postal and money orders, and savings-bank, parcels-post, and telegraph business); manipulative duties, indoor (telegraphy, telephone-exchange work, trunk-telephone work, sorting of lettermails, bag-opening, &c., sorting of newspapers and of parcel mails); manipulative duties, outdoor (postmen's work—i.e., collection and delivery of letters and parcels, on foot or on cycle both in town and rural areas); special, travelling post-office work (sorting in the Post Office mail-vans attached to the chief mail-trains).

Retail and Distributive Trades.

Women are being extensively employed by retail tradesmen for counter-work, packing, and delivering in trades where men were previously employed. Packing and delivering are considered under "warehouse-work" and "van-work" (transport) respectively. The employment of women on counter-work depends to some extent on the weight of the goods to be handled. In some trades—e.g., grocery—the goods may be packed in smaller quantities than was formerly usual, while in others a few men must be retained for heavy lifting. Even in the latter case, however, there is often much work which can be done by women. In the piece-goods department of a large draper, for instance, women may not be able to lift the heavy rolls of cloth, but all the actual serving, measuring, &c., may be done by them, and the male staff thus greatly reduced.

Transport Trades.

Railways.—Booking clerks; carriage-cleaners; carriage-washers; carriage-repairers (seats, upholstery); clerks (administrative offices); cooks in dining-cars; electric-train cleaners; engine cleaners and greasers; goods porters (barrowing, &c.) in goods-yards or warehouses; labourers in repair-sheds; lift-attendants; labourers in stations (trucking, &c.); machinists in railway workshops; messengers; number-takers; parcels-porters; platform porters; telegraphists; ticket-collectors; ticket-inspectors; waitresses in hotels, refreshment-rooms, and dining-cars; wagon-sheet repairers.

Tram and Omnibus Services.—Chauffeuses; cleaners in electric-power stations; magnet and coil winders; switchboard attendants in electric-power stations; tram and omnibus cleaners; tram and omnibus conductors; tram and omnibus drivers; tram and omnibus inspectors.

tram and omnibus conductors; tram and omnibus drivers; tram and omnibus inspectors. Van-work, Delivery, &c.—Women are now employed to drive motor and horse vans, and to deliver for business houses of all kinds, and more especially for retail traders.

Warehouse and Stores Work.

Women are now employed for packing, loading, barrowing, and other warehouse-work in the Post Office stores, railway stores, railway goods-stations and warehouses, and business houses. The only work of this kind which they cannot undertake is that which involves heavy lifting.

The only work of this kind which they cannot undertake is that which involves heavy lifting. In some cases—e.g., "Manchester" warehouses—much of the heavy lifting must be done by men, though by a rearrangement of work their labour may ofter be "diluted" by that of women. In other types of business—e.g., grocery trade, flour-milling—the goods can be handled by women if packed in smaller quantities than formerly.

AGRICULTURE.

List of Occupations in which Women are successfully employed.

Occupation and Particulars.	Remarks.
Agricultural labourer and farm servant: Bondager; datal man (on farm); drillman; hay and straw binder; hedger and ditcher; hop-ground labourer; mulcher; strapper; twitcher	Large numbers of women are doing the different kinds of work mentioned, and are being increasingly useful.
Agricultural labourer for cattle : Cattleman; milker; dai yman (on farm); stockman's assistant; yardman	In large numbers and with success.
Agricultural labourer for horses: Carter (on farm); ploughman; teamsman	To a very limited extent, as only the women who have a knowledge of horses are suit- able.
Agricu tural-machine attendant: Reaping-machine at- tendant; motor-plougher; straw-presser; threshing- machine attendant.	To a limited extent. Quite suitable work but experience required.
Gardeners: Cropper; landscape gardener; labourer; orchard gardener	In large numbers. Demand much exceeds supply.
Market-gardener (including labourer)	Ditto.
Nurseryman, seedsman, florist	Largely.
Plantation labourer	To a limited extent.
Shepherd's hep	In a few instances. More might be done by women.
Miscel.aneous workers engaged in or connected with agri- culture: Filbert-grower; grass-keeper; hop, fruit, pea picker; osier-grower, trimmer; peat-cutter; poultryman; teasel-grower; turf-cutter; twig-cutter; watercress-gatherer; willow hoer and trimmer	In very large numbers. Much of this work is habitually done by women.