

continuous market, corresponding to the bazaars of eastern cities or the fairs of our forefathers. Townspeople will all, as consumers, find common ground here, while in the Town Hall building they would meet in groups or in Council as producers. Some later and newer town may perhaps more naturally express its common bond by a Cathedral or Temple at its centre. We who are founding the New Town find our bond in our desire for extending into industry and agriculture, and into every possible phase of life, the principle of co-operation. Hence, we are content to have for centre of our civic life, as in a mediæval town, the meeting-ground of those concerned in production for use, makers and consumers alike. In time, perhaps, the strong spirit of community which we seek to encourage in our town may issue in more united provision for common worship than the towns of to-day can show.

Local

Neighbour- hoods.

Although, as already pointed out, we are thinking of but a small country town occupying with its farms and orchards only four or five square miles and including but a few thousand inhabitants, yet even this is too large a body to form one closely-knit group of neighbours. The lie of the land, the buildings already on it and the parts fit for agriculture may indicate one or two neighbourhoods as specially suitable to develop into little local centres, each with its own individuality. This internal grouping would be welcome, and would indeed be essential to the strength of the whole. Probably each neighbourhood would have its own character depending on some common interest: and this local life would counteract any tendency to over-centralisation. While the Store would have its headquarters and show-rooms centrally, it might have in each of these wards or neighbourhoods branches and perhaps warehouses and collecting depôts. Similarly, while the school proper would be the centre, nursery schools would be local. Although the school at the centre would require workshops,