

- (42A.) *Law and Practice of Fire Insurance* as applicable to New Zealand, including fire hazards, fire insurance tariff, and fire insurance office system and book-keeping.
- (43) and (44).—*Applied Mechanics I (Materials and Structures)*, and *Applied Mechanics II (Machines and Hydraulics)*.—The Commissioner reserves to himself the right to hold the examination in these subjects at any time or place, or to require candidates to take the Lower Examination (older Second-stage Examination) of the Board of Education, Whitehall, London, in the subject, or some other approved examination. On application to the Education Department a syllabus will be supplied.
- (44A), (45), and (46). Candidates selecting the subjects *Mechanical Engineering* and *Electrical Engineering* are required to obtain the certificate of the City and Guilds of London Institute in Grade II of the subject, and for *Electric Wiremen's Work* a certificate of having passed the Final Examination of the Institute. A syllabus of the City and Guilds of London Institute examination in the subjects named, together with the conditions to be observed by candidates for the required certificates, may be obtained on application to the Education Department.
- (47), (48), and (49).—*Heat Engines, Machine Construction and Drawing, and Building Construction*.—The Commissioner reserves to himself the right to hold the examination in these subjects at any time or place, or to require candidates to take the Lower Examination (older Second-stage Examination) of the Board of Education, Whitehall, London, in the subject, or some other approved examination. On application to the Education Department a syllabus will be supplied.
- (50.) *Architecture*.—The influence of constructive conditions, of the means available, of labour and materials, and of social habits upon architectural styles.

The study of good specimens of architecture, both in the mass and in detail, from buildings of recognized merit. Geometrical and perspective drawings should be made, and methods of construction understood.

Mouldings and such details should be drawn full size, wherever possible, rather than to half or quarter size of the real dimensions.

The orders Greek and Roman. The word "order" as applied to classical architecture. Its meaning as a combination of a column and its usual superstructure or entablature. The term "order" as possessing also a wider significance and extended to denote a style or manner in keeping with one of the varieties of column in use in classic times.

Candidates will be expected to be able to draw from memory with tolerable correctness, with their proper mouldings and enrichments, good examples of the orders, both Greek and Roman. The dimensions of the minute subdivisions of height and projection which are met with in the books on this subject need not, however, be committed to memory.

The differences between the principles of trabeated and arched architecture, and the effect of these differences on Greek and Roman work. The part played in Roman architecture by each principle respectively.

The influence of constructive necessities in developing the subsequent European styles from Roman, and the influence of the same principle in the development of pointed architecture from round-arched.

The characteristics of English architecture from the twelfth century, as in the naves of Peterborough, Rochester, Durham, or the transepts of Winchester, down to the sixteenth century, as in Henry VII's Chapel, King's College Chapel, at Cambridge, or the Halls of Hampton Court, and of Christ Church, Oxford; and also those of the English variety of Renaissance architecture, such as that of Knole, Kirby, Hardwick, and Longleat.

Candidates will be required to describe buildings in the styles above mentioned with which they are familiar, and will be asked to illustrate their description by sketches from memory.

The following buildings in New Zealand are recommended for study as representative of the various classic styles or orders and of English Gothic of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries: The Bank of New Zealand, Auckland; the Union Bank, Dunedin; the Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin; the Bank of New Zealand, Christchurch; the Anglican Cathedral, Christchurch; the old Provincial Council