

Regulation 163A is hereby revoked, and the following substituted therefor :—

163A. The Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, from time to time transfer from the General Division to the Seventh Class of the Clerical Division any person who has served for at least two years in the General Division, and who has passed the examination prescribed for candidates for appointment to the Clerical Division; provided that on transfer an officer shall not be entitled to receive a salary in excess of the amount that he would have received had he been appointed in the first instance as a Cadet to the Seventh Class of the Clerical Division. Every person so transferred shall, so far as seniority for promotion is concerned, be placed at the bottom of the class to which he is transferred.

Regulation No. 173, as amended on the 2nd March, 1916, is hereby further amended by deleting the words "and 15th September if it is accompanied with a receipt for a late fee of one pound," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "and 22nd September if it is accompanied with a receipt for a late fee of ten shillings."

The following new regulation is hereby made :—

178A. For candidates for appointment as junior draughtsmen the following subjects are compulsory :—

	Marks.
(1.) English .. .. .	600
(1A.) Dictation and handwriting .. .. .	100
(2.) Arithmetic .. .. .	400
(3.) Elementary physical science .. .. .	400
(12.) Elementary mathematics .. .. .	400
(24.) Machine drawing .. .. .	400
Maximum obtainable .. .. .	2,300

Regulation No. 181, as amended on the 1st April, 1914, the 29th July, 1915, and the 11th April, 1918, is hereby further amended by deleting the programmes in the subjects (22) Woodwork and (23) Metalwork, and inserting in lieu thereof the following :—

(22.) *Woodwork*.—Drawing.—How to test the accuracy of drawing-instruments, and rectify errors; construction of plain scales; drawing to scale from dimensioned sketches or from models or articles made in the workshop; hand sketching; plans, elevations, sections (easy cases only), and oblique projections of geometrical solids the surfaces of which are bounded by straight lines, and of articles made in the workshop.

Tools and Timbers.—The classification, description (illustrated by hand sketches), proper uses, and correct handling of tools, care of tools; hardening, grinding, and sharpening; the functions of their several parts; the mechanical principles underlying their construction and manipulation.

A knowledge of the geographical distribution, appearance, and general character (including structure of trunk and limbs) of trees from which the timbers in common use in New Zealand are obtained; the countries and ports from which New Zealand receives its supplies of foreign timbers; the forms in which timber is brought into the market; the growth, felling, conversion, seasoning, storage, and preservation of timber; measurement of timber; selection of timber for particular purposes; methods of working hard and soft woods; appearance, characteristic properties (including specific gravity), and defects of timbers. Candidates may be required to identify specimens of timbers in common use.

Bench-work.—Measuring and setting out work; dressing a piece of timber truly; principles to be observed in designing joints and fastenings; the construction of useful and ornamental articles providing opportunities for practice in the following processes, fastening-devices, and joints: Processes—sawing, planing, paring, grooving and trenching, slotting, gouging, cutting curves, shaping and filing, chamfering; fastening-devices—nails, screws, glue dowels, pins, cleats, keys, and wedges; joints—the ordinary joints, including haunched mortise and tenon, bridle, mitre, common dovetail.

The examination in woodwork will consist of a written examination and a practical test.

In addition, every candidate in the subject of woodwork is required to hand to the Supervisor at the examination a piece of woodwork copied from a typical example or designed by him, as a specimen of his work performed under ordinary workshop conditions. The specimen is to be made during the two months immediately preceding the