

100 to stop work the belt was pulled off and the pay stopped. At that particular time it was 7/- per hour, but there was no limit to the hours, and the more hours they worked the more sixpences were received. It was very common to start at as early as four o'clock in the morning and continue as long as there was any light. There was generally a rush as soon as the whistle blew, as to who could get to the engine fire box first to put their billys inside to boil the water.

After the coming of the Traction Engines there was a different method adopted.

The men were generally paid by so much a thousand bushels. Their pay ranged from 15/- for the driver and down to 1/- for the other workers. The gang employed a cook and paid him so much per head & he supplied & cooked all the meals. It was a very much better method. Each mill owner during the season would thresh from fifty to seventy thousand bushels. Those very early mill owners were as before mentioned Cunningham &

101 Boag, Sowdon & Lill, and Portable and traction W & H. Hall two machines & Morgan Davies. It was well on in the eighties that the Humble Bee was imported into New Zealand & had the effect of bringing in another very big source of revenue to the Farmer. Previous to this time very heavy crops of Red Clover could be grown, but owing to non fertilization no seed could be obtained. But after the introduction of the Bee, very heavy yields were obtained as much as two hundred pounds or more per acre & at a price obtainable of about one shilling a pound it was a very big help to the industry. And meant that there was no necessity for any further importation. The first importation of a seed shelter to the district was a man called Heyer or Thyer. There was an attempt made in the very early times to utilise the flax for fibre purposes. ~~It~~ <sup>the</sup> small ~~it~~ There was vast areas of the flax particularly, around what we called Washburns Creek. A mill was erected at a junction between two streams near Washburns home.