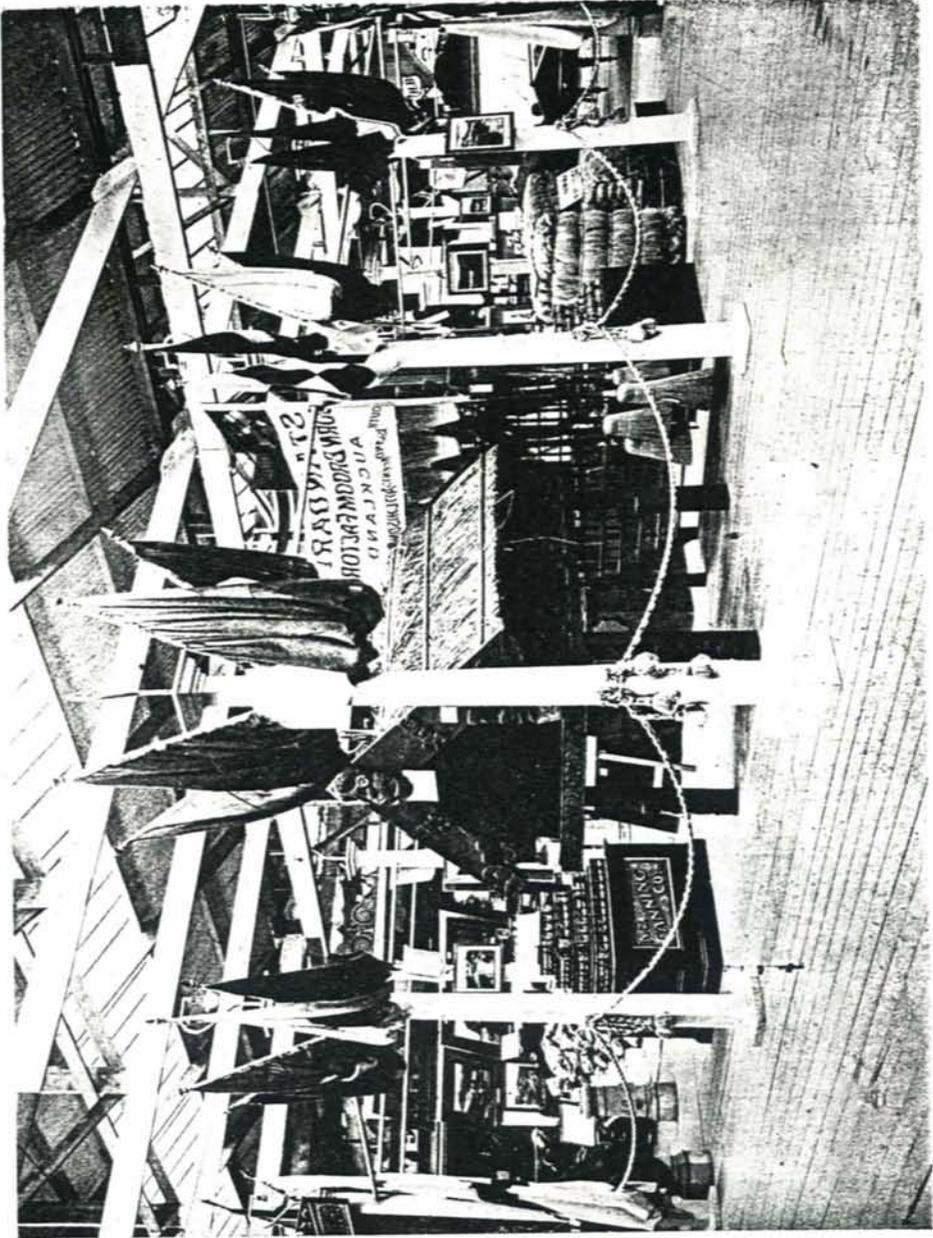


SECTION VIII.

NEW ZEALAND PROVINCIAL COURTS.

Most of the provincial districts of New Zealand grouped their staple exhibits in special courts, which were in several cases highly decorative, and invariably with the exhibits conveniently classified, well labelled, and displayed with a good eye to artistic effect. Unfortunately two of the most important provinces, Wellington and Otago, were not represented by special courts; and the laxity of the business men of Wellington and Dunedin Cities in this respect was in remarkable contrast to the public-spirited energy of, for instance, the Westland people, whose display of their products and resources was probably the most complete in the Exhibition. Dunedin and Wellington lost a splendid opportunity for advertisement; many of the productions and manufactures of their provinces were, it is true, on view, but scattered and dispersed amongst the thousands of private exhibits in the big building. Westland and the two Canterbury Courts combined the utilitarian and the ornamental very happily; the solidness of the displays of minerals, and timber, and cereals, and flax, and wool were skilfully redeemed from the prosaic by the introduction of suggestions of nature in ferns and flowers and corn-sheaves, and by galleries of beautiful pictures. Auckland's Court was picturesque and bright, but here one could not help feeling that an even more expansive and attractive display might easily have been made. It was, after all, inadequate when one mentally reviewed the singularly varied character of the largest and richest province of the colony and the multitude and magnitude of its resources and its industrial interests. Industrially and spectacularly such a province as Auckland could have done much more on lines which will be indicated in the description of that court, and which might with benefit be followed in future exhibitions. Broadly speaking, most of the courts might have done more in providing industrial object-lessons that would have drawn the eyes of visitors, in the form of models and working models illustrating some of the most interesting of phases in New Zealand's nation-making and wealth-winning pursuits; and Auckland could have done most as being pre-eminently the pioneering province.

In these provincial exhibits the eye-value of contrasts, of past and present side by side, was singularly ignored. No more striking and unforgettable illustration, for instance, of the enormous advances in the science of gold-mining could have been shown than a model of a digger with his "cradle" alongside models of a great hydraulic sluicing claim or a great battery like that of the Waihi Company at Waikino. Similarly, in the frozen-meat trade, a model of one of the first sailing-ships fitted with refrigerators that carried carcasses of mutton to London in the early days of the freezing business could have been shown alongside a model of a modern steam leviathan that transports with ease its 100,000 carcasses for the English market. A model of one of the pioneer sailing-ships of the "forties," such as the "Tory," or the "Duchess of Argyll," or the "Charlotte Jane," together with a model of a magnificent ocean steam-liner of to-day such as might have been seen in one or two of the shipping companies' exhibits, would have driven home as no amount of written descriptions could the enormous difference that the passing years have wrought in the speed and comfort of sea-travel between the Old Land and the New.



THE AUCKLAND COURT.

The provincial districts and subdistricts represented by courts in the Exhibition Building were—Auckland (with Waikato), Taranaki, Hawke's Bay, Manawatu (in Wellington Provincial District), Nelson, Marlborough, Westland, North Canterbury, South Canterbury (including Ashburton and Timaru), and Southland. There were also New Zealand's oceanic possessions, the Cook and other Islands. Each court was arranged by a local committee, who devoted much labour and trouble to the obtaining of exhibits, on loan and otherwise, and whose efforts went a long way towards making the Exhibition an attractive as well as an educational exposition of the Dominion's raw material and its manufactured goods. In spite of sundry shortcomings such as have been and will be indicated, the provincial courts were in the mass well representative of New Zealand's present sources of wealth and its obvious capacity for enormously increasing that wealth in the quickly coming years.

AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL COURT.

The Auckland Provincial District, with its area of nearly 14,000,000 acres, its total length of 365 miles from the North Cape to the 39th parallel, south of Lake Taupo, and its extreme width of about 180 miles, afforded opportunity for an exceedingly varied exhibition of raw materials, products, and manufactures. Naturally, the first thing the visitor acquainted with Auckland expected to see exemplified was the picturesque



THE MAIZE TROPHY, AUCKLAND COURT.

aspect of this northern province, so full of glowing warmth and colour and strange sights. In this particular there was a good deal to hold the eye, but one looked for more from this favoured part of Maori Land, so well endowed by nature over all its length. A beautiful and wonderful land, from its surf-beaten Land's End where the Maori "Spirits' Leap," Te Rerenga-Wairua, dips into the kelp-strewn sea, down through the delightful North Auckland Peninsula of balmy airs and subtropical fruits, of orange-groves and vineries; land of a thousand white-beached bays, and bays within bays, rocky coasts where whales are chased by the half-caste boat-crews; of long tidal rivers, mangrove-fringed, flecked with the sails of the timber-scows and alive with the hum of great saw-mills; the land of the kauri; down to the Hauraki's many-islanded seas and the jumbled and scarred golden hills of the Coromandel, and Thames, and Ohinemuri: southwards through the farms of the Waikato and the once "tapu" Rohepotae, where the hero of the New Romance, the pioneer with his axe and his plough, is breaking in the land; down through the fuming Geyserland and on to Taupo's blue inland sea, that lies in the Island-heart like a huge tank of sapphire, with the Olympic mountain-trio of the Tongariro National Park mounting guard over its southern shores. Such infinite variety, topographic, mineral, vegetable, Auckland Province has to show; but one,

unfortunately, looked in vain in the provincial court for some large-scale and pictorial map that would focus for the visitor the remarkable characteristics of the province, such as the Taranaki Committee, for example, had provided in their little court.

The Auckland Court, with its subcourt of the Waikato (Auckland's principal farming district), was situated to the left of the Main Corridor at the rear of the Tourist Department's Court and the Fiji Section. The Auckland Court proper had a floor-space of 3,000 square feet, and the Waikato subcourt 1,500 ft.

A trophy which caught the eye immediately one reached the court was a gilded obelisk representing the total output of gold for the Auckland Provincial District up to the 30th April, 1906—a value of £14,000,000 sterling. There were ores from the different levels of the great Waihi Gold-mine, which ranks second amongst the world's gold-mines, and a collection of specimens from the other leading quartz-mines of Coromandel, Thames, and Ohinemuri goldfields. Other minerals yielded by the Auckland Province made a comprehensive display, ranging from coal to granite. There was a fine exhibit of Coromandel granite in the form of an obelisk weighing nearly 3 tons; this was exhibited by J. Bouskill. The Hikurangi Coal Company showed samples of coal and building-stone from North Auckland. From the Drury Coal Company came samples of coal, and firebricks and pottery made from clay in the Drury district, south Auckland. The New Zealand Portland Cement Company made a display of specimens of cement in blocks, and cement and lime in powder, besides photographs illustrative of this important Auckland industry.

A unique display, one that only Auckland can furnish, was the splendid exhibit of kauri-gum. This exhibit and the famous fossil resin of the kauri—of which over

Kauri-gum. £12,000,000 worth has been exported from the colony up to date—was the entire collection of the Hon. E. Mitchelson, of Auckland, who has been collecting for the past thirty years. It included every kind of kauri-gum, from lumps and rough pieces, just as they were taken from the ground, to various kinds of gum as graded in the stores ready for export, and beautifully polished specimens, some containing various curious objects. The kauri-gum fields are the gold-mines of the North. From south of Auckland City to the North Cape the vanished kauri forests have left in the ground their legacies to man, the deposits which have come into such request for varnish-making in Europe and America. About three thousand people in the North gain their living from kauri-gum. Usually it is dug from the ground, often it is obtained from the forks of living trees by climbing for it. An interesting experiment was recently tried in the Hokianga district—the tapping of standing trees for the gum. The method of climbing these bush monarchs for lumps of gum is worth remarking on. A light line is thrown across one of the lower branches, and a strong greased rope attached and hauled over. Then one of the gum-hunters hauls the other up, the climber helping by nicking his tomahawk in the thick bark as he ascends, and sticking his toes into the rough crevices and uneven surface of the great tree's outer skin. The tomahawk is used to detach the brittle solidified sap from the tree. The swamps and the sombre manuka-clad hills and flats are, however, the chief fields of the gum-digger's trade. Armed with a spade and a long spade-handled spear for probing in softer ground, he wanders over the Northland, pitching his primitive camp under the lee side of a clump of the taller manuka in convenient proximity to a water-spring or a creek. In some swampy tracts deep drains are cut through the gum-country—a laborious undertaking, but one generally yielding a rich return. The gum is prepared for market by being scraped: it is then sold to the storekeepers, and by them to the Auckland gum-merchants, who sort and grade it for export. The output of kauri-gum for 1906 was 9,154 tons, of a total value of £522,486.

In the fossil state kauri-resin occurs in lumps from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head or larger. Pieces have been found weighing upwards of 100 lb. When

scraped, some of the best specimens are of a rich-brown colour. Sometimes translucent or even transparent specimens are found, such as were exhibited in Mr. Mitchelson's collection; occasionally these have leaves or small insects enclosed. When obtained from swamps the resin is very dark-coloured, or even almost black, and fetches a low price. Transparent or semi-transparent specimens fetch high prices; they are useful substitutes for amber in the manufacture of mouth-pieces for cigar-holders, pipes, &c. The great bulk is used in the manufacture of oil varnishes, and in all countries where much varnish is made it holds the chief place in the market.

The trade in kauri-gum began about 1847, but its price then and for some years onwards was only about £5 per ton. Now the best kinds are worth about £100 per ton. There are other competitors with kauri-gum in the market; some of these are from Zanzibar and other parts of Africa, but are not produced in sufficient quantity to offer effective rivalry. An important competitor with kauri-gum, however, has now been found in China.

Besides the kauri-gum collection shown by Mr. Mitchelson, Mr. Bennett sent a good exhibit of gum-specimens. Another and very beautiful collection of choice and polished pieces of gum—that of G. W. S. Patterson and Co., of Auckland—though not in the Auckland Court, was to be seen a few yards away, in the large public room of the Tourist Department.

Auckland, with its vast extent of good pastoral country, will before long be the greatest wool-growing and dairying province in the colony. At present some millions

**Pastoral
and
Agricultural.**

of acres of excellent land—some in forest, some open fern and tutu-shrub country—are lying untouched and idle; when they are opened up and settled, and made to contribute to the wealth of the nation, Auckland will probably do as much trade as the two big seaports of the South Island combined. Already wool is a large item. Some excellent samples of graded wool, embracing comprehensive specimens of fleeces from the 1906-7 season's shearing, were shown by the Auckland Woolbrokers' Association. The dairying business was not represented by a general provincial exhibit, but the Waikato subcourt contained a graphic and eye-arresting statement of that district's wealth in butter and cheese. The Auckland Province during the Exhibition season contained 130 creameries and dairy factories, and had during the previous year exported to Great Britain just over £300,000 worth of butter and cheese.

Agriculture was represented by a large maize trophy standing in the centre of the court, a pyramid-like corn-crib of the golden cobs, sent by the Agricultural Society of Opotiki, Bay of Plenty. Opotiki and the neighbouring district of Whakatane and the coastal valleys extending from there to the East Cape are the principal maize-growing districts in the colony; rich, warm, sheltered river-flats and slopes lying well to the sun, where the yellow maize-fields—one of the most beautiful sights in Nature when the tasselled corn-sheaths begin to unfold—sometimes yield as much as a hundred bushels to the acre.

The flax-milling business, one of Auckland's many sources of wealth, was illustrated by some samples of dressed *Phormium tenax* fibre and a case containing samples of manufactured rope and twine from the Grey Lynn Rope Manufacturing Company. J. Burns and Co., of Auckland, had a comprehensive exhibit under this head.

The great timber-milling business, so pre-eminently Auckland's own, and its earliest industry, was not nearly well enough represented. There were some good exhibits of

**Auckland's
Timber
Industry.**

worked and dressed ornamental timbers; A. J. Osborne showed some beautifully inlaid table-tops and violins manufactured from Auckland native timbers; G. B. Beere, a handsome inlaid secretaire, and some carved and inlaid work in various woods; and J. Bartlett sent some fine photographic enlargements of bush scenery and phases of the timber industry. Two

timber-milling firms—Parker, Lamb, and Co., of Auckland, and the Taupo Totara Timber Company—contributed good examples of furniture and fancy-timber specimens, and polished veneers of ornamental timbers. But the timber exhibit, considered as a whole, failed to convey an adequate idea of the immense importance of the woodsman's industry to the Auckland Province. The unique kauri-pine, so quickly becoming a timber of the past, could have been made a leading feature of the court. What could have been more strikingly effective and eye-arresting than a trophy of great kauri logs arranged as an entrance to the Court? Three big logs would have done, and could easily have been got from amongst the fine trunks six or seven feet in diameter frequently cut by the Northern mills. Set up in the form of a huge timber arch, two on end and the third across on top, triliton-fashion, the grand kauri logs would have given an individuality and a distinctive character to the court that it entirely lacked. For that matter the court could have been literally fenced with kauri logs. It would have had the merit of a rugged and noble simplicity. And there was an excellent opportunity for a display of interesting models illustrating the timber business of the North, for example a model of a timber-dam and of a typical kauri-timber sawmill, such as the splendid milling establishments at Aoroa, Aratapu, Te Kopuru, Mangawhare, and elsewhere on the Northern Wairoa River, the great highway of the kauri trade. Alongside a model of a sawmill could have been shown in contrast a primitive bush saw-pit. There was nothing to remind one either of the immense rafts of kauri logs that trail into Auckland Harbour astern of towing steamers from the coastal creeks, or of the log-laden scows, or the great timber-booms of the Auckland and east coast mills. These are all special features of Auckland industrial life that would have made the court ten times more instructive as well as superficially attractive.

The maritime business which is of such important dimensions on Auckland's great coast-line of many bays and harbours was represented by an excellent collection of models of the Northern Steamship Company's fleet. But the very large sailing-fleet of the Port of Auckland, and in particular that class of craft evolved by shipbuilders for the special exigencies of the coastal trade—the schooner-scow, carrying big deck-cargoes on a very small draught of water—was not represented at all. It is this busy small sailing-craft life that gives Auckland Harbour and its neighbouring island-dotted waters their own peculiar character and colour. The distinctive feature of the Waitemata's shipping is the numerous coasting fleet, both sail and steam, schooners, scows, ketches, cutters, auxiliary oil-hookers, and what not, continually passing in and out, poking into every little bay and estuary, droghing timber from the long estuaries that tap the kauri forests, and maintaining communication with many a remote settlement right up to the North Cape. The schooner-scow is peculiar to Auckland; it gives it a ship-character that another class of sea-craft did in former years—the South Sea Island trading-schooner. There are whole fleets of scows to be seen in Auckland Harbour, lying off the timber-booms, often beating up the harbour against a stiff westerly, or sailing free merrily with everything set, and making enough white water for a man-of-war, their decks piled high with great logs for the city mills. Many of the modern scows are large and handsome vessels; some of these centre-board craft are rigged as three-masted topsail schooners, and are engaged in the timber trade between Auckland ports and Australia. Out of Auckland's coastal fleet of steamers and sailing-vessels, quite sixty are of the centreboard-scow build. It was a pity that some models of this type of vessel, and also of the smart schooners such as those of the "Countess of Ranfurly" class, periodically turned off the stocks at Whangaroa Harbour, were not placed in the maritime section of the Auckland Court. Models of the beautiful yachts for which Auckland builders are famous might also have been procured to complete a peculiarly interesting and picturesque northern industry. The only model shown

**Auckland's
Coasting
Craft.**

besides those of the Northern Company's steamers was a handsome model of a ship's dinghy, shown by Mr. C. C. Daere; it was stated that this little dinghy was built by a seventeen-year-old boy.

Another Auckland industry of special character was also lost sight of—shore-whaling. The unique method of whale-catching pursued at Whangamumu, near Cape Brett, by setting long lines of strong nets in the inshore track of the humpback whales when they are moving tropic-wards in June and July, and then lancing them when they are entangled in the great nets, has been frequently described. Something might have been done to illustrate this singular device for conquering Leviathan, which has particularly interested such an experienced whaler as Mr. Frank Bullen.

Auckland's fishing industry was represented by samples of canned mullet and shell-fish. A novelty in this section was the exhibit of canned toheroa, a large kind of clam, cockle-shaped, found on the west coast beaches near Kaipara Heads.

Amongst the miscellaneous exhibits sent from Auckland were plans and photographs of the Waitemata Harbour, and of the wharf and dock works, sent by the Auckland Harbour Board.

Included in the Northern Company's attractive exhibit were a number of excellent photographic enlargements of scenery on the North Auckland coast. Other beautiful photographic pictures gave the visitor a good general idea of the beauties by land and sea throughout the Auckland Province. Some good pictures of yachting scenes in the Hauraki Gulf impressed one with the beauty and shapeliness of the sailing-craft belonging to the Royal New Zealand Yacht Squadron, which has its headquarters at Auckland, and with the splendid opportunities which these sheltered island-studded seas afford for pleasuring on the water.

A novel Auckland industry, and a particularly interesting one, represented in the court was ostrich-farming. It is no doubt news to many New-Zealanders to learn that on an ostrich-farm near Auckland there are now some eight hundred birds, and that the raising of ostriches is being carried out on a very complete and successful scale. This farm is the property of the Helvetia Ostrich-farming Company, represented by Messrs. L. D. Nathan and Co., of Auckland, who sent an excellent exhibit of ostrich-feathers, plumes, tips, feather boas, and eggs. There were also some stuffed ostrich chicks and a number of photos of the farm.

Auckland being by far the richest of New Zealand provinces in historic interest and in Maori antiquities and war-relics and romance, the historical side of this court naturally was expected to be of some magnitude. It was confined chiefly to Maori weapons and other handiwork, and in this respect made a really fine show, due to the fact that the splendid collection of greenstone weapons and ornaments and various Maori implements gifted many years ago to the City of Auckland by the late Sir George Grey was loaned by the city authorities for the Exhibition. This collection is housed in the Auckland Art Gallery; it was shown in the Exhibition in large glass cases. Particularly fine were the greenstone weapons and ornaments, probably the most handsome specimens of Maori-wrought *pounamu* in European hands. One beautiful greenstone *mere*, or sharp-edged war club, was once the property of the celebrated Southern chief Tuhawaiki, whose stronghold was Ruapuke Island, in Foveaux Strait. Another, a splendid polished weapon 16 in. in length, carries a story of Auckland's early life, when the embryo City of the North was threatened by warlike Native tribes. It was laid at Sir George Grey's feet (Grey was then the Governor of New Zealand) at Constitution Hill, Auckland, in 1851, by the head chief of the Ngatipaoa Tribe, of the Hauraki Gulf, in token of submission; the Ngatipaoa and allied tribes had invaded the town in their war-canoes, but prudently "backed down" before the guns of a British frigate in the harbour and the muskets of the militia. Probably the most interesting of all the antiquities in the

**Relics
of the
Maori.**

collection was the sacred *atua-kumara*, or sweet-potato guardian-god, called "Matua-tonga," given to Sir George over half a century ago by the priests of the Arawa Tribe, Rotorua. The *atua* is a small carved image of a dark-reddish stone; it is said to have been brought to New Zealand six centuries ago in the Arawa canoe from the South Sea Islands. "Matua-tonga" was kept on Mokoia Island, the Olympus of the Arawas, in Lake Rotorua, and for generation after generation it was revered as a symbol of the powers of nature which insured the fertility of the kumara-cultivations, for which that beautiful little island was famous. Other treasures of the ancient race—all of them bestowed upon "Good Governor Grey" at one time or another by his chieftain friends of the Maori tribes—included a very rare *rakau-whakapaparanga*, or notched wooden genealogical stick; a *tetere*, or shell-trumpet; some splendid *tikis*, or carved neck-pendants of greenstone; carved *kumetes*, or wooden bowls; carved canoe-bailers; beautifully carved *papa*, or wooden boxes in which chiefs kept the head-dress feathers with which they adorned themselves on important occasions; black basalt-stone *patus*, or *meres*; bone flutes; bone and wooden fish-hooks, and many another weapon and utensil of olden Maoridom.

In the section of Maori art there was also a carved *pataka* or storehouse, fronted with some rare realistic carved figures, the work of old-time Native artists in the Bay of Plenty district. This was exhibited by J. Larsen, of Auckland.

Many other aspects of Auckland's early history could, however, have been illustrated, pictorially and by models and otherwise, as, for example, a model to scale of Mount Eden (the ancient Maungawhau Pa), or other hill-fort, showing the wonderful industry, perseverance, and military skill with which the ancient Maori inhabitants of the site of Auckland scarped and terraced every one of the many round volcanic cones that stud the beautiful isthmus of Tamaki-makau-rau. No one has yet attempted a model *pa* of this sort, but it has been more than once suggested in Auckland. Another and much more recent phase of Auckland's history could have been exemplified most picturesquely by a model of one of the numerous blockhouses and redoubts that were erected along the frontier in Waikato after the war of 1863-64, for the defence of the infant European settlements against the hostile Kingite Maoris who lived beyond the pale of the *aukati*-line. These blockhouses, with loopholed walls and overhanging upper story, were commanding landmarks for many years after the wars, perched on hilltops along the borders, but not one now remains; and a replica of one such as that which stood till recent years on the famous battlefield of Orakau would have memorised for New-Zealanders those anxious days when the furthest-out farmers of the Waikato stood their ground in spite of many an alarm of murder and war. In these days of prosperity and peace, when the Maori's war-tomahawk is a museum curio, we should gratefully remember the pioneers who made this land fit to live in.

WAIKATO.

From the Waikato—a beautiful stretch of valley-and-plain country extending southwards from within forty miles of Auckland City, and covering the watershed of the finest and most historic of New Zealand rivers—came a splendid display of agricultural and pastoral products, very comprehensively illustrating the wealth-producing capacities of this one-time garden of the Kingite Maoris. In wool there were numerous fine fleeces from Leicester, Romney Marsh, and Lincoln sheep; in grains there were wheat and oats of good quality, and Cape barley; and excellent samples of butter and cheese turned out for export by the Waikato factories represented a great staple of south Auckland's industry. Other articles of produce were some good dressed flax-fibre; various Waikato timbers; honey in the comb and in bottles; coal, stone, flax, timber, and maize from the Raglan County (which lies between the Waikato River and the west

coast); wines and wattle-bark from the Government vineyards and tree-plantations at Waerenga, south Auckland; and from Te Aroha two such diverse exhibits as cured bacon and mineral waters from the hot springs. There were exhibits of sand-soap, fire bricks and clay, pumice, concrete, and many another article, each representing an industry of solid value to the province.

Of the exhibits from Waikato worth special mention, the chief was the excellent exposition by means of a statistical statement of progress during the past six years, and by a substantial trophy of the great dairying industry that brings the Waikato most of its hard cash. The output of butter from the dairy factories of the district since 1900 was set out as follows: 1901, £170,000; 1902, £211,000; 1903, £239,000; 1904, £270,000; 1905, £307,000. (These figures represent the total output including that of butter sold for local consumption.) The dairy trophy consisted of a structure of butter-boxes of kahikatea or white-pine, representing twenty-six factories in the districts of which Hamilton, Cambridge, and Te Awamutu are the chief business centres. But south Auckland's butter-and-cheese production, and also its available grazing-acreage for sheep, are at present only a fraction of what they will be when the great back country of the Rohepotae is made fully available for settlement, and when from Te Awamutu right down to the Mokau, the whole of that district, served by the Main Trunk Railway and its feeding-roads, will be one great pasture for cattle and sheep. The greater part of this beautiful volcanic and limestone country is still unsettled and waste, much of it in Maori hands.

There were samples of good wines made from the excellent grapes grown at Waerenga, the Government's experimental nursery and vineyard near the banks of the lower Waikato River, and two tons of splendid eating-grapes of various kinds from this vineyard were brought to Christchurch towards the end of the Exhibition season by the Viticultural Division of the Agricultural Department; those for sale were disposed of as soon as the cases were opened. This Waerenga was "poor" kauri-gum clay land, bought by the Government at 10s. per acre; but it yields four tons of Golden Chasselas grapes to the acre.

Three good heads of fallow deer from the Maungakawa Ranges, near Cambridge, which were exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, adorned the walls of the court and typified the sport of the district. In Maori handicraft there were some well-woven flax mats of the soft silky fibre, hand-dressed, which the white miller with all his appliances cannot rival. There was besides a novel little exhibit of Maori pattern but white man's make, a beautiful model of a war-canoe, such as were seen in former days on the Waikato River, with spiralled figure-head, carved sternpost, paddles, and all complete: this was the workmanship of H. Wright - St. Clair, of Ngaruawahia. To cap Waikato's excellent show there were good photographic enlargements picturing the industries of the district and some of its best farms and farm-stock.

TARANAKI.

Pictorially and textually the beauty and fertility of the Taranaki Provincial District were well advertised in a slightly little court, or, rather, corner, whose neat arrangement and attractiveness made one wish for more of Taranaki. There was no room in the tiny court for the display of huge trophies of butter and cheese, piled sacks of iron-sand, and other samples of the particular riches of Taranaki; the New Plymouth committee had instead devised an effective method of publicity which consisted chiefly of large picture-maps, photographs, and sketches, and booklets and leaflets setting forth the advantages of this province of nearly two million and a half acres for the traveller and the settler. Historically and topographically Taranaki holds an interest unique. It has been the theatre of more warfare than perhaps any other district in these Islands;

and the stout-hearted settlers from Devon and Cornwall who first set up their homes here and hewed the dense bush away had to fight their way through a terrible period of murder and foray—the Maori wars of 1860 to 1869. Everywhere there are old redoubts, sites of bush-forts, and battle-grounds. Every mile almost has its sacred memory of the wars. To-day the lovely peaceful province contributes very largely to the nation's wealth. Its great dairying business brings it in annually from overseas something like three-quarters of a million sterling; then it has its large businesses of wool-growing, meat-freezing, timber and flax milling, and so on. Its white population, once almost swept into the sea by the Maori warrior-bands, now numbers about 44,000.



MOUNT EGMONT, TARANAKI.

[From the Painting by E. W. Christmas.]

Taranaki's highly picturesque outline of coast and mountain was well indicated in the excellent large coloured wall-maps which at once attracted the eye as the court was approached; the two largest of these each measured 8 ft. 6 in. square. The maps illustrated the physiography, geology, resources, industries, and even the history of the province. The large pictorial map showed the fine pastures that encompass the grand mountain, and red and blue streaks stretching away inland indicated the roads and the main rivers. The large district map showed the nature of the country, the uses to which it is being put, the chief cattle and sheep districts, the mineral zones, and the lands that have yet to be brought under settlement. An industrial map indicated in colours the location of the various dairy factories, freezing-works, bacon-factories, sawmills, and other

works; and other maps showed the boundaries of local governmental bodies' districts and the schools and post-offices. A historical map showed the sites of the various fortified pas and villages, past and present, of the Maori tribes in Taranaki. On either side of the rear wall were two large panels lettered with the values of different Taranaki industries for the past twenty-five years, and the values of the various qualities of land in the province. On the side walls were photographic enlargements illustrative of the tourist resources and scenic beauties of the province from the Mount Egmont National Park to the Mokau River.

Taranaki's physical character combines charm of landscape with fruitfulness of soil in a high degree; the two, in fact, almost seem interdependent, for the very feature of the province that gives it its chiefest quality of scenic grandeur is also the great source of its productiveness—the splendid mountain-peak of Egmont. Lifting away up to the clouds in a gracefully-tapering white spear-head, its gentler slopes covered with blue forests, its massive base falling gently away into the well-wooded and richly grassed pastoral lands, Egmont is indeed, as it looks, the Mountain Father of the province. Far removed from other high mountains, it stands alone, commanding and enriching all that goodly region that curves in a sweeping half-moon of coast-line round from Waitara in the north to Patea in the south, a snowy landmark for the sailor a hundred miles out in the Tasman Sea. As shapely a volcanic cone as Teneriffe or Japan's sacred mountain, its 8,260 ft. of height seems even more, so much does its remoteness from other peaks appear to magnify its altitude as well as its majesty of form. It was rather a pity, perhaps, that the court did not contain, in addition to its photographic pictures, some work in colours that would have given the stranger an adequate idea of the majesty of form and beauty of hue of the ancient Puke-haupapa. However, not very far away, on the outer wall of the Tourist Department's Court, there hung a painting by Mr. E. W. Christmas, which showed Taranaki's peak just as one often sees it, with the wispy clouds floating about its snow-tipped summit and hazy blues etherealising its gentle base where the timber-lands and pastures meet.

Many things symbolized Taranaki's solid prosperity to-day, from panels lettered with the aggregate values of different industries of the province for the past twenty-five years to various articles of ironware manufactured from the black titaniferous sand that covers the Taranaki beaches from the Mokau River mouth down to Patea. These vast deposits of ironsand now lie waste and unutilised, but this at present refractory mineral is the prophesied source of enormous future wealth; and the day is very possibly close at hand when on Taranaki's shores will be seen large iron-foundries, and when these black sea-sands and the great iron-ores of Parapara in Nelson will furnish New Zealand with all the pig-iron and the steel which she has to-day to import from the other end of the world. Another source of possible great wealth in the future is Taranaki's petroleum; a six-foot-high model of the petroleum bore and derrick at Moturoa near New Plymouth was placed on view in the court.

Trout-fishing, to be enjoyed in the numerous clear streams that flow from Mount Egmont, is one of Taranaki's special attractions, and two fine specimens of rainbow and brown trout caught in the district were shown.

An interesting framed picture, a copy of an old engraving, carried one back to the wild early days of Taranaki. It represented the landing from the schooner "Triton" of one of the pioneer missionaries, the Rev. C. Creed, with his wife, on the Taranaki beach, near where the town of New Plymouth now stands, in 1841. In the picture, Mrs. Creed is being carried ashore through the surf from the schooner's boat by a band of seven Maori girls, all naked to the waist, and on the beach a crowd of mat-garbed Natives are waiting to welcome the "mihinare" and his lady.

The decorative effect of this little court was largely due to the handsome front,

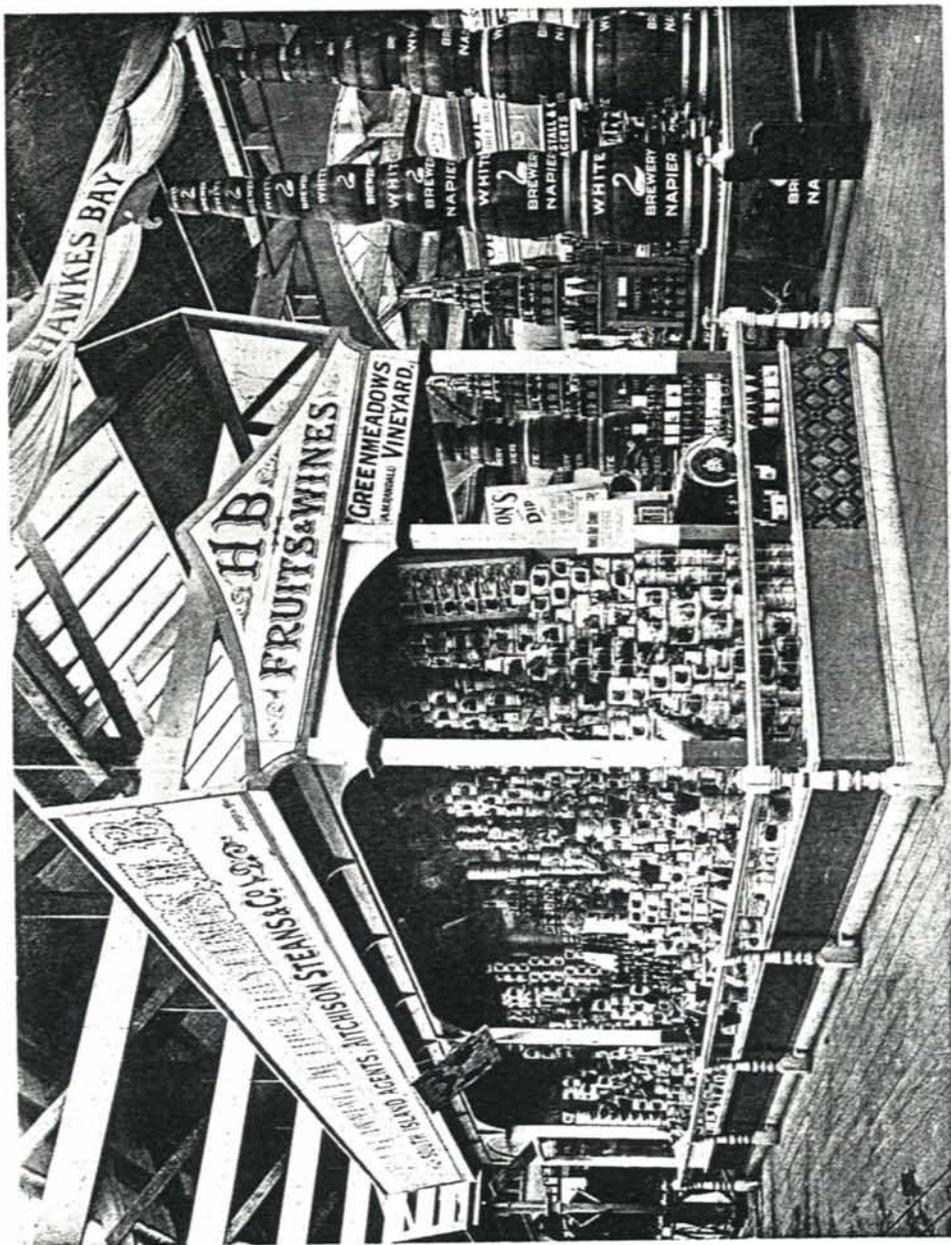
a masterpiece of rimu-pine joinery manufactured at the New Plymouth Sash and Door Factory; it formed part of this factory's exhibit at the recent Taranaki Industrial Exhibition. The colours in which the court was finished were in fine harmony, and palms and pot-plants were set on a white-enamelled strip of flooring.

Visitors to the court were presented with an attractive illustrated booklet entitled "Taranaki, the Garden of New Zealand," containing a short history and general description of the province, by Mr. S. Percy Smith, F.R.G.S., with a little tourist-guide to Taranaki as an appendix, by Mr. W. J. Penn. Leaflets were also distributed setting forth the physical advantages, climatic and other, which Taranaki possesses. Amongst the facts set out in this way it was mentioned that Taranaki's chief industries were dairy, cattle, sheep, and general farming; butter and cheese manufacture, meat-freezing, tanning, wool-scouring, brickmaking, and timber-working. Taranaki's annual exports total £1,000,000, of which butter yields £650,000; the province contains over 120,000 dairy cows and nearly half a million sheep; its grain-crops give the following yields per acre—wheat 36 bushels, oats 48 bushels, barley 66 bushels, and maize 50 bushels. The province has total area of 2,430,000 acres, of which only a little more than half is at present occupied; there is an area of something over a million acres of good land still waiting for settlement. In 1906 there were in the province eighty-nine butter-factories and eleven cheese-factories, with eighty-one skimming-stations, nearly all of them owned and run on co-operative lines by the farmers who supply the milk. The output for the 1905-6 season was 7,250 tons of butter and 413 tons of cheese; the butter-output was about one-third that of the whole colony. At New Plymouth, Patea, and Waitara there are freezing-works and cold-storage for dairy producers. Side by side with dairying a large bacon industry is carried on.

HAWKE'S BAY.

The Hawke's Bay provincial exhibit consisted very largely of an excellent display of the great fruit-growing and wine-producing capabilities of this well-favoured district; but, while much prominence was given to these two important branches of industry, the great wool-growing business that is the mainstay of Hawke's Bay was also well represented. No part of New Zealand is so well fitted by nature for human occupation as this large province, with its wide open plains free of all bush, its rich soil, and its gentle slope towards the sun. No part of New Zealand is better suited for dairy-farming and fruit-growing, and its rich flats near the sea and hilly country as one travels westward give unequalled pasture for sheep and cattle. The total area of the province is about three million acres, extending from the east coast back to the mountains of the Ruahine and Kaimanawa Ranges. There are something over three million sheep in the province.

In the construction of this court no elaborate decorative scheme was followed, but the exhibit won many praises for its skilful and eye-pleasing arrangement. The wine-and-fruit section occupied a long frontage; a great deal of this was devoted to a display of fruits of all kinds produced in the celebrated Frimley Orchards, near Hastings, which among other fruit-areas contains 150 acres of peach-trees alone. There were canned fruits of every kind arranged in tiers, and the general attractiveness of the display and the well-known excellent qualities of the contents of the tins made one wonder why New-Zealanders ever buy imported American canned fruits. Various kinds of pure fruit-jams were shown besides fruit-pulps, tomato-sauce, canned tomatoes and green peas, all from Frimley. The wines from the vineyards of this land of sunshine made a pretty display in the western end of the northern frontage and on the southern side. These wines came from the vineyards at Greenmeadows, Te Mata (near Havelock), and the Meeanee Mission Station. Pure grape-wines of various kinds were



THE HAWKE'S BAY COURT.



ANOTHER VIEW, HAWKE'S BAY COURT.

included; amongst those from the Roman Catholic Mission Station at Meeanee were special altar wines; the Mission also made a display of honey produced on its farm. The wine industry of the province was further illustrated by means of photos of the vineyards and the processes adopted in the manufacture of these pure-quality wines. The exhibits of wines from Greenmeadows were from B. Steinmetz and Mrs. Randell, and those of Te Mata were from B. Chambers; J. N. Williams, of Hastings, also made a good exhibit of pure grape-wines.

A pretty display of another kind was J. Horton's exhibit from his nursery-gardens in Hastings, consisting of evergreen and native trees and shrubs in pots, and flowers and fruit, besides native tree and fern seeds. Close by, two cases contained some beautiful examples of the Maori weaving art, mats—or, rather, cloaks—of the finest dressed and coloured flax, and others covered with feathers of native birds, chiefly the kiwi and the pigeon. These splendid native garments were lent by several Maoris of the province. The dairy industry of Hawke's Bay was represented by exhibits of butter from the following dairy factories: Crown Dairy Factory, Woodville; Beattie, Laing, and Co., Dannevirke; Dannevirke Co-operative Dairy Company (Limited); Norsewood Co-operative Dairy Company; N. Nikolison (Alpha Dairy Factory); Weber Waione Dairy Company (Limited), Weber; Excelsior Dairy Company, Napier; and the Heretaunga Dairy Factory, Hastings. A number of merino fleeces of the best quality and samples of other wools were shown. Tinned meats and casks of tallow illustrated the meat-raising industries of the province. Grains of various sorts, with some good samples of grass-seeds, and hops grown at the Riverslea hop-gardens, near Hastings, completed the agricultural section. Of miscellaneous exhibits, one that attracted the eye was a display of furniture made from Hawke's Bay rimu-pine by S. E. Ashton, of Napier. The White Swan Brewery Company of Napier made a good exhibit in the form of columns of beer-kegs.

Various parts of the Hawke's Bay Court contained large photographs that gave the visitor an excellent idea of the natural beauties as well as the solid productiveness of the province.

DANNEVIRKE.

A sectional industrial exhibit of some merit came from Dannevirke, the important town and farming district of southern Hawke's Bay, which, as its name indicates, was founded by Danish settlers. Danes and Scandinavians were the men who conquered the "Seventy-mile Bush," and planted a number of settlements in that great wilderness of forest where to-day rich dairy farms cover much of the land. One day thirty-five years ago—the exact date was the 16th September, 1872—two sailing-ships bringing Scandinavian immigrants dropped anchor at Napier within a few hours of each other; neither had sighted the other during the long voyage from North Europe. One, the "Hövding," was from Norway and Denmark; the other, the "Ballarat," brought mostly Danish families. Their arrival was the response to efforts made by the New Zealand Government to induce Scandinavian and Danish agriculturists to settle in the colony. The newcomers took up land in the dense bush districts now known as Dannevirke, Norsewood, Makotuku, and Ormondville. Dannevirke itself was founded by twenty-two pioneers, of whom fourteen were Danes, six Norwegians, and two Swedes. The appropriate name—"Danes'-Work"—given to the little settlement which they stout-heartedly hewed out of the immense forests commemorated an incident in ancient Danish history, the erection of a frontier line of forts by King Gottrick in the ninth century as a protection against foreign invasion; it was to that chain of fortresses (in Schleswig, lost to Germany in 1864) that the name "Dannevirke" was originally given.

Dannevirke's exhibit contained chiefly articles which appealed specially to the

farmer and the bushman. One item was a recently patented haystack-cover made of metal, designed for handy and speedy use in an unexpected rainstorm. This was shown by Morgan and Company (Limited), of Dannevirke; a model haystack was shown alongside the full-sized article, with a model cover on it showing the method of fastening. Collett and Son made a display of sawmilling plant of all kinds. Saddlery and harness were shown by E. A. Ransom and A. Johnston, of Dannevirke. The Dannevirke Co-operative Association and Gordon, Channon, and Co. showed some massive and beautifully finished furniture in figured rimu and other New Zealand woods. The Co-operative Association's exhibit was a wardrobe of Louis XIV style, in rimu and mottled kauri; the other furniture exhibit comprised a handsome sideboard of puriri and rimu and a hall-stand of the same timbers. J. C. Davidson showed a patent double-hinge snatch-block, specially made for hauling-purposes. Other Dannevirke inventions on exhibition included a folding delivery-box and a handy cheese-cutter, sent by S. T. Smith.

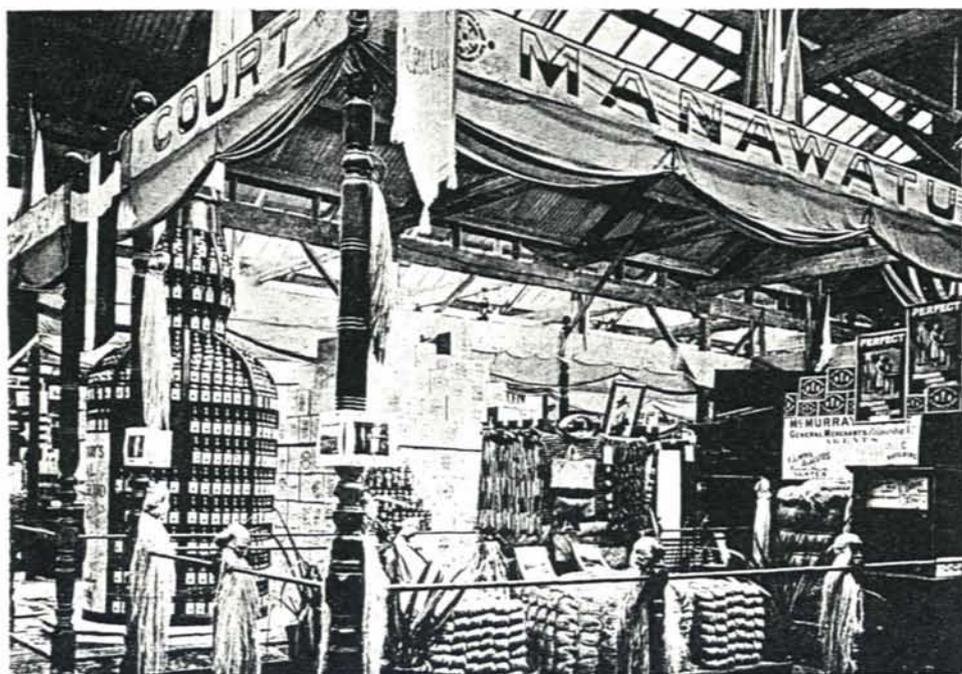
WANGANUI

The name of Wanganui has pleasant associations for the traveller who has steamed or canoed along New Zealand's most beautiful river. It brings up mind-pictures of huge cañon-waterways where the strong deep stream of the Wanganui rolls down between papa cliffs of singular straightness, smooth-shaven at the base and feathered higher with the most delightful mingling of ferns and dewy mosses and shrubs, and topped by the grand forest; where the launches and steamers shoot a hundred rapids in their voyaging between Taumarunui and Wanganui towns; where Maori canoes swing merrily down with the quick current, or pole up the rapids and swift reaches; and little Maori church-spires rise from villages that are half-buried in tree-groves. This grand river, with its 140 miles of navigable course, is Wanganui's great scenic glory, and the river-fleet that uses this fine inland waterway (made navigable to its present head of traffic at the expenditure of many thousands of pounds of Government money) brings much advertisement and profit to the pretty town that stands near the river-mouth. But, apart from its river, Wanganui is a district of many solid qualities. It is a prosperous agricultural and pastoral country, well served by the Wellington - New Plymouth Railway that traverses it, and it contributes a good deal to the colony's wealth and the list of products exported.

The court in which Wanganui's products and manufactures as well as its charms of scenery were set out covered a space of about 1,300 square feet. Many of Denton's artistic portraits and other photographs adorned the walls of the court. Another set of photographs was of a more prosaically commercial character, picturing the Wanganui Meat-freezing Company's works and the lighters used to convey the meat, &c., to the big English steamers that anchor outside in the roadstead. This company also showed specimens of its canned preserved meats and meat-extract, and fertilisers and other by-products from its works, together with photographs demonstrating the results of the use of the fertilisers. The Mephan Ferguson Steel Pipe Company showed samples of the patent locking-bar steel pipes now being largely used in municipal works in New Zealand. The Southern Cross Biscuit Company, of Wanganui, made an inviting show of its manufactures, exhibiting every stage in the process of biscuit-making, from the wheat and the flour to the finished dainties of various kinds. Joseph Soler sent samples of wines made from Wanganui-grown grapes. A. C. Robertson, of Castlecliff, contributed a mantelpiece carved in wood after the art-patterns of the Maori. Of other Wanganui products and manufactures, J. G. Swan and Co., brewers, exhibited their bottled stout; Whitlock and Sons, sauces, pickles, cordials, &c.; D. Murray and Son, a wool-press; and H. J. Jones and Son, books and stationery of various kinds.

MANAWATU.

The only exhibit representative of the Wellington Provincial District was the little court of the Manawatu district, on the west coast of the province. The district whose products were here set out has an area of about a million and three-quarters acres, stretching from the sea to the Tararua and Ruahine Ranges. Once it was nearly everywhere covered with dense forest which has now in most parts given place to well-grassed dairy farms and sheep and cattle runs. Through the district run the Manawatu, Rangitikei, and Otaki Rivers and their tributaries. Over a million and a quarter sheep and about two hundred thousand cattle are depastured in this country, and the output of butter from the dairy factories is worth half a million sterling. The popula-



THE MANAWATU COURT.

tion of the district is about fifty thousand. The principal town, Palmerston North, which has a population of over ten thousand, is the largest country town in New Zealand, is a great market centre for live-stock of all kinds, and holds the largest agricultural and pastoral shows in the North Island.

The exhibits of the court covered every branch of industry of this progressive district. The dairying business was naturally well in front with exhibits of well-known brands of butter sent by the New Zealand Farmers' Dairy Union and others. The flax-milling industry, which is of particularly large dimensions in this district on account of the extensive areas of splendid flax on the low-lying lands near the coast, was illustrated by specimens of dressed hemp from Foxton, one of the most important flax-milling centres in New Zealand. Of miscellaneous exhibits there were a violin and case made from New Zealand woods by a Feilding resident; butter-boxes, tallow and

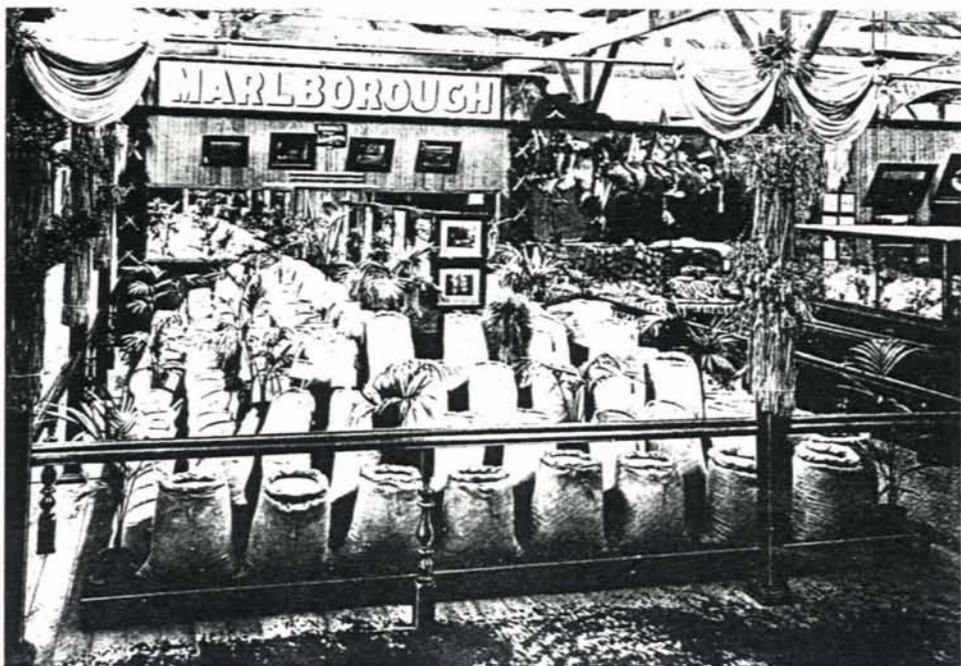
beer casks from Palmerston North; cream-separators; sauces and pickles; furniture inlaid in New Zealand woods; and specimens of the output of the Palmerston North timber-factories.

Some of the articles shown were the inventions of the exhibitors; amongst them was a wool-press which it was claimed would enable one man to do the work of ten. The court was illuminated with gas produced from volatile oil, by a plant which was the invention of a Palmerston North resident.

The Manawatu Court occupied 1,000 square feet, and was under the charge of Mr. D. Macpherson.

MARLBOROUGH.

The court devoted to the exhibits from the Marlborough Provincial District was situated at the corner of the western avenue, just opposite the Concert Hall. Though



GRAIN EXHIBITS, MARLBOROUGH COURT.

small in space and without any pretentious decorations, the province's exhibit was neat and displayed with some taste. A heavy balustrade surrounded the court; above there were decorations of grain on drapings of blue and white. An excellent display of wool illustrated one of Marlborough's staple industries. Then came a comprehensive exhibit of grains and seeds of all kinds shown in bushel samples interspersed with sheaves of wind-resisting barley; butter and cheese, root-crops, timber, hemp, and wine.

In wool a particularly fine display was made, for Marlborough flocks are noted for their remarkably fine qualities of fleece. The annual export of wool from the province totals about 13,000 bales. Amongst the fleeces exhibited was one which obtained a first prize at the St. Louis World's Fair. Mr. C. Goulter, of Hawkesbury, Blenheim,

who has been for many years a very successful exhibitor of wool, showed a glass case containing two gold medals and thirty-six silver medals, silver cups, and diplomas, gained by him for his wool displays at various competitions.

In a collection of goat-skins prepared for mats was a fine soft silky-haired Angora skin, showing the suitability of these skins for rug-making. Two half-bred-kid skins alongside it showed the intermediate quality. Angoras thrive on mountainous country, and those who have had anything to do with these animals say that they are exceedingly useful for stations where there is much rough country.

Marlborough is famous for its splendid barley—none better in the world. The principal exhibits of barley were made by Messrs. H. D. Vavasour, of Ugbrooke; D. Bishell, of Blenheim; McCallum Bros., of Blenheim; and the New Zealand Loan and



HEMP AND OTHER EXHIBITS, MARLBOROUGH COURT.

Mercantile Agency Company (Limited), on account of clients. Oats and peas of fine quality were shown by Messrs. Bishell; James Gane, of Spring Creek; A. W. Jackson, of Blenheim; McCallum Bros.; J. Rose, of Kegworth; and T. Tapp, of Blenheim. Some first-class cheese was shown by the Waitohi Co-operative Dairy Company (Limited), Tuamarina. Messrs. Brownlee and Co., of the Pelorus Sounds Sawmills, Havelock, sent some large planks of sawn rimu (red-pine), matai (black-pine), and kahikatea (white-pine). In flax-hemp, three bales of beautiful fibre made at Langley Dale, Marlborough, were sent by W. Adams, flax-miller. Two excellent bales of fibre made from the native flax were shown as examples of the output from the Hillersden mill.

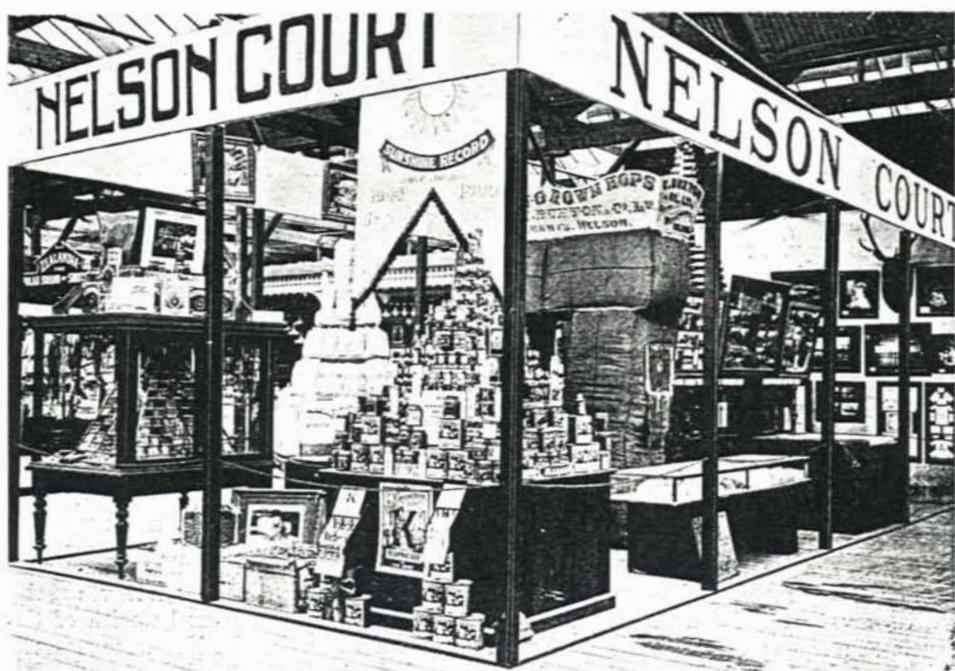
There were some well-woven Maori mats and cloaks, made of flax-fibre, coloured with dyes made from the bark of trees, by the Natives of Spring Creek, Wairau; and a

novel exhibit in the form of a pair of paraerae or sandals, such as were worn by the Maoris in former times, made of unbleached flax-leaves, with plaited flax tie-strings.

Amongst the miscellaneous exhibits were various kinds of locally made wines. A curious and valuable historic relic was a Captain Cook bronze medal, picked up in East Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound.

NELSON.

"Sunny Nelson," the land of fruit-orchards and hop-gardens, was represented in the northern section of the Main Building. The province's exhibit occupied but a small space—31 ft. by 16 ft.—but it covered pretty well the main resources and industries of the district. The mineral wealth of the province—a district soon probably to



THE NELSON PROVINCIAL COURT.

be the scene of a great iron industry—was represented by an excellent collection of ore-specimens. Photographs of the City of Nelson and various parts of the beautiful province, with its mountains and its forests and its pleasant bays, made adornment in the court; views calculated to make many a traveller pay a visit to Nelson, if only to see the pretty town set betwixt the mountains and the ocean, the town of sunshine, fruit, and flowers, with its half-sylvan, half-seaside charms,—

Blue foamy sea, high circling hills
With dreaming garden-squares between.
An old-world fragrance breathing soft
Amid the waving green.

Nelson literally hung its banner on the outward wall, for a flag with the words "Sunny Nelson"—a title which the little city well deserves—was displayed, bearing also the sum of the daily sunshine records for 1905 and 1906.

In the mineral section there were specimens of coal from the Murchison, Puponga, and Westport mines, and specimens of various native ores, including native copper, oxides, carbonates, and sulphides. From Parapara, Golden Bay, now becoming famous for its immense iron-ore deposits, there were samples of hematite iron-ore, and two natural "pots" of pure iron. Granite, asbestos, and greenstone, collected from various portions of the province, formed a portion of the exhibit. The output of gold won in the province up to June, 1906, was represented by a number of gilded wooden blocks. The district's excellent building and ornamental native timbers were represented by samples. An interesting collection of Maori implements and ornaments, discovered in the Takaka district, was lent by the owner for inclusion in the provincial exhibit. A map of the Takaka district, famous for its minerals, was displayed.

Hop-growing, a leading industry in Nelson, particularly on the fertile Waimea Plains, was represented by several bales of hops and a number of growing hop-plants.

Manufactures were represented by samples of the fine jams and sauces for which Nelson has won celebrity; by spices, biscuits, confectionery, flour, wheatmeal, cordials, aerated waters, hop-beer, and porter.

At the end of the court was a pedestal bearing a bust of Lord Nelson, which was presented to the local branch of the Navy League by the Rev. E. W. Matthews, Secretary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society.

The fine deer-stalking which the back country affords was illustrated by two red-deer heads, royals, mounted at one end of the court.

The business firms who exhibited in the court included—Kirkpatrick and Co., jams, &c.; Griffin and Sons, biscuits and confectionery; E. Buxton and Co., hops; J. R. Dodson, cordials, &c.; the Nelson *Colonist* office, printing; G. Prapnell, flour and other milling products.

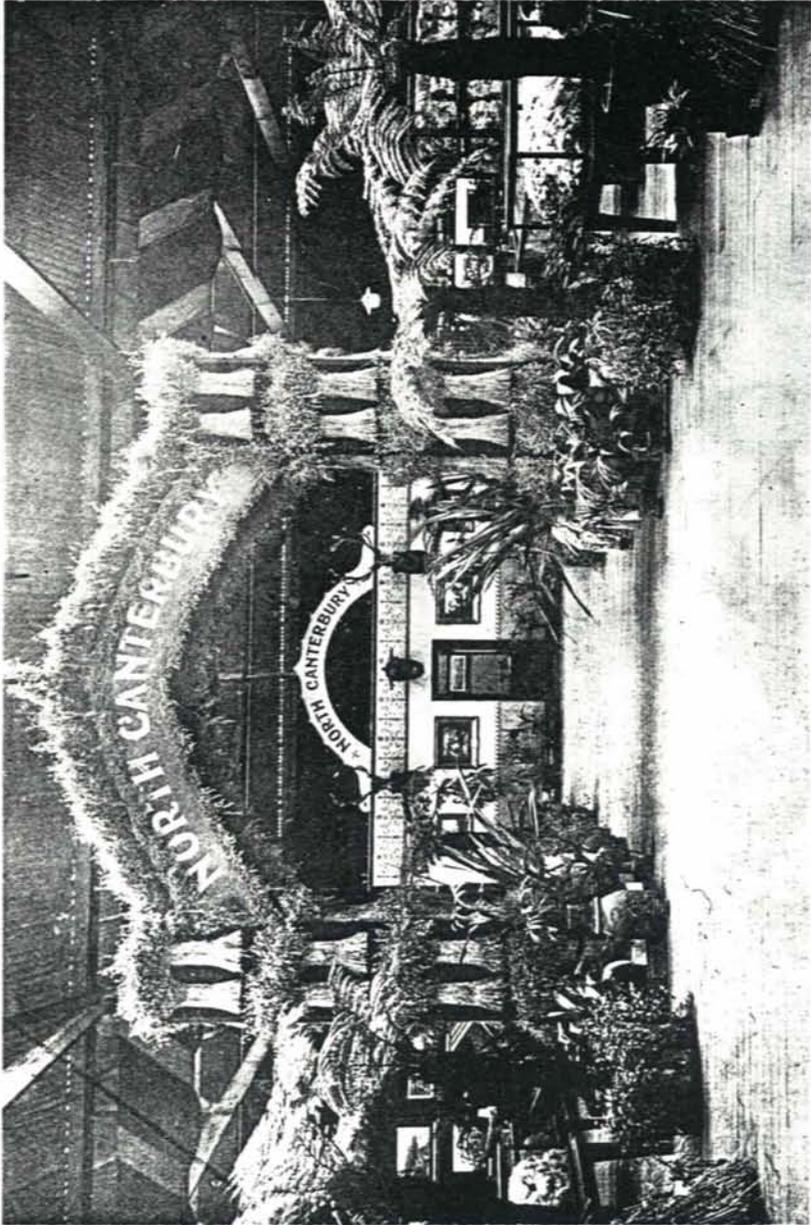
NORTH CANTERBURY.

A display of a highly picturesque and in some respects unique character was that made by the North Canterbury district committee, embracing in its scope all that grand stretch of agricultural and pastoral country extending from the southern boundary of Marlborough Province right down to the Ashburton. The court occupied a space 105 ft. in length by 64 ft. in depth, in the northern division of the Main Building. Its decorative scheme included beautiful ferns set about the court, and pillars and arches composed of sheaves of wheat and oats, varied by bundles of the long green leaves of the native flax. In addition to a comprehensive exhibition of the natural wealth of the district, there was a particularly interesting early-history section, besides some remarkable natural-history specimens and a number of relief models.

Of wool, dairy-produce, and grain there were displays befitting the rich district that centres in Christchurch City. There was a splendid collection of samples of wool, totalling 258 fleeces and seven bales, the product of some of the best-known South Island sheep-runs. This wool-display was possibly the finest in the Exhibition, and in the judges' awards received the highest possible number of marks. The wool consisted of representative fleeces, comprising ram, ewe, and hogget wool of various ages and the following classes: Fine-combing merino, strong-combing merino, Lincoln, English Leicester, Border Leicester, Romney Marsh, Shropshire, Southdown, Ryeland, Half-bred (first cross), Corriedale, crossbred (three-quarter-bred), crossbred (seven-eighths-bred).

The dairy industry was represented by a gigantic cheese weighing half a ton from Banks Peninsula, and by exhibits of butter and cheese from other parts of the province.

Canterbury has very little native timber, but some specimens of introduced trees showed what the fertile plains are capable of in the way of timber-growing. A 15½-in.-wide plank from an oak-tree and a sawn plank from a blue-gum 27 in. wide and 9 in. thick were shown, besides some large blocks of pine.



THE NORTH CANTERBURY COURT.

As for the agricultural resources of North Canterbury, they were everywhere the great distinguishing feature of the court. There were arches of corn-sheaves; there



MR. F. NOTLEY MEADOWS, SECRETARY TO
THE NORTH CANTERBURY COMMITTEE.

were sacks in profusion of all kinds of grains which grow to perfection on the Canterbury Plains; wheats of various kinds, oats and barley, grass and clover seeds of all kinds; peas, beans, and potatoes. Excellent photographic enlargements of sheep, cattle, and horses illustrated the fine class of stock bred in the province. Locally grown ostrich-feathers were shown: the live birds were on view in an enclosure at the back of the Exhibition. Townsmen and farmers alike were interested in two "vegetable sheep" (*Raoulia mamillaris*) or cushion plants, from the rocky sheep-runs of the interior, alongside a stuffed specimen of the kea or sheep-eating parrot, once a vegetarian, now a carnivorous bird. On the walls there were game trophies, antlered heads of deer shot in the North Canterbury Province, and splendid specimens of the great brown trout for which the rivers of the province are famous.

The following were the principal exhibitors in the various classes of farm-products which bulked so largely in this court:—

In butter the exhibitors were four large dairying companies of the Plains—the Canterbury Central Co-operative, the Taitapu, Sefton, and Canterbury Dairy Companies. In cheese, besides the monster half-ton cheese made by the Barry's Bay Dairy-factory Company for the Banks Peninsula Associated Factories, there were exhibits from various factories in the fine dairying district of Akaroa and surrounding Peninsula country. Large, medium, and loaf cheeses of excellent quality were sent by the dairy-factories at Okain's Bay, Wainui, Little Akaroa, German Bay, and Barry's Bay.

In grain and seeds there were about a hundred exhibits, all well classified and neatly arranged.

The wheat-samples shown by farmers were: Purple-straw Tuscan wheat—grown and exhibited by Inwood Bros., Southbridge; R. Evans, Clifton, Waikari. White-straw Tuscan—James Gough, Greendale. Hunter's White—George Judd, Waddington; Gillander Bros., Waddington; D. Humm, Waddington; R. Evans, Clifton, Waikari; H. Archer, Southbrook; Mrs. Green, Darfield. Golden Drop Pearl—J. Isles, Yaldhurst; J. T. Blackmore, Springston. Pearl wheat—H. Archer, Southbrook; J. Osborne, Doyleston; Inwood Bros., Southbridge; R. Evans, Kaiapoi. Velvet chaff—J. Stevenson, Flaxton; A. McPherson, Southbridge; P. Chamberlain, Leeston. Solid-straw Tuscan—R. Evans, Kaiapoi. Essex—A. McPherson, jun., Lakeside. Good-grade samples of Champion and Webb's Challenge wheat grown on the farm-lands of the Lincoln Agricultural College, near Christchurch, were also shown.

Excellent samples of oats of various kinds were contributed by the following exhibitors: David McGovern, Hororata; S. Gilbert, Dunsandel; J. Osborne, Doyleston; G. Judd, Waddington; H. H. Hudson, Rangiora; F. Benham, Kowai Bush; A. Tutton; Rangiora; R. Evans, Kaiapoi; R. Evans, Clifton, Waikari; Sir John Hall, Hororata; J. Cunningham, Sheffield; and G. Storey, Southbridge. Oats in the sheaf were shown by some of the above and also by John Boag, Brookside; W. Lockhead, Southbridge; J. Myers, Cooper's Creek; W. Withell, Brookside; F. A. Courage, Amberley; F. Bond, Cairnbrae; and W. Bradshaw, Sheffield.

In barley, the growers who sent exhibits were: H. H. Hudson, Rangiora; M. F.

Ryan, Springston; W. Thompson, Gebbie's Valley; W. F. Parkinson, Kaituna; J. O. Coop, Little River, Banks Peninsula; and W. Watson, Brookside. Beans were shown by R. Evans, R. Withell, and the North Canterbury Committee; clover by Levi Lowe (Rolleston), J. O. Coop, W. F. and J. Parkinson, and J. C. Gebbie; cocksfoot—the great crop of Banks Peninsula—by J. O. Coop, S. B. Harris, and W. H. Montgomery, of Little River, and the Akaroa Committee; peas by W. Scott (Southbridge), F. Becker, G. Judd, R. Evans, W. McMeekin, George Rhodes, and others. In addition, there were samples of linseed, millet, rye-corn, rye-grass, turnip, and carrot seed.

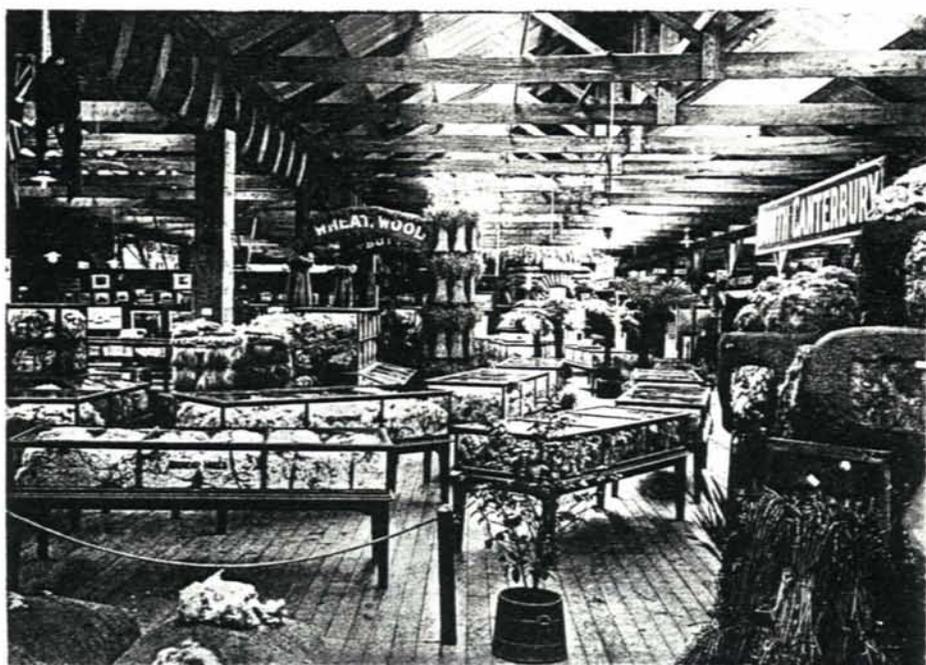
Root-crops of good quality were shown by farmers in many parts of the province. A fine collection of potatoes shown was gathered by the committee from various farms. Others shown outside this collection were potatoes grown by G. Rhodes, Meadowbank;



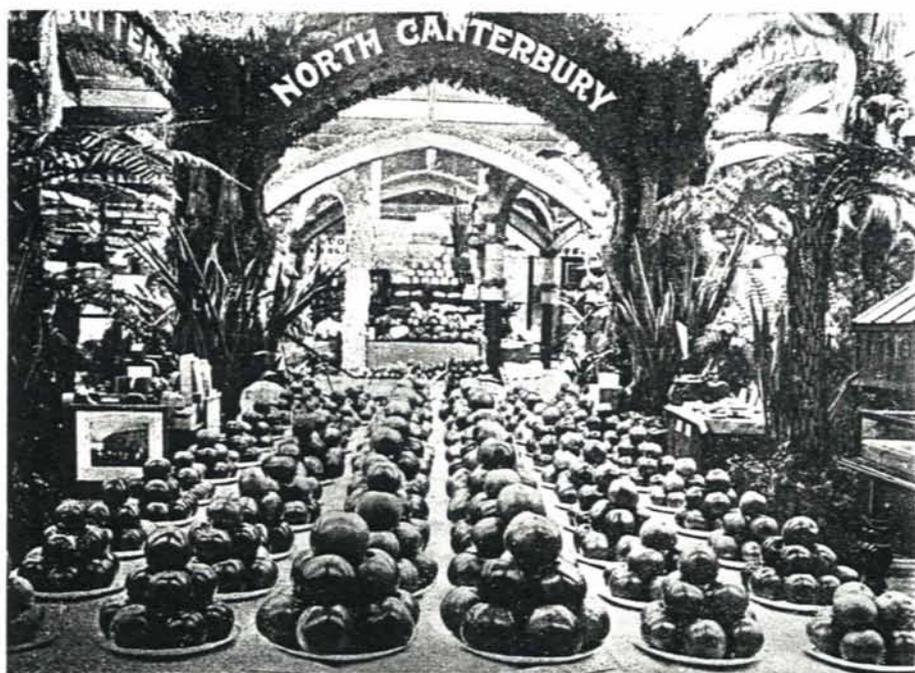
ANOTHER VIEW OF THE NORTH CANTERBURY COURT.

S. Gibbs, Woodend; J. Tollerton, Killinchy; F. Broughton and A. Gorman, Southbridge; M. F. Ryan, Springston; W. F. Parkinson, Kaituna; J. O. Coop, Little River; and R. Withel, Kaiapoi. Mangolds of large size were shown by J. Lambie, of Lakeside; J. Chambers, Leeston; J. Harris, jun., Rolleston; W. F. Parkinson, Kaituna; J. Johns, Belfast; H. Weston, Fendalton; W. B. Andrews, Southbridge. The swede turnips exhibited were from the farms of F. Bull, Waddington; W. B. Andrews, Southbridge; Thomas Davidson, Rolleston; H. Watson, Fendalton; S. Gibbs, Woodend; A. Tollerton, Killinchy; and F. Becker, Flaxton.

In the mineral section the specimens exhibited demonstrated the possession by North Canterbury of such varied treasures of the earth as anthracite, gold-bearing quartz, alluvial gold, black sand, ironstone, amethysts, agates, garnets, quartz porphyry, copper-sulphides, syenite. The hard basaltic and trachyte rocks from the Port Hills make



THE PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL SECTIONS OF THE NORTH CANTERBURY COURT.



A FINE DISPLAY OF APPLES, NORTH CANTERBURY COURT

excellent building materials; specimens of these building-stones were exhibited by Pitcaithly and Co. and W. Radcliffe. Blocks of Waipara stone and Castle Hill limestone were also shown, the former by the North Canterbury Committee, the latter by W. Cloudesley. In coal there were samples from Homebush, exhibited by John Deans; from Springfield and Broken River, on the line of the transalpine railway, by W. Cloudesley; and from Snowdon, sent by G. G. Gerrard. From Oxford came specimens of chalk and flint, exhibited by R. Ingram. L. Adams, of Sydenham, showed a sample of Canterbury marble. Clays suitable for brick-making and fireclay were shown by John Deans (Homebush), W. Cloudesley (from Springfield), and the Glenmore Brick Company. In fossil riches there were specimens of bones of the moa, found in large quantities in former years at Glenmark and in other parts of the province. The mineral and geological specimens were lent from the collections of Messrs. W. Izard, John Deans, J. Ancel, W. Cloudesley, T. Philips, F. N. Meadows, G. Gerrard, D. W. McLean, and Dr. B. Moorhouse.



A BUTTER EXHIBIT, NORTH CANTERBURY COURT.

The pictures that brightened the court, chiefly good photographic enlargements, were illustrative of Lyttelton Harbour and the environs of Christchurch City; the natural beauties of such pleasant Canterbury corners as Banks Peninsula and Akaroa Harbour; Kaikoura-by-the-sea; Cheviot, with its homesteads and farm-life; Sumner, one of the city's seaside resorts; champion stock on North Canterbury farms; rural industries such as grass-seeding on Banks Peninsula; harvesting and sheep-station scenes; and pictures along the course of the Midland Railway now slowly making its way from the Canterbury Plains into the Southern Alps.

Amongst the models that formed an interesting feature of the court was one of Lyttelton Harbour, with the railway-line to Christchurch, showing possible extensions in Port Lyttelton, and also the suggested ship-canal from Sumner to Christchurch City, with tidal docks at Linwood and in Heathcote Estuary, in illustration of the Harbour Board Engineer's report of the 25th November, 1905. The scale was about one mile to the foot. The model was prepared by Mr. C. E. Warden, under the direction of the Board's Engineer, Mr. Cyrus Williams.

The court contained the most interesting collection in the Exhibition relating to the early days of European settlement in this country. This section was largely pictorial and documentary. Pregnant with many memories of other days were the old posters and pictures of the early immigrant ships, the "sea-wagons" of the times when to



HISTORICAL EXHIBITS IN THE NORTH CANTERBURY COURT.

PORT LYTTELTON
CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT,
And other Ports in
NEW ZEALAND.



STEADFAST
337 Tons Register. Lying in the EAST INDIA DOCK.
THOMAS SPENCER, Commander.
On Tuesday, 25th February.

Each Person 14 Years old and upwards £42 £25 £10

FILBY & Co., 157, Featherston Street
J. STAYNER, 110, Featherston Street
FREDERICK YOUNG,

EMIGRATION
WORKING CLASSES.



The Canterbury Association, Incorporated by Royal Charter, 13th November, 1849
THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,
PRESIDENT

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

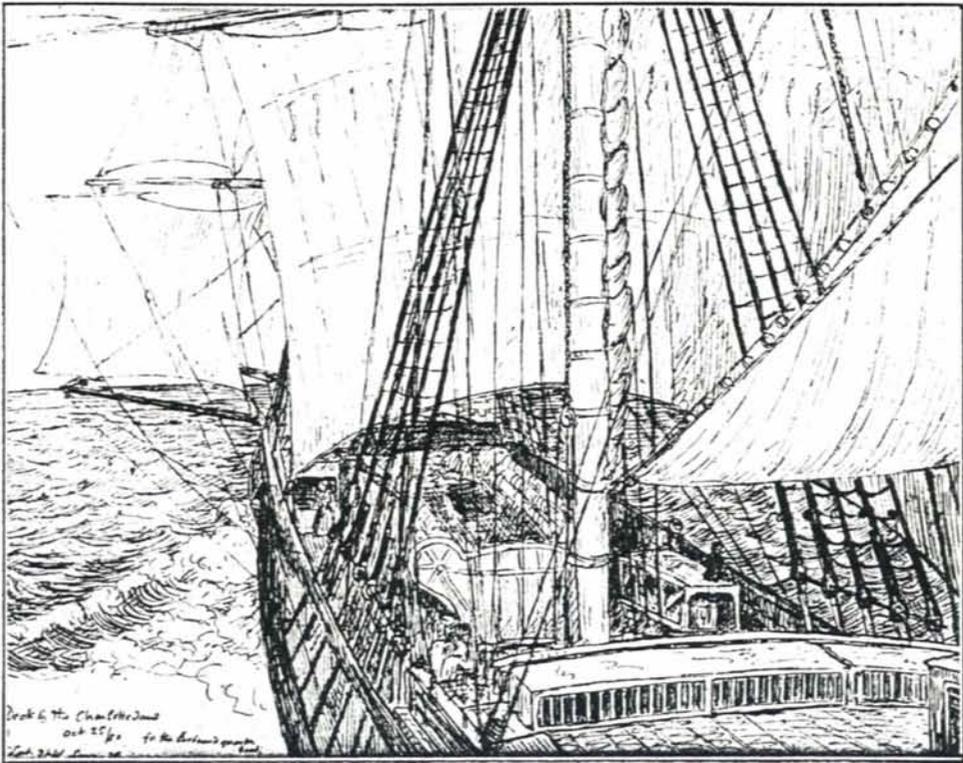
The Association will grant Assisted Passage to the Ships to SAIL during February and March, to a limited number of the Working Classes, being Gardeners, Shepherds, Farm Servants, Labourers, and Country Mechanics. The Emigrants must be of the highest Character for Industry, Steadiness, & respectability, as certified by the Clergymen of their Parishes.

H. F. ALSTON, Secretary.

OLD SHIPPING POSTERS SHOWN IN THE NORTH CANTERBURY COURT.

reach New Zealand from London often meant a voyage of four or five months. There was a large time-stained poster, undated, announcing the projected sailing from London for Lyttelton of the "first-class passenger-ship 'Steadfast,' 535 tons register, chartered by the Canterbury Association"; the poster was adorned with a woodcut of a clipper ship of the whole-topsail and stuns'l-boom era. Another poster announced the early sailing for Lyttelton of the "magnificent well-known full-poop ship 'Oriental,' Captain Macey," and gave a scale of the passengers' dietary for the voyage—a menu that would certainly be regarded as Spartan by the luxury-loving sea-traveller of to-day.

**Historic
Pictures
and
Documents.**

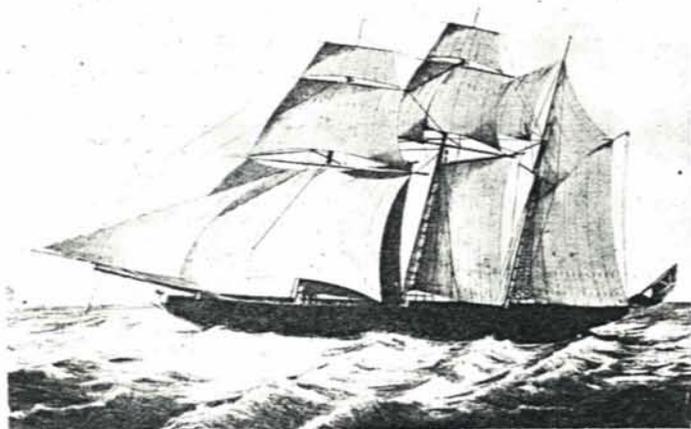


THE "CHARLOTTE JANE," CANTEBURY'S PILGRIM SHIP.
[From a sketch by Dr. Barker, 1850, shown in the North Canterbury Court.]

Four sketches by Dr. A. C. Barker were shown. The most interesting was a pen-and-ink drawing, a deck view of the pioneer ship, the famous little "Charlotte Jane," which brought the headquarters of the Canterbury Association to the then unpeopled province of the Plains. The sketch was one made at sea in 1850, from the port quarter of the ship, showing the "Charlotte Jane" going along right before the wind, with studding-sails set.

Another interesting reminder of Canterbury's "day of small things" was an engraving (lent by Mr. E. W. Seager) of the first merchant steamer that entered Lyttelton Harbour, date 1854. The vessel was the "Ann," commanded by Captain F. F. Gibbs.

The picture showed the "Ann" under sail and steam off Cape Farewell: she was a handsomely modelled steam-craft, rigged as a barque, and setting the old-fashioned whole-topsails; in those days steam was really only an auxiliary to sail-power, for canvas still ruled the seas.



THE "ANN," THE FIRST STEAMER TO ENTER PORT LYTTTELTON.
[From a picture in the North Canterbury Court]

An exhibit of artistic as well as historic and topographic interest was a series of eight large framed sections of a chart of the west coast of the South Island, bearing the date 1867; in those days Westland formed part of the Canterbury Province. These charts showed the whole of the western coast down to Milford Sound, and were adorned with excellent little vignettes in water-colour illustrative of coastal scenes—the Southern Alps, the old digging-towns, the mouths of the Okarito,

Haast, and other rivers. In all there were about seventy sketches in colour. Several of these carefully drawn marginal pictures showed Mount Cook and other giants of the great white Alpine chain. One sketch from the sea near Okarito—in 1867 a wonderfully rich alluvial goldfield—showed in the foreground a brig beating up the coast, then in the middle distance the surf-beaten beach and the green forests of the Waiau, and beyond the milky ice-flow of the Franz Josef Glacier descending from the Alpine Range into the arms of the bush.

Included in the court and shown in cases was a valuable collection of books and documents of the Canterbury Association and the Provincial Council, going back to the foundation of the Canterbury Province and the City of Christchurch. Amongst these was a printed prospectus, setting forth for the information of likely colonists amongst the English public the terms and conditions on which the land obtained in the then infant Colony of New Zealand was to be disposed of. This document, bearing date the 1st January, 1850, stated that the Canterbury Association was incorporated by Royal charter on the 13th November, 1849, and had secured a block of 2,400,000 acres of land in the South Island of New Zealand. Alongside this was an original list of the intending colonists who gave in their names to the association in 1850. Other documents dealt with the methods of disposing of the land by means of sale and ballot, which settled the question of priority of choice amongst the applicants, the first "landlookers"; the agreement under which the Canterbury Association acquired this great area of country from the New Zealand Company; the proclamation (on parchment) of Governor Grey constituting the Province of Canterbury under date February 28, 1853, and the proclamation of the following month, containing directions for the election and procedure of the Canterbury Provincial Council; the first number of the Government *Gazette*, printed at Lyttelton; a large number of documents relating to the pastoral runs and other lands granted to the early settlers; a manuscript of Commissioner James Camp-

bell's report to the Governor on the Banks Peninsula land claims, and many another memorial of the past, either in manuscript or in printed form, all exceedingly valuable material for the future historian of the Canterbury Settlement. All these documents had been stored, half forgotten, in a room of the old Provincial Council Chambers, now the Government Departmental Buildings. Mr. Johannes C. Andersen, of the Crown Lands Department in Christchurch, had diligently sorted them out from amongst much worthless material, with the result that many valuable documents were lodged in the Christchurch Public Library, while some of the most important were shown in these cases at the Exhibition, prior to being given a permanent resting-place where they will be preserved from neglect and decay.

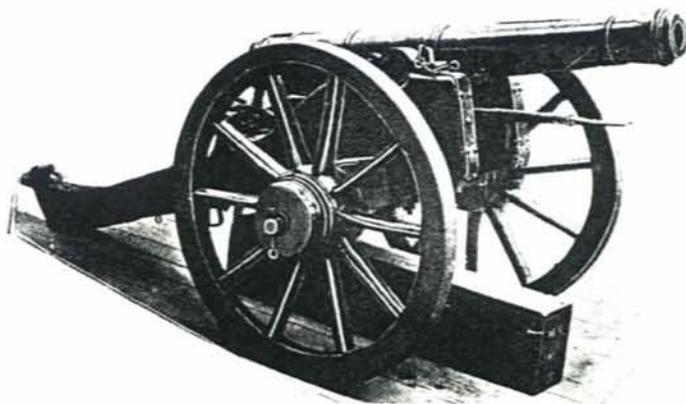
Other exhibits of historical interest included the first Speaker's chair used in the old Canterbury Provincial Council, and the first copy of the *Lyttelton Times*, published on the 11th January, 1851.

AKAROA. BANKS PENINSULA.

Of particular value, both from a picturesque viewpoint and historically, was the section of the North Canterbury Court devoted to products, pictures, models, and historic relics associated with Akaroa and Banks Peninsula generally. Besides the samples of the Peninsula's solid dairying and agricultural wealth in the form of prime butter and big cheeses, and the cocksfoot-grass-seed crop that brings its settlers in hundreds of thousands of pounds annually—for Akaroa supplies a large proportion of the world's supply of cocksfoot-seed—there were a number of exhibits that reminded one of the important place the Peninsula occupied in the early history of New Zealand.

First of all, to give a good idea of the shape and situation of this remarkably interesting section of the Canterbury Province, there was a relief model of the Peninsula, with its many peaks and many bays; and the walls were hung with photographs of Akaroa and surrounding parts. Banks Peninsula is the lofty and broken island-like volcanic knob that projects seawards many miles from the Canterbury Plains; a land of lovely and varied scenery, beautifully green, diversified with cascading mountain-streams, woody valleys, singularly shaped rhyolitic peaks, and quiet sheltered bays. Akaroa, the metropolis of the Peninsula, is a very pretty town on the shores of a splendid harbour, the best on the east coast of the South Island. A beautiful little town it is, and historic; few places in New Zealand are so redolent of the antique.

Through the efforts of Mr. Etienne Le Lievre, Mayor of Akaroa—a son of one of the pioneer French settlers—and other residents patriotically concerned with the romantic past of their beautiful town, an exhibit of particular interest was sent out by the British Admiralty, from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, for display in the New Zealand Exhibition. This consisted of an old-fashioned ship's cannon—a smooth-bore



THE NAVAL SIX-POUNDER GUN (SIMILAR TO THE BRITOMART'S ARMAMENT).

six-pounder bronze gun, mounted on a naval travelling-carriage—such as formed part of the armament of the British warship despatched to annex Akaroa to the British crown in 1840; together with a smooth-bore musket of those days, with bayonet; and a boarding-pike and a cutlass of the old style. These warlike relics embodied a fine story in our Dominion history. They were representative of H.M.S. "Britomart"—a ten-gun brig of war, built at Portsmouth in 1819, carrying an armament of eight 18-pounder carronades and two 6-pounder S.B. guns (similar to the one shown)—which Governor Hobson sent from the Bay of Islands in 1840 for the purpose of securing to the Empire the South Island of New Zealand. A French company—the Nanto-Bordelaise—had previously projected a settlement at Akaroa, and had despatched thither a party of immigrants in the "Comte de Paris," which vessel was supported by the French Government with the frigate "L'Aube," under Commodore Lavaud. "L'Aube" called in at the Bay of Islands, and Captain Hobson despatched the "Britomart" ahead of her to Akaroa, and sent Messrs. Murphy and Robinson, Police Magistrates, with her commander, Captain Stanley. The "Britomart" arrived in Akaroa first,

**The
Hoisting
of
the Flag.**

and Captain Stanley, on the 11th August, 1840, hoisted the flag and proclaimed British sovereignty over the South Island. The British flag had already been hoisted at Cloudy Bay, Marlborough, but the Akaroa ceremony made things doubly safe for the British. The French frigate arrived on the 15th August, and the "Comte de Paris" on the following day with fifty-seven French immigrants, who found to their surprise that they were in a British colony. The disappointed immigrants were offered by their Government free passages to the Island of Tahiti and the Marquesas, then lately taken possession of by the French nation. Many of them preferred however, to remain at Akaroa, and both French and English have ever lived together on the best of terms as fellow-colonists.



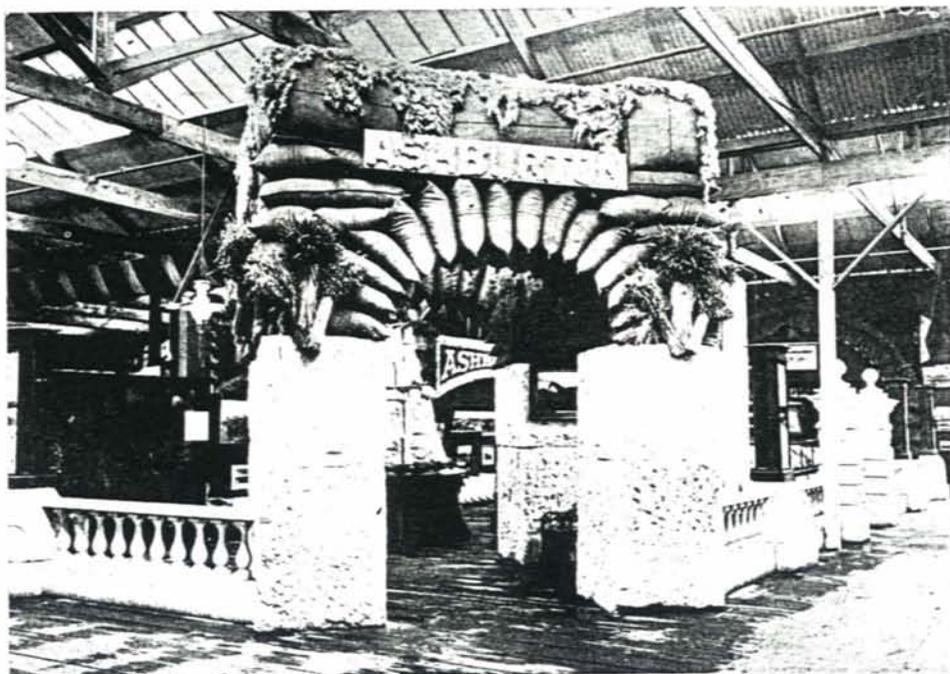
MODEL OF THE OLD BLOCKHOUSE, AKAROA.

An object of unique interest was a large model of one of the blockhouses erected by the early French and English settlers at Akaroa in 1846 during a period of alarms of Maori raids, and on several occasions occupied, but fortunately never required in earnest. This replica of the old-fashioned little forts had the upper story projecting beyond the walls of the lower one, just as in the military blockhouses erected in much later times on the Waikato frontier. It was loopholed in both stories for rifle-fire. The model did not show any door in the lower story; a ladder gave access to the door on the upper floor.

Another Akaroa model of historic interest was one in relief of Onawe Peninsula, the picturesque high point jutting out into the upper part of Akaroa Harbour. On this green hill are to be seen the parapeted remains of the fighting-pa of the Akaroa Maoris, which was stormed and captured in 1830 by the raiding northern cannibals under Te Rauparaha, who killed and ate many of the unfortunate defenders.

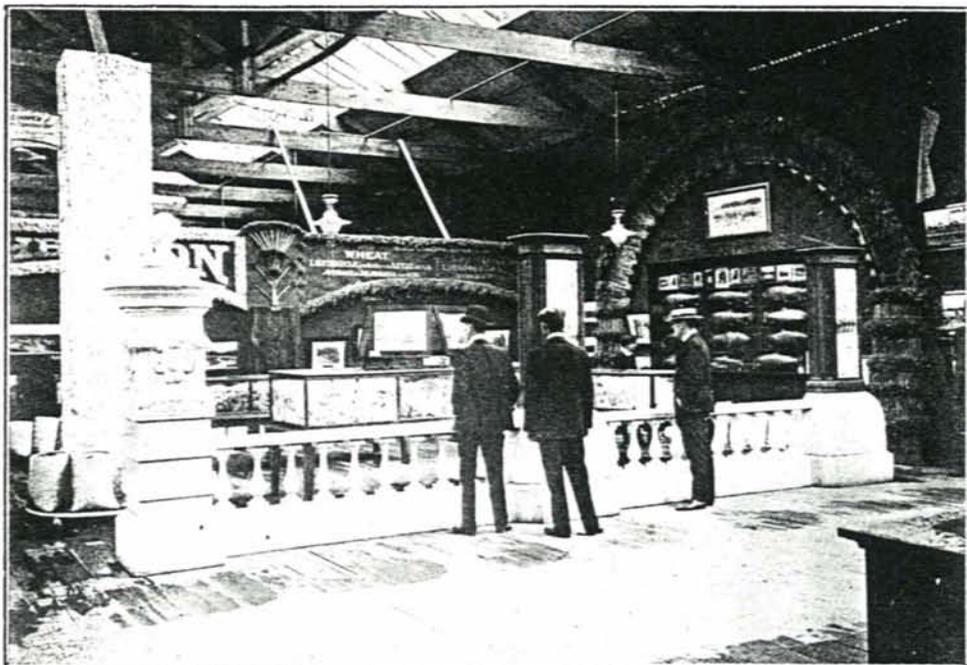
ASHBURTON.

A small well-arranged Court represented the prosperous Canterbury County of Ashburton. The Ashburton County, one of the richest grain-growing and wool-producing districts in New Zealand, has an area of 2,542 square miles, extending from the ocean inland to the Southern Alps, and from the Rakaia to the Rangitata Rivers, being thus the central county of the Canterbury Province. It has over a million sheep in its flocks, and for the season 1906-7 its wheat-fields totalled 39,500 acres, yielding 1,027,000 bushels of wheat; of oats its 40,473 acres yielded 1,295,136 bushels. A special feature of this county is the large amount of water-race construction, done by the Ashburton County Council, for the purpose of irrigating farm-lands between the Rakaia and Rangi-

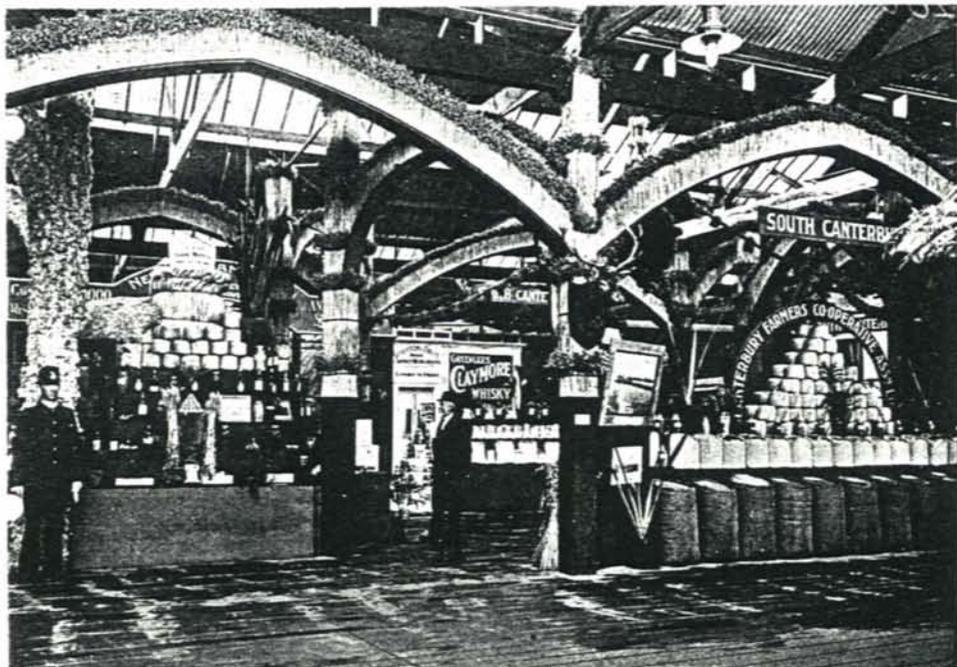


ENTRANCE TO THE ASHBURTON COURT.

tata Rivers. The county's water-race totals a distance of 1,552 miles, and waters an area of 586,000 acres. The chief town, Ashburton, has a population of 2,563. The principal exports are wool, frozen meat, wheat, flour, oats, and an excellent white limestone quarried at Mount Somers, and largely used as a building-stone. The principal exhibitors in the Ashburton section were the Ashburton Agricultural and Pastoral Association, which made an excellent display of the county's wool, wheat, oats, and barley; the Canterbury Frozen Meat and Dairy-produce Export Company (Limited), which owns the Fairfield Freezing-works at Ashburton, frozen mutton, and other chilled products; T. L. Cooper, Mount Somers, building-limestone; Wood Bros., flour-millers, Ashburton, flour manufactured at the Canterbury Mills; and the Mount Somers Coal Company, specimens of lignite coal mined near Mount Somers.



THE ASHBURTON COURT.



THE SOUTH CANTERBURY COURT.

SOUTH CANTERBURY.

The South Canterbury Court occupied a floor-space of 3,000 square feet, devoted to an exposition of the products of that rich district which extends from the Rangitata River down to the Waitaki, the boundary-line of Canterbury, and from the sea westward to the Southern Alps. All the local bodies of South Canterbury had combined for the purpose of the exhibit, bearing shares proportionate to their rateable values in the necessary expense of preparing and arranging the display. Mr. James Craigie, Mayor of Timaru, was president, and Mr. R. Leslie Orbell, of the same town, secretary to the committee and manager of the court.



The area of South Canterbury is about 5,100 square miles, one-twentieth of the area of the colony. Of this area about one-fifth is under cultivation, and is one of the largest wheat- and oat-growing districts of the colony. The remainder is hilly and mountainous country, held in large pastoral and small grazing runs. First settled in 1862 by sheep-farmers, flock-raising had up to the present time been the principal industry; at first for wool only, and during the last quarter of a century for freezing purposes as well. Down on the lower lands the sheep-farmers raise several kinds of longwools and crossbreds; up in the mountain country are the merinos. The principal town of South Canterbury, Timaru, has two large freezing-works, exporting many hundred thousands

of carcasses of mutton and lamb yearly. Timaru also has a woollen-factory, and there are three large roller flour-mills in the town, besides mills at Waimate, Temuka, and Winchester. Timaru, with a population of about eight thousand, has an excellent artificial harbour, formed by large concrete breakwaters enclosing a basin of 150 acres, which is entered by the largest steamers trading to the colony. Besides being a shipping port and industrial centre, it is of interest to the traveller because of the fact that it is the eastern gateway to the central portion of the great Alpine regions of New Zealand. Rail and motor-car bring the glaciers and ice-clad peaks of the Mount Cook region within a day and a half of Timaru.

The Court was well arranged and decorated, and very completely epitomized the varied products of this pleasant and fertile part of the colony. Very appropriately, the corn which South Canterbury plains grow so well had a large part in the scheme of adornment. The pillars and rails of the court were covered with wheat and oats in the ear; clover-seeds of two colours decorated the lower parts of the pillars in ornamental panels, and some of the dividing partitions between the posts were adorned with similar panels covered with seeds of various kinds. Grass-seed heads bunched together were also used. Above each partition of the court stood a big Highland bull's head. The crowning feature was a little octagonal summer-house; its walls were panelled with grains and seeds and its Gothic-shaped windows had fringing of ears of corn. The upper panels of the walls were filled alternately with straw and with mangel-wurzel seeds; the lower panels were maize and peas. The great agricultural wealth of South Canterbury was well emphasized by the whole tone of the golden-corn decorations.

In the produce section every kind of cereal yielded in the province was illustrated by samples of the best. Seeds were well displayed in bags with circular glass tops. Flour and other milling products represented one of the great industries of the province; root-crops of every kind were shown, and there were fine samples of butter from the dairy-factories, hams and bacons, and home-made wines and preserves. Specimens of flax and twine reminded one that the native *Phormium tenax* grows well on the low-lying lands of Canterbury.

Other sections of the court interested the visitor because of their pictorial and educational character. There were a number of oil paintings and photographs, and some excellent work from the Timaru Technical School students, mostly needlework and drawing.

On the mineral side there were specimens of cut building-stone and the lignite used for local requirements at Albury; pottery made of a fine white clay found at Kakahu, and an arch of bricks and tiles made from South Canterbury clay.

Amongst the principal exhibitors of produce and manufactured articles were the Atlas and Bedford Flour-mills, Timaru; Canterbury Frozen Meat Company, Timaru, tinned meats, wool, &c.; Christchurch Meat Company, tinned meats, &c.; Canterbury F.C.A. (Limited), Timaru, grains, seeds, and an exhibit of farm-produce; South Canterbury Dairy-factory, butter, cheese, and cream; Timaru Woollen-mills, blankets and tweeds made in the factory; J. Brown (Temuka), A. Shaw (Winchester), J. Wright (Temuka), and others, exhibits of oats, wheat, mangolds, and other farm-produce; McAllum Bros. (Temuka), bacon, &c.; Mrs. Durand (Timaru), Mrs. Parr, jun., and Mrs. B. Hibbard, home-made wines; Mrs. J. Wright (Temuka), jams and preserved fruits; S. McBride, an exhibit of building-stone; H. B. Kirk (Timaru), drainpipes, bricks, and other articles manufactured from clay.

An interesting exhibit of another class was a large model in relief of Timaru Harbour, made by Mr. Crowe, showing as complete all the authorised works in connection with that fine artificial harbour, and a good plan on the same scale outlining the extensive scheme which it is proposed to carry out at the harbour.

The sporting bay was to many the most attractive section of South Canterbury's display. Of the splendid brown trout that abound in the great snow-fed rivers of the province, some very large stuffed specimens were shown on the walls, and there were some of the wild ducks, geese, wild pig, and other game that the back country holds for the sportsman. This part of the court was exceedingly well arranged, with an eye to artistic effect.



THE SPORTING EXHIBITS SECTION, SOUTH CANTEBURY COURT.

For the general design and decorative scheme of the court, Messrs. R. Leslie Orbell and C. E. Bremner were responsible, and they were exceedingly successful in their efforts to construct a display that would not only please the passing eye, but instruct the visitor who entered.

The South Canterbury Court was awarded first prize in the competition for "Best District Court."

THE WEST COAST, SOUTH ISLAND.

The provincial division in which the wealth and products of the West Coast of the South Island were set out was in many respects a model court. In comprehensive display of the raw material and the finished article produced by the districts it represented, in breadth and thoroughness of scope, in the careful systematizing, arrangement, and labelling of the multitudinous exhibits, and in artistic presentment of characteristic life and scenery within the borders of the province, it was all that a provincial court should be. It was a complete museum of the West Coast.

Covering a floor-space of 5,260 square feet in the southern half of the Exhibition Buildings, and divided into a number of bays each devoted to some special class of exhibits, the court was crammed with specimens that demonstrated the mineral riches

that lay beneath the soil of the Land of Gold and Greenstone, and with examples of the wealth that its surface yielded, as well as with manufactured goods of all kinds that its inhabitants consumed or exported, and with beautiful paintings and large photographs that brought its strange and lovely scenery and the life and industries of its people vividly before the eye. For the immense number and variety of the exhibits the Exposition had to thank the committees who worked in each of the chief centres of the West Coast districts—Westport, Reefton, Greymouth, and Hokitika, and the people of Westland generally, who assisted by sending samples of their best of every kind. But chiefly it is to one man that the credit is due—Mr. George J. Roberts, the Chief Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands for Westland. Mr. Roberts is one of Westland's pioneer surveyors and explorers, and well knows his rugged district in every part, from the coal-mines of the north to the forests of Jackson's Bay in the remote south. With its mineral resources in particular he is thoroughly acquainted, and the splendid collection of minerals of almost every kind known to mineralogists was the result of his efforts, in ransacking every corner of the Coast for specimens, from gold to platinum and coal to *tangicai*. Mr. Roberts was Executive Commissioner for the Coast Exhibit, and not only did he spend the best part of a year in what time he could snatch from his usual official duties in gathering together articles for the court and in working up interest in the Exhibition in town and country, but he spent many weeks in Christchurch arranging and classifying the exhibits, and in beautifying the court with the scores of pictures in oils and water-colour that gave it quite the air and atmosphere of a creditable art gallery. To the late Mr. Seddon, also, was in considerable measure due the initiation of the arrangements for the Westland exhibit, and, had he lived, no man would have been prouder of the excellent display and the publicity gained thereby for his well-loved West Coast.

Here, over the range by wonderfully engineered coach-roads snaking through the gorges and passes of the snowy mountains, you are in the "Golden Coast"—the Land of Gold and Greenstone. It is a land of singular beauty, the land of greater glories. On one hand the huge barrier of the Southern Alps, a colossal snowy cordillera stretching like a great white saw-edge north-east and south-west for over three hundred miles, and lifting in many places into superb ice-peaks more than 10,000 ft. in height. Lower, the immense matted forest that for hundreds of miles covers the great western littoral with an endless garment of never-fading green, and whose borders are touched by huge ice-flows from the lofty divide; then the clear cold lakes of the woods; the good pastures cleared from the dense bush; and away beyond the scope of eye to north and south the long wavy surf-lines of the harbourless ocean that makes the western fence of the Golden Coast. Westland Provincial District proper is a long narrow strip about two hundred and fifty miles in length, extending from the Grey River down to the Haast; its average width is only twenty-seven miles, so closely does the great alpine backbone of the Island lean to the Tasman Sea. But the court was not confined to these boundaries: its scope embraced practically the whole of the West Coast from the Karamea and Westport districts, which are officially in the Nelson Province, right down to Big Bay and Milford Sound. Practically the whole of this region is auriferous; it was the scene of some of the greatest rushes in the history of New Zealand gold-getting, and at the present day both alluvial and quartz mining are successfully carried on in various localities. The numerous rapid rivers which gush from the glacier-faces and snowy heights of the Southern Alps bear down with them to the level lands the gold, sometimes in nuggets, more often in fine grains which find a lodgment in the gravel and shingle of the widespread river-beds and in the frequent sand-bars. When the Coast "broke out," over forty years ago, the adventurous diggers swarmed all over the land, from the rich sands of the ocean-beaches up the roaring discoloured rivers to the very feet of the glaciers and ice-falls, working the alluvial deposits. More than £25,000,000 worth of gold was taken out of the ground during the fat years of Westland.

First came the pictures. The walls glowed with colours that brought before one some of the most remarkable and wild scenery of this tenuous province jammed betwixt Alp and ocean. It was a fairy region of forest and fern, of blue-hazed mountain and calm wood-belted lake, of Himalayan ice-falls and snowfields that the picture-crammed walls held for the visitor. To begin with, a general idea of the enormous size and extent of the great Southern Alps and the endless sierra of ice-peaks was contained in a long panoramic picture painted by Mr. W. Deverell, of the New Zealand Lands Department, showing the whole central stretch of the dividing range, with glaciers gleaming in the deep valleys, and sublime Aorangi's tented crest rising white and supreme more than 12,000 ft. above the artist's viewpoint on the sea-front. Then came picture after picture of alpine gloom and alpine glory. There was C. N. Worsley's "Mount Cook from Hokitika," a distant view of Aorangi shining aloft seventy miles due south from Westland's capital. There were E. W. Christmas's large canvases of those singularly beautiful ice-flows of the western Alp-slope, the Franz Josef and Fox Glaciers, both of which approach to within 700 ft. of the sea-level. There were eight of this artist's paintings, each depicting some aspect of the great ice-cataracts plunging down between the wooded mountains, or some wild river-gorge or other scene on the way from Hokitika southwards to the glaciers.

Other pictures of the glaciers were two fine little water-colours by the late Sir William Fox, lent by Mr. Gerhard Mueller, of Auckland, at one time Chief Surveyor for Westland. One was of the Franz Josef from the terminal face—a beautiful bit of ice-painting showing the sharp pinnacles of the ice-fall near the face of the great frozen river, the green foliage of the precipitous mountains on either side, and the Waiau River issuing from a deep blue ice-cave on the right-hand side of the glacier. The other picture was one of the Fox Glacier—an even more beautiful ice-flow than the Franz Josef, and about seventeen miles further south. Sir William Fox's sketch was made from the terminal face of the glacier, with the lofty wooded rock known as the "Cone" on the right. This glacier, at first known as the Prince Alfred Glacier, was renamed after Sir William, who visited it over thirty years ago, when he was Premier of the colony, in company with Mr. Mueller. Fox's sketches of the glaciers were amongst the first made of these wonderful sights of wild Westland.

Ice is a most difficult subject for the artist's brush. There is a danger of getting it chalky, or pasty and dull-looking; and a clear glacier-field such as the Franz Josef on a bright day is a blaze of white fire. Then the camera is as a rule powerless to convey anything beyond an impression of dead-black rock and dead-white ice. But amongst the many fine photographic enlargements of alpine scenes sent by Dr. Teichmann, of Hokitika, and the Rev. H. E. Newton, of Ross—two climbing enthusiasts and "old hands" with ice-axe and rope as well as with camera—there were some superb effects, particularly Mr. Newton's ice arches, in which he had exactly caught the glint of sunshine on a glacier. Some of these pictures, as well as Mr. Christmas's paintings, vividly showed the wonderful manner in which the huge rocks had been cut and planed by the enormous force of the glacier. These planings are the work of ages of ice-pressure; the chisel-marks of the Ancient of Days.

Other artists whose pictures swelled the alpine gallery were J. E. Moultray, J. D. Perrett, C. Blomfield, and Walsh. There were a great number of large photographs embracing every scenic aspect of Westland. The photographic artists included Mrs. George J. Roberts, Dr. Teichmann, Messrs. J. Park, W. Wilson, and W. F. Robinson, of Hokitika; J. Ring and A. P. Harper, Greymouth; Miss Marris, of Westport; and Mr. Newton, of Ross.

The lakes of Westland provided the most delightful section of the little gallery. Standing before those paintings of Mapourika, Ianthe, Kanieri, and Mahinapua, so

**Pictures
down
the Golden
Coast.**



THE PICTURES, WEST COAST COURT.

sweet and heaven-hued, so lonely in the wilds of forest and fern-tree, one thought of Henry Thoreau's wise picture-words in "Walden," "Nothing so fair, so pure, and at the same time so large, as a lake perchance lies on the surface of the earth. Sky-water. It needs no fence. Nations come and go without defiling it. It is a mirror which no stone can crack, whose quicksilver will never wear off, whose gilding nature continually repairs; no storms, no dust, can dim its surface ever fresh; a mirror in which all impurity presented to it sinks, swept and dusted by the sun's hazy brush." There was L. Wilson's painting of Lake Mapourika, a very beautiful impression of this calm, grave, almost sombre lake, with its tall dark wall of pines, looking up to the glaciated vale of the Waiau and the snowy divide. Lake Ianthe, one of the loveliest of all West Coast lakes, so dreamy-still, unfretted, and translucently bright, and everywhere wood-fringed, was the subject of several artists, amongst them J. D. Perrett, the masterly handler of pastel, and E. W. Christmas. C. N. Worsley had a delicately reposeful water-colour of the kahikatea-fringed Mahinapua Creek, famous for its shadow-effects. C. Blomfield's pictures included two of Lake Mahinapua and one of Mapourika. Kanieri, that crystal water-sheet of wooded islet and many bays, where the great rimu and rata trees bend over the voyager's launch as he skims the shores, was the subject of one of J. E. Moultray's four pictures. The Otira Gorge, through which the grandly engineered trans-alpine coach-road runs, is always a favourite subject with artists, and Otiras of various sorts and qualities figured amongst the oils and water-colours on the court walls. Of the seven or eight views of this fine winding hill-cañon, with its draping of rich foliage, C. N. Worsley's large water-colour was the one that took one's fancy most. Mr. Worsley also showed a particularly fine and vigorous seascape, a wild coastal picture at Cape Foulwind—rugged ocean-worn rock-fangs up-jutting, and a swirling fury of breaking surf surging in from the stormy Tasman Sea. Other paintings of scenery from the north of Westland right down to Milford Sound included Okarito Lagoon, Mount Cook, and Harrison Cove (Milford), by Perrett; Mount Cook from the Cook River below the Fox Glacier; Arthur's Pass, by Peel; Mount Cook and Tasman from the Cook Valley, by C. Blomfield. Of the beautiful Buller River scenery there were numerous paintings and photographs, including a work in oils by C. Blomfield, and another by Perrett of the Buller Gorge, where the huge timbered bluffs rise steeply from the strong headlong current of the brown Kawatiri. There were three large paintings of scenes on the mountains where the Buller coalfields lie, two by the late John Gully and one by Richmond. W. H. Vinsen, of Westport, showed a large collection of photographic enlargements, depicting the Buller Gorge and River, and of coal-mining and other works in the Westport district. H. T. Lock and various amateur photographers sent a number of views of mining studies and of scenery; so that the beauties of the great river of the West Coast and the industrial importance of the district around its mouth were very copiously illustrated on the wall of the court.

In variety of mineral wealth the west coast of the South Island is more highly endowed than any other part of New Zealand. Specimens of practically every known economic mineral can be found in the district, and samples of most of these were shown in the Westland Mineral Court. A large wall-map in the court showed the localities where the various minerals occur. A particularly rare and beautiful specimen shown was amazonite, a stone of a remarkable deep sea-green from Jacob's River, in South Westland; another was goodleytite, or ruby in the matrix, from Rimu, near Hokitika. Then there were iron-ores and copper-ores, some of the sources of wealth as yet untouched in Westland. There, too, were great boulders of *pounamu* or greenstone, found only on the western side of the Southern Alps. The immense quantity of gold yielded up by the sea-sands, river-beds, alluvial gravels, and the

**The
Lakes
of
the Woods.**

**A
Museum
of
Minerals.**

quartz reefs of the West Coast were typified by a gilt arch that spanned one of the entrances to the court. This arch was designed by Mr. R. A. Young, Engineer to the Westport Harbour Board, and represented the output of Westland and adjoining districts for forty years ending the 31st December, 1905, a value of £26,063,813 (6,552,555 oz.). Of this amount the Buller-Inangahua district yielded about half. This sum, however, did not include the total output, because in the early days of gold-mining on the Coast, when thousands of Australian and Californian diggers worked the alluvial fields from Hokitika down to Okarito, much of the gold was taken away in bulk by lucky diggers, and not sold on the Coast. At the present day gold-mining is carried on at various places on and near the Coast from the Buller River away down to the Okarito



MINERAL EXHIBITS, WEST COAST COURT.

beaches and the Waiiau gravels, close to where the Franz Josef Glacier plunges down from the Southern Alps. Quartz-seeking is carried on chiefly at Reefton; hydraulic sluicing for gold on the Buller, at Taitapu, Addison, Charlestown, Barrytown, Ahaura, Kumara, Ross, and Waiiau; and river-bed dredging at several places along the coast.

The Westland Court was divided into two equal parts by an avenue; one side representing the Counties of Buller and Inangahua, and the other the Counties of Grey and Westland.

In the Buller-Inangahua section gold and coal naturally bulked largely. In gold there were masses of quartz from the Reefton mines; a pillar composed of 200 gilt bricks, each representing a bulk of 500 oz., the gold won to date from the famous Keep-it-Dark Mine at Reefton; the Progress and Consolidated Goldfields Mines also sent exhibits consisting of specimens of rich quartz, samples of ore in various stages of

treatment, and refined gold. Several other mines and mining parties in the Inangahua County sent specimens of quartz from river-workings and wash-dirt from dredges. The Inangahua County also sent various samples of ores and rocks, including 60 samples of gold-ores, 50 samples of other minerals, 50 samples of various rocks, and 20 samples of fossils. In clays and other products some good-class specimens of fireclay from the Reefton Gold-mining Company, from Lanky's Creek, and Littleberg's Creek, and Waitahu River, and kaolin and pottery-clay obtained in various parts of the Inangahua County were shown; from Mount Allen came samples of lead-silver ore and from Murray Creek antimony-ore. Samples of auriferous sands, gravels, and granites obtained from various parts of the district from the mouth of the Buller down to the Grey; there were



COAL EXHIBITS, WEST COAST COURT.

gold nuggets from the well-named Rough and Tumble district between Mokihinui and Karamea in the north; alluvial gold from the rugged country in the upper Buller; quartz from the Golden Blocks at Taitapu; gold-bearing cement from Cape Foulwind; sacks of gold-bearing black sand from near Charleston, and also refined gold from the same district; gold and quartz from Waimangaroa, near the mouth of the Buller. Some excellent building-stones were shown, particularly the freestone from Brighton. Other samples were marble from the Maruia district, back of Reefton, where the hot springs are, and granite from Mount Gore.

The coal for which the West Coast is famous was represented in the Buller section by samples from about sixteen great seams now being worked in various parts of the district. The fame of the Westport coal has spread far beyond New Zealand, and ever since the day when it helped H.M.S. "Calliope" to struggle out to the open sea from Apia Harbour,

and modes of occurrence of the coal. The Seddonville State Colliery was represented by samples of lump coal, slack, &c. From the Fox's River district, Charleston, came a quantity of high-class anthracite and lignite coals. The Buller-Inangahua division was rich, too, in specimens illustrating the immense undeveloped wealth of the district in addition to its gold-reefs and coal-seams. There were pieces of copper-sulphide and molybdenite from Mount Radiant, Karamea; tin and zinc blende from the Buller district; marble from Nelson and Milford Sound; polished jasperoid from Kumara; and alum shale from Denniston, near the Coalbrookdale coal-workings.

The Grey and Westland mineral section made an even larger display of minerals of all kinds from gold and coal downwards, representing the highly mineralised country that stretches down the West Coast from the mouth of the Grey River to Milford Sound. In gold there were quartz-specimens from Taitapu, Paparoa Range, Mount Rangitoto, Moonlight, Boucher's Gully, and elsewhere; and alluvial gold and sands from many places. (A splendid collection of samples of alluvial gold, collected through Mr. G. J. Roberts's endeavours from all the principal river-deposits in Westland, and illustrating the different qualities and values of the gold found in each locality, was shown by arrangement in the Government Mines Court.) A "cradle" from Cobden showed one of the primitive methods of gold-saving. From Ross Township, noted for its rich gold-gravels, there was a model of a shaft showing the various strata of auriferous drift.

In this section a slender gilt pyramid representing a gold-mining output attracted attention. It showed the yield to date of the Mont d'Or Hydraulic Sluicing Company of Ross. At Ross the Mont d'Or Company has carried out a colossal work. It has sluiced away the whole inside of a mountain, probably the most remarkable hydraulic gold-mining enterprise in the Dominion. The company's output, as represented in the pyramid, was 41,468 oz., valued at £162,762. The well-named Mont d'Or has been worked for some twenty years. A great sluicing claim like this is a fascinating sight. Within the hollow Mount of Gold—a huge artificial crater, where the dark-grey cliff-face overhangs in places—two white jets of water, curved rainbow-like, are forced from long iron-mouthed hoze-nozzles fed by the head-race, a black iron pipe-line snaking down from the ranges of Mount Greenland. Each of the miners controlling the hoze-nozzles, from which the sluice-torrents issue with tremendous force, wears high gum-boots and oilskins. The arched stream strikes the precipice with the thundering roar of a mountain cataract. The cannon-like hoze-nozzle used has a diameter of 22 in. and the water, given its great impetus by a fall of 250 ft. in its course from the mountain dams eight miles back, punches the cliffs and gravel-faces with a force equal to a blow of 180 lb. to the square inch. At its impact the cliff-face shatters and dissolves, and the stones and gravel come tumbling down in muddy yellow avalanches. In the gullies of the gutted hill are wooden tail-races, into which the *débris* is washed and conducted down the ravine. At regular intervals in the bottom of these wooden channels are blocks to catch the gold, which sinks through the mud and gravel very soon after it enters the foaming race. The stones crack and grind against each other as they go rolling along at a furious rate in the flood that fills and overflows the tail-races to be cast out on the sludge-levels below. The Mont d'Or sluices are kept going night and day. Once every two months they are stopped, and the sluice-boxes "cleaned up" for the gold.

Silver-ores from Mount Rangitoto, and the Mikonui, Paringa, and Jackson Rivers were shown. Other ore-specimens were displayed as types of the many minerals produced by the two counties, including molybdenum from the Balfour Glacier and Cook Valley, South Westland; antimony from the Paparoa Ranges; graphite from the Otira Valley; stream-tin from Blackball, and stream-nickel from South Westland; galena and pottery-clay from Mikonui; copper from the back of Lake Kanieri, and from Paringa, the Matakītaki Ranges, and Gorge River; steatite from Kokatahi and Mount

The
"Mount
of
Gold."

Alexander; lithographic stone from Pawareka; specimens of iron and platinum ore from Arahura; cinnabar from the Taipo Valley; and an immense variety of minerals of various sorts collected by Mr. G. J. Roberts, Mr. Charles E. Douglas, the veteran pioneer prospector and explorer of South Westland, and other mineralogists and surveyors. All the way from Big Bay, in the extreme southern part of the wild West Coast, came specimens, ranging from alluvial gold to asbestos. Westland's latent wealth in the form of oil was represented by good samples of crude petroleum from the Kotuku Oil-springs, near Lake Brunner; the samples were stated to contain about 50 per cent. of lubricating-oils. Mr. Taylor, of Cobden, exhibited in glass jars all the extracts from this petroleum, in the form of benzine, kerosene, paraffin, &c.; these products were of the highest commercial quality. Of Grey coal there was a good display, comprising samples from the Blackball Company, Brunner, Tyneside Company, and also the State Colliery Department's mine, near Point Elizabeth. These coals included some splendid specimens of steam and household fuel, and some of the coal-blocks shown came from very remote places, where promising coal-seams crop up in the midst of the forests. Besides the State coal shown there were samples of fireclay and oil-shale and cores from prospecting-bores. The Greymouth and Point Elizabeth Railway and Coal Company (Limited) made a good display of fireclay goods of all kinds.

The possible great future importance of Point Elizabeth, seven miles north of the Grey River, as a naval coaling-station was brought under the notice of visitors by exhibits of excellent anthracite coal from the great seams near that locality, and by a good relief map of the place, the work of Mr. E. J. Lord, engineer. Point Elizabeth is a limestone promontory jutting out into the Tasman Sea; from its extremity a chain of rocks extends seawards nearly two miles; these rocks it is proposed to utilise as portion of one of the breakwater lines necessary to form the harbour. The State coal-mine known as Point Elizabeth Colliery is within two miles of the bay, and the anthracite seams of the Paparoa Coal Company are in the vicinity. The Westland-Grey coalfield, of which the Point is the western terminal, has a coal-bearing area of about 40,000 acres, and the coal *in situ* was recently estimated to exceed 150,000,000 tons. The anthracite coals found near the Point are practically smokeless, and therefore very valuable for consumption in the ships of the Royal Navy. The advantages of Point Elizabeth as a site for a coaling-station for ships of war have been placed before the British Admiralty by the Premier, Sir Joseph Ward, and it is possible that before long this quiet corner of New Zealand may suddenly find itself a spot of great importance.

Specimens of mineral waters from eighteen hot springs in various parts of Westland were shown.

The *pounamu* or greenstone (nephrite), the West Coast's own peculiar product, and New Zealand's national jewel-stone, was represented not only by some large and valuable blocks and boulders, weighing about 2 tons in all, but also by specimens of greenstone dressed in the form of Maori-made chisels and axes; some of the best of these were shown by Dr. E. Teichelmann, of Hokitika, and by Mr. A. Hamilton, Director of the Colonial Museum. Some specimens of greenstone from Milford Sound, noted for its beautifully clear amber-like *tangiwai* or "tear-drop-water" stone, were shown by Mr. P. Wilson, of Cobden. There was also a fine display of beautiful European-manufactured articles in greenstone sent by Messrs. Littlejohn and Son, of Wellington. For centuries the *pounamu* has been the most highly prized article of wealth among the Maoris; to obtain the precious greenstone in the rough and in the form of the beautiful weapons and ear and neck pendants they made long expeditions and waged fierce wars. The symmetrically shaped and finely polished *mere* or *patu* of this imperishable greenstone was a chief's weapon, and was handed down in a family or a tribe for generations. There are several kinds of greenstone, varying from the rich green *kahurangi* and *rau-karaka* found in the

Westland streams to the translucent *tangiwai* (bowenite) that occurs in reefs on a spur of Mitre Peak, near the entrance to Milford Sound. Most valued of all by the Maoris was the *kahurangi*, very hard, and making a splendid hand-weapon. Sometimes the greenstone had belts or streaks of the creamy wavy *inanga* running through it; clubs exhibiting this *inanga* ("whitebait") tinting in the midst of the dark-green *pounamu* were greatly valued; perhaps the finest specimen is the celebrated ancestral *mere* called "Pahikaure," which is in the possession of Te Heuheu Tukino, the hereditary head chief of the Taupo Maoris. This weapon has many singular traditional associations, and its talismanic attributes remind one of the legends of King Arthur's sword "Excalibur."

Greenstone is exceedingly hard to cut, and many months, sometimes even years, were required by the olden Maoris to shape and polish a *mere* or a *tiki* (the carved neck-pendant shaped in the fashion of a grotesque little human figure). For some years past most of the marketable *pounamu* has been exported to the Continent of Europe to be cut—chiefly to Belgium and Germany—and is there worked by the lapidaries into a variety of ornaments after the patterns of the Maori. Trinkets of greenstone are regarded by many Europeans with something of the olden Maori superstitious veneration for the *tiki* amulets and talismanic *mere* and *whakakai* that acquired strange virtues or *mana-tapu* in the course of time as they passed from father to son, often buried with chiefs' bodies, and often taken from warriors slain in battle.

The Westland greenstone specimens shown included blocks and pieces from the following localities: Pororari Creek (between Greymouth and Westport); Kotorepi (the Nine-mile, north of Greymouth); Greenstone (Pounamu) River, near Kumara; Kumara; the Arahura River bed; Rimu (near Hokitika); and Milford Sound. Probably the most celebrated greenstone-bearing river in Westland is the Arahura, a large snow-fed stream which discharges into the Tasman Sea a few miles to the north of Hokitika. This river and its greenstone treasures were first discovered, say the local Maoris, by the Polynesian sailor-chiefs Ngahue and Tama-ki-te-Rangi (or Tama-ahua), who, many centuries ago, voyaged to these Islands from the eastern Pacific. The name Arahura, it is interesting to note, is identical with Ara'ura, the ancient name of Aitutaki, one of the Cook Islands, from which group Ngahue came. High up the Arahura, at the foot of the mountains, is a deep pool called Kaikanohi, in which lies the fabled *pounamu* canoe, called by some tribes "Te Ika-a-Poutini" (Poutini's Fish), and by others the "Tairea" (Tama-ki-te-Rangi's canoe), stretching its gleaming translucent length across the river-bed, with upstanding knobs which are the petrified wives of Tama—Hine-Kahurangi, Hine-Kawakawa, and their companions—turned into greenstone. So says the imaginative Maori; and singular, symbolical legends—too long to narrate here—are told of the metamorphosis into *pounamu* of Tama's canoe and crew. As a matter of fact there is a large ledge of greenstone in this upper part of the Arahura, and it is from this that the fragments and blocks found lower down the river have come.

Another famous greenstone-bearing locality in Westland is Kotorepi, a little bay north of Greymouth. Here there is a deposit of very hard greenstone, regarded as sacred by the olden Maoris, and the weapons and ornaments made from it were *tapu*. In Maori legend the *pounamu* found here is said to have been formed from the water baled out of the Tairea canoe, which was hauled ashore at this spot for baling and repairs on Tama's voyage down the coast.*

* The Maori tradition of the first introduction of greenstone to the tribes of the eastern coast of the South Island is an interesting story. It was Rau-reka ("Sweet Leaf"), a woman of rank in the Ngatiwairangi Tribe of Arahura and Hokitika and the vicinity, who first gave the precious *pounamu* to the Ngaitahu Tribe, who in those ancient days occupied what is now the Canterbury Province. Raureka's tribe lived secluded from the rest of the Maori world, and their existence was barely known to the eastern tribes until Raureka crossed the Southern Alps. Between two hundred and fifty and

Westland is still to a considerable extent a great forest, and the timber exhibits displayed in the court made the best show of useful and ornamental woods in the Exhibition. The timber mostly cut in the Westland mills is the useful rimu (red-pine), which composes the greater part of the available forests in the West Coast Province; next to rimu in the output of the mills are the silver and black pine, the kahikatea, or white-pine, and the valuable totara-pine. At present, perhaps, not more than one-third of Westland has been touched as regards its timber; but the sawmilling business is increasing, and before very long, as forests in other parts of the colony become depleted, Westland will contribute a very large proportion of the building-timber used in New Zealand. The abundance of water-power in every part of the Coast makes it certain that electricity will be largely used in the mills of the future instead of steam. The timber exhibits shown covered the West Coast from the Westport district down to Jackson Bay, South Westland. From Malfroy's Hoho Mills, near Hokitika, came the whole of the red-pine used in the erection of the Exhibition building. This timber was also used for panelling the walls in the Buller Court. Some handsome pieces of figured rimu came from Cape Foulwind, near Westport. H. W. Hagedorn and Son, of Westport, showed a sideboard which exemplified the uses of ornamental rimu and other West Coast timbers, including totara-knot and mottled yellow-pine (manoa). Specimens of the kahikatea, the best wood in the world for making butter-boxes, were shown from various mills

The
Timber
of
the Coast.

three hundred years ago, as the result of intertribal fighting at Arahura. Raureka left her home, accompanied only by a man named Kapakeha (said to have been a slave), and wandered far into the mountains beyond Lake Kanieri. Discovering a pass between the snowy mountains that overlooked the head-waters of the Arahura, they crossed the dividing range, and, descending the valley of the Rakaia River, they made for the east coast. Striking out seawards to the Rangitata district, near the site of the present town of Geraldine, they were found by a party of Ngaitahu men, who were out on the war-path. The wanderers were in sore straits for food. They were fed and kindly treated, and the woman talked of her home on the wild west coast. At the camp-fire she told of the greenstone which was abundant at the Arahura, and showed the Ngaitahu a little *pounamu* axe she had carried with her across the ranges. And she softly chanted a rhythmic song to herself as she chipped away with her little axe at a piece of *kaurna*, the saccharine root of the ti-palm, which she was scraping preparatory to cooking it—a *karakia* or incantation used by her people when felling forest-trees, and supposed to give additional efficacy to the workman's tool and "more power to his elbow." While Raureka was telling her strange story, one Puhou, a warrior of the Ngaitahu, lay quietly taking in every word, but pretending to be asleep. As he lay there snoring ostentatiously, he secretly determined to steal away next day and exploit this rich *pounamu* land. In the morning the expedition resumed the march northwards to Taumutu and Kaiapoi. The scheming warrior contrived to secure charge of Raureka, and as he had to all appearances been asleep when the woman displayed her greenstone treasure, no one suspected him when he announced that he and several of his companions intended to make a scouting detour and would rejoin the main body further north. Once out of sight, the Ngaitahu "scouts" struck inland, and induced Raureka to pilot them across to Westland by the pass she had discovered, now known as Browning's Pass. She gave Puhou her little axe, and taught him the "chipping song," and, moreover, became his wife. The party made sandals or *paratac* of flax-leaves for the rough passage over the trackless heights of rock and snow. By devious and perilous ways they reached the Arahura, and there made friends with the Ngatiwairangi, and became possessed of much *pounamu* in the rough and also in the form of weapons and ornaments. At last, loading themselves with greenstone, they travelled back over Raureka's Pass to the eastern plains. They had been absent from the Canterbury side several months, and it was summer when they emerged from the Rakaia Valley and kindled a great fire on a hill overlooking the homes of their tribe. When the Ngaitahu saw the bonfire they at once divined that it was that of the missing scouts who had disappeared with Raureka. "Auc!" exclaimed they, "the cunning of that sleeper! He has outwitted us all." And in triumph the wanderers returned and exhibited their spoils of *pounamu*. Henceforward annual expeditions were made across the mountains to the Greenstone-land, the Ngaitahu bearing loads of food-delicacies, preserved in bark and kelp baskets, to barter for the *pounamu*. Later they saved themselves the trouble of swagging their *pikau*s over the Alps, and secured the greenstone by the simple process of killing the owners, whom, in the beautifully simple economy of the Maoris, they also ate. Raureka was indirectly the means of bringing about the downfall of her tribe. In the early years of last century Tuhuru and other Kaiapoi chiefs ravaged the Poutini, or Westland, coast with war-parties, practically exterminating the luckless Ngatiwairangi, and carrying off their stores of the Maori jewel-stone.

in the province. Of silver-pine, a splendid durable wood, there was a large display in the forestry section. This pine is practically invulnerable to decay and to boring-insects: it is therefore of great value for railway-sleepers and telegraph-posts. Black-pine, of which numerous samples were shown, is an excellent furniture-making and building timber. Amongst the half-rounds of logs shown was one of New Zealand cedar (kawaka) from Granity and Mokihinui, near Westport. The uses of this timber are open to great expansion: some timber experts consider it excellent for the manufacture of lead pencils. An English firm is already using several New Zealand woods, including the top branches of the totara, for pencil-manufacture, as a substitute for the northern cedar. J. Park, of Hokitika, exhibited a rowing-boat, handsomely finished and built entirely of kawaka. One splendid slab of totara-pine shown measured 4 ft. 4 in. across, and was a fair sample of the timber in the great totara forests of South Westland, which cannot be used at present on account of the inaccessibility of the district. There were also examples of the beautiful mottled totara; much of this valuable timber, like many other useful and beautiful woods in South Westland, is being wasted every year by being burned in bush fires simply because the land has to be cleared and there is no available market for the timber. There was some fine panelling in mottled silver-pine, totara, and rimu, shown in the form of an ornamental doorway and a mantelpiece. Beautiful pine and beech knots of various colours were shown; these knots when polished make exceedingly handsome table-tops, but few millers at present trouble to make use of these "rejects" from the saw. The possibilities of the use of a lot of these woods for artistic furniture are very great indeed; knots of cedar, totara, broadleaf, silver-pine, &c., all regarded as worthless at present by the millers, will come into great use in the furniture-factories when our forests become smaller and the timbers consequently more valuable. Miro and hinau, two other useful Westland timbers, were shown by the Lake Brunner Sawmilling Company. Mr. A. Cumming, of Lake Kanieri, sent some excellent specimens of mottled totara; other samples of this very durable timber included a couple of pieces from the Charleston district, which had been buried in the earth for probably several centuries. Some fine wide slabs of totara shown came from as far south as Bruce Bay; they were contributed by Mr. John Ritchie. A number of paving-blocks made from brown-birch were shown; this wood has proved very useful for blocking purposes in gold-slicing claims. Other timbers shown were rata—a good useful hardwood—and mountain-pine.

Of miscellaneous specimens of natural products and of local industries there was a very large variety. Dressed flax was shown by millers at Kongahu, Karama, Rotomana, Cobden, Barrytown, and Okarito; and from Okuru in the extreme south of Westland, near the Haast River, came other specimens of the uses of *Phormium tenax* in the form of flax baskets. Canned and frozen whitebait from the Buller, Grey, and Hokitika Rivers exemplified the commercial value of the little inanga which swarms in these rivers at certain seasons of the year. The inanga was one of the favourite articles of food of the olden Maori inhabitants of the Coast—in fact, it is from it that the Inangahua district derives its name; Inanga-hua means "preserved whitebait." Wool, potatoes, honey, bricks, cordials, sauces, and ale and stout from Reefton were amongst the other products shown. The sporting possibilities of Westland and South Nelson were brought before one by two fine heads of red-deer stags shot on the upper Buller, and stuffed trout and game birds of various kinds. Two excellent stuffed specimens of the kea parrot and the bittern were exhibited by Mr. Telford, of Ross. The Maori residents of Westland, now very few in number, were represented by some exhibits of native handicraft from a little Maori hapu called Ngatimahaki, a section of the Ngaitahu Tribe, living far down the coast at the Makawhio, or Jacob's River, about 130 miles south of Hokitika, the most remote and isolated Maori community in New Zealand. Katau te Nahi, of this hapu, showed some specimens of worked greenstone, and his wife and relatives some flax kits.

Amongst miscellaneous exhibits in the Westport section was a good model of a

French warship of a past era (such a craft as the training steam-frigates which cruised as far as New Zealand up to ten or fifteen years ago), a full-rigged ship, carrying the old-style stuns'l-booms, and with auxiliary steam-power as indicated by her two funnels and her screw.

SOUTHLAND.

Southland, the Murihiku of the Maoris—"The Tail of the Land"—the land of great oatfields and rich dairy pastures—displayed its wealth in a good-sized court reached by way of the Western Avenue, not far from the southern entrance of the Main Building. The eye was first attracted by the little porch-like structures, made of the trunks of fern-trees, that stood at the corners of the court. Painted signs conspicuously advertised the names of the chief centres of industry in Southland, and within the various articles raised from the soil on which the province depends for its prosperity were well set out. Here the interested visitor learned much concerning the character and capabilities of New Zealand's Far South.



THE SOUTHLAND COURT.

More than a million of acres in Southland are under cultivation, and it is the principal oat-growing section of the colony. Of other products, it grows wheat of splendid quality, barley, linseed, &c., and its dairies turn out large quantities of the best of cheese and butter. In the back country, after one passes through the level agricultural plains, are the great runs of the wool-growers and meat-raisers. Other industries are flax-milling, timber-growing, gold-dredging, coal-mining, deep-sea fishing, and oystering. The chief town, Invercargill, with a population of between twelve and thirteen thousand, has an excellent, safe, deep-water port at the Bluff, seventeen miles away by rail.

The exhibits of agricultural and pastoral products made up the greater part of the court's contents. Near the centre stood a large arch that typified the great dairying

business; it was constructed of boxes of cheese surmounting stacks of tins of condensed milk, which is one of Invercargill's specialities; this cheese trophy represented twenty-two dairy-factories of Southland. Near by stood a table of bulk and jar samples of Saxelby's Stilton cheese, interesting as being the product of the only factory in New Zealand making this cheese. Fleeces of wool of good length and fine lustre, sent by various farmers and fellmongers, were grouped in a large showcase. Oats, of which Southland exports several million bushels a year, and samples of wheat, rye, linseed, and barley, and also some barley from the Lakes district, reminded the visitor of the solid grain-growing capacity of Southland. A particularly comprehensive display of grain and grass-seeds of all kinds was made by the Gore district, which contributed a special section to the Southland Court. Gore also showed specimens of oat-products, timber, lignite, and a trophy showing gold obtained in the district, and photographs of the principal dredges working in that district.

In the mineral section a conspicuous exhibit was made up of three great blocks of coal from the Nightcaps Coal Company's mines, one block weighing 9 tons. From the Nightcaps Company also came specimens of fireclay, together with articles manufactured therefrom. From Stewart Island and the West Coast Sounds came a collection of mineral specimens collected by J. R. Thomson and Walter Traill. From Stewart Island also came some Maori implements and flax mats, exhibited by W. Traill and W. D. Joss, residents of that Island. Other minerals included freestone from the Castle Rock quarries, Dipton; a block of porphyry from the same quarries, and a block of similar stone from Waikawa. Samples of the Orepuki oil-shale were exhibited by the New Zealand Coal and Oil Company. A good sample of dressed granite from Ocean Beach quarries was exhibited by J. G. Ward and Co. (Limited). Beautifully figured planks of rimu or red-pine from Orepuki, and specimens of red-birch, made up in furniture, turnery, and also in the rough, typified the valuable timbers of the great forests in the vicinity of the western part of Southland. The flax-milling industry was represented by an exhibit from W. Cruikshank's Rosedale factory, covering the various stages of hemp-manufacture, from the leaves of the *Phormium tenax* to the soft silky dressed fibre, and rope, twine, &c., made therefrom. Various local manufactures from Invercargill were exhibited; some of these, agricultural machinery—including Storrie's patent turnip drill and ridger—vehicles, &c., were of special interest to the farmer. Noticeable exhibits were the stands of R. Wilson and Son, of Winton, and George Ramage, of Centre Bush, of horse-shoes in great variety of form and shape, made specially to suit defects in horses' legs and feet; the former firm also exhibited their patent drain plough, which has proved of such value in draining the low-lying and swampy lands of the South. A design in sand bricks came from the newly erected works at Grasmere. For bushmen there was an exhibit of interest from P. A. Blyth, of Winton: a brake for sawmill trollies, by a method of gripping the wooden rails of the tramway. The Bluff Harbour Board sent models of its steamers, the "Awarua" and "Theresa Ward," and photos of the Bluff Harbour and shipping, and of the Board's new dredge, "Murihiku." The Southland Frozen Meat Company made a display of its products, and the Belfast factory had a good show of hams and bacon. The large mills of the New Zealand Paper Company at Matura contributed excellent specimens of the output in the form of paper and paper bags. A fitting finish was given to this attractive court by the collection of photos illustrating Southland's beauty-spots, its fine cattle and sheep, and its agricultural operations.

THE COOK ISLANDS COURT.

Adjoining the Auckland Provincial Court was an exhibit of South-Sea-Island origin, of particular interest to New-Zealanders, the court, or rather stall, devoted to the Cook Group and other islands in the South Pacific under New Zealand's jurisdiction. It was just a little court, too small indeed for the number of curios and beautiful articles of

South-Sea-Island manufacture that were crammed into it. It had the real South Sea atmosphere, with its strange weapons and its outrigger canoes glittering with pearl-shell inlaying, and its hanging ornaments of native cloth made from the bark of trees. It was to many, perhaps, the first intimation that New Zealand herself had a slice of territory—mostly ocean, as a matter of fact—in the tropic regions of the Pacific. The islands which it represented have been under this country's control since seven years ago, when the colony's boundaries were extended to include the Cook Group and a number of outlying islands; and in these South Sea isles and atolls, inhabited by Polynesians very nigh akin to our Maoris, an interesting experiment is being made in the government of Island peoples. These tropic map-dots under New Zealand's rule number sixteen, and are scattered over the Pacific within a space bounded by the meridians of 170° and 156° west longitude, and the parallels of 23° and 8° south latitude. Their



EXHIBITS FROM THE COOK GROUP AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDS.

total trade inwards and outwards is worth about £90,000 per annum, and they already yield a yearly revenue for governmental purposes of nearly £12,000. The largest and most populous island is Niue or Savage Island, lying about 1,400 miles north-east of Auckland; but from a commercial point of view the nine islands of the Cook Group are the most important. These islands are Rarotonga, Mangaia, Aitutaki, Atiu, Mitiaro, Takutea, and the Hervey Islets (Manuae and Te Au-o-tu). Then, up north, nearer the Equator, are the pearl-shell-producing atolls or lagoon-islands of Manihiki, Rakahanga, and Penrhyn. For the last forty years and more New Zealand has been interested in the trade of these islands. Not so many years ago fleets of handsome yacht-like schooners traded to Rarotonga, and Aitutaki, and Niue, and the other islands, out of Auckland, which has a ways been the great centre of the South Sea business. Nowadays steamers take very nearly all the trade of the Cook Islands and their atoll and island neighbours, but occasionally a white-painted schooner—a ghost of the olden canvas argosy—sails into Auckland from the Islands and brings with it a breath of the tropic lands. The

red-funnel steamers that rattle out their hundreds of cases of bananas and thousands of boxes of oranges for New Zealand's consumption, their tons of copra and pearl-shell for the European market, are busy and useful links with "the gateways of the day," but it is the sailer that one associates more with the Isles of Romance—the handily-rigged fast white schooners, hanging off and on outside the fringing reefs of Aitutaki, or Niue, or Penrhyn and its pearl-lagoon, boating cargo through perilous surfs, booming along wing-and-wing before the fragrant trades that blow over many a palm-clothed island, with the flying-fish leaping in silvery showers before their bows, or furling to a rag of sail before the gales of the "Great Ocean of Kiwa."

The weapons, utensils, &c., shown in the Cook Islands Court numbered over a hundred items. The most valuable of these were the canoes, of which there were four large specimens, representative not only of the canoe-building art of the Cook Group, but also of the outlying northern atolls Rakahanga and Manihiki. The Natives of these remote pearl-fishing islets are exceedingly deft and artistic decorators in mother-of-pearl, and their canoes were beautifully inlaid with the iridescent shell. The Rakahanga-Islanders' canoe bore the famous Polynesian name "Maui" in pearl-shell letters on the bow, and the name "Rakahanga" was similarly lettered on the stern. The sides of the canoe were inlaid from stem to stern with pearl-shell stars and other devices, and even the curving thwarts were brilliant and glittering with the shell-made adornments. At the close of the Exhibition this pretty *vaka* was purchased for the British Museum by Captain Atkin, the British Commissioner.

The Manihiki outrigger canoe, about 30 ft. long, bore the name "Tauhunu," and was inlaid from end to end with pearl-shell. From Mangaia Island came an outrigger canoe, with painted sides, and carved topsides and thwarts; right in the bows was a peculiar styler, with lines attached leading aft; these lines were said to have been used by the ancient mariners as guides in steering a course. This canoe is now in the Colonial Museum, Wellington. Niue Island also sent a canoe—one of the ordinary small outrigger craft, with remarkably broad-bladed paddles.

These primitive sea-craft of the Polynesian island-dwellers were the most conspicuous exhibits in the court, but there were many other curious and beautiful articles displayed. There were cleverly woven mats of leaf and fibre; beautifully plaited hats from Niue Island; ancient wooden drums from the Cook Group; an Ariki's or high-chief's throne from Rarotonga; the Mangaia-Islanders' ceremonial axes of stone (*toki-tikitiki*), mounted on peculiarly carved wooden blocks; a *kumete* or wooden trough or bowl, of immense size; *tapa* or native cloth, made from the bark of a tree and coloured and decorated in various patterns, and with the wooden beaters and the blocks used for beating out the cloth; pearl-inlaid fish-hooks, *inaki* or eel-catching baskets, long barbed fighting-spears and fish-spears, a *taka* or war-helmet, ancient swords and daggers of hardwood, and clubs of various strange and formidable shapes. A "peace-drum" shown in the collection came from Mangaia, where it had been used for about a hundred years on the occasions of peacemaking after war, when it was beaten from village to village—a signal that strife was ended and that refugees in hiding could venture abroad in safety again. A remarkable spear shown was nearly 30 ft. in length, and had to be used by two men in battle. Besides, there were some beautiful specimens of a valuable gold-edged pearl-shell, so much sought after by the divers of the northern atolls; banana and taro plants growing; and a gallery of excellent photographic enlargements illustrative of Island scenery and Island Native life.

The exhibits in the court were mostly sent through the instrumentality of Colonel W. E. Gudgeon, C.M.G., the New Zealand Government Commissioner for the Islands, whose headquarters are at Avarua, Rarotonga. The Hon. C. H. Mills, ex Minister in Charge of Island Affairs, also assisted by sending some interesting exhibits of Native workmanship.