

Architects and Civil Engineers.

engaged for at least two years in the active practice of his profession, one year of which must have been in connection with hydraulic works, and must then, if approved, pass an examination in surveying (a certificated land or mining surveyor is exempt), in the general principles of civil engineering, in engineering structures (unless certificated as above by the Municipal Surveyors' Board), and in hydraulic engineering. (Regs. of 1 Sept. 1890.)

There is but little opening for civil engineers, but good men make their way. Young architects from England compete with established men, and numbers are now doing well, success depending more on individual merit than anything else. Assistant engineers for water supply or harbours receive 210*l.* to 360*l.* a year; engineers for water supply, 405*l.* to 600*l.*; and for harbours, 600*l.* to 700*l.* a year. (*Id.*, 5 Sept. 1890.)

Engineers in mines receive 2*l.* to 6*l.* a week; the average is 3*l.* to 4*l.* (Report of Sec. of Mines, 1889.) *Engineers in mines.*

Engine drivers applying (fee 10*s.*) to be certificated (fee 1*l.*) for employment in mines and factories must pass an examination as to their practical knowledge and working of machinery. They receive in mines 2*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* a week. (Regs., published by Minister of Mines in Government Gazette of Aug. 1, 1890.) *Engine drivers.*

An applicant for appointment in the Public Works Department must be from 16 to 20 years of age. He must have passed the Matriculation Examination (including algebra, Euclid, and arithmetic) in the Melbourne or other recognised University, or otherwise prove his competency in those three subjects, and in general education and in aptitude in drawing. The term of service is two years. At the end of the first year he must pass an examination in tracing, colouring, drawing to scale, neat lettering, general knowledge of building and engineering terms, mensuration, and elementary freehand drawing. At the end of the second year he must pass in simple geometrical and freehand drawing, elementary building materials and construction, elementary knowledge of the styles of architecture, building quantities, ornamental writing and printing, and—for engineering—simple practical trigonometry and field work. The salary for the first year is 40*l.*, and for the second, 60*l.* After passing these examinations he will receive a certificate of competency as an engineering or architectural draughtsman in the clerical division of the public service; or he may be called upon to serve two more years of pupilage at 80*l.* and 100*l.* respectively, and after examination be appointed to the Professional Division. (Government Gazette, 19 Sept. 1890.) *Pupils in Architecture and Engineering.*

No certificate or licence is required. There is no legislation South on the subject. An Act was introduced in the session of 1889, Australia. but did not pass. There is little or no opening for members of either profession.

There are no restrictions imposed upon the members of either Queensland. of these professions, no examination or licence being necessary. The holders of British diplomas have no advantage over others, except as regards professional status. Engineers and architects have excellent prospects in Queensland, but they must be well qualified in their professions.