

*Amendments and Additions to the Regulations under the Public Service Act, 1912.*

IN pursuance and exercise of the authority conferred on him by the Public Service Act, 1912 (hereinafter called "the said Act"), the Commissioner, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, doth hereby, in respect of the regulations made under the said Act on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and the amendments thereof made from time to time under the provisions of the said Act, make the amendments shown in the Schedule hereto.

Such amendments shall have effect from and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

AMENDMENTS.

REGULATION 181, as amended on the 8th April, 1914, 29th July, 1915, 11th April, 1918, and the 11th September, 1919, is hereby further amended by deleting the programmes in the subjects (4) Elementary Home Science and (5) Geography, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:—

(4.) *Elementary Home Science*.—Two papers, (a) and (b):—

(a.) British and metric systems of measurements. Measurement of the volume of solids and liquids. Use of the balance. How to find the relative density of solids and liquids. Principle of Archimedes. Principle and use of hydrometer, lactometer. Expansion by heat of solids, liquids, and gases. Thermometers. Conductors and non-conductors. Ventilation and heating of rooms.

Simple experiments illustrating chemical action, the difference between chemical compounds and mixtures and between physical and chemical change. Solution, crystallization, emulsion. Simple experiments involving air and the light thrown on the properties of its constituents thereby. Oxidation, and the formation of oxides. Combustion (fire, candle, Bunsen burner and its application to gas stoves). The important properties of carbon and of hydrogen. Simple experiments illustrating the properties and composition of water; hard and soft water; chief impurities of water; distillation; ice and steam.

An elementary study of sulphuric acid, of caustic soda, and of chalk, common salt, and blue vitriol as examples of acids, alkalis, and salts respectively.

(b.) Simple experiments and investigations bearing on the following: (1) The chief properties of acetic acid, fats and oils, soaps, sugar, starch, gluten, and albumen; (2) composition and action of common baking-powder; (3) milk, its composition, impurities, and preservation; (4) the proportion of water in different foods; (5) changes in foods due to the agents of digestion; (6) changes in weight and character of foods in cooking; (7) principles on which the various methods of cooking foods are based.

(5.) *Geography*.—(a.) Physical and Mathematical Geography, as follows: The approximate size and form of the earth; its daily rotation; the north and south line; latitude and longitude, meridians and parallels, local time; annual revolution of the earth round the sun; the altitude of the sun at the equinoxes and at the solstices; the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit; the length of the day; the zones, the seasons, winds and currents (treated in an elementary way), trade-winds, monsoons. Rudimentary notions of climate. Phases of the moon, eclipses and tides (elementary). Scales of maps and easy map-reading. The work of rain, ice, rivers, and the sea. Vegetable life at different seasons and in different zones. Typical animal life in different parts of the earth.

(b.) The physical, political, and economic geography of the British Empire.

(c.) An elementary knowledge of the geography of the rest of the world (including great geographical discoveries, and the chief trade routes of the world).