

The Dominion

surveys

The Reconstruction of

HAWKE'S BAY



NAPIER INDUSTRIES

W. M. ANGUS

LIMITED

**HAWKE'S BAY'S
LEADING BUILDERS
and CONTRACTORS.**

Building conducted in any part of the District. All Branches of reconditioning Work undertaken. Shop and Office Fittings our Speciality.

Our Work Stood the Test.



Depicted above is the NAPIER POST OFFICE, which was gutted by fire after it had stood up to the Earthquake, and which will shortly be restored.

Other notable buildings erected by us and which suffered little or no damage through the Earthquake were—PEACH'S GARAGE and the new NAPIER TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

WE ARE ONE OF THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED BUILDING CONTRACTORS IN HAWKE'S BAY.

All Contracts carried out under the personal supervision of Mr. W. M. ANGUS.

CALL ON US FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

Head Office: OWEN ST., NAPIER.

And at HASTINGS

STRUCTURAL STEEL WORK

Is needed now more than ever in the rehabilitation of Hawke's Bay

We can supply, fabricate and erect STRUCTURAL STEEL WORK for all purposes, in RIVETED or WELDED construction.

We are also specially equipped for the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of the machinery requirements of Hawke's Bay Industries.

Our 38 Years' continuous service to our numerous clients was broken for only a period of twelve days by the disastrous earthquake.

Our Merchandise Department functioned throughout.



Shown above are our reconstructed premises.

NEW ZEALAND DISTRIBUTORS FOR:—

HIGG'S ELECTRIC MOTORS,
ALEMITE LUBRICATING EQUIPMENT,
BOSCH ELECTRIC SUPPLIES,
JOHNS MANVILLE BRAKE LINING,
RANSOME & MARLE BALL BEARINGS.

Full Stocks of the above Agencies and a complete range of ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES AND MACHINERY AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

REHABILITATION NEEDS ARE BEST SERVED BY UTILISING OUR EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE AND MODERN PLANT.

JAS. J. NIVEN & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS AND MERCHANTS,
PORT AHURIRI

PHONE NO. 198.

P.O. BOX 4

And Also at
EASTBOURNE STREET, HASTINGS.
PHONE 126.

Planning a Greater Hawke's Bay

THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF HAWKE'S BAY

Mr. H. M. Campbell's Confidence

SMILING, PROSPEROUS DAYS AHEAD

The spirit of Hawke's Bay is well exemplified by the views voiced by its member in the House of Representatives, Mr. H. M. Campbell. When seen by a "Dominion" representative, Mr. Campbell, who has been one of the busiest units of a community which for many weeks has been working overtime to surmount its troubles, could still find consolation in many things, and good cheer and hope in many more.

"In a district such as Hawke's Bay," he remarked, "when one takes the risk of making suggestions as to what the future holds in store for us, the first thing that occurs to any thoughtful individual is the wonderful luck the district has had in the past, through the remarkably fine type of people who settled it in the very early days."

"When we look back at the end of the fifties and all through the sixties we realise the difficulties that the early



Mr. H. M. Campbell, M.P.

settlers had to put up with in their struggles with Nature, without roads, without railways and with the ever-present danger of the Natives. Yet, in spite of these difficulties those people have turned Hawke's Bay into probably the finest province in the whole of New Zealand. They went to endless trouble in planting and beautifying the country. Any spare money they had was invested in English seeds to get good pastures. Then a great deal more was spent in improving the breeds of stock by getting the best blood procurable from the Old Lands.

"These people realised what a great district Hawke's Bay was going to become, and their vision has proved perfectly correct, although it has passed through a very difficult season from an agricultural and pastoral point of view, also a fairly disastrous season from the fruit-growing standpoint, finally being completely knocked out on February 3. In spite of this we see almost all businesses re-established to-day, not only re-established, but going well. Our settlers are getting their fences and buildings in repair also, and in my opinion everything now is suggestive of prosperous times ahead."

"Formerly Hawke's Bay was entirely a sheep and beef-breed of cattle growing district. Later years have seen a certain amount of dairying done, but this will never be a very big item on account of the periodical dry spells. But what will be a very big thing in this district is the fruit-growing proposition. It has come in comparatively lately; very heavy crops per acre of either apples or pears can be grown on these fertile lands, and the fruit always seems to meet a ready response in the English markets."

"February 3 last was a disastrous day to Hawke's Bay's towns, as well as to farmers. Nearly every business in either of the two principal towns, Napier and Hastings, was destroyed or very seriously damaged, yet within about 14 days most of the businesses had made a start of some sort. In Napier, where the blow was hardest, owing to the destructive fire, things moved slowly at first, but all or nearly all are carrying on now."

"In Hastings, the people, as soon as they had time to pick themselves up, got straight to work, either in iron sheds or in small wooden buildings, and quickly had their respective businesses under way. In fact it was almost at once a case of business as usual. Losses and troubles were faced courageously, and no grumbling; just a good solid British determination to be up and doing, every mind being set on the re-establishment of both their own trade and their town."

"Now, just let me say in conclusion that when we look back and think of the hardships and the struggles that our pioneer settlers here went through, is it feasible for one moment to suggest that the present generation will not stand up to the difficulties that they are finding to-day? Not for a moment can such a thought be entertained. The fighting spirit is still with us. In the very near future Hawke's Bay will be the smiling, prosperous province that it has been in the past."

A CONFIDENT AND ENTERPRISING COMMUNITY

Government Aid Totally Inadequate DISASTER A NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

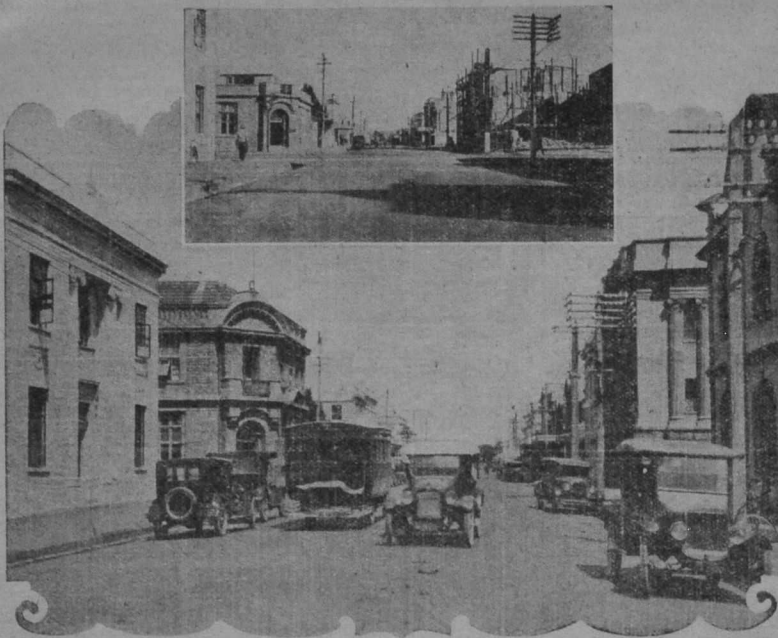
Out of a clear blue sky on the morning of February 3, 1931, sunny, fertile and prosperous Hawke's Bay was awakened from its serenity by a disaster unparalleled in the records of New Zealand. Flourishing industries and beautiful homes in a smiling countryside were laid low as fire raged with earthquake in spreading the work of destruction. But such is the courage and enterprise of Hawke's Bay people that organisations to meet an unprecedented problem were in operation before the bigger earthquakes had ceased. Long before the last tremors died away the work of temporary rebuilding had commenced and people proudly announced that business was proceeding as usual.

To-day, five months later, the people of the earthquake zone are carrying on in temporary structures of every conceivable type. The wheels of business are turning as usual, and to the visitor the scene is one of enterprise amid the ruins. But underlying the outward appearance of partial recovery is a feeling of dread uncertainty as to what the immediate future holds. In a great many cases, retailers, merchants, manufacturers and tradesmen are carrying on from day to day awaiting the decision of the various organisations empowered to aid them in the difficult task of rehabilitation. Pre-earthquake liabilities, in addition to those caused by the disaster, have been laid aside for the moment, but, like the oft-quoted sword of Damocles, they hover threateningly over the heads of many.

Immediately following the disaster, an assurance was given by the Government that the matter would be treated as a national problem, and Hawke's Bay was led to believe that a full measure of assistance would be forthcoming. The extent of Government assistance so far promised, however, amounting to £1,500,000, £250,000 of which is earmarked for Public Works, is totally inadequate to meet the needs of Hawke's Bay. As is shown elsewhere in this issue, the total losses sustained are at present unknown, but it is generally conceded that they will exceed £5,000,000.

The funds made available to the Rehabilitation Committee will not permit it to rehabilitate to any appreciable degree. In fact, it appears that unless the Government is prepared to do its duty by Hawke's Bay, and at least double the amount allocated for rehabilitation, many of the most deserving business people of the earthquake area will have no alternative but to seek the protection of the Bankruptcy Court. Should such a step become necessary, the effect on Hawke's Bay—and indeed on New Zealand generally—will be serious indeed.

The people of Hawke's Bay have proved their sterling qualities in the face of New Zealand's greatest tragedy; they have helped themselves as far as is humanly possible with the funds at their disposal, and have clearly indicated their right to national assistance on a scale that will enable them to overcome their difficulties. There is no desire for complete rehabilitation—there has never been any question of it. Only such assistance as will enable the people to adjust their liabilities, and rebuild again on a modest scale has been asked for. In this issue "The Dominion" surveys the whole question that the general public may fully appreciate the problems confronting an important and honoured section of our people.



Hastings—before the earthquake, and to-day. Lower picture shows a typical scene in Hastings before the earthquake. Inset shows same street to-day, with reconstruction work rapidly obliterating traces of the disaster. On the corner at the left the "Tribune" building can be seen. Note that its top story was demolished by the earthquake.

SELF-RELIANT PEOPLE

Looking Ahead

ASSISTANCE NEEDED

"The minds of the people of Napier since the catastrophe of February 3 have passed through three phases. The first feeling was one of stupefaction and horror, rather than of fear; this was followed by despair as people had time to think a little over the heavy losses they had suffered; finally, as they got busy cleaning up their homes and properties and settling themselves in new, if cheap and rather poky shops, their native energy and self-reliance came to the fore, and these qualities have continued to be shown right up to the present time." Thus Mr. W. E. Barnard, M.P., prefaced his remarks when discussing the rehabilitation of Napier.

"Napier was stricken more severely than any other populous portion of the earthquake area," he said, "and the way in which the citizens have roused themselves and bravely faced the tasks which the earthquake and the fire have presented is wholly commendable. The suggestion that Napier will not recover from the blow, that it will



Mr. W. E. Barnard, M.P.

be a place of less importance than before, receives no support whatever from the citizens. On every side one finds clear evidence of confidence in the future of the town, and indeed there is much to inspire and justify the confidence. The bed of our harbours (inner and outer) was raised, but this has in no way affected the capacity of Napier as a port.

"The upheaval of February 3 has disclosed a fine sandy beach on the seafront at Westshore, and this should more than compensate for the dreary mudflats which have appeared along the waterfront of the lagoon on the Westshore-Bay View Road. The Harbour Board proposes to restore all the pre-earthquake harbour facilities, and the large companies interested in wool, etc., have already planned the building of new stores at the port. Apart from our sea-going trade, our chief local industry is the preparation of tobacco at Port Aburiri. To-day the tobacco company is in full swing, with all its old employees busy at work. The woollen mills, lime works, the Vulcan foundry and other engineering establishments have been revived."

"The opinion is held at Napier that the town is perfectly safe for the future from severe quakes, and the history of cities which have been similarly stricken affords support for this feeling of confidence. Some confusion exists in the minds of people who are not familiar with Napier that the Bluff Hill is an exceedingly dangerous spot on which to live. This is an entire mistake. The Napier hills are composed of limestone rock, and except where sharp cliffs and outcrops exist there is nothing to indicate that the hills have suffered to any extent through the earthquake. Indeed there is something to be said for the report that the hills are the safest part of the town."

"Some fears were at first entertained that various public facilities which had been temporarily lost to Napier through the earthquake might not be reinstated here, but might possibly be established at Hastings. These fears have so far proved groundless. The Supreme Court Office has been re-established, and the Court will presently hold its usual quarterly sittings in Napier. Assurance has been given that the Land Transfer and Deeds Office will be replaced on the former site."

"Up to the present the people have for the most part had to re-establish themselves in business out of their own sadly depleted resources, but considerable expansion may be expected when the money to be made available under the Earthquake Act is liberated. For Napier, much will depend on the manner in which financial assistance is rendered by the Minister of Finance, and the Rehabilitation Committee is expected to make its recommendations in accordance with the express wish of Parliament that generous help should be afforded those who have suffered loss. The one thing which has not been affected by the earthquake is the glorious sunny weather for which Napier is justly famous."

NAPIER ANNOUNCEMENTS

AARD Motor Services

NAPIER and HASTINGS

DAILY SERVICES TO—

AUCKLAND, ROTORUA, TAUPO, WELLINGTON,
PALMERSTON NORTH, WANGANUI, NEW
PLYMOUTH, MASTERTON, WAIROA,
GISBORNE AND PUKETITIRI.

Head Office—STATION STREET, NAPIER.

Booking Office—DICKENS STREET, NAPIER.
Phones 5 and 4.

HASTINGS—RUSSELL STREET. Phone 3062.
NAPIER—Phone 7007.

A. McGlashan

(Established first in 1904.)

**Auctioneer, Fruit and
Produce Salesman**

Auction Sales of Fruit
and Vegetables every
Tuesday and Friday.

Market Sales of Poultry
and General Goods
every Saturday.

Land Agent—Member
of the Real Estate
Institute.

Valuer of Hotel and
other Furniture, and of
Real and Personal
Property.

**SPECIAL SALES BY
ARRANGEMENT.**

Ever at Your Service!

SEVEN YEARS' FAITHFUL SERVICE IS
THE FACTOR THAT HAS MADE

HUMPHRIES' CASH GROCERY

THE HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
IN HAWKE'S BAY

No Better Service Given—and no Service Better
given than Humphries' Seven Busy Shops
in Napier and Hastings.

SHOP HERE WHERE YOU SAVE TIME,
MONEY AND DISAPPOINTMENT

Advice Free

We Specialise in—

BATTERY, ELECTRICAL and RADIO
SALES and SERVICE

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCING YOU

Hawke's Bay Distributors

ATWATER KENT RADIO VESTA CAR BATTERIES

THE

Napier Battery & Electrical Co.
DICKENS STREET, NAPIER

A. McGlashan

Temporary Premises:

NO. 33 MEMORIAL
SQUARE,
NAPIER.

W. PLOWMAN & SONS Ltd.

BATTERY ROAD, NAPIER.

Manufacturers of

AERATED WATERS AND CORDIALS,
JELLY CRYSTALS,

TOMATO SAUCE
ETC., ETC.

GRINDERS OF PEPPERS AND SPICES, ETC.,

All above lines can be supplied as usual.

Our Vinegar Works are at present out of action
through the earthquake.

The Quality of "LION" Products is the Best.

E. HYDE & SON

HAIRDRESSERS

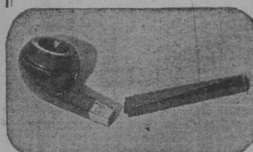
and

TOBACCONISTS,

THE STRAND,

Clive Square,
NAPIER.

Specialists in
PIPE REPAIRING
of all descriptions, both
to the Trade and General
Public.



PIPES SENT BY POST
WILL RECEIVE
PROMPT ATTENTION

NAPIER-WELLINGTON DAILY TRANSPORT CO.

HAVE

Trucks leaving Wellington and Napier daily

All goods fully insured during transit, and under the personal
supervision of the proprietors.

FURNITURE SHIFTING A SPECIALITY

Napier Office: Wellington Office:
Next LEREW'S GARAGE, 16 FARISH STREET,
HASTINGS STREET. Phone: 44-379.

LEREW MOTORS (1927 Ltd.) HASTINGS STREET — NAPIER.

WE ARE STILL GOING!

FULL STOCKS OF TIRES, OILS, BENZINE AND ALL
ACCESSORIES ON HAND.

REPAIRS A SPECIALITY.

FULL STAFF IN WORKSHOP.

We are in a ferro-concrete building and suffered no damage.
Hawke's Bay Distributors for WOLSELEY and GRAHAM Cars.

LEREW MOTORS (1927 Ltd.)

JACK SKELTON

MONUMENTALIST 11 CARLYLE STREET, NAPIER
(Late 12 years with H.B. Monumental Works).

Expert Attention Given to Cemetery Repairs. Modern Memorials in Stock.

JAMES BLACK & SON, Wallpaper Specialists.

One of the most modern
stocks of Wallpapers in
New Zealand to choose
from.

AT FAMOUS LOW
PRICES.

THACKERAY STREET,
NAPIER.

KELLY'S KASH Stores

We still lead the way with quality GROCERIES
at our famous LOW PRICES, plus our usual
Smiling Service.

Note our New Addresses and Phones:

NAPIER—
DICKENS STREET (opposite Foresters' Hall). Phone 290.
HASTINGS STREET (old site). Phone 190.

HASTINGS—
KING STREET (old site). Phone 538K.
Cr. WARREN and HERETAUNGA STREETS. Phone 538S.

TARADALE—
MAIN ROAD. Phone 39.
SAVE AT KELLY'S—TO-DAY!

THE DUCK INN

FOR

Morning and Afternoon Teas, Quick Lunch
and Suppers

OUR SPECIAL

We are serving Specially-prepared
FRENCH COFFEE—TRY IT

E. CARD & CO., Dickens Street, Napier.

T. PARKER & CO., LTD.,

TAILORS AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
COR. CLIVE SQUARE and DICKENS ST., NAPIER. Box 91. Phone 985.

PARKER'S

How Earthquake Funds will be Administered

MANY RELIEF ORGANISATIONS

Functions of the Various Bodies

The objections which the people of the earthquake area of Hawke's Bay have uttered through their Press and through their public men in reference to the processes by which the Government is administering relief of various kinds are certainly not prompted by any feeling that the Government has erred in the direction of over-limiting the number of relief organisations that it has established. Indeed, it is a feat requiring some intellectual astuteness to solve the problem of deciding which is the appropriate body to deal with one's claims and requests, and one becomes puzzled by the possibility that one's business and domestic claims may necessitate application to all of several bodies.

HE man without the means of buying food for his family, without supposing for argument's sake that he is a carrier) the money to keep up the instalments on the motor lorry which is the paramount necessity to his livelihood, with a house mortgage in arrears, and with dwelling repairs to pay for, is likely to have an anxious time for a long time before he will be able to discover how he is going to stand, and to whom he is to apply for aid. To picture any one person suffering under such a series of adverse circumstances does not even approach exaggeration. He is financially but a humble type from among the hundreds of potential applicants, not for charity, but, as has so often been stressed, for merited relief.

With such a type the Rehabilitation Committee, the Adjustment Court, the Napier Commission, the local district relief committees, and the trustees of the local mayors' relief funds, will be called upon to deal.

The two most grandiose, though not necessarily the most important, of the organisations named are the Adjustment Court and the Rehabilitation Committee. Their functions may be defined briefly as follows:—

The Adjustment Court, as established by the Hawke's Bay Earthquake Act, is granted special jurisdiction to decide questions as to rights and liabilities that may have been left in doubt, and to adjudicate on rights and liabilities where they may have been affected as a result of the earthquake. Their powers are expressly defined as including the power of dealing with mortgages and similar instruments and encumbrances, and the court's jurisdiction is extremely wide.

The Rehabilitation Committee's sole function is to allocate relief from the State fund of £1,500,000 made available during the last session of Parliament for various kinds of relief. Of that amount £250,000 was specifically set aside for the use of local body reconstruction works. According strictly to the terms of its appointment, the Rehabilitation Committee has no power to do more than make recommendations for the allocation of relief from the fund, since the final decision in every instance rests with the Prime Minister as Minister of Finance. The committee's headquarters are to be in Wellington.

A function notable in its usefulness, and for the people concerned, the more greatly appreciated because of its freedom from the restrictions and from the encumbrances of delay that seem to attach to the Rehabilitation Committee and to the Adjustment Court, is being performed, and for some time has been performed, by the local relief committees in their capacity as agents, so to speak, of the Central Relief Committee.

Included in the powers of those district committees, one of which is in Hastings, one in Napier, and one in Waipara, is the power to grant or to lend up to a maximum amount of £100 for essential repairs to dwellings.

The Napier Commission, which consists of Mr. J. S. Barton, S.M., and Mr. L. E. Campbell, engineer in the Public Works Department, functions purely and simply as a municipal council. The Napier Borough Council has been in abeyance as an administrative body since the earthquake.

The mayors' funds, which are administered by the mayors of the towns and trustees who sit with them when necessary, minister solely to the financial wants of the distressed or the distress of their boroughs, and the trustees have uncontrolled powers of granting or declining applications for what is termed personal relief.

Again, there are such other organisations as the District Nursing Association, the Red Cross, the Plunket Society, and a number of kindred bodies, which administer relief in the shape of clothing, household goods, and similar articles, and which distribute a little money in small sums.

Beyond that, there are several sums of money, some of them of appreciable size, which have been given, with a fine generosity exercised with an excusable restricted usefulness, for the benefit of special classes of people. For instance, it could not have been recalled by the people who so kindly gave the money that a few pounds given restrictively for the benefit of a small religious institution with more than three female

children over ten years of age must necessarily entail a special committee to inquire whether there are such people, and then to discover that not one of them needs relief. It is not pretended, of course, that such an instance occurred, but a small committee of the kind mentioned has found itself faced with the position of having on its hands a sum of money which, it appears, is not wanted by the people to whom it was sent. Steps will be taken, however, to see that the money is diverted to one of the many great uses that can be found for it.

The main relief organisations, however, are the Adjustment Court, the Rehabilitation Committee, the Napier Commission, and the local deputy relief committees of the Central Relief Committee. It is not, perhaps, strictly correct to describe the Napier Commission as a relief organisation. It has some powers to act in that role, but its main purpose of existence is to act as a municipal administrative body. The following are in more detail the functions of the organisations named:—

The Rehabilitation Committee will consist of five members, and will actively invite applications for relief. The applications will then be verified in such manner as the members think fit. The powers of the committee are the same as those granted by the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, and it can sit in the normal way as an ordinary commission empowered to take evidence on oath. Its functions are not limited merely to the making of grants and loans. It can give and lend money, make share investments, handle the underwriting of shares, make guarantees to merchants or to banks, and make financial accommodations with insurance companies. In short, almost any transaction common to ordinary commerce is within the scope and powers of the committee.

The chairman of the committee (Mr. J. S. Barton) was not hesitant in declaring that the committee "is not a charitable aid board." Its functions, he said, were to rehabilitate. He suggested at the same time that if applicants would empower the committee on their behalf to negotiate with creditors, much amicable negotiation would be possible. Applicants have been asked to draw up balance sheets showing the state of their financial affairs and setting forth what assistance they wish to apply for.

The committee will probably incline towards the adoption of a policy of dealing first with applications which have some bearing on the community welfare; or, in other words, with applicants whose business is by its nature of public service, which pays rates and taxes, which uses or provides public amenities, and which employs labour to any useful extent.

As has been pointed out above, the only money at the disposal of the Rehabilitation Committee is the State Fund of £1,500,000, less £250,000.

The Adjustment Court will deal mainly with two sorts of applications. The one class consists of applications for the making of a declaratory order in respect of property in which the applicant is concerned. The second class consists of applicants seeking relief from encumbrances such as mortgages and other legal instruments.

The sort of applications first-named will be made by persons who claim to be interested, in any right of personal status, or in any right in respect of property, or in any personal right where it is established that the right has

been made difficult or impossible of exercise or retention by reason of the earthquake.

That sort of application will arise chiefly from the destruction of documents. For example, A may claim that he is really the beneficial owner of certain land of which B is the legal owner, A, because all documents upon which he would ordinarily have relied were lost as a result of the earthquake, and he seeks the aid of the Adjustment

SPIRIT OF COURAGE

Private houses, schools, churches, halls, in fact every type of building, has been converted into office and business premises in the earthquake zone. A Napier wholesale softgoods firm is carrying on in the stable which fell into disuse with the development of motor transport. The building has been provided with a wooden floor, of course, and made generally comfortable. What was once a cowshed is now the office of the firm, which, despite its difficulties, is fulfilling orders as usual.

Marques, sheds and other temporary structures all add to the carnival atmosphere, and every habitable building has been made use of to keep the wheels of commerce turning. A photographer's studio occupies part of a Sunday school room, the Napier Post Office is now housed in a school building, and fire brigade machines find temporary homes in motor garages.

Despite the fact that business people are not ungenerously appreciative regarding the outcome of the rehabilitation scheme, there is a spirit of enterprise and optimism throughout Hawke's Bay that is lacking in many other parts of the Dominion.

Court. He puts his case to the court, and the court in its discretion makes, or does not make, a declaratory order as to A's rights of ownership.

The following may be taken as an instance of the second sort of application. AB claims that on the day of the earthquake he was, and still is, liable under a deed of mortgage over his freehold property. He may apply to the Adjustment Court for relief. Such applications must have two features. Firstly, they must involve points which require legal knowledge to state and elucidate. They must not be frivolous, nor must they be applications of a sort that are governed by rights with which the court cannot interfere. Secondly, they must involve the rights of persons other than the applicants themselves. The court will not attempt to hear applications until all others interested have been notified, and have had an opportunity of putting their views and claims before the court.

A local official has made clear the meaning of the point in regard to the need of legal knowledge required for the satisfaction and adjudication of a claim. There are some people in the affected district, he declared, who seemed to have the impression that they would have merely to stroll into the court, hold a few minor conversations with its members, and stroll out again with a cancelled mortgage. Before the Court can act, however, he said, it must be fully informed of the facts,

and it would require to have those facts put before it in the form of an affidavit. It would require also that each applicant in his application call attention to those powers of the court set out in the Earthquake Act which he invoked, and to ask for the precise remedy or relief which he wished for. Applications could not be dealt with by the mere writing of a letter.

It is open for anyone who wishes to have his position defined to apply to the court for a declaratory order designed to place him in the position that he occupied before the earthquake. If the court should refuse such an order, it is unrestrictedly open, or apparently so, provided that as in ordinary courts "good cause" is shown, for the applicant to claim a rehearing of his claim.

Further, the Court is empowered to make provision for the hearing of claims of undue hardship arising out of obligations entered into before the earthquake, whether affecting the claimant personally or affecting any of his property. In such cases the Court is empowered to grant such relief as, while having regard to the rights and liabilities of others, it may deem just and equitable in the way of complete or partial release from the fulfilment of those obligations.

No decision of the Court will be binding unless the president (the Chief Justice) and one other member concur in it. Special and unparalleled provisions are that the Crown is fully subjected to the Act by which the Court was created; and further, that no fee shall be received or demanded in respect of any matter or proceeding in the Court. In regard to the functions so far performed by the local relief committees, it may be said that they have performed invaluable work which, in a very large measure, prevented financial stagnation in the earthquake area, and which, more valuable even than that, made habitable many dwellings whose owners and tenants would otherwise have been unable to make them so. The one effect obviously has a direct bearing upon the other, for many business men in a small way, and in financial distress, would not have been otherwise able to finance both the partial restoration of their business and the repairing of their houses. The committees have done commendable work in that way, and have been singularly free from the trammels of officialdom and red tape. Their assistance has at all times been given readily, but always with discretion, and the personnel of the committees is a definite assurance that the money has been spent wisely.

The very first use to which the committees put the money their disposal (it is derived entirely from the Central Earthquake Relief Fund) was to liquidate debts arising from the commander of the large quantities of goods so desperately needed on the day of the earthquake and on the succeeding few days. Those goods consisted mainly of hospital requirements, clothing, and emergency requirements.

So far as grants for dwelling repairs are concerned, the committees have virtually unrestricted powers, though they are nominally under the control of the Central Committee. The maximum amount that the committees are authorised to grant is £100, and then only for such repairs as are really necessary, and which are calculated to make a dwelling comfortable and habitable. Such work as new papering and painting would not be authorised except where it has been made absolutely necessary by the earthquake. Some owners had the work of repairing their houses done first, and applied afterwards for a grant of a £100 or a part of it. Their claims will not, however, be considered by the local committees until such time as it is possible to calculate what amount of money the Central Fund can afford to grant or lend them. Every applicant for that sort of assistance, however, has had formally to undertake to repay the £100, or whatever portion of it has been allotted him, at the end of twelve months, and the money is treated as a loan not bearing interest. There is no secret made of the fact, nevertheless, that the terms of beneficiaries' promises to repay will not be harshly imposed, and it is likely that if the funds allow of such action, a proportionate rebate will be made.

It may be said in conclusion that the functions of the Adjustment Court and of the Rehabilitation Committee will be more exactly defined by those bodies themselves when they begin their activities, and it is evident that the Government has not wished to pin them down to anything too precisely definite. The people of the area affected have uttered several objections, the terms of which have been published in the Press, and need not be repeated here. Mr. Forbes, in answering them, has really answered Mr. H. M. Campbell, M.P., and Mr. W. E. Barnard, M.P., as though they personally had seen and had expressed objections from a purely individual and personal standpoint. That is not the feeling in Hawke's Bay. The people of the district may be safely said to concur heartily in the terms of the telegrams which Mr. Campbell and Mr. Barnard sent to the Prime Minister, and the Press of the district has given its criticism in sometimes fairly strong words. The main objection is that it is apparently the intention of the Rehabilitation Committee to modify its assistance in accordance with the amount of self-help that earthquake sufferers have striven so hard to accomplish.

BUSINESS AS USUAL

The slogan "Business as Usual," which became so popular in England during the latter part of the war, was intended to convey the fact that the British ship-keeper had the determination and enterprise to "carry on" in spite of almost superhuman difficulties. This inherent British characteristic to-day prevails in the earthquake-shattered towns in Hawke's Bay. In Sunny Bay, Napier, in picturesque Eliza Square, one of the few open spaces that remained undamaged, the retail community has combined in a spirited effort to keep trade moving while awaiting the development of the bigger scheme of rehabilitation. Here, in a setting of pines and semi-tropical shrubs are squares of small iron structures divided into stalls and miniature shops. Here one is able to purchase not only the necessities of life, but most of its luxuries. The colourful scene reminds one of a flourishing South Seas trading settlement—not as one would see it in real life,—but as one would visualise it through the descriptions of a South Seas novelist. And prices are surprisingly low too! Competition is keen, courtesy is everywhere apparent, and the buyer is generally satisfied.

Perhaps one of the outstanding examples of Napier's determination to "carry on" in spite of its great difficulties is to be seen in the Foresters' Hall. This commodious structure, one of the few of its kind to survive the effects of earthquake and fire, has suffered a transformation. On entering the main door, one is aware that the hall has been divided off into offices, warehouses, and cubicles ranging in size from fair-sized rooms to miniature stalls. Walking along the passage, one passes on either side every conceivable type of business. On one side the stocks of a wholesale merchant can be seen through a screen of wire netting. A little further along a hairdresser busily piles his trade, his client, partly shielded from the curious by a door that swings gently with the current of air. Then the visitor hears the erratic tapping of typewriter keys, and glimpses through a half-open door a legal office. An architect, a secretary, and an accountant also occupy little cubicles in this hive of business activity.

Earthquake Rehabilitation Committee



Personnel of the Hawke's Bay Earthquake Rehabilitation Committee. Left to right: MESSRS. J. S. BARTON (chairman), W. G. SHERRATT, W. WADDELL, G. SHIRTCLIFFE, G. H. WRIGHT.

REBUILDING NAPIER

W. DAUBNEY,

Building, Registered Plumbing and Drainage Contractor,
112 McGrath Street, Napier.

Blasting and Demolition Work a Speciality.

Estimates
Free

Reasonable
Charges

Satisfaction
Guaranteed

30 Men at your service day or night

Christie's Improved Patent Earthing and Fencing Standards

N.Z. Patent No. 58188.

Made in Wrought Iron and Special Mild Steel. Coated with a special Compound Varnish. Light, Rigid and Strong. Easy to handle and pack. T-section gives equal resistance in all directions, and a greater area for gripping surface in the ground. No Threading, no Staples, Clips or Wedges. Simply place the wire in the slot. The same applies to wire netting or barb wire.

SAFETY FIRST.
By using these EARTHING STANDARDS your stock will be protected if you are in the vicinity of HIGH TENSION ELECTRIC CABLES. These

Earthing Standard are used extensively by Hawke's Bay Electric Power Board, Waikato Electric Power Board, Bay of Plenty Electric Power Board.

CHRISTIE'S COMBINATION FENCING TOOL.
Can put a strained wire into the standard. Removes staples from wood posts. Opens or closes the tongue. Holds the standard in line with fence when driving into the ground. **CAST STEEL DRIVING CAPS.** No sharp corners to cut or chafe the wires. The same standard is suitable for dips. Ground Plates and Pins can be supplied in any size as required. **DO NOT CLOSE THE TONGUE** for ordinary fencing purposes. It is not necessary.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

JAMES CHRISTIE, Port Ahuriri Engineering Works, 76 Waghorne Street, Port Ahuriri

WORKS PHONE 2331.

PRIVATE PHONE 3669.



C.M.A. CABLE IS CABLE ON A GOLD BASIS

BANK ON C.M.A. FOR CABLE SECURITY

Speculative outlay on cables which have not stood the test of time is over-risky. The hazard of interruption or breakdown, and the practical certainty of limited life, make cheap cable an expensive experiment. It costs to replace the electric wiring of your house and re-decorate, etc., just twice as much as for the original installation. So it is to your own advantage to see that your builder uses, in the first place, cable de-

signed to give a lifetime of service. C.M.A. Cables, the World Standard of Quality, are made to last, year in, year out, without fear of interruption or breakdown; made to minimise the fire-risk, made to a definite standard of quality, certified by the manufacturers and by the Cable Makers' Association.



Make your new home as safe as possible . . . Specify C.M.A. to your Builder.

BRITISH AND BEST

C. M. A.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK NOS. 20529, 20530, 20531

CABLES

MINIMISE FIRE RISKS

RAILWAY BRIDGE

Drainage at Westshore

EFFECT OF 'QUAKE

ENGINEER'S COMMENTS

An indication of the magnitude of the earth movement associated with the earthquake in Hawke's Bay on February 3 is afforded by its effect on the Westshore Bridge (at Napier), and approaches, says Mr. F. C. Widdop, Chief Engineer, New Zealand Railways, in the N.Z. Railways Magazine. The bridge, which has a total length of 1232 feet, is of reinforced concrete construction on reinforced concrete piles, and consists of twenty-one spans of 50 ft each, five of 25ft each, and one of 57ft (the latter designed to allow the passage of boats and launches).

The old bridge which crossed the inner harbour from Port Ahuriri to the south end of the shingle spit at Westshore, was in need of renewal in 1914. At the same time the Napier-Eskdale railway was about to be constructed, while the Napier Harbour Board was also contemplating the construction of an extensive inner harbour in the Ahuriri Lagoon. An agreement was, therefore, entered into between the Public Works Department, the Napier Harbour Board, and the Hawke's Bay County Council (an agreement subsequently confirmed by legislation), by which a combined road and railway bridge was to be constructed in a position that would not interfere with the proposed inner harbour.

The bridge was constructed by the Public Works Department at a cost of £44,708/18/-, the County Council contributing approximately half the cost. (The embankment leading to the bridge was constructed by the Harbour Board, the Public Works Department contributing £20,000, out of a total cost of about £47,000).

Provision was made for the Railway Department to maintain the bridge and embankment and collect from the County Council the cost of maintaining the portion carrying the road, the County Council being assigned the work of maintaining the road surface.

To allow for expansion and contraction, the bridge was constructed in units, each consisting of two 50ft spans, one 25ft span (in centre), and two 50ft spans, making an expansion joint at every 225ft. The 25ft spans were strongly braced against longitudinal forces, and also provided with raker piles acting in the same direction. The waterway was designed to allow for ample provision for the discharge of the Tutakuri River, and also for the movement of sufficient tidal water to and from the lagoon, this provision being for the purpose of preventing the shoaling of the entrance to the inner harbour.

The earthquake of February 3, 1931, was accompanied by an earth movement from the north of a magnitude sufficient to push the south end span entirely off the concrete pier at the expansion joint, allowing the span to fall into the estuary. The pier (with the expansion joint placed centrally) is three feet wide. All piles in the piers to the northward were cracked on the north side, but the reinforcing remained in place. The southernmost pier was broken by the falling of the span.

The whole structure was raised 6ft 10in by an upward movement of the bed, and this movement extended for many miles in both directions. The maximum uplift noted on the railway was 6ft at Bay View (about 5 miles north of the bridge), steadily decreasing to 3ft 9in at Eskdale (9 miles northward). The uplift was less where swamps were crossed, due to the semi-fluid earth flowing toward the lower levels. For some distance south of the bridge the uplift was about 5ft 6in. The long embankment was spread and flattened almost throughout its entire length, and the road on both sides of the bridge was badly broken up. A number of motor vehicles which were on the embankment when the earthquake occurred became embedded in the fissures, the fine bitumen surface being shattered.

The bridge was thrown only slightly out of line, but the embankment at the south end was forced to the westward so that the roadway on the embankment lined up approximately with the railway track on the bridge.

The uplift considerably reduced the portion of the lagoon covered by tidal waters, and in consequence yachts and launches which formerly sailed the inner lagoon were left high and dry. The railway line between Napier and Eskdale will require to be re-graded, and in many places re-located to suit the altered conditions.

RAILWAYS AND EARTHQUAKES

Efficient Emergency Organisation

EVACUATING INJURED AND REFUGEES

One of the lessons taught by the disastrous earthquake of Hawke's Bay is the national value of the State railways for New Zealand's welfare. Immediately after the great shake the stricken area had the help of the Railway Department's specialised organisation. The details of this article, from the "New Zealand Railways Magazine," show the quickness of the Department's response to the need.

THE earthquake occurred at approximately 10.50 a.m. on Tuesday, February 3, and within eight minutes, or to be exact, at 10.58 a.m. New Zealand railway headquarters had been advised by the stationmaster at Waipukurau that a very severe earthquake had taken place and that communication north of his station had been interrupted. Shortly afterward advice was received that the viaduct between Ormondville and Kopua had been damaged and that the Napier mail train could not get through and was returning to Takapanu. The General Manager (Mr. H. H. Sterling) immediately communicated with the heads of his departments and arrangements were made for a special breakdown train in charge of an inspector of permanent way and a special gang of workmen to leave Woodville at once, picking up men and material in order to effect any repairs to the line that might be required. This train left Woodville at 12.5 p.m., 1 hour 15 minutes after the earthquake had occurred.

Another Quick Move.

At this stage, owing to the lack of telegraph or telephone communication with the stricken area, few details of the extent of the disaster were available, but news and information were slowly trickling in, indicating that the upheaval had been of great magnitude. It was considered wise, therefore, to make further arrangements for the dispatch of men and material to Hawke's Bay, and a second work train was made up and fully equipped to deal with the more urgent engineering requirements. This train left Wellington at 1 p.m., 2 hours 10 minutes after receipt of the first advice.

The inspecting engineers and district engineers meantime had left for Napier, and were speedily on the spot to give whatever expert direction might be required.

A Call for the Electrical Branch.

The electrical branch had not been idle, and very luckily a special gang was working in the neighbourhood of Takapanu. This gang was split up into small units, and as some worked back restoring any breaks in the communications between Waipukurau and Woodville, others worked forward from Takapanu northward.

The earthquake had, in many in-

stances, thrown down the poles, and in other cases the lines had been so tangled by the oscillation caused by the rapid shakes that they had to be cleared with long poles as the gang moved along.

Transport of Essentials.

Headquarters at Wellington were by this time receiving more detailed information as to what had happened in the devastated area, and the Defence Department had made a requisition on the railway for special trains for transporting material and hospital equipment from Trentham. Foodstuffs were also assembled and were in readiness for dispatch. The first of these trains left Trentham at 7.31 p.m. on the Tuesday, and arrived at Waipukurau, the nearest point that could be reached in the then state of the permanent way, at 1.44 a.m. on Wednesday, February 4.

Lorries were requisitioned to take hospital stores and equipment from Waipukurau, and within an hour of the arrival of the train 41 loaded lorries had been dispatched. Consideration was then turned to the question of providing food, and, if necessary, water, and also of arranging for transportation of refugees and casualty cases from Napier and Hastings. The railway refreshment branch had assembled large supplies of food, and arrangements were made for cooks and assistants to proceed northward at once. These food supplies and the refreshment staff in charge left

Wellington by special train at 7.30 p.m. and picked up additional supplies en route.

In Napier and Hastings events were happening with such startling rapidity and earthquakes were so frequent that the population as a whole, although accepting conditions with that bravery characteristic of our race, were more or less stunned by the calamity that had come upon them.

Railway Buses for Ambulance Work.

The railway bus office, which was located close to the Masonic Hotel, was utterly demolished, but by extra-



Sunset, as seen from Hospital Hill, Napier.

ordinary good luck the staff had saved their lives by sheltering in the strong-room and extricated themselves after the first heavy quakes had passed. The officer in charge, Mr. S. Viles, with the help of the available staff, set about turning some of the railway buses into ambulance cars. A skeleton service between Hastings and Napier was maintained up to 10 p.m. and the

balance of the fleet of buses did yeoman service in conveying injured and maimed cases to McLean Park and refuges to Central Park and racecourse. Railway buses were also sent down for the sailors who were being hunted by H.M.S. Veronica, and every transport facility was given that the plant available would permit.

Water for the "Locos."

The earthquake had destroyed the loco water tanks at Napier, but the staff rose to the occasion and improvised a pump with the injector of a locomotive and pumped sufficient water for immediate requirements. The locomotives were kept ready awaiting the completion of the strenuous work of putting the track in order, which was being energetically pushed forward by the maintenance men.

Moving the Injured.

The evacuation of the injured was proceeding methodically, and as Waipukurau was at this stage the nearest point of the rail a special hospital train was made up there, and the first patients left for Palmerston North at 11.30 a.m. on February 4.

Arrangements for Evacuation.

Railway headquarters had set the wheels in motion for the possible

evacuation, and carriages and other rolling-stock were being hurried to Hawke's Bay district from all parts of the North Island.

The arrangements made covered a possible evacuation of 15,000 to 20,000 people, and within twenty-four hours there were available 150 railway cars and 50 railway bogie wagons each with a capacity (in emergency) of 100 people or 20,000 people in all.

Schedules were prepared to enable trains to leave at short intervals and had the necessity arisen the whole of the population could have been removed from the danger zone in a short space of time.

The railway refreshment branch had accumulated sufficient food and stores of various kinds to supply all possible demands that might be made upon it at Napier or Hastings. A main depot was established at Napier and subsidiary depots in other parts.

A number of the department's experienced chefs and cooks were assembled at Napier, and cooking arrangements were adequate and satisfactory. Luckily, the weather remained fine.

Restoring the Track.

Repair work to the track, which had been carried on without cessation, enabled the trains to get through to Hastings by 10 a.m. on Thursday, February 5, and to Napier by 9 p.m. on the same day. The rapidity with which the track had been restored astounded all who saw the lines immediately after the first heavy earthquake had taken place. To all branches of the service praise is due, but in this connection the maintenance branch came in for special mention. The restoration of rail communication had a very steadying effect on the people, and when the first refugee train of twenty cars, carrying some 1200 passengers, steamed out of Napier those remaining felt their courage stimulated by the fact that great numbers of people could now leave if they so desired.

REBUILDING NAPIER

CAIRNS & PATON

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

Established in Hawke's Bay in 1910.
Phone 3718.

HASTINGS ROAD, HAVELock NORTH

Work done in any part of the Hawke's Bay Province.

Patronise the Established and Proved Local Builders, and leave nothing to chance.

SATISFACTION ASSURED.

CAIRNS & PATON
HAVELock NORTH

A. STEVENSON

Builder and Contractor

For Efficiency in all kinds of Building,
Shop and Office Fittings.

GLASS SHOW CASES AND

SHOP FRONTS

ARE OUR SPECIALITIES.

TOWN OR COUNTRY.

JOINERY SUPPLIED.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

A. STEVENSON

401 PARK ROAD, Phone 2517,
HASTINGS.

Expert Joinery

Attractive Shop Fittings

Staircase Specialists

ONLY THE LATEST TYPE OF BRITISH BALL-BEARING WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY IN USE IN OUR WORKSHOPS.

FULL STOCKS OF SEASONED TIMBER

:: ON HAND ::

F. C. HORTOP

(ESTABLISHED 1923)

Phone 2825.

TOMOANA ROAD :: HASTINGS

THE QUALITY BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

SKILLED LABOUR EMPLOYED.

Our Work is Our RECOMMENDATION
INQUIRIES INVITED.

J. W. TAYLOR,

IKANUI ROAD, HASTINGS. Phone 3726.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

ONLY BEST MATERIALS USED.

NAPIER'S RECONSTRUCTORS

FIBROUS PLASTER WORKS

8 GEORGE'S DRIVE,
NAPIER.

Phone No. 660.

M. SCRAGG

ARCHITECTURAL
& ORNAMENTAL
MODELLER

Manufacturer of

FIBROUS PLASTER,
DECORATIVE WORK
FOR THEATRE,
CHURCH, HALLS, SHOPS,
BANKS OR COTTAGE.

Special Designs Modelled
and Executed at Cut
Rates.

RAT PROOF—
BORERPROOF—
FIREPROOF

AS ONE OF NAPIER'S LEADING BUILDERS OUR CLAIMS DEMAND YOUR ATTENTION

WE ARE PREPARED TO
BUILD, RECONSTRUCT, OR
REPAIR ANY CLASS OF
STRUCTURE.

WE HAVE UNDERTAKEN
SOME PARTICULARLY
DIFFICULT PROBLEMS IN
THE RECONDITIONING OF
HOUSES AFTER THE
EARTHQUAKE, AND ARE
PREPARED TO GIVE ESTI-
MATES FOR ANY CLASS OF
THIS WORK.



One of our New Building Contracts in the Course of Erection.

WE CLAIM THAT, SINCE
THE EARTHQUAKE, WE
WERE THE FIRST FIRM TO
ERECT, IN NAPIER, AN EN-
TIRELY NEW REINFORCED
CONCRETE BUILDING ON
A FLOATING FOUNDA-
TION. THIS CONTRACT
WAS FOR THE ACETONE
ILLUMINATING AND WELD-
ING CO., LTD., IN OWEN
STREET.

HAWKE'S BAY CONSTRUCTION CO.

35 SHAKESPEARE ROAD, BOX 354,
NAPIER.

THE BUSY BUILDERS LOVEGROVE BROS.

Builders and Contractors

3 STATION STREET, NAPIER.

We employ our own staffs of Carpenters, Painters, Plumbers, Brick-
layers, Tilers, Drainers, etc., and can therefore build at very
reasonable prices.

All classes of Building and Reconstruction Work carried out by
highly skilled labour at shortest notice.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ASK US FOR AN ESTIMATE.

S. E. HAMMOND

177 Nelson Crescent,
NAPIER.

*Builder
and Contractor*

FOR ALL CLASSES
OF BUILDING AND
RECONSTRUCTION

We employ our own
Plumbers, Concrete
Workers and Brick-
layers, and only Expert
Tradesmen at that.



ALL WORK UNDER
MY PERSONAL
SUPERVISION.

Supplies of Timber READY AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

BUILDERS in the earthquake area must have their
TIMBER SUPPLIES promptly. All jobs are urgent and
the men on the job must not be held up through a shortage
of materials.

Our large stocks have enabled us to cope with the great
rush of orders with promptness that has drawn favourable
comment from our builder customers.

We carry stocks of every line of timber you require and
can quote prices and offer services second to none. If you
haven't yet tried us, then bring your next order along and
join the ranks of our numerous permanent customers.

The largest stock of Oregon Pine in the district will be
found in our Yard, and we can quote special prices for delivery
direct from the boat.

MANSON & CLARK LTD.

'Phone 39.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, NAPIER,

P.O. Box 10, Port Ahuriri.

OUR ORGANISATION WAS EQUAL TO THE OCCASION

Due to the Perfect Organisation of our various units, we were in the happy position
of being able to assist in the re-establishment of many of Napier's Prominent Busi-
nesses and Services.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

We will undertake the largest of Building Contracts, and will, if desired, prepare
Plans, etc.

OVER 30 YEARS OF BUILDING EXPERIENCE AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

A. B. DAVIS BUILDING CONTRACTOR 33 WELLESLEY ROAD, NAPIER

New Zealand Agent for "PETEROID"

THE BRITISH COLOURED CEMENT. Shades stocked—Yellow, Brown, Black, Cream, Red.
THE TASTEFUL USE OF "PETEROID" WILL DO MUCH TOWARDS BEAUTIFYING NAPIER.

Intention of Rehabilitation Committee

The scope and plans of the Hawke's Bay Rehabilitation Committee were recently explained to the business people of Napier by the chairman, Mr. J. S. Barton, S.M. As particular interest attaches to the views expressed by Mr. Barton, we now republish them.

"I want to make clear to you, in the first place, the powers of a statutory body such as the Rehabilitation Committee, and also the limitations of those powers," said Mr. Barton. A statute, he went on, created the committee and named its powers, and the committee had no powers beyond those outlined in the statute, by which it was bound.

The Adjustment Court, the setting up of which was authorised in the Hawke's Bay Earthquake Act, was a necessary tribunal on account of the fact that records, both regarding private individuals and public bodies, had been lost, said the speaker.

The court had power to make declaratory orders in respect of matters affected by the loss of those records, and it also had the power to function in regard to relations between debtor and creditor—which terms covered mortgages and mortgagees. The difficulties which had been experienced in the past, in regard to interference in contracts, had made the establishment of this court necessary.

There were cases, said Mr. Barton, in which mortgages were in a better position than mortgages, and it was the duty of the court, in certain cases, to tone down the rigour of common law.

Logical Form of Act.
Part 2 of the Act dealt with rehabilitation, Mr. Barton continued. "It was no accident," he said, "that the first part of the Act dealt with adjustment and the second with rehabilitation. One is the logical approach to the other. There are many cases in which it would be useless to talk about rehabilitation until adjustment had been effected. If a man is insolvent and his creditors prove their claims, it is foolish to talk rehabilitation. Every £100 with which that man is assessed is liable to be shot at. By rehabilitating him, you have got to give him an amount in excess of his shortage. It is useless to approach the problem of rehabilitation without adjusting outstanding liabilities.

Funds Limited.
"There are two basic differences between the policy announced by the committee, and the attitude of some of those who have criticised us," said Mr. Barton. "A committee which appeared in the Press stated, 'The Act does not limit you, as Minister of Finance, to an amount of a million and a half.' I say, as chairman of the Rehabilitation Committee, that the Act does limit the Minister, in the most positive way known to law draughtsmen. To combine what has been empowered with what is held to have been Parliament's original intention, is a procedure which will create anomalies and raise false hopes."

Section 37 of the Act was quoted by Mr. Barton, as follows:—The Minister of Finance may, from time to time, without further appropriation than this section, make payments from the Reserve Fund Account for the following purposes:—

(a) For the purpose of granting financial assistance in accordance with the provisions of this part of the Act, to an amount not exceeding in all the sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, to persons who have suffered loss or damage by reason of the earthquake.

(b) For the purpose of transferring from time to time as required, sums not exceeding in all the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds to the State Advances Account for loans to local authorities in accordance with this part of the Act."

The Only Appropriation.
"That," said Mr. Barton, "is an appropriation section. It appropriates £2,500,000 from the Reserve Fund Account for local bodies, and, for persons who have suffered loss or damage by reason of the earthquake, an amount not exceeding £1,250,000. That section is the charter with which the Prime Minister can go to the Treasury. Nothing can empower him to appropriate any more than the amount stated. There is no other appropriation authorised in the Act. I think, if you will agree with me that the amount is limited to £2,500,000, that the basis of most of the criticism disappears. As to the fact that the amount is limited, the Crown Law Office has ruled that it is so.



During the trying days of the first week in February, the people of Napier and Hastings learned to walk in the middle of the road to avoid falling debris. This habit still persists to some extent, as can be seen by the above, a recent scene in one of the less severely damaged streets of Napier.

If any more money is to be made available, it must be by another Act of Parliament. There is no other way. "The committee, in getting to business, looked to find out its financial resources and fixed a policy accordingly. If more money is by chance ultimately available, no one will be more pleased than the members of the committee. The question has been asked: 'Is there not a definite undertaking that there will be more?' I did not sit through Parliament, but I am familiar with the negotiations conducted outside the House, and I know that there was nothing there which was inconsistent with what has been done.

Employment.
"The position, as it is now, is different from what it was when these provisions were being considered. At that time it was easy to say what was the biggest problem with which New Zealand had ever been faced. It was easy to answer 'The Hawke's Bay earthquake.' To-day, to anyone who knows the facts, it is not so easy. Facing the problems arising out of the Hawke's Bay earthquake is not so big a task as the hurdle associated with the fact that 42,000 of our citizens are out of employment, and there is no assurance that more of them will not be out of work later. That is the country's biggest problem to-day.

"Then you might ask, 'Were we not assured that the earthquake disaster was to be regarded as a national calamity?' That promise certainly was made, and, so far, there has been no receding from it. To start with, the Government gave the borough council a large sum of money, and it gave the Public Works Department a blank cheque for repair work in various quarters. That was quite illegal. The Minister of Finance took the risk, and he has been backed by Parliament, with the result that his actions have been validated. So far, of the Public Works Department's blank cheque, £30,000 has been spent. The granting of £10,000 for the erection of the community shops was quite illegal. It has since been validated.

"The public of New Zealand voluntarily subscribed £350,000. Between 20,000 and 30,000 citizens were trans-

met everything? No. It is not. The value of stocks lost is probably about £4,000,000.

"We have been criticised for saying that the committee would not replace stocks," he said. "My first answer on this point is that the committee never said anything of the sort."

"What we actually said in our statement was this: 'Applicants should appreciate the fact that they cannot be reinstated to the full in their earthquake positions, but must be content to make a fresh start in a more or less modest way, with such assistance as the committee can recommend. It may be that in certain cases they will not be able, for financial reasons, to reinstate stocks as they did before the earthquake, and it is hoped to be able to consider some assistance to overcome that difficulty.'

Insufficient Funds.
"Only a part of the million and a quarter can be used to meet the loss



Mr. G. F. Roach, Mayor of Hastings, who rendered signal service to his town during the earthquake, despite the fact that his own department stores were completely destroyed.

in stock, and you've got to make a more modest start," said Mr. Barton.

"In regard to our statement regarding the reinstatement of buildings before stocks, some explanation is necessary. When we restate promises you have got a roof for stocks, you have a replaceable property reinstated, and a restlessness for business. And I have proved that if the buildings are provided, lack of stocks won't hold you up. The establishment of the community shops has proved that. We would like to make a pro rata allocation for all stocks lost, but we simply haven't the funds.



A transformation at Westshore, witnessed before the earthquake. Between the star and the wharf many an exciting flash to a yacht race was To-day, as shown above, the finishing line is high and dry.

ported away from the earthquake area and ultimately brought back again free of cost. Not a penny of the cost involved in transporting these people was charged against the voluntarily subscribed funds. The State funds bore the whole expense. Citizens in both the North and South Islands became good Samaritans, and took refugees into their homes.

"The Public Trust Office undertook to supervise and administer, free of charge, the funds which had been subscribed. The cost involved in the items I have mentioned has so far amounted to £2,000,000, and in addition to that we can't calculate the value of many other services rendered and still being rendered. That has been done in period of four months, during the most serious financial crisis this Dominion has ever known.

"Now comes the question: 'Is a million and a quarter sufficient to

that have been erected in every quarter of the town to carry on the business that was so suddenly interrupted, and there are very few businesses that were previously established which have not found some corner or other in which to carry on their trade.

"The public have rallied to the assistance of hard-hit business men in the most wonderful way, and the customary shopping evenings are as busy as ever they were. Shopping is not too easy owing to the many changes that have taken place, but a more good-humoured shopping community would be hard to find in New Zealand.

"I have been asked why, in our policy, we have shown a leaning towards loans and a tendency to shear away from grants. The position is this. Every grant of £1000 means that £1000 has gone. It may be used wisely, or unwisely, but the fact remains that it is gone. If has gone on the possible task of rehabilitating one man. Loans are contemplated over long periods and on the lowest rate of interest you can get—on terms that should not hamper any good and well-conducted business. The loan comes half-way between a grant and a business arrangement of the kind which was in existence before the earthquake.

STRENUOUS DAYS

Activities in Hastings MAYOR'S SURVEY

"Too much time and space would be required even to indicate the many activities that have been undertaken by the citizens of Hastings in the concentrated effort to bring the town back to normal, and only a brief outline of the work can be attempted," said Mr. S. F. Roach, Mayor of Hastings, to a "Dominion" representative.

"Looking back on the strenuous hours immediately succeeding the calamity of February 3, 1931, one can see that the salvation of Hastings was in a large measure due to the fact that the essential services of water and sanitation continued to function. Water was not procurable for some hours, but had the supply been cut off to the same degree as in Napier, there can be no doubt that fire would have dealt with Hastings as it did with the sister community. As it was, some of the most valuable business premises in this town, including those of two important banks, were galleyed by fire.

"The movement towards rehabilitation in Hastings may be said to have begun when, an hour or so after the earthquake, the citizens rallied at an agreed meeting place in the Main Street, to appoint an administrative committee to deal with the emergency. I wish to place on record, once more, my unbounded admiration for the work that was so efficiently carried out by that committee.

"Arrangements were immediately made for the supply of food, clothing and shelter for the needy and two wooden buildings (one of which had been unused for years, yet sacrificed the earthquake intact) were requisitioned for these important services.

"In passing, it may be mentioned that, communication being interrupted, our local paper improvised a temporary news sheet two days after the disaster in temporary premises, supplying the public with authoritative news that did much to obviate the damage of irresponsible rumours. The little sheets, hand-set under great difficulties, are now amongst the treasured souvenirs of the fateful time.

"As the days passed, civic affairs were taken hold of little by little, and it may be said, with every confidence, that we are now much nearer to the achievement of normal conditions than could have been anticipated during the early weeks of February.

"We now see temporary buildings

ing from daylight until dark indicates the opening overture, so to speak, of the reconstituted Hastings that is yet to be.

"Schools: One of our earliest and most urgent problems was related to the proper accommodation of our school children. Most of the schools suffered serious damage and could not be used for a considerable time, but after some delays the educational authorities have at length been persuaded to make the necessary repairs without adding to the fears of the children by asking them to attend classes in upstairs premises, and our problem has to that extent, been solved.

"Hospitals: Next to the needs of the children comes the care of the sick. Thanks to a magnificent bequest, Hastings is now in a position to provide adequate hospital accommodation for many years to come. The Memorial Hospital, previously used solely for maternity cases, will be enlarged and re-adapted to general needs. The question is still under discussion as to the site of the base hospital for Hawke's Bay but, that question apart, Hastings is fully provided for in the meantime.

"Churches: The church authorities of all denominations have lost no time in providing temporary accommodation in cases where buildings (as in most cases) were destroyed or greatly damaged, and regular weekly services are now advertised.

"Relief Funds: The administration of the funds contributed for the relief of distress has been most carefully handled by a small committee, and not a single complaint of unjust treatment has, so far, been received.

"There are still certain unfortunate delays in some matters of reconstruction, such as those affecting bridges and means of communication generally. These are not within the jurisdiction of the Borough Council, but no effort has been spared to speed up the most essential work.

"In general, it may be said, with every confidence, that Hastings is again on the map and is likely to stay there. Conditions are not what they were, but the spirit of the people is wonderful. We are crippled but not beaten, and not only willing but eager to bring victory and prosperity from what at one time looked so like defeat, and, in future, our motto should be—We are not to look back. We are to go forward."

POPULATION OF HASTINGS

If outstanding evidence were removed that Hastings has refused to go down to an earthquake, it could be readily obtained by an analysis of the post-earthquake census, which has just recently been completed. Here is revealed the outstanding fact that the population to-day shows an increase of 2565 since the last quinquennial census of 1926. While the total increase in population is gratifying indeed, and shows the growing confidence in the town and district, the rate of increase since the last census—25.27 per cent—shows that the population of Hastings is growing at a greater pace than any other town or city in New Zealand.

The following are the details of the Hastings borough census (Males have not been separately counted):

BOROUGH POPULATION.			
	Males		
	1926	1931	
Adults	2835	4218	
Minors	2127	2426	
Totals	4962	6644	
	Females		
	1926	1931	
Adults	3085	3775	
Minors	2442	2294	
Totals	5527	6069	
	1926	1931	
Total European	10,089	12,713	
Plus Maoris	59	—	
Grand totals	10,148	12,713	
	Increase, 25.65.		



Heretaunga Street, Hastings, as it appeared before the earthquake. The remarkable transformation can be noted by comparing this view with others appearing elsewhere in this issue.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ARCHITECTS

CHEMISTS

"ONE UNIT"

Tying of Buildings
HIGH STRUCTURES
Two Main Classes

The dead weight of the building. Knowing the relative rigidity of the beams and columns and the strength of the connection between them, the stresses from these horizontal forces can be proportioned between the various members. To take all these factors into consideration requires a thorough understanding of structural mechanics, but when it is done the resultant structure will safeguard the lives of the occupants at only a slightly increased cost to the owner.

REHABILITATION

Workingmen's Complaints

ASSURANCE BY MR BARTON

When speaking to a meeting of businessmen in Hastings, Mr. J. S. Barton, chairman of the Rehabilitation Committee, referred to the importance of employing local workers on reconstruction work.

He said that he was entirely in accord with the resolution which had been sent to him from a meeting of Hastings workmen, which read as follows: "That this meeting of workmen point out to Mr. J. S. Barton that every workman of this town wishes to rehabilitate himself as a worker; and that when he (Mr. Barton) is granting permission to erect new buildings, he should insist that only local labour be engaged, as that is the only means by which the workman is able to rehabilitate himself."

Mr. Barton pointed out, however, that it was beyond the powers of the committee to force business people to carry out the request made in the resolution. The only thing the committee could do was to morally support the principle that local labour should be employed. It was a matter for those who were letting contracts to display loyalty to their own town. The citizens' first duty was to their own working people. The remedy was in the hands of those who let contracts. In the terms of which it should be clearly stated that local labour was to be given preference.

BUILDING REPAIRS

Napier Busy
WORK AHEAD

Many private property owners in the devastated area whose premises were not rendered totally beyond repair by the big upheaval of February 3, have undertaken repairs.

An examination has been made of the new general post office at the corner of Hastings and Dickens Streets, which was gutted by the fire following the earthquake, and as a result it has been ascertained that the levels of the building have not been altered to any degree by the upheaval. The work of removing the plaster from the walls in order to examine the pillars and the concrete walls has been completed, and it is considered that these are sound and that a thorough examination of these will precede a decision to completely recondition the building throughout.

The reconditioning of the Public Trust Office is also being considered, while a start has been made with the repairs to the Hawke's Bay Electric Power Board's premises in Dickens Street.

The modern tendency of increasing the height of buildings has brought about the development of framed structures which are thoroughly tied together, forming practically one unit. For buildings exceeding three stories this is the only rational type of design, both from the viewpoint of economy of space occupied by the frame structure as against bearing walls, and also considering the calculation of stress in the various members.

Framed structures for buildings may be divided into two main classes. The oldest type consists of floor slabs supported by beams and girders which transfer the various floor loads to the columns, and through these down to the foundations. In structural steel construction these beams and girders are for the most part treated for single spans, but in reinforced concrete work they may run over a series of spans, and if correctly designed and built will act as a continuous beam for the full length of the series. By considering them in this manner it is found that a beam of less strength is required than would be necessary if each beam was treated for a simple span. With these beams there is also to be considered the effect on the columns as the whole frame made up of beams and columns acts as a monolith and the stresses due to unequal and eccentric loading have to be taken up thereby.

"Flat Slab" Type.

The second type, a more recent development, is known as flat slab construction. The advantages of this type are that it gives a plane level ceiling unobstructed by beams and girders, thus making far better lighting of floor space; also the elimination of beams and girders means that less height is required between floor slabs and in the case where the height of buildings is limited an additional floor may be worked into the height. Though considerable investigation has been made and many tests carried out, the design of this type of floor is somewhat empirical. It consists of a heavy slab without beams, designed as a plate supported at its corners and the stresses developed in this slab are essentially different to those in the case of the slab for beam and girder work. The columns in some cases have an enlarged cap and head so as to decrease the stresses in the slab at this point, but may be designed without either, in which case the slab will naturally be thickened to provide for shears and bending moment.

In both of these types of framed construction we now have to calculate for the further forces due to earthquake. The magnitude of these is a function of the acceleration and

RODGER'S PHARMACY
HASTINGS
BUSINESS AS USUAL ON OLD SITE.
221 HERETAUNGA ST., EAST
Chemicals.
Prescriptions Sent for and Delivered.
PHONE 2015. P.O. BOX 336

Shattky & Webber
F.S.M.C. F.I.O. (London)
Ophthalmic Opticians
May now be consulted at their former premises
Russell Street,
HASTINGS

WOODWARD'S PHARMACY
Are pleased to announce that they are re-established in their old premises in Heretaunga Street (opposite the Pacific Hotel), Hastings.
COMPLETE NEW STOCKS.
ALAN GRANT, Proprietor.

DENTISTS
N. FUSSELL Dr. R. I. SUTTON
FUSSELL & SUTTON, DENTISTS.
Have Resumed Practice in Premises alongside the Catholic Church.
2B MUNROE STREET, NAPIER.

R. V. C. HARRIS DENTIST
CLIVE SQUARE, NAPIER
I REG to announce that I have Re-opened my Surgeries with all the latest and most up-to-date appliances, and may be consulted at the above address.
R. V. C. HARRIS DENTIST
Box 158 Phone 432.
Amner's Bldgs., CLIVE SQ.

OPTICIANS
AZZOPARDI & HOLLAND OPTICIANS
W. S. HOLLAND
F.B.O.A. (Hons.) F.S.M.C. (Lond.), F.I.O. (Eng.).
NAPIER
Cr. Milton Road and Tennyson St. (Next Fire Station.)
Box 67, Phone 295
HASTINGS
Opp. Lockyer's, Heretaunga St.
Phone 4868.


H. M. BENNETT,
F.S.M.C. (London), F.I.O. (Eng.)
OPTICIAN,
Phone 595 for Appointments,
NAPIER.

E. A. WILLIAMS
F.S.Z.I.A., A.N.Z.S.C.E.,
REGISTERED ARCHITECT,
CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL
ENGINEER.
Dalgely's Buildings
NAPIER

CHEMISTS
G. C. BREEN
CHEMIST (By Exam.)
(Late of Port Aburiri),
5 Clive Square West
(Adjoining Holland's Corner).
Phone 583
NAPIER

BROMLEY HILL
The M.P.S. (By Exam.),
CHEMIST,
THE NAPIER SOUTH
PHARMACY,
62 Kennedy Road

A. HOBSON
CHEMIST
(Next door to the Strand Tea Rooms)
CLIVE SQUARE, NAPIER.

KNIGHT'S PHARMACY
(Opp. Bank N.S.W.)
HERETAUNGA ST.,
HASTINGS.
Qualified Dispensing Service
Good Stocks
DRUGS
PATENT MEDICINES
TOILET GOODS
PHOTO SUPPLIES
Everything New
Phone 136M

C. E. MANEY,
CHEMIST AND OPTICIAN,
Has recommenced business in corner shop, No. 1 Clive Square (Community Shopping Area), with complete stocks.
Our Optical Department is now fully equipped. Have your eyesight tested by a qualified optician.
Maney's Pharmacy
NAPIER

OPTICIANS
Telephone 792 P.O. Box 21
Specialists in Lens Work.
A. M. McCLURG,
F.I.O., F.S.M.C. (London).
Consulting Optician, Clive Square
362 Market Street, HASTINGS,
(on Tuesdays).

CHAS. L. THOMAS
THE PEOPLE'S OPTICIAN,
23 Jull St., Napier.
EYE TESTING, DAY OR NIGHT

BUSINESSES

The Pathway of Life is littered with many obstructions---

Tread it in Griffiths' Footwear and pass obstacles unnoticed.

Griffiths' are again giving wonderful value in Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Business as usual with us—so bring your feet to Griffiths' for your next Footwear.

Griffiths' BOOT STORE
Opposite Temporary Banks,
MARKET STREET,
HASTINGS.

LE GROVE TYPEWRITER IMPORTING CO., LTD.
Sole Agents LEXERWOOD TYPEWRITERS, Standard and Portable, also EDISON-DICK MINOGRAPH. Typewriter Repairs a Speciality.
Manson & Barr's Bldgs., Rangitikei Street, PALMERSTON NORTH,
ALSO
Dickens Street, NAPIER.

REBUILDING HAWKE'S BAY
W. M. ANGUS LTD.
THE BUILDING CONTRACTORS
Are prepared to accept all classes of building reconditioning, and alteration work.
WE HAVE BUILT MOST OF THE LARGE BUILDINGS THAT HAVE BEEN ERECTED IN RECENT YEARS, ALL OF WHICH SUCCESSFULLY WITHSTOOD THE EARTHQUAKE.
ENQUIRIES WELCOMED.
W. M. ANGUS LTD.
OWEN STREET, NAPIER.

GIVEN'S Shoe Store
"DRYFOOT" BOOTS, in Tan and Black, stout calf leather; bladder-lined, and water-tight.
Will serve you magnificently.
TAN 52/6 BLACK 50/-
Another excellent line—Water-tight vulcolized.
BLACK and TAN only 30/-
GIVEN'S SHOE STORE
For Value WAIPUKURAU

Wilson, Canham & Co.
KARAMU ROAD, HASTINGS,
AWATOTO WAIPUKURAU
Phone 756 Phone 4117. Box 255. Phone 48
Branches New Zealand—Everywhere.
Head Office: AUCKLAND.
Buyers and Exporters of
WOOL, HIDES, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, ETC.
Consign your Goods direct to us or write or phone and our Buyers will call on you. Cash on Delivery.
Branch Manager J. R. SLOAN

FOR EXPERT LAUNDERING
THE HAWKE'S BAY STEAM LAUNDRY
IS UNSURPASSED.
HIGH-CLASS SHIRT AND COLLAR DRESSERS AND BAGWASH EXPERTS,
DAILY COLLECTIONS AND DELIVERIES FREE.
Phone 490, THACKERAY STREET, NAPIER.

REBUILDING NAPIER

**WALKER
and
McBEATH**

BUILDERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

Contractors to The
Presbyterian Church,
Napier.

All classes of Building
Work Undertaken at
Reasonable Prices.

ENQUIRIES
INVITED

ESTIMATES
WILLINGLY
GIVEN.

The Efficient and
Economical Builders.

**Walker &
McBeath**

Phones 145 and 652,
Hastings St.,
NAPIER.

**LEAD
LIGHTS**

*Add Beauty
to the Home*

Earthquake-resisting prop-
erties need not be
sacrificed if beauty of
design and finish is de-
manded.

Obtain relief from severity
of design by specifying
Lead Lights wherever
possible, whether they be
the favourite diamond
panes or in one of the new
designs.

Designs submitted and all
work executed by

**DOUGLAS
PIRIE**

3 KENNEDY ROAD,
NAPIER.

BUILD

Phone
442
NAPIER

WITH

REINFORCED BRICKS

PAKI PAKI LIME

Best for Orchardists, Farmers, Builders and
Plasterers

NAPIER BRICKS LTD.

... for ...

BRICKS, CEMENT, LIME, PIPES,
FLUE LINERS, SHINGLE, SAND,
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Earthquake-proof CHIMNEYS

You do not expect a fire when you insure your home—or an accident when you take a cover over your Car.

But, nevertheless, you DO insure, however small the risk.

Earthquakes may never occur again, but think of the true sense of security—the freedom of worry by building chimneys that are safe—100 per cent. safe from “shocks.”

The “SECURITY” Pumice Chimney Block, with its reinforcing rods, has successfully withstood the destruction test—a test positively proving it to be the safest, surest, quake-resisting chimney possible to devise.

Light, strong, inexpensive and easy to erect, but, above all, fortified with steel rods from top to bottom, making a chimney definitely shock proof for all time. Be fair to your family—specify “SECURITY.”

*Once a
Chimney
always
a
Chimney*

Let us send you Free Booklet.

The C. & A. Odlin Timber & Hardware Co., Ltd.

WELLINGTON • NAPIER • HASTINGS

“Security” Blocks made by the Reinforced Pumice Chimney Co., Hastings

ORDER OUT OF CHAOS

Organising a Town

HOW HASTINGS FACED ITS TASK

Within a few hours of the earthquake on February 3, Hastings had organised its relief depots, clearing stations, patrols, and other urgent services in such an efficient manner as to win the admiration of all New Zealand. During the days immediately following the disaster, the name of Sergeant-Major O'Leary was regularly in the news as a result of the efficient organisation he introduced. Sergeant-Major O'Leary now tells the story of those trying days to readers of "The Dominion."

"At a quarter to eleven on February 3, 1931, business was being carried on as usual in Hastings, but five minutes later nothing but death and devastation could be seen; the very suddenness of the disaster shook even the stoutest spirits. Some



Main Street, Waipawa, as it appears to-day—little evidence of destruction remains.

one afterward compared it to the war, but apart from the appearance of the town the simile does not apply. In wartime one was always prepared in some degree and at least expected that something was likely to happen at any moment," stated Sergeant-Major O'Leary, when reviewing the disastrous Hawke's Bay earthquake and the manner in which it affected Hastings. After the quake Sergeant-Major O'Leary was in charge of the relief organisation at Hastings.

"After the first stunning blow, men and women rushed from houses and shops, many believing that the end of the world had arrived. For at least five minutes all seemed stupefied, then realisation came—there were poor unfortunate beings trapped in the wrecked buildings, and so the rescue work began and continued until it was believed that all who were alive had been rescued.

"By the greatest of good fortune, almost every child attending school was outside at the time of the quake, and it had been otherwise the tale might have been different, for although some of the wooden buildings stood the shake, the danger of the children being jammed in doorways in their frantic endeavours to escape might have led to scores being injured. As it was there were no deaths among the Hastings school children.

"Hampered as they were by the failure of the water supply, the fire brigade had no envious task in trying to check the fires. It is certainly worth recording that when the main fire was at its worst on Tuesday night and every possible precaution was being taken to prevent the fire spreading, the superintendent, Mr. R. Henderson, was prepared, if the fire crossed Karame Road, to blow down with gasoline certain buildings. However, the restoration of the water supply at 2 a.m. on Wednesday and its prompt use by the brigade rendered this course unnecessary. By 3 o'clock the fire menace was definitely checked as far as Hastings was concerned.

"Almost as soon as the shock was over, Slater Williams, of Royston Hospital, realising that there was plenty of work for doctors and nurses, rushed all her undamaged plant to the tea kiosk on the racecourse and started to organise an emergency hospital. Mattresses, blankets, bandages and other required articles were soon requisitioned; volunteers were not lacking, and many nurses with war-time experience at once reported for duty.

"What the sufferers owe to this grand band of women, led by one who lived up to the highest traditions of her profession, no one will know. Doctors and nurses came from all parts of the North Island to render assistance, and supplies of drugs were

rushed through from many towns. Fortunately there was never any shortage, despite wild rumours to the contrary.

"With the first hour over, some of the leading men of the town met and decided to call a general meeting, the first idea being to form a vigilance

"The position of the power-house in Hastings is unique in that if it should go out of commission, not only light, but water and sewerage must stop as all these pumps are here also. The big shake badly affected one wall, which sagged out in an alarming fashion. Despite the danger the staff worked desperately to get the pumps going again, and after the second big shock at nine o'clock at night, with the roof principals only just holding, they stuck to their tasks. Water was made available to the fire brigade, after which they shored up the building. Hastings is particularly proud of these men.

"So came Wednesday morning, and by nine o'clock it had been ascertained where almost all the bodies of those who were known to be killed were located.

"The food supply was now well on the way to becoming organised; meat supplies were available, all three freezing works making donations to the food controller.

"By midday most of our townsmen who had slept out in the open on Tuesday night had become divided into two classes: those who wanted to bolt and those who realised their duties as citizens. Fortunately for the town the former class were in the great minority.

"As a supply of tents had been made available by the Defence Department front laws changed rapidly in appearance.

"Temporary fireplaces were built up in back yards, and became a great trial on the tempers of the neers. By Wednesday night the situation was well in hand. All the people seemed hopeful.

"At 7 p.m. the deputy-mayor called a meeting, which was held outside the Municipal Building. Most of the borough councillors were present at this meeting. It was decided to concentrate on conservation of water, disconnection of all electrical services until tested, and two councillors (Councilors Baker and Cohr) were appointed to take over the supervision of covering the roofs of damaged houses.

"Gangs of grave-diggers, mortuary, hospital workers, clearing-gangs to recover bodies, were organised.

"During the evening Inspector Cummings arrived to make arrangements for bigger gangs to go on the work of recovering bodies. This was done,



A Problem in Reconstruction. An idea of the rehabilitation problems in the smaller settlements of Hawke's Bay may be gained from the above illustration. It shows the main passage in the Te Pohue Hotel, 30 miles north of Napier, a wooden hoistery that was completely wrecked.

and Thursday morning some 450 men were on this duty.

"On Thursday morning some of the bigger shopkeepers started to salvage goods from their damaged premises and remove them to safer places.

"A party of bluejackets arrived from Napier, and spent the day searching for bodies.

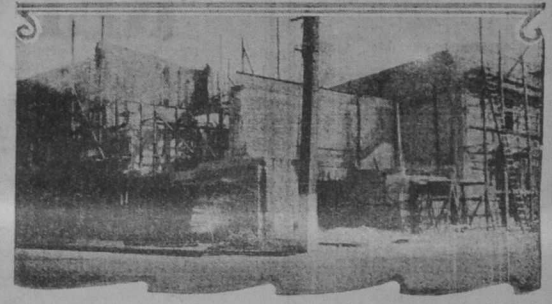
"At 11 o'clock it was decided to open the Drill Hall as a food depot, and to deal with the whole question on the

principle of wholesale and retail depots. The back portion of the Drill Hall was taken as a bulk store and placed under Mr. Harold Roach, whose work saved the committee hundreds of pounds.

"The question of boots and clothing now had to be considered, as the arduous work of shifting bricks played havoc with the workers' clothing.

"The committee appointed Mr. H. Baird to control the issue of these articles. Had this been strictly adhered to much expense would have been saved. However, it would seem in a time of stress such as this there are some people who must sign orders for something. It was this indiscriminate issuing of orders that was so abused. Genuine workers were left out, while some of the ones who hung around the depots obtained orders for all kinds of goods.

"On Wednesday evening the 'Tribune' made its reappearance, being printed and published from the workrooms of



A busy reconstruction scene in Queen Street, Hastings. Business offices under repair.

Mr. P. J. S. George in Karame Road. It is hard to estimate the value of this publication, but it might suffice to say that though the sheet was only about 12 inches by 9 inches it not only contained quite a lot of essential news but had a very decided effect on the public in the way of restoring confidence.

These sheets, which were published daily up to February 14, were literally worth their weight in gold.

"On Thursday the sewers were tested and found to be intact. This information was conveyed to the public per medium of a "lodger," and marked the passing of the period of uncertainty as to whether the town would have to be evacuated. The electrical engineer, Mr. Scott, announced that 800 gallons of water a minute was being pumped into the sewers. This was good news indeed.

"On Thursday morning the Red Cross Society, which had arrived from Wellington the previous day, opened a canteen in the main school grounds and a food supply depot at the school itself.

"The Railway Department's officers had by Thursday night completed the repairs, and trains were able to come through again on Friday. This very important work on the permanent way was carried out in a manner that reflects the greatest credit on all concerned.

"The advisability of evacuating all the injured from the racecourse hospital was now considered and it was decided to shift them to Waipukurau, Palmerston North and Wellington.

"Mr. G. F. Roach, mayor of Hastings, returned home on Friday morning after having a very hard trip over all sorts of roads in his endeavour to get back. He called the committee together at 2 o'clock and took over

from the deputy-mayor, Mr. R. Henderson, who had put in three terrifically hard days with all the work of two men on his shoulders. By this time the food controller had devised a scheme which brought the population under three headings—(1) Those able to pay for their food; (2) those who were voluntary workers and who would receive free rations as long as they remained on this work; (3) the destitute who would receive food free.

"This question of free food evidently appealed to a lot of people who were non-residents of Hastings, and within three days we had about 300 of them living on the fat of the land at our expense. This led to a system of registration being devised to protect all bona-fide residents and to prevent these outsiders from obtaining food. This was achieved by the issue of ration cards to all who were on either the borough or H.B. electoral roll. The outsiders promptly moved to Napier and went into camps there, from where

they were later dislodged. "By Sunday, 8th, confidence had returned and there was plenty of evidence of the desire to get back to business.

"This return of confidence was really the outcome of a combination of things. Chiefly one might suggest was the attitude of the committee in tackling everything that presented itself right from its inception. No praise can be too high for its work.

"Throughout this period the police, who had charge of the removal of all bodies recovered and were keeping the records of all persons killed, had had a very strenuous time. However, they carried out their onerous duties with credit to all.

"On February 9, the committee having decided to adopt the registration system, Mr. S. Averill was appointed registration officer. He at once organised a staff at St. Matthew's Sunday Schoolroom and started what, without question, turned out to be the greatest safeguard the town could have had.

"The ration card system brought the average daily amount of foodstuff passing through the depots down from £300 a day to £350 a day, because with the card once it was clipped there could be no second issue.

"The salvaging operations in the devastated area were sufficiently completed by February 1 to warrant the taking off of the special police. These were accordingly disbanded.

"On February 11, at the citizens' committee meeting, it was moved: 'That as the emergency is now passed, the citizens' committee now cease to function and the control of the town go back to the borough council.' This was carried and a small advisory committee was set up to advise the council on certain matters.

INSURANCE FIGURES.

Total insurances on buildings and stocks in the business areas of Napier, Port Ahuriri, Hastings and Wairoa	4,131,000
Total insurances on stocks in those areas are:—	
Napier	731,300
Port Ahuriri	154,759
Wairoa	114,937
Hastings	548,339
Total	1,545,335

These figures, of course, do not take into account the insurances on private residences and on buildings outside the business areas of the towns mentioned.



Hastings after the earthquake and to-day. The above views afford an excellent idea of the reconstruction work that has been carried out since February 3.

REBUILDING NAPIER

HOLDEN AND FLETCHER

CARPENTERS
And
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,

62 Hardinge Road,
Port Ahuriri,
NAPIER.

TIMBER SUPPLIED
IN ANY QUANTITY,
IN TOWN OR
COUNTRY.

All Orders Promptly
Attended to.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR PRICES WILL
SUIT.

ALL CLASSES OF
BUILDING
UNDERTAKEN.

A TRIAL IS
SOLICITED.

PEARCE for PRECISION and PERMANENCY

Having had extensive experience in Building and Contracting over a period of years, it is our claim that we can undertake all kinds of Building Work, whether temporary or permanent, and give the utmost satisfaction.

WE EMPLOY OUR OWN SUB-CONTRACTORS.

NO JOB TOO BIG—NONE TOO SMALL.

HIGHLY-SKILLED WORKMEN — PERSONAL SUPERVISION — REASONABLE TERMS.

H. A. PEARCE :--: BUILDER & CONTRACTOR
BOX 72, 3 LUCY STREET, NAPIER.

W. WHITEHEAD, Builder and Contractor, 16 COLENZO AVENUE, NAPIER

FOR PERFECTION IN ALL BUILDING
AND CONTRACTING.

PRIVATE WORK A
SPECIALITY.

ALL WORK UNDER
PERSONAL
SUPERVISION.

Designs for Modern
Houses supplied on
Application.

FREE ADVICE GIVEN
ON ANY CLASS OF
BUILDING OR
RECONSTRUCTION
WORK.

W. Whitehead,
BUILDER AND
CONTRACTOR,
16 Colenso Avenue.
NAPIER

"CHUBB MEANS SAFE" CHUBB'S SAFES & STRONGROOM DOORS

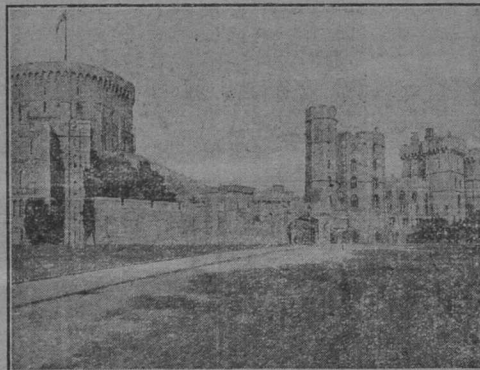
Chubb & Son's Lock & Safe Co. Ltd.

128 Queen Victoria Street LONDON.
Sole Selling Agents for N.Z.—
A. C. GILLIES & LAIRD, LTD.,
Routh's Buildings — Johnston St., Wellington.

THE IDEAL

COLFIX
Regd.

COLD BITUMEN



WINDSOR CASTLE ROADWAY, SURFACED WITH COLFIX.
—Published by Permission H.M. Office of Works, Windsor.

For—
ROADS,
FOOTPATHS,
GARDEN PATHS,
TENNIS COURTS,
PLAYING AREAS,
ETC.

NO HEATING,
NO BLEEDING,
EASILY LAID,
RESILIENT,
DURABLE.

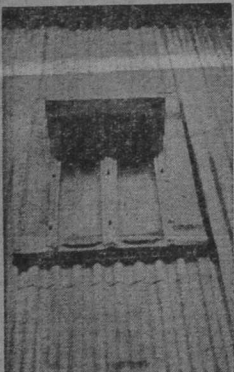
Manufactured in New
Zealand.

Hawke's Bay Agents—
AMNERS LIME CO.,
LTD.,
Clive Square, Napier.

Full Particulars on application to—
WRIGHT, STEPHENSON & CO., LTD.,
ABRAHAM & WILLIAMS, LTD.,
All Branches

FIT CO-PA SKYLIGHTS

Efficient
Economical



Reg. Patent.

Used and Approved by P.W. Dept.
and Specified by Architects.

All Work Guaranteed.
Estimates Free.

Let us show you Samples.

CO-PA CO.

Plumbers and Sheet-metal
Workers.
Contractors to P.W. Dept.
Phone 467.
19 Thackeray Street,
NAPIER.

FAMA A N.Z. PRODUCT WHICH IS SURE TO FIND ITS PLACE IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF NAPIER AND HASTINGS.

Fama can be had in 9 colours, laid plain or mottled, on wood or on concrete. It is hygienic, jointless and lasting. For Bathrooms, Sink Tops, Balconies, etc.

FAMA STONEWOOD FLOORING CO.
10 TORY STREET, WELLINGTON

Also Specialists in all Branches of Marble Terrazzo.

PHONE 21-063.

FOOD SUPPLIES

Emergency Organisation AN INTERESTING RECORD

One of the most urgent problems following the earthquake was the need for food supplies, particularly in Napier and Hastings. How supplies were commandeered, and organised, reads like a page from the history of the Great War, so efficient and complete were the methods employed. Mr. C. H. Slater, who was appointed Food Controller at Hastings, explains the working of the scheme in the following article.

The first thing I did after being appointed controller was to look for suitable premises. It was suggested at the general meeting that I obtain a vacant section and commandeer marquees. This seemed to me to be totally inadequate, so I drove round portions of the town that were clear on a tour of inspection. I decided that the King's Theatre, which is a wooden building, was most suitable, so I immediately took possession of it, and surrounded myself with suitable helpers. The selection of my helpers was in my opinion the best thing I did. I was fortunate in being able to receive the assistance of such men as Barton Hobbs, accountant; E. D. Brown, accountant; Mr. Wood, manager, and Pellichet, McLeod, Ltd., Ralph Paynter, President of Fruitgrowers' Association; Harold Roach, Grocery Department Manager; Yates Grocery Manager; M. Kersburg, Commercial Traveller; Major Mansson; F. S. Budd, local Manager A.M.P. Societies, and various others.

At the East and West entrances to Hastings a notice was printed on the main street as follows:—"FOOD—KING'S THEATRE."

The next thing I did was to send messengers to all the bakeries and inquire into the position, and ask them to stop selling bread and deliver all supplies to the King's Theatre. Another messenger was sent to the Here-taunga Dairy Co. to ascertain the position re butter. Milk supplies we did not worry about, as it was obvious that there would be no shortage.

It was found that some of the bakeries were seriously damaged, while others were only slightly damaged. We concentrated on the ones that were only slightly damaged and had them repaired quickly. Telegrams were sent to other towns, asking them to urgently rail bread. There was a shortage on the day following the 'quake, but the second day we had full supplies from other towns. We then detailed one man to keep in touch with the bake-houses and report the position to me every two hours. In this way it only took a few days to get the bread question under control, and reduce the supply from outside towns as our own services were restored.

Meat Supplies.

We then borrowed a butcher's block and other necessary requirements from a damaged shop and set up a butchery in one part of our premises, and detailed a man to inquire into the position of meat in cool storage. We found that the Paki Paki Freezing Works were badly damaged and that unlimited quantities of meat was available at very small cost and set up a butchery plant had broken down and the meat would only keep for a little time. When meat was no longer obtainable from this source we got into touch with Tomoana, who offered to supply us with some mutton. As 24 per cent sheep were selling particularly cheap at the time we detailed a man to make arrangements to kill mutton on a farm, and just as we had arrangements completed we were pleased to find that Tomoana had made arrangements for slaughtering, so we appointed a stock buyer and were able to buy first-class ewe mutton at a penny and an eighth per lb. delivered to our shop. To show the volume of food we were distributing we were using from 150 to 200 carcasses of mutton per day at one period.

Immediately I took notice of notices were issued that everyone who was able to pay for food was expected to do so, and those who were able to pay but were temporarily out of cash through the banks being closed, or for similar reasons, were able to obtain food on credit. Those who were not in a position to pay were given food free of charge. In no instance was anyone refused food.

Rationing Supplies.

To relieve the pressure at the King's Theatre a branch was opened at the Drill Hall and people were able to receive supplies from either depot. It seemed to us at the time that it would be a long time before order was restored, and that, in the meantime, there were hundreds of able bodied men idle and yet had to be fed, so we decided to call for voluntary workers to clear up the debris. Irrespective of whether it was on private property or on roads. These men received no wages but were given supplies of food according to the size of their family. A single man was allowed 3/4 worth daily; a married man without children 4/- and so on with a limit of 8/6 per day. Those men who were not required but who had offered their services were given a slightly lower scale of rations, and those who were unable to work or did not offer their services were given a slightly lower scale of ration still.

Any one requiring voluntary work applied to the man in charge at the Erourg Yards. He was then supplied with a coupon. This coupon was presented at the King's theatre where we had from two to six clerks

who would write on the back of the coupon the requirements of the applicant. This coupon was presented at the counter, goods supplied and coupon filed.

District Supplies.

Two days after the quake the country people started coming in for supplies, and this seemed as if it was going to be a serious problem. However, I asked each district to form a committee, make out their requirements and despatch one man to Hastings for supplies. This man was given the supplies he required and was asked to account for the distribution. He had either to pay for them or give us details



One of many scenes of great earth movements in the back country north of Napier.

of who received them so that we could either charge them direct or give it to them free of charge as the position warranted it. This only lasted for a short time and we decided to allow the local store keeper in each district to act as our agent. We supplied him with the necessities, charged him direct and he was to pay us either in cash or by account as he was unable to collect due to the earthquake, but not for goods supplied previous to the quake. This arrangement proved quite satisfactory.

A meeting of my associates was held every morning at 7.30 and the problems of the previous day discussed and remedies suggested. This was very helpful.

Several shops were salvaged and the goods taken to our depots, and to put things on a proper basis for checking purposes we established a wholesale warehouse where salvaged or commandeered food stuffs was concentrated and checked off, and each distributing centre debited with what it received. A canteen for voluntary workers was established by Mr. Gifford (solicitor). This was a very popular institution and it was wonderful the number of meals supplied with the aid of only a boiler. We were able to procure good supplies of cooked meats such as hams, sausage royal, etc., and willing helpers spent hours and hours making sand-



Replacing a familiar landmark. Messrs. Roach's temporary premises, Hastings, erected on the site of their wrecked department stores.

wiches and brewing tea. This department, which was situated at the rear of the King's Theatre was probably the most popular institution in Hastings at the time and was in charge of Mrs. Arkens, who supplied a cheery smile with every cup of tea and sandwich.

The Hon. Mr. Masters, when paying a visit, was so interested in our method a visit, was so interested in our methods that he decided to go through the whole performance. In the first instance he was sent to St. Matthew's Schoolroom and registered as a voluntary worker, received his ration card,

which was signed by myself, as no one else was prepared to commit perjury, presented his ticket to the clerk, and went to receive his supplies at the counter, but here his courage failed and he made no application.

Cheerful Spirit.

Although most of us had sustained very heavy losses, there was no grumbling among the helpers, and it was really wonderful how everyone worked for the good of the community.

Praise is due to the majority of the unemployed. Hundreds of them answered the call for voluntary workers, and there was always more labour offering than work to be found.

The Red Cross was a very great help. We worked in absolute harmony, and after we had our first conference we worked in absolute harmony.

Day of Reckoning.

Of course, there was the inevitable reckoning-day. In some instances shopkeepers who had their premises damaged sent perishable goods to our depots, stating that they were of no use to them and that we may as well have them, but after things had settled down some of them sent in their accounts for the goods supplied, and then, again, there was a considerable amount of adjusting required with commandeered foods, fittings, etc., but generally speaking the Napier population has been satisfactorily cleared up. In almost every instance we were met generously, shopkeepers being content with cost price less 10 per cent. to allow for any damaged stuff, but in one or two instances a profit was demanded.

NEW WOOL STORES

Two Big Structures

PROVISION FOR NEXT CLIP

To provide storage for next season's wool clip, mercantile firms with headquarters in Napier are taking immediate steps to replace wool sheds at Port Ahuriri which were destroyed, and to recondition those buildings which are not beyond repair. Plans for the treatment of seven large structures have been finalised.

A new No. 4 store, to be built for Messrs. Williams and Kettle, Ltd., replacing the old No. 4 and No. 5 stores, will be an enormous structure, with total floor space of 24 acres. The building, which will be of two stories, will extend from Collin Street through to Donnet Street, and will be 330 feet in length, with a frontage of 190 feet on Collin Street and 132 feet on Donnet Street. It will completely cover a section of 14 acres. The structure will have a steel frame, with timber and iron walls, and a sawtooth roof.

Other work for Messrs. Williams and Kettle includes the reconditioning of No. 2 (produce) store and the reconditioning of No. 3 (wool) store, both of which are on West Quay.

A one-story building covering a section of 14 acres is also to be built for Messrs. Murray, Roberts, and Co., Ltd. This block will have frontages to three thoroughfares—Waghorne and Customs Streets and Hardinge Road. The structure will have a steel frame.

The reconditioning of three stores for Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., will also be undertaken. No. 1 (produce) store, on the West Quay, a structure with a

NAPIER'S RETAILERS

Unusually Good Business

AN AUCKLAND VIEW

Commercial travellers say that Napier, for its size, is one of the best business towns in New Zealand to-day and there appears no reason for doubting the statement when one sees the steady flow of trade in the shops, says the "New Zealand Herald's" special reporter. Another surprising fact for the stranger is that the price standard is low, and a third is that more trade is being done on a cash basis than for many a day.

Who would have dreamed, when standing among the ruins four months ago, that all that is implied by brisk business would have been realised so soon? No doubt the calmer and most far-sighted minds at the time foresaw the day when the Napier population would be back to something near normal, but the severity of the economic blow must have made them believe that the process of re-establishment even in the domestic sphere would be very gradual.

But the knotted knot of harsh adversity did not cut deep enough to prostrate the victim for long. Napier's business tells the story of quick recovery. As soon as shops were stocked

The stocks are not very large, the average practice being to buy in small quantities, but the turnover is rapid, and there are warehouses in New Zealand which have reason to rue some hesitancy they displayed over granting credit to customers after the reopening. In the main, however, the retailers have a good work for the merchants, who were not afraid to supply stocks before there was any means of gauging the extent of the coming trade. Practically all the stocks are entirely new, and the shopkeepers have no present burden of "dead" stock.

The factors which have brought about a low standard of retail prices are cheap rent, the absence of the burden of "dead" stock, and the fact that the retailers have been able to buy on a falling market. An idea of the benefit to the consumer may be gathered from the fact that a mercer is able to sell for 25s. a standard line of men's trousers which he could not do for less than 25s. 6d. in his old shop.

One unfortunate feature is that few employees are required by the shopkeepers. Some shops are run as family concerns and others are carried on by the partners. One might quote the case of a firm of men's outfitters who formerly paid an over-head in rent and wages of £50 a week. To-day they pay a rent of 29/- and pay no wages. Most of the employees, however, have found places. Several of the men have opened small businesses. Tailors has taken over a boarding house, and the cutter is in Auckland in a job. Possibly this business to-day is returning a greater profit to its owners than formerly, and it is not building up a good job market.



Mr. A. E. Jull, M.P., chairman of the Napier Harbour Board.

there was a rush for household necessities, from pots and pans to beds and blankets, from crockery to clocks.

Brisk Cash Transactions.

The remarkable thing was that with little credit available so many people came with their cash in hand. And the more casual winds of trades were similarly stimulated by the fact that so much money was soon being distributed. A third cash maw tributed each week in wages.

It was early realised that Napier had become for the time being a workman's town, and the commissioner promptly agreed to the traders' suggestion that the late night should be changed from Friday to Saturday. Now on Saturday nights the verandah that runs round the two market blocks in Clive Square is so densely packed that the ralling to prevent people being pushed over the edge on to the garden plot which runs between the verandah and the street footpath is an absolute necessity.

Although there are people who bemoan the utilisation of this garden park as a site for the community shopping blocks, an indication, one would say, that sense of proportion received an earthquake jolt, the decision was a master stroke. The Government found the £10,000 necessary and the building

Prompted by the stringency of the times, the wife of a well-to-do business man tried the experiment of buying the household requirements personally, instead of ordering by telephone. She bought her groceries, meat, fish and vegetables in the best market she could find, and found that she reduced her month's account by £4.

Higher Private Rents.

The traders who had the right to premises in the community shopping block have an advantage over those who are using private temporary premises in the vicinity. There, rentals of £3 a week are being paid for a similar amount of space. But there is no sign of cessation in the expansion of the temporary shopping area. Every day new places are coming into use, a sure indication that there is money to be made.

The question of the distribution of State aid will affect future plans in regard to permanent business premises. There is no doubt that most business people expected an allocation upon a much more exacting system than that indicated in the policy statement of the Rehabilitation Committee.

When asked if the country could possibly make good the loss of everyone irrespective of his ability to help himself, they admit that this would not be possible, but at the same time they consider that the man who has conserved and built up his resources should not be penalised. However, it is not a question that need be discussed here.

The main point is that the rehabilitation policy will soon let business people know where they stand, and the sooner they know it the sooner permanent rebuilding on a wide scale will commence. Obviously State aid must be distributed on the community value principle and if ability to pay must carry its responsibilities in this matter, it will just be the same as the operation of taxation principles, which, of course, are far from pleasant to those on the highest scale.

Modern Spanish will be the style of the new Taradale hotel to replace the wrecked building.

Plans have been completed for the building, which will be of one story, and will be constructed of ferro-concrete, with cream plaster walls, picked out with coloured tiles and glass. The whole structure will be built round a spacious, open, paved court, in the middle of which will be a fountain and pool.

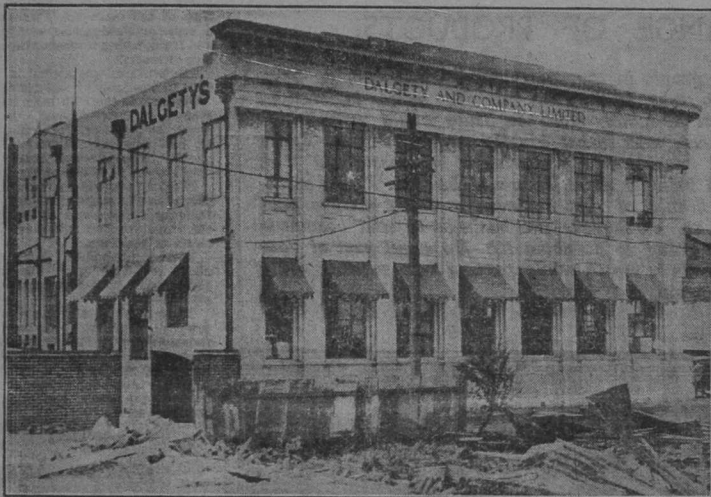
The building will occupy approximately the same ground as the old hotel and will be 30 feet long and 68 wide. Nine bedrooms, exclusive of quarters for the staff, will be provided, and there will also be a sitting-room, parlour and a large dining-room. Rubber lining will be used in many of the corridor spaces inside the building, which will be surrounded by a brick kerb, within which will be placed plots and small gardens and lawns.

Shops' Turnover Rapid.

The size of the shops varies, but when it is realised that for one £200, by 30ft. only £1 5s. a week is paid, it is apparent that overhead has been cut to a very considerable extent.

REBUILDING NAPIER

A Building the Earthquake Failed to Damage



E. A. WILLIAMS, F.N.Z.I.A., Architect.

The above is Dalgety's Napier Building, and shows how the structure appeared a few days after the earthquake.

Erected in reinforced concrete, on a grill foundation, the building emerged from the severe test of the earthquake period undamaged by either earthquake or fire.

The architect was Mr. E. A. Williams, Dalgety's Building, Napier, while the building contractors were

Lowry and Hamilton,

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

PHONE 122,

154 NELSON CRESCENT,

NAPIER.



JACKSON STREET, PETONE—A LAYKOLD ROAD.

TENNIS COURTS - ROADS - PATHS

We are

PAVING EXPERTS

Using

COLD EMULSIONS and MODERN METHODS

CONSULT US

ESTIMATES FREE.

We sell COLD EMULSIONS in any quantities.

Large stocks in 5-gallon and 45-gallon Drums.

N.Z. LAYKOLD LTD.

PHONE 28-763.

70 ABEL SMITH ST., WELLINGTON.

G.P.O. BOX 1234.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO
NAPIER and HASTINGS
RESIDENTS

The "ELSAN" (REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

INDOOR CHEMICAL CLOSET

Provides a needed comfort in Winter time

Absolutely Hygienic, Odourless and Sanitary.

A Modern Necessity

For Homes and Districts without Sewerage.

Does NOT require Running Water, Drains or Plumbing, and can be installed by anyone.

Installation of THE ELSAN as a Safe, Sanitary Indoor Closet has been endorsed by the N.Z. Govt. and Local Authorities.

PRICE £3/10/-, complete with 1 gal. of ELSANOL Chemical, all carriage paid to your nearest Railway Station.



Wharemakau, N.Z.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in recommending your "Elsan" Chemical Closet.

The one I purchased from you last April has given every satisfaction. Being only a small family, I usually empty it about every four weeks and there is absolutely no smell of any kind and no necessity to bury the refuse.

So far I have just spread it over the ground and next day there is no sign of it except a slight stain on the grass that disappears in about two days. You are at liberty to use the above if it will in any way help others to save time and discomfort like myself.

Yours faithfully,
H. A. H.

"Elsanol" Chemical

(As used with the Elsan Closet) IS A PROVED GERMICIDE, ANTISEPTIC AND DEODORANT.

Albert E. Parkes, F.I.C., F.C.S., Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

Laboratories,

139 St. Leonards Rd. London.

Report on action of ELSANOL Disinfectant on fresh faeces:—

An emulsion of fresh faeces was rendered sterile in less than five minutes at ordinary temperature, which shows a high bacteriological value. The Elsanol preparation penetrates the lumps and samples taken from the centre after a few hours were found to be sterile. The faeces were also rendered odourless.

(Sgd.) ALBERT E. PARKES.

ELSANOL kills all Disease Germs, Liquefies and Sterilizes all Sewage, rendering it HARMLESS, ODOURLESS, and no more unpleasant to discharge than a bucket of clothes water.

This is your opportunity!

A shipment of

5,000 GALLONS

5,000 GALLONS

arrives from England very shortly.

For the First Time in New Zealand

We are making "ELSANOL" available to the General Public, as we believe a short trial of this Wonderful Antiseptic Agent with your present system will speedily convince you of the immense advantages available in the purchase of an "ELSAN" indoor closet for your home.

Price 9/- per Gallon, F.O.R., Wellington

IN 1 GAL. TINS.

Full Instructions on each Tin.

(1 Gal. will fulfill average family requirements for six months.)

WRITE TO-DAY, enclosing your remittance for 9/- and we will forward a trial tin by return and also mail you, free, illustrated literature, fully explaining the construction and operation of THE ELSAN INDOOR CLOSET.

UTILITIES LIMITED

22 CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON.

Sole N.Z. Representatives of

THE ELSAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

CRAFTSMEN, Whose Work is GUARANTEED.

Floors supplied and laid in

RUBBER, KARKOID, WOOD PARQUET, and other BRITISH

Heavy Duty Materials.

BURCH HOPKIRK, LTD.,

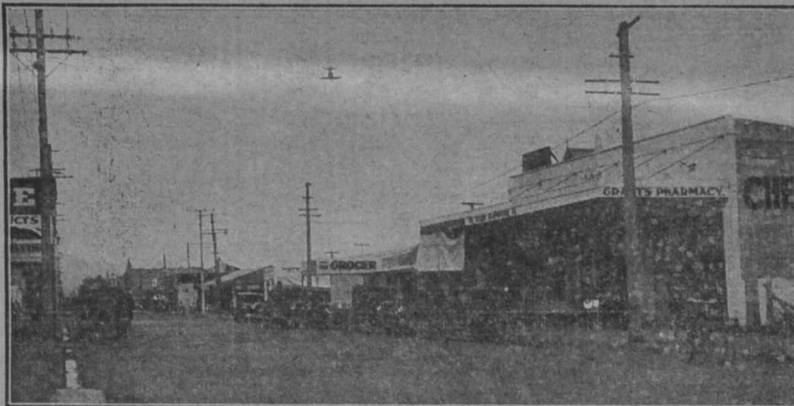
P.O. BOX 29,

PALMERSTON NORTH.

Productive Hawke's Bay

Growing Value of Exports WIDE RANGE OF PRODUCTS

The point of view that the people in the earthquake area would have wished the Government to take in drawing up its relief legislation, and in deciding the amount of money that the State would make available for restoration purposes, was rather vividly expressed in a figure of speech used by a local speaker at a gathering of business men. "Let us look at New Zealand as being a great business," he said. "The earthquake area is a profitable branch of that business, and has always paid good dividends. Owing to earthquake the business of that branch is wiped out. What are you going to do about it? No small part of your profits was derived from it. Is it worth while putting into running order again, or is it not?"



Heretaunga Street, Hastings, the principal business thoroughfare of a thriving town. The above view taken a few days ago, shows little evidence of earthquake havoc, but many of these structures are merely temporary replacements of much larger buildings.

THE province of Hawke's Bay certainly has borne a creditable share in building up the wealth of this country, and it is very really a matter that touches everybody that its agricultural and pastoral industries, and its not unimportant manufactures, should be restored to their former working. Napier and Hastings are not, of course, Hawke's Bay; but the two towns and their close neighbourhood sustain a good deal more than half of the whole population of the province, and the fact that Napier is the provincial seaport, and from the point of view of inward and outward shipping, next in size to the ports at the four main city centres, gives the province a considerable importance.

Wool, meat, meat by-products, dairy produce, and fruit, which are the main products of Hawke's Bay's soil, reach annual average value of about five and a half millions of pounds sterling. Timber, honey, pork and other products are produced in considerable quantities, and the annual production figures show a perceptible progress from year to year. Dairy produce in the Napier-Hastings area, for example, has more than once doubled from one year to another, and in five years the apple exports from the orchards in the Hastings and Havelock North district rose from 20,000 cases to approximately 250,000.

Figures published in the annual production returns of the Department of Agriculture show that Hawke's Bay heads the list in New Zealand in stock carried per occupied acre, that its sheep carry the second heaviest fleece, that it produces by a good deal the most wool per acre, and that the yield per tree of its commercial orchards is substantially the heaviest. In some sorts of production, namely, in timber, dairy products, minerals, etc., the province is greatly outstripped by other parts of New Zealand. Nevertheless, its industries and their present and potential wealth are extremely well worth fostering; and, now that they have been so sorely set back by earthquake damage, wool restoring to their former prosperity.

These remarks may prompt the reader to observe to himself that it was not sheep and dairy herds that were killed by the earthquake, but human beings; that the illustrated papers showed no farms destroyed, but only town business premises. Though thousands of pounds worth of wool was burnt in the stores at Port Ahuriri, and though many farmers lost their homes, those observations may be said to be for the most part true. That, however, is not the point. The wealth of the district, which is to all intents and purposes purely a farming district, was depleted to the extent of some millions of pounds. In many instances directly, and in other instances indirectly, it was the farmer's wealth that was destroyed. The pastoral and other industries that have created the wealth of the earthquake area will have to pay for the damage in the long run.

What the industries of the province mean to it may be described in rather greater detail if their importance is to be realised.

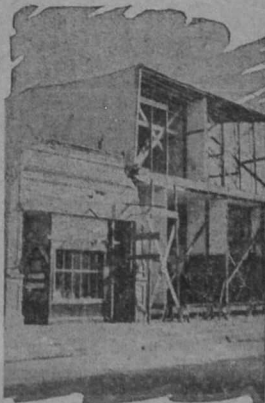
Sheep and Wool.

Fat lambs, fat sheep, and fat cattle share with wool-growing primary importance as sources of the wealth of Hawke's Bay. The soil upon which they are grown is of a uniformly good quality, but in many parts is of extraordinary fertility. The excellence of the province's climate adds another great natural advantage, and the rainfall is sufficient yet moderate and usually well distributed throughout the year. Much of the land, particularly on the Heretaunga Plains to the south of Hastings, lends itself ideally to irrigation, and, like all the soil of the district, is extraordinarily responsive to such treatment. "The immense fertility and the great variety of the crops that can be grown on the Heretaunga Plains have given this district some of the finest pastoralists in the world," said Dr. D. L. Freeman, of the Department of Agriculture. "And," he added, "I know of no other place where you will find such splendid cattle."

It may justly be claimed that Hawke's Bay is capable of producing any of the sort of crop that are grown in New Zealand; excepting, of course, such crops as are peculiar to the semi-tropical climate of the Far North. The district has in recent years come into some prominence on account of its wonderful crops of ryegrass. The district is the Dominion's largest producer of that crop.

The meat-killing and refrigerating industry is another source of considerable and increasing wealth to the district, and the three works adjacent to Hastings, according to recent returns, kill approximately 500,000 sheep, 1,000,000 lambs, and 20,000 cattle, a total of 1,520,000 head. The three works mentioned are Borthwick's at Paki Paki (completely destroyed by the earthquake), Nelson's, Ltd. (Tomoana) and the Hawke's Bay Farmers' Meat Co. (Whakatu). The Waikato works were destroyed by fire two days after the earthquake. The Tomoana and Whakatu works were so badly damaged that they had to suspend operations for several weeks.

As elsewhere in this country, so in Hawke's Bay the dairying industry is of growing importance. In the earthquake area it centres about the Heretaunga Dairy Co. at Hastings, and the history of that company's progress is indicative of the progress made in dairying in the northern Hawke's Bay district. Twenty-five years ago its output was about 80 tons of butter. In 1910, with a total output of 115 tons, the company entered the export trade. Between 1927 and 1928 the output almost doubled, and in the latter year (which was a good year for prices) the exports of dairy products from Napier were valued at £285,000. The Heretaunga Company's factory is equipped to handle 1600 tons of butter, and its plant was added to by the purchase of the Waipukurau Dairy Co. two or three years ago.



Reconstructing a block of offices in Queen Street, Hastings, an important legal and mercantile section of the town.

Fruit Export.

The most remarkable progress made by any of Hawke's Bay's industries, however, is that of the fruit export trade. Eleven years ago the fruit export trade was of negligible value to

Hawke's Bay. Only about 4 per cent. of the crop was exported. This year about 60 per cent. was exported, and the district now ranks second only to Nelson as a fruit producing province. In 1925, the first year in which Hawke's Bay sent fruit to overseas markets, the total shipments amounted to only 20,500 cases. The next year 100,500 cases were sent abroad; in 1930 about 250,000, and very slightly fewer this year. About 120 acres of new orchard are planted each year, meaning that about 10,000 or more trees are coming newly into bearing to swell the district's output on to the markets in New Zealand and abroad each season.

As is well known—so well known that a brief mention of the industry will suffice—woolgrowing is of extreme importance to the earthquake area, and not only to the farmer, but equally so to the town dweller in the two stricken centres. Hawke's Bay ranks second to Wellington from the point of view of the quantity of wool sold at auction. In fact, nearly half the wool sold in New Zealand is sold at the auctions in Wellington and Napier.

In recent years Hawke's Bay has shown the largest increase among the larger woolgrowing districts of the country, and there are at present ample indications that the rate of progress will be steadily maintained for some time to come.

The facts stated above, together with other facts bearing upon what has been said in this article, may be summarised in the following way:—

Hawke's Bay has several distinctly important industries—woolgrowing, refrigerating, fruitgrowing, and dairying. Every one of those industries, at the time of the earthquake, was showing a considerable increase, and dairying and fruitgrowing were showing remarkable increases.

The province was second in importance in woolgrowing and fruitgrowing. Napier was the fifth most important seaport in New Zealand, importing about £900,000 worth of goods annually, and exporting about £4,500,000 worth. Thus the port handled trade worth about £5,500,000 every year.

The province paid out annually £627,000 in factory wages, the great bulk of factories being those at Napier and the three freezing works on the outskirts of Hastings.

Factory production totals yearly about £4,500,000, and the province owns about £2,500,000 worth of fixed assets in factories.

These facts certainly go a long way toward emphasising the belief that the industrial restoration of the earthquake area should be looked upon not as a matter of sentimental appeal, but as a matter touching closely upon the national prosperity, and largely contributing to it.

WATER AND DRAINAGE

Big Scheme in Hand

Napier's water supply and drainage system was completely disorganised by the earthquake, but temporary measures were promptly introduced to overcome these problems. The complete scheme of reconstruction is now in hand under the direction of the Borough Engineer, Mr. H. R. Climie, M.E., A.M.I.C.E., whose review appears below.

In regard to drainage, the more serious breaks on the hills have been repaired, and the drains there generally are functioning. On the flats at Napier South and at the Port, few of the drains are functioning. Temporary measures have been taken to permit their use for waste water. Ninety per cent. of the pipes are found to be broken. The existing drains are therefore being discarded and the whole system re-designed. This involves a great deal of field work, and the civil engineering staff has been reorganised in order to deal with it. Three surveyors are at present employed. In the meantime one contract for the main sewer in Napier South has been let, and is almost completed. The subsidiary sewers on this section are being reconstructed with labour obtained under the No. 5 scheme. With the co-operation of the Labour Department these gangs are being better organised and doubled in number and provided with more suitable plant. Already six such gangs are employed. Contracts for the deeper sewers in Napier South will be let from time to time as the plans are completed.

Water Supply.

In regard to the water supply, the inflow from the wells after the quake was reduced by 40 per cent. A contract was accordingly let to Mr. Stewart for three new six-inch wells. The first of these has been completed and diverted temporarily into the existing system. The measured discharge of this well at the ground surface was over half a million gallons per day. Full use of this and the other wells is only possible by installing a new pumping station in the midst of the wells, instead of being three-quarters of a mile away as at present. A scheme on these lines has been adopted. In the meantime a booster pump has been installed in Nelson Park, at small expense, to force the artesian water through the collecting mains to the old receiving tanks. The foundations of the low-level reservoir were lately found to be subsiding, the high-level reservoir was immediately isolated. This step, unfortunately, caused a shortage of water on the heights for two days until the new well could be brought into use. The whole town is now being fed from the high-level reservoir, and the higher pressure has found out a number of weak points in the reticulation. One night, for instance, a burst occurred, which involved a loss of a quarter of a million gallons. The daily consumption at present amounts to 150 gallons per head, which indicates an excessive waste and leakage. An organised investigation is being undertaken in order to reduce it.



A bird's-eye view of the community shopping centre of Napier as it appears to-day. In these temporary iron structures the majority of the retailers cater for the public. Neat little shops line all four sides of these great square buildings.

WHAT DOES THE FUTURE HOLD?

Hawke's Bay's Grave Concern

REHABILITATION FUNDS INADEQUATE

Out of a pride which is not only excusable but even commendable, the people of the earthquake stricken area of Hawke's Bay have chosen to broadcast the information that business is as usual, and that "things are back to normal." Such statements are only to the credit of a people who, ever since the earthquake smote them so terribly on February 3, have refused to allow themselves to be daunted by circumstance. Also there is a certain amount of truth in such claims, but when they are examined they are found to depend upon so many qualifications, and on so many "it's" that they lose a great deal of their value.

The restoration of the earthquake area depended upon courage, fine resolution, and a determination to remain impervious to the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, the people of Napier and Hastings and of the rest of the afflicted district would need nobody's help. In those things their wealth has not diminished. But alas! in spite of the philosopher's dictum that money is a curse, money must come to the aid of the moral qualities in this instance.

It is true that to some extent Napier and Hastings are doing business as usual. Shops are open once more, the produce of the farms is being handled in the towns, children are back at school again, supplies of water and electricity are available, men are back in their offices, and the streets and again the people parade the streets unimpeded by police or pickets. Money is in circulation, and some shopkeepers will tell you that business is good.

Where the Money Comes From.

Where is the money coming from? That is the mystery for the visitor, but those whose business it is to know will tell you that the more money there is, apart from the money provided by the Government and by contributors to the relief funds, the worse, in a way, for the earthquake district.

Men in such occupations as law, accountancy, and banking, or in any occupation which deals with domestic finance, will tell you unreservedly that it is true that in some quarters there is a good deal of ready cash providing a flow of money into the trade of the district; but they will tell you that the money has come from sources where it had been best left untouched. Hundreds of people, a "Dominion" representative was told by one man well qualified to know the facts, have realised on their nest-eggs, and have brought into currency sums of cash or small securities which they had provided either against old age or against some unhoped-for contingency. Again, there were others who, as a result of thrift and self-denial, had saved for a better home, a small speculation, or a trip abroad. It is from such people that the bulk of the cash now circulating is derived. In a larger way, business people similarly have realised on securities and have added to the store of ready cash. Several men whose dealings bring them in the way of getting such knowledge bore out those statements, and there seems to be no doubt of their truth.

The great and supremely obvious fact, however, is that you cannot destroy almost the whole of the business premises of two fair-sized towns, burn hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of stock, smash up much of the roads and bridges serving those towns, nearly ruin a considerable seaport, put hundreds of people out of work, suspend commerce for several weeks, and seriously damage or destroy borough services and plant, and then, a few weeks later, find everybody just as prosperous as before and business just as brisk.

Earthquake Damage.

It is a pity that some proper authority was not deputed to draw up a proper statement of the damage done by the earthquake. One of the greatest difficulties confronting the visitor who attempts to ascertain what has been the cost of the damage is to find two people who will agree even to within hundreds of thousands of pounds. Some items are definitely stated.

According to statements issued in each instance by proper authorities it will cost £45,000 to make the Napier harbour functional reasonably, and £240,000 to restore it to its pre-earthquake condition. It will cost the Hawke's Bay Power Board £30,000 to restore damage to its property. To repair damage done to river banks and to remove dangers caused to the rivers will cost £10,000. The restoration of the borough services of Hastings alone will cost £35,000. There, for four items alone, and all of them public utilities, is £315,000. Add the cost of the new Napier Hospital, which is to be £111,000, and one reaches a total of £426,000.

Nothing so far has been said of the restoration of Napier's borough services of fire stations destroyed, of schools (several of which were seriously damaged and some destroyed), of country roads and bridges, or of any of the scores of other public works which will have to be reconstructed.

£96,000 for Chimneys.

An amazing calculation results

from one aspect of earthquake damage. There are, roughly, 8000 dwellings in the boroughs of Napier and Hastings alone, and, in Taradale, Havelock North, and in the county areas affected there would be, say, another 4000 at the least. Taking an average of two chimneys per dwelling, which is a moderate estimate, and working on an average of £4 for the repair of each chimney, one finds that the total cost of chimney repairs alone is £96,000. It is a fact that £4 per chimney is rather below the average; and it is regrettable and commonly known that in very many instances chimneys had to be pulled down and rebuilt after they had been repaired, and rebuilt even a second time.

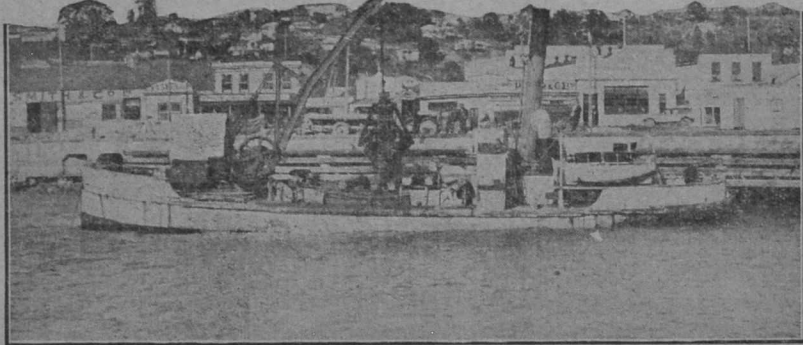
No census, as it might be called, of building destruction in Napier has yet been published. It was heavier than in Hastings, yet according to a survey made by the "Hawke's Bay Tribune" there were over two hundred business buildings destroyed or almost totally destroyed. Fire in Hastings destroyed twenty-five buildings in one block, and fifteen others elsewhere. The stocks in these premises were, of course, totally destroyed owing to the almost total impotence to which the local fire brigade was rendered by the earthquake.

Insufficient Funds.

What has been said above does not in any way pretend to give an exact estimate of what damage was done by

Among these business men who have come into contact with Mr. Barton there is a feeling of complete faith that he has an unsurpassable grip of the affairs with which he will be required to deal, and that he is strongly imbued with a real sympathy for sufferers. His hands are absolutely tied, however, so far as expenditure is concerned. He has £1,250,000 to deal with, and not one farthing more. The Government's promise that more would probably be found if it were required is not negotiable as money.

Mr. Barton declared at the earliest possible moment that he could not commit himself to a pennyworth of expenditure beyond £1,250,000 as provided by the Act under which his committee



Dredging the harbour at Napier. Although much needs to be done before Port Aburiri returns to its pre-earthquake standard, the authorities have already undertaken many temporary improvements.

Without considering at all the more imposing aspects of earthquake damage, and, indeed, to show from small illustrations how great must be the great losses, one has only to dwell for a moment on such an item as wage losses. It is impossible to calculate them, but that they must have been enormous will be realised when it is remembered that virtually nobody among the wage-earners, representing about 40,000 people, was employed in paid work for a week after the earthquake. Very many did not begin to earn again for two or three weeks, and some for considerably longer. The loss of wages among freeing workers employed in the three works adjacent to Hastings was without doubt at least £20,000.

The Biggest Losses.

And now, when one comes to consider the more imposing losses, one may easily imagine that they have been terrific. The known losses of two firms alone was £70,000 each, another is known to have lost £55,000, another £50,000, and so on, till one reaches the scores upon scores of small shopkeepers whose losses amounted to anything between a few hundred and a few thousand pounds.

the earthquake. To do so is beyond the ability of the writer of this article, and in some of its aspects the damage would be almost impossible to ascertain without a long drawn-out and exhaustive inquiry. The facts stated, nevertheless, will go far to show how reasonable are the fears of the afflicted people that the funds made available by the Government, even when private subscriptions are added to them, must inevitably leave many people stranded, and much of the damage to take care of itself. The people are all the more irritated by the fact that the Prime Minister gave assurance upon assurance that the disaster was a national disaster and must be treated from a national standpoint. Cabinet Ministers flocked into the district, and all of them echoed their leader's sentiments until the people came to believe them.

The result was that Parliament voted £1,500,000 on terms which allot £250,000 for the use of local bodies. The money will be at the sole disposal of the Prime Minister as Minister of Finance, and he will make allocations on the advice of the rehabilitation committee, the chairman of which is Mr. J. S. Barton, S.M.

was created; and thus he was prompt in letting the people know to a certain extent where they are likely to stand. His further declaration of policy was even less palatable. Relief would be necessarily restricted, he said, and relief for the replacement of stocks would be withheld as a general principle, and granted only in special instances. Further than that, the committee's declared policy is to withhold assistance from those in a position to help themselves or to get others to help them. In short, there are so many restrictions and so many qualifications that one begins to wonder exactly where the allocation of relief is to begin, particularly in view of the committee's declaration that it will not in any case recommend the giving of assistance, even by way of loan, to anyone whom the earthquake has made bankrupt. That last-named point of policy excludes, it is certain, a very large number of traders.

Over 5000 Claims.

Just as bewildering as the guesses at who is to get anything is the suspense that ruined business people have been subjected to. No claims will be considered by the Rehabilitation Committee until they are all lodged on July

17, which date will be almost exactly twenty-four weeks after the earthquake. One problem confronts the applicant, particularly in view of Mr. Barton's statement that he expects to receive at least 5000 claims. Must it not be necessary that the committee, before it can allot a single shilling of the money, must know exactly how every one of the 5000 claims is going to balance with the money available? The committee cannot say, as it should be able to say: "Every one of these claims is valid. Not a single claimant has claimed more than he justly deserves, or is warranted to ask for. Therefore, we shall pay every penny that is asked for; and as £1,250,000 is not enough, get more from the Government." The committee cannot do any such thing; and certainly to the layman, it appears necessary that the committee will not be able to distribute anything until every claim is heard, its validity tested, and the whole total of the sums claimed balanced against the money available. It is difficult to imagine how it will be possible for the committee to say to applicant No. 1 that it will give him any specific sum, because, if it does so, how is it going to know, until a whole survey of the claims is made, and "divided" struck, whether it is going to be able to pay anything to claimant No. 5000? If that surmise is correct, then how long will it be before any relief is given at all?

The people in the district were given much ministerial sympathy, and many ministerial promises, and they feel now, and feel very strongly, that they have been deserted by the politician. Time may prove their fears unfounded, but one would at least have thought that after six months of suspense and anxiety the people would have been told with absolute and unwavering definiteness what they might expect and might get, and what they would not. There is not a business man in the earthquake area to-day who can tell you how he is going to stand, in six months' time, if you ask any of them how he will fare at the hands of the Rehabilitation Committee, he will give you two answers. One answer will be that he has no notion at all whether he will be looked upon as a bona fide or a deserving claimant; and the other is that even if his claim is bona fide, he cannot tell you whether he will get a loan or a grant, or a loan and a grant, or whether he will get £10, or £100, or £1000. The answer given by a leading Hawke's Bay business man to a question put by the writer was "I cannot tell you whether I am bankrupt or not. I won't be able to tell, perhaps for months to come. I don't know where I stand. I'm old and I had done pretty well. Now I have nothing. I can't tell you how I'm going to get on." The suspense is killing him very calmly, was killing him and his wife.

Visiting the earthquake area and speaking not so much to what used to be called, before the earthquake, "the big man," but to the men who had comfortable employment, or small businesses in lessened premises, one is struck by the puzzlement which overcomes their faces when they are asked where they have applied for help, and what help they are to get.

Prime Minister's Fund.

The unceasing question everywhere is, what is being done with the Prime Minister's fund? Of course there are the usual imputations, but on the other hand there is a common and indignant questioning why, when people gave their money "to us" (as they rightly say), they are not told how the money is being spent.

There is much reason in the attitude. The Napier man, whose parents in Wellington, perhaps at great sacrifice, have subscribed to the fund, surely cannot be denied the right to know why the money is not accounted for. "My people," said one man, "gave £5, when actually they could not afford to give £1. They offered me help, but I did not need help, and am not asking help from anyone. But I want to know where that money's gone to."

What is the Government Doing?

The earthquake happened not much less than half a year ago, and the men affected by it insistently ask you whether you can point to anything that the Government has done so far in the way of useful help. They say that they themselves cannot. And there seems no reason for disagreeing with them. They have no lack of faith in the Rehabilitation Committee personally, but they cannot even guess whether the committee is going to give them any help. It seems inevitable that many people who thrifty and industriously had made their way to decent comfort and prosperity in life must go under.



A general view of section of Napier's business area a few weeks after the earthquake. It will be noticed that debris has been removed and that temporary structures are beginning to rise among the ruins.

NAPIER ANNOUNCEMENTS

BUILD WITH CONCRETE

THEREBY ASSURING
ECONOMY
PERMANENCY
 AND
BEAUTY

For Speed and Solidity in Construction
 Specify the Unsurpassable

WILSON'S STAR BRAND CEMENT

Obtainable from all Merchants.

C. H. CRANBY & CO., LTD.

Hawke's Bay Agents.

Builders' Requisites

We have large stocks of the following
 Builders' Requisites available for immediate
 Delivery.

Asbestos Sheets,
 Brick Bonding,
 Fibrous Plaster Board,
 Kiwi Plaster Board,
 Wilson's Hydraulic Lime,
 Wilsonite Rapid Hardening Cement,
 Medusa and Atlas White Cement,
 Keene's Cement,
 Victorite Plaster,
 Silver and Yellow Sand,
 Doors, Laths, Plywoods,
 Crompton's Fuel Boilers,
 Lime,
 Donnacona Board,
 Corrugated Iron,
 Flat and Galvanised Iron,
 Cedar Shingles,
 Plasters,
 Oxides,
 Hobart Timber,
 Hobart Palings,
 Concrete Mixers,
 Steeltex.

C. H. Cranby & Co.
 LIMITED

For Everything a Builder Needs
STATION STREET - - NAPIER



RAIL and ROAD COMBINED SERVICES

**HAWKE'S BAY MOTOR
 COMPANY LTD.**

(Incorporated 1903)



Regular Daily Motor Services to:—

WAIROA
 MORERE
 GISBORNE
 WAIKAREMOANA
 TAUPO
 ROTORUA
 PUTARURU



One of our Latest Pullman Saloon Cadillacs

Travel to Auckland via Napier, Taupo,
 Wairakei and Rotorua on your through
 Railway Ticket.

Full information regarding Fares, Time-
 tables, etc., may be obtained from the
 nearest Railway Station, Government
 Tourist Bureau, Thos. Cook & Son, and
 White Star Booking Offices.

**HAWKE'S BAY MOTOR
 COMPANY LTD.**

NAPIER, WAIROA, TAUPO, GISBORNE.

Telegrams: Railcar, Napier.

NAPIER BUSINESS HOUSES

Established 68 years
and still going
strong.

Barry Bros. LIMITED

Customs, Shipping
and Forwarding
Agents,
Carriers and Coal
Merchants

Agents for
N.Z. Carrying Co.,
Ltd., and
Colonial Carrying
Co., Ltd.,

Specialists in
Forwarding and
Customs Work.

Carriers for
Hawke's Bay's
Leading Merchants.

Large Supplies of
Concrete Pipes,
Earthenware Pipes
and Bends,
Pumice Chimney
Pots, etc.

GENERAL TRANSPORT
WORK IN ANY PART OF
THE DISTRICT.

PORT AHURIRI NAPIER
HASTINGS

BURT'S

MUNROE STREET,
NAPIER.

(Adjoining Community
Banks)

We have just opened with
a most comprehensive stock
of

FURNITURE, CARPETS,
LINOLEUMS,
BEDSTEADS,
and
BEDDING.

We Invite Comparison
of Prices.

Mr. Burt, upon request, will
be pleased to wait upon
clients in town or country
and give expert advice and
quotations.

Under the Management of
M. BURT
(21 years Buyer for Blythes,
Ltd.)

Diamond Jubilee Year

Henry Williams & Sons, Ltd.

NAPIER and HASTINGS

Have Faithfully served the Public as Hardware and
Metal Merchants throughout Hawke's Bay for

69 YEARS

Although totally destroyed by earthquake and fire in
Napier and by earthquake in Hastings and Port
Ahuriri, the firm, along with their subsidiary departments,
was re-established in new premises within 3 days, employ-
ing 153 local workers to again serve the Public.

HARDWARE DEPTS.

NAPIER: Phone 385, P.O. Box 9. HASTINGS: Phone 4060, P.O. Box 42.

Full Stocks of Builders' and household hardware are available in
our new premises in Hastings Street, Napier, and Heretaunga
Street, Hastings.

We stock everything in Tools, Cutlery, Paints, Varnishes, Oils,
Aluminium Ware, Enamel Ware, Tinware, Brushware, Baths, Basins,
Sinks, Water Heaters, Stoves and Ranges, etc.

VULCAN FOUNDRY

Dept. Phone 326. P.O. Box 77.

Equipped for an emergency, we were able to help in the early
reconstruction of Napier's Public Services through our organisation,
Equipment, and Skilled Staff.

In these days of reconstruction, our Foundry and staff are at
your service.

Specialists in Steel Frame constructional work, electrically welded
or riveted. Manufacturers of boilers, tanks and all Contractors'
plant and machinery. Castings of any description in Iron, Bronze
or Alloy.

PLUMBING and TINSMITHING

Dept. Phone 383

Completely equipped with skilled staff for all work in town or
country.

Manufacturers of tanks, spouting, ridging, skylights, chimney pots,
lead headed nails, etc.

VULCAN AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES

Phone 619. P.O. Box 77.

Equipped with the most modern plant in New Zealand and with
a staff of specialists to give cylinder reconditioning and engine
maintenance service to the Garage trade.

The largest stock in Hawke's Bay of Engine Replacement Parts,
Pistons, Piston Rings, Valves, Gaskets, Bearings, Timing Chains,
Brake Lining, Etc.

HARSTON'S

For Everything Musical

THE STRAND, CLIVE SQUARE,
NAPIER.

PIANOS, MUSIC, RECORDS AND RADIO.

MOTORISTS!

For all
HOODS, SIDE-CURTAINS, AND TRIMMING
REPAIRS—

CALL OR RING 700 FOR ESTIMATES.

E. D. ROW,
MOTOR TRIMMER,
BATE & BELL'S BUILDINGS,
(Entrance Tennyson Street.)
NAPIER.

HASTINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS

CHRISTIE'S

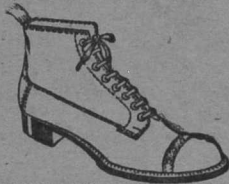
RUSSELL ST., HASTINGS,

The FURNITURE FIRM

LARGE STOCKS OF OAK AND
RIMU FURNITURE, CARPETS,
RUGS, EIDERDOWNS, BLAN-
KETS, QUILTS, AND ALL
OTHER FURNITURE
REQUISITES.

INSPECTION INVITED

STILL THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN
HAWKE'S BAY FOR
QUALITY FOOTWEAR



THE BIGGER, BETTER AND BUSIER
WHOLESALE FOOTWEAR WAREHOUSE
HERETAUNGA ST., HASTINGS.

J. E. HALL'S Bookshop

Firmly Established on the old Site
HERETAUNGA STREET, HASTINGS

Bigger, brighter and better stocks than ever before.

Our BOOK CLUB is now open.

New Books, Periodicals, Office and General Stationery arrive by every
mail steamer.

"READ AND GROW WISE"

UNIVERSAL BARGAIN STORES

MARKET STREET, HASTINGS.

BARGAINS GALORE THROUGHOUT THE STORE.
STATIONERY, CROCKERY, TOILET GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS, IRONMONGERY, ETC.

UNIVERSAL BARGAIN STORES

BROADWAY BEAUTY SALON

(W. J. Crear)—HERETAUNGA STREET (Opp. Bonch's)

Have now reopened in modern-equipped rooms (Late Land's Bag Shop) and
are carrying on business in all branches of toilet work as usual.
RING FOR AN APPOINTMENT. PHONE 718, HASTINGS.

WHITE & CO.

(W. J. MICHAELSEN)

WOOD & COAL MERCHANTS.

Telephones: Yard, 3610; Residence—W. J. Michaelson, 3632.
P.O. BOX 68. KING STREET EXTENSION, HASTINGS.
RATA, MATAI, MAIRI. TAUPURI, NEWCASTLE, WESTPORT.
SOLE AGENTS: GLEN AFTON COLLIERIES.

HASTINGS MODERN STEAM LAUNDRY

LYNDON ROAD.

For all classes of LAUNDRY WORK. BAG WASH 3/-. Collected
and delivered. STARCHING A SPECIALTY.

"LA MODERNE"

RAILWAY ROAD :: HASTINGS.

Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear Specialists. INSPECTION INVITED.

HUNT'S

HASTINGS

For Men's Working Wear

Genuine Palmer Nap
Trousers, all sizes 6/11

Super Nap Trousers, all
sizes 5/11

Railway Saddle Tweed
Trousers, 11/9

All-Wool Saddle Tweed
Trousers 12/6

Drill Bib Overalls,
White 5/11

Blue 6/11

Engineer Overalls or
Boiler Suits 11/6

N.B. Drill Coats .. 7/11

Working Suits (3-piece)
24/-

Wool Felt Hats 7/6

Working Socks (all
wool) 1/-

Twist Shirts 3/9

Harvard Shirts .. 3/11

White Neglige and
Tennis Shirts, with
Black Stripes 3/3

Oiled Canvas Coats 38/9

Roadmen's Coats .. 10/9

Waterproof Aprons
4/11

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Postage Extra

HUNT'S

HERETAUNGA ST.,
HASTINGS.

DEVASTATED HASTINGS

The Last and Best Picture Story
of how the great Earthquake
and Fires struck Progressive
Hastings.
56 PICTURES and 1000-WORD
DESCRIPTION.

A memorial for all time for
everybody. Price will not exceed
2/6. Supply in a few days' time.
E. E. BOTT (late French's)
Bookseller and Stationer,
HASTINGS.

THE CASH CLOTHING CO.

(F. Honor Taylor)

Next Carlton Club Hotel,
HERETAUNGA ST., HASTINGS.
We stock Everything in Men's
Wear.

Hallenstein Bros. Ltd.

SAVED SELECTION.

Phone 1298, Heretaunga St.,
Hastings.
Complete stocks of Men's and Boys'
Clothing, etc., and Smart Footwear
for Ladies and Gents.

J. UNDERWOOD

DAIRY SPECIALIST.

For Alfa Laval Separators, Ideal
Milk Machines, also Bird Work-
ers' Institute, for Seagrass Furni-
ture, Basket Ware.
GAS CO. BUILDINGS, KING ST.,
HASTINGS.

H. M. KAY & VV

*Sell Suits men are
proud to wear*

Keep this as a reminder of where to get the best
value in Mercery in Hastings. Where you can dress
to tone at lower prices.

Clothes for men in fashionable styles.

Let us make you a permanent customer.

SPECIAL—Made-to-Measure Suits,
tailored finish, finest quality material,
from £3/19/6.

ONE QUALITY—THE BEST. ONE PRICE—
THE LOWEST.

HERETAUNGA STREET, HASTINGS.
Opp. Pacific Hotel

Special Rehabilitation Sale

CHESTERFIELD SUITES, 6ct. in Velour Velvet or Wool Moquette. Price £22.

JACOBAN OAK DINING-ROOM SUITE, consisting of Draw-leaf Table,
4 Chairs, leather backs and seats, Sideboard. Price £24/10/-

BROWN OAK DINING-ROOM SUITE with Cabriole Legs, consisting of
Draw-leaf Table, 4 Chairs, blue leather seats, and Sideboard.
Price £26/10/-

GOLDEN OAK DRAW-LEAF TABLE, with 4 Oak Chairs, lift-out seats.
Price £27/15/-

GOLDEN OAK BEDROOM SUITE. Double Panel Bed and Wire.
Large Duchess, 3ft. 6in., 3 drawers; Pedestal. Price £14/12/6

DARK OAK BEDROOM SUITE. Beautiful design. Cabriole Legs;
Duchess with Frameless Wing Mirrors. Price £20/15/-

DOUBLE RIMU BED AND WIRE, with Kapoc Mattress and 3-drawer
Duchess. Price £7/10/-

Beautiful designs in AXMINSTER CARPETS from £6/5/- TAPESTRY
SQUARES, 6ft. x 6ft. 9in., £2/10/-, 10ft. AXMINSTER RUGS, £2/8/-
Latest designs REVERSIBLE 10ct. RUGS, 18/6. Choice patterns
in best AXMINSTER RUNNER, 12/6 yard.

Great display of Bedding and Eiderdowns at Bedrock Prices.
3ct. MATTRESSES from 12/6. 4ft. 6in. MATTRESSES from 20/- to £4/5/-.
Special value, 10lb. Kapoc to 100c.

SEAGRASS CHAIRS, 18/6 and 20/- Smokers' Seagrass Chairs, 31/-
Cane Clothes and Linen Baskets at snip prices; all sizes.
RAILAGE PAID HAWKE'S BAY.

JAS. W. SHAW

LAND AGENT AND HOUSE FURNISHER,
CNR. WARREN AND EASTBOURNE STREETS,
HASTINGS.

"CLASSIC" Fountain Pens and Pencils

Carry a Lifetime Guarantee.

Nothing Cheaper or Better. Prices Permanently Halved on Other
Well-known Makes. Astounding Values. Artistic Colours.

Prices range from 8/6 to 35/- in Sets.

Remember the Guarantee Certificate given with each Pen or Pencil.

B. M. KESSELL

Sole Hastings Agent, Jeweller and Watchmaker,
HAWKE'S BAY FARMERS' GARAGE BUILDINGS,
QUEEN STREET, HASTINGS.

"COLLEEN"

RAILWAY ROAD :: HASTINGS.
Fifty yards west of new Town Clock.

Have in stock Genuine Irish Linen, Beautiful Glass and China
Ware, Utility Presentation Gifts for Birthdays, Weddings and every
other occasion. Cretannes and Antique Furnishings.

G.P.O. BOOKSHOP

USUAL BUILDINGS.

For all Periodicals, Magazines, Books, etc. We have in stock a full
supply of Office Requisites.

NEWSPAPERS, STATIONERY AND NOVELS.
HASTINGS.

STRUCTURAL DAMAGE

As Result of Earthquake

AN ENGINEER'S INVESTIGATIONS

How the various types of buildings withstood the terrific earthquake shocks in Hawke's Bay has been investigated by architects, structural engineers and builders from all part of New Zealand. Immediately after the earthquake, Mr. G. F. Clapcott, M.N.Z.S.C.E., made a close inspection of the damage sustained in Napier, and his conclusions, published below, are of considerable interest.

In respect to wood-iron buildings undoubtedly the greatest damage, running into thousands of pounds, has been due to lack of adequate bracing, particularly so in the basement portion of the buildings, where same have been constructed on the hillsides. Another defect is due to house blocks being too short, not permitting them to have sufficient hold in solid ground. In regard

to wood-iron buildings undoubtedly the greatest damage, running into thousands of pounds, has been due to lack of adequate bracing, particularly so in the basement portion of the buildings, where same have been constructed on the hillsides. Another defect is due to house blocks being too short, not permitting them to have sufficient hold in solid ground. In regard

there were several hundred tons of coal in the bins situated at the top of the building. The whole structure swayed several feet from the vertical. What is needed is an improved form of bricks that would permit of introducing some form of adequate reinforcing (other than plain hoop iron), during the course of construction, which at the same time would be securely bonded in the brick, and keep strictly to a high standard of mortar. With such improvements there is no reason why brick walls cannot be safely constructed with panelling considerably in excess of the dimensions now in vogue, and which have proved so successful

Reinforced Concrete Buildings.

This class of construction has, where designed on sound scientific lines, proved to be in every way satisfactory. It is essential in dealing with reinforced concrete work, whether it be in connection with buildings or retaining walls that the design should be prepared by a person fully qualified in this class of construction, and where the work is important and of an expensive nature, a thoroughly experienced clerk of works should be in charge to see that all steel is placed and kept in the positions shown in the design.

Where failures have occurred in this class of work, such, I noted, have been due to the lack of knowledge on the part of those who have designed the system of carrying out the reinforcing. In one case I noticed that portions of an old iron bedstead had been introduced, also hoop iron. Needless to say the building came down, not through any fault of the principles governing the design of reinforced structures, but due entirely to the lack of scientific knowledge of this class of work. Foundations are the all-important factors governing the security of any building, whether they be of concrete or bricks. These should be carried down and given ample footing.

Roof Principals.

The lighter roof principals can be designed with safety the better. Prin-

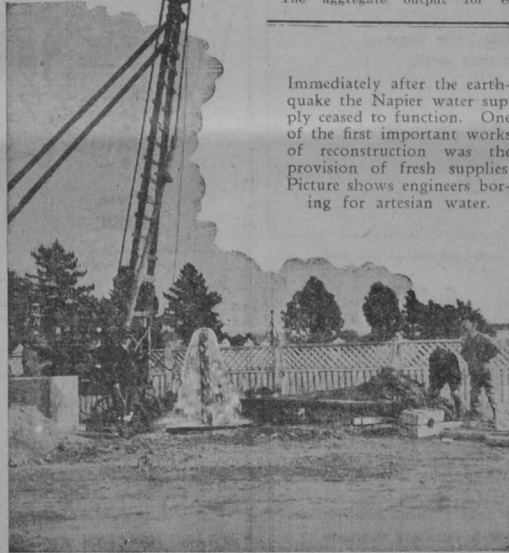
cipals possessing a large degree of elasticity have not caused the same damage to walls as was noted in the case of principals of a more rigid type.

The after effects of the 'quake in Hawke's Bay have been an object lesson to all those taking an interest in the design and construction of build-

FRUIT EXPORT FIGURES

Year	Cases
1926	100,326
1927	64,716
1928	194,835
1929	141,155
1930	247,772
1931	213,340

ings, and have opened up new fields for investigation. It is only by such practical demonstrations that weaknesses in our every-day methods are revealed. It should be remembered that any defects shown here are common to every town in the Dominion, and need guarding against.



HAWKE'S BAY FRUIT

Promising Industry

SEASON'S FIGURES

Fruit-growing is rapidly assuming an important place in the industries of Hawke's Bay, and although the figures for the season just closed show a decrease in many cases, the prospects for the future are particularly bright.

With regard to pears, there was a variety for this and last season in a substantial decrease in almost every variety, Winter Coles being the sole exception among the principal varieties.

The grading of the fruit this year, however, was consistent with that of last season, extra fancy being 45.91 per cent. of the output, compared with 44.91 twelve months ago; fancy was 52.30 and 53.71 respectively, and good grade 1.60 and 1.36 respectively.

The aggregate output for each

APPLES.

Variety	1930-31		1929-30	
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Delicious	47,568	61,716		
Sturmer	45,762	49,423		
Dougherty	32,589	31,723		
Jonathan	23,553	32,014		
Dunn's	8,398	14,281		
Ballarat	7,148	6,026		
Cox's Orange	6,451	5,837		
Lord Wolsley	3,835	3,628		
Cleopatras	3,739	3,106		
Statesman	2,110	2,128		
Rome Beauty	1,842	1,888		
Pioneer	1,707	2,366		

Other varieties despatched were as follows, the figures in parentheses being those for the previous year:—Spitzberg 669 (837), Gravenstein — (540), McMahon's 629 (460), Worcester 470 (362), Granny Smith 435 (94), Frimley Beauty 399 (—), Rokewood 294 (311), Stone Pippin 256 (338), Yates 190 (129), Newton Pippin — (169), Adams Pearmain 135 (247), Stansell 79 (—), McLivers 71 (—), Simmonds 70 (—), London Pippin 36 (63), Stark 27 (—), King David — (32), Senator — (30).

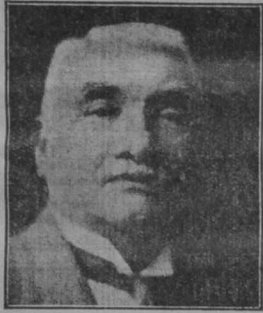
Totals: 1930-31, 188,577 cases; 1929-30, 217,256; decrease, 28,679 cases.

PEARS.

Variety	1930-31		1929-30	
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Winter Nellis	9,735	11,859		
P. Barry	5,278	9,617		
Winter Cole	3,241	1,481		
Josephine	2,819	3,328		
Doyenne di Com.	1,440	1,637		

Other figures are: Parkhurst's Triumph 645 (633), Beurre Bose 645 (763), Clairgeau 562 (402), Harrington's Victoria 204 (105), Vicar of Winkfield 171 (59), Beurre Caplamont 63 (146), Beurre Diel — (58), Keiffer (57), L'Inconnu — (39), Ella Cole — (21).

Totals: 1930-31, 24,763 cases; 1929-30, 30,516 cases; decrease, 5,753 cases.



Mr. J. Vigor Brown, Mayor of Napier.

to bracing. It is absolutely essential that where structures are supported on long jack studs, or piles exceeding 2 to 3 feet in length, bracing should be provided and extended in both directions, and either bolted, or checked and nailed to the supporting studs.

Bracing in one direction only is not, I noted, sufficient, due to the fact that the building, if prevented from going in one direction, will be wrecked by swaying to the unbraced side or front as the case may be.

In buildings erected on long piles of very heavy sectional area and sunk two feet and over into solid ground, little or no damage has arisen. But here again a moderate amount of bracing is required, particularly so if the piles are long.

In regard to house foundation blocks, these through lack of depth in the ground have either lifted out or have been dragged over during the heavy sway of the building. This has occurred on foundations only extending a foot above the ground. In other cases piles have sunk, due to the soft nature of the surface soil in which the blocks were bedded.

Tiled Roofs.

Where adopting this type of roofing special care is required in providing additional strength in the roof framing and walls, by introducing adequate bracing on sectional members.

Chimneys.

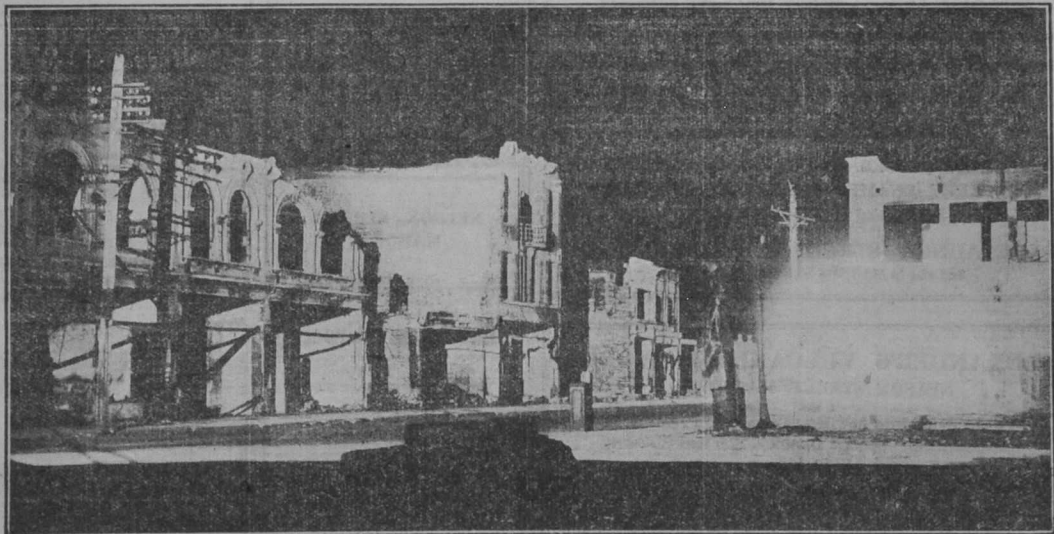
Limestone in any form of boulder foundation should be avoided, and the work done in either concrete or solid brick, carried down to a good foundation. If of brick, the mortar must be clean sharp sand and Portland cement. Limestone sand does not possess sufficient strength. Chimney shafts from floor to roof should be given good clearance from all timber work. The timber trimmer round the hearth should also be clear. Any movement in the house, if touching the chimney, causes severe leverage on same. The mortar used in all brick chimney work should contain a good proportion of Portland cement. Chimneys in brick can, if desired, be made absolutely secure by providing simple reinforcing. This has now been definitely proved from actual experience.

Retaining Fences and Walls.

Where failures have occurred in walls and fences, the principal cause has been, as already mentioned about house blocks, lack of having the walls bedded into solid ground. This defect is noticeable in connection with comparatively low walls. Others have failed through lack of sufficient bond between the stones and mortar. In respect to concrete walls the defects were due to the adoption of too light a sectional area, combined with quite unsuitable reinforcing material; and same being bedded into the concrete in a haphazard manner. Inadequate footings are another weakness noted.

Buildings Other Than Wood and Iron.

Bricks immediately after the 'quake were condemned by many, but now this material is being viewed in a more rational manner. After careful inspections have been made of brick structures still standing, it has been found that buildings of brick, constructed in panel form, carried up between reinforced concrete or steel piers, have withstood the severest of tests, and proved to be quite satisfactory, both in regard to earthquake, and fire following same. The Napier Gas Company's building is a striking example of the efficiency of this class of structure. Here the brick panelling is carried between braced steel framing to a great height. Apart from one panel, the whole of the structure is intact, although at the time of the 'quake



A transformation indeed. Hastings Street, Napier, before and after the earthquake. The above illustrations give some idea of the great havoc caused by earthquakes and fire. Much the same still standing.

HASTINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS

AGAIN UNDER WAY

It gives us pleasure to be able to announce that we are again open for business, and ready to offer the same Good Value and Efficient Service given in the past.

The Store may be smaller and our display space less, but every corner is packed with well chosen up-to-date merchandise selected by our keen buyers.

Call and Inspect, or Mail your Inquiry
:: for any Goods you may need. ::

ROACHS'

HASTINGS

BOX 101

NUTTERS LTD.

Box 213. HASTINGS. Phone 467.

The Popular Drapers and Showroom Specialists.
IMPORTERS OF THE LATEST IN FASHION GOODS.

DEPARTMENTS:

Showroom—Mantles, Costumes, Frocks, Cardigans, Jumpers, Millinery, Berlel Corsets and Underwear. We specialise in the Maids' and Baby section.

Manchester Department—Full Stocks Household Linens, Blankets, etc. Dresses and Silks—Always something new in Silks and Materials. Hosiery, Gloves, Neckwear and Novelties.

NUTTERS LTD.

For a little better service, a little better quality,
a little lower price.

You'll find us on the Old Site

We are Completely Re-established in all Departments and it will be our pleasure to take care of all your requirements.

Willard — Lucas
Batteries.

Majestic Radio.

The Hector Jones Electrical Co.
KING STREET, HASTINGS.

Automotive, Electrical, Battery and Radio Specialists.

C. BUNKER'S NOVELTY STORE

Welcomes Old and New Customers.

ALL NEW STOCKS. FANCY GOODS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, ENAMEL-WARE, TOYS, MECCANO SETS, and HORNBY TRAINS.

HERETAUNGA STREET :: HASTINGS.
And also in MARKET STREET, HASTINGS.

ALEXANDER'S VULCANIZING WORKS
NELSON STREET, HASTINGS,

Will be going into new Ferro-Concrete Premises in Karamu Road, opposite Hoadley, Son and Stewart, and will be known as

ALEX PETROL SERVICE.

This will be the most up-to-date Service Station in H.B.



HASTINGS
is being
REBUILT

and in its foundations ample provision is being made for



to bring
MUSIC

into the homes and lives
of its people

Anyone outside the Musical Circle automatically comes in by purchasing one of these fine instruments—on

EASY TERMS

if desired.

The hardships and trials of the past will then be forgotten in the

GLORIOUS MUSIC

which will be enjoyed by the whole family.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE
GRAMOPHONES

Portables, from £9
Table Models from ...£12/10/-
Cabinets from £26

WE
INVITE
YOU

to call and hear these wonderful instruments when next in town.

If unable to call—write for Illustrated Catalogue to

BEWLEY'S

MUSIC STORE - HASTINGS



WESTERMAN & CO.

The Ready Money Drapers

P.O. Box 203, Hastings Phone 3595

Were Re-established in New Premises in the third Week in March

We're re-habilitated,
In fact, rejuvenated,
Tho' we've evacuated,
Our lovely store.

Our stocks have been inflated,
Our selections reinstated,
And our efforts concentrated,
To serve YOU more.

Finest selections of the Latest Coatings and Dress Materials at our Famous Low Prices as under

HEAVY BLANKET TWEED COATINGS, 54in. wide. Smartest semi-fleck effect. Guaranteed all-wool and fast colours, in shades Fawns, Browns, etc.12/6, 15/6, 17/6 yd.
FACE CLOTH COATINGS, 56in. wide. Superior finish and all-wool, in shades Black, Navy, etc.12/6, 15/6, 17/6, 19/6 yd.
WEST OF ENGLAND WORSTED, 56in. wide, exclusive, in costume lengths of 3½ yds. each49/6, 67/6 a length
N.Z. TWEEDS, 36in. wide. Very smart effects. All-wool, guaranteed fast colours5/11, 6/11, 7/11, 8/11 yd.

CUMING'S

Modern Reinforced Concrete Premises emerged practically intact through the earthquake period, and was one of the few buildings passed as safe by the authorities.

Our Showroom, which is now under the control of Miss Owen, late of the D.S.L., Napier, is well stocked with the very smartest in Millinery, Coats, Jumper Suits and Frocks.

A VISIT WILL CONVINCING YOU THAT OUR VALUES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS ARE HARD TO BETTER.

CUMING'S

HERETAUNGA STREET . HASTINGS
(Near J. R. McKenzie's). BOX 68.

J. G. MARTIN

HERETAUNGA ST., HASTINGS.
(Late of Karamu Road)

SPECIALISTS IN ALL CLASSES OF
MOTOR UPHOLSTERING, BODY REPAIR-
ING, AND TRIMMING.

Satisfaction Assured. Phone 4831.

Note New Address:
OPPOSITE SOUTHLAND ROAD.

PHIL TRITT

C. & C. Stores

NELSON STREET,
MAHORA.

Phone 4056. Phone 2254.

The Family Grocer

Value, Quality, Service,

Daily Delivery.

HASTINGS

HARDING

FOR CLOTHES THAT HELP YOU!

After a complete clean out of my old premises next to the Grand Hotel, I have started again with a complete new stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Mercery.

AGENT FOR MINSTER AND BROADWAY SUITS.

Note new Address:

HARDING

CORNER HERETAUNGA AND KING STREETS - HASTINGS.
(In Premises recently occupied by Land's Bug Shop.)

SMITH'S HASTINGS WARDROBE AND FURNITURE DEPOT

214 KARAMU ROAD, HASTINGS
(Opp. Gospel Hall.)

For new and second-hand Furniture, Men's Suits, Boots, etc., etc., also Guns, Musical Instruments, Gold and Silver Watches and Chains. Largest stock of second-hand Furniture in Hastings.

THE EARTH TREMBLED

Where the Earthquake Struck WAIKARE HARD HIT

HARD as Napier was hit by the earthquake on February 3 last, the blow was trifling compared to the sledge-hammer thrust which was administered to that portion of the coast near the mouth of the Waikare river. Here the whole contour of the country has been altered; hills have been raised from 60ft. to 70ft.; orchards have disappeared; and homesteads, woolsheds, roads and bridges have been wrecked.

A Perilous Journey.

Some of the first to penetrate into the stricken area was Mr. J. G. Holyar, manager, and Mr. C. S. Clark, traveller, of the Wellington branch of Walker and Hall, silversmiths.

Launch, drawing 3ft. 6in. of water and valued at over £400, was hurled over 300 yards on to ground well above the river and left an absolute wreck. The river rose over 30 feet before it could gain an outlet, being fully fifteen chains in width.

A two-roomed cottage, a big barn 110w long these trees had been buried would be an interesting speculation, and more interesting still would it be to learn whether they had been engulfed in some past upheaval similar to that which Waikare experienced on February 3 last.

A Terrifying Experience.

No less appalling was the experience

containing twelve tons of chaff and seventeen bales of wool were also included in the property destroyed.

Some idea of the extent of the upheaval can be gathered when it is stated that two gigantic logs, a totara and a rimu, were thrown up from underground in a perfect state of preservation, the bark not even having rotted from the totara. seized her child and rushed out of the house, only to be engulfed in deep waters. The child was swept out of her arms to the end of the garden, a distance of two chains. Mrs. England pluckily recovered her child, but both were swept into a fence, and Mrs. England sustained severe injuries. The road was blocked for miles, and it was four days before medical assistance could reach her.

As the result of signals an aeroplane landed with a doctor, when it was found that the brave mother had been cut badly and that her condition was serious. On the doctor's return to Hastings, a nurse and Red Cross worker were sent through, and, with the aid of Miss Wilma McKenzie and Mr. Teaney Tait, Mrs. England was taken on horseback to Waikare, from whence she was conveyed by car to the Mahitohira viaduct, and then by motor-lorry to Tutira.

At Mr. Guthrie Smith's station, horses were obtained, and the party took Mrs. England to Tangolo, where she was transferred to a motor-lorry and taken on to the Tangolo lagoon. She had to be carried across the deviation on a stretcher, and was met about midnight by Mr. Tait and taken to Bay View, from where she was finally conveyed to the hospital at Hastings. Throughout the trying journey, Mrs. England displayed pioneer fortitude.

Mr. Holyar stated that some miles north of the mouth of the Waikare River the hills had been raised from sixty feet to seventy feet. This estimate came from no less an authority than Dr. E. Marsden, Director of the Department of Scientific Research, who had penetrated early into this area on a horse.

While exploring the ruins at Waikare, Mr. Clark had an unusual experience. He met Mr. Orr and Mr. Sidney Hilyard, and the three of them discovered to their delight that they had served together with the Tuled Battery.

BUILDING STRENGTH

Earthquake Lessons

DESIGN OF FOUNDATIONS

and loads on the various columns. For ground of poor bearing capacity, continuous footings will be used.

Continuous Footings.

Continuous footings may be divided into two main classes, depending upon whether or not they are continuous between one or more lines of columns in one line and at right angles thereto. Where they are continuous between columns in one row only, as is often the case for wall columns, where it is necessary to keep the projection beyond the building to a minimum, owing to building code or property line restrictions, they are usually called continuous footings; while if they cover the

THE recent earthquakes in New Zealand, causing destruction of buildings, and consequent loss of life, have forcibly brought it to the minds of all rational thinking people that all structures must be scientifically designed to resist these additional stresses in order to protect life, and not left to the haphazard methods of anybody and everybody, states a writer in the "Daily Telegraph" (Napier). The sudden acceleration of the surrounding ground is transmitted to our building foundations, which heretofore have been considered for vertical loads, and only in rare cases for horizontal wind loads on the superstructure.

Now, however, we must make due allowance for the effect of the acceleration due to earthquake and the inertia of our buildings, and so design our foundations that there is no rela-



A typical view of the country described in the accompanying article, showing the effects of terrific underground earth movements.

Early in April, Messrs. Holyar and Clark decided to visit the mouth of the Waikare River in order to see for themselves the damage which had been done in what was apparently the spot nearest to the seat of the earthquake.

Though warned at the Waikare Hotel that it would be dangerous to attempt the nine-mile journey to the mouth of the river, Mr. Holyar determined to make the trip by motor car.

"The journey," he told a "Dominion" reporter, "was certainly a perilous one. At one part of the road the wheels of the car were within twelve inches of a drop of hundreds of feet into the river below, while overhead were hanging portions of the hillsides, which were liable to come down at any time. In some places whole slices of the hillside above the road, trees and all, had crashed over the roadway into the river below.

Gigantic Upheaval.

"On reaching the mouth of the Waikare river," said Mr. Holyar, "a scene of appalling desolation met our eyes. The whole countryside had been broken up into rubble, the Waikare river had changed its course by four or five chains, huge crevices were gaping in the hillsides, in which great rents were observable. The stories the residents had to tell were almost unbelievable."

Mr. Oswald Orr, a farmer in the locality, was, with a lad, engaged in ploughing operations on a bluff 300 feet above sea level, when, without the slightest warning, the whole hillside became convulsed. Men and horses were thrown to the ground.

Mr. Orr tried to steady himself, but so violently did the earth rock that it was almost impossible to stand upright. At one stage, it seemed that the whole of the earth was sinking into the sea. So vivid was this impression that Mr. Orr and his assistant took off their boots in readiness for swimming.

Playthings of Fate.

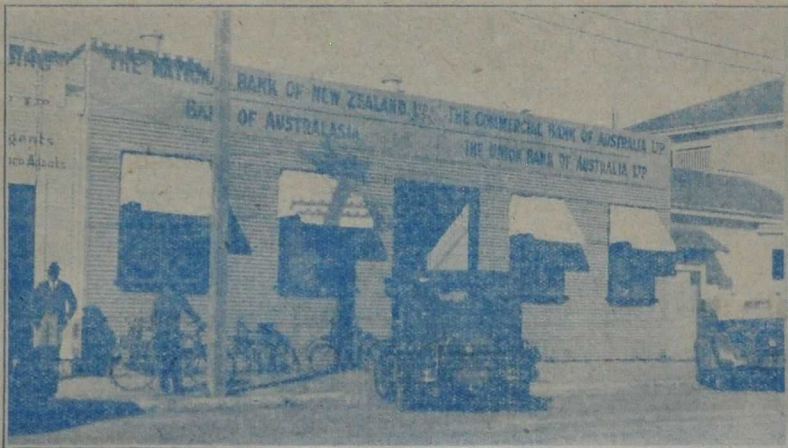
A woolshed on a flat at the foot of the hills was stored with the last season's clip. A tidal wave came up the river and lifted the 70 bales of wool as if they had been shavings and floated them out to sea, some being recovered later miles up the coast.

A 4½-ton oil engine, set on a concrete foundation in the woolshed, was uprooted and turned over and over by the earthquake for a distance of over 100 yards, and over a natural rise in the ground of about 15 feet, and was left lying in a ditch. The track the engine took could be distinctly followed by the furrow which it had ploughed in its course. It is estimated that the lift which shifted this engine such a distance must have been from 60ft. to 100ft.

A fine agricultural plant, consisting of a chaffcutter, threshing mill, reaper and binder, drill, and other implements were scattered in all directions, being carried many chains from where they were housed. A large sea-going

on Mr. John Tait's station, which adjoins Mr. Orr's farm.

The great displacement following the shake caused the dislodged river water to rush like a huge wave toward the



Associated Banks' Building, Napier, where the various banking institutions are now conducting their affairs.

homestead. In a moment the building sixty feet above the river was overwhelmed, with Mrs. England, wife of the manager of Waikare Station, and her five-year-old child inside. When the disturbance occurred, Mrs. England

N.Z.E.A. in France. A great reunion was held amid the ruins. Mr. Orr declared that nothing he had had in so through during the Great War had been anything like so terrifying as the earthquake of February 3.

portioned to carry the various col loads will be the type of foundation in common use. These foundations in all cases must be inter-connected by members which will withstand the horizontal forces resulting from the acceleration



Port Ahuriri, Napier, was damaged to a very considerable extent by the raising of the sea bottom. In the above photographs mud banks, many acres in extent can be seen where fairly deep water was previously found.



Port Ahuriri, Napier, was damaged to a very considerable extent by the raising of the sea bottom. In the above photographs mud banks, many acres in extent can be seen where fairly deep water was previously found.



A link with the past. The uplifting of Napier's harbour exposed the wreck of the old Northumberland, the remains of which can be dimly seen a few yards from the shore.

tive movement between the various units of the foundation, which will thus all have the same acceleration.

In the case of ground of good bearing capability, isolated footings pro-

vide a section, or are composed of several strips at right angles to each other built monolithic and supporting all of the columns, they are generally called a raft footing. This latter name has been applied since such footing should be used only where the bearing power of the soil is very low, and the function of the footing is literally to float the building on a raft covering the entire or a large percentage of the ground area occupied by the building. They are also used where soil conditions require a pile foundation and the building loads are so heavy as to require such a large number of piles that it is necessary to cover practically the entire building with a raft.

As the raft type covering the entire site is an expensive type of construction, careful study has to be made to determine whether it will be more economical and satisfactory that isolated groups of piles thoroughly tied at the top with the necessary connecting members.

Suitability of Clay.

Continuous footings are best adapted to clay soil of low bearing capacity, where the tendency to unequal settlement due to unequal loading of various parts of the building can be counteracted by tying the entire structure together, thus making adjoining portions of the footing and the overlaid one in carrying the load. This type of footing being a continuous beam, the calculation of the bending moments at the various sections of the footings is highly technical, and the distribution is analogous to what tests show happens in flat slab floors under unequal loadings. With these continuous footings we have a rigid member in one direction to resist earthquake, but provision must be made to resist forces at right angles to the direction of footing, by cross-tying to adjacent foundations.

In the case where it is necessary to load the entire foundation area the footing slab can be designed as a flat slab floor. In this type the unequal distribution of column loads introduces very complex conditions. Unequal loading by eccentricity of loading is where the slab or raft does not project beyond the building line sufficiently to balance the load.

A thorough investigation of the above conditions is essential for good construction and protection of the lives of the general public.

AWAITING THE CALL

A recent count disclosed that there were 74 builders in Napier awaiting instructions to proceed with the erection of new buildings. Many of them, of course, are at present engaged on structures of a temporary nature, but many major projects are looming on the horizon.

WORKING DAY AND NIGHT

Many business men in the earthquake area are impatient to get going again, and reconstruction in some cases is proceeding with fervent haste. In Hastings last week the silence of the clear frosty night was broken by the shrill notes of electric drills and riveters, as men demolished old walls and prepared for newer and stronger buildings.

Reconstruction of Tokio and San Francisco

WHAT HAPPENED OVERSEAS How Cities Were Reconstructed

Following earthquakes of exceptional severity when the cities of San Francisco and Tokio were razed to the ground, and then destroyed by subsequent fire, the stupendous task of reconstructing the cities had to be faced with promptitude. In both instances fire did far more damage than the earthquake which it followed. In both instances, too, within the space of a very few years new cities had arisen Phoenix-like from the ruins, it being very difficult to discern any traces of the disaster which had caused so much destruction. A visitor to San Francisco in 1913 remarked that it would be hard to believe that the stories of the fire of seven years before were not exaggerated, and that 450,000,000 dollars of property was then represented by smoking ruins. Practically no trace of the disaster remained. In Tokio and Yokohama, the reconstruction process has transformed these cities into a type hitherto not seen before in Japan. A visitor may now walk down spacious highways planted with trees and between rows of vast white buildings of great height, where business does its best to reproduce the department stores of the American cities. In these two cities over 500 bridges, proof against fire and earthquake, have been built.

Beautifying Scheme Fails.

After the San Francisco catastrophe of April, 1906, the question often asked was, "Are they really rebuilding San Francisco? Why haven't they removed it somewhere else?" The obvious reply was that there was nowhere else for it to be situated. All the western coast of both North and South America is peculiarly lacking in harbours. There is scarcely a port worthy of the name within 600 miles of San Francisco, north or south; but the Golden Gate at San Francisco gives in all weather safe entrance between its towering cliffs to one of the finest land-locked harbours of the world.

Earthquakes had been common, but of little importance, in California until 1906. Heavy earthquake shocks on the morning of April 18, 1906, followed by a fire which lasted three days, and a few slighter shocks, practically destroyed the business portion of the city and some of the adjoining districts. The damage by earthquake to buildings in San Francisco was, however, small in comparison to that wrought by the fire which began soon after the principal shock on the morning of the 18th. About half the population of the city, it was estimated, spent the nights out of doors while the fire was in progress, with practically no shelter. The difficulty of checking the fire was increased through the breaking of the water-mains by the earthquake, draining the principal reservoirs.

To stop the fire, rows of buildings were dynamited. General Frederick Funston, in command at the presidio, with the Federal troops under him, assumed control, and the city was put under military law, the soldiers assisting in the work of salvage and relief.

General Assistance.

On April 21 the fire was reported under control. Assistance with money and supplies was immediately given by the nation and by foreign countries, a committee of the Red Cross Society being put in charge of its administration. By April 23 about £2,000,000 had been subscribed by the people of the United States; Congress voted £500,000 from the national treasury. The committee organised by the Red Cross Relief Corporation completed its work in 1908, having spent for the relief of the hungry, for the sick and injured, and for housing and rehabilitation of individuals and families, in round numbers £2,000,000.

As a result of the earthquake and fire, about 500 persons lost their lives; of these, two were shot as looters. Buildings valued at approximately £21,000,000 were destroyed. The total loss in damage to property has been variously estimated at from £70,000,000 to £100,000,000. To cover the loss there was about £47,000,000 of insurance in some 230 companies.

Reconstruction in the burned section began at once, with the result that it was practically rebuilt in the three years following the earthquake. Wages for men employed in building, owing in part to scarcity of labour, but chiefly to action of the labour unions, rose enormously, masons being paid £2 8s. for a day of eight hours. High prices of materials and of haulage and freight rates added difficulty to the task of rebuilding, which was accomplished with remarkable energy and speed. Van Ness Avenue, which during a process of rebuilding had assumed the character of a business thoroughfare, did not maintain this status, the business centre returning to the reconstructed Market Street.

Reasons for Recovery.

Two factors, it would appear, account for the remarkable recovery of San Francisco from the disaster. The first was the preservation of her waterfront. If fire had destroyed her water facilities, she would not only have suffered grievously from lack of food supplies, but the stream of reconstruction material that began at once to flow toward the city would have been blocked. But the wharves were unharmed, and were successfully to meet the ensuing strain upon their capacities.

The second was the vast amount of wealth that the city had accumulated during the preceding half a century. By reason of that wealth alone could the recovery from the disaster have been so rapid. Of the enormous sum of money that was spent in building operations during the two and a half years following the earthquake, only £1,000,000 came from outside.

The money received from the insurance companies was largely spent in temporary repairs, and, as one report states, in diamonds and automobiles; for a great wave of extravagance seemed to have set in during the first year after the catastrophe. The greater part of the funds for reconstruction came from stored-up capital, which had been lent in other western cities, and even in New York, though, afterwards, much of the insurance money went in that way as well.

Some initial delay was caused by the visions of enthusiasts who saw in the catastrophe an extraordinary opportunity for re-creating the city upon a new and more beautiful plan. The early architects of San Francisco were not burdened with a sense of aesthetic responsibility. Beauty was not a factor in their estimate of values. But a city, even a destroyed city, that contains a thousand property boundary lines cannot be rearranged as though it were a garden. For a time the civic idealists continued to see visions and to dream dreams, and the property owners waited to see what would come of it all before signing contracts for

had special conditions in their policies regarding earthquakes) reduced their payments by 10 to 25 per cent. The English companies paid in all about £13,000,000. One of the heavy losers, owing to their loss paying record, have since, it is stated, doubled their business on the coast.

The American companies also, for the most part, met their obligations well. The Fireman's Fund, the largest San Francisco company, levied three 100 per cent assessments on all its stock.

Optimism Prevailed.

Just at the time of the San Francisco earthquake America was experiencing a period of acute financial depression

city streets have all been completed. The Government built what are called the 52 trunk routes that are a feature of the new capital of Japan. As compared with the former streets, the new ones are much wider and are thoroughly paved, extending for a total of many miles. For example, the Showadori, the first trunk route, is itself 1450 yards long.

One or two things may be said of the streets. The plaza in front of the Chiyoda Palace is 240 feet wide and 220 yards long; the Gin-Dori is 117 feet wide and 590 yards long; the boulevard at the Tokyo station is 1200 yards long, in width ranges from 24 to 48 yards. The street last named is divided by four rows of trees. An



In a picturesque setting, suggestive of the South Seas, Napier business men carry on. A section of the attractive little community shops in Clive Square, Napier's temporary business centre. The Mayor, Mr. J. Vigor Brown, is seen taking an interest in the activities of a municipal garden.

rebuilding. Then the inevitable happened—the old boundary lines were restored, and the building began.

Up to the end of 1908, two and a half years from the earthquake, building permits to the value of £20,000,000 were issued. Of this enormous sum, only £3,500,000 was expended on class A buildings. Class A represented the absolutely fire-proof, earthquake-proof, steel and stone building, with wrought-iron windows, automatic metal doors, and metal interior fittings. All the old A class buildings, so far as it is known, withstood the earthquake perfectly, and even after the fire had raged about them they were in a condition to be refitted. Class C buildings, on the other hand, on which £7,250,000 had been expended, consisting of brick walls and steel girders, and corresponding to the common style of construction in English cities, suffered some damage from earthquake, and were a total loss in the fire.

Insurance Payments and Premiums.

In the matter of insurance, the total amount paid by the various companies up to the end of 1908 was something over £40,000,000. All the English companies doing business there were considered to have behaved admirably, some of them settling on a "dollar for dollar" basis, but three (which

similar to the present, and one writer at the time remarked that the downward tendency of prices was a blessing very much disguised to the city. For such was the optimism of the people that there was grave danger of their entering upon a grave building "boom," and over-building far beyond any possible needs of the city. The panic of the time made building cheaper for those who could afford to build at all, but prevented much wild speculation.

It is a notable fact that at the time of the fire the mortgage indebtedness of San Francisco was £12,000,000, or about 16 per cent. of the actual value of the property. This was probably the smallest mortgage percentage of any American city, and would have permitted of much more borrowing if necessary.

The next feature of the reconstructed Tokyo is found in the streets. These were built under the separate supervision of the central Government, the municipality and the ku (wards). The

other street is from 30 to 40 yards wide. In building the new streets the surface communications were in many places transferred underground to give better facilities for the rapid movement of traffic.

In Yokohama.

While speaking of the reconstruction of Tokyo, mention of the admirable work accomplished by Kanagawa Prefecture and the City of Yokohama must not be omitted. The port city suffered more than the capital in the 1923 disaster. Yokohama, excepting its less important parts, was completely reduced to ashes. In the reconstruction, however, the city was fortunate, as there were the city planning regulations enacted in 1920 and the city building law of 1920 to work with.

The reconstructed Yokohama presents a striking contrast to the city before the disaster. In such important municipal enterprises as sewerage, water works, hospitals, sanitation and schools, the post-quake residents are much better off than ever before. Thanks to the drastic measures taken, the city has a supply of water sufficient for 1,000,000 people. While there were only three parks before, the city now possesses eight large ones, five of which have been newly built.

Gradually the debris was cleared away and the readjustment of land effected and the reconstruction work launched in earnest in 1924. Three years later, by the consolidation of nine contiguous villages and towns, the city became much larger than before the 1923 disaster. In population the city grew to 501,000 from 2,000 and in area it increased to 40,710,000 (tsubo from 11,400,000 tsubo. (A tsubo equals 4 square yards.)

The cost of various restoration work in Yokohama was as follows:—Streets £346,434; roads and bridges £1,200,845; rivers and canals £132,547; land readjustment £827,000; parks £116,600; water-works £427,000; sewerage works £381,805; electric enterprises £1,363,277; primary schools £1,551,654; commercial schools £77,000; libraries £58,178; hospitals £235,933; incinerators £58,167; settlement houses £123,000; £400,000; social welfare £343,595; hotels £138,595; buying perpetual lease land £900,000; municipal offices £93,200; emergency expense of primary schools £164,890; emergency expense for roads and bridges £237,318; expenditure for annexed villages and towns £90,900; reconstruction expense paid by State £8,570,233; paid by Kanagawa Prefecture £916,390; grand total (about) £20,736,300.

The City of Tokyo has been reborn from the debris of the 1923 catastrophe, more imposing and resplendent than ever before. Trying as was the ordeal of the great earthquake and fire which took a toll of 58,000 lives, thanks to the generous assistance rendered by foreign nations, the people have completed the reconstruction of the Capital of Japan.

The untiring efforts of the people, especially in the case of Tokyo, have finally borne fruit not only in rebuilding the city but also in laying the foundations for further development. Willingly people made mutual concessions when sacrifice was needed for drastic city planning.

The narrow and irregular streets were widened and straightened and where there were flimsy wooden buildings before the disaster, new, up-to-date fire and earthquake-proof edifices are now built. In fact, the lively and thriving post-quake spectacle of Tokyo is so delightful to the eye that it makes one ponder on whether the city is not better off after all, for the disaster, notwithstanding the colossal damage it suffered.

Cost of Reconstruction.

The area of the city which was devastated by the unprecedented earthquake and fire was more than 34,600,000 square metres. It was, in fact, 43.5 per cent. of the whole city. The houses and dwellings that were reduced to ashes totalled 306,000. On account of the catastrophe more than 1,484,000 people, or 50 per cent. of the population of the city, were suddenly made homeless.

With regard to the amount of the damage to property, it is estimated to be not less than £370,000,000.

Various departmental expenditure undertaken by the Japanese Government amounted to £82,530,000, and work undertaken by the Tokyo Prefecture (county) and municipality in five years required a total sum of £4,800,000.

The money was spent for rebuilding the prefectural office buildings, the county offices, schools, hospitals, and laboratories under the prefectural jurisdiction, and the rebuilding of ward offices, primary schools, libraries, hospitals, parks, street repairs, etc., by the City of Tokyo.

The enterprises of the central Government and local governments were inaugurated in 1924 and were brought to a successful termination in April, 1930.

Among the amounts quoted below it will be noticed that the expenditure from the central Government and local governments included £37,077,764 for the reconstruction and restoration of streets and bridges and £10,270,190 for land readjustment.

The following amounts were disbursed for restoration work:—Government enterprises: Buildings and repairing of principal thoroughfares, £25,748,840; canals, £2,887,900; large parks, £1,190,000; land readjustment, £875,000; subsidies for fireproof buildings, £3,000,000; total, £33,498,746.

County prefectural (provincial) enterprises:—Repairing of national highways, £125,100; street and sanitation streets, £750,000; educational work, £325,000; total, £2,200,100.

County municipal enterprises:—Land readjustment, £9,385,100; construction and repairing of small streets, £8,211,190; paving of streets and construction and repairing of bridges, £1,232,322; improvement of sewers, £4,021,132; construction of playgrounds, £1,434,110; equipment for disposal of garbage, £185,000; wholesale markets, £1,650,000; primary schools, £1,003,000; social welfare work, £452,500; building hospitals, £310,000; reconstruction municipal water services, £1,000,000; electric enterprises, £3,420,000; total, £35,040,282. Grand total, £70,939,432.

Miscellaneous Costs.

Immediate earthquake relief cost £2,975,000. Two markets other than that mentioned above, and the laying of additional electric lines, cost £5,374,000.

The total amount spent by the municipality alone thus reached £41,779,000.

HASTINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS

Have Music in your Home

During the Long Winter Evenings.

Our Stocks are complete and we can supply your every Musical Requirement.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

GRAMOPHONES AND RECORDS.

COLUMBIA, BRUNSWICK, PARLOPHONE AND ZONOPHONE RECORDS.

PIANOS, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT LOWEST PRICES.

Hastings Agents for—ATWATER KENT RADIO.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

SUTCLIFFE'S

RADIO AND MUSIC STORES,
RUSSELL STREET, - HASTINGS.

HARDWARE & CROCKERY

Always noted for our comprehensive display of Hardware and Crockery, we can offer to-day values and variety even better than pre-quake days. Crockery from the world's leading makers—including Spode, Wedgwood, Royal Worcester, etc.

ROYAL DOULTON LARGE JUGS. Set of 3 for 5/9.

DAINTY SHELLY CHINA. Hand painted Sweet Dishes. Special value, 1/3.

W. & G. CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, 2/11 per 1 dozen.

ENGLISH SALAD BOWLS. Glass, 8in., 1/-.

DINNER SETS, 28/- to £35.

ENGLISH CHINA TEASETS, 15/- to £20.

JUDGE BRAND ENAMELWARE, bought at a special discount and now selling at REDUCED PRICES.

DIAMOND BRAND ALUMINIUM WARE—A few of the special articles are Steam Cookers, Saucepans with Wire Cooking Basket, Covered Roasting Dishes, Sets of Canisters, etc.

Nursery and Spark Guards, Fire Screens, Brass Kerbs, Fireside Sets, Coal Scoops, Fire Shovels, Pokers, Tongs, etc.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to. Your Personal Inspection Cordially Invited.

L. J. HARVEY

P.O. BOX 244

PHONE 2663

RUSSELL STREET, HASTINGS.

Heretaunga Meat Company

PURVEYORS OF THE FINEST QUALITY MEAT.

Have Reopened in New Premises in
HERETAUNGA STREET
(Opp. Pacific Hotel),
HASTINGS.

And are carrying on business as usual
GIVING THE PUBLIC SERVICE
AND QUALITY.

G. WOOLF, LADIES' TAILOR,

Has reopened with entirely New Stocks of Materials,
Also a fine range of Frocks and Coats.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.

HERETAUNGA STREET (Next Grand Hotel),
HASTINGS.

A. J. Jones & Co.

*Fashions for Men
and Youths*

SUITS

We are Agents for the famous Schneideman and Minster Hand-made Suits in 66 Sizes. Our selection of Serges, Worsteds and Thorn-proofs is the finest in H.B.

Priced from 69/6

OVERCOATS

Up to the minute in style and high grade materials. Navy and Brown Velours. Smart Tweeds. Priced from 42/6 to £5/17/6.

Real Leather and Water-proof Rubber Coats. Priced from 35/- to £10/10/-

Cut this out

And get a Special 2/- in the £ off your next Purchase.

TROUSERS

We give a guarantee of 3 to 9 months with every pair we sell, or replace them in Worsteds, Serges, and Saddle Tweeds.

Priced from 11/6 to 29/6.

For Underwear, Shirts, Hose, Hats, etc., see our windows.

Quality at the Right Prices
—SELLS.

A. J. JONES & CO.

Next J. R. McKenzie
(Late James' Corner, Pacific Hotel)
HASTINGS.

Prepare for Winter

Cold nights are here again, so be sure you have a HEATER.

We can supply you with the very best.

THOS. RITCHIE Ltd.

For all Electrical and Plumbing Work.

HERETAUNGA ST., HASTINGS.
Box 108

PHILLIP LEE

Specialist in Period Furniture and Furnishing.

KING ST. :: HASTINGS.

BATTERSBY

PICTURE FRAMER AND STATIONER.

At Old Address
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
HERETAUNGA ST., HASTINGS.

COOPERS

For Crockery, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.
DIRECT IMPORTERS.
Municipal Buildings, West End,
HASTINGS.

BAIRD'S

HASTINGS

WAIPUKURAU

Automatic phone No. 2,006.
Manual phone 6.

"Hastings Shopping Centre"
GREAT STOCK CLEARANCE

Thousands of pounds' worth of Drapery must be cleared at Substantial Reductions in order to make room for the Builders during the reconditioning of our premises.

**GREAT SAVINGS ON NEW UNSOILED GOODS
DURING THIS CLEARANCE PERIOD.**

Ladies' Tweed, Velour and Faced Cloth Coats, Fur Coats and Furs, Costumes, Tweed Dresses, Evening Frocks, Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods, Laces, Neckwear, Dress and Silk Goods, Household Manchester Goods and Soft Furnishings. Men's and Boys' Clothing and Underwear of Every Description.

DO NOT MISS THIS GREAT BARGAIN OPPORTUNITY
See Windows for Special Attractions.

**BAIRD'S—Leading Drapers and Men's
Outfitters.**

HASTINGS AND WAIPUKURAU.

Land & Heighway

SADDLERS,

HERETAUNGA STREET, HASTINGS.

Manufacturers of Racing Gear, Saddles,
for hunting or racing, and Horse Boots.

Agents for PANNEL RIDING BOOTS.

WE SPECIALIZE IN CANVAS
COVERS AND TENTS.

A General Sports Depot for
all Classes of Sport.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

Land & Heighway

ROSS, DYSART & McLEAN'S

GARAGE,

200 Karamu Road,
HASTINGS.

Excel in
MOTOR REPAIRS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

Stockists of
ALL MOTOR ACCESSORIES, SPIRIT
AND OILS.

HAWKE'S BAY STEAM LAUNDRY,
WARREN STREET, 'Phone 2128, HASTINGS.
BEST FOR LAUNDRY WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

ARTHUR C. FODDY & CO., LTD.,

P.O. BOX 142 HASTINGS. Telephone 4197.
Telegraphic Address: "Foddy's," Hastings.
COMBINED FRUIT AGENCY,
LOCAL AND IMPORTED FRUITS,
FRUIT PRODUCE AND GENERAL AGENTS.
"Omnia Vincit Labor."

NAPIER ANNOUNCEMENTS

C. E. ROGERS & CO.

FURNITURE CRAFTSMEN - NAPIER

Those requiring Furniture, either for the
**HOME, SHOP, OFFICE, OR
SHOWROOM,**

would do well to call in at ROGERS'S and get a quote. Remember, we are on our ORIGINAL SITE in Emerson Street, with showroom facing Tennyson Street, and our up-to-date factory is now in full swing. Patrons are assured of the same quality of workmanship as has hitherto been maintained.

C. E. ROGERS & CO.
FURNITURE CRAFTSMEN,
NAPIER.
Phone 93.

J. BROWNE & SON

CARLYLE STREET,
NAPIER.
Phone 255. P.O. Box 157.

**Auctioneers,
Valuers
and
Dealers**

New CURTAIN FABRICS

The Latest in Curtain Materials, direct from the Manufacturers, are now shown in Great Variety.

LACE CURTAIN NETS, beautiful designs, in Champagne, Ecu, Honey, Two-tone and Multi-tone.

1/11, 2/6, 2/11, 3/11, 4/11, 7/6 to 13/6 per yard

NEW PANEL CURTAINS, Ecu, with fringe, 54in. long. 1/11 per Panel

ART SILK SLUB REPP, absolutely fast to sun and wash, in ten art shades. 48 inches wide. 8/6 per yard

INDIAN HAND-MADE FABRICS, fadeless, horizontal stripes, in rich Eastern colours, ideal for Curtains, Cushions, Bedspreads, or Covers. 4/11 per yard

BLINDS — RUGS — CARPETS — LINOLEUMS.

ALLEN'S FURNISHING Co.

40 Memorial Square :: NAPIER

R. A. Simmonds

(Late Ellisons and Duncans)

47 Dickens Street,
(Next Farmers' Garage)
NAPIER.

Try us for your
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
and
HOUSEHOLD
HARDWARE.

PRICES RIGHT—
QUALITY RIGHT.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Miss Kathleen Broome, late Underclothing and Corset Buyer for the D.S.L. desires to intimate to the Ladies of Napier and surrounding districts that she has just received extensive and complete stocks of

**Beautiful Corsets, Corselettes
Brassieres,**

Exquisite Underwear, Children's Frocks, etc.

A cordial invitation is extended to view these lovely goods while variety is so complete. This smart little Corsetry and Underclothing shop is just next to the H.B. Farmers' Co-op. Garage in Dickens Street. Courteous attention, low prices and expert fitting advice awaits you at this new Specialty Store.

PLEASE CALL EARLY.

Kathleen Broome

DICKENS STREET'S UNDERCLOTHING AND CORSETRY
SPECIALIST,
NAPIER.



Safe from the Danger of Falling Chimneys

GAS

plays an important part
in the Rehabilitation of
**NAPIER and
HASTINGS...**

In many of the homes that have been recon-ditioned, provision has been made for more extensive use of Gas—for Cooking and for Heating.

Quite apart from the fact that the use of Gas as a fuel for heating and cooking does away with the necessity for unsightly and unsafe chimney stacks, it is proved more economical, more convenient and much cleaner than any other fuel.

And there are so many dependable Gas appliances nowadays that the use of Gas fills every heating requirement. There are Gas Cookers, Gas Radiators, Gas Fires, Gas Coppers, Gas Water Heaters—all easy to buy and economical to operate.

We will gladly supply prices and estimates for fitting.

NAPIER GAS CO., LTD.

NAPIER and HASTINGS.



Try the NAPIER FRUIT CO.

(next Gaiety Theatre),
DICKENS ST., NAPIER

Wholesale and Retail

For Your—
FRUIT, VEGETABLES,
CONFECTIONERY and
SOFT DRINKS.

Families waited upon Daily.

CLOUGH'S BOOK DEPOT, DICKENS STREET, NAPIER.

For all
BOOKS, MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, NEWSPAPERS,
and
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

MURDOCH'S PASTRYCOOKS AND CATERERS.

No job too big—none too small.

DICKENS STREET AND
MEMORIAL SQUARE,
NAPIER.

G. R. SCARFE,

For all Your
Crockery, Glassware, Brushware,
Household Hardware, etc. 2 doors
off Dickens St., in Dalton St.,
NAPIER.

The New French Glove House

(Late of Hastings Street)

Has now re-opened in new
premises in

42 DICKENS STREET,
NAPIER.

With new and complete stocks of
GLOVES, HOSIERY, BLOUSES, LADIES'
UNDERWEAR and NOVELTIES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

The New French Glove House

The "Foserelle"

CLIVE SQUARE (EAST),
NAPIER.

Specialists in HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR,
HABERDASHERY and FANCY GOODS.

TRY US.

CONSOLIDATED BREWERY, LTD., HASTINGS STREET, NAPIER.

HAWK BRAND

Brewers and Wine and Spirit Merchants.

WAIPAWA'S DAMAGE

Reconstruction Proceeding Apace

PROMPT MEASURES

Although badly shattered by the earthquake of February 3, there is little evidence in Waipawa to-day of the effects of that tragic day. The following brief survey of the town's partial destruction and prompt reconstruction, supplied by Mr. G. Hunt, Mayor of Waipawa, shows the creditable promptitude with which the townspeople faced the problem.

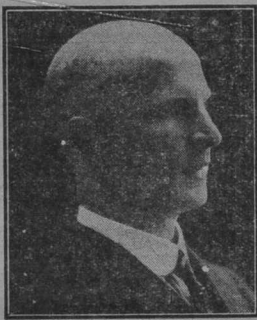
Although situated some considerable distance from the centre of the seismic disturbance which wrecked Napier and Hastings, Waipawa, in proportion to its size and population, suffered quite as severely as any other place outside the two main centres. When people recovered from the stunning shock of the visitation it was with a feeling of relief of being yet alive after passing through an experience calculated to shatter the strongest nerves. The earthquake commenced with a swaying motion and gradually increased intensity, thus giving people time to reach the open air. Then

came a final burst as though the earth had been rocked by a gigantic explosion. Parapets of masonry crashed to the ground, and shop windows on both sides of the main streets were shattered into thousands of pieces, whilst in the residential portion of the borough only about three chimneys survived the shock. It was a sorry sight which greeted the eyes when one commenced to take stock of the extent of the damage. The streets and footpaths were littered with debris, and many of the buildings presented an appearance of having been subjected to intense artillery fire.

Mr. W. I. Limbrick's two-story concrete building, a comparatively new building, withstood the shock well, with the exception that the heavy parapets were brought crashing down, that in the front of the building carrying away the suspension verandah and burying itself in the pavement. The parapet on the northern side crashed through the roof of Mr. C. E. T. Woods' dental surgery adjoining, tons of debris covering the chair from which a patient,

the outward appearance seemed to have escaped lightly, with the exception of losing its chimneys, but inside it was a scene of desolation. The interior finishing was done in plaster, and the shake brought this down in every room in the house. The owner, Mr. A. E. Jull, M.P., set a gang to work immediately removing the debris and restoring the hotel to a habitable condition. The municipal gasworks also suffered considerably, but the staff were able to carry on. In the comparatively short period which has elapsed since the visitation, the work of restoration has been proceeded with energetically, and now only two or three damaged structures remain to remind one of the tragic February 3.

Where so much damage was wrought in a few seconds, it was indeed remarkable that no loss of life occurred. There were only two casualties, one serious and the other minor. A brick party wall in Bibby's building crashed through the roof of a small shop adjoining occupied by Mr. S. Birkin, a bootmaker, and he was buried in the debris. When extricated, it was found that he had sustained serious injury to his back. He was taken to the hospital, where he still lies with little prospect of ever being able to follow his trade again. A lad who was in the shop at the time escaped with slight injuries to his head.



Mr. G. Hunt, Mayor of Waipawa.

just recovering from the effects of ether, had been rushed when the quake commenced. Another building which suffered most severely was that which housed a block of four shops in the de Berry estate. A brick, one-storied structure, it was shattered to such an extent as to practically need rebuilding.

The Empire Hotel, one of the best known hostleries in the Dominion, from

In the period immediately following the earthquake people were naturally anxious to know what had taken place elsewhere, but inquiry at the post office elicited the fact that all communications had been severed. It was late in the afternoon that news trickled through, by wireless, of the devastation at Napier and Hastings. Then cars which had been able to negotiate the broken surface of the road commenced to arrive with refugees, and it was not long before there was a steady stream

of traffic to and from the devastated area. Arrangements were immediately made by Mrs. Ness to open her refreshment shop at the Commercial Hotel corner and supply free tea and sandwiches to all and sundry. With the assistance of many townspeople she was able to keep up a constant supply, and that it was greatly appreciated was evident from the never-ending stream of cars which were parked temporarily in the vicinity.

This brief review of the earthquake and its effects would be incomplete without passing reference to the excellent work accomplished by a vigilance committee organised by Constable O'Halloran. Those who comprised the committee were divided into patrols, and they took turn about with duty throughout the nights, and they rendered a service for which the tradespeople have every reason to feel grateful.

WAIPAWA ANNOUNCEMENTS

WHERE TO STAY IN
WAIPAWA.

EMPIRE HOTEL

(T. W. WILLS - Proprietor.)

(Official C.T. and C.S. House)

One of the most up-to-date Hotels
in the Hawke's Bay.

This is a wooden building and successfully withstood the Shake.

BEST OF WINES AND SPIRITS IN STOCK.

EMPIRE HOTEL . WAIPAWA

UNION BREWERY CO., LTD., WAIPAWA.

Depression is largely a want
of PROPER SPIRITS.

Get rid of Depression by a
small supply of the Best

SPIRITS, WINES, ALES AND AERATED WATERS,
which are supplied at CITY

RATES by

THE UNION BREWERY CO., LTD.,
WAIPAWA.

FOR VALUE

In All Departments, Visit the
LEADING DRAPERS OF CENTRAL HAWKE'S BAY AT

A. E. KING'S,
Waipawa.

HUNT'S

WAIPAWA

LEADING BOOT STORE

FOR MATCHLESS
FOOTWEAR.

SEND YOUR REPAIRS.
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP.

FRED JULL

The Leading Painter, Paper-hanger, Signwriter and House Decorator, etc.

Large stocks of Wallpapers
now on hand.

LET US QUOTE YOU!

PHONE 153,

Waipawa.

Maclean's

WAIPAWA

For all Books, Magazines,
Periodicals, Fashion
Books and News-
papers.

WAIPAWA MOTORS

(H. C. MASON, Prop.)

Bowser Filling Station
open day and night.
Workshop — all classes
of Repairs undertaken

The BEST VALUE in
FOOTWEAR, SPORTS,
TRAVELLING, AND
FANCY GOODS at—

KNOBLOCH'S

Phone 104
WAIPAWA

J. MCGOWAN, Waipawa.

CHEMISTS AND PHOTO
DEALERS.

PRACTICEDIST
(Foot Specialist)

PRESCRIPTIONS A
SPECIALITY.

Leigh and Eagle

CHEMISTS AND PHOTO
DEALERS

WAIPAWA

Full Stocks of Pharma-
ceutical and Photogra-
phic requirements always
on hand.

For the Best in—
**MEN'S and BOYS'
WEAR**

D. H. EDWARDS,
LTD.
WAIPAWA

G. SHACKLEFORD

Photographer

PHONE 86.

WAIPAWA

SIDNEY BOTT'S

UP-TO-DATE BUSINESS PREMISES

IS REplete WITH

Jewellery,
Novels,
Musical Instruments,
Crockery,
Chinaware,
Books,
Stationery,
Records,
Toys,
Crystalware,
Etc.

SHOP IN THE MOST MODERN BUSINESS
PREMISES IN CENTRAL HAWKE'S BAY.

SIDNEY BOTT'S

Waipawa.

F. R. FURMINGER LTD.

FORD DEALERS,
WAIPAWA.

All Makes of Cars Serviced. Open Day and Night.

Phones: 141M and 141S.

Buy Manchester Goods

From HOOD BROS., Drapers - Waipawa

FINLAY'S 80-inch SHEETING 3/3 yard
FINLAY'S 64-inch SHEETING 2/3 yard
27-inch FINE LINEN FOURFAR 1/4 yard
PYJAMA CLOTH 1/4 yard
64-inch GOOD QUALITY TABLE DAMASK 2/3 yard
PILLOW SLIPS—Made of HORROCKSES' CLOTH 1/11 pair

Buy from HOOD BROS., and Save Money

Topdress with . . .

"ONGA" LIME

[98% Carbonate of Lime]

Healthy Stock on Pastures

are secured only when Lime is used in Topdressing.

"ONGA" LIME is ground from the Dominion's greatest and richest shell deposit. Finely ground, highly soluble. Analysis 98.42%.

ONGA-TIKO LIME CO., Ltd. Box 55, Waipawa.

HOW WAIROA FARED

Huge Losses in Town and District

A SELF-RELIANT COMMUNITY

When approached by "The Dominion" regarding the earthquake damage suffered by Wairoa and the rehabilitation plans, the Mayor, Mr. H. L. Harker, F.P.A., stated that few people fully realised how much the town and district had suffered. How its townspeople have borne their tribulations and endeavoured to temporarily rehabilitate themselves is graphically told by Mr. Harker in his survey of conditions, which follows—

"Now that matters are taking shape in the way of rehabilitation," he says, "the people of Wairoa look forward to the generous consideration that has been promised both by the Central Relief Committee and by the Government, trusting that their efforts to help themselves will not debar them from their claims for relief."

Although dwarfed by the magnitude of the disaster in Napier and Hastings on February 3, Wairoa suffered to an extent little realised by people who



Mr. H. L. Harker, A.P.A., Mayor of Wairoa.

have not seen the place for themselves. Though there was not heavy loss of life this is solely attributable to the fact that the business portion is built on only one side of the street facing the river, and when the general exodus from the shops and offices took place with the first severe upheaval, practically everyone got clear before the parapets and walls fell into the street.

On an inspection made immediately after the disaster one marvelled how it had been possible for the occupants of the shops to have escaped uninjured, as the footpaths and streets for more than half their lengths were a mass of bricks and broken concrete and splintered plate glass.

Fortunately for Wairoa the town escaped the demon of fire, owing chiefly to the electric power from Walkarua having been cut off a second or two before the shake. Had a fire started the populace would have been

helpless, as the water supply was cut off through the pipes bursting.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of February 3 a public meeting was held and many offers of assistance were made to the Council, and the following morning a start was made to clean up the debris. The main obstacle here was the fact of the bridge having collapsed, but dumps were arranged on both sides of the river, and in a very few days the streets and footpaths were cleared and all dangerous remnants of buildings either pulled down or temporarily repaired.

The following round figures give some idea of the monetary loss to the district—Damage to dwellings in Borough, £12,000; County, £5,000; business premises £38,000; stocks, £25,000; bridge, £40,000; main highway in Borough and County, £5,000. Other Local Body losses, including Hospital, County, Harbour and Power Boards, £17,000; damage to fencing in County £5,000; and losses among native houses and farms £3,500, making a grand total of £150,500, and this without taking into account the loss to furniture and effects in private dwellings, which would add considerably to the above.

Well before the week was out most of the business people had established themselves in temporary premises and were at great personal inconvenience supplying the wants of the public and were making efforts to re-establish themselves in their old stands before the month was much further advanced.

Travellers passing through row who saw the town after the shake are amazed at the alterations made in so short a time. Nothing waiting to see what assistance was forthcoming from the relief funds or the Government, practically everyone set to work and made temporary financial arrangements, and commenced to rebuild and repair, and within another month or so the town should be back to normal as far as the shops and dwellings are concerned, though it will be many years

before people are back to normal with their finances.

Business houses throughout the Dominion have been most considerate, and likewise the banks, and this has enabled Wairoa to tide over affairs temporarily, but until the Rehabilitation Committee has given the much-wanted financial assistance no one will feel exactly safe or sure of the chance of building up their business again.

The Public Works Department have for some weeks been taking soundings and boring in various places in the river to get suitable foundations for the new bridge which the Main Highways Board has agreed to re-erect in the town as soon as the site has been definitely settled. In the meantime the two sections of the town are connected by a foot bridge erected over the remnants of the old traffic bridge, and vehicles are transported by a punt controlled by the P.W.D. and run free of charge to the community.

For some weeks after the 'quake mails were somewhat irregular, but as soon as the roads were clear the contractors again had the nighty service in operation at great personal inconvenience, the many detours necessary making the trip much longer.

"BUSINESS IS GOOD"

"Business is better in Napier and Hastings than in almost any other part of the Dominion," say commercial travellers whose territory covers both islands. Not only is business exceptionally brisk, they will tell you, but the feeling of confidence in the immediate future is greater in the earthquake-stricken localities than in other districts. In fact, they claim that Napier and Hastings are the only towns in New Zealand where "the depression" is forgotten.

The local dairy factory was thrown out of operation for approximately a week during which time all cream was transported to the "Kia Ora" factory in Gisborne, he did everything possible to assist their less fortunate brethren. The grading stores in Napier not being in operation, all butter for export is sent through the Gisborne grade stores meantime, but it is hoped to have the old arrangements going again in time for next season.

The local relief committee received many gifts of clothing, foodstuffs and crockery, principally from Gisborne, and opened up a depot under the supervision of the various clergy to facilitate the equitable distribution of same. The depot was then closed temporarily, and is being opened up again in June, as further donations are still coming to hand, and these are greatly appreciated, especially those containing warm clothing, which is still in great demand among those families whose breadwinners were thrown out of employment as a result of the disaster.

REBUILDING HASTINGS

Prompt Action Taken

TEMPORARY MEASURES

Despite the fact that permanent building in a general way to replace demolished structures will not be possible until it is decided whether or not a town-planning scheme is to be gone on with, Hastings is making a good deal of progress in replacing buildings destroyed by earthquake and by fire on February 3. When a decision in regard to town-planning is reached, there will be without doubt a beginning made with building schemes which main street property owners already have drawn up.

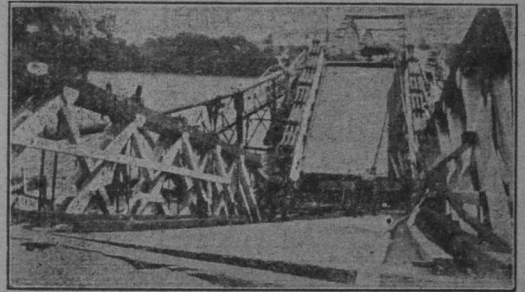
Since the earthquake the Borough Council has issued permits for permanent buildings estimated to cost £37,356, and besides that number there have been 180 permits issued for temporary buildings, which comprise roughly 300 shops and other business premises.

From one end to the other of the northern side of Heretaunga Street, which is Hastings' extremely long main street, there was not one building left undamaged by the earthquake, though it is true that two or three concrete buildings suffered only minor damage. On the other side of the street, as well as in other parts of the town, the losses were hardly less severe.

Among new building work will be the erection of new premises for the National Bank, the old premises of which were left apparently unharmed by the earthquake, but which, together with the previously unharmed Union

Bank, were gutted by the fire which swept through the Grand Hotel block into Russell Street, along Heretaunga Street, and into Karamu Road on the night of the earthquake. It is believed that it will be possible to restore such of the larger buildings as the Union Bank and the H.B. Farmers' Meat Co. buildings without pulling them down. It is understood, however, that the Bank of New Zealand, which on the outside appears unharmed, will have to be demolished.

Reconstruction of the demolished part of the Municipal Theatre has been sanctioned by the Borough Council, and the Municipal Buildings, which include the Hastings' very handsome Assembly Hall, are shortly to be restored to their former condition. Building throughout the town is going on with great activity, and the streets now present a tidy and smart appearance in a degree which the most optimistic would not have anticipated three months ago. All that is now required to enable business to regain its former prosperity is a set allocation of the £1,500,000 set aside by the Government for administration by the Rehabilitation Committee. When it is pointed out that such sums as £35,000, £20,000, and £40,000 were destroyed in the shape of stock, it will be seen that some assistance will be necessary if the losers are to replace even a part of their former stocks. The sums quoted are larger losses which the writer knows of personally, but some of the smaller businesses suffered losses which were terrible in proportion. For example, the proprietor of a small fancy goods business had £7000 worth of stock destroyed by the earthquake and subsequent fire.



A major reconstruction problem. The Wairoa Bridge was wrecked by the big earthquake. It is estimated that it will take two years to rebuild it.

WAIROA ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shop by Mail
STUDY THESE VALUES—WE PAY POSTAGE.

OUR SPECIAL ROLLER TOWELLING.
UNBLEACHED TURKISH ROLLER TOWELLING.—Good quality, closely woven and strong; will make a capital and serviceable Roller Towel. With our recommendation. Width, 15in. PRICE 1/- per yd.

KAIAPOI ALL PURE WOOL BLANKETS—Single Bed Size, 37/6 pair. Three-quarter Bed Size, 47/6 pair. Double Bed Size, 59/6 pair.

LINEN-FINISH SHEETS.
BLEACHED PLAIN LINEN-FINISH SHEETS.—Hemmed ready for use. Pure finish. 54in. x 2 1/2 yds., 12/11 pair. 72in. x 2 1/2 yds., 17/11 pair. 80in. x 2 1/2 yds., 19/11 pair.

DOUBLE TEXTURE WATERPROOF SHEETING.—Two layers of sheeting with layer of pure rubber between. Very strong, and will not perish readily. Width, 36 inches. PRICE, 5/11 yd.

PILLOW CASES.—Our well-known, inexpensive Pillow Case. Made from good quality Calico. Taped and neatly hemmed, ready for use. Size, 18 x 28. PRICE, 10/6 each. Six for 4/11

NURSERY FLANNELLETTE.—27 inches. A pure White Flannellette, suitable for all classes of nursery use. PRICE, 8/4 yd.; 7/11 doz.

PLAIN WHITE FLANNELLETTE.—Outstanding value in Plain Weave. Made from all long cotton yarn, very closely woven, and finished with cosy soft nap. Bleached pure White. 31in., 1/- yd.; 11/6 doz. 35in., 1/3 yd.; 14/6 doz. 36in., 1/5 yd.; 16/6 doz.

ADMIRALTY TOWELS.
The Genuine Super "ADMIRALTY" TOWEL, as supplied to the British Government.—This famous standard Towel is very popular. With heavy pile, extremely soft and absorbent, noted for long and satisfactory service. Pure snow White, with Red striped border. Size, 24 x 48. PRICE, 2/6 each; 6 for 14/6.

HORROCKSES' FAMOUS CALICO.—Fine make, soft, and very suitable for children's and ladies' wear; known throughout the world for its high quality, close weave and durability. All Quality, 32in., 1/- yd.; 11/6 per doz. All Quality, 36in., 1/2 yd.; 13/6 per doz. - B1 Quality, 36in., 1/5 yd.; 16/6 per doz.

WE PAY POSTAGE.

LUXFORD'S, Cash Drapers
MAIL ORDER SPECIALISTS, WAIROA, H.B.

FRED HANHAM
WAIROA'S LEADING BOOKSELLER & STATIONER

MARINE PARADE AND CARROLL ST., NORTH CLYDE.

For all Newspapers, Periodicals, Novels and Stationery.

Large Stocks of Toys, Gramophones, and Records and Musical Instruments.

SHOP WHERE YOU GET BEST VALUE— at

Fred Hanham's

S. & E. SMALL
Booksellers, etc.

MARINE PARADE.

WAIROA AGENTS FOR "THE DOMINION"

Phone 100. - - WAIROA.

Hasler's
MARINE PARADE, WAIROA.

HOMEMADE CAKES SPECIALISTS

Best for—
SMALL CAKES
CANADIAN DATE SPONGES
BUTTER SPONGES
Stockists of Confectionery and Cordials.

Light Luncheon and Morning and Afternoon Teas served.

Housewives! Take things easy, and buy your Cakes from—

Mrs. HASLER
WAIROA

GROUT'S NOVELTY SHOP
WAIROA

The Finest Selection of Crockery and Glass from the best Manufacturers.

Fancy Goods, Toys, Leatherware, Stationery, and all the Latest Fiction.

P.O. Box 64. Telephone No. 321.

D. GLENGARRY
BUILDING CONTRACTOR - WAIROA

Joinery, Shop Fittings, and Cabinetmaking Experts.
All Classes of Concrete Structural Work Undertaken.
Materials Supplied.

PHONES: House 269; Factory 378.

H. L. HARKER
F.P.A.N.Z.,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR,
MARINE PARADE,
BOX 34,
WAIROA.

Phones: Office: 267.
Private: 149.

NAPIER ANNOUNCEMENTS

Buy your FOOTWEAR
Wholesale at...

LES. DOWNES

WHOLESALE SHOE IMPORTER

OPEN WAREHOUSE

Now Open to the Public

THE ARCADE, DICKENS STREET, NAPIER.
Opposite Foresters' Hall

**Aus. in, Hudson-Essex
Sales and Service**

We are now Re-established
in

NAPIER AND
HASTINGS
and
MAINTAINING OUR
HIGH-CLASS
SERVICE

to the Motoring Public
AS BEFORE.

**ANDERSON
& HANSEN LTD.**

Plane Garage

TEMPORARY PREMISES:

HASTINGS STREET,
NAPIER.

RUSSELL STREET,
HASTINGS.

"TRY OUR COMPLETE
SERVICE."

We hope to be re-established
on our old site in Dickens
St., Napier, by October.

NAPIER RADIO COMPANY

NAPIER

MAKERS OF THE

NAPIER RADIO

THE ONLY ALL-ELECTRIC RADIO WHICH
FUNCTIONED THROUGH THE SHAKES.

PHONE 878 FOR A DEMONSTRATION
IN YOUR OWN HOME.

Phone 878 for all
ELECTRICAL AND RADIO GOODS.

LICENSED RADIO DEALERS,
LICENSED ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.



"LISTEN-IN" ON A NAPIER RADIO AND
FORGET YOUR WORRIES.

FIFTY-FOUR U.S.A. AND CANADIAN STATIONS
LOGGED.

Prices from £26/10/-

Hawke's Bay Agents for "Orion" Electric Ranges and
Crosley Radios.

PHONE 878 FOR QUOTATIONS.

T. L. WICKENS, Manager.

NAPIER RADIO COMPANY

PHONE 878,
NAPIER.

C. B. HANSEN & CO., LTD.

Automotive-Electrical Engineers

NOW SITUATED IN DICKENS ST., NAPIER.

Official Service Station---

Delco Batteries, Delco Remy, Autolite, Lucas, North
East, De-Jon, Rotax and Klaxon, and Electrical
Equipment.

Lovejoy Shock Absorbers, Harrison Radiators,
Bosch Magnetos and Horns.

Hot Point Appliances.

Majestic Radio Agents.

ELLISON'S

Napier's Leading
SHOE STORE

CLIVE SQUARE

Value in Evening Shoes—full
range from 15/6 to 32/6.

Our Special—Ellison's Gents'
Guinea Shoe—in four colours,
with four toes in each colour.
Beautiful French hand-made
Slippers, from 27/6, others
from 2/3 upwards.

Agents for Astoreas and
Moccasins.

Crockett and Jones and All
Leading English Makes in
stock.

Gents' Working Boots always
in stock.

Support the Shop that gives
QUALITY and SERVICE.

Napier and Hastings are on the map again!

TIMBER JOINERY

Builders and Domestic Hardware

Everything required for the reconstruction of our towns is stocked by

ROBERT HOLT & SONS
LIMITED

NAPIER AND HASTINGS.

Galvanised Iron, Nails, Paints, Glass, Oils, Wallpapers, Domestic
Hardware and Tools of all kinds in stock.

HAWKE'S BAY'S PIONEER SAWMILLERS AND
BUILDERS' MERCHANTS—OVER 72 YEARS' OF
SERVICE.

HAWKE'S BAY MONUMENTAL WORKS

New Address:

STATION STREET, NAPIER.

(Opposite Stephenson Trading Co.).

PHONE 303.

W. H. JONES, Manager (Phone 304).

BUSINESS AS USUAL.

PERSONAL SUPERVISION. NO TRAVELLERS.

Information Gladly Given.

W. Marcel & Co.

From PARIS

The well-known Manufac-
turing Furriers of Hawke's
Bay

Desire to announce that
they have re-established
their well-known Fur Shop
in

CLIVE SQ., NAPIER

And will open shortly in
Hastings with a wonderful
selection of Fur Coats,
Stoles, Fur Trimmings, etc.,
and will also continue with
their Remodelling as usual.

ESTIMATES FREE!

Deighton Studios

FOR PHOTOGRAPHS

Phone 556 for appointments
MEMORIAL SQUARE,
Opposite Milton Road,
NAPIER.

MATHEWSON'S LTD.

34 MEMORIAL SQUARE, NAPIER

Direct Importers of MODEL GOWNS, COATS
and MILLINERY.

Just to hand, a wonderful selection of FUNCTION
GOWNS and ENSEMBLES, also SUEDE GOLF
COATS, in all colours.

All garments are Exclusive Models, and
PRICES ARE REMARKABLY LOW.

At MATHEWSON'S

Where Quality Costs No More.

MARSDEN'S ANNOUNCEMENT

BRANCH SHOP OPENED AGAIN IN THE "ARCADE"
Opposite the Foresters' Hall.

FANCY GOODS AT CUT PRICES.

NEWS AGENCY AND LENDING LIBRARY.

LIBRARIES POSTED ANYWHERE. SPECIAL LIBRARY POSTAGE.
EARTHQUAKE BOOKS AND SNAPS

MARSDEN BOOK CO., LTD.,

DICKENS ST. Next Gaiety Theatre.

Branch Fancy Goods Depot at "Arcade," Opposite Foresters' Hall.

NAPIER ANNOUNCEMENTS

LOCKYER'S

PROP. T. B. LOCKYER

The name that has stood as the emblem of Musical Merchandise in Napier for 32 years and still going strong.

PIANOS	RADIO	GRAMOPHONES
John Brinsmead & Sons	Gulbrandsen Brunswick	& RECORDS
Paul Newman		His Master's Voice
Gulbrandsen Registering Pianos		Brunswick
		Columbia
		Rexonola

OUR NEW ADDRESS
CHEAPSIDE, CLIVE SQUARE, NAPIER.

THE IDEAL PATENT FENCING CO., LTD.,
WAGHORNE ST., PORT AHURIRI, NAPIER,

Announce that they are carrying on business as usual, and that they have supplies of posts and gates immediately available.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

S. HARRIS LTD.

NAPIER.

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURERS.

BUY GOODS MADE BY YOUR OWN PEOPLE.

The Quality is Good—You are helping employment.

ASK FOR HARRIS CAPS.
ASK FOR XCELLA HATS.

CHILDREN'S AND WOMEN'S BEACH HATS.

HELEN SMITH

:-: Milliner :-:

DALTON CHAMBERS,
DICKENS STREET, NAPIER.

BERYL STACK

For the Season's New Styles in
COATS, FROCKS AND EVENING WEAR.
WONDERFUL RANGE ON VIEW

Fine Selection of
CARDIGANS AND JUMPERS.
INSPECTION INVITED.

DALTON STREET, NAPIER.

LEES, Furnishers

DICKENS STREET :: :: NAPIER.

Cheapest House for Dining and Bedroom Sultes.
From £11/15/-

THE TROCADERO

LUNCH AND TEA ROOMS.

FORESTERS' HALL, Dickens Street, NAPIER.

FOR ALL MEALS.

Open 12 hours a day and every day in the week.
BEST MEALS IN NAPIER.

DARBY'S

(J. H. MENDELSSOHN)

Has reopened with new and complete stocks of FANCY GOODS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE and TOYS, and maintains Darby's standard for HIGH QUALITY and LOW PRICES.

DARBY'S

37 MEMORIAL SQUARE, OPP. MILTON ROAD, NAPIER.

STORKEY'S BOOKSHOP

New Address:

THACKERAY STREET,
NAPIER.

ALL THE LATEST BOOKS
AND MAGAZINES.

J. Wray

BOOT and SHOE
IMPORTER

Re-opened in

CLIVE SQUARE,
NAPIER

next to Methodist
Church.

Full Ranges of
UP-TO-DATE
FOOTWEAR

Arriving Daily.

Stocks Gradually
Increasing.

BEDROCK
PRICES.

A. B. Eames & Co.

THE CITY MARKET

Dickens St. - - Napier

BUYERS

Make your selection from the most extensive range of

Furniture and
Furnishings

In the District.

All our lines of Bedding, Rugs and Furniture are purchased in large quantities on the best possible market, enabling us to offer greater value than could be the case if our stocks were ON CONSIGNMENT

VENDORS

We have the space, staff and facilities to handle all classes of business to the best advantage for our clients, and we make every endeavour to guard your interests.

FOR BETTER BUSINESS

A. B. EAMES & CO.

Phone 136.

STEWART NASH MOTORS LTD.

DICKENS
STREET

NAPIER'S
LEADING
GARAGE

Open All Night

PETROL TYRES
REPAIRS.

C. T. GARAGE

W. J. KEEN & CO.

We are buyers of Antique Furniture, in direct touch with Christies, London.
55 MEMORIAL SQUARE, NAPIER.
Opp. Provincial Hotel.

QUALITY SHOP EQUIPMENT

REMINGTON CASH REGISTERS

BARNES CYLINDER SCALES

PENNSYLVANIA CAKE AND CONFECTIONERY SCALES

MANUAL OR ELECTRIC SLICERS

FAIRBANKS PLATFORM SCALES

CORDEROY PLATFORM SCALES

Sold under Guarantee on Very Easy
Terms to Suit all Buyers

Exclusive Agents:

DOMINION SCALE AND CASH
REGISTER CO.,

(HENRY BERRY & CO., Proprietors)

79 DIXON STREET (BOX 910), WELLINGTON.

T. R. GARRATT,

GROCER, PROVISION AND HARDWARE MERCHANT,
Cr. Thackeray and Craven Streets, NAPIER.

GROCERIES.

Sultanas, 5d. and 7d.; Prunes, 5d., 7d. and 1/-; Sago, 5lb. 1/-; Cheese, mild, 9d. Try our Bacon. Best Quality. All our stock is new. Our Prices right.

HARDWARE.

Quick-boiling Kettles, 1/6 and 2/3; Whistling Kettles, 3/6, 4/3 and 5/-; Aluminium Saucepans, from 1/3 to 5/6; Door Mats, from 3/6; Lino Squares, cheap; Leather and Sundries for boot repairs. Men's and Boys' Boots at Quick Sale Prices. Cooper's Famous Seeds, good range.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, from 50/- to 75/-; Supper Sets, from 6/-; Fruit Salad Sets, from 8/6; White Cups, only 6d. each; Tea Sets, 21 pieces, from 13/6 set; Glassware, a large variety Jugs, Tumblers, Sugar Basins, Salad Dishes, etc.

HAWKE'S BAY OFFICE EQUIPMENT AGENCY,

THACKERAY STREET, NAPIER.

Next Corner Clive Square.

H.B. Agents for Royal Typewriters, All-steel Filing Cabinets, Twinlock Loose Leaf Ledgers, Swallow Ribbons and Carbons, Swallow Stencils, J. Faber's Famous Pencils. Latest in up-to-date office equipment.

OUR AIM IS TO GIVE BETTER SERVICE

Than Can be Obtained Outside of H.B.

CHADWICKS

DICKENS STREET :: NAPIER.

For all BOOKS, MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS, etc.

JOIN OUR CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Proprietor :: J. J. ALLISON.

M. E. FAULKNER

Stationer and Bookseller,

—For all—

MAGAZINES, BOOKS, PERIODICALS and FASHION BOOKS.
Hastings Street, - - - Napier.

BEAUTY SALON

(H. POWELL, Principal)

Opp. Gaiety Theatre—DICKENS ST., NAPIER.

Eugene Permanent Waving, 27/6. Marcelle Water Waving, Tinting, Ladies' and Gents' High-class Hairdressing. Only experts employed.

PHONE 683.

GEO. W. KEEBLE, Men's Outfitter

HASTINGS STREET, NAPIER (Next Victoria Hotel).

PRICES RIGHT—QUALITY RIGHT.

GEO. W. KEEBLE,

S. C. MOSS,

HASTINGS ST., NAPIER.

Full Stocks of
LADIES' AND GENTS'
FOOTWEAR.

Repairs Executed,
Expert Workmanship.

FURNITURE

We make a speciality of
High-Grade Furniture.

WONDERFUL ASSORTMENT
OF RUGS.

E. HARRIS,

129 CARLYLE STREET,
NAPIER.

REBUILDING HASTINGS

R. McArthur

THE BUILDER
FOR BEAUTY
AND ECONOMY.

REPAIRS AND
ALTERATIONS
SKILFULLY
EXECUTED.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF BUILDING
UNDERTAKEN.

COUNTRY WORK IS
OUR SPECIALTY.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.
ECONOMY ASSURED.
GIVE US A TRIAL.

R. McArthur

Builder and Contractor,
208 WILLOW PARK
ROAD,
Phone 3014,
HASTINGS.

H. HIRON

CNR. EASTBOURNE
AND
WARREN STREETS,
HASTINGS.

FOR
JOINERY OF ANY
DESCRIPTION,

PLATE GLASS,
MOTOR SCREENS.

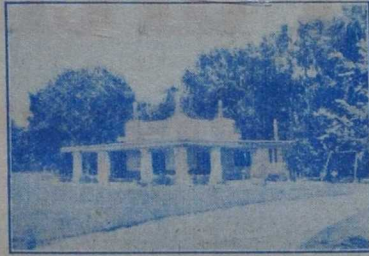
REPAIR WORK
UNDERTAKEN.

Estimates Free.

SKILLED WORKMEN

EXPERT ATTENTION.

An Example of Our Work



Depicted above is the Handsome Kiosk we erected in Cornwall Park, which was not damaged by the earthquakes.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDING AND REPAIR
WORK FREE!

ALF. MUSSON

705N WILLOW PARK ROAD,
PHONE 4168.
HASTINGS.

Our work Survived the Earthquake

Two of the Largest Buildings we Erected, the Hastings Hospital and Hastings High School, withstood the recent disastrous earthquakes and were undamaged.

As Demolishers, we were instructed to demolish the Grand Hotel and the National Bank Buildings, two of the Largest Demolishings in Hastings.

Quotations given for the Erection of Steel and Ferro-Concrete Buildings.

L. W. HOWARD (Late of Hillen & Howard Construction Co.)

Building Contractor and Demolition Expert

201 BERESFORD STREET

HASTINGS

THE BRIGHTER HASTINGS

Skilled Building Contractors can do much to ensure the Beauty of the New Hastings. Take no Risks, let us Handle Your Re-building Contract!

CONSULT US BEFORE YOU FINALLY DECIDE.

H. W. ABBOTT

BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR,

AVENUE ROAD,

Telephone 2014.

HASTINGS.

REBUILDING HAWKE'S BAY

We are prepared to undertake all Classes
of building

Specialists in Reinforced Concrete Works. Estimates Free.
Enquiries Invited.

C. S. PALMER

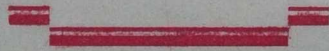
BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR

518 FITZROY AVENUE

Phone 4252

HASTINGS

Prudent Purchasing Promotes Prosperity



The Prudent Motorist Buys

"BIG TREE"

SPIRIT and OIL

Because They Ensure

BIG MILEAGE

and Carefree Motoring

*Encourage Extensive Employment
of New Zealanders by Using
"BIG TREE" Products*

A. S. PATERSON & CO., LTD.