

23

4

A DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE
TO

CANBERRA

With
Original Four-colour Map, Plans
and
Twenty Illustrations

S 994.4
N 42
(V. 14)

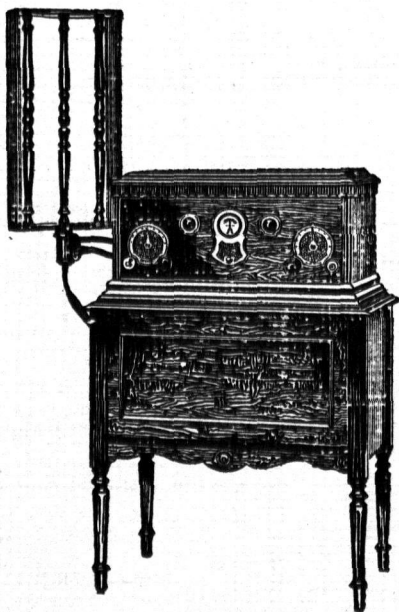


✓

TWO SHILLINGS

Stromberg-Carlson

With a Stromberg-Carlson Shielded Neutrodyne Receiver in your home you are sure of
ENJOYMENT, SATISFACTION and SERVICE



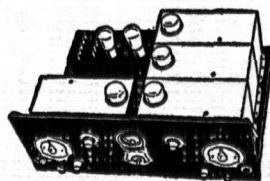
No. 601 Treasure Chest

**6-Valve Shielded Neutrodyne
Receiver with No. 101 Loop and
No. 61 Table.**

STROMBERG-CARLSONS
are available in both 5
and 6-Valve models.

Treasure Chest style,
as illustrated, and also
beautiful Art Console
Floor type.

All models operate
from either Batteries
or Electric Light
Socket.



Showing Shields

Easy to Operate

STROMBERG-CARLSON

(Australasia) Limited

QUALITY — EFFICIENCY — SERVICE

Berk House, 76 William Street, Sydney

Telegrams: Strom Sydney Phone F 4184

— Reputable Dealers Required —
WRITE TO US FOR PARTICULARS

A DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE
TO
CANBERRA

*With original four-colour Map, Plans and
Twenty Illustrations*

COMPILED BY
HARRY GROVER

BROWN, PRIOR & CO. PTY. LTD.
PRINTCRAFT HOUSE, MELBOURNE
1927



Wholly set up and printed in Australia by
BROWN, PRIOR & CO. PTY. LTD.,

Printcraft House,
430 Little Bourke Street,
Melbourne

1927

Copyright

✓

8-9193

This Handbook

does *not* aim to deal with the Canberra of the future, upon which visionaries fondly dwell. It *does* aim to give a faithful picture of Canberra to-day, peeping into the future only when necessary for purposes of explanation. What of the city's prospects? That is a question which only the rash would essay to answer. A superficial glance should satisfy unbelievers that its foundations are being soundly laid. And deeper down, below the masses of bricks and concrete, is the solid base of a national ideal. It is the will of the Commonwealth as a whole, and if, in the course of time, it does prove a failure, there will be at least a gleam of consolation in the fact that those who did the job—the manhood of young Australia—built well.

Contents

	Page
Getting to Canberra	5
Discovering a Great City	9
Transport	12
A Bird's Eye View	15
Directory	18
A Village that Started as a Big City	22
Seeing the Sights	25
City Snapshots	30
Sporting Facilities	32
Main Buildings	35
Historic Buildings	41
The Birth of an Ideal	45
The Inside Story	48
Religious Services	54
Education	56
Building a Home	59
Social Service Facilities	64
Administration and Laws	68
The Liquor Question	72
The Men and the Job	75
Index	78

List of Illustrations

	Page
Rainbow Trout Stream	11
St. John the Baptist Church	14
Eastlake Shopping Centre	16
View from Mt. Ainslie	26
Cotter River Dam	28
Government House	28
Parliament House, from Eastern Angle	34
The Senate Chamber	36
The Hotel Canberra	38
The Hotel Kurrajong	40
The Hotel Acton	40
Parliament House through the Willows	44
Sunken Garden, Hotel Canberra	44
Business Buildings, South Ainslie	50
Temporary Observatory	50
Offices of the Commission	52
Types of Cottage	62
Prime Minister's Cottage	71
View from Red Hill	73
The Brickworks	76

Getting to Canberra

By Train

Despite its political significance, Canberra is as yet a city of a very few thousand people; and for this reason it is not yet so easy of access as the stranger might expect. The journey from Sydney may be made by car, coach or train; from Melbourne by car or train.

From Melbourne: 5 p.m. daily (Saturday excepted), arriving Yass Junction 5.22 a.m. (if desired, alight here, take steam-tram for Yass Town, whence by service car (fare, 12/6) to Canberra for breakfast), Goulburn 7.10 a.m. (change), Canberra 11.20 a.m.

Note: Seat reservations are compulsory on the 5 p.m. express from Melbourne. A division of this train leaves at 4 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted), with seat-booking optional.

To Melbourne: The best route is via Yass. Service cars leave Hotel Canberra about 2.30 p.m. (fare, 12/6), reaching Yass Town about 5 p.m. Steam tram leaves here at 1.5 a.m. for Yass Junction (fare, only a few pence), where the 7.50 p.m. Albury express from Sydney is picked up at 1.45 a.m. (Sunday excepted). This train reaches Albury at 7.55 a.m., Melbourne at 2.2 p.m. By taking a special car to Yass Junction, the train leaving Sydney at 7.10 p.m. on Saturday could be joined at Yass Junction at 12.57 a.m. on Sunday. It would be necessary to inquire in advance whether accommodation were available on this train. It is usually fully booked from Sydney, in which case it will not pick up passengers at Yass.

Fares

Melbourne to Yass: First class, £3 19s. 6d.; with sleeper and reserved seats, £4 18s. 3d.; second class, £2 13s.; with reserved seats, £2 15s. 5d. To Queanbeyan the respective totals are: First class, £4 and £4 18s. 9d.; second class, no additional cost.

From Sydney:

There are three trains daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

- (a) The Cooma "Mail" leaves Sydney at 8.40 p.m., with special sleeping and sitting accommodation for Canberra. These cars reach Eastlake Station at 5.20 a.m.
- (b) At 1.50 a.m. a mixed train leaves for Goulburn, which is reached at 8.45 a.m. It is then made up as a passenger train, reaching Canberra at 11.20 a.m. (Note: This train is usually at the platform in Sydney at or before midnight, so that passengers may take their seats before "last tram" time.)
- (c) A day passenger train leaves Sydney at 9.45 a.m. to connect at Goulburn with a rail-motor for Canberra, starting at 3.50, and reaching Canberra at 6.40 p.m.

Travel To

CANBERRA

BY

Fageol Parlour Coach

The most luxurious motor vehicle in the world to-day. Each Safety Coach, of which we have a large fleet, seats 30 passengers in equal comfort.

*Daily Service - - - from Sydney
and Goulburn to Queanbeyan
and Canberra*

FARE—Sydney to Canberra £2 single; £3/10/- return

Tours inclusive of accommodation can be arranged

All information, time-tables and reservations from :

SYDNEY—Intercity Coaches Ltd., 28 Martin Place. Phone B 4824.

GOULBURN—Intercity Coaches Ltd., 4 Verner Street. Phone 735.

CANBERRA—Canberra Motor Sales Ltd., Eastlake. Phone 900.

Canberra Garage Ltd., Ainslie. Phone 779.

QUEANBEYAN—Federal Motor Garage Pty. Ltd. Phone 137.

“ S A F E T Y A L W A Y S ”

To Sydney:

- (a) At 8.20 p.m. sleeping and sitting cars leave Canberra, for addition to the Cooma "Mail," reaching Sydney at 4.50 a.m.
- (b) The rail-motor leaves Canberra at 9.7 a.m. for Goulburn, which is reached at noon. Connection is made with the 1 p.m. train for Sydney, arriving at 5.29 p.m.

There are no services between Goulburn and Canberra on Sundays.

Fares

Sydney to Queanbeyan: First class, 37s. 2d.; second class, 25s. 1d.
Queanbeyan to Canberra: First class, 1s. 1d.; second class, 10d.

By Bus

Canberra is fortunate in possessing an excellent daily bus connection with Sydney, conducted by Intercity Coaches Ltd. The cars are Fageol parlor coaches, and provide a most comfortable mode of transport. The company's office, at 28 Martin Place, Sydney, or the Canberra Garage Ltd., Ainslie, Canberra, can supply full information, and will make reservations. The service is confidently recommended as the best means of reaching Canberra for all save the independent motorist. The Company also conducts tours, of any duration, including accommodation. The Goulburn office is at 4 Verner Street.

Daily (Sundays excepted)

FROM SYDNEY		FROM CANBERRA	
Dep. Sydney	9.15 a.m.	Dep. Canberra	8.30 a.m.
Arr. Picton	11.30 "	" Queanbeyan	8.50 "
Dep. Picton	11.45 "	" Bungendore	10.0 "
Arr. Bowral	1.0 p.m.	" Tarago	10.40 "
Dep. Bowral	1.30 "	Arr. Goulburn	11.40 "
Arr. Moss Vale	1.45 "	Dep. Goulburn	12.20 p.m.
" Bundanoon	2.10 "	" Marulan	1.0 "
" Marulan	3.10 "	" Bundanoon	2.10 "
" Goulburn	3.50 "	" Moss Vale	2.35 "
Dep. Goulburn	4.10 "	" Bowral	2.50 "
Arr. Tarago	5.10 "	Arr. Picton	4.5 "
" Bungendore	6.0 "	Dep. Picton	4.20 "
" Queanbeyan	7.0 "	Arr. Camden	4.50 "
" Canberra	7.20 "	Arr. Sydney	6.35 "

Fares

Sydney to Canberra return, £3 10s., available one month.
Sydney to Queanbeyan return, £3 5s., available one month.
Canberra to Goulburn, 17s. single, day return 25s.
Queanbeyan to Goulburn, 15s. single.

By Car

The best of all ways of reaching Canberra is by car. Motorists travelling from Melbourne would be ill-advised to go without Broadbent's *Motor Routes to Canberra* (1s. 6d., of all booksellers, or the R.A.C.V., 94 Queen Street, Melbourne). Those setting out from Sydney should certainly secure the "Road Before You" maps obtainable at the N.R.M.A. Touring Department, 26 Grosvenor Street, Sydney, the Government Tourist Bureau, or any bookstall. These excellent Maps cost only 1d. per sheet, covering from 20 to 60 miles of road.

Accommodation

The only hotels in Canberra are those conducted by F.C. Commission. Accommodation is usually obtainable at the Hotel Canberra or the Hotel Kurrajong. These are very comfortable, and should supply every need. Private residents are at liberty to take in lodgers.

Hotel Tariffs

HOTEL CANBERRA			A day	A week
Inclusive tariff, per person, from	£1	2	6	£7 0 0
Bed and breakfast, from	0	13	0	
Breakfast	3/-			
Luncheon	4/-			
Dinner	6/-			
Extras—				
Private sitting-room and bathroom	0	15	0	3 10 0
Private bathroom	0	5	0	1 5 0
Double bedroom with balcony	0	5	0	1 0 0

Early morning tea, 1/-; morning or afternoon teas, 1/6 (if served in pavilion, 2/-); fires in bedroom, 2/6 a day, 1/6 evening only. Meals served in bedrooms, 1/- a meal extra. Children under 10 years, half rates. Private dining-rooms for receptions and dinners available.

OTHER HOTELS			A day	A week
Inclusive tariff	£0	17	6	£5 0 0
Double rooms (two guests)				10 0 0
Double room and breakfast	1	0	0	
Single room and breakfast	0	10	0	
Breakfast	3/-			
Luncheon	3/-			
Dinner	5/-			

Morning or afternoon teas and suppers, 1/6 a meal. Meals served in bedroom, 1/- extra. Early morning tea till 7.45 a.m., 1/-.

Discovering a Great City

Now just where is Canberra? You swoop down in your car from Queanbeyan, and, with the judgment of an experienced bushman, sense that it must be somewhere near, because of the fine tarred thoroughfare. It augurs well for Canberra. A good road is a balm after several hundred miles of mostly bad and indifferent roads, which serve as links to the two State capitals. A row of tin sheds flash past; a string of cottages on the left; a big building on the right; then on into what seems like open country. Was that Canberra? Have you missed it?

A sharp turn to the right brings you to the crest of a rise—and you feel you are on the scent. Several big white buildings loom up, and serried ranks of stripling vegetation along the roadside, cheer you on. The squatting white shapes look very isolated. Then suddenly, right before you, is—Parliament House. You know it well. Its picture has been published more often than Miss Australia's. You find it lives up to its picture.

So this is Canberra! But where? Do its people dwell in holes? You've heard they do, but thought the statements exaggerated. Unless some kindly inhabitant explains it all to you, or thrusts a map of it into your hands; or you have a week to spare to delve right into the problem yourself, you will probably go away with an altogether wrong idea about Australia's Capital City. Canberra is there all right, and its people live well. It is all around you, but you are so blind from looking that you cannot see it. Only a few buildings surround Parliament House, because it is set in a vast reserve of trees and lawns—though a lot of it may just be scratched up earth at the moment.

The scatter of cosy villas, with their profuse gardens, which you passed nearly two miles back is the suburb of Eastlake; and the big building on your right was the Power House, as up-to-date a unit of its kind as will be found anywhere, and the sole source of power and light supply. Further over, a mile or so beyond Eastlake, are

several other groups of dwellings forming the genesis of future suburbs. In your hustle you overlooked these, though among them are some homes that would make Sam Hordern, or Sidney Myer, look up. Ahead, a mile or so, is Ainslie, destined to be the real Canberra so far as trade and commerce go, and already redolent of the restless activity of a business centre.

In this widespread city, their dimensions at present unimpressive because of the dominating impression of open spaces, are four big hotels, and four guest houses, accommodating altogether 700 people; also there are close on 100 retail shops, carrying stocks approaching £100,000 in value; about 500 homes; and several small but flourishing industries, including a newspaper office, producing a sheet that will hold its own with any provincial weekly in the Commonwealth, a model laundry, a cordial factory, bakeries, and the like.

Canberra proves deceptive. What at first you took to be nothing but a few public buildings sprawled across a plain becomes a series of hustling little suburban centres, boasting, even at this early stage, a more or less permanent population of 6000. Not such a poor inland town for a 16-year-old, whose early growth was greatly stunted because the war made more urgent demands upon the Nation's purse; yet, perhaps, not so sturdy a youngster as one would expect for the £10,000,000 or so already expended.

But the money sunk in Canberra has been well and truly sunk—deep down in the ground. It has gone in vast excavations for sewers and water schemes; in huge masses of concrete for foundations, reservoirs, drains, guttering, and—a dam; it has gone in the grading of roads, and levelling of lawns and plantation areas; the development of a comprehensive nursery; and in the purchase of plant and payment of wages to do all this. Canberra, literally, was paved with gold before it began to show any shape at all. But there can be no complaint at this, for if the groundwork is slurred the job is doomed from the start. If you rail at Canberra, don't rail at the cost, but at the political circumstances from which it evolved. You might wish there was a bit more sticking up above the surface—but the roots are firmly planted and the foliage is rapidly showing.

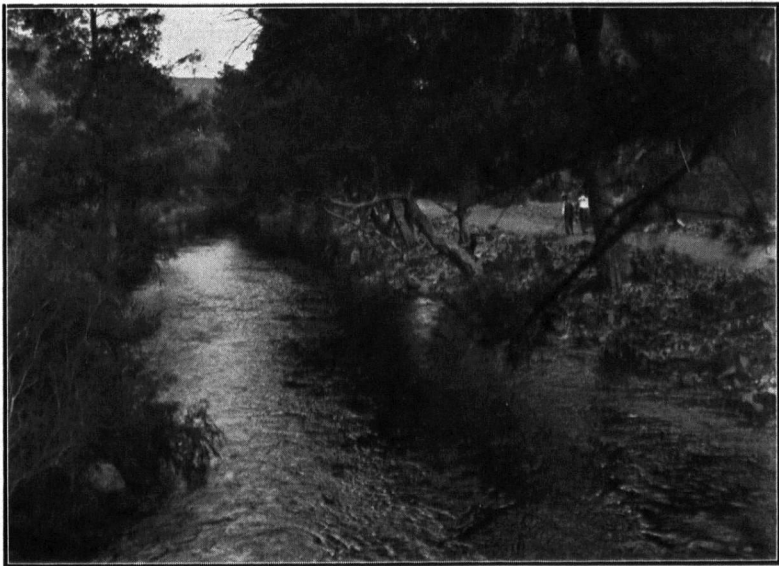
Of Canberra's spread-eagle nature, older residents are ready to tell a joke against their city. A tourist from overseas was being escorted around Canberra by a garrulous guide.

"On our right," droned the guide, "is the site for a cathedral, further along is the site for a civic centre, way over yonder is the site for a National War Memorial; on our left is the site for a University and Museum; ahead there is the site for—lemme see——"

And here the sight-seer got a word in.

"Say!" he burst out. "When you've finished telling me where Canberra ain't, for the love of Sam Hill tell me where it is!" (which is reminiscent of the jest of the Prince of Wales when he laid the Capitol Hill foundation stone in June, 1920, "I think at the present moment Canberra consists chiefly of foundation stones").

And while Canberra is not altogether the city of sites it was then, the building trade should boom there for many years to come.



A Rainbow Trout Stream near Canberra—the Cotter River

Transport

Opportunity sometimes dangles a bag of golden sovereigns before men's eyes, and still they shun her. Canberra affords a striking example of that in its comparative lack of bootmakers. Drapers and clothing firms have jumped claims by the dozen, but bootmakers, for whom the need was greatest, have been slow to realise that Canberra for some time to come will have little mercy on footwear and the footweary.

Canberra has that unique quality of making you feel you are always several miles from where you want to be. It is a skeleton city with a long backbone, and to get from one centre to another you have usually to traverse a couple of miles of that backbone, and follow a rib or two round for a considerable distance. You can do it by car in a few minutes, but if you do not possess a car, you have little alternative but to set out on foot.

The widespread nature of the city, which one day will be its greatest asset, is to-day its greatest drawback, and little has been done yet to tackle this problem, except in the way of making each community as self-contained as possible. Transport facilities are poor. The Commission possesses some fine buses, but these are run mainly in the interests of employes, a frequent and speedy service being conducted during "peak" hours, when the workmen are going to and coming from work. In between times, however, the service slumps badly. Officially a $\frac{3}{4}$ -hour service is maintained throughout the day, but in fact it is even less frequent than this. Here, again, private enterprise is slipping. The opportunity for an efficient bus service, starting in a modest way, and advancing with the city, is there, though for a few months yet it might not be a payable proposition.

It should be remembered that there are to be no trams in Canberra—unless present plans are reversed—and it will probably be some years before the city railway, provided in the original scheme (see map) is constructed. Efficiently run bus services are, therefore, assured of success. The position at present is this: Supposing you are at the Hotel Kurrajong, and you haven't a car of your own—to reach Parliament House is a good half-mile's walk; to the Commission's offices at Acton is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; to Ainslie civic centre is about two; and to the shops at Eastlake about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Hire Cars

In such comparative isolation a collar-stud becomes a thing of value, for if you lose one, it is likely to cost you about 3s. 3d. to replace—the 3s. being for the hire of a car to the shops and back. The lack of any bus runs to pleasure resorts, makes seeing the sights a fairly costly business. Hire cars—and even they are difficult to obtain—are limited to a charge of 1s. a mile. Here is a scale of charges of one established hire-car firm:

Full day's hire—£5.	Tour city and church—
Half-day—£2 10s.	Two passengers—£1 5s.
Cotter Dam—	Three or more—10s. each.
Two passengers—£1 10s.	Hotel Canberra to Yass—£4 10s.
Three or more—12s. each.	Hotel Canberra to Yass Junction—£5.
Cotter and Mt. Stromlo—	Hotel Canberra to Goulburn—£6.
Two passengers—£1 15s.	Hotel Canberra to Queanbeyan—
Three or more—15s. each.	One passenger—16s.
Government House and Nurseries—	Two passengers—8s. each.
Two passengers—£1.	Three passengers, 6s. each.
Three or more—8s. each.	Hotel Canberra to Mt. Kosciusko (return)—£14.

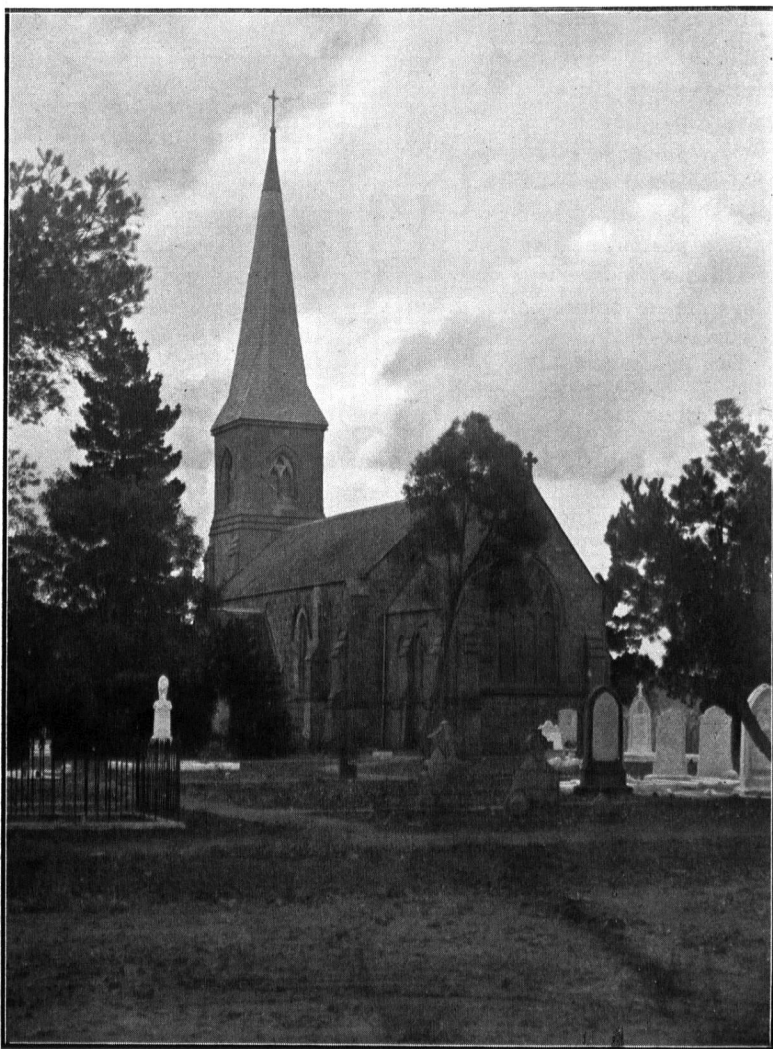
The foregoing charges are, of course, only for occasional hire. On regularly established runs, such as to Queanbeyan and Yass, where a number of passengers may be taken in the one car, the charge is much less. Private buses, for instance, charge only 2s. for the nine-miles run to Queanbeyan, and there are regular car services connecting with trains from Sydney and Melbourne at Yass, which charge only 12s. 6d. for the 35 miles run, and £1 return.

Buses

The Commission has five buses on its city services. There are two routes, each running from Canberra railway station, near Eastlake, to North Ainslie—seven miles. One winds round Interlake and Brisbane Avenues, passes the Hotel Kurrajong, Parliament House, and the Hotel Canberra, branches off to Acton, passing the Commission's Offices, then curves back through Ainslie civic centre. The other route shoots across to Manuka, cuts through Blandfordia, and curving round National Circuit, at the rear of Capitol Hill, turns sharply back towards the city at the Prime Minister's residence, joining up with the first route at Hotel Canberra.

There are two sections—from Ainslie to the Hotel Canberra; and from the Hotel Canberra to the station. Fares are 3d. a section, and 5d. right through.

The Commission makes itself responsible for the transport of about 400 children to and from the Telopea Park school each day, and one or two of the buses are detailed off for this purpose at the necessary hours. Some of these children are even brought from the Cotter district, 15 miles out.



St. John the Baptist Church

A Bird's Eye View

In Canberra's very early days if you stayed more than a fortnight people came to you respectfully, seeking the advice of the oldest inhabitant. To-day you can stay much longer than that without being the oldest inhabitant, and without finding your way to any of the points of interest outside Parliament House.

Though tourist officers have been slow to discover the sights of Australia's Capital, the material is none the less there—the vivid sunsets, the scenic grandeur, the rolling plains and grassy meadows, the sheep grazing contentedly on the hillsides, the idling streams (good for trout fishing), and the glorious, sweeping panoramas. There are, too, historic buildings, and buildings which hope to make history.

There is nothing exotic about Canberra's landscape, nothing to numb the senses. Canberra as a tourist resort will not affect the stocks of Kosciusco, or Buffalo, or the Yosemite Valley. It is a city in a broad, flat valley, overlooked by high timbered hills of pleasing aspect, bisected by a willow-lined river, and under the patronage of frequent fine sunsets. The country for miles around is like that, too—typically Australian.

It is because the whole landscape charms, no one aspect focussing the attention, that it is difficult to know where to begin seeing the sights. The city and its buildings should, of course, be inspected first, though some of these can be embraced in tours to outlying resorts.

Parliament House (for description see later chapter on public buildings), the G.P.O., National Library, and administrative buildings lie in one group alongside Capitol Hill, and should be inspected first.

An easy walk, directly to the rear of Parliament House, brings you to Capitol Hill, the geographical centre of the city. On its slopes is the first foundation stone laid in the Territory, marking the site of a permanent parliamentary building. Lady Denman laid this stone in 1913, when she named the city. Further over is the site of the first auction

sale. On the summit is a stone laid by the Prince of Wales in 1920, marking the site of a monumental structure. A fine view of the city is to be obtained from here.

Next a run might be made to Eastlake shopping centre, and thence across to Blandfordia, where prize-design homes are worth seeing. If you are interested in educational matters, the opportunity should be taken, on the way to Blandfordia, to stop at the Telopea Park school. (See *Education.*)



A Portion of the Eastlake Shopping Centre

From Blandfordia you can curve round behind Capitol Hill on the National Circuit, coming to the Prime Minister's official residence, at the corner of Adelaide Avenue.

Continuing round Capitol Hill, you come out at the back of Parliament House, and reach the Hotel Canberra, which is worth a quick inspection.

Branching to the left off Commonwealth Avenue, you follow the road beside the golf links to the offices of the F.C. Commission. Just across the road is Acton House, the oldest dwelling now standing in Canberra (see chapter dealing with historic buildings). A little further along

on the left is the £14,000 home of the Chairman (Mr. Butters), alongside which runs the track to the racecourse.

Continuing on the main road, the hospital can be seen on the left, some distance back from the road. Curving to the right, the Hotel Acton and Bachelors' Quarters are passed, and Civic Centre (or Hill Vernon) reached. This is to be the site of main civic buildings.

Following the City Circuit you come to Ainslie business and shopping centre, at which a newspaper office, and several other minor industries, have been established. Half a mile east of Ainslie is the historic St. John the Baptist Church, well worth a visit.

Such a tour of the city could be made comfortably in half a day by car, and, though cursory, would take in main points of interest, and give a good idea of lay-out. More distant runs are described in detail in the next chapter on *Seeing the Sights*.

The trip to Tharwa involves a pleasant half-day's outing over 20 miles of good road. This is a favorite picnic spot, and good fishing may be had in the Murrumbidgee—provided it is not close season!

Government House (old Yarralumla House); the Nurseries, which constitute a miniature botanic gardens, so broad is their extent, and widespread the variety of the plantation; Mt. Stromlo, whose slopes bear a healthy young pine forest, and on whose summit is an up-to-date observatory; and the Cotter River and dam, a popular picnic resort, offering good fishing and swimming, pleasant walks and fine views, may all be covered in the one trip, a half-day giving good time for inspection and rest.

Mt. Ainslie, which involves a short run by car, and then half an hour's stiff climb on foot up the rough mountain slopes, is well worth the effort when you reach the top, for from there you get a real bird's-eye view of Canberra. The city is revealed to you for the first time. You see the connecting links between its scattered parts. Chaos becomes order.

Mt. Pleasant, further along, though 600 feet lower, also provides superb panoramas, while at its base is Duntroon Royal Military College, which warrants inspection if you can secure a permit.

Directory

ACTON: North-west suburb, about 1 mile from G.P.O., at present consisting mainly of Commission's Offices, Hospital, bachelors' quarters, Hotel Acton, Commonwealth Bank, Post Office, and Police Station. (University to be here.)

AINSLIE: Main northern suburb, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from G.P.O., comprising civic centre (proposed), shopping area, minor industries, guest house, Hotel Ainslie, and medium-class dwellings.

BABY HEALTH CENTRE: Situated at Eastlake, slightly north of shopping centre. (See 15a on map.)

BLACK MOUNTAIN: North-west of city, overlooking Acton—2650 ft. Not accessible by car.

BLANDFORDIA: South of Capitol Hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from G.P.O., fast becoming the Toorak or Potts Point of Canberra by reason of the class of dwellings being constructed there.

BLUE RANGE: About 20 miles west, 4020 ft. Can be seen from Mt. Stromlo.

BRICK WORKS: At Westridge, off Uriarra Road, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from G.P.O.

BROWN BARREL RANGE: Forms western boundary of Territory, averaging 5000 ft.

CAPITOL HILL: Administrative centre, rising at rear of Parliament House, from which main thoroughfares radiate. Stone laid by Prince of Wales on summit marks site of ambitious monumental structure. Lady Denman stone on lower slopes on site of permanent parliamentary building. The first auction sale in the Territory took place at foot of hill.

CAUSEWAY: Workers' camp east of Eastlake, with entertainment hall.

COTTER RIVER DAM: 15 miles west, just above point where tributary empties into the Murrumbidgee. This is the city's present source of water supply. Good trout fishing and swimming pools below dam. Popular picnic resort. (See chapter on *Seeing the Sights* for road route.)

DUNTROON: Royal Military College, 6 miles by road from G.P.O. Was originally the homestead of a member of the Campbell family, pioneer graziers. (See chapter on *Seeing the Sights* for road route.)

EASTLAKE: South-eastern suburb, 1½ miles from G.P.O., comprising shopping centre, banks, post office, fire station, baby health centre, and good-class dwellings.

EASTBOURNE: Proposed suburb, east of Duntroon, 7 miles from G.P.O.

FIRE HEADQUARTERS: At rear of power house, off Interlake Avenue. 'Phone, Canberra 522.

GENERAL POST OFFICE: 200 yards south of Parliament House.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE: 4 miles by road west of G.P.O., set back from Uriarra Road. Previously Yarralumla Homestead, residence of the Campbells, pioneer graziers. (See chapter on *Seeing the Sights* for road route.)

HOSPITAL: At Acton, a few hundred yards beyond the Commission's Offices. 'Phone, Canberra 566.

JERRABOMBERRA CREEK: Southern tributary of the Molonglo River, running east of Eastlake, and intersecting the southern road from Queanbeyan.

LAKEBOURNE, LAKE VIEW, LAKE PARK: Proposed south-eastern suburbs, beyond Eastlake.

LANYON: A sheep station, 16 miles out, on road to Tharwa.

LIMESTONE PLAINS: Name given by early explorers to broad stretch on which Canberra is situated.

MT. AINSLIE: Four miles north-east, towering over Ainslie—2760 feet above sea-level. (See chapter on *Seeing the Sights* for road route.)

MT. COREE: Twenty miles west, visible from Mt. Stromlo—4657 feet.

MT. MUGGA: Four miles south, overlooking city—2650 feet.

MT. PLEASANT or MT. RUSSELL: 1½ miles east, overlooking city—2200 feet. Duntroon College at foot. (See chapter on *Seeing the Sights* for road route.)

MT. STROMLO: Ten miles west—2568 feet. Well-equipped observatory on summit. Splendid views. Pine plantation and reservoir on slopes. (See chapter on *Seeing the Sights* for road route.)

MT. TENNANT: 21 miles south, rising sheer above Tharwa 4534 feet.

MT. TIDBINBILLA: 16 miles south-west—5134 feet. Overlooks Tidbinbilla Station.

MT. TUGGERANONG: 12 miles south—2068 feet. Overlooks Tuggeranong Station.

MAJURA VALLEY: Extends east below Duntroon, and later will be partly covered by lake.

MANUKA: Southern suburb, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from G.P.O., comprising shops, sports oval, picture show, and good-class homes.

MOLONGLO RIVER: Enters Federal Territory near Queanbeyan, bisects the Capitol, then continues west, emptying into the Murrumbidgee a mile inside the north-west boundary. The original plans for Canberra include the damming of this river, thus dividing the city by several huge lakes.

MONARO PARK: Southern slopes of Mt. Ainslie.

MURRUMBIDGEE RIVER: Enters eastern boundary 30 miles south, and winding north-west, is swelled by the waters of the Cotter and Molonglo Rivers. Good fishing and swimming. Nearest point to city is at junction with Cotter River, 15 miles along Uriarra Road. (See chapter on *Seeing the Sights* for road route.)

NORTHBOURNE: Proposed northern suburb, beyond Ainslie.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE: North-east of Capitol Hill, in State Circuit, fronting Government terraces.

POWER HOUSE: North of Eastlake, off Interlake Avenue. Sole source of electricity for lighting and power, both for private and the Commission's use. May be superseded later by an ambitious hydro-electric scheme, linked up with scheme to provide lakes by damming the Molonglo River.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE: Corner Adelaide Avenue and National Circuit. (See No. 26 on city map.)

PROSPECT: Proposed suburb east of Ainslie.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS: Adjoining Commission Offices, Acton. 'Phone 744.

RACECOURSE: Temporary course is situated south of Acton. (See map for road.)

RED HILL: Two miles south-west—2400 feet. Main city reservoir on summit. Fine panoramas. Accessible by car. (See chapter on *Seeing the Sights* for road route.)

RIVERBOURNE: Proposed suburb $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east.

SOUTHBOURNE: Proposed suburb 4 miles to south.

SULLIVAN'S CREEK: Northern tributary of the Molonglo, beginning near Ainslie, and running west of Acton.

TELOPEA: South-eastern suburb, one mile from G.P.O., and adjoining Eastlake on north. Good-class homes, fine public school and park.

THARWA: Tiny bush village, 20 miles south. Comprises store, blacksmith, and a handful of bush shacks, picturesquely situated on banks of Murrumbidgee, and brooded over by Mt. Tennant. Popular picnic resort. (See chapter on *Seeing the Sights* for road route.)

URIARRA STATION: Old grazing lease beyond Cotter River, giving name to road from city to Cotter Dam.

VERNON HILL: Site for civic centre, Ainslie, at north end of Commonwealth Avenue, 1½ miles from G.P.O.

WESTRIDGE: Suburb 3 miles west, comprising brick-works, and homes of employees, fine government nurseries, forestry school, and post office. (See chapter on *Seeing the Sights* for road route.)

WESTBOURNE AND WESTLAKE: Proposed western suburbs, adjoining Westridge.

WESTBOURNE WOODS: Forest area west of Westridge.

WHITE CITY: Workers' camp west of Ainslie civic centre.

WOOLSHED CREEK: North-eastern tributary of the Molonglo, intersecting northern road from Queanbeyan, and running through Eastbourne.

WODEN STATION: Old grazing lease, near intersection of Jerrabomberra Avenue and Tharwa Road, 7 miles south.

YARRALUMLA HOUSE: Old homestead of the Campbells, converted into Government House (q.v.).

YARRALUMLA CREEK: South-western tributary of the Molonglo, intersecting Uriarra Road.

In the graveyard at the Church of St. John the Baptist is what is known as The Prophetic Tombstone, the inscription reading: "For here have we no continuing city, but seek one to come." The stone was placed there in 1845 over the grave of Sarah Webb, of Uriarra, and is the fourth oldest there.

A Village that Started as a Big City

A blacksmith's shop, a general store, and a "pub"—eternal trinity—have from time immemorial been the outposts of civilisation. Wherever man ventured into the unknown, they quickly followed, bringing the gospel of service and good cheer. Probably most big cities of the newer world started in this way.

But the old order changeth. Canberra—the modern Canberra—started out with a 1350 kilowatt power house. Next came a 60-foot dam, impounding 380,000,000 gallons. Then followed brickworks, a cement products factory, joiners' shop, machine shop, quarries, a hotel, and a telephone exchange. Even in this first hotel Canberra defied tradition. It was anything but a "pub," and a hotel in name only. It was not a place for men to gather in the evening, and warm their veins. It brought good cheer—lavish accommodation, hot and cold showers, tempting cuisine; it surrounded itself with lawns and gardens, tennis courts, bowls and croquet greens, and a golf course—but Federal Territory liquor laws prevented it from fulfilling the destiny of a hotel. And while all this was going on Canberra's total permanent population could be counted on both hands; for the rest its inhabitants were workers, and supervisors, and an occasional curious passer-by.

The paradox is that to-day Canberra is little more than a large village, or series of villages, though it possesses all the practical advantages of a large, and ultra-modern city—water supply and sewerage, electric light and power, fine roads and gardens and a telephone system. None of your old-time village stuff for Canberra. No meandering by-paths, or haphazard picturesqueness; no quaint, insanitary landmarks that are let stand because the Shire President's grandfather was born there. (There are three exceptions to this, which will be referred to later. The Commission has seen to it that none are now insanitary.) Canberra is building according to plan. It is all done by mathematics. "Why," a supervisor informed a credulous visitor, "all our gutters are laid to thousandths of an inch!"

The design is that of W. B. Griffin, Esq., of Chicago, U.S.A. He won a competition in 1912 against the world, without ever seeing the place where his dream city was to go. He did it all from data, but it seems he forgot nothing. What painstaking care, and intensive thought he, and those who are executing his plan, have put into the work will be realised by future generations, when the city has grown to a size at which the normal, improperly planned city, is accursed with chronic growing pains—traffic congestion, inadequate parks and gardens, failing water supply, factory smells, slums.

Canberra should have none of these. It will consist of a series of circular places from which roads will radiate in all directions. These will be interlinked by other roads in cobweb fashion. There will be no roundabout routes, and no traffic bottlenecks. All main roads will be broad, and there will be no trams to filch their space. From the accompanying plan, showing progress to date, it will be seen how the city is developing on these lines. Hundreds of acres have been reserved for parks and gardens, and are rapidly being laid out. Of this the Chairman of the F.C. Commission wrote recently:

Canberra is going to be the finest garden city in the world so far as the "fabric" is concerned, and I do hope that the "spirit" of the city, which will be so largely determined by its new inhabitants, will be of the same standard.

Zoning is being assiduously applied. Everything is zoned, from Parliament House to the model laundry. Political and administrative buildings are grouped; shops are grouped; businesses are grouped; minor industries are grouped; and way over to the north, outside the bounds of the city proper, a big area has been set aside for major industries, though it is doubtful whether any will come into existence for many years.

Even home sites are being zoned. You cannot build a home under a certain price in Blandfordia, which bids to become the exclusive suburb. Some say its name should be Affordia. It seems that even an ideal city cannot be without its class distinctions. You can only build a two-story structure in certain areas, where the view of others will not be blocked. Another small area is reserved for weather-board dwellings, which are rather frowned on.

Mr. Griffin's plans are being followed in the main, though ideas regarding ornamentation which are not urgently necessary, are being held over. This applies mainly to the lake scheme, which has been delayed indefinitely. It consists of damming the Molonglo River to form four big lakes, dividing the city. It will transform the city, but it can wait. This lake scheme is not all frills. It will prove advantageous in time of flood, providing a large getaway for the big volumes of water, and possibly a hydro-electric plant will be linked to the spillway. The lake area at present consists of a shallow vale, along which the Molonglo River idles. It is not very pretty, and gives an impression of barrenness. Canberra will lose a great deal of its beauty, if this scheme is not proceeded with eventually.

Mr. Griffin, who went to Canberra 13 years ago to assist in working out the constructional details, revisited it recently after a considerable absence. He expressed pleasure at the appearance of the residences, which he considered distinctly above the average, but feared that the policy of classifying residential areas for civil servants according to salary was not the best. He liked the idea of intermingling private residents with public servants in residential areas, and of discouraging Service colleagues from living in the same vicinity as each other. More native flora, he thought, should be planted to accord with national sentiment. On the whole Mr. Griffin was proud of his city.

Canberra is raw and new in practically all except name—and in that it is more venerable than any other capital city in Australia. Its name has come up from the dim past, long before white man inhabited Australia. The meaning of this native word has never been established; its pronunciation is open to debate, the "a" having been pronounced as in "father" by some of the pioneers. The accepted pronunciation to-day, however, is Kánbra, with the "a" as in "can." This was decided by Lady Denman in 1913, when she laid the foundation stone of Parliament House on Capitol Hill in 1913.

Seeing the Sights

The places mentioned below are all within easy motor-ing distance, and Parliament House is taken as the starting-point in each instance.

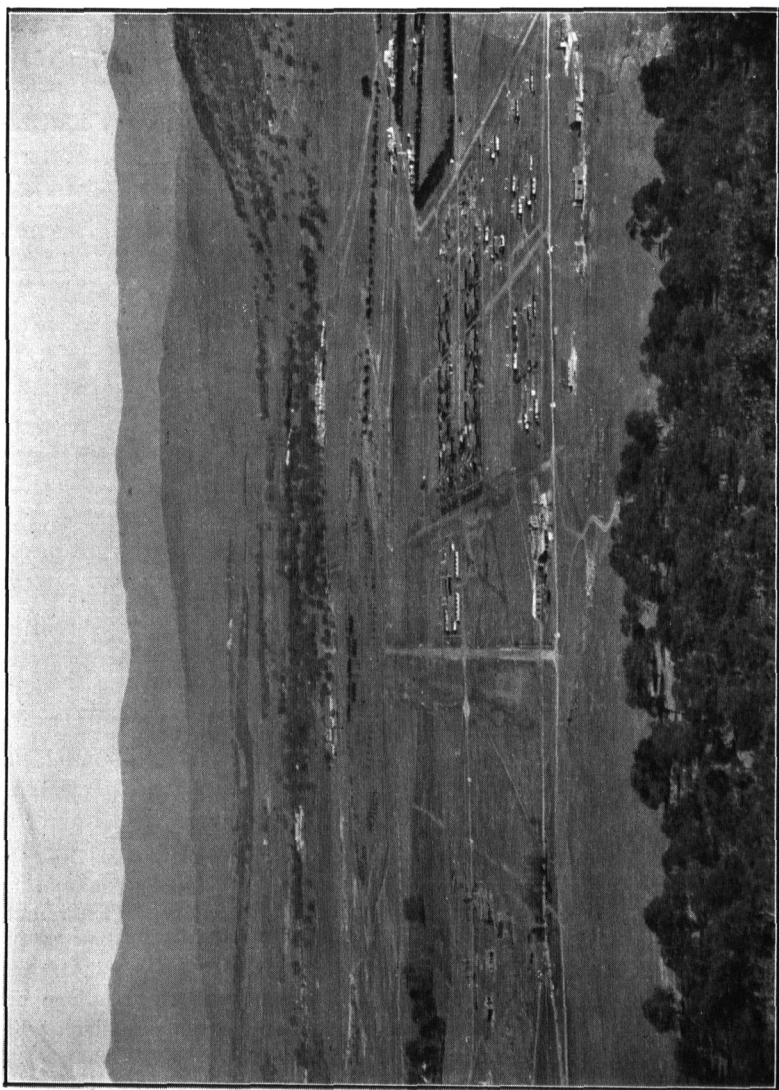
Duntroon and Mt. Pleasant, 6 miles: (Special permit from Commandant needed to enter College grounds). Head north-west, turning to right into Commonwealth Avenue at Hotel Canberra; cross two bridges, and keeping to right, turn sharp to right into City Circuit (2 miles). Curve to left, passing first road on right (this road is to the historic St. John the Baptist Church, which is well worth a visit), and turning sharp into second road to right (Ainslie Avenue). Pass Ainslie guest house on left, and turn sharp to right at Hotel Ainslie (3) into Yass-Queanbeyan Road (War Memorial site on immediate right past cottages). Bear left, climbing winding road on lower slopes of Mt. Ainslie (alight about four miles out to climb Mt. Ainslie, following track beside wire fence). Pass officers' entrance (5), turning to right through gate at bridge (5½). Reach college buildings through second gate (6)—*and don't forget to shut the gates!* Mt. Pleasant, with its pleasant panoramas, and the grave of General Bridges on a nearby rise, are easily accessible on foot from the college.

Facing Canberra, the view from Mt. Pleasant embraces (left to right) Causeway workers' camp; Molonglo River and Eastlake; Mt. Mugga and Red Hill in background; Hotel Kurrajong; Parliament House and administrative offices; Hotel Canberra; Commission Buildings, Acton; Black Mountain; St. John the Baptist Church and Ainslie, with Mt. Ainslie adjoining to right. Beyond Duntroon College is the broad sweep of the Majura Valley, a vast portion of which will be converted into a lake if the proposed damming of the Molonglo is carried out. Queanbeyan can be picked out between distant hills.

St. John the Baptist Church, 2½ miles: (See route to Duntroon.)

Mt. Ainslie, 4 miles: (See route to Duntroon for point to alight.) Half an hour's stiff climb on rocky track beside fence will bring you to the summit, 2760 feet from sea-level. Panoramas of bewildering magnificence are the reward for the effort. *Solid footwear and old clothing should be worn.*

The View
from
Mount Ainslie



Red Hill Summit and Reservoir, 2 miles: Head north-west, turning acutely to left at Hotel Canberra, into Commonwealth Avenue. Pass Secretariat Building and Parliament House on left, and turn right into Capitol Circuit, curving to left around Capitol Hill. Curve right beyond cutting into Adelaide Avenue, and turn left into National Circuit at home of the Prime Minister ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile), then right into Melbourne Avenue (1), passing Blandfordia prize design cottages (left). Take outer road at left bend, cross awkward storm-water ditch, and follow rough winding track to summit (2). Care must be taken to keep well clear of the reservoir.

(Outstanding buildings and main physical features can easily be identified by reference to city map.)

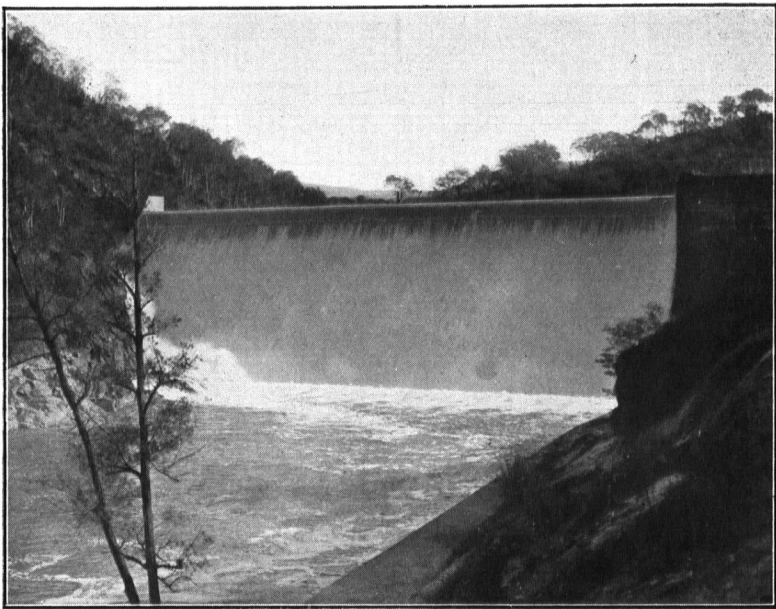
Cotter Dam (15 miles), Mt. Stromlo Observatory (10), Government House (4 $\frac{1}{2}$), Plant Nursery (3 $\frac{1}{2}$): A comfortable half-day's drive, leaving ample time to explore all four places. Permission must be obtained to enter Government House grounds. Follow same route as to Red Hill as far as home of Prime Minister. Here keep straight on through cutting, merging into Uriarra Road. Suburb of Westridge, forestry school, and nursery on right.

TO NURSERY: Branch off to right at waiting shed (3), and take first turn to left straight up hill track. Brick-works left, nursery right. Drive two miles through nursery, returning by same route to Uriarra Road.

TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE: Half a mile further along Uriarra Road is the entrance to Government House grounds on right. The fine old mansion—once Yarralumla Homestead—stands a mile back from the road, amid lawns and shrubberies.

TO MT. STROMLO: Continue on Uriarra Road, passing old Yarralumla shearing shed on right. Ford Yarralumla Creek, rise easily, then descend to sewage tanks, turning sharp to left. Pass track to Uriarra Station, and crossing bridge (7.5) enter Mt. Stromlo pine forest reserve on the immediate right. Follow good winding mountain track to summit (2568 feet), where a glorious view may be obtained, and—with Dr. Duffield's permission—the observatory inspected.

Looking east towards Canberra, the view from Mt. Stromlo embraces the Molonglo River Valley and Belconnen district, stretching to the left; Black Mountain; Mt. Ainslie; Canberra, stretching



The Cotter River Dam



Federal Government House, Canberra

across the Limestone Plains; Red Hill range; and Mt. Tuggeranong (2068 ft.). Facing west.—Extreme left, Mt. Tennant (4534 ft.); Murrumbidgee River Valley in foreground; Brown Barrel range; Mt. Tidbinbilla (5134 ft.); Mt. Coree, centre (4657 ft.); Blue Range (4020 ft.); with old Uriarra Station in valley to right. All the south-western mountain area is water catchment reserve. Water from the Cotter River storage is pumped to reservoir on slopes of Mt. Stromlo, whence it gravitates to reservoir on Red Hill, from which the city supply is drawn.

TO COTTER DAM: Continue on main road, which now takes the name of Cotter River Road, keeping Mt. Stromlo on right. Curve left, winding cautiously down into the Murrumbidgee River valley. Pass through gate, and take hairpin bend to pumping station and bridge (Mt. McDonald on right). Below bridge the Murrumbidgee branches off to right, and the Cotter to left. Continue up rise, passing road to Brindabella (right), and wind down to Cotter River Bridge. Follow river to picnic ground. A short walk will bring you to the dam, which is to be Canberra's source of water supply for many years. The dam is so placed that by raising the height the storage can be doubled. Just below the dam a tunnel to convey the water pipes will be noted. This runs $\frac{3}{4}$ mile through the base of a mountain to the pumping station.

Village of Tharwa, 20 miles, good road: Head south-east towards Hotel Kurrajong, keeping the hotel on right. Take sharp, dangerous bend left into Brisbane Avenue, and bear right into Interlake Avenue (Power House left, suburb of Eastlake right). Turn right into Eastview Avenue, at cross-roads just past railway station, following Jerrabomberra Valley Avenue over undulating country to intersection with Tharwa Road at gate. Turn right into Tharwa Road. (Woden homestead, part of the estate of the original Campbell's, on hill slopes to right; range to left in N.S.W. territory.) Follow well-defined road to Tharwa, passing Tuggeranong Station on right (12 miles) and church on left. Here the road winds through Tuggeranong Hill, then falls gently to the Murrumbidgee River Valley (Lanyon Station on right, 16 miles), dipping sharply to creek crossing (17), and thence across bridge into Tharwa (20), nestling in the shadows of Mt. Tennant (4534 feet). (To visitors from overseas Tharwa should be interesting as a typical settlement of the Australian outback.)

City Snapshots

In this section are given some word panoramas from popular vantage points. Landscapes are described in a broad sweep from left to right. Localities within the city which are mentioned below can be found in map at the back. For road routes to more distant vantage points see the chapter on *Seeing the Sights*.

Parliament House Steps

The view embraces Hotel Canberra (near left), with Black Mountain lowering in the background, and the iron roof of the F.C. Commission's offices showing through the trees at its base. Slightly right is the Hotel Acton; then come Hill Vernon, the site for a Civic Centre (middle distance), the suburb of Ainslie, with Mt. Ainslie rising sheer behind it; historic St. John the Baptist Church nestling in a clump of sombre foliage; Mt. Pleasant (dome on summit); and Telopea and Eastlake on extreme right. (Note: Directly to rear of Parliament House is Capitol Hill, on the lower slopes of which is the site for a permanent Parliament House. To the left is Red Hill.)

Hotel Canberra Front Lawn

F.C. Commission's offices across golf links at base of Black Mountain; Hotel Acton; site for Civic Centre known as Hill Vernon (just across bridge); suburb of Ainslie and Mt. Ainslie; St. John the Baptist Church; Mt. Pleasant (dome on summit); Parliament House; Capitol Hill; and National Library.

Hotel Acton Steps

Near left, site for Civic Centre on Hill Vernon; Mt. Ainslie (in distance); Mt. Pleasant (dome on summit); St. John the Baptist Church (in clump of trees); Parliament House and Capitol Hill; National Library; Hotel Canberra, with Red Hill to rear; F.C. Commission's offices through trees (right); and Bachelors' quarters.

Note.—The foreground is skirted by the willow-lined Molonglo River. The whole of this saucer-shaped dip is to be converted into a lake, according to the original conception. To the rear of Hotel Acton is Black Mountain.

Hotel Ainslie (Front)

Immediate left, Mt. Ainslie; South Ainslie homes in foreground; St. John the Baptist Church, and in a direct line to rear of it, Mt. Mugga, Parliament House and Red Hill; St. Gabriel's school (middle distance); site for Civic Centre on Hill Vernon; Ainslie guest house; business centre; and to rear, Black Mountain.

Hotel Kurrajong Steps

Extreme left, Telopea Park public school, with suburb of Manuka further on, and Mt. Mugga in distance; Blandfordia to rear, on lower slopes of Red Hill; Blandfordia prize-design homes; Capitol Hill; G.P.O.; Parliament House; Black Mountain (in distance) and (right middle distance) site for Civic Centre on Hill Vernon at Ainslie.

The Best View

From what point can the best view of Australia's capital city be obtained? To one who has breathlessly peered down from the towering eminence of Mt. Ainslie; toiled perspiringly to the very peak of Black Mountain; bounced over the rocky road to Red Hill; and scrambled to the dome of Mt. Pleasant, the question is indeed difficult to answer. But if accessibility be taken into account, the answer is undoubtedly Red Hill. The winding track leading to its grass-capped ridge is certainly in bad condition, but should present no difficulties to a car of average power. It is an easy climb on foot, too, and the view is worth the effort. It embraces not only the city area, with main buildings easily discernible, but the countryside for miles around.

It is indeed a strange coincidence that the late General Sir William Throsby Bridges, whose tomb lies on a hilltop overlooking Duntroon College, should have been a grand-nephew of Dr. Charles Throsby, discoverer of Canberra. General Bridges, who founded the College in 1911, was one of the first to pay the supreme sacrifice at Anzac. His burial took place in 1920—100 years after Throsby first looked down on Canberra's grassy plains, possibly from the very hilltop on which the General now lies.

Sporting Facilities

(See also chapter dealing with Social Service)

Omars of Canberra might sing that their "wilderness is paradise enow," for, if up-to-date sporting facilities are an attribute of civilisation, the city is anything but the wilderness it is sometimes painted. It possesses a number of public tennis courts, a fine nine-hole golf course, numerous cricket pitches, and football grounds, a rifle range, a racecourse, croquet and bowls lawns, billiard saloons, and swimming pools. The tennis courts are of asphalt. The croquet and bowling greens are attached to the Hotel Canberra, and mats, jacks, croquet mallets and balls may be secured at the office.

Of the golf course, which adjoins the Hotel Canberra, but is available to the general public, a leading Victorian amateur recently declared that with the bunkering system completed, and the course extended to eighteen holes, it would be one of the finest inland courses in Australia.

Charges for Sporting Facilities

TENNIS.—Half-day, week days, 1/- each; Saturday, Sunday, and holidays, 2/- each. Per week, 2/6. Per month, 5/-. Exclusive use.—Half-day, week days, 5/-; Saturday, Sunday and holidays, 10/-. Balls to be supplied by players.

GOLF.—Per day, 2/- each; week, 5/- each; month, 10/-. Tickets obtainable from Professional on links.

BOWLS.—Per day, 2/-; week, 5/-; month, 10/-.

CROQUET.—Per day, 2/-; week, 5/-; month, 10/-.

Just yet most of the cricket and football grounds are out in the open, the Northbourne Oval being the only enclosed arena. Eventually a vast national sports ground will probably be laid out between Ainslie and Black Mountain—a ground with sufficient seating accommodation to stage big international events, such as the Olympic games and Test cricket. By that time, too, the lakes—estimated to cost in modified form, £50,000—are likely to have been formed, providing fine swimming and boating facilities. For the present the Molonglo, Cotter and Murrumbidgee Rivers are dotted with good swimming pools, which are well patronised in the summer months. Good fishing is also provided by these rivers.

The racecourse is temporarily situated at Acton, on ground that may later be covered by lake. No doubt the provision of an up-to-date racecourse will be one of the first big jobs tackled by the Commission, once it is done with the spade-work. Horse racing has gripped the imagination of the Australian public to such an extent that no big city would appear complete without a well-laid-out course. A proposal for a course of one and a half miles is now under consideration, and the merits of several suggested sites are being investigated.

The present course possesses a tan track of six furlongs. That is practically its only permanent feature. The stables and saddling paddock are rough timber enclosures on the flat; the lawn is a piece of hillside fenced in. On race days light refreshments are provided at a marquee, but those "in the know" bring their refreshments with them—generally from Queanbeyan. The stand is an actual "stand"—on the side of the hill, or on the few benches provided. Bookmakers enlist the aid of soap boxes and kerosene cases to obtain the necessary elevation. Starters and results are chalked on a blackboard.

The initial meeting of the reorganised Canberra Racing Club, held on February 12, 1927, is worthy of special mention, being the first held in the new Canberra. Prize money for the six races totalled £180, with a ten-guinea cup added for the main event, the Canberra Handicap, of seven furlongs. Many of the starters were of unknown pedigree, but they gave punters a good run for their money.

The bookies were not happy. Favorites, certainly mostly at odds-on, won right through. "Blime," complained one bookmaker to his neighbor, "fancy giving up the ponies for this, Bill!" Soon after he toppled off his perch and lay sprawled across it—he had gambled too rashly on his ability to swig with impunity from a large black bottle.

Occasional thrills were provided during the afternoon through the "lawn" catching fire. Smokers would throw down a match, and a few minutes later flames would be licking their boots. Most of the 300 or 400 who attended agreed that the afternoon's entertainment was worth the 7s. 6d. charged for admission.

Main Buildings

Expenditure on the main public buildings of Canberra has been prodigal, and not one has cost less than five figures sterling. The most expensive was, of course, the provisional Parliament House, which was originally estimated to cost a maximum of £300,000, with an additional £50,000 for furnishings and fittings. But those figures were just doubled, the final total being around £600,000, with close on £150,000 extra for interior work. In view of this high cost it is considered unlikely that the erection of a permanent building will be attempted for at least 100 years.

Parliament House was designed by the Commonwealth Works Department, and took four years to complete. It covers four acres, rising up only two stories, and contains 182 rooms, in addition to the Legislative Chambers, which provide for 56 Senators and 112 Representatives. Surrounding parks and gardens extend over 132 acres. There are lavish smoke rooms, and dining rooms, billiard rooms, and club rooms, a vast reception hall, library and reading room, committee rooms and clerk's rooms, press rooms for newspaper representatives from all over the Commonwealth, party rooms, and ministers' rooms, lounges, housekeeper's quarters, and a big kitchen, boasting culinary equipment second to none in Australia.

It is constructed of bricks, cemented over, and painted white. It contains 5,000,000 bricks, and 2000 tons of cement. Timber from every State in the Commonwealth, excepting South Australia, has been used in the interior construction. South Australia is not represented because it has no commercial timbers suitable. Australian materials have been used wherever possible, and beautiful effects have been obtained with native timbers in the two Legislative Chambers.

The four corners of the front wing are occupied by elaborate suites for the Prime Minister, Speaker, Leader of the Senate, and President of the Senate. These consist of a main office, dressing room, fitted with a wall bed, bath-room and lavatory.

The Senate
Chamber



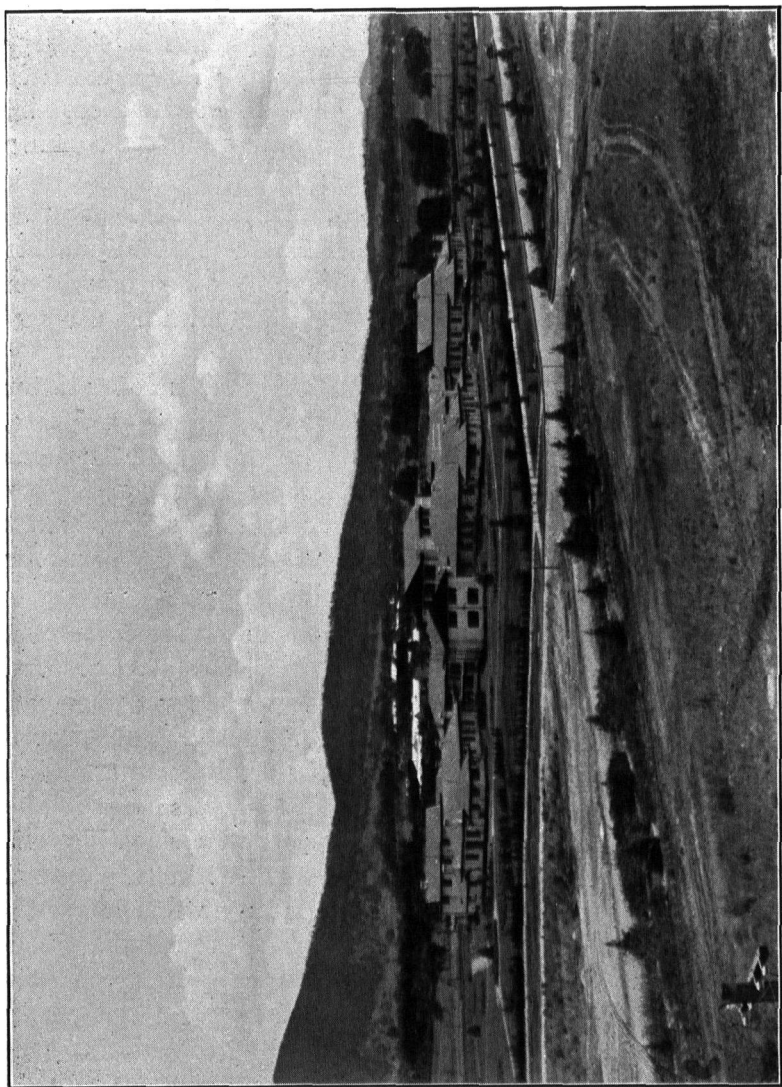
The members' dining room will seat 150, and there are other dining rooms as well. The large kitchen at the rear is surrounded by pantries and stores, and offices of the chef and chief steward. It contains elaborate electrical cooking and cleansing apparatus. Meals are whisked into the dining room on an electrical conveyor.

The building is equipped with central heating apparatus, and a special ventilation system. There is an adjustable warmer to the seat of every member. Another innovation is an automatic air tube system, connecting with the Government Printing Office, 2½ miles away.

Polished parquet flooring, finely moulded plaster work, thick-cushioned carpets, soft indirect lighting effects, exquisite works of art on the walls, and a thousand and one other artistic finishing touches all lend an air of luxury that is almost theatrical. Members of Parliament, who went to Canberra protestingly, might well stay to praise, for theirs is the heritage of a multi-millionaire.

Hotel Canberra is undoubtedly the next most important building in the city to-day from the point of view of cost, which was in the vicinity of £140,000. It boasts equipment, service, comfort, and appearance equal to that of modern city hotels, with the additional benefit of not being cramped. The building is the shape of a starfish—two stories in the centre, with six low, one-storied pavilions shooting off. This gives a maximum of light and air. Within the central portion are grassed courtyards and gardens, while surrounding the pavilions, and for some distance around the whole structure, are beautiful lawns and gardens—truly an oasis in a desert of fresh-turned earth, and new-laid brickwork. It, too, has a white exterior, with red-tiled roof. It contains accommodation for close on 200 guests, lounges, sitting, card and writing rooms, a billiard room with two tables, extensive dining room, and a kitchen rivalling that at Parliament House, the equipment of which, including the outlay on heating and hot water supply, cost around £7000. Adjoining the hotel are tennis courts, bowling and croquet greens, and a nine-hole golf links. The tariff is £1 2s. 6d. a day, and £7 a week.

The Hotel
Canberra,
with its
Beautiful
Grounds



Hotels Kurrajong and Acton, each of which accommodates 120 guests, are not so elaborate as the Hotel Canberra, and this is reflected in the tariff—17s. 6d. a day; £5 a week. Their cost was around £90,000 each. They are of two stories, but are also constructed on the pavilion principle, to ensure a maximum of light and air, and contain the usual public rooms. Each offers a high degree of comfort and service.

Hotel Ainslie, which contains accommodation for 80 guests, is picturesquely situated at the base of Mt. Ainslie. It is of two stories, and has wings branching out to the rear. The standard of comfort and service is similar to that obtainable at Hotels Kurrajong and Acton.

There are also four boarding houses—two on the north side, and two on the south side of the city—each with accommodation for 50. These are available for the time being only to civil servants, and commission employes, pending the completion of their homes. Later, however, they will be available to the public at fairly reasonable tariffs.

Administrative Offices. These comprise two big two-storied structures, one on either side of Parliament House, about a quarter of a mile distant. Their cost was from £90,000 to £100,000 apiece. That to the west contains the public library as well as other offices, and is known as the Public Library Building; while that to the east is the General Post Office. Skeleton staffs of the various Commonwealth Departments are to be housed in these buildings, pending the construction of an ornamental permanent secretariat, expected to cost close on £500,000. The Library building contains office space for 266 persons, and the Post Office for 174.

Other outstanding official buildings are the School of Forestry, at Westridge, for the training of expert foresters from the various States; the palatial residences of the Prime Minister, costing between £14,000 and £16,000, and the Chairman of the Commission, costing £14,000; the brickworks and power house (both referred to elsewhere), and Western Creek sewage treatment works, which have cost around £40,000.



The Hotel Kurrajong



The Hotel Acton

Historic Buildings

The wrecking of a ship in 1806 played an important part in moulding Canberra's destinies. Floods had swept away the Colony's crops, and it was on the verge of starvation. The ship, the *Sydney*, was commandeered by the Government to bring supplies from India, but on the way back was wrecked. About 17 years later its owner, "Merchant" Robert Campbell, of "The Wharf," Sydney, was compensated in part by a grant of 5000 acres at Pialligo, Limestone Plains (now Duntroon).

This land had been discovered only about three years previously—in 1820—by Dr. Charles Throsby, a ship's surgeon. Settlements were established about the same time by Campbell, who was a Member of Council, and Lieut. Joshua Moore, a Waterloo veteran. Moore's men came with flocks and selected at Acton, their first huts being somewhere about the site of the present Commission Offices. Campbell's huts were on the slopes below the present Duntroon House.

The place seemed to have been named before white men came there, for earliest records refer to it variously as Canberry, Canburry, Canbury, and Canbrey—the last-mentioned being spelt according to pronunciation. Campbell's superintendent at Duntroon was Trooper James Ainslie, another Waterloo veteran, whose name is now perpetuated by a mountain and a suburb.

Several buildings erected in the course of time by these early pioneers still stand, and are being preserved as unique links between the old and the new Canberra.

Yarralumla House

Though only 36 years old, Yarralumla House carries traditions of the early settlement days. As far back as 1827 a hut in the locality was marked on surveyors' maps as "J. Taylor's station." Surrounding land was first granted to Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, and Thomas Walker. In 1858 it was acquired by Augustus Gibbes, who, in 1881, disposed of it to Frederick Campbell, a grandson of Robert. Campbell demolished the Gibbes' homestead, and on the same site built, in 1891, the structure which stands to-day. When

the Government took over the property in 1913 it converted Yarralumla House into a Parliamentary hostel, and the first Cabinet meeting of the Federal Government to be held at Canberra sat there on January 30, 1924. It has since been remodelled and enlarged for use as the official residence of the Governor-General in Australia—and also for use as the residence of the Duke and Duchess of York during their brief stay in Canberra for the opening of Parliament.

St. John the Baptist Church

Aged and aloof, standing in a sombre clump of trees between Ainslie and Mt. Pleasant, the Church was begun in 1841, at the instance of Robert Campbell, the foundation stone being laid by Rev. Edward Smith. Under the stone were placed a Bible, prayer book and papers, but the whereabouts of these is not now known, for the stone bore no distinguishing mark. Present at this ceremony, among others, was Mr. J. McPherson, whose son was Premier of Victoria in 1869. There were also some Australian natives. The Church, which did not then possess the chancel and tower, was built of roughly-hewn stone, obtained from surrounding mountains. A liberal plastering of mortar was made to cover a multitude—not of sins, for it was an honest job—but of unavoidable defects. Its cost ran into £2000, half of which was defrayed by Robert Campbell. Cedar was used in interior fittings, and handsome leadlight windows were installed. The foundation stone of the present tower was laid in 1865 by the first Bishop of Goulburn, and the cost was defrayed by Mr. George Campbell, son of the founder. The design was by Australia's greatest worker in Gothic, the late Edmund T. Blacket. The Chancel was contributed in 1872 by John Campbell, another son.

There is a romantic story associated with this Chancel. It was built over the grave of the Church's first rector, Rev. George Gregory, who, at the age of 25, was drowned in attempting to swim the flooded Molonglo, just below Acton. He was in a hurry to get back to his residence in order to study, for in a few weeks he was to be examined for the priesthood, and then married. His grave is now marked by a brass plate immediately in front of the Holy Table, and in pronouncing benediction at the close of every service, the priest stands over it.

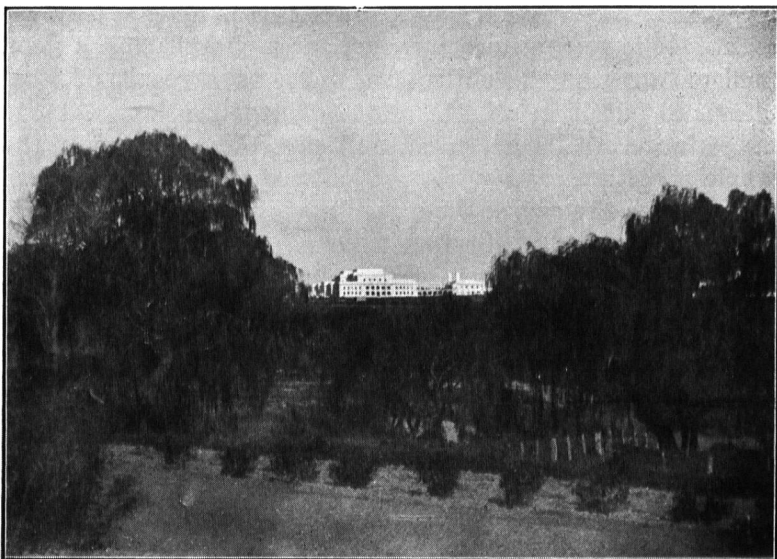
This Church now belongs to the people of Australia, for in 1915 the freehold was acquired by the Federal Government. It is to continue, however, as a church, and a good deal of work has recently been done, as a result of local effort, to put it in a better state of preservation. At one stage large cracks appeared, and there was danger of the whole structure caving in. A faulty storm-water pipe was found to be the cause, the water having undermined a considerable portion of the foundations. The gaps were filled with solid concrete. It is claimed by old residents that but for the establishment of this Church the name and locality of Canberra would never have survived.

Acton House

Canberra's oldest standing building, Acton House, was built about 100 years ago by Lieut. Joshua Moore, who shared with Robt. Campbell the honor of being first to settle in the district. It is a small whitewashed cottage, standing almost opposite the Commission's Offices at Acton, and is at present occupied as a dwelling by Mr. P. L. Sheaffe, of the Surveyors' Branch. Just in front, near the present Commonwealth Bank, Moore's first huts for his shepherds were built in 1823. After Moore's death, Acton House was for many years used as a church parsonage. Lieut. Moore, who was 33 at the time of taking up his selection at Canberra, fought at Waterloo, and before entering into pastoral pursuits was Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of N.S.W.

Duntroon House

This House, the second oldest building standing in the district, was built 94 years ago, as a residence for Robert Campbell, whose pioneering activities have already been mentioned. It is now incorporated in the group of buildings on the lower slopes of Mt. Pleasant, which form the Royal Military College. Campbell's first shepherds' huts, built in 1823, were placed nearby. The locality, in the very early days, was known as Pialligo, and before the entry of the white man, was used as a blacks' camping ground, being sheltered from the west winds by Mt. Pleasant. The original one-story structure lies to the left of the present Duntroon House, which is now used as an officers' mess. Robert Campbell died in the gardens of Duntroon House in 1846, aged 77. His fourth son, George, carried on as "Squire" of Duntroon till 1876, when he left for England. After his death his widow, Marrienne Collinson Campbell, remained at Duntroon till her death in 1903. A younger son of George Campbell, Frederick Arthur, recently handed over Woden Station, on the Tharwa Road, to his son, who is thus the fourth generation of Campbells in the district.



View of Parliament House through the Willows on the Molonglo



The Sunken Garden at the Hotel Canberra

The Birth of an Ideal

Why?

Why dump a city out in the never-never, as far away from anywhere as it is possible to get? Why lavish millions upon it? Why pick Canberra, where its chances of success are less assured than if it were a seaboard city in some prosperous industrial or farming area?

Such questions, and many others, drum at the senses when you survey Canberra for the first time. And if you are unacquainted with the history of the Constitution, and the later exhaustive efforts to settle upon a site for a Federal capital city, more or less in accord with the finely-edged susceptibilities of all the States, you will labor under your doubts till Doomsday.

To visitors from overseas, knowing nothing whatever of Australian politics, and interstate jealousies, Canberra must appeal as an Eighth Wonder of the Earth, not so much because of the immensity of the undertaking, but because of its apparent lack of genuine purpose. They might be excused for gaining a first impression that they have stumbled upon a race of lunatics, with a mania for town-planning.

Yet there are good reasons not only for a brand-new capital city, but for a capital city at Canberra. It is part and parcel of the Commonwealth Constitution—a bargain of Federation; the price paid for the support of the mother State, New South Wales. The Act of 1900, which welded Australia into one, provided:

The Seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be determined by the Parliament, and shall be within territory which shall have been granted to or acquired by the Commonwealth, and shall be vested in and belong to the Commonwealth, and shall be in the State of New South Wales, and be distant not less than 100 miles from Sydney.

The area of the Territory was fixed at a minimum of 100 square miles.

That short clause sums up the reason for a Federal capital, and, in addition, practically explains the selection of the present site. This capital city could not be in

Northern Queensland, or at Leeuwin, or at the geographical centre of Australia around Alice Springs. It had to be in New South Wales, 100 miles or more from Sydney. And by sheer pull of political gravity it had to be down south, as close to Victoria as northern opinion would tolerate. On top of that it had to be to an area suitable for a big city, with an assured water supply near at hand, favorable climate, and so on.

Finding a Site

Thus conditions considerably narrowed down the choice, but strangely enough, Canberra was by no means the first place thought of. Albury, Armidale, Bombala, Lake George, Orange (including Bathurst and Lyndhurst) and Tumut were subjected to the scrutiny of a Royal Commission, which finally recommended Dalgety, 90 miles due south of Canberra. But when the matter came before Parliament, the House of Representatives voted for Tumut, and the Senate for Bombala. Eventually Dalgety gained in favor, and in 1904 it was decided to build the capital within 17 miles of Dalgety. Four years later, however, the issue was re-opened and the neighborhood of Yass-Canberra was finally settled upon, an expert Advisory Board choosing the present area of 900 square miles.

Federal and State Acts of 1909 clinched the matter, New South Wales conceding water rights over adjacent catchment areas, and a few square miles at Jervis Bay, 120 miles distant, for a Commonwealth port. The final act of this stage of genesis was a proclamation by the Governor-General, vesting the Territory in the Commonwealth from January 1, 1911.

Good fortune and daring led Captain Cook to Sydney; Batman chanced upon Melbourne, and promptly realising its possibilities, said, "This is the place for a village"; but Canberra was discovered by sheer science. With such a beginning it could not be other than a scientific city, and to-day all the skill of the town-planner, and the engineer, all the cunning of the artificer, and the patient craft of the landscape artist, whose palette is a forest, and whose canvas a broad plain, are being given full play.

Some Facts

But, perhaps, before dealing with the building of Canberra, it would be as well to give a few hard facts about the place. Canberra city area embraces 12 square miles, and a further 100,000 acres is reserved for parks, roads, and other public purposes outside the city area. There are 360,000 acres available in the Territory for profitable occupation. The Capital is 204 miles from Sydney by rail, 429 from Melbourne, 912 from Adelaide, 929 from Brisbane, and 2607 from Perth. The coast is 75 miles away, and the Main Dividing Range 20 miles. Some of the highest mountains in Australia are on this range, including Bimberi (6264 feet) and Morgan (6144 feet).

While Canberra's healthy climate has been frequently praised, its keen winters have received considerable adverse publicity, owing to the disinclination of Federal Members to sit there during the cold season—and that despite the lavish heating appliances at Parliament House, which include a warmer to every seat! In cold averages, the climate can be summed up as follows:

Annual rainfall.—21.8 inches, which is slightly less than that of London or Melbourne.

Mean temperatures.—Summer, 68 degrees; winter, 42 degrees.

Hot summer nights are seldom lacking a cool ocean breeze; but, unfortunately, there is no distant inferno to warm the winter breezes, which whip down from the snow-clad peaks of the west, tending to make it seem colder than the thermometer records.

Roads radiating from Capitol Circuit are named after capital cities—Hobart, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Darwin, and Wellington—and, as a study of the city map will show, point as far as possible in the direction of those cities.

When the finishing touches were being added to Parliament House, it was the ambition of numerous visitors to sit in the finely carved Speaker's chair, in the House of Representatives. This chair is a replica of that in the House of Commons, and contains timber from it. So frequent were the sittings that finally the seat of the chair was removed, for—as the guide explained to subsequent visitors—"the seat would have been worn out by the time Sir Littleton Groom wanted to use it."

The Inside Story

This should be read in conjunction with chapters dealing with transport, laws, social service and home building.

"What sort of place is it to live in?"

Anyone who has dashed through Canberra "on top," or looked on it from an aeroplane, is bound to be asked that question on return to the city. But the answer depends a good deal upon individual tastes. If you cannot live without a week-end scramble in the surf, then Canberra will not do. If you are accustomed to joining "the fellows" in a little convivial cheer after the day's work is done, then Canberra will come hard—though, as is explained in a later chapter dealing with prohibition, it is still possible to indulge your tastes in this direction in Canberra, without infringing the law. If you are a poor pedestrian, then Canberra will kill or cure you. If you are a motorist, you will pay your many levies there just the same, so what does it matter? If you are a housewife, you will find it convenient in all except cooking and shopping.

If, however, you are prepared to put up with such inconveniences for the sake of a pretty dwelling in an ideal city, that must continue vibrant with life and activity for some years to come; if you like scope, and pure air and crisp climate—then Canberra should fit you.

Canberra to-day is reminiscent of nothing so much as show-town before opening day. It has all the inconveniences, and all the human compensations of that throbbing few acres. It has not the cows and pigs, but it has all the slam and rattle. It bristles with importance. Activity is ceaseless—the clang of hammers, the swing of shovels, the roar of motors and trucks rushing from end to end of the city. Everyone seems busy and cheerful.

For the shops, opening day is long since over, but business is brisk just the same. Most of the shops have long realised that if the distance is too far for you to come to them, then they must go to you. Most things you can get delivered. Prices are reasonable, all considered, though somewhat above those of the coastal cities. While it is

possible there are one or two shopkeepers who have adopted as a slogan, "Strike while the shops are few"—rather too few for the increasing population—it would be unjust to overlook the fact that there is some reason for the higher cost of living. Most commodities come from Sydney and the freight from Sydney is as high as £6 14s. 4d. a ton.

Not long ago the storekeepers, some of whom opened shop when there was little sign of development, challenged their critics to compare Canberra's prices with those of any town within a large radius, as proof that at least they were not profiteering.

Some idea of what the higher cost of living is likely to amount to in hard cash might be gained from a glance at the following scale of special allowances which the Government has conceded to civil servants who are transferred:

	Salary less than £400 p.a.	£401 to £600	£601 to £1000	£1001 upwards
Married officer (who buys, builds, or rents a home) ..	£54	£63	£69	£75
Other married officers	£39	£39	£39	£39
Unmarried officers (both sexes)	£26	£26	£26	£26

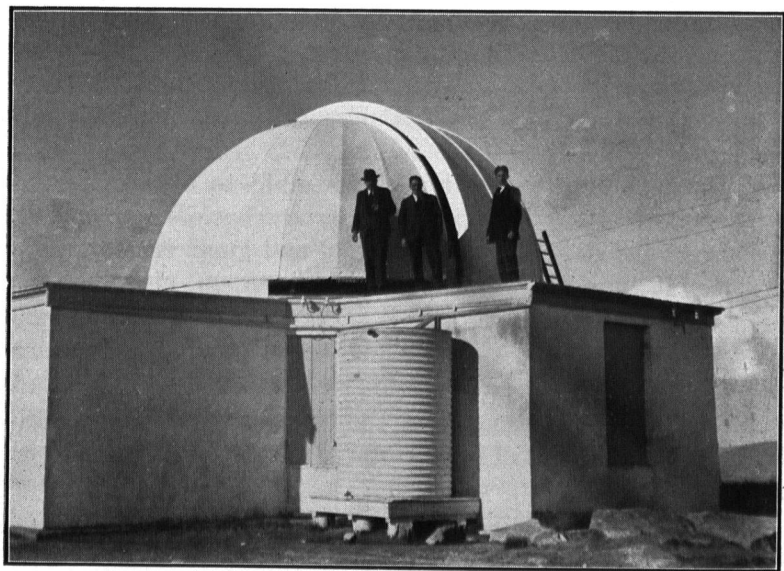
Wages, on the other hand, appear to be slightly higher, due not only to h.c.l., but to the shortage of labor. There are openings for youth and energy, but young folk, used to city conditions, are shy of Canberra. And not without reason.

At present it is next to impossible to obtain accommodation, without bringing it on your back, so to speak. You must build—or burrow. Hotel and guest house tariffs are prohibitive to the average young person, either single or married, unless he be a civil servant or Commission employe, to whom concessions are made. A few lucky ones may obtain board and residence at some private dwelling at moderate cost, but because of the fairly high cost of building, very few people have homes too big for their own needs.

It is true of Canberra to-day that in the matters of transport and accommodation the general public is scantily catered for. This position, of course, will be rectified later. When the bulk of civil servants are settled in their homes,



Business Buildings, South Ainslie



The Temporary Observatory on Mt. Stromlo

the guest houses, which are now reserved solely for their use, will be available to the public, probably at moderate tariffs. Private guest houses, too, are bound to spring into existence as soon as the demand becomes established.

Shortage of domestics is an aspect of the labor question deeply concerning housewives. In the early days it was well nigh impossible to persuade a domestic to remain at Canberra. So serious did the problem become that the Commission brought a number of selected girls from England, and established a hostel and club for domestics. There is still, however, any amount of scope for Australian girls. The idea of the hostel is that girls may board there and be available to housewives for day work.

Homes are served by water, electricity, and sewerage. Areas for home sites are provided with all these services before being offered for sale. There is no gas supply, cooking being done by either electric or wood-fire stove. Most of the homes already there are fitted with the latter, and according to a calculation made by the Commission the cost of cooking and heating for an average size family—man, wife, and three children—is from 4s. to 5s. a week. Rating for water supply and sewerage is much the same as in other cities, being levied by the Commission, which is the sole municipal authority. (See chapter dealing with *Laws and Administration*.) Garbage is removed regularly.

Electricity is available for domestic use at 7d. a unit for lighting and 1½d. a unit for power.

Home sites immediately adjacent to shopping areas have naturally been the first to be built upon, so that anyone going to live there now would probably have to build some distance from the shopping centres. The temporary inconvenience of this is lessened greatly by the fact that most food supply firms will deliver to your door.

Grocery firms call for orders, and deliver twice weekly. Butchers deliver daily. All meat is killed at the Canberra abattoirs, just outside the city area. Bread at 6d. a loaf is delivered daily by Queanbeyan and local bakers. There are two modern bakeries at Ainslie. Greengrocers deliver. Milk is supplied daily by a number of local dairies, the herds of which are inspected and tested by the Commission.

Newspapers from Sydney and Melbourne arrive the following morning, but are not yet delivered, though news-agents will probably arrange for delivery before long. The local newspaper—*The Canberra Times*—is published on Thursdays. In addition there is the *Canberra Community News*, a monthly issued at 3d. a copy by the Commission's Social Service Department. This deals in an interesting way with local social and sporting activities. Another local monthly is *The Pioneer*, a magazine which delves into the back pages of Australia's history.



The Offices of the F.C. Commission, Acton

Firewood is delivered at the following rates: 8-ft. lengths, £1 per cord; 1-ft. lengths, 22s. per ton; 18-in. lengths, £1 per ton.

Clothing can be purchased by mail from the city, or from local establishments. About one-third of the shops in Canberra sell clothing, and some even deliver this commodity.

Daily mail from Sydney and Melbourne is available for collection at the post offices at 9 a.m. There is no delivery yet, though it should not be long before this is instituted.

The outward mail for Sydney closes at 5.15 p.m., and for Melbourne at 5.30 p.m. There are four post offices—the G.P.O., just south of Parliament House; one in the shopping block, Eastlake; one in a private house at Westridge; and the fourth at Ainslie. Continuous 'phone service is provided at the usual call rates. Trunk line rates (for 3 minutes) are: Melbourne, between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m., 1s. 8d.; other times, 3s. 4d. Sydney, 8 p.m. to 5 a.m., 1s. 2d.; other times, 2s. 4d.

Present doctors are Dr. Alcorn (Blandfordia), Dr. Findlay (Eastlake), and Dr. John A. James, Medical Superintendent at Canberra Hospital. All are on the telephone. There are several dentists and nurses throughout the city area.

The hospital ('Phone, Canberra 566) is happily situated on the side of a timbered slope at Acton, and commands a fine view. It is claimed to be modern in every detail, and has a well-fitted operating theatre. An ambulance service ('Phone, Canberra 866) is also available.

Information on transport, education, and religious services is given in following chapters. In most directions the Commission appears to be doing what it can to foster a happy spirit, but it is an elusive thing which cannot be laid down by ordinance.

There is at least good reason why the taxpayer should be joyous in that part of the world, since he has only to pay one income tax—the Federal. Maybe that is why most residents of long standing are strong for their big-little village. Even civil servants, who went there to scoff, have remained to praise. So that may augur well for the future.

If you go to Canberra, you must bank on the future.

"Canberra, with its uniquely beautiful situation, its wide spaces, its capable direction by Mr. Butters, and the individualism of my own countrymen, will certainly, in time, produce the only Garden City worthy of the name in the whole world. Let them carry on with the idea of making it an Australian City—without being influenced by civic centres in other parts of the world. And don't forget trees. Remember the advice of the Scot Laud to his son: 'Aye be stickin' in a tree, laddie; it will be growing when you are sleeping.'"—Sir Bertram McKennal, the world-famed sculptor.

Religious Services

Canberra should, by rights, be a city of churches, for the tradition is already established. There was a time when you could practically say that Canberra was St. John the Baptist Church, and St. John the Baptist Church was Canberra. The Church was there almost before anything else, and it still stands, overlooking the new Canberra from the hill-slopes between Mt. Ainslie and Mt. Pleasant—the only mature building in a welter of architectural upstarts; a sort of landscape chaperon. (For complete story of this church see chapter dealing with historic buildings.)

Churches are quite likely, too, to monopolise a large proportion of the city's skyline in the early stages. Practically all denominations have secured sites for a main church building, and construction cannot be long delayed, for it must begin within five years, under the terms of the leases.

Perpetual leases have been granted to all denominations for one main church site of not more than five acres. The rental is one per cent. of the original unimproved value, and construction must be completed in successive stages as fixed by the Commission. All other church sites must be leased on the same terms as home or business sites.

For the time being, however, church facilities are scant. The Church of England is represented by St. John the Baptist Church, which is reached from Ainslie civic centre. Services are held here on Sunday mornings, with children's services in the afternoons. Twice monthly an evening service is held. Services are also held at St. Paul's C. of E. Hall, Eastlake, and in the Acton Recreation Hall. The present Rector is Rev. F. G. Ward, M.C. A site for a C. of E. Cathedral has been selected on Rottenbury Hill (see map), and the erection of a Chapter House must begin within five years. Canberra is in the Diocese of Goulburn.

In the not distant future there may be an Anglican Bishop, or even Archbishop of Canberra. High church authorities are deeply considering the question.

Roman Catholic services are held on Sundays, morning and evening, at Molonglo Workers' Settlement, Acton Hall,

Causeway, and Queanbeyan. In course of construction is the first R.C. church-school and convent. (See map for R.C. Cathedral site.) A Convent High School is being established at Queanbeyan to provide secondary education for girls. Secondary education for boys is provided by St. Patrick's College, Goulburn.

Pontifical High Mass was celebrated for the second time in Australia in the open air on the site of the future R.C. Cathedral in February. Archbishop Kelly presided, and the celebrant was Bishop J. W. Dwyer, of Wagga. The Archbishop of Brisbane (Dr. Duhig), who preached, said he had "feasted his eyes" on the grandeur of Washington, but from a scenic standpoint he regarded Canberra as superior. He hoped its public monuments and buildings would be worthy of its natural beauty.

Presbyterian services are held in the church hall, Ainslie—the first permanent church hall of new Canberra. The foundation stone of this building, laid by Rev. Prof. Macintyre in October, was cut from the freestone foundation of the old Presbyterian Church on the Yass Road, built 56 years ago. Services are also held at Acton, and Causeway. The Minister is Rev. John Walker, late of St. Andrew's, Ballarat, who has been a minister of the church for more than 40 years. (See map for site of main Presbyterian Church.)

The first Presbyterian Church of the Queanbeyan Parish was opened at Gundaroo in 1865. About the same time a bark church was erected by the Kinleyside family on the Yass Road. This was replaced in 1871 by a stone building, which is still standing. It is a stone from this old building which now forms the foundation stone of the Presbyterian Church Hall, Ainslie.

Methodist services are held in church halls at Telopea Park and Ainslie, the Minister being Rev. E. A. Berko, of Melbourne. It is proposed to raise £12,500 for buildings on the main church site. (See map.)

The Congregational Church proposes to build a main church to seat 600 at a cost of £15,000 (see map for site); a Sunday school hall costing £5000, and a £2000 manse.

The Church of Christ plans a £7000 chapel. Other denominations, too, are laying plans for the future.

Education

For young folks Canberra is lots of fun. You can catch a bus to school, which is an adventure in itself. Or you can dawdle along the roads and watch steam shovels gulping gluttonous mouthfuls of earth, or scoop artists levelling hills and filling up valleys. You can study the expressions and actions of keen-looking men with plans as they direct operations, and map out the things you will do when you are supervisor of a big job like this. You can slip inside Parliament House, while the stern-faced guardians are not looking, and if you are lucky, have a second's sit on the revered Speaker's chair—at least you could do that a few months ago, before the place got filled with officials.

And there's plenty of bush round Canberra. And craggy mountain tracks, like those Buffalo Bill traversed. You can be a real boy scout there.

But these are by no means all that Canberra offers in the way of educational facilities. There is a fine big high school at Telopea Park, and a large primary school at Ainslie, as well as several small denominational and private schools. The N.S.W. system of education is followed in the Government schools, and teachers are drawn from the N.S.W. Education Department. Telopea Park School, near Eastlake (see map) is a large, airy building of one story, with an attendance roll of 500. With enlargements it will have accommodation for 1000. The Headmaster, Mr. C. L. Henry, has an efficient staff of thirteen teachers, including a sewing mistress, and several holders of University degrees. The educational course is from kindergarten to leaving certificate, and the school already has established a reputation for gaining a high percentage of passes at examinations. The "city spirit" which the Commission is so keen to foster flourishes at this school in the form of a Parents' and Citizens' Association, which has raised more than £400 for school purposes, and has supplied the school with a fine piano, a sewing machine, pictures, all sporting material for cricket, football, basketball and hockey, and two tennis

courts. It also conducts a big annual school-children's picnic. An infants' school, junior technical school, and domestic science wing are to be added shortly.

There is another large Government school at Ainslie, with primary educational facilities. Buses run from the various suburbs to and from the schools morning and afternoon.

Apart from public educational facilities there is St. Gabriel's Church of England Girls' School, established in a building formerly used as a rectory of the Church of St. John the Baptist. It is surrounded by a belt of English elm and poplar trees planted 50 years ago. Fees range up to £8 8s. per term for full leaving certificate.

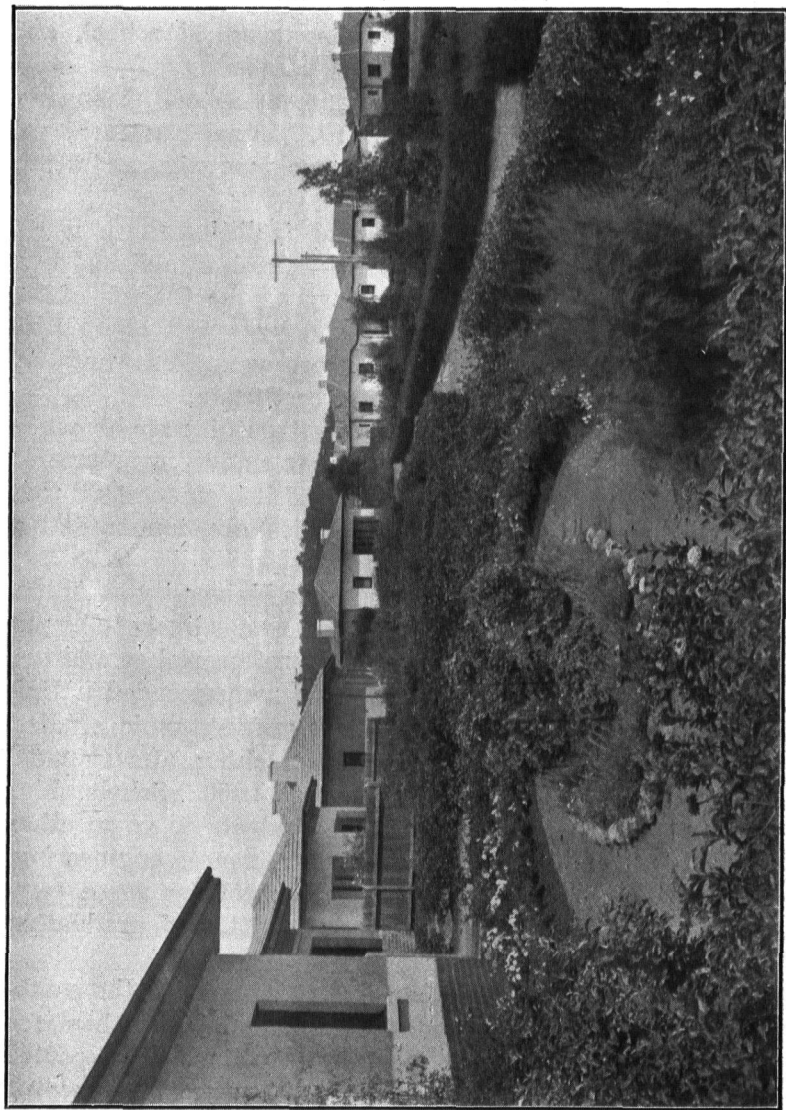
Denominational schools on the lines of the big public schools of Sydney and Melbourne are under consideration by the various church authorities, and it is understood that the Presbyterian and R.C. authorities are contemplating building fairly soon.

A fine site has been reserved for a University at Acton, and a modified scheme of higher education is likely to be put into operation very soon. A special professorial committee, which investigated the question, has recommended a University giving full facilities in law and economic studies, with a certain amount of scientific teaching, at an annual cost of £13,700, and capital cost of £12,000. Scholarships would be made available to enable students to go to other Universities to complete courses in science, engineering, medicine and dentistry. The scheme provides for a composite fee of £16, matriculation fee of £1, and graduation fee of £5.

This same committee has also recommended the establishment of a high-class undenominational high school for boys and girls requiring secondary tuition. It reported against denominational schools, much to the annoyance of church authorities.

"Souvenirs of Canberra—made in England," is the laconic announcement of a local firm.

Types of Cottage,
showing layout of
Gardens and
absence of Fences



Building a Home

Up from the Limestone Plains is rapidly springing a lime-washed city. The whiteness of Canberra strikes the eye before anything else, when you first go there. Washington built a White House and is proud of it; Australia is building a White City—and is not so sure about it. This is not an accident. The Commission has decreed it. The outer walls of buildings, whether public, business, or private, must be light in color. This gives the city a certain distinction, and air of cleanliness. Dark colors are often gloomy, and merge with the landscape. Even the culvert stones alongside roads leading into Canberra are whitewashed. It all helps you to find the place, and is reminiscent of a paper-chase.

So the first thing to remember in planning a home of your own in Canberra is that your *Cosy-Cotte* is liable to be rigidly sub-edited before the Commission's *imprimatur* appears on the blue-print. The Commission has first and last say in everything—style of architecture, color, size, lay-out, and so on. In all except color, however, uniformity is the last thing desired, and no two cottages alike are permitted to be built near each other.

The style of architecture of homes already there—mostly built for civil servants—has a strong trend towards modern American adaptations of Virginian and Spanish styles, with modifications to suit Australian conditions. Strangely enough, however, large verandahs, which prove so welcome a refuge during Australia's hot summers, are practically non-existent. Small porches and sleep-outs take their place. Maybe the fact that the cold season lasts a full six months has induced the rather snug types of dwellings.

Most folk who glance casually from time to time at items in newspapers referring to land sales, and the terms of leases, form an idea that building a home at Canberra is like filling in an income tax form—a severe mental strain from start to finish. Actually it is no more difficult than building a home in Matraville or Pascoevale—except financially.

A lot of confusion exists over the 99 years' lease, under which all home and business sites are sold. "What is the use of putting up a costly building if it reverts to the Government in 99 years?" is a question commonly asked. Let the Chairman of the Commission (Mr. Butters) answer it. The following is an extract from a recent public explanation given by him, on behalf of the Commission:

The present tenure offered on a 99-year lease is as good as freehold. On the expiration of the term, the lessee has the right of renewal, subject only to the possibility of the Commonwealth Government requiring the land for public purposes, and at the most this will be only in very rare instances. There is absolutely no restriction on the transfer of leases once the lessee has complied with the covenant which he undertakes, of building on his allotment, and this covenant is imposed only to check speculation in land.

One point Mr. Butters did not make clear, however, was that not only is a time limit imposed—usually a building must be commenced within a year of purchase, and completed within two years—but there is also a price limit on the buildings erected. In some areas you cannot build a home costing less than about £1000; in others it is about £1500; and in a few select areas the minimum is £2000 to £3500. Thus, in buying land, you need to make sure that you are not letting yourself in for a £2000 home, when you only want a £1000 one.

The Government has provided that building sites shall be leased at a rental of 5 per cent. per annum on the unimproved capital value as ascertained by bids at public auction or assessed by the Government, such rentals to be subject to re-appraisal in 20 years, and thereafter every 10 years.

Erection of buildings must begin within one year, and be completed within two—a supposed safeguard against speculation, which, however, has done nothing more than rule out the small speculator, the man who cannot afford to build quickly, and sell house and all quickly. Leases are not transferable until buildings have been erected, but there is nothing to prevent speculative firms buying land, building, then adding the enhanced value of the land to the selling price of the dwelling.

However, the 12 months' building limit, combined with the activities of speculative firms, is having one useful

result—Canberra is shooting ahead with surprising rapidity. A smiling hillside one day is a busy residential suburb the next. There is no holding on to your land for the best price, and thereby retarding development.

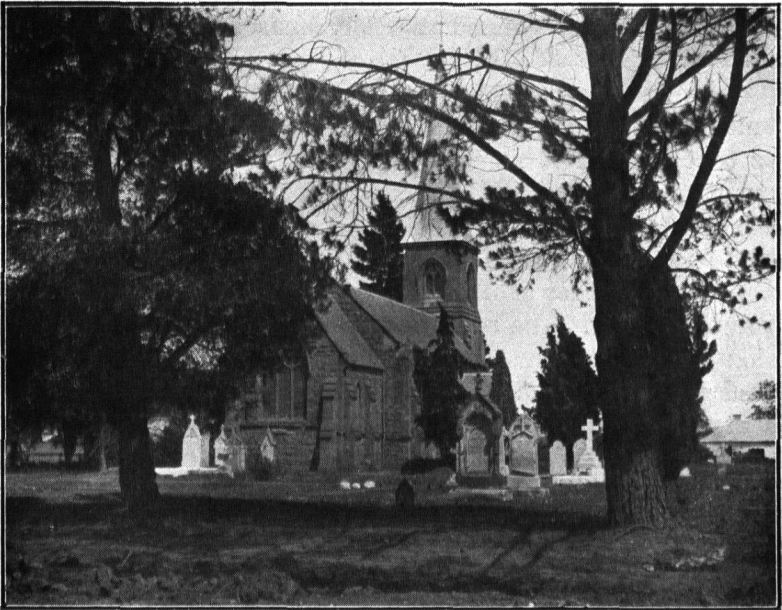
Leasehold certificates of title are issued, and these are practically as good as freehold titles for purposes of negotiation. Some idea of how land values are soaring can be gained from a comparison of prices obtained at the first auction sale held in December, 1924, and sales in May and June, 1926. In 1924 business sites fetched from £6 to £58 per foot, and residential sites from 10s. to £3 4s. per foot. In 1926 the prices ranged respectively from £24 to £150, and from £2 15s. to £6 16s.

As has been stressed in earlier chapters, there are any amount of open spaces still left in and around Canberra, so that if there is no particular hurry, the best plan is to await one of the sales held every month or so by the Commission, and purchase in the open market. It is unlikely that land will ever fall below the price it fetches at auction, and, on the other hand, there is every probability of land values soaring. The continual improvements to and expansion of the city must enhance values. Once you have the land you simply go about building in the usual way, by contracting with a builder. The design must be approved by the Commission, just as plans must be submitted to a suburban council.

Although the Commission and the Commonwealth Bank aids public servants in purchasing their homes, granting long, easy terms of repayment, there is no official home building scheme yet in existence for the private individual—excepting returned soldiers, who can get assistance on the same terms as for a war service home. However, at time of going to press, the N.S.W. Government was considering proposals to extend the loan provisions of the State Savings Bank to Federal Territory, giving it power to advance money on freehold or leasehold property up to 90 per cent. of the bank's valuation. If agreed upon, this should greatly stimulate home building. At least, it will place the private individual on a level with the public servant in this respect. There are, of course, several investment and building firms only too eager to build you a home on a low deposit, and a

moderate weekly rental. But care should be taken to choose a reliable firm.

If you desire a home already built, it is practically only possible to obtain it through one or other of these firms, some of which have been building at high pressure in anticipation of a demand. It is too early yet for any private householders to be placing their homes on the market. Probably it would be difficult, too, to rent a home at present, as most speculative builders are desirous of sales, in order to finance future ventures.



St. John the Baptist Church

A word of warning might be uttered to prospective investors in regard to sites being offered by private individuals around Queanbeyan, outside Federal Territory. In the first place any land outside Federal Territory is at least nine miles from Canberra; secondly, while Queanbeyan is booming now as the practical rail-head, it is likely to lose a good deal of this reflected glory when a direct rail from Canberra to the main Sydney-Albury line—probably to Yass—is constructed; thirdly, Queanbeyan is likely to fade a good deal further out of the picture if the liquor

prohibition laws are modified in Federal Territory; and fourthly—again let Mr. Butters tell it:

The city of Canberra lies actually on the northern side of the Molonglo River. This is where the main trading centres, the centre of civic administration, and the great residential areas will be situated, and there is no part of New South Wales which is closer to this than nine miles. Any undue importance which may be attached to the southern centres will be only transitory. The present Eastlake and Manuka shopping centres are only suburban centres, and will gradually take that shape. The southern side of the river will be occupied, in fact, only by Government buildings housing the Commonwealth legislature and administration, and a limited residential area, embracing Government residences.

The development of Canberra for many years to come will be pushed in a direction away from the present temporary railhead at Eastlake, and development in the direction of Queanbeyan or towards the eastern boundary of New South Wales and the Federal Territory will be the last phase of Canberra extension to be undertaken.

Ample provision has been made in the developmental plan for every possible requirement that can be expected for the next 80 years, and the Federal Capital Commission can see daylight in connection with the development of Canberra for the next 100 years or more, even to a size exceeding that of Washington, the capital of the United States, without extending towards Queanbeyan or the eastern boundary of the Territory to any marked extent.

In addition, Mr. Butters has also made it clear that preference in employment, and in other directions, will be given to Federal Territory residents; and that the Commission does not hold itself responsible for transport or other facilities between Canberra and Queanbeyan. It will therefore be seen that the claims being made for Queanbeyan home sites "overlooking Federal Capital Territory," need to be closely examined by anyone desiring a residence in or handy to Canberra.

Among the chattels of Parliament House is a pair of despatch boxes presented by the King to the Australian Commonwealth. The boxes are exact copies, in specially selected oak, of the famous Gothic boxes standing on the table of the House of Commons. Large autograph photographs of the King and Queen are also among the unique possessions of the building.

Social Service Facilities

Canberra can fairly claim to possess more "get-together" movements per head of population than any other city in the world. The impression one gets after a study of its social service facilities is that each one of its several thousand inhabitants is a society, a league, an association, or organisation unto himself. Canberra probably boasts more presidents than a South American republic; more secretaries than a League of Nations Secretariat; and more treasurers than the Bank of England.

Here is a list of a few of its organisations for the entertainment, welfare, or uplift of humanity:

Social Service Association.	St. John Ambulance Association.
Tennis Association.	Philharmonic Society.
Horticultural Society.	Australian Natives' Association.
Traders' Association.	Cycling Club.
Croquet Club.	Master Builders' Association.
Federal Territory Lessees' Association.	Racing Club.
C. of E. Men's Society.	Lady Hopetoun Women's Club.
Parents' and Citizens' Association (adjunct to school).	Several Football Clubs.
United Friendly Societies' Council.	Chess Club.
Boy Scouts' Association.	Returned Soldiers' League.
Cricket Association.	Rifle and Gun Clubs.
Vice-Regal Orchestra.	Bowls Club.
Golf Club.	Community Library.
Child Welfare Association.	Brass Band.
Swimming Club.	Draughts Club.
	Burns Club.

Each association mentioned has a number of affiliated clubs or branches, each with its president, secretary, treasurer, and committee. And practically all come under the wing of the one big organisation, the Social Service Association.

The Social Service Association is probably unique in the world in the broad scope of its activities. It is a semi-official body, the Commission paying half its expenses. Complaints had been made that public servants and others forced to live there during the pioneering stages would have their hardships heightened by the lack of entertainment and sporting facilities. Life, it was said, would be one dull round.

Something had to be done to meet this. The Commission got busy. It founded the association, and put in an officer of the Commission (Mr. Honeysett) as full-time secretary. Results were soon forthcoming. Under charter to foster a civic spirit, and do all in its power to make Canberra a place worth living in, the association has a remarkable record of achievement in its short existence.

Under its encouraging wing strong social organisations have sprung up which otherwise would never have been formed for many years to come, or if they had, would probably have struggled along half-heartedly, receiving scant support. The Social Service Association has rare resources at its command.

If a cricket club wants a pavilion, the association organises a week-end working bee. If the working bee lives in scattered parts the association arranges for one of the Commission's trucks or buses to pick it up. If it wants picks and shovels, the association borrows them from the Commission—and the association arranges for the supply and transport of all the necessary materials, which the Commission provides on a 50-50 basis.

Imagine the high fever of a club secretary, vainly trying to get all these things to happen simultaneously. Mr. Honeysett can fix it all without moving from his office. He is in touch with the heads of the Commission's various departments, and can find out exactly when the timber will be ready, and whether a truck and the rest of the paraphernalia will be available on the afternoon desired. The businesslike arrangements inspire the working bees to do their share in a similar manner, with the result that facilities are being provided, and a community spirit developed, which most established suburbs around Melbourne or Sydney have taken 20 or 30 years to acquire.

Among the notable offshoots of this association, apart from sport, are a monthly news magazine—*The Community News*—a Women's and Children's Welfare Society; and a fine community library, boasting close on 2000 volumes. There are outdoor and indoor recreation committees, which assist the various organisations in arranging entertainments, and frequently promote dances and other diversions.

The association is organised on scientific lines. The city is divided into 11 districts, each with a council of 11, which meets regularly to consider any propositions put forward by local sporting and welfare bodies. Suggestions are welcomed from all, and if practicable, acted upon. Mr. Honeysett is keen on his job, and with the aid of a considerable amount of voluntary assistance, can fairly claim to have achieved a good deal. He is ready to assure all those who fear that life in Canberra may be a dreary routine, that the recreation needs of all are being adequately catered for—but that is a modest way of putting it.

One striking example of the progress made under the ægis of the association is afforded by the Cricket Association, in which the affiliated teams increased from 10 to 24 in one season, necessitating the laying down of many additional concrete wickets, and construction of pavilions. The Canberra Tennis Association is a flourishing body, which already has gained considerable prestige by carrying off the championship at the last country week carnival in Sydney. Every centre possesses excellent asphalt courts.

Football is the staple winter pastime, but is weakened for the time being by too much variety, three codes—that of Victoria (Australian Rules), the N.S.W. game (Rugby League), and the international game (Soccer)—being played, each receiving about an equal amount of support.

The Racing Club has not long been revived under A.R.C. rules. As the course is only six furlongs round it cannot yet register with the A.J.C., which imposes a mile minimum. However, the construction of a new course is being seriously considered, and as many Federal Members of Parliament are keen followers of the turf, it should not be long before it materialises.

The main achievements of the Indoor Recreation Committee to date have been the erection of a fine hall, seating 450, at the Causeway—the largest of its kind south of Goulburn—and the establishment of a Community Library. The hall was built on the usual 50-50 basis, all the labor being voluntary, and the Commission supplying the materials. Movies are held there twice weekly at less-than-city prices, dances are frequent, and the Philharmonic Society, under the guidance of Mr. E. A. Mowle, has given a number of successful concerts.

There are other halls at Acton, Westridge, Molonglo, and Westlake, a Boy Scouts' Temperance Hall, and a United Friendly Societies' Hall—all built with the aid of the Social Service Association. Private enterprise is also providing a £23,000 picture show at Manuka. The Community Library, which in a year grew from 400 to more than 1500 volumes, is housed in the Social Service building, Acton. Representatives from the various outlying centres and camps call regularly returning borrowed volumes, and collecting a big batch of new ones for those who have asked for them. This saves readers a long tramp for their books. The subscription is 2s. 6d. a quarter.

The Community News, published once monthly at 3d. per copy, is the association's own particular literary effort. Its Editor is Mr. Honeysett, and it boasts a big staff of honorary reporters, so that little news of local interest is missed.

In women's and children's welfare, notable work is being achieved by the society set up for that purpose, which is a standing committee of the Social Service Association. Strong branches have been formed in all centres, and the first Territory baby health centre has been established at Eastlake, in a cottage made available by the Commission rent-free for two years. The Commission has also provided facilities, and is paying the salary of a competent nurse, selected from applicants from all over Australia.

Well-equipped children's playgrounds have been established at Acton, Ainslie, North Ainslie, Westlake, Eastlake, and Causeway. These comprise three double sets of swings, see-saws, sandpit, turnstile and horizontal bar.

It is fitting that the Returned Soldiers' League should become one of Canberra's most influential bodies, and it is already heading that way. Branches have been formed in several centres, and a lively interest is being taken in local affairs. Practical support is being received from the Commission in the way of preference in employment.

A Continental Arboretum to be established west of the city at some future date will bring a flavor of Europe, Asia, North and South America, Africa, New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands to Canberra.

Administration and Laws

One Golden Rule to remember at Canberra is that the Commission holds both pen and sword. The Commission is captain, cook, and bottlewasher. Its right hand holds the sceptre of an Earl ruling a lusty kingdom; its left shines your boots at the hotels. It leases you a home site, and grants you a dog licence. It is government and municipal council rolled into one. If you want to start a big industry, or get a permit to hawk collar-studs it is to the Commission you must go. "See the Commission for everything" is the one safe maxim.

Another point to remember is that Canberra's laws differ in some respects from State laws. Though, when the Territory was acquired in 1909 it took over all the N.S.W. laws then in force, it has since made a number of alterations and additions of its own. An Administration Act in 1910 nullified all State Acts concerning rates, taxes, and duties; applied certain Commonwealth Acts to the Territory; laid down that freehold of Crown Lands could not be sold, except in pursuance of some contract made before the Act came into force; invested N.S.W. inferior courts with the same jurisdiction as before; and provided for the drafting of ordinances having the force of law.

The Commission has exercised its power to make ordinances freely, so that to-day it has complete control of every phase of life in Canberra, even to being able to say that the rich shall live in one selected area, and the not-so-rich in another. To construct a big city, and at the same time administer it is no mean task—on the face of it, too great a task for a Commission of two members. However, Mr. Butters and Sir John Harrison, ably assisted by the Secretary, Mr. Daley, and other chief executive officers, appear to have come close to achieving the improbable.

Certainly on the civic side there is not yet the same vital administrative urge as is apparent on the constructional side, but the groundwork has been put in. For six months or so there was a hectic rush to put some polish on the place in time for the visit of the Duke of York, and the opening

of Parliament. Construction dominated all else. The number of workmen increased from 1500 odd to more than 3000. The city grew about its builders' ears, and quickened with life almost without their realising that it was no longer an inanimate pile of bricks and concrete.

But even with that knowledge they could not give the civic aspect the attention it deserved. Then in the midst of this killing rush the third Commissioner, the late Mr. C. H. Gorman, who had been devoting his attention to land and other civic matters, was struck down suddenly with peritonitis, and died. This misfortune meant that civic administration had to suffer to an extent. It could not be otherwise. There could be no easing down on construction. The Duke and Duchess must see something of the Canberra of the future; not merely an untidy mess of materials, and ugly, half-finished buildings.

For the rest of this year there is to be a general easing up of construction, and civic administration will probably get the attention it deserves, particularly as it is the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. If the very seat of a government is not properly governed, then it ought to be. The workmen are to be reduced by half—and costs, too, probably—and the Commission will get an overdue opportunity to consolidate its resources.

If the present system of municipal government by a commission continues, it should provide an interesting experiment for Australia, for such a departure from the principle of elective councils is probably unique.

If rents and rates were not so high it would be a taxpayers' elysium, for there you pay *only one income tax*—no State taxes of any description apply. A striking instance of this was afforded when the N.S.W. Premier (Mr. Lang) imposed a half-penny tax on metropolitan newspapers recently. Newspapers whose normal price was 1d. still sold at 1d. in Canberra, though the printed price was 1½d.

Perhaps the most radical law change apart from prohibition (referred to in another chapter) has been the abolition of trial by jury in civil actions. Leases of land in the city area can only be held by British subjects, and all transfers must receive the Commission's endorsement. The Supreme Court of N.S.W. has no jurisdiction in the Territory, that

power being invested in the High Court. The lower courts, however, have the same powers as before.

The close season for fishing is from April 14 to October 31. Because front fences have been abolished in favor of hedges and shrubs, the straying of horses, cattle, and dogs is regarded as a serious offence. Dogs may be seized and destroyed. To walk across anyone else's front garden is to invite a fine.

There is a general rate of 5d. in the £1 on the unimproved capital value of all leasehold. City leases are to be re-appraised in 20 years, and thereafter every 10 years.

All outside industrial awards covering the building and engineering trades are void in the Territory. But there is a Tribunal which has power to make awards, and as a result wages generally are somewhat higher than in the States. Practically the minimum wage for unskilled labor is £4 11s., and some men on straight-out laboring work get up to £5 3s.

As one in every ten people possesses a motor-car—this takes into account the Commission's 3000 employes—motor ordinances have necessarily received considerable attention. The code of motor traffic laws is the most up-to-date in Australia. Registration fees are calculated on a weight basis, and range from 2s. 9d. a cwt. for pneumatic-tyred vehicles to 5s. 6d. cwt. for solid-tyred omnibuses.

Farmers get a big reduction on these rates, while an all-round concession of 6d. per half cwt. is made to motors wholly manufactured in British dominions. Buses running a regular service get a special rebate.

The test for a licence is regarded locally as "stiff," and includes a thorough examination of the car as well. A licence costs 10s.

Visiting motorists remaining more than three days must notify the police or the Commission. If they stay more than fourteen days they must register as a visitor, and pay a fee of £1, receiving two number plates. If they depart within three months the £1 is refunded, upon return of the number plates. A stay of more than three months incurs the usual registration fee.

Colored number plates are issued for various types of vehicles, as follows: Private cars, blue, with F.C.T. and figures in white; hire cars, black, with F.C.T., H. and figures

in yellow; buses, yellow, with F.C.T., M.O. and figures in black; Commonwealth cars, white, with F.C.T., C. and figures in red; Commonwealth lorries, same, except for the letters C.L. in place of C.; visitors' plates, yellow, with F.C.T. V. and figures in red; traders' plates, blue, with F.C.T., D. and figures in yellow.

One other unusual law is the complete banning of wax matches in order to prevent fires. The disposal of goods by lottery, or even by games of skill, is prohibited, except when in the interests of charity, when the consent of the Commission must be obtained.



The Prime Minister's Cottage

The Liquor Question

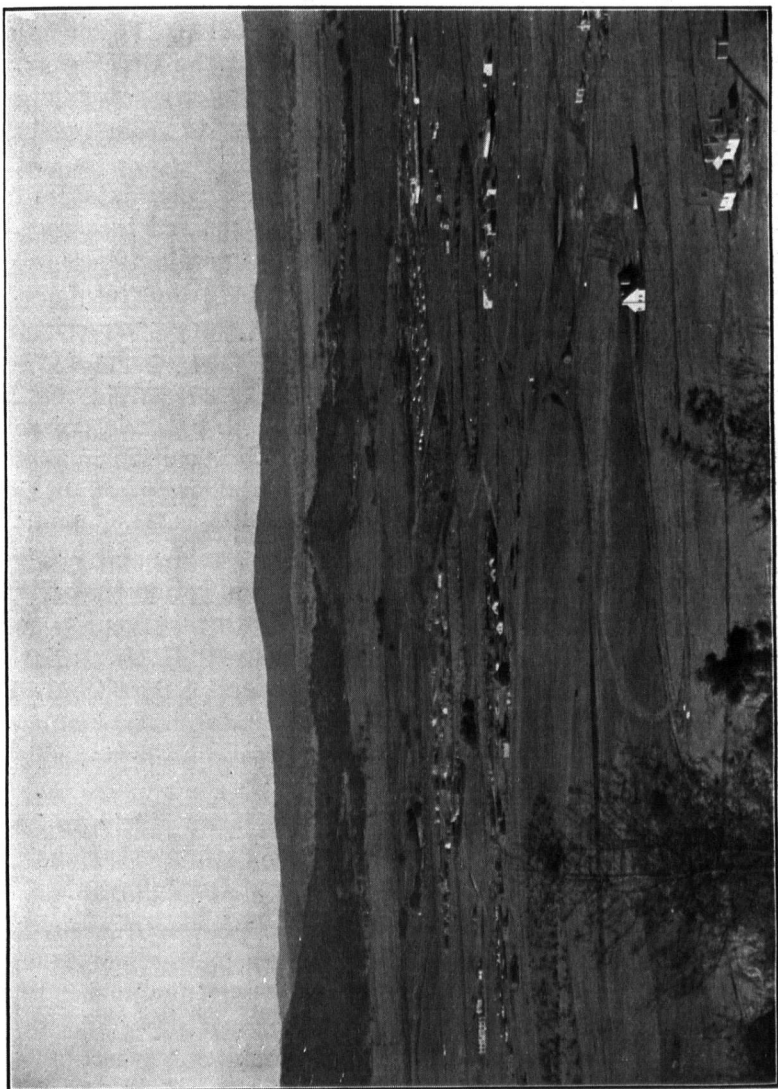
A wagon-load of the best Scotch whisky could bowl gaily through the main streets of Canberra, pull up at police headquarters, deposit a full case on the footpath outside, and continue on unhindered, and filled with a spirit of righteousness. If it came to a fine point, though, the driver could probably be proceeded against for placing an obstruction on the footpath.

Bootlegging is not necessary in Canberra, when you only have to drive across to Queanbeyan and carry back all you want. It is only an offence to buy liquor in Canberra. You can bring it in in cartloads as long as you buy it outside the Territory. You can have it on your tables at the hotels. You can ask the waiter to fetch you a bottle from the ice-chest, where a gracious management allows you to park it—but you must not commit the egregious blunder of attempting to purchase liquor in Canberra. That would be a bad “break,” for even the Law has certain standards of form, which the punctilious person is best advised not to transgress.

That is why, for the present, Canberra’s main export is gold and silver to Queanbeyan; and why Queanbeyan possesses five hotels of a total value of close on £120,000; and why the bars in those hotels are as long as the counters in a big retail drapery establishment, and on Saturdays present the appearance of a bargain sale. While Canberra is building up soberly, Queanbeyan is booming. Canberra is Dr. Jekyll, and Queanbeyan, in a manner of speaking, is Mr. Hyde.

For all that may be said about it, Canberra is a sedate and sober city, when it is at home. It is an honest country lad, who hops across the border occasionally for a spree. There is some sly-grog trade, mostly at the workers’ camps, and one or two ugly drunken brawls have occurred. But these are isolated, and the consumption of sly-grog is small in proportion to the population. The majority of workmen thus inclined save their thirst till the week-end, then swoop down upon Queanbeyan.

The View
from Red
Hill, showing
Blandfordia
Telopea Park,
and Eastlake
in which
the Opening
Ceremony
will take
place



Canberra is undoubtedly more dry than wet, and always will remain so, unless a high wall is built across the road to Queanbeyan. Or unless the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner (Mr. Butters) to introduce the sale of liquor under Government control, the profits going to reduce rates and taxes, is put into operation.

Mr. Butters is displeased with the present state of affairs, first because he believes it has increased intemperance, and second because Queanbeyan is attracting shopping trade which should be Canberra's. He urges either total prohibition in place of the present law, which merely prescribes that licences to sell liquor shall not be granted, or the introduction of well-regulated hotels.

His views are likely to carry considerable weight, when Parliament gets down to the question. The position in that regard is that a poll of residents is to be taken on a date to be decided. Prohibitionists are keen to get this date delayed as long as possible, pointing out that it would not be fair for a few thousand people now to decide a question that will affect many more thousands in the near future. Some even want the poll to be Australia-wide, because "Canberra belongs to all." Their reply to Mr. Butters' suggestion of government control is that if the Commission cannot effectively control the situation now, it would be no better able to do so if liquor were sold on the spot.

One thing is certain: that there is never likely to be trouble in procuring liquor at Federal Parliament House, even if it, too, has to make its purchases at Queanbeyan.

One of Canberra's earliest and most thriving industries is a brewery—but not in the accepted sense of the word. This factory brews ginger beer, and puts the fizz into lemonade, and probably turned out some of the 76,000 bottles said to have been carted away from the city once upon a time.

The honor of being first to hole in one at Canberra goes to Mr. E. W. Holloway, of Queanbeyan. Early this year he performed this feat at fourth green—150 yards. Besides the prestige for this "once in a lifetime" shot, Mr. Holloway received in gifts a phonograph, Eversharp pen, and a parcel of French perfume.

The wife of the man who was the Federal Capital's first architect is herself an architect. Mrs. Burley Griffin is keen on home designing.

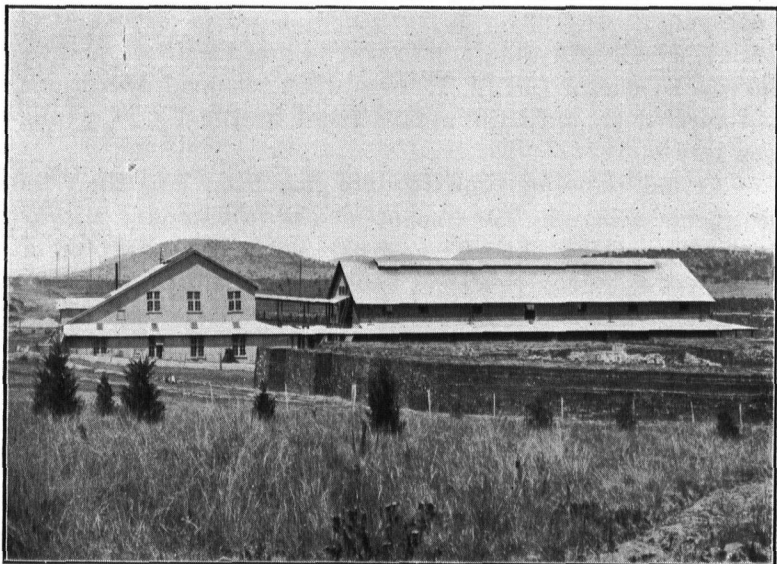
The Men and the Job

The Federal Government began to think about building Canberra in 1910, when it set up an organisation of departmental heads to carry out surveying, and preliminary engineering work. While this organisation did a tremendous amount of necessary work, there was little to show for it when the war intervened, and held up all development for some years. In 1921 the Director-General of Works (Col. Owen), who is now the Commission's Chief Engineer, and the Surveyor-General (Mr. J. H. Goodwin) resumed operations, and carried on until the appointment of the F.C. Commission late in 1924.

Actual building time to date has been less than ten years, including the time spent on the preliminary surveying and roughing out. The actual cost is unknown, or, at least, has not been revealed, though semi-official estimates place it at £10,000,000. When the Commission took over, no inventory of works and stocks was taken, with the result that even an official total—if, in response to repeated requests, one is ever made public—will be only an estimate.

On the surface there does not appear to be a great deal to show for the time and money. But a close study of all the various works and buildings—the Power House, the Cotter Dam, the comprehensive water and sewerage system, the brick works, the 250 miles of roads, the ornamental plantations, the luxurious official residences, hotels, and guest houses, the palatial "temporary" Parliament House, and surrounding Government offices—gives the impression that, at least Canberra represents an achievement on the part of its builders. Only sheer grit and sweat of brain and sinew could have put it so definitely on the map in so comparatively short a time. Credit is due not only to the men on top, but also to the men down below, who have grovelled in the bowels of the earth, and scratched vast transformations on its surface; the men who, brick by brick, have raised the city skyward. See the maligned Australian worker in action at Canberra, rugged and bronzed, tough as nails, lithe as a trained athlete, and you will feel that he lacks nothing in physical equipment, and the will to work.

The biggest individual job was undoubtedly the Cotter Dam, on which work began in 1913, and was completed three years later. It is a solid 98 feet wall of concrete, and impounds 380,000,000 gallons of water—sufficient to supply a population of 70,000. The dam is so constructed that it can be flung up another 48 feet, doubling the storage. A six-foot tunnel, nearly a mile long, penetrating the base of a mountain and passing under the Murrumbidgee River,



The Brickworks

carries the iron main from the Dam to a pumping station. The water is then pumped $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles to Mt. Stromlo reservoir, whence it gravitates $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Red Hill reservoir, overlooking the city.

The sewerage works are vast, though unseen. In places the big concrete pipes are 150 feet underground. Starting at the sewage treatment works at Western Creek, a six-foot tunnel extends right under the city, a total distance of seven miles.

Other big works are the Power House, which has a total plant capacity of 1350 K.W., and supplies light and power for all domestic and industrial purposes; and the Brickworks, with a capacity of 45,000 bricks and 6,000 tiles a day.

There are also a cement products factory, joiners' shop, machine shop, and several quarries, which supply metal for the roads.

The personnel of the Federal Capital Commission, appointed in 1924, comprised Mr. J. H. Butters, C.M.G., M.B.E. (Chief Commissioner); Sir John Harrison, K.B.E.; and the late Mr. C. H. Gorman.

MR. J. H. BUTTERS, who is 45, was previously Chairman of the hydro-electric undertaking in Tasmania, in which capacity he proved a brilliant civil and electrical engineer, and an organiser of exceptional ability. At Canberra he has given all these talents full expression, and has won for himself a name as a leader of men. Hard work seems part of his nature, and he is often back at his office long after the knock-off whistle has sounded. He draws a salary of £3000 a year, and lives in a £14,000 mansion at Acton. The social welfare of those about him is one of his keenest aims, and not only has he set up a remarkably efficient social service organisation, but has personally interested himself in the social activities of the community, and is president of numerous sporting and other associations. To build a city is not enough; he wants to see it live.

SIR JOHN HARRISON was previously a big Sydney constructional builder. He was knighted after the war for his work in connection with the Matraville (Sydney) scheme for soldiers' homes. He possesses an expert knowledge of architecture, and concentrates upon this aspect of the undertaking. Sir John's salary is £2000 a year.

The late MR. C. H. GORMAN gave up the Chairmanship of the Sydney real-estate firm of Hardie & Gorman Pty. Ltd. to direct Canberra's land policy. He was 54 when an attack of peritonitis cut short his career in January, 1927. Mr. Gorman gained extensive experience of agriculture in his younger days, and this found expression at Canberra in the formation of a department of agriculture, which is administering a scheme of pasturage improvement. He firmly believed that the Territory was capable of supplying, to a big extent, its own food requirements. That he should have died just when the first stage of development was on the verge of completion, was indeed sad. Mr. Gorman's salary was similar to that of Sir John Harrison. He left a wife and one son.

Index

For place-names consult the *Directory* at p. 18. Places
of which fuller description is given are listed below.

Accommodation	8	Education	56
Acton	18	Expenditure	75
" House	43	Fire Station	19
Administration	68	Fishing	11, 70
Ainslie	18, 50	Freight	49
" , Mt.	26, 25	G.P.O.	19
Architecture	59	Golf	32
Awards, Industrial	70	Gorman, late Mr. C. H.	77
Beginning, The	22	Government House	19, 27, 28
Blandfordia	18	Harrison, Sir John	77
Bowls	32	Hire Cars	13
Brickworks	76	Home-building	59
Building a Home	59	Home-sites	60
" Loans	61	Hospital	19
Buildings, Historic	41	Hotel Acton	39, 40
" , Main	35	" " , Tariff	8
Bus Services, to Canberra	7	" " , View from	30
" " in Canberra	13	" Ainslie	39
Butters, Mr. J. H.	77	" " , Tariff	8
Cars, Hire	13	" " , View from	31
" Registration, &c.	70	" Canberra	37, 38, 44
Child Welfare	67	" " , Tariff	8
Churches	54	" " , View from	30
Church Services	54	" Kurrajong	39, 40
" , St. John the Baptist	14, 25, 42	" " , Tariff	8
City, Seeing the	15	" " , View from	31
Climate	47	Industrial Laws	70
Commissioners	75	Jury, Abolition of	69
Construction	75	Land	60
" , Beginning of	22	Laws	68
Cost of Living	49	Leases	60
Cotter River Dam	11, 18, 27, 28, 76	" , Transfer of	69
Croquet	32	Liquor Laws	72
Design	23	Mail Services	52
Directory	18	Manuka	20
Doctors	53	Melbourne to Canberra	5
Domestic Labour	51	" , from Canberra	5
" Services	51	Molonglo River	20
Duntroon	18, 25, 43	Motorists	70
Eastlake	16, 19	Motor Ordinances	70

Mt. Ainslie	25	Societies	64
„ Pleasant	25	Sport	32
„ Stromlo	27	St. John the Baptist Church	
Newspapers	52	14, 25,	42
Nursery	27	Stromlo, Mt.	27
Observatory 27,	50	Sydney, Trains to	7
Organisations, Social	64	„ , Trains from	5
Parliament House		„ , Buses to	7
20, 34, 35, 36,	44	„ , „ from	7
Pioneers, The	41	Taxation 69,	70
Plan of City	23	Taxis	13
Playgrounds	67	Telephones	53
Police	20	Tennis	32
Postal Arrangements	52	Tharwa	29
Powerhouse	76	Time-tables, Railway	5
Prices	49	„ „ , Bus	7
Prime Minister's Residence	20	Title, Certificates of	61
Prohibition	72	Transport, to Canberra	5
Racecourse 20,	33	„ , about Canberra	12
Race-meeting, the First	33	Trespassing	70
Racing	33	University	57
Rail Services	5	View from Parliament House	30
Rates	70	„ „ Hotel Canberra	30
Reservoir	27	„ „ „ Acton	30
Religious Services	54	„ „ „ Ainslie	31
Residence in Canberra	48	„ „ „ Kurrajong	31
Red Hill 20, 27,	73	„ „ Mt. Stromlo	27
Sales of Land	61	„ „ „ Pleasant	25
Schools	56	„ , the Best	31
Sewerage	76	Weather	47
Shops	51	Works	75
Sights, Seeing the 15,	25	Yarralumla House 27, 28,	41
Site, Reasons for	45	Yass, Melbourne <i>via</i>	5
„ , Selection of	46	„ , Canberra <i>via</i>	5
„ , Description of	47	Zoning	23
Social Services	64		

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA

CANBERRA

AND THE

Federal Capital Territory

This Map is supplied Free with

GROVER'S



DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE TO CANBERRA

Price 2/-

Of all leading Booksellers and Newsagents,
Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra

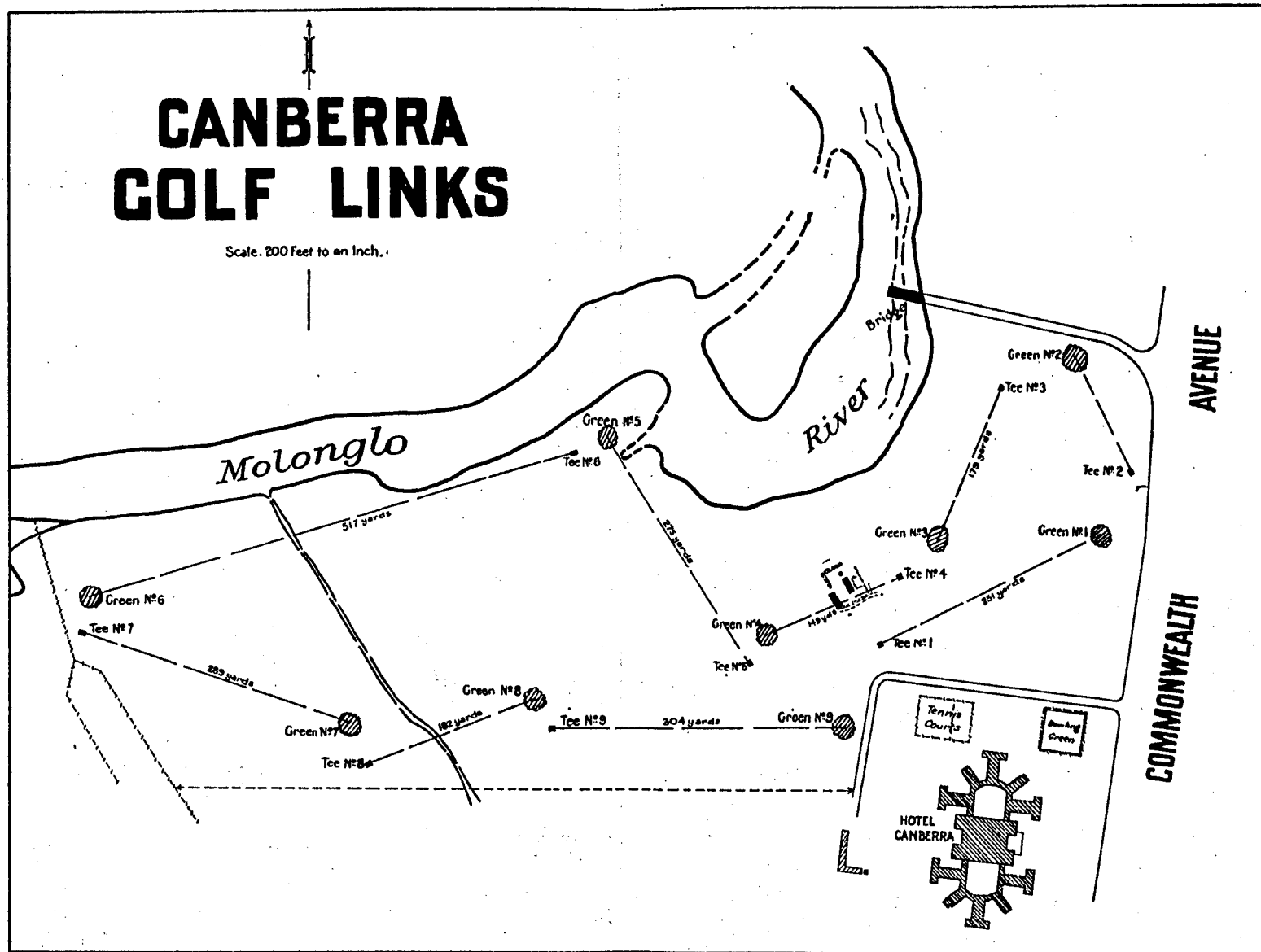
Copies mounted on Linen are sold separately,
Price Four Shillings

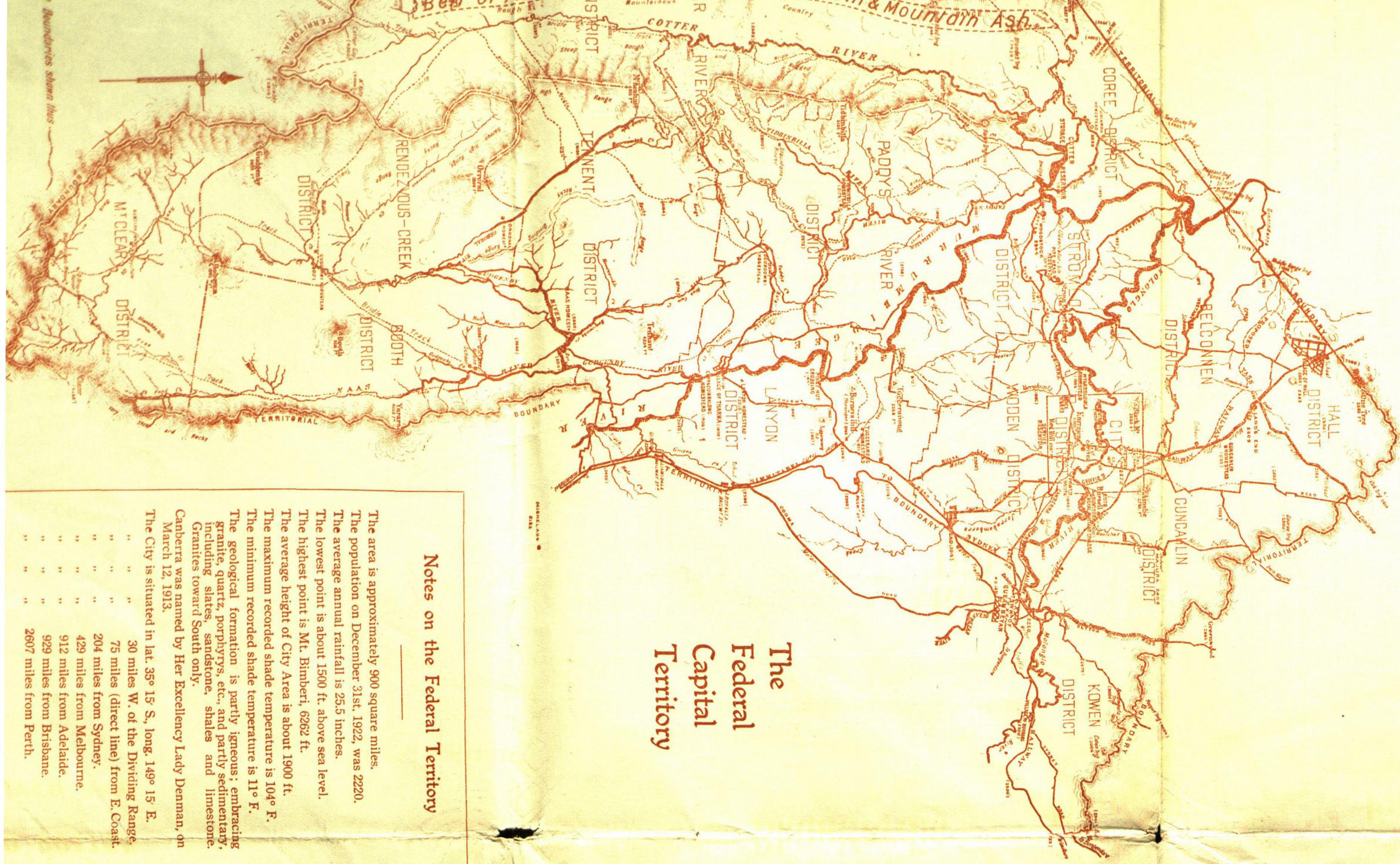
Motorists travelling between Sydney, Canberra
and Melbourne should use Broadbent's Guide.

SLT
994.4 N 42. (v. 14)

CANBERRA GOLF LINKS

Scale. 200 Feet to an Inch.





KEY TO REFERENCES

(a) Streets and roads shown in full red are open for traffic. Those shown in red stipple are under construction, or are shortly to be proceeded with, but are not yet open.

(b) Areas filled in in blue are already settled.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Parliament House | 27 Forestry School |
| 2 G.P.O. and Federal Departments | 28 Brick Works |
| 3 Public Library and Federal Departments | 29 Federal Nursery |
| 4 Site for Permanent Parliament House | 30 Government House |
| 5 Site, Main Administrative Building | 31 Site, Miniature Zoo |
| 6 Hotel Canberra and Grounds | 32 Temporary Racecourse |
| 7 Public Golf Links | 33 Residence of Chief Commr. (Mr. Butters) |
| 8 Hotel Kurrajong and Grounds | 34 F. C. Commission's Offices |
| 9 Church of England Cathedral Site | 35 Acton House, Canberra's oldest building |
| 10 Telopea Guest House | 36 Hospital |
| 11 Telopea Park Public School | 37 Site, Museum |
| 12 Site, Methodist Church | 38 Acton Guest House |
| 13 Blandfordia Guest House | 39 Hotel Acton |
| 14 Site, Baptist Church | 40 Ainslie Shopping Centre |
| 15 Eastlake Shopping Centre (Post Office) | 41 Minor Industries |
| 15A Baby Health Centre | 42 R.C. Cathedral Site |
| 16 Power House | 43 St. John the Baptist Church and Cemetery |
| 17 Government Printing Office | 44 St. Gabriel's C. of E. Girls' School |
| 18 Railway Station | 45 Ainslie Guest House |
| 19 Causeway Hall (Pictures twice weekly) | 46 Hotel Ainslie |
| 20 Site, Presbyterian Church | 47 Tennis Courts and Playground |
| 21 Site, Congregational Church | 48 Northbourne Oval and Park |
| 22 Manuka Sports Oval | 49 Ainslie Public School and Reserve |
| 23 Manuka Picture Theatre | 50 Site, Presbyterian Church (School at present) |
| 24 Manuka Shopping Area (under construction) | 51 Site, R.C. Convent |
| 25 Blandfordia Prize Design Cottage | 52 War Memorial Site |
| 26 Prime Minister's Residence | |

Notes on the Federal Territory

The area is approximately 900 square miles.
The population on December 31st, 1922, was 2200.
The average annual rainfall is 25.5 inches.
The lowest point is about 1500 ft. above sea level.
The highest point is Mt. Bimbert, 6282 ft.
The average height of City Area is about 1900 ft.
The maximum recorded shade temperature is 106° F.
The minimum recorded shade temperature is 17° F.
The city is situated in lat. 35° 13' S., long. 149° 15' E.
30 miles W. of the Dividing Range.
70 miles direct line from E. Coast.
429 miles from Melbourne.
912 miles from Adelaide.
959 miles from Brisbane.
2807 miles from Perth.

CANBERRA

Scale: 1600 Feet to 1 inch.

Approximately, 3 inches represent 1 mile

