as are found in that part of the world.

The hill country, with its numerous tea estates, the desolate region of the buried city of Anaradhapura with its ruined temples and palaces, the Caves of Dambrella, must all be visited or you will leave the Garden of the East unsatisfied.

From Colombo steamship lines branch out in every direction. Away to the south is the continent of Australia, where England's sons and daughters are at work building up a mighty empire. Australia is a land of vast distances and great resources, where many complex problems are being worked out patiently and intelligently. Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, are all splendid cities, tributary to which are prosperous grazing, farming and mining communities. The different States of Australia, through their capable administered immigration bureaus are constantly bringing into the country an ever-increasing number of desirable home-builders.

From Melbourne it is a short sail to Tasmania, a fertile territory. Between Australia and Hawaii is prosperous, interesting New Zealand and the thousand and one South Sea Islands — the Isles of Romance, all, or nearly all, of which are now reached by different lines of steamers.

Are you seeking new and interesting experiences? Then come to the Pacific.

The Hawaiian Trail & Mountain Club

By
GUY H. TUTTLE
(Historian of the Club)

Trail Through Tree Ferns, Maui.

The Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club was organized on April 5, 1910, in the rooms of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce. Delegates from all of the Islands, as well as from the Appalachian Club of New England and the Sierra Club of California were present to assist.

One hundred quickly signed as charter members, paying in the annual dues of five dollars each, and a constitution following mainly that of the Sierra Club was adopted.

The objects of the Club were expressed in the following opening paragraphs of the constitution:

To encourage intimate acquaintance with outdoor Hawaii.

1. By promoting knowledge of and interest in objects of natural interest in the Territory and the ways and means of getting to them;
2. By the construction and maintenance of trails and roads leading to the same and the rest houses incidental thereto;
3. Through promoting interest in travel, more particularly by foot, through the mountains of Hawaii;
4. Through enlisting the cooperation of the people and the government in preserving the forests and other natural features of the Hawaiian mountains, and generally by publication and otherwise to convey information concerning the object of the Club, both to residents of the Territory and to persons residing abroad;
5. By acting in cooperation with other Clubs or Associations having similar objects, as well as with government and other tourist bureaus, and to exchange privileges therewith.

The Trail and Mountain Club began work at once. It authorized and published the first of a series of pamphlets giving trail information, and a committee is now preparing for publication maps of all the islands that will clearly show each and every trail and indicate the condition of each.

A horse trail has already been completed from the roads at the end of Pauoa Valley, behind Honolulu, to the top of the plateau at the base of Mt. Konahuanui, the highest mountain peak near Honolulu. On this plateau a trail and mountain rest house is to be built. It will overlook three valleys, and here trampers may rest for the night before ascending the
known even to the old residents of Honolulu. A little judicious trail building and the cutting of steps in steep places that the precipices of the falls might be ascended and descended, has made Palolo crater and the Seven Falls a most popular outing place.

Both near the City of Honolulu and in the mountain ranges at a distance away, private citizens have been most generous in their offers to promote the objects of the Trail and Mountain Club. Many miles of mountain trail have already been turned over to the organization, several camps and rest houses, while others are to be built. Prominent business men owning summer cottages distant from the city have placed these at the disposal of the club for camping or rest purposes.

The plantations having cut trails in many places among the mountains that their engineers might discover a water supply, place these at the disposition of the Club, and the Territorial Government will aid in every way to carry out a plan to gridiron the mountain ranges of Oahu with pleasant tramping trails, it being the hope of the Club that in time it will possess a rest house at every ten miles along these trails.

The rest houses on Oahu, the Island of Honolulu, will be varied in structure. Along the seacoast country beyond Diamond Head a house built of thatch roof and matted cocomut leaf sides will serve splendidly, for in this section it seldom rains, and

then but lightly. All around are extinct volcanic craters, ancient burial caves, old Hawaiian fish ponds, miles in area, the splendid surfing breakers, spouting horns that send the waves seventy feet in the air after they have rushed for a long distance in under coral tunnels to emerge in geysers from some yard-wide hole quite a way inland.

On the mountains, 3000 feet above the sea, where the rainfall is plentiful, it will be necessary to build rest houses of rough lumber and corrugated iron roofing. The New Zealand plan of rest houses is best for these localities. There along the mountain trails, every ten miles, two shacks are built; one with three rooms and a kitchen for the caretaker and his wife as well as for the women campers, and the general eating room. The men's shack is separate. This is usually a single large square room, rough lumber covered with tar paper, but dry within. Around the walls are two or three tiers of double bunks, so that in an emergency a large number of trampers may be bunked. The tourists pay fifty cents a night—or two shillings—for this accommodation, and the same for each warm meal prepared from canned provisions, or they may take their own provisions with them and build a campfire. Some such plan will be adopted by the Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club.

It is not only on the Island of Oahu that the Trail and Mountain Club will be active in its work. In Hilo, on the Big Island of Hawaii, there is a thriving branch of the Club, and another in Maui. The Hilo members are already cutting trails from their city to the nearby scenic wonders, and there are many in the vicinity of Hilo. In the Kohala district, where precipices rise thousands of feet sheer from the level floors of the valleys, the ditch companies are placing at the disposal of the Trail and Mountain Club scores of miles of splendidly cut mountain horse and foot trails, with rest houses connected with each other by phone, and even donkeys to pack provisions and to carry those who prefer riding along precipitous trails to walking. All around the Big Island rest houses are promised, and trails are to be put in order to the summit of Mauna Loa, nearly 14,000 feet above the sea, to the very edge of the great crater of Mokuaweoweo, where a rough lava rest house will probably be erected.

On the Island of Maui, where the earth's greatest extinct crater, Haleakala, may be easily visited, there is an enthusiastic branch of the Trail and Mountain Club. Efforts are being made to locate the lost trail over the mountains from Wailuku to Lahaina; this would lead through the Iao Valley, the Yosemite of Hawaii.

The rest house on the summit edge of Haleakala crater, 10,000 feet above the sea, has been renaired, and white sign posts every tenth of a mile up the mountain side minimize the danger of lone trampers being lost in the fog.
Perhaps the most beautiful island of the Hawaiian group is Kauai, and in time the Trail and Mountain Club will make a determined campaign to improve the trails across the island and through canyons that rival in color and grandeur those of Arizona and the Colorado river.

The Trail and Mountain Club will everywhere work hand in hand with the conservation service. Already steps have been taken to set apart the always active crater of Kilauea and the surrounding wonderland as a National Park, and this will doubtless be accomplished.

There is a growing tendency for the Touring Clubs of all lands to draw together in bonds of friendship. The Trail and Mountain Club of Hawaii extends a hand to the Mountain Climbing and Touring Clubs of America, to the Government Tourist Bureaus of Australasia and Java, and to the Welcome Society of Japan.

Hawaii will probably appropriate at the coming session of its Legislature four hundred thousand dollars for the construction of belt roads around each of the islands. This will make Hawaii a paradise for autoists. The Trail and Mountain Club hopes in time to construct trails to and along all of the mountain ranges, so that the entire Territory will be opened up to the camper and to those who love to follow the trail.

Waipio Valley, Hawaii.

**EDITORIAL COMMENT**

**ROUND-THE-PACIFIC PLEASURE CRUISES**

Frank Clark, who successfully conducted the only real round-the-world cruise ever carried to completion, may arrange for an annual Round-the-Pacific pleasure cruise. Two years ago Mr. Clark tried to secure an American giant Pacific Ocean greyhound for such an excursion; but there was none for charter. It will probably be necessary to charter some other vessel than an American ship, and the sailing would necessarily be from Vancouver or Victoria. If assured by the Pan-Pacific Congress to be held in Honolulu in February of the cooperation of Australasia, Japan, Java, and the Philippines, it is safe to say that an annual Round-the-Pacific pleasure cruise will be inaugurated within another twelve months. Frank Clark carried seven hundred Americans each way with him on the S. S. Cleveland on his two round-the-world cruises last year. Every winter he sends as many more eager Americans on the largest ocean-going vessel around the Mediterranean. No better man in all the world than Frank Clark could be interested in the inauguration of regular Round-the-Pacific pleasure cruises, and "Barkis is willin'!"

**THE PAN-PACIFIC CONGRESS**

Two years ago a Pan-Pacific Congress of the Government Tourist Bureaus was called and held in Honolulu. The chief object of the Congress was to formulate a Pan-Pacific plan of cooperation looking toward the joint establishment of a Pan-Pacific Tourist Bureau in New York and other large American cities. Australia, through her delegate, expressed willingness and enthusiasm, that has since been followed by good work in the several Australasian States. New Zealand wished to promote the general plan of the joint Tourist Bureaus in America just as soon as she was again connected with California by direct passenger steamers. This has recently come about. In two years Java has come to the front with a most energetic Government Tourist Bureau of publication, the Philippines, through the Manila Merchants' Association, has begun good work in this line, as have the Chinese Chambers of Commerce, the Welcome Society of Japan, and the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. The Mexican National Railways are also campaigning to draw Americans Pacificward, as are the official Tourist Bureaus of the Pacific Coast.

Honolulu is the Crossroads of the Pacific, and the Governor of Hawaii appointed, three years ago, the Territorial Transportation Committee of which he is honorary chairman, and began at once the correspondence that has resulted so far in the promise that the lands of the Pacific will soon become more generally known to the world at large.

In February, 1911, there will be conventions held in Honolulu, called by the Territorial Transportation Com-