

“(b.) The Atmosphere: Composition; colours of the sky; winds; planetary circulation; distribution of atmospheric pressure; isobars; effects of seasonable changes of temperature; isothermals; shifting of equatorial calm-belt; trade-winds, monsoons, &c.; cyclones and anti-cyclones; clouds and cloud forms; the rainbow; dewpoint; rainfall; rainy and dry belts; climate; causes affecting climate; relation of vegetation to climate; results of irregular distribution of land and water; meteorological instruments; principles of weather-predicting; interpretation of weather charts.

“(c.) The Ocean: Form of ocean basins; composition, temperature, and pressure of ocean water; ocean depths; methods of ascertaining ocean depths and conducting deep-sea observations; deposits on the ocean floor; waves, currents, and tides; influence of the ocean on climate; control over distribution of organic forms.

“(d.) The Land: Weathering; work of rain; denudation; general features of land surface; slow changes in progress; slow movements of the earth's crust; earthquakes, seismographs; initial drainage; consequent drainage; divides; subsequent drainage features; influence of geological structure; stratified and unstratified rocks; weak and resistant rocks; folds and faults; stream profiles; the geographical cycle, its various stages; base-level and peneplain; interruptions of cycle by crustal movements; succession of cycles; composite topography; characteristics of river valleys; flood plains; terraces; alluvial fans; deltas; glaciers; glacial erosion; forms of glaciated valleys; cirques; moraines; evidence of former glaciation; the work of wind; loess deposits; volcanic action; forms assumed by accumulation of volcanic material modified by erosion; thermal action; marine erosion; shore lines; initial forms and modified shore lines; plains of marine erosion; types of coasts depending on structure; origin of various types of mountains, valleys, plateaux, plains, lakes, and islands; the outlines of the continents; methods of representing topographic features on maps and diagrams.

“A candidate in physiography will be required to forward to the Education Department, before the examination, a certificate on the form supplied by the Department that he has gone through a sufficient course of practical work in the subject as defined above occupying at least eighty hours. Generally speaking, not less than one-third of this total must be spent in the field.”

This regulation shall be deemed to take effect as from the 1st day of April, 1915.

Regulation No. 201 is hereby amended by adding the following proviso:—

“Provided that this regulation shall not apply to any officer of the Clerical Division who on the said 31st day of March, 1913, had not less than twelve years' continuous permanent service, and was on that date engaged in clerical duties.”

Regulation No. 202 as amended on the 1st April, 1914, is further amended by inserting, after paragraph (e), the following paragraph:—

“(ee.) Passed the Senior Examination in the subjects of English, précis-writing and correspondence, and also passed the examination, both practical and theoretical, for the rank of Major in the New Zealand Territorial Forces.”

Regulation 205 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following proviso:—

“Provided that such increment shall not take effect to increase the salary beyond the maximum of the class or subdivision in which the officer's position is classified, and provided also that the conduct of the officer has been satisfactory and that he is otherwise favourably reported on.

“Whenever in consequence of the above proviso as to maximum an officer is not able to receive a double increment, such double increment shall be deferred until the officer is promoted to a higher class or subdivision, and shall then be given.”

Regulation No. 209 as amended by notice published in the *Gazette* of the 28th May, 1914, is further amended by adding the following sentence:—

“When an officer who is performing such higher duties goes on ordinary leave such leave shall not be deemed to interrupt the period of performance of the higher duties, provided that he goes back to the same or similar higher duties on his return from leave. For the period of leave, however, the salary payable shall be the ordinary salary of the officer.”