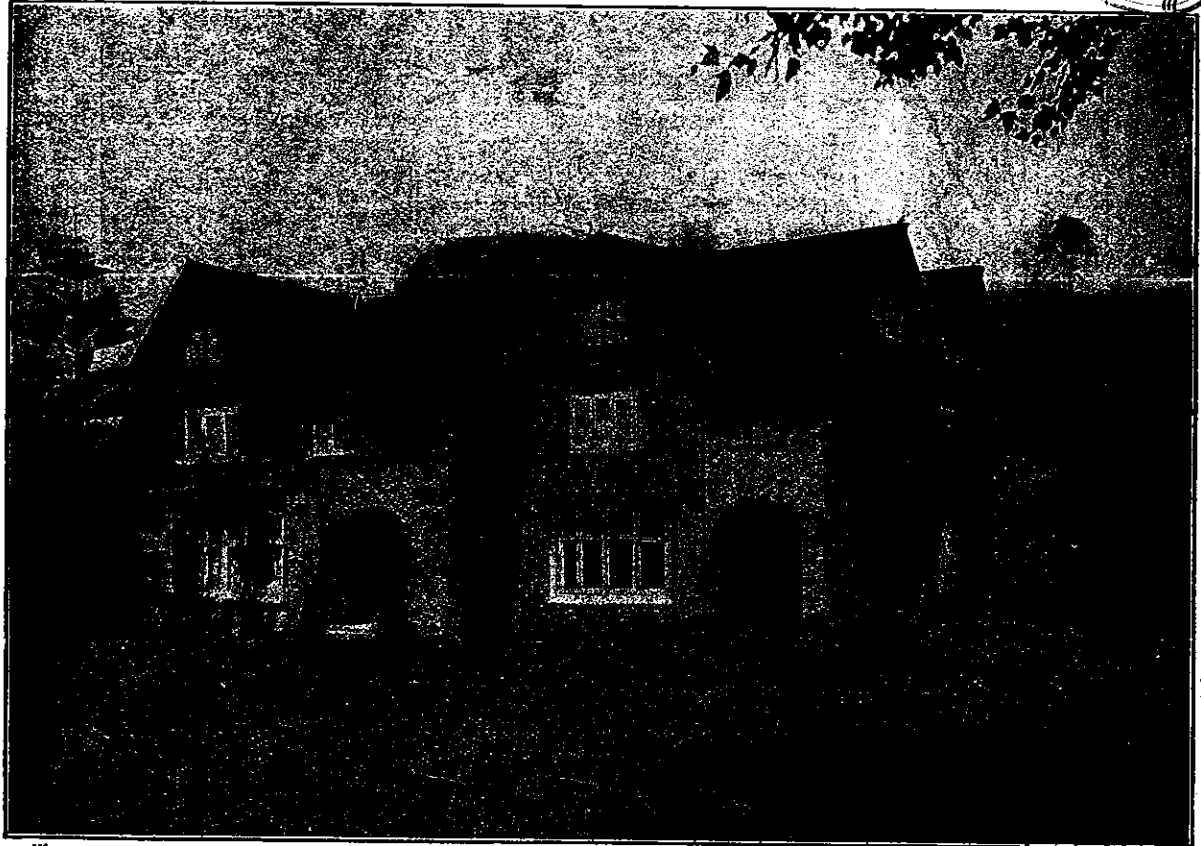
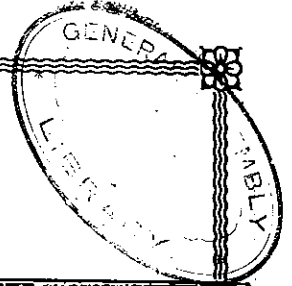


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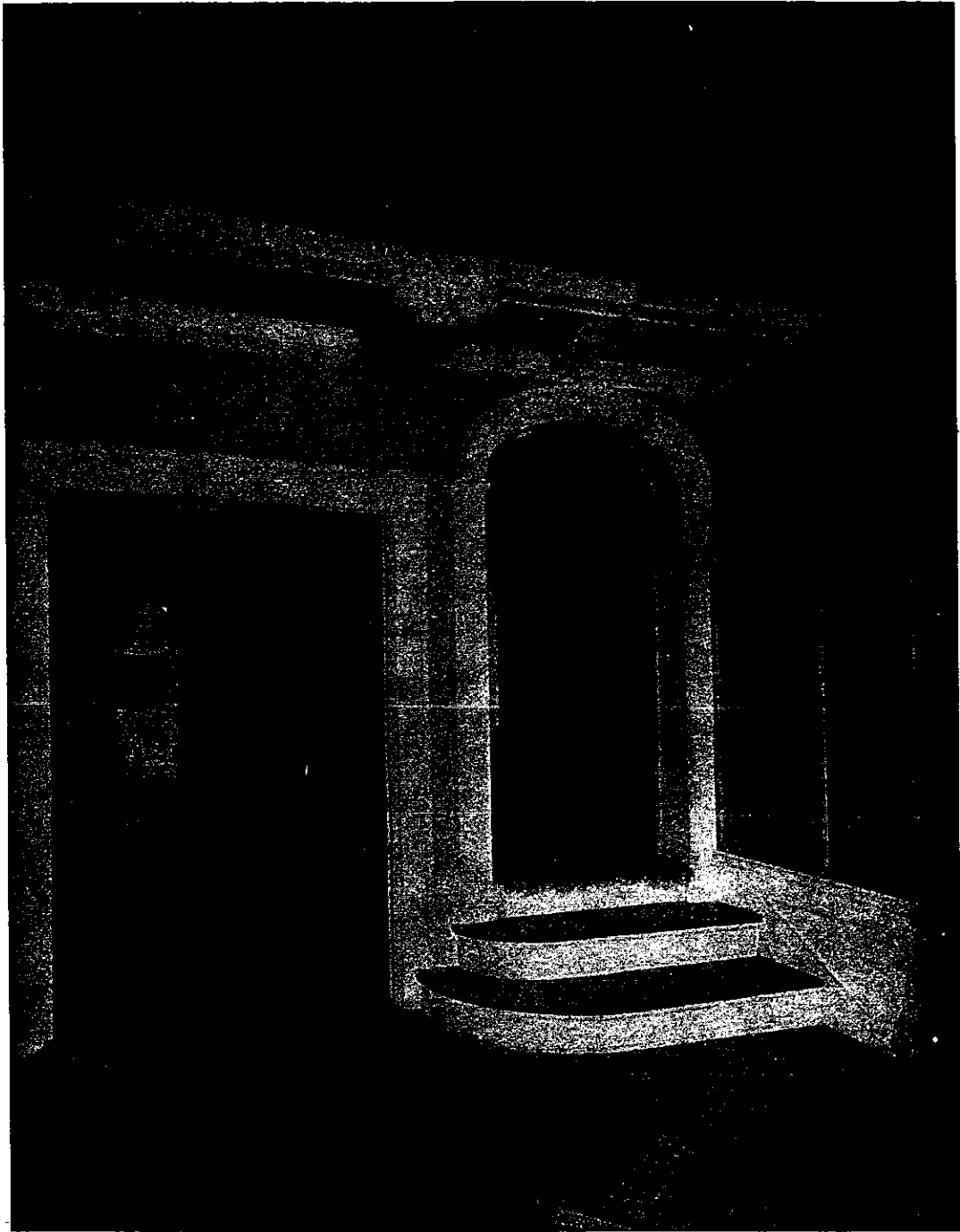
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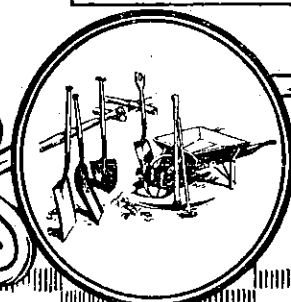
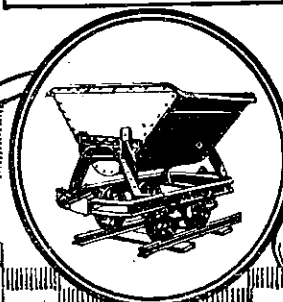
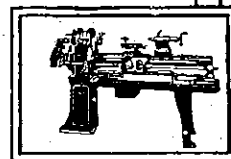
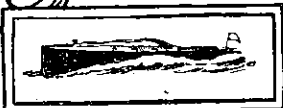
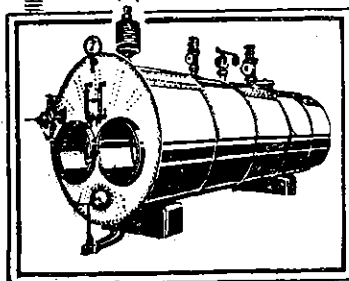
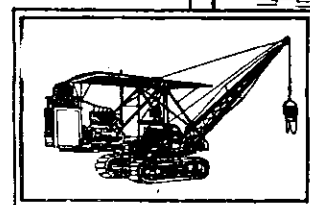
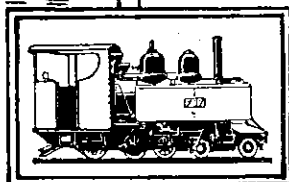
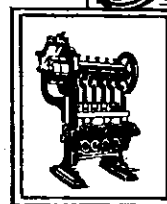
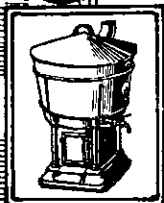
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To Our Advertisers—All copy for advertising matter must be in our hands by the 10th of the month preceding publication, otherwise no responsibility with regard to insertion will be undertaken.

The Editor will at all times be glad to receive Illustrated Articles on subjects of interest for consideration, provided the articles are short and to the point, and the facts authentic.

Should subscribers continue to receive copies of this journal after expiry of current year, it will be accepted as an intimation that they are desirous of subscribing for a further period of twelve months.

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Our 67th Competition.

We offer a prize of £1 1s. for the design adjudged the best for a

SMALL HOUSE,

in the suburbs of a town.

The object of this competition is to attempt to produce a plan of a house, which will be as labour-saving as possible, consistent with comfort and appearance.

In these days of high costs, when most families have to economise to a great extent, and also where the household duties have to be carried out by the householders themselves (domestic assistance being practically unobtainable), it is essential that all unnecessary work and running up and down stairs, and along passages be eliminated. Consequently a one-storey house, with two rooms in the roof, will be more easily worked than the usual two-storey house. For the same reason the orthodox drawing room will be dispensed with, also the kitchen, which being usually some little way from the dining room, entails a great deal of carrying dishes, etc., backwards and forwards. In short, anything which can be done to save unnecessary work, and yet preserve the self respect and aesthetic feelings of the family, should be embodied in the plans. The elevations should be simple in detail yet interesting in their massing. Careful proportioning of windows and other features costs nothing, but makes all the difference to the general effect.

Schedule of Rooms required:—Living room about 20 x 16, with open brick fireplace. North aspect. Bay window. Opening direct off this, and separated therefrom by sliding doors, a kitchenette about 8 x 6, with gas cooker and gas hot water system, sink and bench. Opening off this a small bedroom about 100 super feet. Pantry about 50 super feet, with safe ventilated to open air. South aspect. Small back porch with glass door. Wash house, (gas boiler), coal house, and small combined workshop and tool house off the porch. One bedroom about 18 x 14,

with East and North aspect—fireplace. One bedroom about 14 x 12—fireplace. Bath room about 9 x 7, with extra door to outside. W.C. close to bath room. Linen cupboard about 30 super feet. Verandah about 12 x 7 with access from living room, and not at front door. N. and W. aspect. To be planned so as not to interfere with direct sunshine to any room. Small front vestibule and small hall. Stairs to attic to start adjacent to living room door. To be kept as simple as possible, about 2 ft. 6 in. wide, close to balustrade, etc., to save dusting. Attic plan—Two bedrooms about 16 x 14 each. A fireplace in one balcony on sunny side. Small sink in recess. Box room. Cupboard on landing. Materials of brick or concrete, slate or tiled roof. The site faces N., and is a chain wide. Drawings required.—Plans of both floors. Four elevations. One section. Roof plan in conjunction with Attic plan. Drains to be indicated. Scale one eighth of an inch to one foot, all to be finished in ink, coloured and shaded. Sheets to be rolled drawing-side out.

Mr. Basil Hooper, A.R.I.B.A., of Dunedin, has kindly set this subject and will adjudicate.

Designs must be sent in finished as above under a *nom-de-plume*, addressed to the Editor "N.Z. Building Progress," 22, Wingfield Street, Wellington, and clearly marked "Sixty-seventh" Competition on outside, with a covering letter giving competitor's name, and address of employer. Designs must be sent in by October 27th.

Our 68th Competition.

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MEASURED DRAWING

of an Architectural feature to the outside of a building, such as an Entrance Doorway, a Porchway an Oriel Bay, etc.

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Marks will be given for excellence of subject chosen, draughtsmanship and general quality of work submitted. Drawings may be shaded in pencil or finished in wash.

Mr. H. Mandeno, of Dunedin, has kindly set this subject

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Official Journal of the Dominion Federated Sawmillers' Association (Incorp.)

CHAS. E. WHEELER - Editor

WELLINGTON, AUCKLAND, CHRISTCHURCH, AND DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND, SEPTEMBER, 1920.

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A PROVED SUCCESS.

The wisdom of the New Zealand Government in deciding, ten years ago, to keep the control of the country's water-power resources in the hands of the State is splendidly exemplified in the latest financial returns of the Lake Coleridge scheme. Altogether, a sum of £422,076 has been spent on this undertaking, and it is now paying its way, including the provision of depreciation and interest on capital. But the most important point for the public is that power is being supplied at absolutely cost price, with no profits to private individuals. If Coleridge had been a private concern, it would have become a gold mine, for coal is so expensive that the charge for electrical power could have been doubled, and still show an advantage over steam. The plant generated 33 million units of electricity last year, which would have taken £120,000 in coal alone to generate by steam, to say nothing of the trouble in haulage, the smoke nuisance, and the possibility—nay, the certainty—of interruption due to shortage of supplies. It is reliably estimated that the saving in fuel to the public of Canterbury is in the neighbourhood of £300,000, for which they have paid to the Department £45,831, or allowing for the distributing cost of the twelve retailing authorities, about £110,000. The shipping and handling alone of the above 45,000 tons of coal per year (150 tons per day) would have been a large item. And apart from the saving, the comfort that has been given in ten thousand homes, the increasing efficiency in dozens of workshops and factories and the security and reliability of the hydro-electric power supply during the trying period of the railway restrictions are advantages of even greater importance to the consumers than the cash saving of £200,000. We are glad to see that the Government is whole-heartedly in favour of developing the country's water-power resources, for it means, not only a diminution of dependence on coal, but the most practical encouragement which could be given to the development of much needed manufactures in the Dominion.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHITECTS' SUCCESS.

Big things are being done in housing in England, and it is very gratifying to find that two young New Zealand architects, Messrs H. L. Massey and A. P. Morgan, (Associate members of the N.Z. Institute of Architects) are in the midst of the movement. They are engaged on a scheme for mass production of houses. It is proposed to erect 2,000 to 3,000 houses straight away. The ideal in planning will be labour-saving. Most of the houses will be of five rooms, with kitchen, scullery, and conveniences, and it is proposed to arrange the living room and "den" so that they can be thrown open by a sliding or folding door. The bedrooms will have built-in wardrobes. Concrete will be used even for the roof, which will be flat. The layout is to be on garden-suburb lines, and there will be no front fences, as it is intended to have the whole frontages and roads kept up by the estate. No doubt Mr. Massey will be able to turn to good account his very fine designs which won the "Daily Mail" prize last year. Both Mr. Massey and his partner were members of the Auckland Students' Association before the war. We feel sure our architect readers wish their colleagues well in their work, some illustrations of which we will reproduce in our next issue.

* * *

BRITISH ENTERPRISE.

We welcome the proposal to organise a big travelling exhibition of British manufacturers' products, which in due course will make its appearance in New Zealand. The Home manufacturer is not so deadly dull in his methods as is sometimes made out. We had one example of his efficiency in connection with the contract for the electrification of the five-mile Otira tunnel, where the tendering was extremely close between an American syndicate, and a group of British electrical firms—each firm a specialist in some particular line, and all combining to provide a complete equipment for a job worth about £400,000. The British group won because it could furnish a better and more reliable installation, at a slightly lower cost than its American competitor, and it could also undertake to finish the work within the stipulated time of eighteen months. However, colonial users of British manufactures have a number of suggestions to make to their British suppliers, and the perambulating exhibition, which will, we suppose, be accompanied by capable representatives of the exhibiting firms, will afford the needed opportunities. For instance, the Master Painters of the Dominion are already laying in wait for the exhibitors with a complaint which surely has only to be mentioned to be immediately remedied. They wish to obtain better treatment and consideration of their needs from British manufacturers than has been the case up to the present time, more particularly in reference to paper hangings. At each centre a deputation of master painters and wall-paper merchants will wait upon the Exhibition Commissioners and impress upon

them that the trade desired to give preference to British trade, but unless certain grievances were reduced it would be impossible to do so. A speaker at the recent annual meeting of the Association stated that they were systematically robbed by most British wall-paper merchants to the extent of about 10 per cent., through papers being 10½ to 11 yards in length instead of 12 yards, as alleged in the various price lists. The same applies to friezes—8½ yards instead of 9 yards—though why the friezes were different lengths from wall-papers nobody knew. It would suit the trade and the markets very much better if 12 yards guaranteed were the length of all paper and friezes. The shortage, we are relieved to find, is a general practice and not confined to any particular firm or branch and is also prevalent in Canada and America.

* * *

ROADS—AND ROADS.

The Waimari County Council worked up quite an imposing degree of indignation over a proposal of the Labour Department to subdivide an area of land for workers' dwellings at Papanui, Christchurch. It was alleged that a slum was going to be imposed on the district because the settlement would be provided with roads having less than 40 feet of macadam. The plan of this subdivision shows that road space for the statutory width of 66 feet is reserved, but that it is intended to put in a strip of macadam sufficiently wide to carry the traffic of a residential area. The remaining space will be grassed, and the roads lined with trees. Thus, instead of having a dust-creating waste of 40 feet, there will be a much narrower width of roading, and sufficient green-sward on either side to trap the dust. The houses will be placed on allotments having a 66 feet frontage. If this is slum planning, then we hope to see more of it in New Zealand! The Labour Department has probably had to contrive its subdivision with a keen eye to economy, but it has done better than we could have hoped from that quarter. The local objection is enforced by the perfectly valid argument that a full-width road is insisted on in connection with private subdivisions, and that the Government is defying the law. It is a stupid law which provides for no differentiation between main streets and secondary streets, and it should be altered as soon as possible. The fact that a Government department flies in the face of a statute provides a good argument in favour of this clause in the Town Planning Act of the future. As the Papanui subdivision is a compact block, we hope that the Labour Department will do away with front fences, and employ a gardener to keep up the whole of the lawns fronting the roadways. The expense, spread over the whole estate, would be extremely small, while the advantage to the householders in having a smart, well-kept residential area would well repay the small addition to their rent or purchase instalment. This method is being adopted in many of the latest schemes projected in England.

Orakei: Model Garden Suburb.

By G. M. FOWLDS, Junr.

By its acquisition of approximately 500 acres of the native settlement and reservation at Orakei, the Government has a unique opportunity of providing an object lesson in garden city planning.

The commanding situation of the site and its proximity within three miles of Auckland, its eventual and alternative transportation connections of boat, road, rail and tram, admit of wonderful possibilities.

There is no reason why this suburb should not be a "Mecca" for officials and citizens interested in the more perfect designing of our cities.

Though the years are now passing since the Government completed the purchase of the block, the intentions of the authorities have not yet been published. By now steps should have been taken for the inauguration of a Town Planning Dept., and the engagement of recognised city designers whose services would also be available to local corporations.

A magnificent property with a splendid scope should not be left to the tender mercies of the officials of the Public Works Dept. If qualified men have not yet been arranged for, then an open competition should be set in motion.

It has been reported that the Government has declined to make any contributions towards the cost of a road to be made in conjunction with the proposed railway deviation which passes the estate. This is a most short-sighted stand, because a direct road would tremendously enhance the value of the suburb and would be reflected in the increased land values. An esplanade, with its objective at St. Heliers Bay, would be a valuable asset for Greater Auckland, and particularly for the complete development of the Orakei suburb.

Presumably the Government will not dispose indiscriminately of the sections, and will retain the title by operating under some form of Glasgow lease, otherwise speculators will come in and largely defeat the main purpose to be achieved.

In England considerable value has been derived from the provision of a number of garden cities which were the result of definite planning by companies or interested bodies, and the names of some of these as Bournville, Port Sunlight and Letchworth would be familiar to many. In these settlements the originating trust has retained the freehold and therefore reserved to itself for meeting the cost of extension the rise in land values consequent upon its enterprise and expenditure of capital.

By their retention of the unearned increment which, under ordinary conditions would be absorbed by a few individuals, the promoters have

been enabled to provide more extensive community services.

Naturally the best results will be achieved, and the progress of the suburb secured by avoiding all rates on improvements which would be involved under the system of rating on the capital or annual value.

No rates should be imposed on buildings or improvements in order to encourage the erection and maintenance of attractive houses etc., and the general embellishments of surroundings. This is a very vital point. We should be guided by the example of large cities like Sydney and Vancouver, which have appreciated the force of the claim. A study of New Zealand figures reveals the fact that in those areas which exempt improvements, there is a higher percentage of improvements, viz: more and better houses and shops. Further, this system is just and equitable to all classes of ratepayers.

Following up this idea there is another feature which contains interesting possibilities. There is no doubt that direct road access would be a desirable advantage, and if a tramway was provided for at the same time, the construction of these would immediately add thousands of pounds to the unimproved value of the land, which would be benefited proportionately to its proximity to the tram and main road. Obviously the occupiers who are not putting up the expenditure for these projects have no moral right to this increase in values, and the State, therefore, as actual owner, might collect this fund which has accrued, to meet the cost of the road and the running expenses of the trams. The trams could therefore be run free because they are only horizontal elevators. Vertical elevators are free to all who care to use them, and the cost is met by a charge spread over the adjoining tenants.

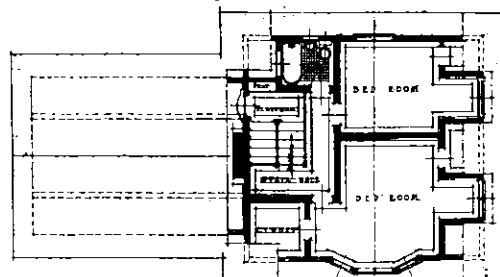
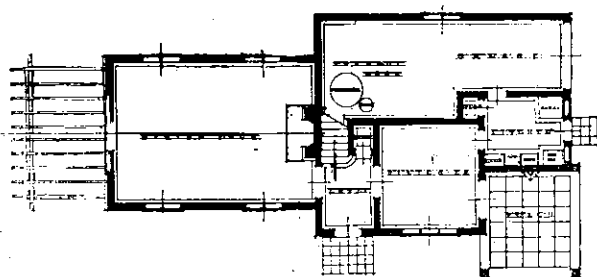
There are a number of other features which deserve early consideration in the development of Orakei. In the general layout an endeavour should be made to leave a belt of unused land between Orakei and the adjoining districts. This might be planted with various trees, and the whole block, in view of its present bareness, will require an immediate afforestation programme. Obviously the scheme of subdivision will avoid the stereotype rectangular or gridironing, and have regard to the contour of the area.

The streets should be classified into arterial ways, main roads and secondary streets. In the minor streets, where the metalling will be the minimum, wide strips of grass should be left to be planted with trees at intervals. As by its physical

configuration, Orakei will be a self-contained suburb, giving opportunities for its own community life, a civic centre should be planned. Here the buildings of a public nature might be grouped in a generous park setting. At other points, particularly road intersections which ought to have wide angles, small reservations should be left.

ous provision should be made for the reservation of land for the use of the public along the foreshore.

The efficient development of Orakei is a valuable prospective asset for the whole of the Dominion, and should be promptly proceeded with under the auspices of either the State or the municipality.



An English Cottage, in which Metal Lath was used as a Stucco base, on wood studs, back plastered.

From the commencement, a definite industrial area should be earmarked, and disagreeable industries should be barred. For numerous reasons a licensed hotel would be a most undesirable feature. Regulations covering advertising displays should be carefully drawn. In the subdivision, very small sections should be avoided. "Jerry-built" houses must be precluded, and the indiscriminate mixing of shops and houses ought to be restricted. The erection of front and side dividing fences should be discouraged which would materially add to the appearance of the thoroughfares.

In view of the extensive waterfront and the glaring examples of other seaside resorts, gener-

Houses v. Flats.

The erection of tenement houses or the conversion of existing dwellings into flats, in the Remuera district, Auckland, is not regarded favourably by the civic authorities. An application for permission to erect alterations to a house in Clonburn Road, with the object of using it as an apartment house, was declined by the City Council last month. The city engineer, Mr. W. E. Bush, reporting on the matter, stated that the city solicitor was now drafting a by-law to prevent the erection of flats, or the conversion of dwellings into flats, in the Remuera district.

Education Department Architect.

Mr. J. T. MAIR, A.R.I.B.A., of Wellington, Appointed.

It gives us much pleasure to note that the Minister of Education, Mr. C. J. Parr, has appointed Mr. J. T. Mair, A.R.I.B.A., of Wellington as its architect. Mr. Mair's services were taken advantage of by the Defence Department in July 1918, to supervise the hospital buildings, and we feel sure the Government has done a good thing for the country in appointing him architect for the erection of school buildings. Previous to 1918 Mr. Mair was in private practice in Wellington, and some of his work has appeared from time to time in the pages of this journal—notably the fine brick church he designed for Invercargill.

Mr. Mair is a New Zealander, born in Invercargill, where he received his first architectural training. He was for several years on the staff of the Chief Engineer, N.Z. Railways, and in 1906, commenced a two years course of study at the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., where he gained a special certificate in architecture.

While in America, Mr. Mair was employed for some time as designer to the school architect, Richmond, Virginia, and later on the design staff of George B. Post and Sons, architects, New York, as assistant to Mr. G. B. Ford, the now celebrated American authority on housing and town planning. He later proceeded to London for examination by the R.I.B.A., and afterwards returned to New Zealand. He is a Fellow of the N.Z. Institute of Architects.

Soldiers' Timber Mill.

Some months ago 13 discharged soldiers from Hokitika, all with experience in the sawmilling industry, banded together, and, with advances from the Repatriation Department, purchased a sawmill and two sections of good bush at Inangahua. Although the bush is within 24 miles of Westport, the gap in the railway necessitates carting five miles to Inangahua, thence by rail 76 miles to Greymouth. Five directors govern the venture, which is run on a business basis, and with the economical methods adopted, the timber will cost 12s 6d per 100ft. The output is 6000ft daily.

"Commonsense Homes for New Zealanders."

Owing to an oversight in our recent publication, "Commonsense Homes for New Zealanders," the letters "F.R.I.B.A.," were placed after Mr. Reginald Ford's name on page 14, instead of "F.N.Z.I.A." Mr. Ford writes us pointing out the error, and we wish it to be clearly understood that the error was made in our office. Our apologies are due to Mr. Ford for any inconvenience that may have been caused through this mistake.

New Hotel for Masterton.

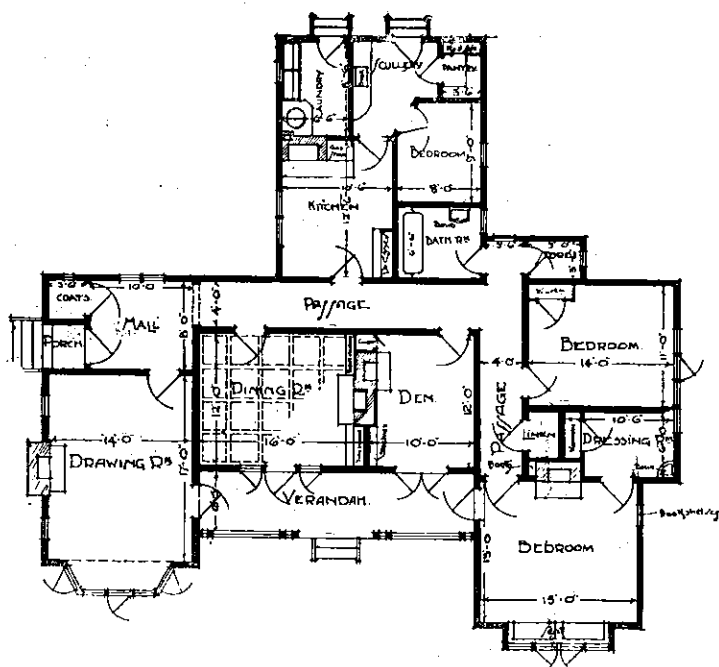
For full ten years past it has been recognised that the one important element required to make Masterton the centre of gravitation that by nature it was designed to be was that of hotel accommodation. The closing of the licensed hotels by the will of the people left a gap that required to be filled, and visitors have continually remarked upon the failure of town and country residents to make provision for the proper accommodation of those who would be glad to make Masterton a holiday rendezvous and a resort for health.

It is of interest in this connection to know that a company has been formed and registered, known as the "Hotel Midland, Limited," having for its object the establishment in Masterton of an hotel that is worthy of this progressive town and district. The capital of the company is £20,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £1 each. A lease of the central and popular premises known as the Club Hotel has been secured for a period of ten years, with a right of renewal and a first refusal to purchase. It is proposed to convert this hotel into an up-to-date and luxuriously equipped hostelry, and to make it an institution which will be sought alike by travellers, country settlers, and those in search of a home away from the bustle and hustle of city life. The name of the hotel is to be the "Hotel Midland," and the aim of the company will be to conduct the institution in such a manner as will make it a not unworthy rival of institutions in various parts of the world bearing a similar title.

The company proposes to expend a sum of £5000 in transforming the building into a thoroughly modern hotel, possessing all the comforts and conveniences of up-to-date institutions. The interior is to be cleansed and renovated throughout. Wash-hand basins fitted with hot and cold water will be in the bedrooms, and the whole building will be brilliantly lighted with electricity. A wide, partially glassed-in balcony is to be erected, extending to the edge of the footpath, and running the full length of the building. This balcony, besides substantially improving the appearance of the hotel, will be convenient for afternoon teas, and will furnish extra accommodation for special occasions. The entrance to the building is also to be enlarged and made attractive.

A special feature of the renewed edifice will be the furnishings, upon which it is proposed to expend a sum of from £6000 to £7000. A reception room is to be specially furnished and decorated, and reserved for "at homes" and private parties. This should appeal to those ladies of the district who desire to entertain their friends in town.

The prospectus of the company has been issued, and already a most gratifying response has been received. Mr. G. W. Sellar, F.I.A.N.Z., is the secretary of the company, and from him the fullest particulars may be obtained.



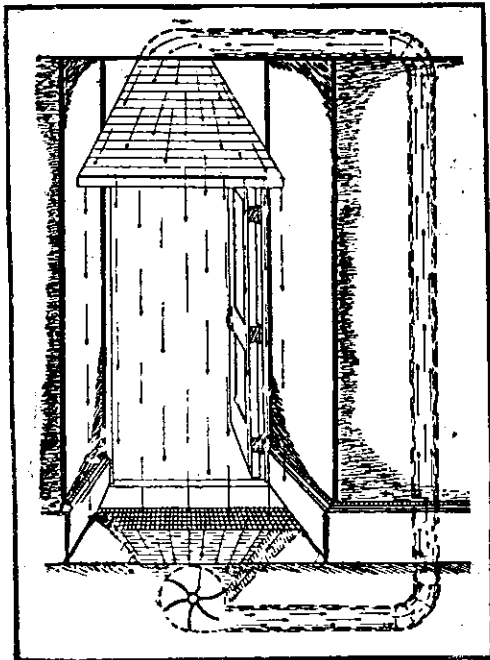
Residence built in Watson Street, Karori, to design by W. Gray Young, Architect, Wellington.

Reprinted from "Commonsense Homes for New Zealanders."

Door Made of Wind.

"Doorless doors" that make flyscreens unnecessary and keep out rain and snow without other agency than that of a properly directed air current are described by H. S. Knowlton in "Electrical Mercandising" (published in New York, U.S.A.). They are the invention, he says, of a Boston mechanical engineer, Henry H. Cummings, who is also the inventor of the ship log which was generally installed on vessels of the United States Navy during the war. We read:

"As shown in the accompanying diagram, the 'doorless door' consists of a motor-driven fan installed below or behind a grill in the entrance of a store or other building and arranged to draw air downward from the upper portion of the doorway, whence it is carried by a duct to a hood at the top of the entrance and then discharged downward,



THE "DOORLESS DOOR."

It has been used in an experimental installation winter and summer to keep out insects, rain, snow, and cold air. Meanwhile absence of the closed door resulted in increasing trade by about one-third. A motor operates the blower.

completing the cycle. A quarter-horse-power motor driving a sixteen-inch fan and connected with a nine-to-twelve-inch diameter duct provides a current of air under about three-inch water-pressure, which is unnoticed by persons standing in the doorway, but which is most effective in keeping out insects, rain, snow, and cold air. The use of the equipment enables close regulation to be made, with ease, of the interior temperature of the room, and the absence of a closed door, winter and summer, in a trial installation actually increased trade by one-third. The cost of operation is about two cents per hour."

New Training College for Christchurch.

A grant of £25,000 has been made by the Education Department for a new training college, and at a meeting of the Board early this month a letter was received from Mr. Opie, as one of the committee set up to report on this matter, expressing the opinion that the original site in Montreal street should be selected, and the Department urged to proceed with the building at once. The secretary reported that, in accordance with the Board's direction, urgent application had been made to the Department for an adequate grant to be set on one side for the new building. After some discussion Mr. Andrews moved: 'That the new training college be built on the Montreal site.' Mr. Banks moved as an amendment: 'That the new training college be erected on the Shirley site, at the corner of Hill's road.' The amendment was lost, Mr. Andrews' motion being carried, Mr. Banks dissenting."



EVERYBODY'S SERENADE.

"Come down, Miranda, from the Veranda; All de folks are waiting yah to give you a welcome."

"Daily Express" London

New School for Auckland.

A tender for the new brick school to be erected in Curran Street, Ponsonby, a short distance from Point Erin Park, has been accepted by the Auckland Education Board, the amount of the contract being £21,345. This sum is covered by a grant authorised by Cabinet. An additional grant has been made toward the cost of excavations and improvements to the ground, a work upon which the board has spent a considerable sum. A third grant has been authorised to cover the cost of furniture.

The Rome Scholarships.

With a view to enabling our young New Zealand architectural students an opportunity of competing for the Rome Scholarships, we publish the following particulars of the scholarships which are awarded by the British School at Rome (London office, No. 1 Lowther Gardens, London S.W. 7). The scholarships are of the value of £250 per annum for three years and are awarded for architecture, sculpture, engraving and decorative painting:—

Scheme of Competition for the Rome Scholarship in Architecture, offered by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and for the Henry Jarvis Studentship, offered by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Rome Scholarship will be of the value of £250 per annum, and will be ordinarily tenable at the British School at Rome for three years. Candidates must be British subjects and less than 30 years of age on 1st July, 1921. (Admission to compete may be granted at the absolute discretion of the Faculty to candidates over 30 years of age provided they have spent in War Service at least that number of years by which their age exceeds 30.)

The Jarvis Studentship will be of the value of £250 per annum, and will be ordinarily tenable at the British School at Rome for two years. This Studentship will be confined to Students or Associates of the R.I.B.A. (see section B), but otherwise the condition of the two awards will be the same.

The competition, which will be conducted by the Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome will be in two stages.

A—An Open Examination.

B—A Final Competition, open to not more than ten candidates selected from those competing in the Open Examination.

A.—THE OPEN EXAMINATION.

Competitors should notify the Honorary General Secretary, British School at Rome, 1 Lowther Gardens, London, S.W. 7, of their intention to compete in this Examination as early as possible, and in any case not later than the 31st December, 1920, and with such notification must enclose a certificate of birth.

The subject for this Examination is a "National Pantheon."

A domed structure of surpassing dignity and beauty, the dome to have an internal diameter of 130 feet, and the structure to be erected in a lake covering 1,000 acres.

It is to be approached by a causeway designed so that a funeral car can be rolled into the building, and will stand in the centre of the building under the dome.

The centre of the building cannot be more than 800 feet from the shore.

The object of the Pantheon is to give equality of record, irrespective of all creeds, to the names of those who have rendered, and may yet render, great service to the Empire.

The ground surrounding the lake is Park-like and generally level and featureless, save for the ancient trees, and the great avenue, running West to East, terminates on the shore of the lake.

The water level is 2 feet in Winter and 5 feet in Summer below this avenue. Public opinion will not allow any of the trees to be destroyed, so there is no space on the land practical for building.

No accommodation is required for caretakers, etc., as the existing Park Establishment is amply sufficient to provide all necessary services and control.

The drawings required, which should be no larger than is necessary to illustrate the scheme to the scales given, are:—

To 16 feet to 1 inch scale—

Plan of the building and causeway.

Two elevations.

One section.

To 2 feet to 1 inch scale—

Detail showing part elevation and part section, with plan of parts.

On a sheet not greater than 400 square inches an isometrical drawing in part section and part elevation to show the organic conception of the structure as a whole.

Optional:—To 2 feet to 1 inch scale—

A sketch design for the funeral car which should have a wheel base of 14 feet by 7 feet.

A short descriptive report must accompany the design.

The general drawings may be finished in ink or pencil.

Each design must bear a motto, and must be accompanied by an envelope enclosing the name of the competitor.

Drawings must not be executed as part of a school course, and the competitor must submit a written statement to the effect that this regulation has been complied with, together with a declaration that the work has been done by his own hand.

The drawings, together with the above mentioned documents, must be sent to the Honorary General Secretary, British School at Rome, c/o The Secretary, Royal Institute of British Archi-

fects, 9 Conduit-street, W. 1, and must reach him not later than noon on 31st January, 1921. Drawings must be sent and will be returned at the expense of the competitor. Due care will be taken of all drawings submitted but the Faculty will not hold themselves responsible for any loss or damage.

B.—THE FINAL COMPETITION.

This competition will be held *en loge* in London and particulars regarding it will be announced hereafter.

The successful candidate in this competition will be recommended for appointment to the Rome Scholarship, and the Student or Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects who is placed next in order of merit will be recommended for appointment to the Jarvis Studentship.

GENERAL.

The Faculty reserve to themselves the right, at their absolute discretion, to exclude any candidate from the competition, to alter any of the conditions, periods, dates or times herein specified, and to decline to hold the final competition, or to select any candidate for it, or to make any recommendation for the awards.

The Faculty also reserve to themselves the right to publish photographic reproductions of, or exhibit any of the works submitted by competitors.

EVELYN SHAW,

Hon. General Secretary.

Office of

The British School at Rome,

1, Lowther Gardens, London, S.W. 7.

May, 1920.

THE ROME SCHOLARSHIP IN SCULPTURE.

(Offered by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851).

The value is £250 per annum, tenable three years at the British School at Rome. Open only to British subjects less than 30 years of age. Returned soldiers over 30 can compete provided they spent in war service at least that number of years by which their age exceeds 30. The competition is divided into two stages—an Open Competition and a Final Competition, restricted to four selected from those competing in the open examination.

For the open examination competitors must submit—(1) A model of a nude figure in round from life, half life size; (2) a model in bas-relief of not less than two figures, two feet six inches by one foot six inches; (3) four drawings from life (two nude, one draped, one of hands and feet, life size), must be on paper thirty by twenty inches; (4) some drawings or photos, or both, or original works by the candidate; (5) not less than two photos or drawings of designs for decorative purposes with architectural features.

All models and design to be the personal work of the candidates, who should notify the Hon. Secretary at the London office not later than December 31, 1920, and enclose a certificate of birth.

Models to be cast in plaster, and, together with drawings and photographs (which must be unframed and unglazed), and addressed to the Hon. General Secretary, British School at Rome, care of James Bourlet and Sons, Ltd., Nassau-street, London, W., and delivered at that address not later than noon on 31st January, 1921. The words "Scholarship in Sculpture" to be clearly marked on the outside of each case. The names and addresses of competitors must be attached to each work. All works to be forwarded at candidates' expense, and will be returned at their expense. The Faculty undertakes no responsibility.

The final competition will be held in London. The subject will consist of a design for a figure, group, or relief, as determined by the Faculty, for a given purpose, and to a given scale. Eight weeks will be allowed for the execution, during which time candidates will be provided with studio accommodation and given an allowance of £2 per week towards cost of models, etc.

The Faculty reserve the right to exclude any candidate and to alter conditions, periods, dates, etc., and to publish photographic reproductions of, or to exhibit, any work submitted.

ROME SCHOLARSHIP IN ENGRAVING.

(Offered by the British School in Rome).

Value £250 for three years at the B.S. at Rome. Candidates to be under 30 years of age on July 1, 1921. Soldier competitors have the same advantages as beforementioned. The open competition requires four of the following categories, and not more than six drawings in all, the figure composition being obligatory:—(a) Figure Composition; (d) Figure Drawing; (c) Drawing of Head; (d) Drawing of Animal; (e) Drawing of Landscape; (f) Drawing of Architecture. The competitors are to submit six prints, of which four must be their own original design, including the figure subject. Two of the prints may be reproductions of another's work. The rest of the conditions the same as in Sculpture.

The final competition will be restricted to four, and will be held in London. Full details will be available later.

ROME SCHOLARSHIP IN DECORATIVE PAINTING.

(Offered by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851).

Value, £250 per annum for three years, open only to British subjects under 30 years of age (excepting soldier competitors) on July 1, 1920. The open competition calls for—(1) Two figure compositions in colour, suitable for wall decoration, and a full-sized uncoloured cartoon of a portion of

one of these; (2) one painting of a head and one painting of a figure from the life in oil or tempera; (3) drawings of the nude from life; (4) sketches of designs for decorative purposes, which should include some architectural studies. Not more than twelve works may be submitted in all. All other conditions the same as in other competitions.

The final competition will be held in London, and the subject will consist of a design for a wall decoration to fill a given space for a given purpose, and to a given scale. The rest the same as other final competitions.

It is to be feared that the information has arrived too late to be of much use to New Zealanders who would like to compete; however, we give the matter publicity on the chance that some of our young men may contrive to manage it.

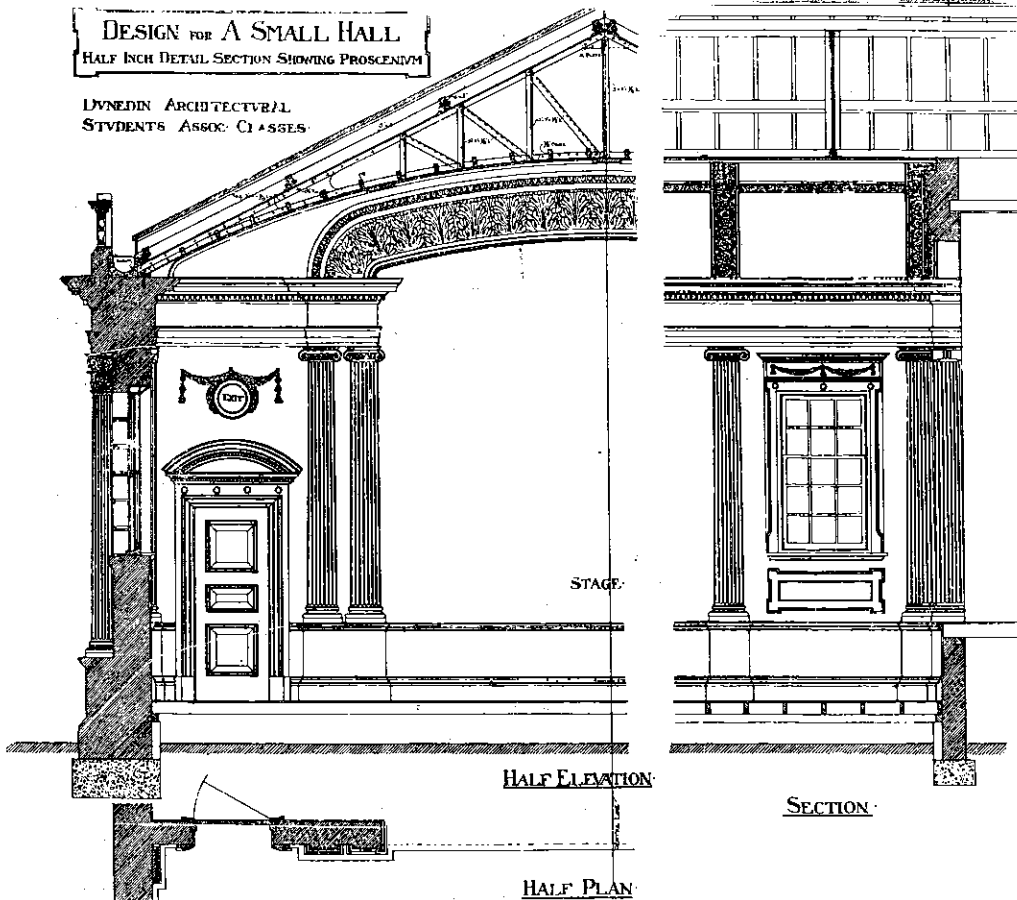
Here and There.

A school of Forestry for Canterbury was advocated by the chairman of the Ashburton County Council, at the Council's last monthly meeting. Mr. W. T. Lill supported the chairman, and moved:

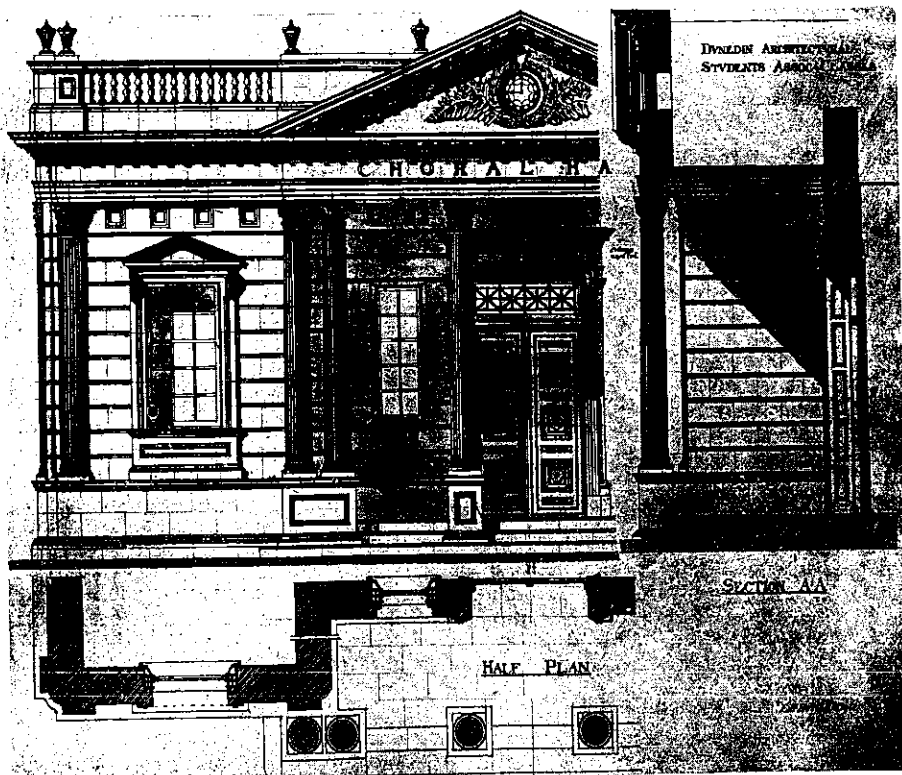
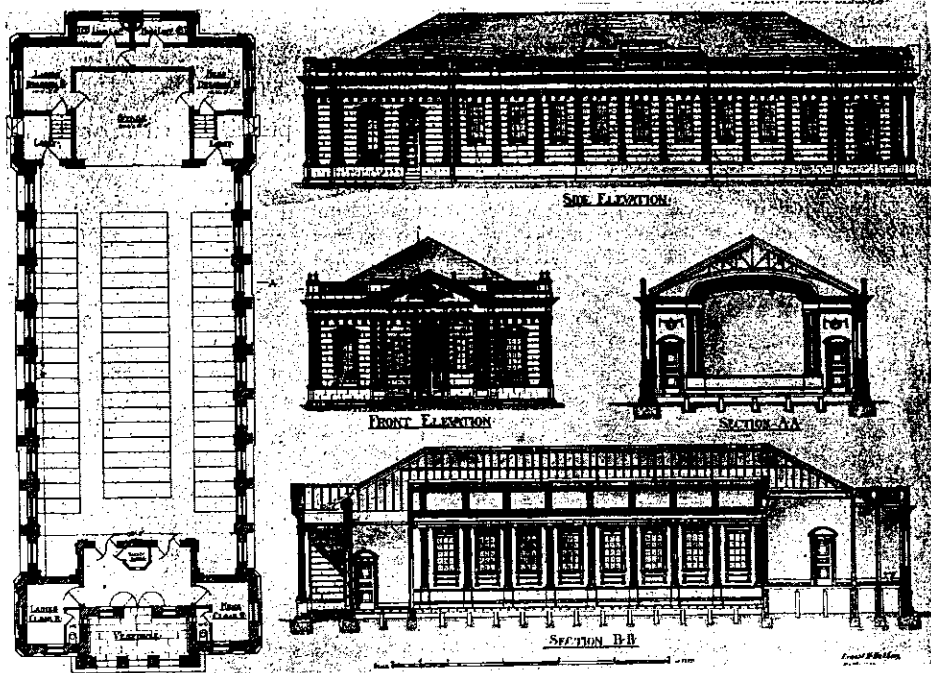
"That the Council uphold the establishment of a Chair of Forestry at Canterbury College, the Minister for Forestry to be informed of the Council's resolution." Mr. C. Reid, in seconding the motion, said there was no place more fitted for the establishment of a School of Forestry than Canterbury. The Selwyn and Ashburton County Councils had done more planting than any other public body in New Zealand, the Government alone excepted. The motion was carried unanimously.

* * *

A meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators was held in Masterton last month. Mr. A. Braggins was in the chair, and presided over an attendance of fifteen members. A communication was received from the Labour Department in connection with the minimum award recently fixed by the Arbitration Court, stating that it would now be at the rate of 2s per hour, with an added bonus of threepence. General satisfaction was expressed at the increase by the meeting, but it was pointed out that the Society had been waiting for the new award since February last.



Design for Small Hall, by W. E. Hutton, (Mr. Basil Hooper's Office) Dunedin Architectural Students' Association.



Design for Small Hall, by W. E. Hutton (Mr. Basil Hooper's Office), Dunedin Architectural Students' Association.

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.

The comprehensive Forestry Report prepared by Captain L. MacIntosh Ellis, Director of Forestry, has been laid upon the table of the House and contains maps, graphs, and diagrams, together with typed matter covering about 130 foolscap pages. It starts out by showing the World's Forestry resources, comparing other countries with our own Dominion, and proceeds to elaborate the case for a forest policy, with recommendations as a basis for legislation which include,—

- Timber sale policy and procedure.
- Technical Forest training.
- Forest investigation and research.
- Inventory and classification of the forest resources, forest lands, and soils of New Zealand.
- Classification of agricultural and non-agricultural lands on state forests etc.
- Forest lands of the Natives.
- State forest extension.
- Extension of forests by effort other than the State.
- Forest protection problems.
- Grazing within State forests.

It then goes on to discuss "Forest Acts" and Forest Finance, also a suggested programme for the first five years period.

There are four proposed conservation regions in the South Island and three in the North Island, each having Conservation Headquarters and District Headquarters, with responsible administrative officers attached.

It is pointed out that no reliable data with regard to our forest resources has ever been prepared, but that the Royal Commission on Forestry, 1913, had before it an estimate of 33,060,883,000 as being available on our indigenous forests in 1909, and that in 30 years' time (1943) very little timber would be left at the then rate of consumption, unless steps were taken to conserve our resources. Captain Ellis is, however, of opinion the available supply will greatly exceed 35,000,000,000 superficial feet and that where to-day only 25 per cent of the ligneous material per acre is used in industry, in a few years' time this utilisation will probably be nearer 65 per cent. Within a generation it is estimated the population will probably exceed five millions and on the basis of a consumption of 200 feet per head, one thousand million feet would be required annually for our own needs.

World statistics, it is pointed out, clearly go to show a steady increase of wood consumption, and there are only three countries at present which can increase their exports without lessening their forest capital, viz: Russia, Sweden, and Finland. Re-

viewing the principal timber-growing countries throughout the world, and the future outlook, Captain Ellis concludes that, "We must either go without essential timber supplies to the great hazard of our national safety and perhaps with sacrifice of our industrial prosperity, or we must take immediate steps to assure ourselves an adequate supply of *Home-grown timber* which is perfectly practicable to-day."

With regard to the sale of standing timber, the present methods of disposal are condemned, and lead to waste and public loss. What is termed the severance tax on royalty does not keep pace with the increasing value of the raw material, and no provision is made for the State to increase the value of the standing timber, as the selling value of the manufactured article appreciates. This he would remedy and provide for a sliding scale on the lines adopted by British Columbia where 25 per cent of the increased selling price is added to the royalty payable in the first 5 years, rising by increments of 5 per cent. to 40 per cent. for the last 5 year period.

The cubic foot is advocated as the standard system of measuring timber in the log, as has been adopted by France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, India, South Africa, United States etc., etc.

The report unreservedly advises that a Forest training centre should be established in New Zealand *without delay*, and that a chair of forest engineering and a State Ranger School should be attached to one of our colleges, which would provide amongst other things, a four years' course to train men as logging and milling engineers. Special courses could also be given in such subjects as:—

- Pulp and paper making.
- Dry Kiln engineering and ply wood manufacture.
- Timber grading.
- Management of farmers' wood lots.
- Timber appraisal.
- Forest utilisation.
- Forestry for civil engineers.
- Distribution and marketing forest products.
- Wood distillation and extraction.
- Forest nursery practice and tree planting.

Among the problems referred to as of great economic value for investigation are stated:—

- The wood borer—means of combat and control.
- The fixation of sand dunes, and the utilisation of the 500 square miles of sand dunes in New Zealand.
- Development of farm forestry.
- Incidence of taxation on timber lands.
- Effects of forest climatically on various parts of New Zealand.

The investigation and study of the relative pulping value of our Native woods is strongly urged, to avoid the great waste that might be profitably utilised in the manufacture of wood pulp, paper, and ply wood, as every effort should be made to establish the pulp and paper industry in New Zealand. Wood distillation should also be studied in view of the probable shortage of petrol. In view of the guesses that have been made from time to time, no reliable data being available, regarding our forest resources, provision must be made for a definite stock taking and the following information collected.

Statistics of past, present and future timber requirements.

Extent of standing forest on Crown, Native, and private lands.

General rate of growth of all species.

Means of natural and artificial regeneration.

Forest fire protection standards for each region.

Classification of forest soils and suitability for forestation or agriculture.

Captain Ellis strongly urges closer co-operation between the Government, the sawmilling industry, and the public, in place of the hostility, antagonism, and distrust that has so frequently been exhibited between the sawmiller and the public. Regarding the responsibility of the latter towards the labour employed at bush and mill, he writes, "the present system of migratory milling does not give the forest workers stability of employment and a 'chance at home.' Housing and sanitation are often outrageous, and living conditions intolerable. Under these conditions the timber-worker easily becomes voteless, landless, womanless, homeless restless, discontented and radical. To a large extent this problem may be solved by the Development of the Central Milling idea, which will permit of a more adequate and efficient operation, ensure suitable and liveable working conditions, reasonable educational facilities, and stabilisation of definite communal centre."

Semi-public and private planting by public institutions, endowed with forest lands, by County Councils, Municipalities, Industrial Corporations, and private individuals urged on the ground that it should be to these agencies the community should look for the supply of purely local needs. The establishment of a State Forest Loan Fund, to make advances and encourage private planting, or the improvement of private forest lands under supervision is considered advisable, and should be worked out on the same principles as advances to encourage the fishing industry.

To finance the Forest organisation and development schemes proposed, a long term Government Debenture loan is suggested, amounting to £872,300, the expenditure of which would be spread over a period of 5 to 7 years, and would cover the following:—

Housing, Improvements of roads, etc., Demarcation, Working plans and General	£240,000.
Existing State Forest extension	£302,300.
Forest products Laboratory	£30,000.
Acquisition of Forest lands	£200,000.
State Forest Loans	£100,000.
	<hr/> £872,300.

In addition to this, "Special Projects" are estimated to run into £47,000, and current management £53,000 per annum for the five years development period. In framing the new Forest Act, it is recommended that all previous legislation and regulations should be repealed (at least so far as they conflict with a well ordered administration) that the maximum amount of matured and large growth timber which may be cut during years and the periods on each State Forest, should be prescribed. That no sale of timber should be made until the approving officer is satisfied that practicable methods of cutting are defined for the preservation of the living and growing timber, and the promotion of the younger growth so as to secure as complete utilisation of the various species and grades of material as is compatible with existing market conditions.

Dominion Timber Rights.

National Action Urged.

Several matters affecting timber supplies for the Dominion were placed before the Commissioner of State Forests (Sir Francis Bell) by a deputation from the Timber Workers' Federation recently.

That groups of workers should be enabled to undertake co-operative work in the milling of timber and the erection of houses was urged by Mr. Hiram Hunter. It was suggested that if associations of workers came together they would render a benefit to the community, and should be given financial assistance.

Mr. E. Phelan said the country had timber supplies for only 10 or 15 years ahead. He knew that the Government was proposing to take on some practical scheme, but in the meantime something should be done to conserve the existing forests. There was too much private enterprise and contracting. The time had come when the Government should take over the control of the milling industry. He was glad the Government had set up a special department, and he hoped it would be independent both of the millers and the workers. It would pay the country to appoint inspectors to see that the timber cut was used to the best advantage. In this way millions of feet would be saved to the country from the slab heap and the sawdust heap. The federation was

anxious to assist the Government to the full extent of its power.

Mr. T. Turley condemned the Government for allowing the price of timber to be raised without consulting the workers in the industry, who could have given valuable information. He protested also against the disposal of milling rights to private syndicates.

Sir Francis Beil said that he had been very pleased to hear the deputation, as they had voiced many of the principles which he had been fighting to have recognised. But when he went down to the West Coast and advocated those principles they passed a resolution to the effect that the sooner he was out of the Government the better. The waterside workers were against him because he proposed to stop export of timber, though how he was to conserve the timber for the people of New Zealand without stopping export he did not know. They knew that reafforestation was only a small part of the business. They had one area of 37,000 acres which had been replanted, at Waio-tapu, and which he believed was the largest area replanted in the world. It cost £300,000, but they could not go on that way. The most important part of the policy of the Government was the conservation of the timber and maintaining it for the use of the people of the Dominion. The question of co-operative milling had been under consideration for some time, but it was not desired to put it into operation where timber was coming off areas over which millers held rights. Of course co-operative milling to reduce the price of timber by competition was a different question entirely. He took the whole responsibility for the increase in the price of timber, and he was afraid that he must plead guilty to not consulting the workers, but it was the millers that they were at war with, and, having examined all the books and statements of costs, they fixed the price at what they considered a figure which would allow the miller a fair profit. He did not see how the workers could have given any assistance, except in checking charges. Any information on these lines the Department would be pleased to consider. He agreed with what had been said about inspection, but they were having the greatest difficulty now because they imposed such conditions on new leases of State forest areas.

An Appeal to Reason.

The Call for a New Order of Relationship.

(Contributed to the "Dominion" by the N.Z. Welfare League).

We write this as an open letter to the members of the New Zealand Employers' Federation in the hope that what is said may evoke a better understanding of what they, and all reasonable minded

citizens, have got to recognise at this stage of our country's history.

Your federation has definitely affirmed "that the time has now arrived when the employers of this Dominion must recognise that a new order of relationship between individual employers and their workers must be established." It was in consequence of that affirmation of yours that your recent conference was held, at which we made an appeal for the calling together of a joint national conference representative of employers and workers. For the present your federation has officially declined to join in asking the Government to call such a conference. Your right to form such an opinion is unquestionable, but we desire to suggest to you that it does not help to establish conditions of reason and mutual good will for your bulletin to write, as is done in the last issue, that "on the one hand we have a body of opinion clamouring for a full dress national conference, properly stage-managed, with limelight effects, so to speak, etc." Those who differ in opinion with your federation have an equal right to their opinion and in publishing such assumedly smart writing your federation is unconsciously reflecting upon all who are supporting the national conference proposal, even its own members, of whom, we understand, there are quite a number.

A NEW ORDER OF RELATIONSHIP.

We agree entirely with your federation that a new order of relationship between employers and employees must be established. As a movement towards this new order your federation suggests a programme of work on these lines:—

- (1) In workshops—meetings with employees, establishing committees, personal inquiry into grievances, consideration of suggestions.
- (2) Educational propaganda within the establishments on matters affecting the common interests of both employers and workers.
- (3) Consideration of the system of payment by results (either by piecework, premium or bonus system, profit-sharing, superannuation funds) as may be best applicable to each particular business.
- (4) To recommend that the Government make adequate provision for unemployment and invalidity insurance.
- (5) Assistance by the Government to workers to build and purchase their own homes.

Let us examine how far these proposals are the declarations of a new order of relationship, and first of all, as a means of guidance, let us be sure that we have a common understanding of what is meant by the words, "a new order of relationship." Clearly a new order must relate to systems that have not previously existed. What is the order of relationship, then, that does exist? In the minds of many employers the relationship between the individual employers and their employees is the re-

lation of master and servanthip. This idea in our opinion is an erroneous one, as in actual fact within the sphere of industry to-day the relation of master and servant only exists as a fiction of custom. In the historical period when bond service obtained the relation of master and servant was a real fact having full force and effect. The truth is that the relationship now existing between employer and employed is the trading relationship of buyer and seller. Both parties own something which the other requires. Neither is under any legal or moral compulsion to give that which he owns except upon terms of agreement. It would save an immense amount of trouble, experience and waste if both parties would candidly and constantly recognise that the order of relationship existing between them is that of trading associates jointly engaged in the exchange of services which are necessary for the supplying of the wants of both. A great amount of the industrial unrest of our time is due to the wrong conceptions of the extremists on both sides—employers asserting a mastership that is beyond their right and workers asserting a wage slavery that is a distortion of the true meaning of the terms used. It is remarkable that both sets of extremists are engaged in upholding a fiction that is not in accordance with historical and actual fact.

THE FEDERATION'S PROGRAMME.

Assuming that our definition of the actual relationship between employers and workers is correct, let us examine how far the proposed programme is a movement for a new relationship. Clauses 1 and 2 are proposals which, if applied on broad lines and with a full recognition that the worker as well as the employer may take free action in these directions, is, in our opinion, a move towards a closer association of the respective interests, and is a new order of relationship in the sense of being a fuller expression of the nominal partnership of Capital and Labour than has hitherto prevailed. Piecework, bonus systems, profit sharing, being actually modifications of the wages system, are not either new, or in any sense a fresh relationship.

The questions of superannuation funds, unemployment, and invalidity insurance, and the providing of workers' homes are all questions of general social policy having more relation to political action than to the issue of the order of relationship between the employer and his employees. It thus appears to us that it is only in the first two clauses that the Employers' Federation has dealt with the matter of actual relationship between employer and employed. We commend its plan as being an expansion of the existing relationship along the lines of recognition of the common humanity of the elements to be dealt with. If it is good for the employers to confer with the workers in the workshops, to hold joint meetings, to hear and discuss matters of assumed grievance or suggestions, if

educational propaganda is good both for employers and employed—and we recognise that these are desirable—then we fail the more to understand why a national conference of employers and employed may not be of value.

THE FACTOR OF ORGANISATION.

Where we think the federation has made a mistake in its programme is in practically ignoring the fact that there exists to-day, not only an individual relationship between the employer and those immediately employed by him, but there is a general relationship between the bodies of labour on the one hand and of employers on the other. To attempt to treat this general relationship as if it were non-existent is not strength, but weakness. For the employers to operate through their association and federation and then ask that they may deal with their workers individually is simply to toy with the gravest issues, to engender more suspicion amongst the mass of workers, and to accentuate the class bitterness which unfortunately already exists. To attempt to explain that the antagonism is only towards the extremists of the Labour movement can have no weight, seeing that the action of ignoring the Labour organisations is a reflection upon the whole Labour movement.

The one thing that seems to us to be more necessary towards establishing a new order of relationship between employers and employed, both individually and collectively, is the manifestation of absolute candour in facing the issues that have to be dealt with.

We agree with the Employers' Federation that new relations between the individual employer and their workers "must be established." We contend, however that there can be little hope of doing this unless the general relations of employers and workers are candidly faced and freely examined. In order to secure this candid examination we have urged, and will continue to urge, the wisdom of calling a joint national industrial conference.

We ask for this conference not to deal with the theories or announced aims and intentions of either the workers' organisations or the employers, but for both sides to face the national issue of what the present industrial relations entail, how they can best be improved, and what are the best means of constant adjustment.

If the federation wants its own programme carried out the National Conference will not hinder, but help materially in that direction. Industrial matters have passed beyond the stage when they were the concern of one or two classes within the State. They are the concern of everybody, as they affect everybody, and that is our justification for discussing the question.

Mr. Albert Spence has been appointed to represent the Auckland builders when dealing with building permits under the regulations framed by the Board of Trade.

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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.

Building Notes.**AUCKLAND.**

A new company has been formed for the purpose of quarrying trachyte stone which is to be found in inexhaustible quantities at the hill known as Bald Rock, near Kainaka. About 14,000 cubic feet of building stone is the estimated production per annum. The stone, which is obtainable in two colours, brown and grey, takes a very high and lasting polish and is said to be very durable.

The P. W. Department invited tenders for a new Post Office at Patetonga and Glen Massey last month, also renovations to Ohaupo Post Office.

Tenders, closing Sept. 10th, are invited for erection of a memorial and library hall Kaueakawa. Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Miller and Blundell Kakarawa.

Edward Mahoney and Son invited tenders for the erection of a manager's residence (concrete) at Te Kuiti, for the Bank of New Zealand.

Messrs. Grierson and Aimer invited tenders for the erection of a residence at Edendale for the Auckland Provincial Patriotic War Relief Association. Tenders closed Sept. 3rd.

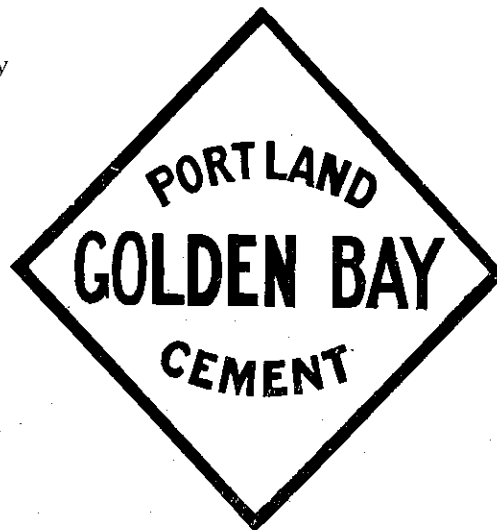
The District Engineer called for tenders for a new Police Station at Putaruru last month. Also for a new Post Office building at Henderson and additions to Morrinsville Post Office.

The Education Department, through their architect, Mr. John Farrell, invited tenders for the erection of a

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a school building in brick at Mount Roskill, and also for a school building in wood at Broadwood (Hokianga) and additions to Swanston, Manawaru and Opua (Bay of Islands) schools.

Cabinet has authorised a grant of a considerable sum to the Education Department, and the Auckland Education Board has now been enabled to accept a tender for a new brick school at Ponsonby, which will provide for nearly 700 children. A grant has also been passed for a new school at Taupau.

CHRISTCHURCH.

The Public Works Department invites tenders (closing 15th Sept.) for the erection of Customs building at Christchurch Railway Station.

Tenders are invited by Collins, Harman and Munnings for the erection of new operating theatres at Christchurch Hospital and also for the erection of additions and Nurses' Home at the Kaikoura Hospital.

MASTERTON.

The Education Department has made a grant of £4750 for the extension of the school buildings at Masterton West School. This will mean that two additional class rooms, a science room and a teachers' sitting room can be provided.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

At the present time, 48 new dwellings are in course of erection in Palmerston North.

The Palmerston North Borough Council has just about completed the first two of a number of cottages that it intends erecting for its employees. These cottages are situated on a borough reserve, and consist of five rooms each, with all conveniences. They were erected under the supervision of a foreman, the total cost being about £900. The council has decided to charge a rental of 22s 6d per week, and has imposed conditions against sub-letting, and also providing that the surroundings must be kept in good order, and possession given up on a tenant ceasing to be employed by the council. It is intended that the next two cottages erected will be in the vicinity of the abattoir at Awapuni.

The loan poll at Palmerston North recently resulted in the proposal to raise £70,000 for road improvements being carried by 663 votes to 277, and the proposal to raise £9000 for motor buses was carried by 638 to 314.

WELLINGTON.

Tenders were recently invited for the erection of a Post Office at Eastbourne, but none were received. It is proposed to again invite tenders in a few months' time.

There is a proposal on foot to establish a municipal brick works in Wellington, the idea being to utilise a clay that is to be found in considerable quantities in one of the suburbs. Experts report that the clay is of excellent quality and is specially suited for bricks and tiles and all brick wares.

Cabinet has approved of a grant of £9506 for the erection of a new school on the Terrace Gaol site. The school is intended to accommodate the infant department of Te Aro School, at present housed in S. Peter's school-rooms. There are to be four large new class rooms. The new building will be erected on the portion of the gaol site which had been occupied by the cottages of gaol officials.

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Tenders for the following works will be received at the Education Board Office until noon on Wednesday, 9th September:—Newlands (Horokiwi-road), new school; Lower Hutt (Woburn-road), Technical school. Plans and specifications to be seen at the Education Board's office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Engineering Notes.

The District Engineer invited tenders last month for the erection of the Piako River Bridge, Mangateparu, near Morrinsville.

The Public Works Department invites tenders for the undermentioned supplies, advertised to close on dates shown, have each been extended as under:—3-unit exciter sets, October 6; Switchboard, October 6; Pipe-line October 6; Service transformers, October 6; Sub-station transformers September 8.

The Wakatane Borough Council desires tenders for the following electrical equipment. Section "A", Generator and exciter; Section "B", panels for generator, exciter, and substations; Section "C", outdoor type transformers; Section "D and E", insulators; Sections "F, G, and H", wire and cable; Section "I", service meters; Section "J", street lighting equipment. Also quotations for testing instruments. The specifications may be seen at the offices of the Town Clerk, Whakatane; Toogood, Jones, and Holmes, N.Z. Insurance Buildings, Auckland; Toogood Jones and Holmes, 11 Grey Street, Wellington; and J. R. Templin, Christchurch.

The Public Works Department invite tenders up till noon of the 2nd November for the supply of wire ropes for the Buller and Waireka river suspension bridges, also, up till 20th October, tenders will be received for the manufacture, supply and delivery of seven plate girder spans for the Hope river bridges, Midland railway.

The Stores Manager, Public Works Department, invited quotations for the following, last month:—(1) 192 electrical instruments (transformers, Meters, etc.); (2) 4,500,000 sup. ft. sawn Douglas Fir (Oregon); (3) 1000 Rolls Prepared Roofing Material; (4) 5 tons round mild steel rods.

The New Plymouth Borough Council invited tenders last month for the supply of 1120ft. of 54 in. steel penstock pipe and fittings.

Tenders will be received up till Monday, 13th Sept. 1920, for the supply of Australian Hardwood Timber.

Tenders will be received by the Public Works Department up till noon, 14th Sept., for the supply of a synchronous condenser, Lake Coleridge electrical power scheme.

The Public Works Department also invites tenders for a supply of girders for Bealey River bridge, Midland Railway. Tenders close 10th November.

The Christchurch City Council proposes to raise a special loan of £17,000 for the construction of waterworks for the supply of pure water for the inhabitants of North Linwood and Avonside.

Tenders are invited by the Christchurch City Council for a quantity of series street-lamps.

The Milton Borough Council invite tenders, closing 30th Sept., for the supply of waterworks material, manufacture and erection of steel tower.

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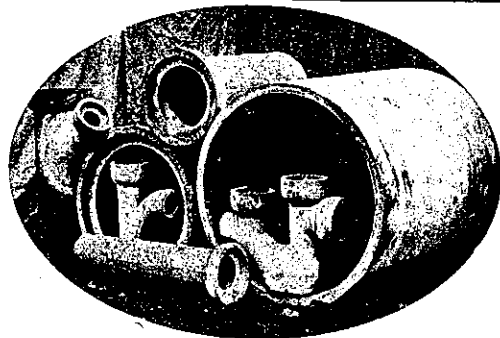
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The net tenders received for the electrification of the Otira Tunnel were as follows:—

National Electrical and Engineering Company, £284,012. English Electrical Company, £264,973.

The actual figures submitted by the English Electric Company were £313,467, but included in this sum there was a considerable amount of apparatus not tendered for by the National Electrical Company, the main items of which were as follows:—Second main prime mover and generator £24,9154, two condensers £8641, one spare lighting set £6173, one secondary condenser £1062, pipe work (water and automatic) £7700, total £48,493. This amount, subtracted from the company's tender, gives the amount of £264,973, stated above, and shows that when reduced to the same basis the English company's price was more favourable to the extent of £10,038.

In addition to the tender of £284,012 by the National Electrical Company, they submitted seven other alternatives, making eight tenders in all, as follows:—(1) £284,012, (1a) £299,362 (2) £287,382, (2a) £302,762, (3) £305,333, (3a) £325,800, (4) £316,915, (4a) £337,385. Alternatives 1, 2, 3 and 4 are for major machinery of American manufacture, and the alternatives 1a, to 4a, are for the supply of major machinery of British manufacture.

As has already been explained in the House of Representatives by the Minister for Public Works, one of the main considerations in deciding which tender should be accepted was that of efficiency, so that there should be no break-down nor delay in the conveyance of goods and passengers through the tunnel. The English company made the necessary provision for duplication to ensure this.

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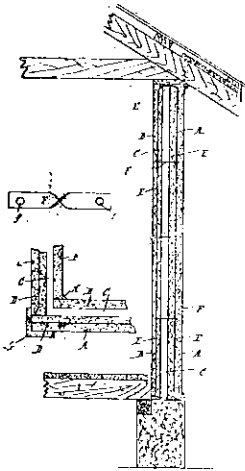
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Mr. Williams is also an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects and a Member of the Concrete Institute, London. He is a Medallist in Building Construction and Sanitation of King's College University of London. He also studied his art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

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