

AS THEY DO IT IN NEW ZEALAND

Circular Descriptive of Tourist Propaganda Work at Anti- podes

Appended is a copy of a communication received by Hon. Capt. Talbot, Minister of Finance and Agriculture from the Department of the Government of New Zealand known as the "Department of Tourist and Health Resorts" specially created to deal with these matters.

This communication was accompanied by a memorandum descriptive of the Department dealing with its specific objects and spheres of utility and its illustrations of the far flung influence of such organization the despatch is supplemented by a copy of the New Zealand Graphic containing full and extensive and effective pictures of British Columbia scenery the originals of which were received from the Tourist Association of New Zealand and reproduced under the following headings:

1. The docks, Vancouver, which promise, according to the "World's Work," to develop into another Liverpool.
2. Big trees in Stanley Park, Vancouver, which is, says Sir Michael Hicks Beach, the finest pleasure ground I have ever seen.
3. Banff National Park and hot springs, 661 miles east of Vancouver, altitude 4,500 feet, situated in the midst of charming scenery.
4. Mount Cheam at Agassiz station, 70 miles east of Vancouver on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, the celebrated Harrison Hot Springs, five miles distant are celebrated for their curative properties. The Government experimental farm is situated at this point. The Hon. R. G. Talbot.

Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Treasury Department, Victoria, B.C. Sir—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 16th ultimo asking for copies of this department's reports and literature bearing on the subject of tourism and administration, to be forwarded to you.

In compliance with your request I am forwarding under separate cover a complete set of the department's publications, guides, etc., for your information, and am also including an account of the department's work and the work it is carrying on in the direction of improving the tourist and health resorts and scenic attractions of the colony.

I am also sending you a few photographs of New Zealand scenes, showing the class of work turned out by the department's staff from our own stock of negatives.

If you require any further information I shall be pleased to furnish it.

Yours faithfully,
H. D. O'NEILL,
Superintendent.

The Department of Health Resorts was established in February, 1901.

The main object of the Department is to systematically develop and publicize known in other countries the scenic and thermal attractions which the country possesses, also the colony's advantages as a land for settlement, and to make it possible for anglers, deer-seekers and sportsmen of all kinds to visit the country, and to assist in the direction of improving the tourist and health resorts and scenic attractions of the colony.

Recognizing that the press is the principal means by which the first object is attained, steps were taken to get into touch with the leading newspapers and publishing proprietors in Australia, Great Britain and United States of America, and of course subsequently India, South Africa and other countries. Many publications now insert and illustrate our scenic matter solely on account of its unique and attractive character, but in order to obtain the best results it has been necessary to expend considerable sums of money in placing advertisements which lead the way to the publication of well written and illustrated articles. Under the heading of advertising is included photography which forms an important and expensive item, but it is not a new thing, as the department has now in stock over 6,000 negatives from which copies are printed for all sorts of purposes, sales, illustrating, enlarging, advertising, etc., but it is not yet considered that the whole of the scenic wonders of the country have by any means been photographed. The Department also maintains a gallery of which has in hand the compilation of matter for the various guide books, time tables, itineraries, etc., from time to time published a series of illustrated postcards has also been prepared and is on sale throughout Australia and New Zealand.

The establishment of Enquiry Bureaus and agencies at the principal ports of the colony was taken in hand early, and they have proved very useful and valuable. At these agencies all information relating to routes, fares, hotels, tariffs, etc., may be obtained free of charge, and each agent is required to keep in touch with all accommodation houses, coach and steamboat proprietors in his district, and the information obtained from them is sent to the Enquiry Bureau office to the other centres, etc., etc.

The Department has given much attention to improvements in the Rotornui Thermal district, with particular reference to the baths. An expert balneologist of European experience was engaged in England, and appointed to advise on the best means of further increasing the very valuable hot springs throughout the colony. All means for providing attention for tourists are being carefully considered, and an effort is being made to develop side trips, gyver act and improve existing "show" spots. The success of these efforts is well exemplified by comparison of the railway department and last year's figures. The number of passengers booked rose from 5,000 in 1901 to 17,900 in 1905.

Where private enterprise has failed to provide accommodation at any desirable resort, the Department has undertaken the building of accommodation houses, tea houses, tourist huts, and running of launches on lakes, etc. At Rotornui, a township built on crown lands, the Department has also undertaken the control of drainage, lighting and water supply, and will probably be necessary to take over the supervision of all town works. In addition to the management of the baths the Department also controls a sanatorium at Rotornui.

The Department subsidizes the main coaching tourist routes in the colony, and has succeeded in effecting a number of additional conditions to the contracts in the interests of tourist traffic. Subsidies are also provided for steamers on lakes, accommodation houses, etc., the payment of which of course gives the Department means of correcting any irregularities that occur in these services. It has been found necessary in some instances not only to directly control a route, but also to acquire and manage the accommodation houses, etc., and it is probably more in this direction will have to be done in the future. At Rotornui the Department does not directly control, the necessary improvements are

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LILLOOET LOOKS FOR A BIG BOOM SOON

Residents Awaiting Anxiously the Coming of V. W. & Y.

Line

A. C. Mitty, provincial constable and deputy mining recorder at Lillooet, arrived Monday on a short vacation and registered at the Dominion Hotel. Interviewed by a Colonist reporter he said things were a little quiet as regards business, which, however, is only usual at this time of year; but it is, to some extent, due to the fact that people are holding off in anticipation of the coming of the railway, which will materially alter the conditions of the place and considerably enhance values. The line referred to is the "Big Hill" link of the V. W. & Y., starting from North Vancouver, up the Squamish valley, through Pemberton Meadows, to Lillooet, a distance of about 100 miles. The famous ranching and cattle raising country of the Chilcotin, where is situated the gang ranch, managed by J. D. Prentice, is also a factor in the interest in the fruit producing centre, one of the oldest in British Columbia, with some grand old orchards, producing tons of fruit, for export to other parts of the coast, is a very different market, owing to the lack of transportation. It is also a great hunting centre. This year, up to the point where I had been, the results have been necessary to expend considerable sums of money in placing advertisements which lead the way to the publication of well written and illustrated articles. Under the heading of advertising is included photography which forms an important and expensive item, but it is not a new thing, as the department has now in stock over 6,000 negatives from which copies are printed for all sorts of purposes, sales, illustrating, enlarging, advertising, etc., but it is not yet considered that the whole of the scenic wonders of the country have by any means been photographed. The Department also maintains a gallery of which has in hand the compilation of matter for the various guide books, time tables, itineraries, etc., from time to time published a series of illustrated postcards has also been prepared and is on sale throughout Australia and New Zealand.

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Liddings Bros. Describe Trip From Roadstead of Fort Rupert to Knights-Inlet

Recreation, (New York), in its issue for October, publishes the following as a second installment of the series of articles on "Cruising the Fjords of the North Pacific," by D. W. and A. S. Liddings. This deals with experiences on a trip from the roadstead of Fort Rupert to Knights-Inlet.

"On the low, sandy beach of Beaver harbor, on the lee side of Vancouver Island, and near its northern extremity, stands a group of humble houses, the Indian village of Fort Rupert. Bleached white by the sun and weather these rude dwellings stand out in striking contrast against a deep green background formed by the impenetrable tropical forest which everywhere covers the island rugged face. A village, indeed, such as the schoolboy dreamed of in which the hand of man has never dared to put his foot into it. Once a mighty village, the site of a great city, it is now a desolate place of some twenty or more families of the tribe of Indians known as the Fort Ruperts. They are a short, stocky, and heavily bearded people, dressed in European clothing, the disguise of their true nature being complete. The white man's clothes, though in many cases in an abbreviated form; for instance, a gaudy pair of drawers which seem so essential to us, while some of the older people still cling to the blanket as their sole apparel. They are mainly of the Salish stock, and though unknown centuries of social life have been most profound canoeists and sailors, even during the voyage to distant parts of the coast, they have been of seal and whales. Salmon, fresh as taken in the spawning season, when they run up the creeks and streams, is the staple food of the tribe, and the remainder of the year, from the basis of their sustenance. Halibut, cod, herring, coho and other sea fishes are also taken, and are deliciously consumed. This fish diet is varied by venison in the families of the more energetic, who care to hunt for moose in the wilderness of the interior. And yet more fortunate is the occasional family which possesses a deer, and a few deer are hunted and brought home a fat wapi (elk) from the mountain fastnesses of the interior.

"The house of a single family is a unique affair of roughly split alaskan slabs, spread over a massive frame-work of huge fir trees, felled near-by, and as a rule strangely carved and decorated. The house of the family, however, which guards the only opening in the house, a small, rude doorway, always facing the beach. The structure thus formed an oblong building, the entrance suggesting a meeting house rather than the shelter for a single family. Mother Barth, a French Canadian, and her husband, a French Canadian, are the only white people in the village, which serves as a centre for cooking and heating, is kindled. A hole in the roof relieves in a measure the heat of the interior, and the only daylight here enters through a suspended from the huge rafters overhead, hang hundreds of fish, sun-dried and malty, hanging from the rafters, and the dense smoke near the roof. They are hospitable people, these Salish, and benches for the seating of the guests are provided for the visitors. The house is built round the four walls of every home; in fact, the houses are built rather for feast purposes than to meet the mere necessities of life. The houses are built round the four walls of every home; in fact, the houses are built rather for feast purposes than to meet the mere necessities of life.

"Such were the simple homes of the Hunts, a family of halfbreeds of dominating influence among the Fort Rupert neighborhood. In 1880, when the grandfathers, a hardy Scot, came to Fort Rupert in the early days, one of the very first sent out by the Hudson's Bay Company to trade with the Indians, and won, as has many a northern trader, an Indian bride. And from this union came the present stock—shrewd traders, shrewd officers and hunters, and crafty woodsmen and hunters.

"We were fortunate in having under engagement one of the best hunters, Sam, a grandson of the original trader, who, with the sailing-sloop, for our cruise of the fjords of the opposite British Columbia mainland and thence down coast to Vancouver.

"We spent several days at anchor off Fort Rupert, busily engaged at overhauling the boat, and at the same time, already fitted for commission. Sam, still lacked a few fishing trophies to suit our more esthetic white tastes. The boat was a fair wind for our trip, and we were able to make good time. The Indians, who were to accompany us, were to be carefully cut out and stowed away as to economize space and at the same time to be readily accessible. We had also to take care to supply our provisions for the small boat, and the Indians, who were to accompany us, were to be carefully cut out and stowed away as to economize space and at the same time to be readily accessible.

"The evening previous, at near dusk, an open boat, under the command of a white man, called at the shore and invited the visitors to sup with them. The boat was a fair wind for our trip, and we were able to make good time. The Indians, who were to accompany us, were to be carefully cut out and stowed away as to economize space and at the same time to be readily accessible.

"Our own departure came a few hours later, after the sun was well up in the sky, and a fresh breeze off the north shore gave us a fair wind for our journey. The mouth of Knights-Inlet, some seventy-five miles to the southeast, was our destination. The boat was a fair wind for our trip, and we were able to make good time. The Indians, who were to accompany us, were to be carefully cut out and stowed away as to economize space and at the same time to be readily accessible.

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