

that is to say, the lights reflected in the mirror must show clearly when viewed through the rectangular aperture on the left of the lantern. The Examiner must always satisfy himself that these conditions are fulfilled before commencing the examination.

13. *Darkness Adaptation.*—It is essential that a candidate should be kept in a room which is either completely or partially darkened for at least a quarter of an hour before he is required to undergo this test.

Before the examination commences the Examiner must satisfy himself that the room in which it is conducted is so darkened as to exclude all daylight.

14. *Method of Testing.*—The lantern supplied for the examination is so constructed as to allow one large or two small lights to be visible, and is fitted with twelve glasses of three colours—red, white, and green. At the commencement of the examination the Examiner should show to the candidate a series of lights through the large aperture, and should require him to name the colours as they appear to him. Care should be taken in showing the white light to emphasize the fact that the light is not a pure white.

If a candidate makes a mistake of calling the light "red," a proper red light should be shown immediately after, and the candidate's attention directed to the difference between the two.

After a series of lights through the large aperture has been shown, the Examiner should make a complete circuit with the two small apertures, requiring the candidate to name the colours of each set of two lights from left to right. To prevent any possibility of the order in which the lights are arranged from being learnt, the Examiner must at least twice in each circuit go back a varying number of colours.

A record of any mistakes made with either the large aperture or the two smaller apertures should be kept on Form Exn. 17c, in accordance with the instructions thereon.

15. *Passing or Failure.*—If a candidate with either the large aperture or the two smaller apertures of the lantern mistakes red for green or green for red he should be considered to have "failed" in the lantern test.

If the only mistake made by the candidate with the lantern is to call the white light "red," and if, after his attention has been specially directed to the difference between the two, he makes no further mistake of this nature he should be considered to have passed in the lantern test.

If a candidate makes any other mistake with the lantern—i.e., if he calls white "red" repeatedly or red "white" at all, or confuses green and white—his case should be reported to the Principal Examiner, and he should be told that the decision as to whether he is passed or failed, or a further examination is necessary, will be communicated to him in due course. Pending receipt of the Principal Examiner's instructions such a candidate should only be allowed to proceed with the remainder of the examination for a certificate of competency on the express understanding that the latter examination will be cancelled in the event of failure in the sight tests.

16. *Further Examination and Appeals.*—If in the cases covered by the preceding paragraph the Principal Examiner decides that a further examination is necessary, arrangements will be made for a special examination to be held, and the second-class travelling-expenses necessarily incurred by a candidate in attending such an examination will be paid by the Marine Department, together with a subsistence allowance at a rate which will be notified to the candidate, but which will not in any circumstances exceed 10s. for each day necessarily occupied in attending the examination. In these cases the above expenses will be paid whatever may be the result of the final examination.

If, however, on the report of the local Examiner the Principal Examiner decides that the nature of the mistakes made shows conclusively that a candidate's sight is so defective as to render him unfit to hold a certificate, the candidate shall be considered to have failed.

In cases where, upon the report of the local Examiner, a candidate is failed by the Principal Examiner, as well as in the cases covered by subpara. 15, the Marine Department will be prepared to allow a candidate who is dissatisfied with this decision to appeal for a special examination; but the Marine Department will not pay the travelling-expenses of any such candidate unless he is reported by the Special Examiners conducting the appeal examination to have passed.