requiring good physique. However, it requires skill, and is therefore not lacking in interest. A five years' apprenticeship is needed.

A foreman moulder may receive an extra 2d. or 3d. per hour for his work.

Boilermaking

Boilermaking includes many skilled trades, the mastery of all of which requires a five years' apprenticeship. Hence the general training received by an apprentice in these trades—which includes acetone burning and welding and electric welding, as well as structural steel work—should prove of value in many walks of life. Indeed, the processes of acetone burning and welding, and also electric welding, apply to all the metal trades. Training is given in these processes at any of the larger technical schools. After taking, say, a three months' course, a man could be transferred into industry and so gradually get experience in the more intricate processes.

The time was when boilermaking in all its aspects demanded excellent physique and powers of endurance, as well as the ability to stand high temperatures and incessant noise, but modern processes, such as the use of acetone burning, mentioned above, are creating within the trade more and more jobs requiring no great physical effort. Indeed, some processes supply sit-down jobs suitable for disabled men, providing they have reasonable eyesight and manual dexterity.

In order to do skilled work the apprentice needs to have at least two years' technical education, with emphasis on geometrical drawing and mathematics. He will then learn to read from blue prints and so to mark off from the plans. This work requires skill, but again no great physical effort is demanded.

The prospects in this trade are good, and the demand for apprentices far outstrips the supply.

Welding

At the present time welders are greatly in demand. This is no doubt, in part, due to the present shortage of material which necessitates additional welding to utilize existing stocks of material and to repair parts that would otherwise be scrapped. But, at the same time, the place of welding in industry has grown so large and so important in recent years that it is safe to say that the prospects are good for the expert welder in the post-war world. The really first-class welder has very responsible work to do—*e.g.*, in ships and in the construction of large buildings—and will always be in demand.

At this stage it is important to note that it takes much more than six to twelve months to train the real expert. A short period of training is sufficient for some simpler types of welding, but the expert welder must have a wealth of technical knowledge that cannot be picked up in a haphazard way. He must know, among other things, the make-up of metals, their peculiarities, and their physical qualities. Training for the first-class welder is provided for in the Engineering Trades' Apprenticeship Order.

Ruling wages for welders are at present 3s. to 4s. 6d. per hour.

Blacksmithing

This is highly-skilled and important work requiring five years' apprenticeship. Two years' technical training is desirable. In modern industry blacksmithing is chiefly concerned with the forging of iron and steel into a great variety of articles required in general engineering, motor and ship building, and related industries. Good physique is required. Although the opportunities are good, they are relatively limited (in the whole of Wellington City there are just fifteen blacksmiths). The explanation is not far to seek—modern machines for pressing out articles and the ever-increasing use of welding have both combined to limit the blacksmith's place in industry.