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CANTERBURY - NEW ZEALAND

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Introduction

THE mission of this little book is to present, as briefly and in as practical form as may be, an outline of what Canterbury has to offer to those who would seek their fortunes in a new land. New Zealand, favoured by Nature beyond all other countries, has arrived at a stage in her history where her future development and progress depend upon the addition of many thousands of useful people to her population. With an area approximating that of Great Britain, the Dominion has to-day a population of only twelve hundred thousand—less than that of many a great city—and the resources and opportunities of New Zealand are such that the country's population could doubtless be increased ten-fold without approaching the limits of production or lowering the high standard of living which prevails to-day. New Zealand is a young land, full of courage and confident of a splendid destiny. Her institutions are sturdily democratic, her laws just and progressive. And Canterbury, with its broad plains and fertile valleys, with the most equable and health-giving climate in the world, advances a paramount claim for new citizens. Residentially the province is without a peer. Men of wealth and fastidious taste who have searched the whole world for the ideal home have ceased their wanderings here. The subtle and distinctive charm of Canterbury cannot be expressed in cold type, and in these pages no more can be attempted than to present very sketchily and incompletely a few of the features which the province has to offer.

Issued by the Canterbury Progress League

The City Beautiful

Canterbury, flanked on the west by an exalting and inspiring Alpine wonderland, and on the east by the sun-kissed Pacific, consists for the most part of broad, level plains, reminiscent in their aspect of the quiet, homely beauties of the Southern Counties of England. Christchurch, the provincial capital, with its broad, clean streets, substantial and pleasing architecture, its wealth of open spaces, its great public parks and gardens, and with the placid Avon winding through its very heart, it is a veritable piece of England transplanted to the Antipodes. The pioneer settlers had the foresight to set aside great endowments for educational purposes, and Christchurch enjoys to-day a magnificent equipment of educational institutions, primary, technical, secondary and university. Christchurch is proud of its cathedrals and its public squares, but prouder still of the homes of its people—modern, artistic, hygienic and set in the midst of gardens. With a population of 85,000, Christchurch claims to be no mean city. As Whitman sang:—

Where the city of the healthiest fathers stands,
Where the city of the best-bodied mothers stands,
There the great city stands.

Views on these pages show the port of Lyttelton, the main door to the wide Canterbury District, some typical street scenes in the city of Christchurch, and one or two of the lovely little spots that are to be found in the very heart of the city itself.

Issued by the Canterbury Progress League



Cheap Electrical Power

Canterbury is the pioneer province of New Zealand in the development of hydro-electric power, the factor that is to play a highly important, if not a predominant part, in the future of New Zealand. A huge natural lake, high among the mountains, eighty miles from the city of Christchurch, provides cheap lighting and power for a large portion of the metropolitan and provincial community, and the limits of the potentialities of this one source of energy have not yet been approached. Canterbury has the biggest hydro-electric plant in the Southern Hemisphere, and the reticulation of the province is proceeding as rapidly as possible. In Christchurch house-lighting current is supplied at 5d. to 1d. per unit, and power at 2d. to 1-6d. per unit. Street-lighting has been revolutionised both as to cost and efficiency by the change from gas to electricity. All New Zealand will eventually use cheap hydro-electric power, the sources of which are more numerous and extensive, in comparison with size, than in any other country in the world, but Canterbury has a start of eight years, and has, therefore, a valuable initial advantage in the friendly rivalry of the provinces.

Cheap power has attracted hundreds of thousands of pounds of capital to Canterbury, and especially to the neighbourhood of Christchurch, where a great industrial community is being gathered under the healthiest possible conditions. At the same time the current is being carried out into all the rural districts, where the Progress League hopes, in the not distant future, to have every farm house supplied.

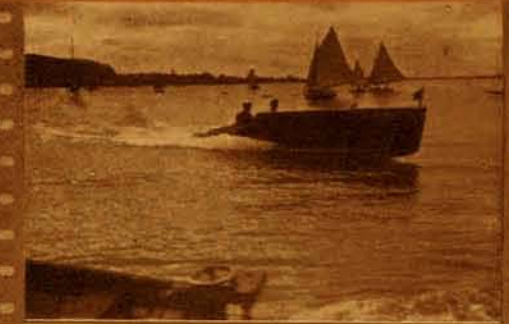
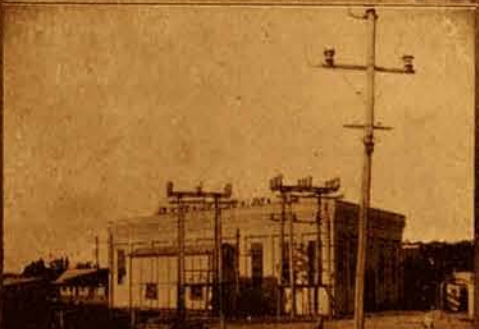
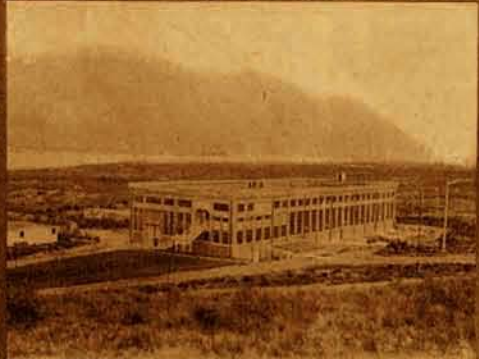
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Sports and Pastimes

New Zealanders are firm believers in the adage that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and Canterbury offers an array of sports and pastimes to suit the most catholic of tastes. Racing, of course, is the sport predominant. The colonial pioneers used to stake out a racecourse before they selected a site for a cemetery. At Riccarton, one of the Christchurch suburbs, is one of the finest racecourses in the Southern Hemisphere, and at Addington, another suburb, are trotting grounds without an equal in Australasia. Cricket is the principal summer pastime—there are hundreds of clubs in Canterbury—and lawn tennis, bowls and croquet number their adherents in thousands, and their courts and greens in scores. Golf is popular throughout the province, and there are many excellent links, and polo has its devotees. In the matter of football choice is given of three sets of rules—Rugby Union, Rugby League, and Association, and all are adequately provided for in the matter of grounds. Hockey is also very popular, both among men and girls. Yachting and motor-boating are sports of the people in New Zealand, and not by any means the prerogative of the wealthier classes.

There could scarcely be imagined a country in which sport and pastimes would be carried on under conditions more nearly ideal. The high proportion of sunny days in the year, and the comparatively mild winters constitute a strong inducement to the people to spend much of their leisure time out of doors. Although not featured on this page there are plenty of deer in the mountain valleys, and the streams are full of trout.

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The Pacific at the Door

No part of Canterbury is more than fifty miles from the sea. Christchurch is within three or four miles of the coast, and in addition to the magnificent land-locked harbours of Lyttelton and Akaroa, has two seaside towns in its electric tramway radius—New Brighton, with its long sweep of broad, smooth beach, and Sumner, nestling in a pretty valley, with clean sandy beaches, picturesque rocks and beautiful hill-side residential districts. Lying between New Brighton and Sumner is the wide expanse of the Avon-Heathcote Estuary, a famous cruising ground for centre-board yachts and power boats. Throughout nine months of the year the people of the city and country flock to the seaside in thousands to bathe in the surf or bask on the sunny beaches. Canterbury has Old Ocean, the world's greatest hygienic agency, at her door.

In half an hour we may leave the city and be aboard a yacht or power boat, ready for a cruise along the coast of Banks Peninsula, with its many picturesque and sheltered bays. These bays are destined to become the popular resorts of the people, for they are easily entered from the sea, and from the land they are approached by motor roads over the hills. Akaroa, built on the shores of a great natural harbour, is already crowded with holiday makers throughout the year. The automobile has brought the most distant of the bays within a few hours' run of the city, while the cruise by power boat along the coast is the ideal outing for those who love the sea.

Miscellaneous Crops

In addition to being famous for its wheat and oat crops, Canterbury produces easily and successfully tremendous yields per acre of potatoes, onions, carrots, turnips, mangels, beet, peas, beans, cabbages, and in fact all vegetable foods, save those of purely tropical habitat. So prolific is the soil that market gardeners on small holdings close to the city of Christchurch, where land is necessarily of much greater value than in the country, find their avocation very profitable, and that without resorting to the methods of intensive culture common under like circumstances in France and Belgium. The growing of lucerne, that wonderful forage plant whose value is so well understood in America, is still in the experimental stage in Canterbury, but the net result to date of a series of very successful experiments has been to demonstrate that there is no soil in Canterbury on which lucerne will not thrive.

Indeed lucerne has already brought many acres of the poorest soils into cultivation, and it can now be asserted that there is not a rood of the land that cannot be turned to profitable account. There is, of course, a good market in New Zealand itself for all the minor produce, and in average years Australia is an excellent and handy customer. Enormous root crops are commonly reported from Canterbury farms, and the big yield of special fodder crops renders quite a small farm highly profitable.



Banks Peninsula

A glance at the map of New Zealand will reveal, as the most prominent topographical feature of Canterbury, the rounded knob of Banks Peninsula jutting out into the Pacific. This great hilly promontory, cleft to the centre at intervals of its circumference by deep, narrow gulfs, and with an outline serrated by countless bays, great and small, is an outcrop of rock and mud thrown up in distant ages by vast volcanoes. The soil has the well-known fertility of ancient volcanic country, and "the Bays," as they are known locally, form the habitat of large numbers of successful pastoralists and dairy-farmers. An abundant rainfall, a mild general climate, and the fertility of the soil combine to make Banks Peninsula one of the most attractive corners of this lovely land. The hills grow the finest cocksfoot grass, and Banks Peninsula seed is world-famous. The views on this page show a typical Peninsula valley, grass-seeders at work, and a team of bullocks drawing a wain of wool. The last is more picturesque than typical. Grass-seeding in Canterbury is regarded very much as hop-picking is in Kent—as a lucrative holiday occupation. Very high wages are paid, and many city workers find the occupation a welcome change from sedentary pursuits.

The Peninsula is, of course, the district referred to in the earlier note on holiday resorts. It enjoys a beautiful climate and a good rainfall, never excessive. It grows some of the finest fruits produced in New Zealand, and its sheltered valleys are the homes of some of the most prosperous farmers of the sunny south.

Scenic Beauties of Westland

The traveller who after passing through the quiet homely beauties of the Canterbury Plains crosses the Alps into Westland, finds himself in a new world. Canterbury is New Zealand in civilised garb, Westland is New Zealand as God made it. Canterbury's wealth of trees is mostly English, but in every valley and glade and on every hillside in Westland the native trees, ferns and flowers hold undisputed sway. Here can be seen in their myriads the totara, the various pines, and the native beech. The fertility of the soil is amazing, and in the generality of cases the native "bush" is a veritable jungle. On this page are shown a few fugitive glimpses of Westland's lakes and forests, a wonderland to delight the eye of the artist, and to give fresh heart and spirit to all who are fortunate enough to see it. There are rivers in Westland which wind their way for miles through trees and ferns, through frowning canons and smiling valleys, and where every turn brings into view fresh vistas of loveliness. There are lakes which mirror so faithfully the mountains which stand sentinel around their shores that they suggest a glimpse into Topsy-Turvy Land. There are waterfalls which plunge sheer from the crest of some mighty cliff and descend a thousand feet before pausing again. Westland is a land of scenic surprises. It has always something new, something enchanting, to show the visitor at every bend in the road.





Canterbury, New Zealand.

The Otira Gorge

One of the most wonderful and beautiful spectacles which the whole wide world affords is the famous Otira Gorge. The little pictures on this page give only a faint suggestion of its glories. It is a valley several miles in length, with steep and lofty mountains on either side, wooded from base to summit. In the summer, when the rata is in bloom, the sombre verdure of the native bush is diversified with great patches of scarlet. It was to avoid this gorge that the railway engineers drove through the mountains a great tunnel, over five miles in length. The future traveller on business bent will miss, in his swift railway transit through the tunnel, the grandest part of the gorge, but sightseers will still be found who will discard the railway for the motor service for the journey between Arthur's Pass and Otira. This is the gateway of a region of surpassing beauty, not to be missed on any account by the tourist. There is an excellent road through the gorge, and the construction of this thoroughfare was in itself an engineering achievement of no mean order. Notched deep in the steep sides of precipitous mountains, it winds, twists and turns, ever ascending, till the summit of the Pass is reached. On the further side the slopes of the Otira valley are clothed in thick forest, in which the rata flourishes; and in the late summer, when the rata is in bloom, the whole valley is ablaze with brilliant red—one of the most wonderful sights in the whole world.

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Canterbury, New Zealand.

Industrial Canterbury

Canterbury is the foremost of the New Zealand Provinces in the development of manufacturing industries. Its progress in that direction has been materially assisted by the supply of cheap electrical power which comes from the great power-house at Lake Coleridge, the pioneer large-scale hydro-electric installation in the Dominion.

The principal secondary industries of Canterbury are, as would be expected, those most nearly allied with the great primary industries. Meat-freezing and preserving, tanning, fellmongering and wool-scouring hold a very high place in Canterbury, and the annual production-value of these industries runs into many millions sterling. Some of the finest leather in the world comes from Woolston, a suburb of Christchurch. The largest biscuit and confectionery works in the Dominion are also located in Christchurch.

Saw-milling, the manufacture of doors and sashes, and the production of household and office furniture, are important Canterbury industries, while a comparatively new development of the coach-building industry of which the province is justly proud is the making of motor car bodies. This is an art to which New Zealand materials and craftsmanship seem particularly suited. Christchurch is a great motoring centre—the greatest in New Zealand—and at its annual Olympia Show locally-made bodies, displayed on all sorts of chassis, from Rolls-Royces to Fords, hold their own and score points over the

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Canterbury, New Zealand.

finest creations of England, America and Europe. In all the finer branches of cabinet-making, too, Canterbury is earning an excellent reputation. Gramophone cabinets are becoming a specialty, and the local productions bear comparison with the very finest imported specimens.

Engineering of all kinds, including iron, steel and brass-founding, boiler-making, electrical and motor engineering and the manufacture of stoves and ranges and agricultural implements employ many thousands of hands. These industries have benefited greatly by the introduction of cheap electrical power, and protected as they are both by the Customs tariff and New Zealand's sea isolation, their prosperity is well-founded and seems likely to endure.

The manufacture of woollen fabrics is a great industry in Canterbury. "Kaiapoi rugs" are famous all the world over, and the great woollen works at Kaiapoi, Ashburton and Woolston (the latter a suburb of Christchurch) are always kept busy.

While the manufacturing industries for the most part have their location in Christchurch, the smaller towns of the province have their industrial side. The development of the use of electrical power stimulates a demand all over the province for skilled electricians, mechanics and machinists. In such important agricultural centres as Ashburton, Rangiora and Kaiapoi there are flour mills, gas-works, and other industrial plants of a community-serving character. Christchurch with its large mileage of electric tramways gives employment to a large complement of conductors, motormen and inspectors.

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MAP OF CANTERBURY SHOWING ITS TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, PRINCIPAL RESORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS. INSET — LYTTELTON HARBOUR AND SURROUNDING BAYS.

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Industrial Canterbury

(Continued)

The manufacture of boots and shoes is undertaken in a score of factories in the province. Tailoring and dressmaking are busy trades, while the printing trade, judged on value of output and wages paid, is one of the biggest in the province.

Ham and bacon-curing, the manufacture of biscuits, cocoa and confectionery; jam-making; soap and candle-making; glue-making; rope and twine-making; the manufacture of bricks, tiles and pottery, and of aerated water are all well-established and flourishing industries, and the trades of the cooper, the tinsmith, and the blacksmith are all kept busy. Paints, varnishes and boot polishes are manufactured in Canterbury.

Other manufactures are the making of bags and sacks; card board boxes; paper bags; jewellery; baking powder; sails, tents and oilskins; brushes and brooms; wicker work and basketware; glass bevelling and leadlights; perambulators and bicycles; and billiard tables.

All the industries enumerated above have been established for many years. In late years new industries have developed—industries for which an abundant and cheap supply of electrical current was necessary. In this category may be placed the manufacture of chemicals, together with a number of minor industries which have been brought into being by the provision of hydro-electric power. The number of these new industries is increasing.

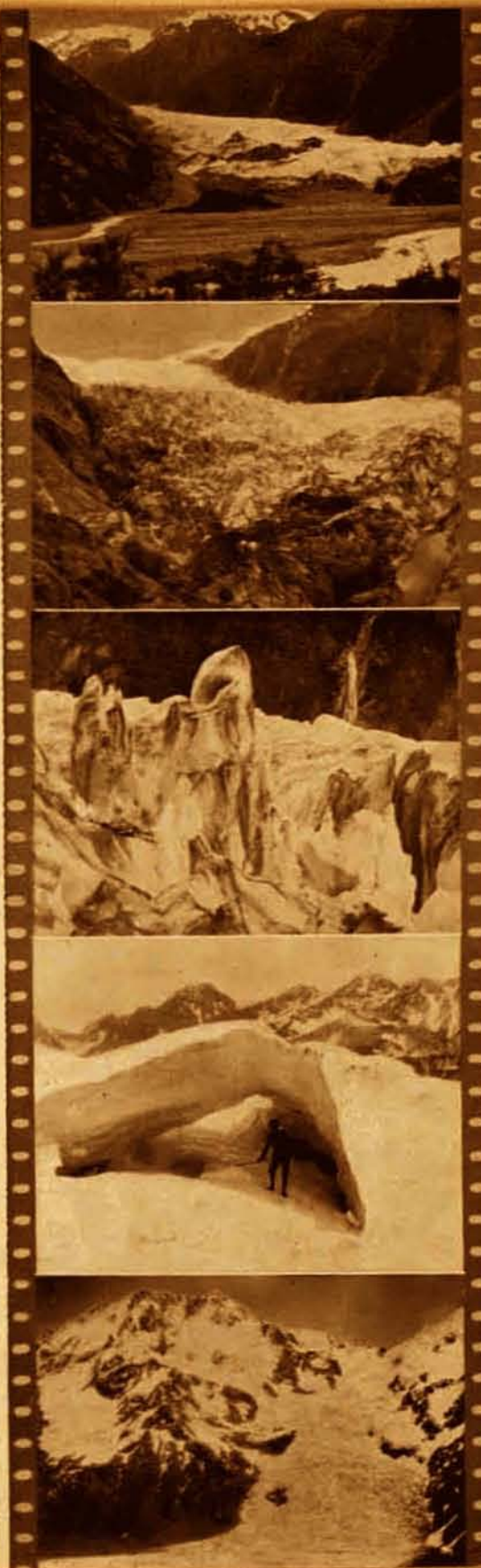
The wages paid in Canterbury are regulated by the Arbitration Court of New Zealand. The minimum rates of wages payable at the time of writing (January, 1923) may be broadly summarised as follows:— Skilled workers, $2/1\frac{3}{4}$ per hour; semi-skilled, $1/9\frac{3}{4}$ to $1/11\frac{3}{4}$ per hour; unskilled, $1/8\frac{3}{4}$ per hour. In some skilled occupations, and in some of the categories of unskilled labour, these rates are occasionally exceeded.

The skilled worker can obtain work at his or her trade in Canterbury, and work under ideal conditions. Factories and workshops are under hygienic regulations imposed by law, the hours of work are almost universally limited to 44 per week, and the wages are sufficient to ensure comfortable living. The skilled worker, or any man or woman or child with the will and capacity to do useful work is sure of a welcome in Canterbury.

There is no country in the world where living and working conditions are more pleasant. Canterbury is a land of sunshine. The homes of the workers about Christchurch are set for the most part in the midst of gardens. Almost every cottage has a sizable area of land attached to it—the municipal regulations of Christchurch insist on at least an eighth of an acre to each home, and most homes are equipped with flower garden, kitchen garden, and some fruit trees. Christchurch, in short, is one of the most beautiful cities in the southern hemisphere—a worthy capital of a smiling, sunny, fertile and well cultivated province, and the smaller towns of the province are also extremely attractive from the residential view-point.

The Southern Alps

The western horizon of Canterbury is formed by the great chain of snow-capped mountains called the Southern Alps, visible from every part of the Canterbury Plains. This great alpine range is traversed by huge glaciers, one of which, the great Franz Josef, of South Westland, is illustrated on this page. The highest peak, Mount Cook, is 12,350 feet in height, and lies due west of Christchurch. The Southern Alps have attracted the attention of alpine climbers from many parts of the world, and these visitors have testified that the New Zealand peaks can afford to the mountaineer all the thrill to be met with in Switzerland, with a few others which are all their very own. Mount Cook has been scaled several times, but there are unconquered summits in plenty awaiting adventurous souls. There is a comfortable Government Hostel, "The Hermitage," in the shadow of Mount Cook, and to this favourite holiday resort visitors flock in large numbers. The Alps proper are flanked by ranges of foot-hills, and these are in many instances heavily wooded, their humbler beauties serving as a foil to the austere and awful dignity of the great mountains beyond. From every summit, either of humble foot-hill or lofty mountain peak, an awe-inspiring panorama unfolds itself before the climber's gaze, while upon the ear is borne ever and anon the thunder of some distant avalanche and the indescribable sounds which betrays the travail of the slow-moving glaciers. This is Nature's workshop and she is here seen in her busiest mood.





Canterbury, New Zealand.

Westland

Although this little book is about Canterbury, it is also about the beautiful province of Westland, which lies on the other side of the Southern Alps. Westland in the early days was part of Canterbury, and with the completion of the connecting railway East and West will once more be united. The western coastal district has enormous mineral wealth, and its forests supply millions of feet of timber annually.

When the Otira Tunnel, mentioned on another page, is completed—and it is very near completion—there will for the first time be direct rail communication between the fertile fields of Canterbury and the rich coal measures and timber-growths of Westland. In such communication these two provinces could be isolated from all the rest of the world and yet pick up a very good living. Some of the scenic beauties of Westland are pictured on this page. The coming railway link is eagerly awaited by both provinces, for it spells increased prosperity for both. It is from Westport that the best steaming coal in the world comes—the coal that took the cruiser Calliope out of Apia Harbour in the teeth of a hurricane, while German and American warships were stranded on the beach. To New Zealand Westland to-day spells coal and timber, but it is a province which has wider development before it, in proof of which assertion may be quoted the fact that Westland beef has topped the market in the big Christchurch stock sales.

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Canterbury, New Zealand

Science for the Farmer

In the matter of soil fertility and climate Canterbury challenges comparison with any other part of the world, but these great natural advantages have not rendered Canterbury unprogressive in agricultural methods. There is a College of Agriculture at Lincoln, a few miles from Christchurch, presided over by scientists of international reputation, and students in residence at this institution receive a thorough grounding in both theoretical and practical agriculture and stock-breeding. A glimpse of the College is given at the top of this page. The farming community of Canterbury contains a very strong leaven of graduates from this College, and there is an alert and wide-awake spirit throughout the country. Canterbury does not require men because her farming methods are antiquated. The province has been a pioneer in the use of labour-saving agricultural machinery, and at Longbeach, in the heart of the province, there is a big farm which has become world-famous through the efficiency and economy of its productive prosperity. Canterbury's road to greater prosperity lies through smaller farms and more intensive cultivation, and the opportunities open to the farmer of the future are still greater than those of the past.

Motor-driven machines have revolutionised the outdoor work of the farm, and electricity has similarly reformed the indoor work. Canterbury is nothing if not modern in its methods, and its prosperity is proof of the enterprise, courage and skill of its farmers and pastoralists.

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The Fruit Industry

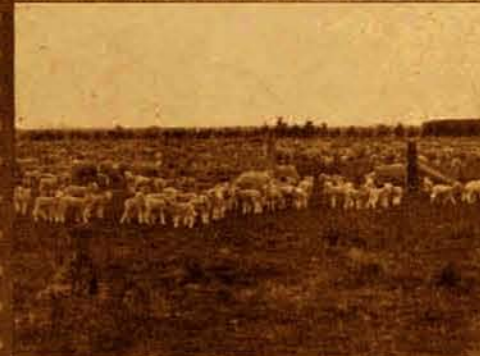
Although fruit-farming is quite a well-established industry in Canterbury, and one which has been attended by the utmost success in all directions, it is only in recent years that any attempt has been made to develop an export trade, or even to organise efficiently the supply for the domestic market. The attractions and opportunities held out for those who would undertake general mixed farming, stock-raising, or dairy-farming, have over-shadowed the fruit industry, but there is no doubt that fruit-growing in this province, prudently and scientifically conducted, offers quite as lucrative a return as any other branch of primary production. Recent developments have been the erection of commodious cool stores in Christchurch and elsewhere for the storage of fruit. The glimpses of Canterbury orchards which are given on this page give some indication as to the yields which may be expected. The bottom picture shows a typical vinery, the hot house production of grapes being a very profitable branch of the industry.

In recent years great areas of land in suitable districts have been converted into apple orchards, and the export of apples is developing rapidly. Every kind of fruit that belongs to the temperate zone can be grown here, and the orchardists obtain eminently satisfactory returns.

Specialisation in Farming

Canterbury has not yet arrived at the stage where there is any great degree of specialisation in farming operations. The typical Canterbury farm is still the mixed farm, carrying all varieties of farm stock and cultivating a very wide variety of cereal and root crops, with, perhaps, bees and poultry as side-lines. Yet the few specialists who have made their appearance have been even more successful than the average of farmers. Poultry-farming, bee-keeping and hog-raising have each an increasing body of single-hearted devotees, and there is an assured future in Canterbury for those who care to follow in their footsteps. The work of these specialists, in addition to being profitable to themselves, reacts beneficially on the whole province, and the New Zealand governmental policy is to encourage such enterprises in every way possible. There is room for the specialist as well as for the all-round farmer.

The wonderful advance of the poultry industry is typical of the history of the special pursuits in recent years. Near Christchurch the Utility Poultry Club holds egg-laying competitions that attract entries from all parts of the country, and the prize-winning strains are sought after by breeders all over Australasia. These competitions had had a great influence on the industry, because, apart from the improvement of the breeds of birds, they have spread widely a knowledge of scientific methods of poultry farming. Bee-keeping, again, is a most profitable industry, thanks mainly to the co-operative efforts that have improved the marketing facilities.



Horses and Cattle

It goes without saying that New Zealand, whose mounted troops have won such a splendid reputation in the Great War, pays particular attention to the breeding of horses. Canterbury is the home and centre of horse-breeding, and from Clydesdales to racing thoroughbreds Canterbury horses can hold their own with anything in the world. Periodically teams from Canterbury stables are sent across to Australia to contest the classic races and big handicaps, and invariably they bring back substantial portions of the prize money. Here, too, the sport of trotting and pacing has its principal headquarters for the whole of Australasia. Canterbury draughts and hackneys have an enviable reputation through the Southern Hemisphere. In the matter of cattle-raising particular attention has been paid to the development of good milking strains, and stock has been imported at huge prices from Britain and America. The result of close and scientific attention to breeding has been a steady rise in butter-fat averages, with advantage to the community as a whole and to the dairy farmers especially.

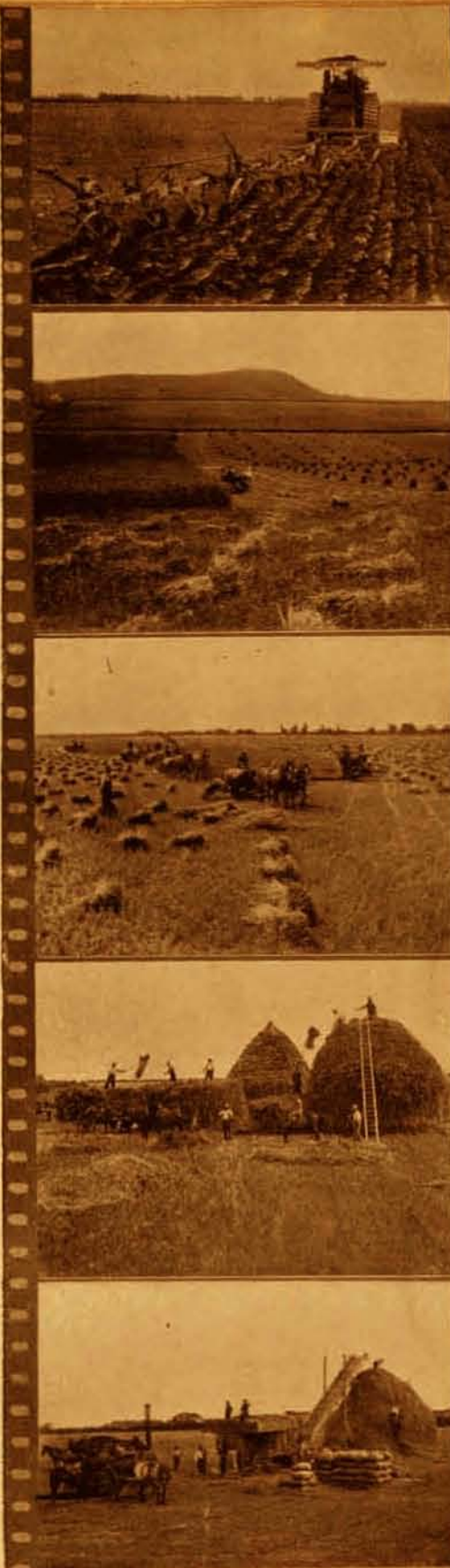
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Wheat and Oats

Being free from the droughts which play such havoc with Australian crops, New Zealand maintains, year in and year out, an average yield of wheat, oats and barley not far short of double the Australian average per acre. Canterbury has a higher average than the rest of the Dominion. Yields of 30 bushels of wheat to the acre are considered rather below than above the average, and 40, 50 and 60 bushels to the acre are recorded in the heavier land. The general tendency among New Zealand farmers has been to prefer sheep to cereals as being more profitable, but New Zealand must have wheat, and by guaranteeing high prices the Government is doing its best to stimulate cereal production. There is no doubt that tackled in a whole-hearted and business-like way cereal crops will offer to the New Zealand farmer of the future as good a return as any other branch of farming, particularly if he has the rich soil of Canterbury to work upon.

It has happened that abnormal conditions in recent years have turned the attention of many farmers to wool and meat rather than to cereals, with the result that the production of wheat has sometimes fallen below the normal requirements of the Dominion, but there is no room for doubt as to the ability of Canterbury to grow a full supply, or as to the ability of the people to pay for it.

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Wool and Frozen Meat

A prominent feature of the heraldic arms of Canterbury is a quartering displaying three sheep. The "golden fleece," of course, forms New Zealand's most valuable export, while the frozen carcasses of mutton form another tremendously important item. Canterbury has no rival in New Zealand as a producer of wool, while "Prime Canterbury" mutton and lamb fetch top prices in the markets of the world. The science of sheep-breeding has received close attention in Canterbury, and some of the old established flocks of the province are of almost historic fame. New Zealand has been one of the principal meat suppliers to Britain throughout the war, yet after five years her flocks are larger than ever. At present sheep-farming, by reason of its exceptional profits, is being conducted in many instances on the finest agricultural land. The tendency of the future will be to put this land into cultivation, confining sheep-raising to the hill country and other land more suitable for pasture than for close cultivation. Canterbury can double the number of men on her good land and still leave plenty of room for the sheep.

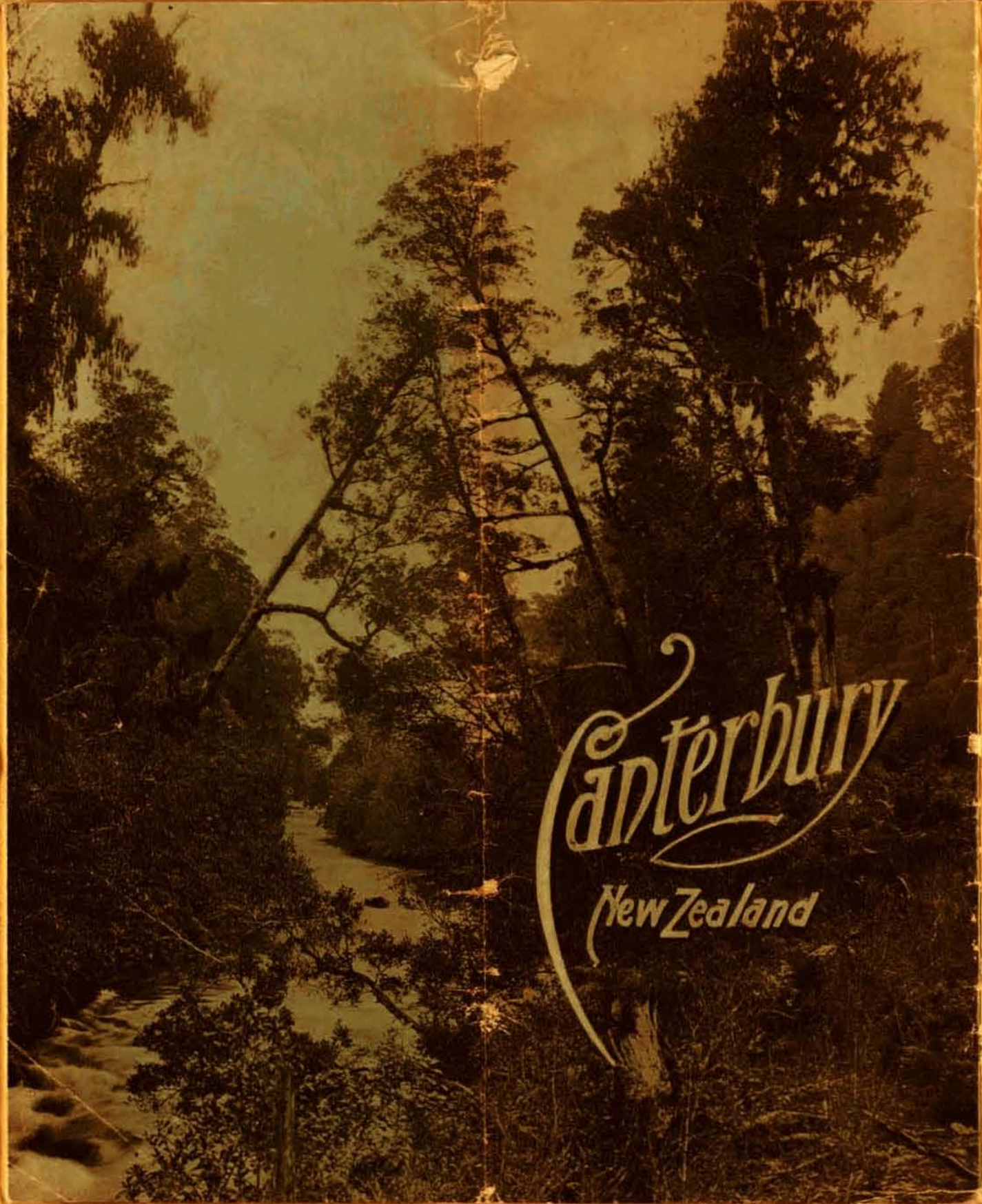
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Motoring and Aviation

It is a tribute to the prosperity of Canterbury that its people own more motor-cars in proportion to population than any other community in the world, with the single exception of the city of Detroit. Almost every farmer owns a car, and a good car at that, and it is not at all unusual in Christchurch suburbs to see a motor garage as an appanage to a five-roomed bungalow or cottage. The Canterbury Automobile Association is a power in the land, and it exerts its power in the direction of securing still better roads in a land where most of the roads, even in the remote back-blocks, are already splendid. The motor-cycle is even more ubiquitous than the car. It is used by every class of the community and is within the reach of all. In the matter of aviation Canterbury established the pioneer aviation school in New Zealand, and still maintains the lead in all matters pertaining to aerial navigation. There are several fine modern planes at the aerodrome at Sockburn, near Christchurch, and these are frequently to be seen aloft.

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