103 H.—29_A

A perusal of these two tables will show that liberal allowances have been made for running-costs, repairs, maintenance, spillage, &c., and on top of that one vendor is making over £29 per week for twenty-three hours' work and another one is making £10 14s. 5d. per week for twenty-one hours' work.

No investigation was made of vendors' profits in Auckland, but the vendors there are in a better position than in the other centres. Most of them deliver pasteurized milk. The rounds have been compactly zoned. They pick up their milk at the nearest suburban depot and do not have to wash cans and bottles. They do not require dairy premises, and they are allowed 10d. per gallon for delivery, compared with the cost of 6.43d. per gallon for delivery in Wellington.

The following is a table of distances travelled by producer-vendors in Christchurch to deliver milk, based on the figures available and put in by the producer-vendors themselves:—

Producer-vendors, Christchurch

A.	travels	21 miles	per day	to deliver	38	gallons of milk
В	,,	12	,,		35	,,
$\mathbf{C}^{!}$,,	21	,,		70	,,
Đ	,,	19	,,		35	,,
E	,,	[()	,,		32	,,
\mathbf{F}	,,	3_4^3	,,		14	,,
G	2.7	[6]	,,		30	,,
Н	,,	9	,,		$34\frac{1}{2}$,,
I	,,	30	,,		40	,,
J	,,	$18\frac{1}{2}$,,		43	,,
К	,,	$19\frac{1}{2}$,,		37	,,
L	,,	27^{-}	,,		17	,,
M		14	,,		29	,,
Ν	,,	$17\frac{1}{2}$,,		30	,,
0	,,	16	,,		49	,,
P	7.3	4	,,		27	,,
Q	,,	$8\frac{1}{2}$, ,		56	,,
\mathbb{R}	,,	11	,,		$37\frac{1}{2}$	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
S	,,	24	,,		30	,,
Т	,,	6	,,		23	,,
U	,,	19	,,		30	,,
V	,,	LO ₂	,,		8	,,
W	,,	15 🖟	,,		31	,,
23		3523		,	776	
	;					

Twenty-three producer-vendors travel 352_4^3 miles per day to deliver 776 gallons of milk. This is $2\cdot 2$ gallons of milk to the mile.

The following is a table of the distances travelled by producer-vendors to and from their rounds without taking into account the distance travelled on delivery:—

Producer-vendors, Christchurch

A ti	ravels	17 miles	per day to	transport 3	8 gallons	of	milk
В	,,	2	,,	÷	35	٠,	
(!	,,	15	1,	,	7()	1,	
D	,,	$9\frac{1}{2}$,,		35	,,	
E	,,	1	,,		32	,,	
\mathbf{F}	,,	1		-	14	,,	
(¦	,,	$12\frac{4}{2}$,,		} ()	,,	
Н	,,	6	,,		$34\frac{1}{2}$	11	
I	,,	20	,,		10	,,	
J	,,	$5\frac{1}{2}$,,	4	13	,,	
1	,,	15]	,,	;	37	,,	
L	,,	26°	,,		17	,,	
M	,,	10	,,	:	29	,.	
N	,,	9	,,		3()	,,	
0	,,	12	,,		19	,,	
P	,,	$1\frac{1}{3}$,,		27	,,	
	,,	$\frac{11}{2}$ 7	,,		56	,,	
Ř	,,	3	,,	;	$37\frac{1}{2}$,,	
Q R S T U V	,,	15	,,		30	,,	
T	,,	$4\frac{1}{2}$,,		2 3	,,	
U	,,	17	1,	;	30	,,	
\mathbf{V}	,,	6	1)		8	,,	
W	,,	8	,,		31	,,	
23		$226\frac{1}{2}$		7'	76		
كنست				·	-		

Twenty-three producer-vendors travel 226½ miles to transport 776 gallons of milk to their rounds without taking into account the mileage travelled on the round during actual delivery. One lorry will transport 900 gallons of milk. Twenty-three vehicles are used to transport less than one lorry load of milk.