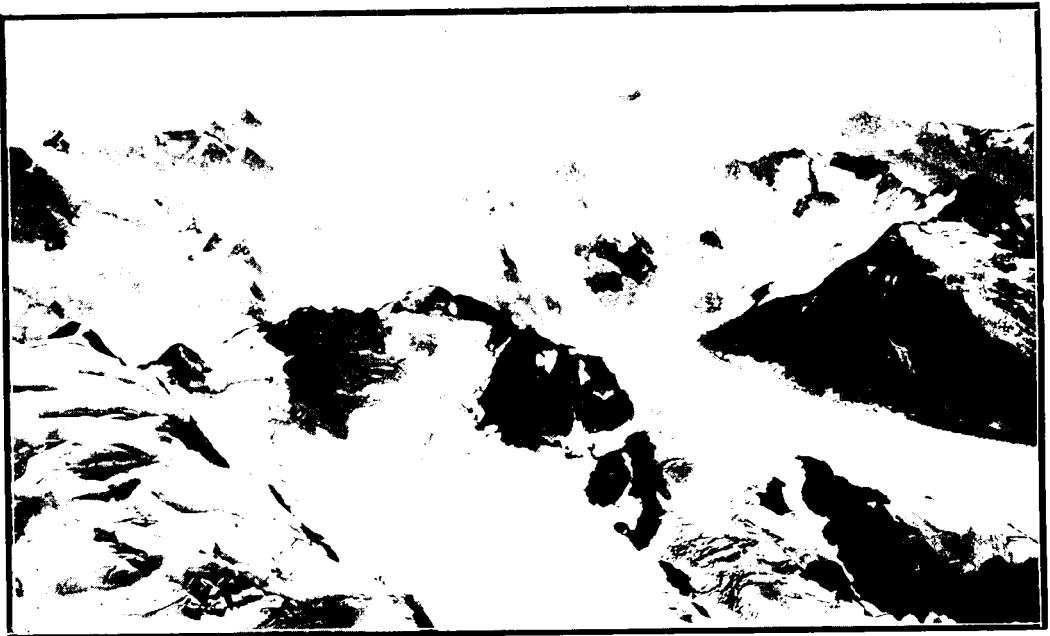
CLASSEN GLACIER AND MOUNTS HESS, MOFEN, AND WOLSCHKY, FROM CLASSEN SADDLE.



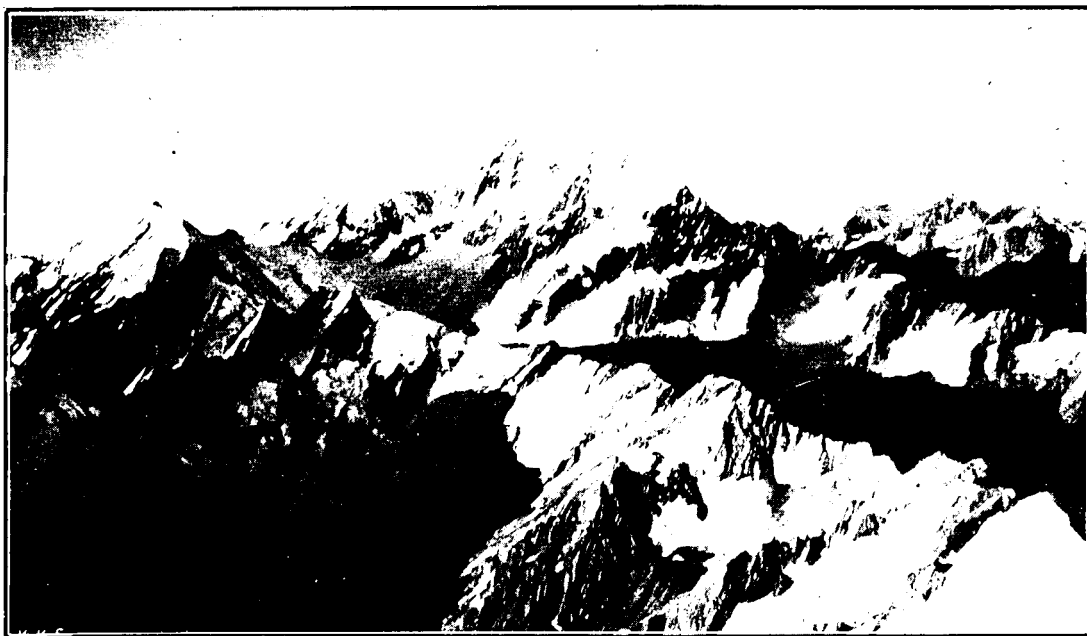
RIVER MERCHISON, SEFTON, COOK, MAULE BREX PASS, AND MAULE BREX, FROM SUMMIT OF MOUNT CONRAD.



HOCHSTETTER DOME.



MANNERING GLACIER, STARVATION SADDLE, MURCHISON GLACIER, CLASSEN SADDLE, AIDA GLACIER, AND GODLEY GLACIER PEAKS, FROM SUMMIT OF HAECKEL PEAK.



LA PEROUSE, COOK, MALTE BRUN, MOORHOUSE, AND BANKS RANGE, FROM TOP OF MOUNT SEFTON.



UPPER COOK BIVOUAC, DAMPIER, MOUNT COOK, AND GREEN'S GULLY, FROM HOOKER GLACIER.



WESTERN SLOPE OF MOUNT BRUNNEN, HEAD OF DOUGLAS  
GLACIER, AND KARANGARUA SADDLE.

A principal feature of the year's work has been the replacing of a section (363 ft.) of the 16 in. wooden main in Fenton Street (between Hinemoa and Pukuatua Streets) with cast-iron mains. This important work was carried out by our men without any interruption of the water-supply. A similar substitution as regards 462 ft. of 6 in. mains was carried out in the basement of the main bath-buildings. Formerly wooden mains were used, but the action of the acid-fumes was very severe on the wire binding of the pipes, and necessitated continual repairs.

During the year the reticulation has been extended in the suburbs as follows: 1,254 ft. of 1 in. pipe in Devon and Pearce Streets, 1,089 ft. of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. pipe in Malfroy Road West, and 594 ft. of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. pipe in Amohau Street.

#### DRAINAGE.

Twenty-four premises have been connected to the sewer mains during the year. The 6 in. sewer at eastern end of Eruera Street has been extended about 320 ft. in order to enable some new houses to be connected. The drainage-pump motors have been giving satisfaction, but the type of starter supplied with the motors is not quite so satisfactory, and may have to be replaced.

The pumps now run practically without any other attention than that required for starting and stopping, and can be quite comfortably attended to by one man. Owing to certain structural defects the septic tank was not working very satisfactorily, and it was decided to empty it completely and give it a thorough overhaul. The sewage was meantime run by a by-pass on to some waste land close by the tank, which had previously been prepared by ploughing and the opening-up of shallow channels or trenches. The soil being light and porous, there was no difficulty in dealing with the sewage, which was principally liquid. A grit chamber is being constructed at the inflow to the tank, so that all non-soluble foreign matter can be collected and periodically cleaned out, instead of, as formerly, being carried into the tank and accumulating there. In the tank itself some new baffles are being constructed, and existing ones are being altered. The filter-beds have received a thorough overhaul, all vegetation has been cleared out of the side channels, and the main drain has also been cleared, so that the effluent gets away freely.

#### ELECTRICAL.

The year's record has been one of exceptional progress in this branch, as it constitutes the maximum number of lights connected to the mains in any year since the inception of the system. Further, the large number of domestic appliances connected up, as per the schedule hereunder, is exceedingly satisfactory, and, with the motor already installed, makes a fair load on the day running.

There has been an increase of ninety-three new consumers, while fifty-eight consumers have added to their installations, making a total of 777 lights.

The strides made in practically the first year of power-supply fully warrants the establishment of a show-room for cooking and heating appliances by the Department, and the sale of same at the lowest possible cost would materially increase the demand for energy, and so augment the revenue.

The system of control of the lighting of the Government gardens was reconstructed, so that the lights can now be controlled at one point. Additional lights have also been installed.

The battery for the medical apparatus at the main baths was renewed and the apparatus generally kept in order. In connection with the new apparatus that has arrived, some alterations will be required to existing plant at the baths to supply power for same.

One of the drainage-pump motors has been temporarily used to drive the Rachel pump.

The laying of a new acid-water main was supervised.

At the Sanatorium a local telephone exchange has been installed to connect the hospitals, Nurses' Home, and the Balneologist's residence. The cooking at the Sanatorium has been increased by the use of "Tricity" electrical hot-plate outfit.

The lighting of all departmental buildings and the street-lighting have been maintained, though the latter would be vastly improved by the installation of the "Series" system already reported on. The cables run when erecting the Whaka Road lights provide for the change there.

The drainage-pumps have now been run for the year by the motors, and the saving of the benzene alone has more than proved the advantage of their use.

The town-lighting mains have been extended to supply the new consumers. Two or three breaks have occurred on the Whakarewarewa and Ohinemutu sections, due to falling trees. The low-tension distribution, or at least a section, requires to be proceeded with at once. No serious trouble with transformers has taken place, with the exception of two of the small ones first supplied breaking down, but this must be expected as they have been in use for some time. The consignment of 150 meters received did not prove very satisfactory, and another make has been recommended. The loss of revenue from faulty meters is worth consideration, as it often amounts, in the course of a year, to the value of the meter. The 150 on order are urgently needed, and with the rate of progress a further quantity will be required before the end of the year.

The testing instruments recently received have been most useful, and have enabled the work to be carried out to the best advantage. The transmission-line track was cleared and the old telephone wire which was continually giving trouble has been taken down. Some repairs were carried out where the cables had fractured and some of the binders renewed. The aluminium wire will be retied on arrival of aluminium binding-wire. The lightning-arrestors on the line at Mourea were overhauled one Sunday, this being the day when the inconvenience caused through stoppage of the machines during the day can be reduced to a minimum. The plant at Okere has been maintained under rather adverse circumstances. Damage was caused on two occasions by lightning, and a shut down occurred when the transmission-line tie broke, and made contact as reported.

During the late summer the river-level fell so much that the draught-tubes had to be temporarily lengthened, and the river banked at the head-works. The position was very serious for a time as the three generators could not give the supply demanded. The question of an increase in the plant will have to be dealt with very soon. At present the "Peak" load is 160 K.W., while the plant, under the most favourable conditions, can only give 180 K.W. with the three generators working. The plant is rated higher, but the turbines do not give the estimated duty or power. In addition to this, the Waverly turbines, which have been in use since the plant was installed, and the original portion of the flume, are both giving evidence that renewal is required. The whole matter will be dealt with in a separate report.

Energy distributed to private consumers, municipal lighting, and street lights, less distribution, loss, and uncontrolled street lights: 1913-14—191,662 units; 1912-13—169,956 units.

#### REPORT OF THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT AGENT, SYDNEY.

The New Zealand Government Agent, Sydney (Mr. W. R. Blow) reports as follows:—

I am very pleased to report that the business transacted at this office during the year shows a general all round increase on that done for the previous twelve months.

##### BOOKING TOURISTS.

The booking of passengers to and through the Dominion has been continued as usual, and it is gratifying to report that, in connection with this part of the work, the takings are £789 19s. 11d. greater than for the previous year. The following figures will no doubt be found interesting:—

	Year 1912-13.	Year 1913-14.
Number of persons booked	154	191
Amount of money received for bookings	£2,146	£3,015

Of the £3,015 received, £2,308 15s. 3d. was taken since I have had charge of the Agency viz., from 1st January to 31st March. I anticipate that next year the takings will be much greater, as I am advertising our booking system whenever and wherever I can.

##### IMMIGRATION.

During the year about six hundred foreigners were examined with a view to seeing if they could pass the education test as prescribed by the Immigration Restriction Act. Of this number, 535 were successful, and certificates were consequently issued to them. The following list will show the nationalities represented: Assyrian, 2; Austrian, 318; Belgian, 1; Danish, 34; Dutch, 1; Finns, 13; French, 5; German, 38; Greek, 7; Hindoo, 1; Italian, 43; Jew, 1; Negro, 2; Norwegian, 4; Polish, 1; Portuguese, 1; Roumanian, 1; Russian, 8; Servian, 2; Swedes, 6; Swiss, 46; total, 535.

##### ADVERTISING.

During the year the Dominion has been brought prominently before the public of New South Wales by advertising, as follows: (1) Advertisements in various Australian publications; (2) hoardings at Katoomba and the Royal Agricultural Show-grounds at Sydney; (3) printing and distributing leaflets; (4) advertising on a monogram electric sign situated opposite the Railway-station, Sydney. These advertisements have been instrumental in increasing our business, but I find that the office is not known nearly as well as one would expect, and the Department must therefore spend more on advertising in future if the business at this office is to be greatly increased.

#### REPORT OF THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT AGENT, MELBOURNE.

The New Zealand Government Agent, Melbourne (Mr. H. J. Manson) reports as follows:—

I have the honour to herewith submit my annual report for the year ended 31st March, 1914.

The year just closed has been one of steady progress in face of the adverse obstacles that have been strewn in our path. The list of callers at the offices do not, under the circumstances, total so large as on former years, nor do the tourist bookings show any marked increase, but these results are readily accounted for in the fact that our temporary offices, pending removal to more commodious quarters, were somewhat inaccessible. In addition the smallpox scare followed by the unfortunate strike was the means of completely paralyzing the tourist traffic at the most favourable period of the year. Notwithstanding these disabilities, however, the affairs of the Agency have been steadily advanced, and our usefulness as an information bureau has become more firmly established than ever. Our period of migration to a less pretentious office to that formerly occupied naturally retarded our progress, but now that we are domiciled in up-to-date premises there is every prospect of making up the leeway lost.

Our present offices in the new building of the Union Steamship Company are spacious and nicely arranged, and will, although not so centrally situated as those vacated in Collins Street, bring us into close touch with the New Zealand and other shipping companies which surround us. We are also well in the centre of things as far as the wharves and railway-stations are concerned. At the same time, such hotels as Menzies', Scot's, the Federal, and Union Club are in close proximity to us.



The number of visitors recorded at our temporary offices in the Equitable Building and at our present quarters for the year were 12,672, as against 13,292 for 1912-13. The discrepancy is small when our change from a busy thoroughfare to an obscure office in a high building is taken into consideration.

The passenger bookings show an increase on last year's figures. They are as follows: £2,192 for 1912-13, as against £2,491 for 1913-14.

The visit of the battleship H.M.S. "New Zealand" was the means of doing more for us by way of an advertisement than we could have hoped to get from the expenditure of considerable sums of money in other directions. The daily Press made much of the ship, and freely commented on all her movements, and what was being done for her reception, and the entertainment of her officers, &c., with the result that attention was directed to our presence in the city, and our rooms during her stay were simply besieged with callers making inquiries regarding her, and by those procuring passes to go on board.

During the year every opportunity presenting itself has been grasped to bring New Zealand affairs before the notice of the people in this country. Some of the methods adopted towards accomplishing this have been as follows: Literature of all descriptions have been distributed in the city amongst the leading hotels, shipping, and merchant offices; some 5,000 "Tours for Australians" have found their way into the best homes in the suburbs; publications suitable for State schools were sent to various centres in the country; and illustrated weeklies and other tourist literature were left in the waiting-rooms of the leading doctors and dentists. Apart from this, quantities were sent abroad to Germany, Holland, South Africa, America, and other foreign countries. Many New-Zealanders *en route* to Great Britain and other parts have been supplied with books likely to assist them in disseminating useful information on their travels. The lending of lantern-slides for lecturing purposes has played an important part in our scheme of advertising, and many excellent reports of the good work these have been doing reached us from time to time.

The display of two enlarged panoramic photographs, provided by the Mount Cook Motor Company, in the window of the Kodak Company, in Collins Street, an important and busy thoroughfare, did not fail to arrest the attention of passers-by during the three weeks they were on view. It is safe to say that no more effective "pull" for the Mount Cook district has been had in this city.

A feature was again made of our reception on Dominion Day in September, when a large number of influential citizens called to pay their respects to New Zealand. The occasion this year served a double purpose, as I was able to make a joint affair of our national day and the opening of our new offices. The celebration of both events proved an unqualified success, and it provided the opportunity to make known in a special way, through the columns of the Press, our new location in the city. New Zealand was this year honoured in a singular way, inasmuch as the whole of the foreign Consuls participated in the celebration by flying their flags over their respective consulates.

During the year we have been called upon to examine an increasing number of immigrants making for New Zealand, and I am glad to report that most of those put through these offices were of a desirable class. There have also been an increased number of inquiries from those desirous of taking up land and settling in the Dominion.

*Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (1,750 copies), £28.*

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By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1914

Price 1s.]

