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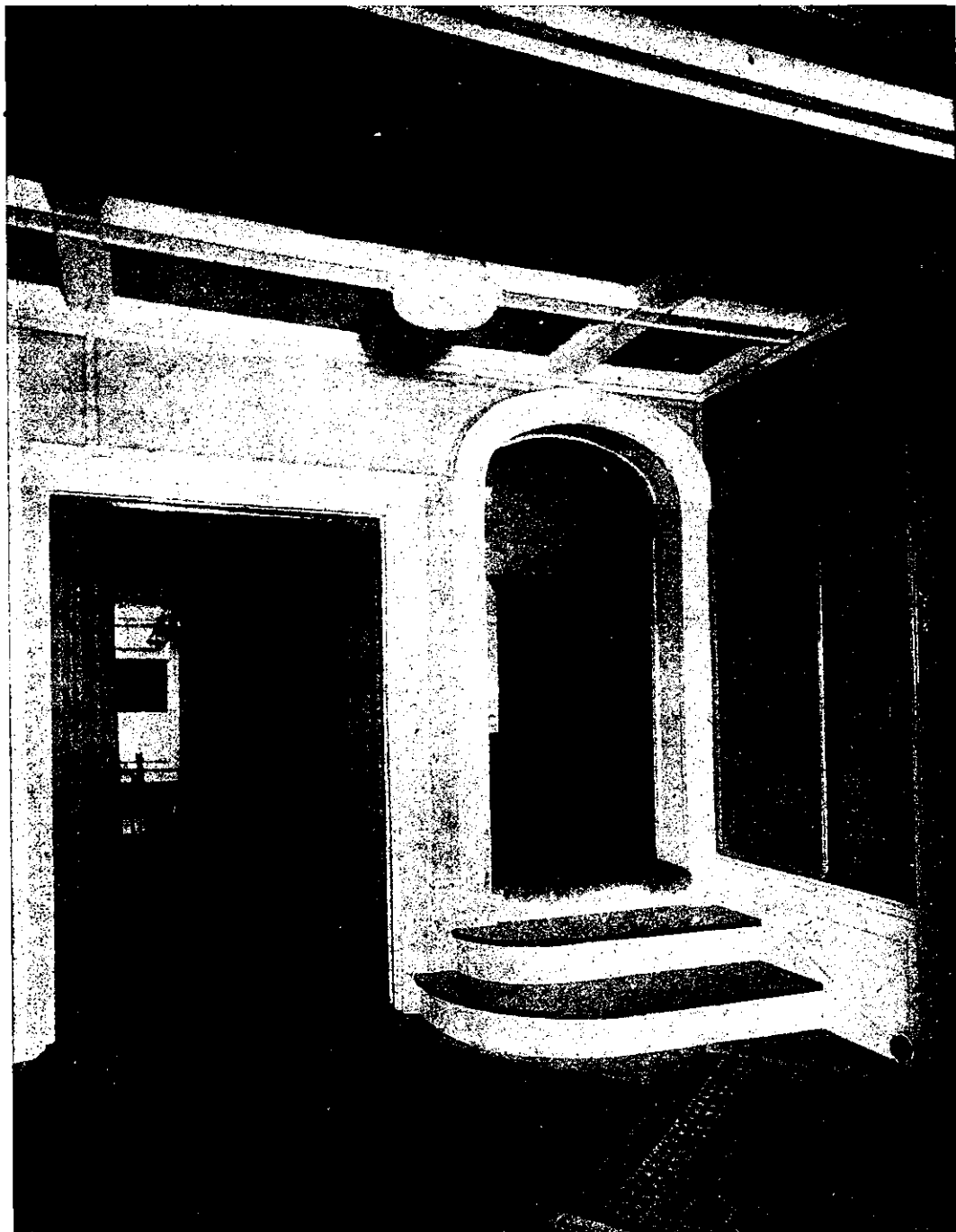
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Editorial Comment

An Educative Conference

The first New Zealand Town Planning Conference may be regarded as a thorough educational success. As we have had no practical general town planning operations in New Zealand, there was naturally a lack of interesting exchanges of views regarding methods, but no dearth of enthusiasts to urge the importance and the advantages of town planning. The papers were all up to a good level, and if there was too much idealism, as some critics pointed out, this was only a corroboration of the plea incessantly put forward that it was time New Zealand stirred itself to do something. Nine-tenths of the delegates, representing local bodies and associations concerned in civic welfare, came to the conference to learn, and for this reason care was taken to secure a discussion of all the papers by those who understood the principles of town planning, and could visualise their application to New Zealand conditions. This method of arranging for "selected speakers" did not meet with entire approval, but the principle was good, and we hope that it will be followed in a modified way at any future conferences, otherwise the discussions will fall into irrelevant side-issues, and result in no real profit. As for the results of the conference, it can be confidently said that they were valuable. Not only were many local body representatives convinced of the practical nature of town planning, but they carried away from the conference, and especially from the exhibition, many good ideas for town improvement which will gradually come into being over a wide area of the Dominion. Even without the stimulus of a central Town Planning Board and local organisations for town planning and housing schemes, some good practical work is likely to eventuate through the raising of ideals and the pointing of a practical way to achievement.

Work Done

The real work of the conference had to be done in committee, and it is no secret that the Hon. G. W. Russell, Minister-in-charge of the Town Planning Bill, is grateful to the large committee which considered it thoroughly and made some important recommendations

which the conference adopted. On this committee were representatives of city and country local bodies. One of the delicate problems of town planning is to reconcile these interests, and above all, to satisfy the local administrators of the Dominion that the existence of a Town Planning Board and a comprehensive Act on the subject is not an infringement of their rights and privileges. The Committee of Legislation dealt with this point candidly, and allowed no soft generalities to interfere with the duty cast upon it to decide whether town planning should be made mandatory or permissive in the Bill. It was decided to leave the initiation of schemes to the local bodies, subject to an important provision that in default of action where it is obvious that the growth of a district requires attention to be paid to future planning, the necessary steps can be taken by the central Board without the consent of the local body. If a plan is prepared and submitted to the local body, and it still remains indifferent or obstructive, the Committee proposed that the central Board should carry out the work. This is no revolutionary idea, for the English Town planning and Housing Act makes such a provision in connection with housing. However, if any case arose in New Zealand, we expect that once a good scheme had been prepared and submitted to a local body, public pressure would do the rest, and the administration would be undertaken, as is the case in the normal course of events, by the local authorities in the area concerned. The proposed Bill, far from undermining the powers of local authorities, strengthens them. It was remarked more than once at the conference by members of local bodies, that they envied Wellington in its possession of statutory authority to control all sub-divisions. The necessity of having more elastic provisions in regard to street making was generally recognised, and approval was also given to the main principle of a town planning measure, which is to secure the co-operation of all local bodies interested in an area subject to development, where more than one authority exercises jurisdiction within the town planning boundaries.

A Lost Opportunity.

We have always looked to the architectural profession for the greatest help in forwarding the principles of town planning, but experience of the conference shows that in the main, the architects of New Zealand sadly failed to their opportunity. Engineers were well in evidence, and were very useful members of the conference, but architects modestly, or indifferently, took a back seat, though they ought to be the leaders in this modern movement so closely associated with their profession. Their lack of active interest in great questions such as town planning and housing tends to lower them in the regard of the general public, which will look upon them merely as servants to be employed and directed, instead of leaders who will provide guidance and inspiration. If this deficiency was marked in the conference, it was even more so, we regret to say, in the exhibition. With housing prominent in the public mind, one would have imagined that scores of New Zealand Architects would have been willing to give a lead in solving an admittedly difficult problem, but the greatest assistance was given by those practical men, not of the profession, who tackled the financial aspect, and submitted proposals which the Government will consider very carefully, without much help from the

architects. We hope that architects will take a keen practical interest in the local aspects of town planning, and be ever ready to suggest improvements which they are so well able to think out as a result of their knowledge of things artistic and beautiful.

Future Work

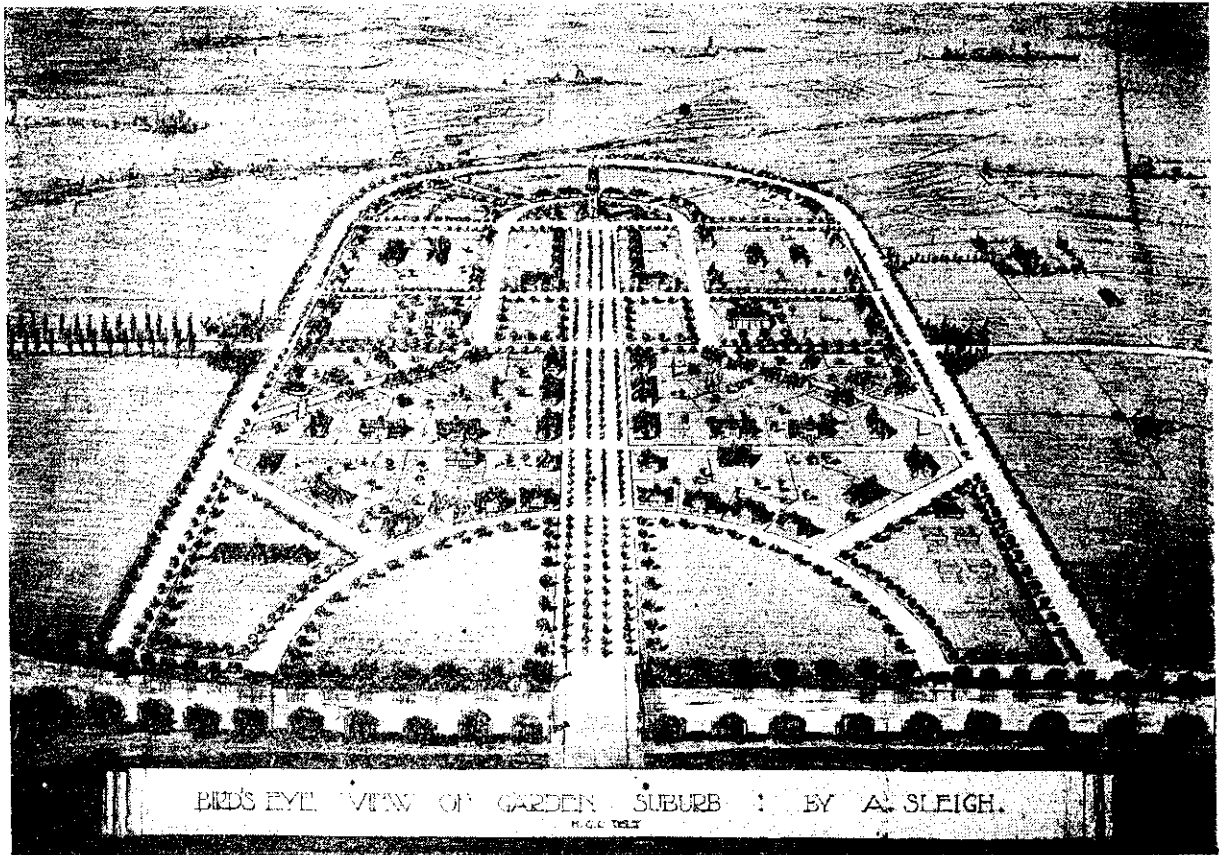
The practical results of the conference will emerge in a Town planning and Housing Bill which will have to be commended to the people, and forced on the attention of all candidates at the next general election. We hope to see the Minister of Public Health circulate an improved measure as a result of the conference, though we admit that in the present uncertain state of politics there is absolutely no chance of getting it passed this year. New Zealand has yet to get a settled government. The two great parties are almost even, with a small Labour group ready to vote impartially against both. At the most, the National Government can only bring Parliament together to deal with some necessary and almost formal legislation. Then comes the appeal to the people, and we hope that the voluntary associations which brought the Town Planning movement to life in New Zealand, and after persistent representations, induced the politicians to take it up, will stir themselves into activity during the election campaign. The official report of the conference will serve as a splendid store of knowledge for the education of the public in town planning ideals, and what can be conserved of the very fine exhibition ought to be maintained as the nucleus of future exhibitions of the kind, to be held in the chief centres of the Dominion. Several of the Australian States believe in this form of education, and but for their collections the New Zealand exhibition would have been a sorry affair. It was hoped that the Town Hall display would have been transferred to some of the cities, but the Australian exhibits were urgently wanted for a continuation of an educational policy in the Commonwealth, and they had to be sent back at an early date. Sufficient time was, however, given to permit of a very successful display in Christchurch, where a good deal of practical interest is taken in the housing and town planning movement. The Association formed in that city to push the ideals is based on a wide representation of interests, and should do valuable work. Opportunities are awaiting in other centres, and they could be greatly assisted by a town planning exhibition on the spot. Possibly the Government will make a start with the exhibits which remain, and gradually build up a good collection. The lantern slides shown at evening sessions were as attractive as they were educative, and it would not cost much to create a library of slides which could be drawn upon to illustrate the advantages of town planning. The success of the conference is due to the whole-souled energy and enthusiasm of the honorary organiser Mr. Hurst Seager, of Christchurch, who was not only responsible for all its features, but took the lead in the arduous work of carrying them out. Months of his time were spent in preparation, and the thanks of all town planning supporters are due to Mr. Hurst Seager for his devotion to the movement. The Hon. G. W. Russell is to be congratulated upon having secured the aid of so untiring and well informed an ally in his praiseworthy effort to prepare and introduce New Zealand's first Town Planning and Housing Bill.

New Zealand's First Town Planning Conference.

A Review of Its Work.

An adequate description of the first New Zealand Town Planning Conference held in the Town Hall Wellington, from Tuesday, May 20th, till the following Friday, cannot be given within the limits of one article, and those who are interested in the

set up a number of committees to consider specific aspects of the movement and to make recommendations to the Conference. So that while the papers were being discussed in public, and the Conference during its opening days came under criticism for its



Bird's Eye View of a Garden Suburb exhibited at the recent Town Planning Conference held in Wellington, by A. Sleigh, of Christchurch.

movement will therefore look forward to the Government's official report, which will be a lengthy document. For several days the delegates, and a wider newspaper-reading public heard the ideals of town planning, city beautification, public amenities and proper housing, expounded in a series of papers all of which showed a high level of thought, and much practical good sense. This was the educative work of the Conference.

The constructive side of its work is what we propose to describe. After the Conference had been formally opened and speeches of welcome addressed to the three hundred delegates, it was resolved to

output of idealistic phrases with no practical outcome, effective work was all the time going on in committee.

The Town Planning Bill.

Two large committees were set up to consider the Hon. G. W. Russell's Town Planning Bill, of 1917, one committee to deal with the question from the city viewpoint the other taking the country condition into consideration. These committees decided to amalgamate with the result that the Bill was considered by a strong representative body including town planners, legislators, municipal representa-

tives, county council and town district members, and municipal officials. From every point of view the Bill was discussed, and under the able chairmanship of Mr C. J. Parr, C.M.G., M.P. (chairman of the Federated Town Planning Associations of New Zealand), the various interests, sometimes conflicting, were brought into line in a series of proposals representing a practical working agreement for a town planning and housing policy.

The Committee's Report.

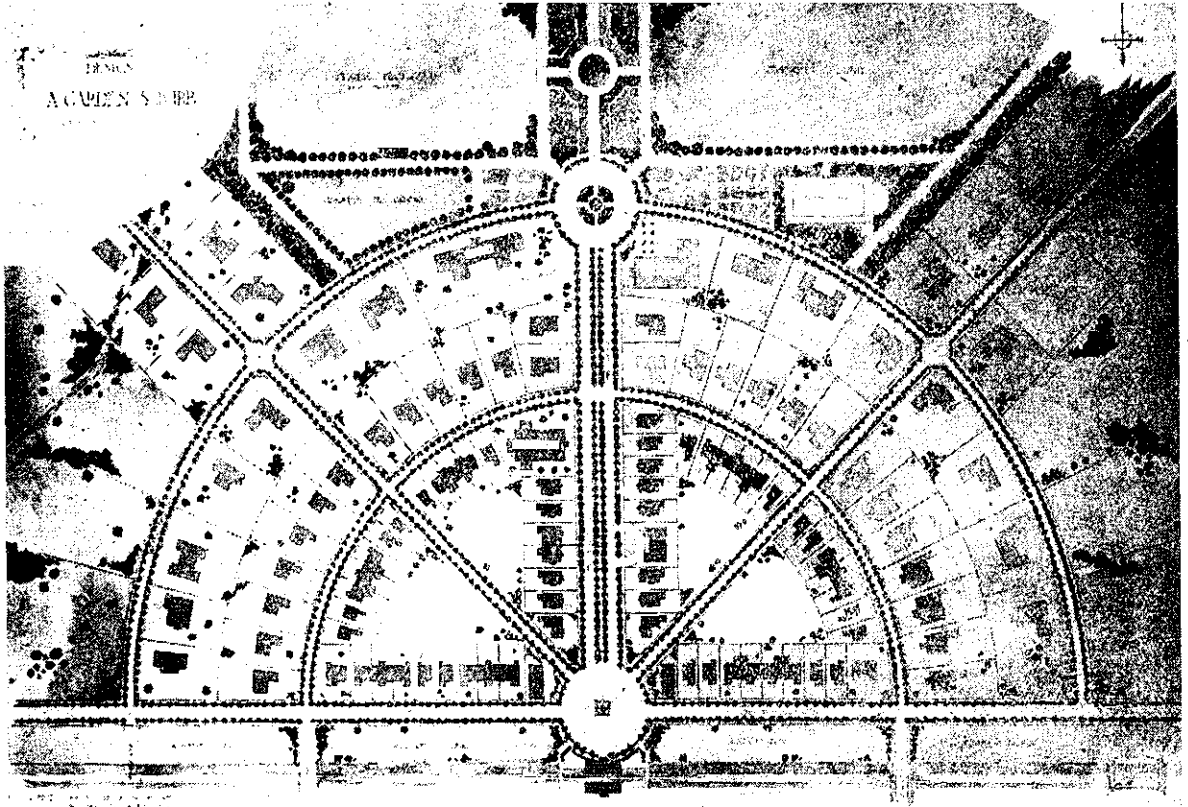
The Committee reported as follows:—

(1.) That this committee is of opinion that the

a first-class man who has had actual experience both in town planning schemes and garden cities, and who is recognised by civic authorities as a town planner of eminence.

(6) That the provisions in the Bill for the creation of local Town Planning Boards is approved, subject to further provision being made for the creation of special areas covering more than the existing boundaries of any local authority, with representation thereon of all the local authorities interested.

(7.) That where, owing to the development of any district, the immediate preparation of a plan for town extension becomes necessary, the Minister



A Garden Suburb Design from the recent Town Planning Conference. This Garden Suburb consists of 100 houses of varying sizes which stand on sections from one-half to one-eighth of an acre. The designer states that the rentals vary, but the minimum will be 10s per week. By A. Sleight.

principles of town planning should be applied to New Zealand and town planning schemes prepared without delay.

(2.) That for this purpose legislation is necessary in the form of a Town Planning and Housing Act.

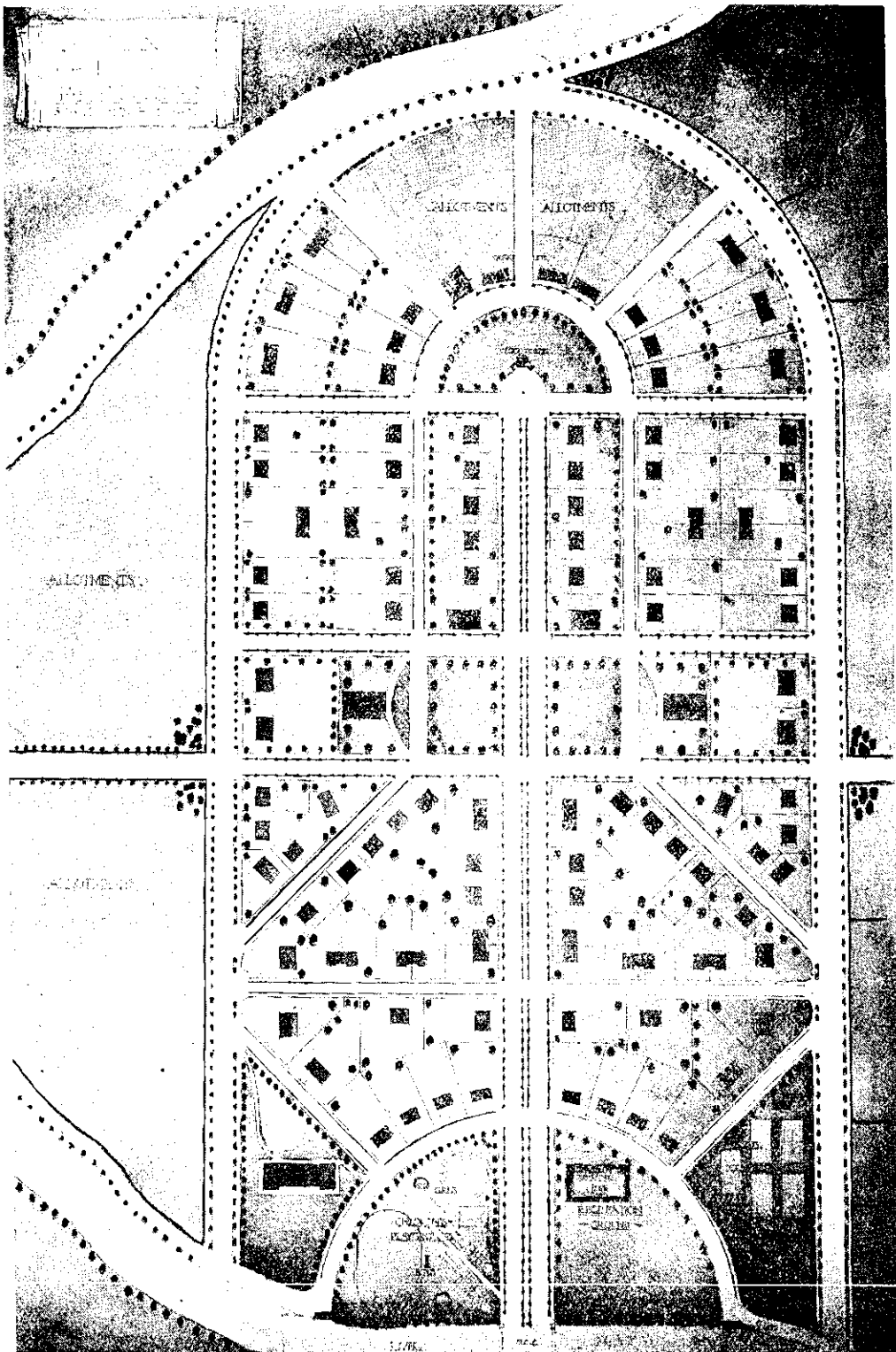
(3.) That there be a Town Planning and Housing Department, and an expert Town planner appointed, the Department to have supervision over all town planning schemes.

(4.) That it is advisable to appoint a Central Town Planning Commission to consist of the Town planner and four other experts in engineering, architecture, surveying and public health.

(5.) The Town planner should be a competent and experienced town planner with a salary that would enable the Dominion to obtain the services of

may, in default of action by the local authority, direct the Town Planning Department to prepare such a plan for the consideration of the local Town Planning Board set up with or without the consent of the local authority; such plan to have legal effect after the steps provided in the Bill for consideration of objections have been taken.

(8.) That this committee approves of the betterment principle embodied in clause 19 (17), and suggests that with a view to its effective operation a special valuation should be made in areas to be covered by town planning schemes at the earliest possible date; such valuation to serve as a standard of comparison for the purpose of levying a special betterment rate when it has become evident that land values have increased owing to preparations for or carrying out of a scheme.



A Garden Suburb, by A. Sleight, Christchurch.

(9.) That the Bill should make provision for the preservation of our historical buildings and relics, and that the Town Planning Commission be given the power to decide which of these buildings are considered proper for preservation, in which case the owners shall not be permitted to remove, alter, or destroy without special permission from the Commission.

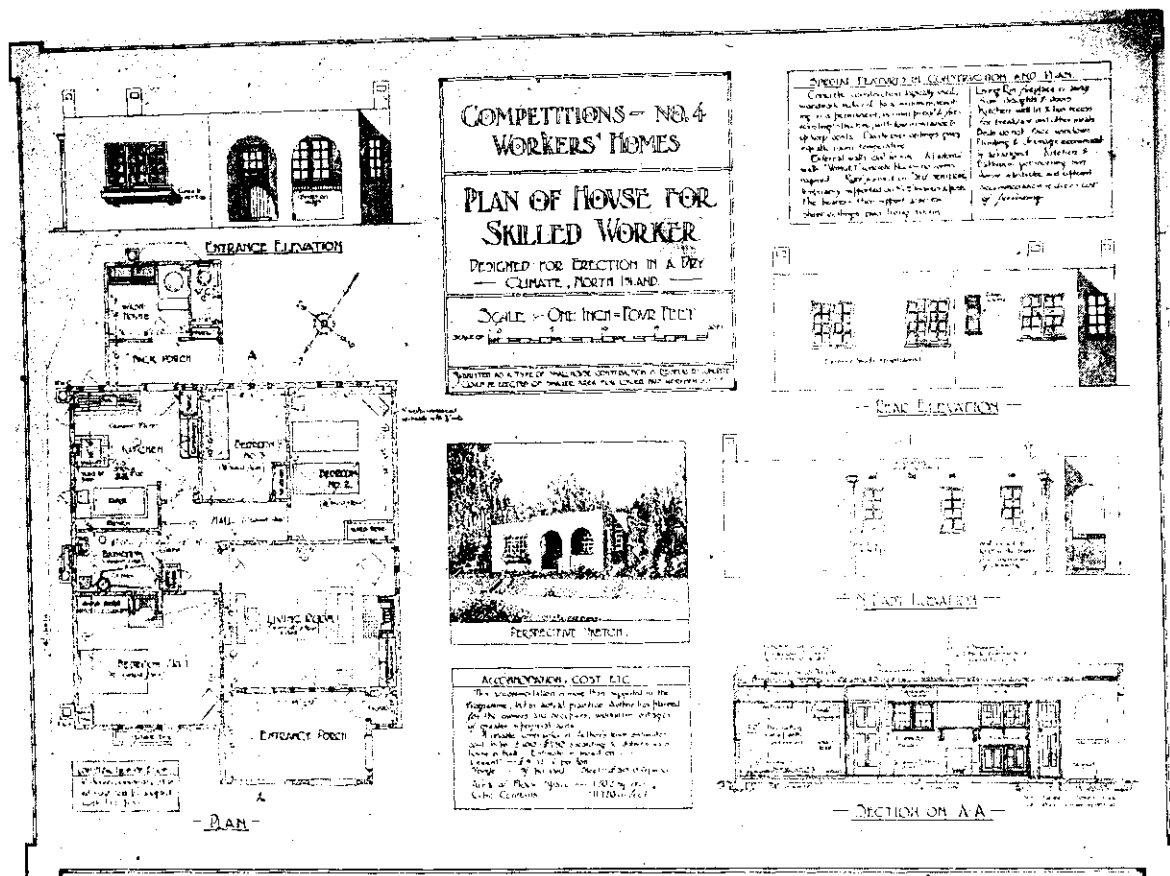
(10.) That the Conference be recommended to appoint this committee a permanent one to further the passage of the proposed Bill through Parlia-

The committee, however, favours the retention of the safeguard provided by the Bill where 10 per centum of the ratepayers may demand a poll.

C. J. PARR,
Chairman.

Town Hall, Wellington, 22nd May, 1919.

The author of the Bill, the Hon. G. W. Russell, presided over the Conference when the Committee's report was presented. After a lengthy and very interesting discussion the report was accepted with an



Workers' Homes Competition at the Town Planning Conference. Silver medal awarded to Reg. C. Ford, of Wanganui, for class "C" Workers' Homes.

ment; Mr C. J. Parr, M.P., Mr H. F. Von Haast, and Mr C. E. Wheeler to be convenors.

(11.) Clause 12 (2) of the Bill: "Resolved, That the words "exceeding ten acres in extent" be struck out, the committee being of opinion that an area of 10 acres is much too large to sub-divide without the approval of the Commission; and further, that every sub-division should be subject to approval.

(12.) Clause 20: That the words "not exceeding £5000" be struck out, the committee being of opinion that a town planning scheme having the public health, comfort, and amenity for its object, and after passing through all stages of inquiry and investigation as required by the Act, should not necessitate a poll of the ratepayers.

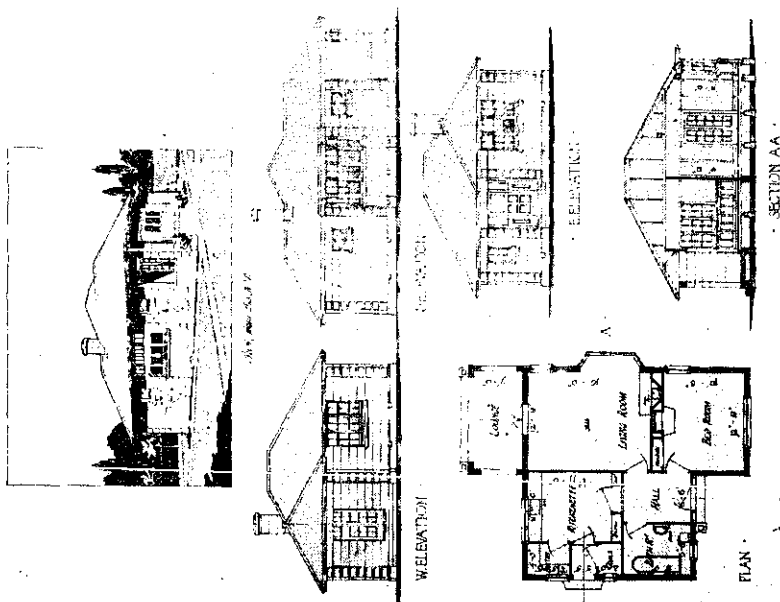
in addition that the betterment tax be payable in money or land, and the Minister expressed general concurrence with the recommendations, though he was not prepared to limit the Central Board exactly to the personnel proposed by the Committee, as he considered the Counties Conference and Municipal Association should have representation.

On the most important point stressed by the Committee, that of the necessity for placing at the head of the movement a Government Town Planner of outstanding experience, the Minister gave a most gratifying assurance to the Conference.

"It will be my duty to bring the resolutions of the Town Planning Conference before Cabinet," said

Town Planning Conference, 1919.

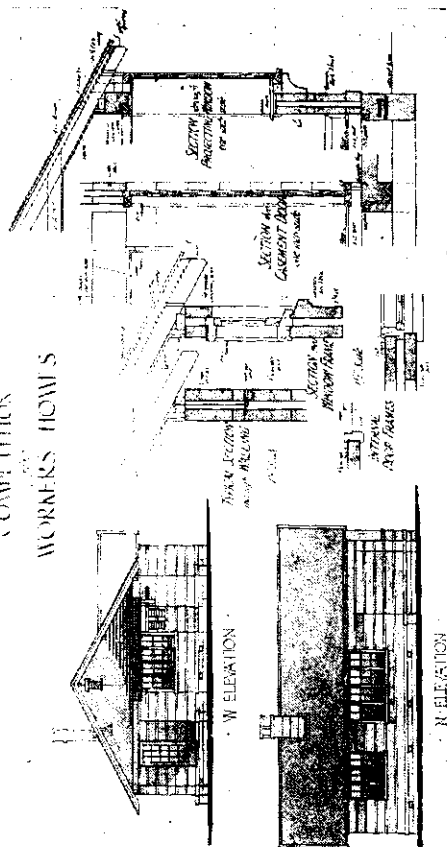
COMPETITION FOR WORKERS' HOMES.



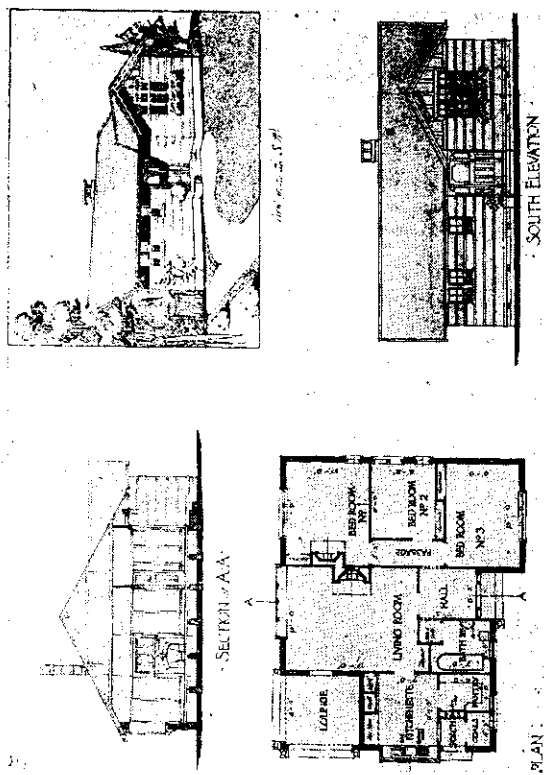
Workers' Homes Competition, Silver medal awarded to Messrs. Hart & Reese, of Christchurch, class "A", estimated to cost £504.

TOWN PLANNING CONFERENCE 1919. COMPLETION

WORKERS' HOMES



Workers' Homes Competition, Bronze medal awarded Messrs. Hart & Reese in recent Town Planning Conference, class "C", estimated to cost £285.



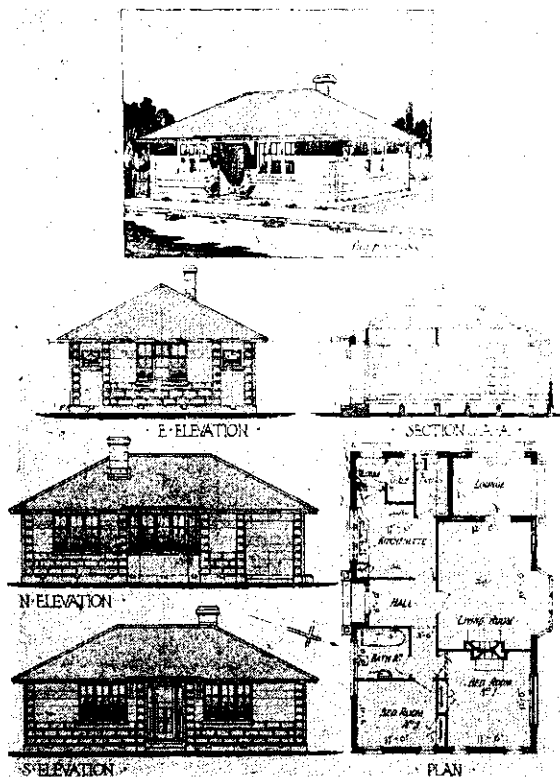
Workers' Homes Competition, Bronze medal, class "C", awarded to Messrs. Hart & Reese, of Christchurch in recent Town Planning Conference, held in Wellington, estimated to cost £355.

the Hon. G. W. Russell, "and I shall bring up the question of the appointment of a town planner at an early date without waiting for Parliament, knowing full well that Cabinet can, out of the unauthorised vote, agree to appoint a man, and Parliament will, of course, ratify whatever action will be taken. The housing problem and other matters will also be brought before the full Cabinet for its decision at the earliest possible date."

The Housing Problem.

Million Subsidy Suggested.

Next in importance came the Housing Committee's report. The Committee which had dealt with



Workers' Homes Competition. Silver medal awarded to Messrs. Hart & Reese, Christchurch, class "B," estimated to cost £308.

legislation generally, had recommended the introduction of a Town Planning and Housing Bill, and that housing should be specifically included as part of the work of the central and local Town Planning and Housing Boards.

The following report was presented by the Housing Committee, of which the Hon. J. T. Paul was chairman:—

(1.) The committee reports that there is ample evidence that a pronounced shortage of houses, numbering many thousands, exists throughout the Dominion.

(2.) That many of the existing houses are not up to a standard of civilised comfort, a fact which intensifies the acuteness of the problem.

(3.) We recommend that the Government recognise the housing shortage as one of pressing national necessity, and that the Government co-operate with the local authorities in carrying out housing schemes on town planning lines; that the State undertake to finance the schemes, while leaving a reasonable degree of initiative and subsequent full control in the hands of the municipalities.

(4.) That the Government subsidise local bodies up to one-third of the cost of approved building schemes.

(5.) That the Government be recommended to at once set aside the sum of £1,000,000 as a subsidy to carry out the above resolution.

(6.) That the Government be earnestly requested to undertake the building of a Garden City on the lines laid down by Mr S. Hurst Seager in his paper. We are of opinion that the housing problem can be materially assisted in this way; that the prosperity of the country will be increased; and the comfort and happiness of the workers secured.

(7.) That the Government should restore the pre-war railway service as early as possible.

This report was adopted after a somewhat lively discussion in which a number of Labour members criticised the failure of the Government to do effective work on this problem in past years.

Power Over Sub-divisions.

Reservation for Public Use.

A committee set up to consider the improvement of towns and cities and to consider reserves, parks, and domains, reported that its reference was so wide that it had been unable to discuss details. The Committee recommended to the Conference a resolution urging that on the passing of the Town Planning Act it should be made compulsory, when any area exceeding five acres was sub-divided, for the owner to make over to the local body 10 per cent. at least of the total saleable area to be sub-divided.

The report was adopted.

Arts, Sciences and Crafts.

The committee appointed to consider "Town Planning as it Affects the Arts, the Sciences, and the Crafts," presented a report comprising the following recommendations:—

That the Education Department be urged to institute in the "School Journal" a series of elementary illustrated articles upon the subject of town planning; that whatever was available of the present town planning exhibition be shown in various towns of the Dominion, when applied for, and that the Government bear the cost.

The Committee affirmed the principles laid down by Mr W. H. Montgomery in discussing the erection of memorials to our soldiers.

The report was adopted.

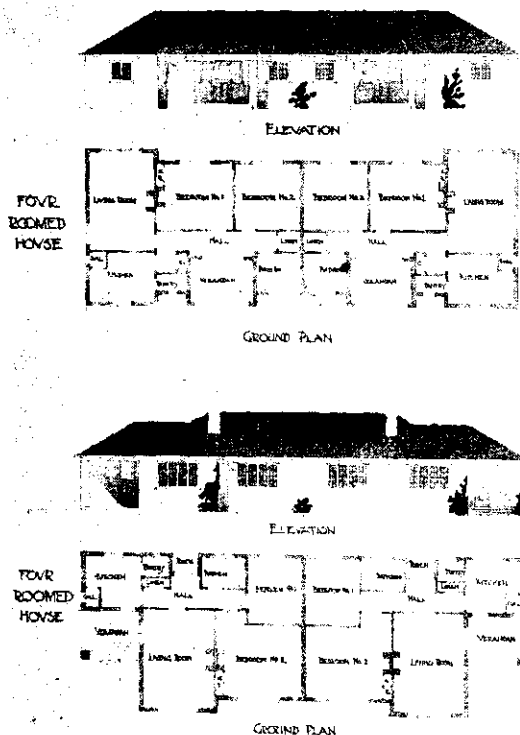
The Women's Interest.

The Committee of women delegates set up to consider "Town planning as it Affects the Woman, the Child, and the Home," congratulated the Minister of Internal Affairs upon having arranged the Conference. The Committee was thoroughly in accord with the aims of the town planning movement, and hoped that practical town planning legislation would be placed on the Statute Book during the coming session of Parliament. It urged the Minister to see to the adequate representation of women on

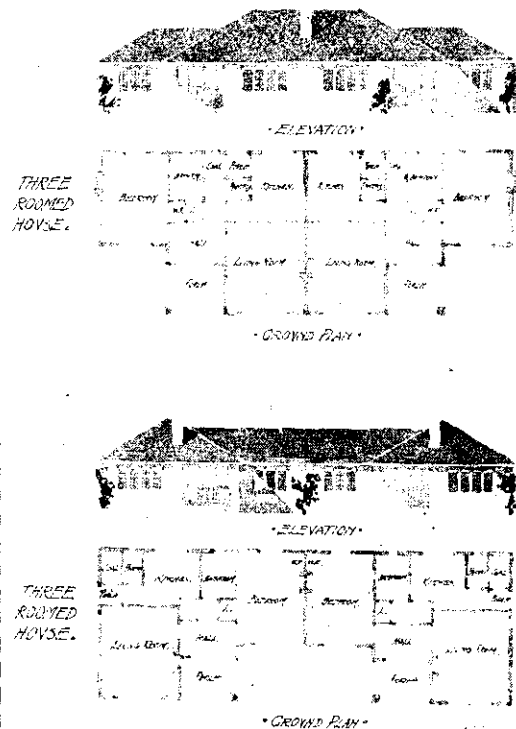
The Scholastic Aspect.

A committee report was adopted, in which the following recommendations were made:—Large areas for school sites and playing fields in all sparsely settled parts of the Dominion; all existing school sites should be so enlarged as to have adequate playing areas and garden spaces; steps should be taken to exhibit to the school children of the Dominion lantern slides descriptive of town planning schemes; that in all reserves in urban areas special sites for children under school age should

WORKERS' HOMES.



WORKERS' HOMES.



Workers' Homes, by William M. Page, Architect. These designs were not prepared for this Competition, but form part of a Housing Scheme worked out some years ago. Bronze medal.

all bodies specially set up to deal with town planning. It was of opinion that as the Conference was dealing with the broad question of town planning it would be premature and ill-advised to enter into details in respect of the needs of women and children in particular. The Committee asked, however, that it be not disbanded, and that when required it consider specific matters under its original reference. It also asked that the Government arrange for a conference of women, with the Committee as a nucleus, to consider in detail the matters that the Committee had been set up to consider.

The report was adopted.

be allocated; school playgrounds should be available, under proper supervision, for the children of the neighbourhood at all times; greater attention should be paid to the study of school architecture; the removal of ugly fences; and that the Conference should recommend to the University Senate that town planning be added to the curriculum.

National Utilities and Services.

The Committee upon "Town planning as it Affects National Utilities and Services," recommended close co-operation between Government Departments particularly the Departments of Lands, Pub-

lic Works, Railways, and Post and Telegraph, and the Town Planning and Housing Department. Where the Departments were carrying out public works they should observe the town planning and housing by-laws, and when proposing to carry out works should give the local body concerned an opportunity of seeing the plan, etc., so that any objections might be considered by the Town Planning and Housing Board. The Committee found fault with the Post and Telegraph Department for providing unsightly posts to carry its wires down streets that had been tree-planted and grass-plotted for beautification. It recommended that the Town Planning Board must approve of all sub-divisions under the Land Transfer Act before the Registrar registered the title; and that catchment areas in all cases should be purchased or reserved in any part likely to become a centre of population.

Town Planning Finance.

The Hon. George Fowlds presented the report of a committee that had been appointed to consider the financial aspect of the town planning problem. The Committee had been asked to discuss what ought to be the respective responsibilities of the Dominion Government and the local authorities for expenditure required to carry out schemes proposed in and arising from the Town Planning Bill.

Mr Fowlds said that the Committee had to make the following recommendations:—That the total cost of the Town Planning Department, including the salary of the expert, should be paid by the Government; that the cost of carrying out local schemes should be borne by the districts affected, but that the money required should be provided by the Dominion Government at the lowest possible rate of interest, the local bodies being called upon to pay only interest and sinking fund; that provision should be made for assisting out of the Consolidated Fund smaller local authorities in special circumstances.

The above recommendations did not meet with much opposition. The following one, however, did: "That clause 24, sub-section 2d of the Town Planning Bill be amended to provide for the assessment of all rates required for the payment of interest and sinking fund on the cost of town planning schemes on the unimproved value of the land."

This proposal was hotly debated, delegates differing widely on the merits of the unimproved value system of rating. By a two to one majority the Conference rejected this recommendation.

The Exhibition.

We outlined the main feature of the exhibition in our last issue. It is now only necessary to add that the delegates and many thousands of the general public (who were admitted free) derived much educational advantage from the fine collection of plans, photographs, drawings, maps and posters. A particularly pleasing feature was the attendance of the school children of the higher standards, who were escorted around the exhibition by their teachers.

Lantern and kinematograph views illustrative of many aspects of town planning and housing were shown in the Conference hall each evening, the public being admitted free. Orchestral music was provided and this part of the exhibition was extremely popular with the public.

Every afternoon during the Conference there was a short adjournment for afternoon tea, which was served by a large committee of ladies who are members of the Wellington Branch of the Women's National Reserve.

Results of the Competitions.

The poor numerical response to the Government's offer of prizes for competitive designs, drawings, and photographs resulted in this section of the exhibition being so small as to be almost overlooked by the average visitor. Some very meritorious exhibits were, however, submitted, the only regret being that they were not more numerous. The results were as follows:—

For a Garden City—The outline of a scheme for a garden city containing 1000 homes, and it may be assumed that the population would be about 4000 persons.

No entry.

Garden Suburb—Of 100 houses, for an estimated population of 400 persons. The suburb will be on level land and within easy distance of a city, so that all civic services will be supplied from the city or will be extended in connection with it.

Silver medal—H. G. Helmore, Christchurch.

Bronze medal—Miss A. Sleight, Christchurch.

A Civic Improvement—In this competition it was desired to give architects and others an opportunity of showing what can be done in improving any part of their town—either by rearrangement of portions of streets or by taking off inconvenient angles—by taking down old buildings which should be removed, and suggestions for the erection of business premises in their place by the convenient, and therefore economical, placing of factories and warehouses, by more convenient setting-out of tram routes, and by any other schemes.

Diploma—H. B. Hammond, North Auckland.

Workers' Homes—The competitions Nos. 1 and 2 are for general schemes and the placing of houses upon sites selected. In this competition it was desired to express in detail the competitor's idea of what those homes should be. It was desired to evolve an original conception in which the health and comfort of the worker is secured with the least possible expenditure. The competition was for three classes as follows:—(a.) Bedroom, living-room, kitchenette, lounge, bath-room, and lavatory. (b.) Two bedrooms, living-room, kitchenette, lounge, bath-room, and lavatory. (c.) Three bedrooms, living-room, kitchenette, lounge, bath-room, and lavatory.

Class A:—Silver medal—Hart and Reece, Christchurch; diploma, W. M. Page, Wellington.

Class B:—Silver medal—Hart and Reece, Christchurch.

Class C:—Silver medal—R. G. Ford, Waganui; bronze medal—Hart and Reece; diploma—W. M. Page.

The judges (Messrs W. Gray Young and Basil Hooper) made the following note: "We regret that a number of competitors did not give more consideration to the question of maintenance when deciding on what materials the cottages were to be built of, and thus lost points in marking."

Photographic Studies—The best photographs showing city disfigurements, and, side by side with them, either existing examples of city beauty—in the same town if possible—or else to wipe out the disfigurements in the photograph and exhibit one showing how much the spot could be improved if treated as suggested.

Gold medal—J. J. Johnson, Wellington; bronze medal—G. J. Startup, Wellington.

Posters—Posters were required of a similar type to those which were issued as war posters, with the object of setting forth clearly the objects of the exhibition as stated in the prospectus. The size of the poster was 30in. high by 19½in. wide, and should bear the words, easily distinguished: "Town Planning Conference and Exhibition, to be held in the Town Hall, Wellington, 20th May to 24th May."

Gold Medal—H. S. Cotterell, Napier; silver medal—John McIndoe, Dunedin.

Collection of lantern slides: Gold medal—H. S. Cotterell.

Personal.

Cable advice has been received that Private Horace L. Massey, son of Mrs. W. H. Massey, of Esplanade Road, Mount Eden, Auckland, has won the Daily Mail prize of £500 for architectural designs. The competition was open to all architects in England and Scotland, there being 3000 competitors. Private Massey is also the holder of a New Zealand Expeditionary Force scholarship with a currency of three years. Prior to enlistment he was in the office of Messrs. Hoggard and Prouse and W. H. Gummer, of Auckland, and was a frequent competitor in "Progress" Students' Competitions, many of which he won.

* * * *

We are glad to hear that Mr Munnings, who read such an excellent paper at the recent Town Planning Conference in Wellington, is about to join the old established firm of Coittas and Harman, architects, of Christchurch. The firm will open a branch office in Wellington in the Dominion Farmers' Institute Buildings, with Mr Munnings in charge. The experience Mr Munnings has had in India and elsewhere makes him a valuable man for this country, and it is gratifying to know that he is not leaving New Zealand.

* * * *

Mr. Edward Bartley, architect of many years standing, in Auckland, was found dead in bed at the end of last month. Among the buildings designed by the late Mr. Bartley are the Auckland Savings Bank, the Jewish Synagogue, and the Opera House.

Belgian Forests Sacrificed.

Reports from all parts of Belgium tell of the reckless destruction of public and private woodlands by the Germans during their occupation of that unfortunate country. Whole forests have been destroyed in the Ardennes region, while in the less luxuriant northern provinces even the roadside shade trees and those bordering canals have been cut down. This damage is distinct from that inflicted by shell fire and incendiarism and for reasons of military strategy. It was part of Germany's systematic raid on the economic resources of the sturdy little nation, having the object of eliminating industrial competition after the proclamation of peace.

The forest industry is an important factor in Belgian activity. In this, the most densely populated European country, the total wooded area prior to the war was estimated at 1,300,000 acres, equal to 17 per cent. of the entire territorial area.

The U.S. Shipping Board has decided to cancel all outstanding contracts for wooden ships where the builders have not spent more than £40,000 on a ship.



Position of the Public in Labour Differences.
— "Passing Show," London.

SAWMILLING SECTION.

[This Section is published by arrangement with the Dominion Federated Sawmillers' Association (Incorp.) in the interests of the Sawmilling Industry of N.Z.]

Editor: W. T. IRVINE.

Referring to the report of the Conference of Crown Lands Commissioners with Sir Francis Bell, which was given in full in our last issue, we now reprint, particularly for the information of members at a distance, copy of the remarks made at an interview granted to a contemporary by the President of the Federation. In this he traverses the statements of Sir Francis, and shows amongst other things that outside markets have absorbed a large quantity of timber used for making rough boxes, which otherwise would probably never have been sawn up for our local markets, and that, for this and other reasons, it is uneconomical to restrict export. We must repeat that the restriction of export, together with limitation of price for home consumption, in times of peace is a hardship to our industry, which we have every reason to resent. Let the Government put any reasonable restrictions on new sawmilling areas within their jurisdiction, but where millers have acquired their rights either from the Crown or otherwise without restriction, and when war conditions do not obtain, they have no right to interfere and single out our industry for special treatment and regulation, and we must continue to fight for our rights.

* * *

At the Farmers' Union Conference, held in Wellington recently, a dominant note was sounded protesting against any limitation of export of their products, and the removal of all restrictions now the war has ended, and we cannot see why the principle should not apply to timber. The Conference also claimed that the butter equalisation scheme should not be borne by the industry, but that any loss sustained through limitation of price for home consumption as compared with that obtainable for export, should be a charge on the consolidated fund. If the principle is held to be a good one in the case of dairy produce, why not again in the case of timber? Farmers are well organised and it would appear they intend to run the next election and bring forward candidates in their especial interest. It would, therefore, be only fitting if the timber industry awoke to its interests more completely and induced some of their number within the country sawmilling districts to take up the cudgels and bid for a seat in the House of Representatives, so as to obtain a reasonable hearing in all questions affecting them.

* * *

The housing problem appears to become more acute daily, and one hears of considerable premiums being offered to agents to secure houses for

clients. If it be true that 7000 soldiers have married abroad, it is clear that housing accommodation will be required for them on their return. The shortage appears to be general throughout New Zealand and houses are being sold by the owners over the heads of the tenants in possession, the result being that the latter are in some cases being sued to give up the tenancy and cannot do so because they have nowhere to go. The problem will have to be faced by Municipalities and the Government, and we notice the Hon. G. W. Russell states that £5,000,000 can be found for the adequate housing of the people. If the recommendations of the Town Planning and Housing Conference are carried out builders have a busy time ahead of them.

Timber Supplies and Restriction of Export.

Replies to Statement by Sir Francis Bell.

A statement was issued recently by Sir Francis Bell, the Minister-in-Charge of the Forestry Department, concerning the conservation of the timber supplies of the Dominion. For some days a conference of timber millers has been in progress in Wellington, and recently the chairman of the Conference, Mr Butler, gave the "Times" an interview covering a number of the points mentioned in the Minister's statement.

"With respect to the restriction of exportation," said Mr Butler, "there are good grounds for believing that the restriction recently proposed by Australia on the exportation of coal is to some extent a retaliatory measure. Although it may be contended that there is ample room in New Zealand for the profitable conduct of the industry without the aid of foreign markets, it is a notable fact that the foreign markets that have been developed have to a very large extent absorbed a class of timber that could not be placed on the New Zealand markets. In the case of the West Coast bushes this is very noticeable, and it is a fact that the output per acre has increased to such an extent as to recompense any excess of wastage of New Zealand forest asset that it may have been claimed has occurred through exportations. This has been confirmed by official reports of the rangers. The chief aim of a progressive forestry policy should be to utilise the whole of the forest products.

"As to the assertion that the high prices obtained for our woods outside New Zealand had inflated their price within New Zealand, it should be borne

in mind that it is sound economy that any exports should return the highest possible value for the benefit of the community, and in most cases where high prices are obtained for part of the output it enables the producer to sell the balance used within the country at a more reasonable price than would otherwise be the case. It is false economy to restrict an export and prevent it from being given its highest value. Generally the efforts of the Government have been in the direction of striving to obtain the highest prices for exports. Even the head of the Government has insisted on this time and again in respect to the meat, wool, butter and cheese sold to the Imperial Government. All economists must recognise the soundness of this policy, and we are amazed that any other policy should be pursued in regard to timber.

Timber and the Cost of Building.

"Just here it would be well to point out that it is too often erroneously supposed that timber is a very big factor in the cost of building. A case was recently brought under my notice where a residence at Palmerston North was contracted for. The price for a six-roomed house was £1175, an average of about £200 per room. As showing to what a small extent timber entered into this figure, I am informed that the cost of the timber delivered on the job ran out at £44 per room. The timber stipulated was chiefly of the higher grade.

"We have noticed that the Farmers' Union is making representations to the Government to remove restrictions on the export of their products, and we have taken the opportunity of communicating with them, endorsing their action, and asking them to support the extension of the principle to apply to timber as well as to their own products.

"When it became apparent to the sawmillers that something should be done to secure to the primary industries the maintenance of their supplies of timber, we gave all the assistance in our power towards regulating our industry to meet those requirements. I think we might claim that we did this to an extent not shown by any other industry, with the result that in no case in the Dominion are any of those industries hampered for the want of timber for the packing of their products.

Concerning Scientific Forestry.

"With respect to the recent reforms controlling the sale of standing timber, it is a deplorable fact that while the owner of the land may not sell the timber for milling purposes without the sanction of the Crown, no such sanction is required where it is intended to cut down the timber and destroy it. It is on such points as these that a progressive forestry policy could find ample scope for development.

"Speaking of the 'destruction of the forests,' this is a phrase too often used when referring to the legitimate working of the bush. In most cases it is no more applicable than to say that the harvesting of a crop of wheat is destroying that crop.

Viewed from another point, the legitimate milling of every acre of bush means the raising of a cottage, for from an acre of bush the quantity of timber needed for a cottage is obtained.

"Concerning scientific forestry, as enunciated by Sir Francis Bell, we must admit that we have much to learn, and in the matter of preserving the younger trees in forests where the matured trees are being removed it seems that immediate action should be taken by the Forestry Department to demonstrate that such operations could be carried out without unduly inflating the price of timber. The establishment of a State sawmill might be quite justified if it did nothing more than show the practicability of some of the methods that are outlined in publications that have come before us relating to forestry development in New Zealand. In any case it will be most instructive to those engaged in the timber industry if the State sawmills, which we may assume will be established in the Waipua kauri forest, are conducted on strictly commercial lines, and the results of their operations made available to those engaged in the industry.

"Touching the question of the life of the supplies of white pine for the dairy industry, it should be noted that since the regulations regarding its exports have been made, a butter box has been patented which would ensure the extension of the visible supplies for a period about seventeen times as long as was previously estimated.

"It goes without saying that the sawmillers are deeply interested in forestry, and it means the continuity of their industry. Our only anxiety is that it should be conducted on practical and economic lines." — "Times."

Sir Robt. Hadfield and Labour's Demands

Sir Robert Hadfield, chairman of the great Sheffield firm of steel makers, which employs 15,000 men, says, in the "Weekly Dispatch," of "Labour's Demands":—

"My own opinion is that there is nothing very extreme in the demands of Labour, as some employers seem to think. Nationalisation of all vital industries is, of course, a vast proposition, and I cannot agree about this, nor do I think Labour asks for it. Nationalisation of railways seems to be a commonsense way of settling some of the difficulties. I do not want to quote or represent my own works as a paragon for others to copy. But facts speak for themselves. Twenty-three years ago we introduced in Sheffield a 48-hours week, and I tried to persuade other employers to do the same. Very few would listen to such a scheme. We have made other concessions. The result of our policy has been harmony and pleasant relations all the time between employer and employee. The employer must take risks and make experiments that are likely to conduce to beneficial results all round. I am no prophet, but I believe that before the end of this year we shall see our way through this great crisis in human affairs."

Recommendations of Town Planners.

Subsidy of £1,000,000 Required.

The Hon. J. T. Paul presented to the Town Planning Conference recently the report of a committee set up to consider housing. The committee made the following recommendations:—“That the Government recognise the housing shortage as one of pressing national necessity and that the Government co-operate with the local authorities in carrying out housing schemes on town planning lines, that the State undertake to finance the schemes, while leaving a reasonable degree of initiative and subsequent full control in the hands of the municipalities; that the Government subsidize local bodies up to one-third of the cost of approved building schemes; that the Government be recommended to at once set aside the sum of £1,000,000 as a subsidy to carry out the above resolution; that the Government be earnestly requested to undertake the building of a garden city on the lines laid down by Mr S. Hurst Seager in his paper; that the Government should restore the pre-war railway service as early as possible.”

Speaking upon the report, Mr R. Semple, M.P., expressed the opinion that landlordism was the root cause of the hovel.

Mr P. Fraser, M.P., said that he wished to warn the Conference against the Utopianism of believing that once an attempt had been made to solve the housing problem all other social problems would immediately vanish. The physical welfare of the people, he admitted, must be attended to first, but people were not mere animals, and their wants would not end with the satisfaction of their desire for homes.

Speaking not as a Minister of the Crown, but as a private citizen, the Hon. G. W. Russell expressed the opinion that if the provision of adequate housing for the people was to cost £5,000,000, he could show the Treasurer in five minutes how to obtain the money. He warned the Conference that if too high a standard were set for the designing of workers' dwellings it would not be possible to provide so many dwellings. All the building should be done with a view to comfort and efficiency, but not to luxury.

The Hon. J. T. Paul contended that the provision made under the Workers' Dwellings Act had not been sufficient to meet the requirements of the country. The State had failed. Collective action was what was needed now, and he wanted to see the local bodies and the Government working together to cure what had rightly been called “The Empire's Heart Disease.”

The report was adopted.—“Dominion.”

Tasmania is essentially a forest State—65 per cent. of its total area is tree clad—and timber working ought to be its chief and most prosperous industry. Nevertheless the State, through neglect, is being denuded of its best trees and all its gets in return is a revenue of about £4000 a year.

Italy's Need for Wood.

Italy will need unusual quantities of timber after the war. Authorities estimate that in the first five years of peace that nation must import from three to five times as much as it imported per year in the pre-war period, and for the ten years succeeding these five years, about double the annual pre-war imports. In other words, Italy will require for the first five years 3,000,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 board feet of rough and square lumber per year, and 2,000,000,000 per year for ten years following this period. The longer the war is prolonged the greater will be the demand, and another factor will be the price at which lumber can be laid down in Italian ports.

Temporary construction for war purposes has required great quantities of lumber in Italy, while the difficulties attending the importation of lumber and the lack of coal within the country have made it necessary to use enormous amounts of wood for fuel.

State forestry began in Italy about 1877, the country being almost forestless until the State took hold. From forests and wood lots existing at the beginning of the war, it is estimated that approximately 50 per cent. of all standing timber has been cut to date.

Before the war except for small quantities of black walnut from the United States, and a little cabinet wood, all the imports were of cheap commercial lumber, coming mostly from Austria-Hungary and the United States. The chief source of supply was Austria-Hungary, but since the war none has been secured from that source.

The building situation in Italy has been peculiar for centuries. Scarcity of lumber for hundreds of years has brought about methods of construction in which a minimum of lumber is used.

Beds of excellent clay suitable for brick and tile making, good building stone and limestone capable of yielding fine qualities of lime and cement are found in almost every part of Italy. Added to this a surplus of labour before the war kept wages at a point that made stone and brick construction possible at prices that would seem incredibly low in new countries. Wooden houses are more common along the northern frontier of Italy, in districts near the forests of Switzerland and Austria-Hungary, where wood is plentiful and comparatively cheap.—“American Forestry.”

Increased Production.

The Wellington Central Chamber of Commerce recently discussed the means of securing increased production to meet the after-war needs of this Dominion.

The discussion was opened by Mr C. J. Ward in a paper entitled: “How Best to Increase Production.”

Mr Ward said that his subject fell naturally under three heads—finance, repatriation and reconstruction. If New Zealand was so prosperous at

the present time, as many people stated, he hardly saw the need for reconstruction; and so far as repatriation was concerned, he thought that the problem that had to be met should only be that of finding suitable employment for unfit men. The fit men were entitled to the jobs they had before the war, and they should get those jobs when they returned, no matter who was in them now. There should be no two ways about that. It had been repeatedly stated that to meet their financial liabilities and hold their own with competitors they must increase their production; and he agreed with that. But along with the increased production he wanted to see an increase in the welfare of the producer at the same time. The prosperity of New Zealand's primary industries during the past few years had been, he held, largely fictitious. It was due to an increase in prices rather than an increase in production; and the prosperity had been only for the few. For increased productions in agriculture he thought that they must look to an increased number of producers rather than to increased production per head. In his opinion, no specialisation could greatly increase production in regard to agriculture. In America they heard of great areas being devoted to the production of one article. But, without aggregation, that could not be done in New Zealand; and they looked rather to the breaking-up of big estates than to aggregation, to more intensive rather than more extensive cultivation. In regard to the mining industry, he thought that with State-organised scientific research there should be a great future before it, and he was glad to see that the question of scientific research was now being taken up. As to the secondary industries, it cost about £400 per head to find employment for men in the secondary industries, as against about £1600 per head in agriculture. That was to say, it took, according to the latest statistics, £380 to provide employment for one person in the secondary industries, while to establish one man on the soil and enable him to keep himself employed cost £1545. In the secondary industries also, increase of production by specialisation was far more feasible than in the primary industries. Already, he pointed out, the secondary industries employed more workers and produced more wealth each year than the primary industries. Taking, not the war figures, but the pre-war figures, the 22 secondary industries already established in New Zealand were affected by imports to the extent of £16,000,000 a year. If the goods so imported were produced in the Dominion, 10,000 more New Zealand workers would be employed in producing them; and he estimated that, after allowing for the loss of the Customs taxes, etc., on the goods now imported, the country would be richer by £2,000,000 a year, besides employing the additional 10,000 workers. Further, these industries would not, like agricultural industry, be subject to the vagaries of foreign markets.

Mr Ward emphasised the need for better general and vocational education of the worker, the need for securing continuous employment for the work-

ers, so that they should not be subject to fear that when they drew their Saturday's pay there might be no further need for their services. He knew from past experience what that fear was. They must also make more adequate provision for the worker in case of sickness. Generally, unless they were more humane in their treatment of the worker than they had been, they would not get anything like the increased production they desired. It was said that the workers should trust the employer, but the worker could not trust the employer in such matters. The record of the employer was not such as to enable the worker to trust him. Unless, also, they cut down the huge cost of distribution in this country, the benefits of increased production would not go to the people as a whole.

A lengthy discussion followed, replying to which Mr Ward said that he would compel the employer to take back his fit returned employees. As an employer himself, he recognised that he had made more during the war than he ought to have made, and he was quite willing to spend some of it in enabling returned employees to get settled back into civil life. They had compelled the men to go to the front, and they should not hesitate to compel employers to take back their returned men. Reference had been made to professional agitators, but he held that labour troubles were not due to them so much as to bad conditions of life and work. Thirty years ago people had condemned the professional agitators just as strongly as they were condemned to-day, but in the interval it had been recognised that many of the things demanded by the professional agitators were right, and they had been carried out. To get increased production, they must improve the conditions of life and labour.—(Industrial Bulletin).

Community Development.

Community development has devious ways of making itself felt. I was told by a successful business man in the early part of my life, that whether in business or social life the main thing to do was to get the other fellow under obligation. When I went into business, a stranger in a strange land, and opened the doors for business Monday morning, an Irish competitor called me on the 'phone and introduced himself and said that a certain man would be around with an estimate and for me to 'phone the price that I had decided to offer it for, and he would protect me. And then this thought came to me, "Well, here he is trying to get me under obligation to him before I have been in town an hour. He is a wise scamp and is a successful lumberman." Obligation does not necessarily mean a money obligation. Sometimes it is nothing more than a telephone or a cheery "hello" on the street. Sometimes it is taking off your coat and doing some work on a committee. If you find you are a committeeman and have some work to do, do it cheerfully and willingly and well; make it a success or don't accept it.

Building Notes.**AUCKLAND.**

The erection of a six or seven story apartment dwelling house near the site of the old Admiralty House above Anzac Avenue will shortly be undertaken by a company that has been formed for the purpose. The building will be constructed of steel, iron, and concrete. It is intended to attach a kitchen to each suite, and to provide a restaurant. Electric lighting and hot water services will be installed. It is stated that about £30,000 will be expended on the site and buildings.

An appeal is being made by the Board of Management of the Manurewa Children's Home for funds to erect an isolation ward at the home. Plans for this addition were prepared two years ago, but the board was then unable to proceed with the work. The trustees of the home have consented to the raising of £2000 for building purposes, in addition to which the board will require to provide for equipment and furnishings.

The construction of an open-air schoolroom at the Remuera Preparatory School and kindergarten is anticipated. The need for such an institution was mentioned by Mr. G. W. Murray, president of the Auckland Kindergarten Association, at a children's entertainment, held in St. Mark's Hall last month.

At a sitting last month of the Anglican Synod, Archdeacon Innes-Jones stated that the trustees of St. John's College, Tamaki, Auckland, wished to make enlargements and improvements. He found that some of the buildings were in a state of collapse and the architect recommended rebuilding. This would cost at least £18,000.

A factory for the manufacture of dried milk is to be established at Hautapu, by the Cambridge Dairy Company. The building will front the main road and will have a floor space of 12,500 square feet.

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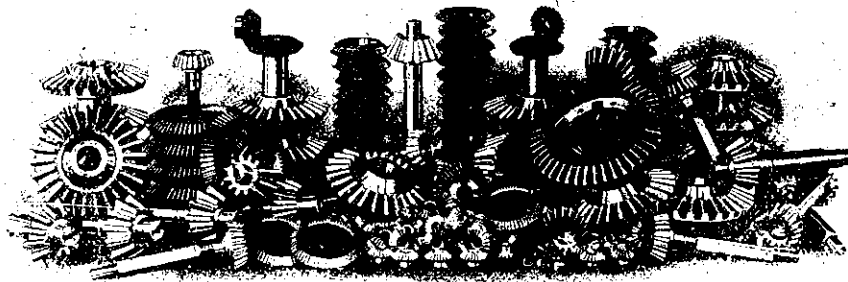
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"Progress" will be pleased to have its friends contribute from time to time, their experiences. If you have any new ideas, or old ones for that matter, they will be welcomed. Let us hear from you.

—EDITOR.

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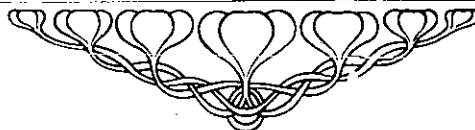
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During the month Mr. J. E. Chitty called for tenders for the Milk Powder Factory at Hautapu, and also for the erection of five houses, in brick, at Hautapu. The Auckland Education Board called tenders for additions, in brick, to the Belmont School Buildings; also for additions, in wood, to the Eureka School Building. Mr. J. Currie invited tenders for the erection of a residence at Kohimarama. Messrs Grierson and Andler called tenders for the erection of a residence, in wood, Selwin Road, Epsom. Mr. Daniel E. Patterson invited tenders for addition to a factory in Eden Terrace. Mr. Gerald E. Jones also called tenders for a residence at Epsom. The Waikato District Hospital and Charitable Aid Board invited tenders for (1) Kitchen Block, and (2) Nurses' quarters for Infectious Disease Wards. Messrs Wade and Wade invited tenders for improvements to the Whangarei Hotel, at Whangarei, and also to the Star Hotel, at Kawakawa.

CHRISTCHURCH.

A start is to be made shortly with the erection of the first building in Christchurch to construct in reinforced concrete. It will be a large warehouse and factory for the Wellington Woollen Company, will consist of four floors and a basement, and it is estimated to cost about £40,000. The building is to be erected in Lichfield Street.

Sir James Allen visited the Cashmere Sanatorium for consumptives recently. Speaking to a reporter Sir James stated that the additional accommodation being provided for consumptive soldiers is nearing completion, and it is hoped that it will be available in a few weeks.

During the month Messrs. Collins and Harman called tenders for the erection of a house, in brick, at Fendalton.

Messrs. England Bros. called tenders for the erection of buildings, Woolston, for the Kaipoi Woollen Company's extension scheme. Mr. J. S. Guthrie invited tenders for residence at Sumner. The same architect invited tenders for a Soldiers' Memorial Hall, at Mt. Somers. Mr. Roy Lovell-

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Smith invited tenders for the erection of a homestead at Rank's Peninsula. Mr. G. T. Lucas called tenders for the erection of warehouse and store in Lichfield Street. Tenders were invited for extensive alterations, in brick, to the factory of Messrs. Archibold Bros., Ltd. The Canterbury Education Board called tenders for the erection of a new Manual Training Centre, in brick, at Phillipstown.

DUNEDIN.

Dunedin Red Cross Society has resolved to erect a building at once in the Dunedin hospital grounds for the use of Major Piekerill and his dental staff. This building is to contain a room for the dental officer, one for the mechanic, also a plaster room, a dark room, and a photographer's room. The cost will be about £600.

Advice has been received by the council of Otago University from the Governor-General that £6000 would be available for the drill hall for the Officers' Training Corps and £1000 for equipment. The council's architect estimates the cost of the building at £6336, and the equipment at £450. The money is coming from the hospital ship fund, and the council resolved to ask His Excellency to allow the hall to be named Liverpool Hall.

Messrs. Mason and Wales called tenders for the erection of a residence, in brick, at Sunshine. Also alterations to the building of the Benevolent Institution. Mr. C. J. McKenzie, district engineer, called tenders for alterations and additions to the Milton Post Office, for the Public Works, Wellington.

WELLINGTON.

The Wellington Technical Education Board decided recently that competitive designs for a new technical college should be called for, the competition to be open to architects resident in New Zealand.

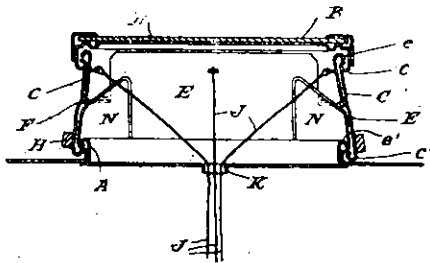
The announcement was made at a meeting lately of the Board of Governors of the Wellington Boys' and Girls' Colleges that five properties in Brook Street had been acquired for the extension of the Girls' College.

The Government is proceeding with the new building for the State Fire office, to designs prepared by Messrs. Hoggard and Prouse and W. H. Gummer.

Messrs. Hoggard and Prouse and W. H. Gummer called for tenders for alterations and additions to the Public Trust Office, Hawera. Also for alterations to the Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, Wellington. Mr. H. T. Barnes invites tenders for the erection of a residence at Hataitai. Messrs. Orichton and McKay invites tenders for the erection of a large four storey warehouse and offices, in steel frame and concrete, in Taranaki Street, for the Combined Buyers Ltd.

Patents of Interest to Builders.

SKYLIGHT—A patent, No. 40335, has been taken out by Arthur Hopkinson, of New Plymouth, New Zealand. The invention consists in constructing the frame with an opening



extending along each of its sides, and in providing a cover for such opening that is pivotally supported in the frame so that it may be turned to uncover the opening or may be left free to cover it.

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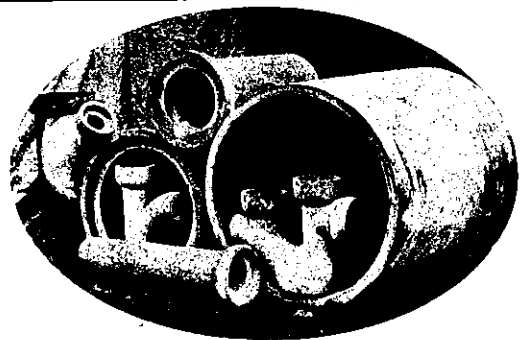
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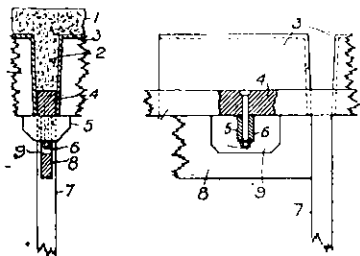
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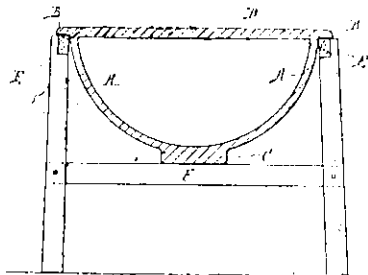
REINFORCED-CONCRETE FLOORS, DECKS, ETC., CONSTRUCTION—A patent, No. 40721, has been taken out by Evan Owen Williams, of London and Poole, England. According to this invention, use is made of the usual trough-shaped moulds employed for shaping the slabs and ribs of



movable supports arranged in connection with the scaffolding employed in such structures, so that while normally supporting the sides of the moulds these supports are capable of being readily displaced at any desired moment, in such manner that each individual mould may be instantly freed and removed in downward direction.

CONCRETE FLUMING—A patent, No. 40912, taken out by Walter Thomas Onion, of Parawai, Thames, relates to fluming so constructed that it may be supported upon trestle-framing or foundations of any required design and without the necessity of employing means for fastening the fluming thereto. The fluming is of any channel-shape in cross-section required, such, for instance, as semicircular, and along the outside of each edge is formed with a flange extending outwards for a short distance. These flanges serve as ledges that may be placed upon the horizontally extending members of a supporting trestle-frame so as to suspend the fluming-length between them and in a continuous line with the

remaining lengths of fluming to make the flume. Each legath is also formed with an integrally moulded block on its under-



side, the bottom of which extends in a horizontal line, and is adapted to rest upon a transverse member of the trestle-

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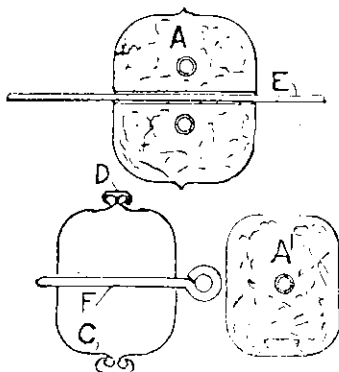
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frame and more securely support the fluming-length thereon. This block will allow for the fluming being laid and supported upon foundation or bed blocks of concrete or the like laid on the ground, thereby dispensing with a trestle-frame if so desired. The fluming-length, in addition, is formed with transversely extending brace-members extending across between its top edges and moulded integrally therewith.

CONCRETE POST—A patent, No. 41243, has been taken out by Lender Vincent Orbell, of Waitaki, New Zealand. It consists of a post made in a mould, which may be opened on hinges or taken apart, the said post providing for the



securing of both plain and barb wires, and also for anchors or foot-pieces. The post may have strips for stapling or suchlike uses cast in same, together with any other necessary holes.

Useful Recipes.

Cheap Varnish for Leather.

Mix well together equal quantity of gum water and white of egg. If the articles are to be banded, mix together a little water and white of egg; add less water than egg. Apply it with a camel's hair brush.

Gold Varnish for Leather.

Mix half a gallon of turpentine, 8 ounces gum sandrac, 8 ounces seed lac, 8 drams dragon's blood, 4 ounces turpentine, 8 ounces ground glass, and small quantity gamboge and turmeric. Put them in a bottle, then shake well, let it settle, pour off, and use the clear.

Red Wash for Bricks.

Dissolve 8 ounces best glue in 2 gallons hot water, and while it is hot add half a pound alum. Venetian red, Spanish brown, or yellow ochre to produce the colour.

Tarnished Brasses.

Brasses will not soon tarnish if they are wiped over with a little salt dissolved in vinegar after cleaning.

Fireproof Whitewash.

Mix 10 parts whitewash, 2 parts silicate of soda or potash, and a small solution of alum. Stir together before rising. The alum will prevent the wash from rubbing off.

Stucco Whitewash.

Take half a bushel clean unslaked lime, slack it with boiling water, cover it during the process. Strain the liquor through a fine sieve or strainer, add 1 peck of clean salt dissolved in hot water, 3 lbs. ground rice, to thin paste, and well stirred in boiling hot, 8 ounces best powdered Spanish whiting and 1 lb. best glue, dissolved in hot water.

Add 6 gallons of hot water to the whole mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days, covered from dirt. It should be put on quite hot. For this purpose it can be kept in a suitable kettle on a portable furnace. Half a pint will cover one square yard.

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Mr. Mitchell is an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He studied for 2½ years in London, and while there had practical experience with large constructional firms in the erection of theatres and steel structures, particularly in the erection of large munition buildings in England during the war period.

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a partner in the firm of Messrs. Clere & Williams (Architects and Structural Engineers, Wellington).

Mr. Williams is also an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects and a Member of the Concrete Institute, London. He is a Medallist in Building Construction and Sanitation of King's College University of London. He also studied his art in Paris for one year in the ateliers of Chiffot, Umbdenstock and Gromort, and in Belgium and Italy.

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