

(3.) Where an applicant is unable, from any sufficient cause, to produce employers' testimonials, a statutory declaration verifying the facts may be accepted by the Board of Examiners.

6. (1.) Every applicant for an engine-driver's certificate for working a steam locomotive-engine or a steam traction-engine moved from place to place by its own motive power or machinery shall forward to the Chief Inspector of Machinery, Wellington, a certificate from his present or a former employer, or, in the case of the applicant being the owner, then from a Justice of the Peace, a Postmaster, or two persons of good repute, showing that the applicant has been firing or steering a locomotive or traction engine for six months, or has been in charge of a land or marine engine and boiler for not less than six months, and shall also forward to the Chief Inspector of Machinery, Wellington, certificates, with copies of same, as to his character, and his fee of £1 by postal note, money-order, or cash (not by stamps or cheque).

(2.) The character certificate referred to in this regulation must vouch for the sobriety and good conduct of the applicant for a period of at least twelve months immediately preceding the date of application.

7. Examinations will be held on the first week-day (or following days if necessary to complete examination) of February, May, August, and November, in the Inspector of Machinery's offices at Auckland, Hamilton, Wanganui, Napier, Palmerston North, Wellington, Nelson, Greymouth, Christchurch, Timaru, Dunedin, and Invercargill, or such other times and places as may be necessary; and all applications must be lodged with the Chief Inspector of Machinery, Wellington, twenty-one days before the date of examination.

8. If a certificate issued under these regulations is lost or destroyed the holder thereof may, on payment of a fee of 5s., apply for the issue of a duplicate certificate. Every such application shall be on a form, to be obtained at the office of the Chief Inspector of Machinery at Wellington, and shall be supported by a declaration made by the applicant accounting for the loss of the original certificate.

Locomotive-engine Driver's Examination.

9. (1.) The candidate must understand the meanings of all the different lights and signals used on railways and railway-crossings in New Zealand, and must be free from colour-blindness.

(2.) He must pass an oral examination, to the satisfaction of the examining officer, as to the details of the different parts of steam locomotive-engines, and give an explanation on the use of each part.

(3.) He must state how temporary repairs could be effected in case of derangement to locomotive engine or boiler.

(4.) He must understand the use of all the various cocks, gauges, valves, and connections on boilers used for locomotive purposes.

(5.) He must understand the effect of impurities in water used in such boilers, and the methods adopted to keep them clean.

NOTE.—As the holder of a locomotive-engine driver's certificate is deemed to be the holder of a second-class stationary-engine driver's certificate, the subjects prescribed for examination for this latter certificate will form part of the examination for the former certificate.

Traction-engine Driver's Examination.

10. (1.) The candidate must understand the rule of the road, and under what conditions traction-engines are allowed to travel on public roads and highways.

(2.) He must understand the meanings of all the different lights and signals used on railway-crossings in New Zealand, and must be free from colour-blindness.

(3.) He must pass an oral examination, to the satisfaction of the examining officer, as to the details of the different parts of steam traction-engines, and give an explanation on the use of each part.

(4.) He must state how temporary repairs could be effected in case of derangement to traction engine or boiler.

(5.) He must understand the use of all the various cocks, gauges, valves, and connections on boilers used for traction purposes.

(6.) He must understand the effect of impurities in water used in such boilers, and the methods adopted to keep them clean.